

# Часть 1

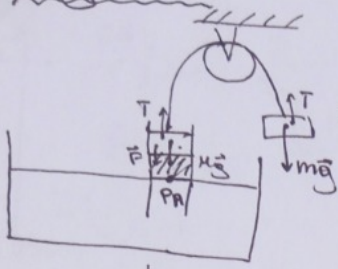
Олимпиада: **Физика, 9 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21204349**

ID профиля: **207699**

Вариант 2

Задача N2



$H = 0,2 \text{ м}$   
 $m = 0,25 \text{ кг}$   
 $S = 9 \text{ см}^2 = 9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^2$   
 $\rho = ?$   
 $M = ?$

1)  $P_A = \rho g H$   
 $P_A = 2 \text{ кПа}$

2)  $m \vec{g} + \vec{T} = \vec{0}$  (на II ж.т.)

By:  $m g = T$  (1)

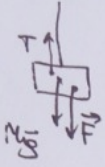
$M \vec{g} + \vec{T} + \vec{F} = \vec{0}$

By:  $M g + F = T$  (2)

↳ (1) + (2)  $\Rightarrow M g = m g - F$ ,  $F = P_A \cdot S$

$M g = m g - S \rho g H$

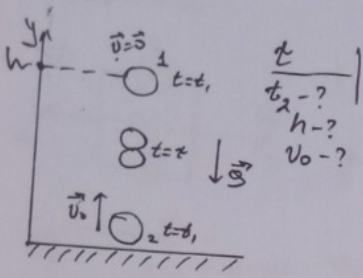
$M = m - S \rho H = 0,25 \text{ кг} - 0,18 \text{ кг} = 0,07 \text{ кг}$



Решение  $P_A = 2 \text{ кПа}$

$M = 0,07 \text{ кг}$

Задача 1



1)  $t = t_1 + t_2(0)$ , где  $t_1$  - время полета первого тела до максимальной высоты.  
 $t_2$  - время полета второго тела до столкновения

2) ~~Две~~ тела  $\perp$  движ:

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t$$

$$v_y(t) = v_0 + gt, \quad v_y(t) = v_0 - gt, \quad v_y(t_1) = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 - gt_1 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{v_0}{g} \quad (1)$$

$$2 \vec{g} \cdot \vec{g} = (\vec{v})^2 - (\vec{v}_0)^2$$

$$2g \cdot g = v_y^2 - v_{0y}^2$$

$$-2sg = -v_0^2 \Rightarrow h = s = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} \quad (2)$$

3) пусть ИСО - Земля  
 КСО - камень 1  
 КСО - камень 2

$$\vec{v}_{0\text{ИСО}} = \vec{v}_{0\text{КСО}} + \vec{v}_{\text{КСО}}$$

$$\vec{a}_{0\text{ИСО}} = \vec{a}_{0\text{КСО}} + \vec{a}_{\text{КСО}}$$

$$\vec{g} = \vec{a}_{0\text{ИСО}} + \vec{g} \Rightarrow \vec{a}_{0\text{ИСО}} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{0\text{ИСО}} = \text{const}$$

$$v_y(0): \vec{v}_0 = \vec{v}_{0\text{ИСО}} + \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{0\text{ИСО}} = \vec{v}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$v_y: v_0 t_2 = s = h \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{h}{v_0}$$

$$v_y(2) \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{v_0}{2g} \quad (3)$$

4)  $v_y(1) \wedge (3) \rightarrow (0): t = \frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0}{2g} = \frac{3v_0}{2g} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{2gt}{3} \quad (4)$

$$v_y(3) \wedge (4) \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{2gt}{2 \cdot 3g} = \frac{2t}{3}$$

$$v_y(2) \wedge (4) \Rightarrow h = \frac{4g^2 t^2}{5 \cdot 2g} = \frac{2gt^2}{5}$$

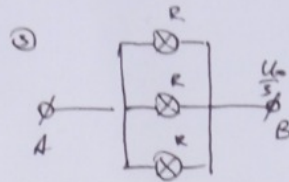
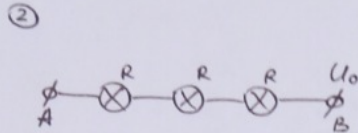
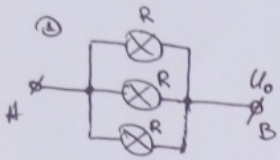
Ответ:

$$t_2 = \frac{2t}{3}$$

$$h = \frac{2gt^2}{5}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{2gt}{3}$$

Tugas No 3



$U_0 = 6B$   
 $P_1 = 2,4 BT$   
 $P_2 = 0,5 BT$   
 $I_1 = ?$   
 $I_2 = ?$

atau  $U_3 = \frac{U_0}{3}$

syarat 1:  $P_1 = \frac{U_0^2}{R} = P_1$   
 $P_1 = U_0 \cdot I_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{P_1}{U_0} = 0,4 A$

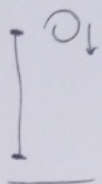
~~$U_0 = I_1 R = 0,4 R = 6B$~~

syarat 2:  $P_2 = \frac{U_0}{3} \cdot I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{3P_2}{U_0} = 0,25 A$

syarat 3:  $P_3 = \frac{U_0^2}{3 \cdot R}$   
 syarat 4:  $P_1 = \frac{U_0^2}{R} \Rightarrow P_3 = \frac{1}{3} P_1 = 0,27 BT$

Altern  $I_1 = 0,4 A$   
 $I_2 = 0,25 A$   
 $P_3 = 0,27 BT$

Uygunluk



$$t_0 = t$$

$$0 = v_0 t_0 - g \frac{t_0^2}{2}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{2v_0}{g}$$

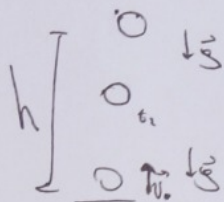
$$\frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{2v_0}{g} = t$$

$$v_0 = \frac{gt}{2}$$

$$2.5g = \frac{v_0^2}{2}$$

$$s = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{v_0}{g} = \frac{t}{2}$$



$$t = t_1 + t_2$$

$$0 = v_0 t_1 + g \frac{t_1^2}{2}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2v_0}{g} = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

$$2hg = v_0^2$$

$$h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{h}{v_0} = \frac{v_0}{2g}$$

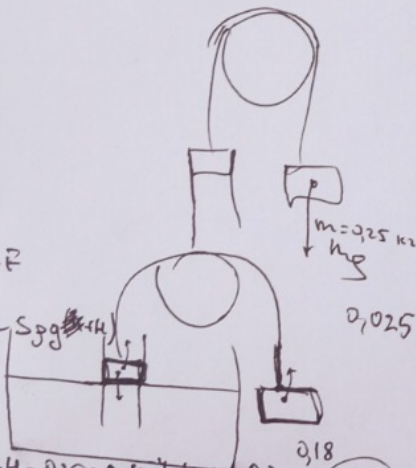
$$t = \frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0}{2g} = \frac{3v_0}{2g}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{2}{3}gt$$

$$t_2 = \frac{2}{3}gt = \frac{t}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = 1 \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = 1$$

F

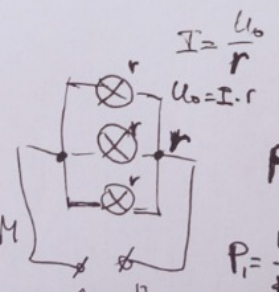


$$M_g = T - F$$

$$M_g = m_g - S \rho g (h + H)$$

$$M = m - S \rho H = 0,25 - 0,10 \cdot 1000 \cdot 0,2 = 0,05$$

$$h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{4}{2g} = \frac{2g}{g} = 2$$



$$I = \frac{U_0}{R}$$

$$U_0 = I \cdot R$$

$$P_1 = 2,4 \text{ BT}$$

$$P_i = \frac{U_0^2}{R} \Rightarrow R$$

$$U = R \cdot I$$

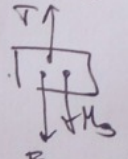
$$1000 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,2$$

$$P_1 = U_0 \cdot I$$

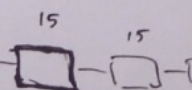
$$P_1 = \frac{U_0^2}{R} = I^2 R$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U_0^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{36}{2,4} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{U_0}{R} = \frac{6 \text{ B}}{15 \Omega} = 0,4 \text{ A}$$



$$P_A = \rho g (h + H) + p_0$$

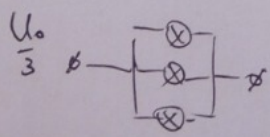


$$P_2 = \frac{U_0^2}{R}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{U_0^2}{9R}$$

$$R = \frac{U_0^2}{9P_2} = \frac{36 \cdot 2}{9 \cdot 0,2} = 60 \Omega$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U_0^2}{9R} = \frac{36}{9 \cdot 15} = \frac{4}{15} \text{ BT}$$



# Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 9 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21204349**

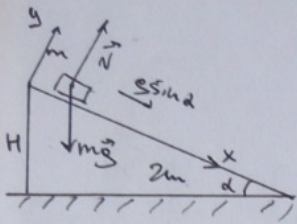
ID профиля: **207699**

Вариант 2

Задача N4

Условие

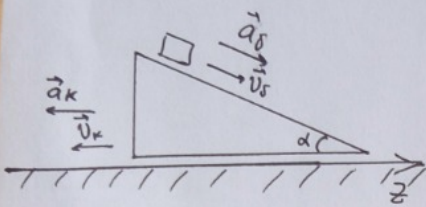
(2)



$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$   
 $H =$   
 $t_0 = ?$   
 $a_c = ?$   
 $t_1 = ?$

1) ко II жпк:  $\vec{N} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}$   
 $O_x: mg \sin \alpha = ma \Rightarrow a = g \sin \alpha (1)$

2) ~~т.е. в~~  
 $\vec{s}(t) = \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{\vec{a} t^2}{2}$   
 $O_x: s_x(t) = v_{0x} t + \frac{a_x t^2}{2} \Rightarrow s(t) = \frac{a t^2}{2}$   
 $s(t_0) = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{a t_0^2}{2} \Rightarrow t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g \sin^2 \alpha}} = t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{25H}{8g}}$



3) надо прог кассе-то время t:  
 от поверхности к земле  
 $\vec{v}_y$  - скорость дуга,  $v_y = a_y \cdot t$  ( $O_z: v_y = a_y t \cdot \cos \alpha$ )  
 $\vec{v}_x$  - скорость к земле,  $v_x = a_x \cdot t$  ( $O_z: v_x = a_x t$ )

~~т.е. в~~  $\vec{v} = v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j}$

НСО - Земле  
 НСО - к земле  $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_{ade} = \vec{v}_{отн} + \vec{v}_{кз}$   
 $\vec{v}_{ade} = \vec{v}_k + \vec{v}_y$   
 $O_z: v_{ade_x} = v_y \cdot \cos \alpha - v_k (1)$

4)  $\sum F_{изм_2} = 0 \Rightarrow$  ЗСН:  $F_{изм_x} = 0$

5) НСО - Земле  $v = ?$   
 НСО - к земле  $v = ?$

при ~~какой-то~~ экстремуми махиди сума:

- он пролетит  $\frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$  от к земле
  - он пролетит с ускорением  $g \sin \alpha$  от к земле
- как у  
 если от к земле  $\cos \alpha$  (сумма)  
 $\Rightarrow t_1 = t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{25H}{8g}}$

$\Rightarrow 0 = m v_{ade_x} + 2m v_k$

$\Rightarrow 2v_k v_k = v_y (v_y \cos \alpha - v_k)$

$\Rightarrow v_k = \frac{v_y \cos \alpha}{3} \Rightarrow a_k \cdot t = \frac{a_y t \cdot \cos \alpha}{3}$

$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{a_y \cdot \cos \alpha}{3} = \frac{g \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{3}$

$a_k = \frac{4g}{25}$

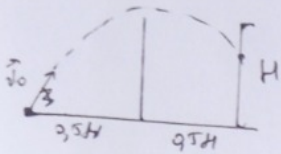
Ответ  $t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{25H}{8g}}$   $a_c = \frac{4g}{25}$   
 $t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{25H}{8g}}$

Задача 5

Черобук

(1)

$H, S$   
 $v_0 = \sqrt{2,5gH}$   
 $t_0 = ?$   
 $tg \alpha = ?$   
 гранжон



1)  $v_v = v_0 \cdot S$  - аяраар жамданаар дорно

$\Rightarrow V_{дорно} = (0,25H)^2 \pi \cdot H = \pi \cdot 1/16 H^3$

$\Rightarrow v_v \cdot t_0 = V_{дорно} \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{V_{дорно}}{v_v} = \frac{\pi \cdot 1/16 H^3}{\sqrt{2,5gH} \cdot S} = \frac{\pi H^3}{16S\sqrt{2,5gH}}$

2)  $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{g}{2} t^2$

$O_x: x(t) = v_0 \cos \alpha t + \frac{g}{2} t^2$

$x(t) = v_0 \cos \alpha t$

$x(0,75H) = 0,5H$

$\Rightarrow 0,5H = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t \quad (1)$

~~$0,5H = \frac{v_0 \cos \alpha}{g} \cdot \frac{g}{2} t^2$~~

~~$2 \cdot 0,5H = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t$~~

~~$2H = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t$~~

~~$2H = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t$~~

~~$O_y: y(t) = v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{g}{2} t^2$~~

~~$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t$~~

~~$O_y: v_y(t) = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt$~~

~~$v_y(t) = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 \sin \alpha = gt$~~

~~$t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \quad (2)$~~

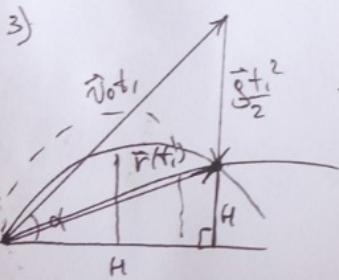
~~$O_x: v_x(t) = v_0 \cos \alpha$~~

~~$v_x(t) = v_0 \cos \alpha$~~

~~$v_x(t) = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 \cos \alpha = gt \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \quad (2)$~~

~~$2 \cdot 0,5H = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t$~~

~~$2H = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t$~~



$\Rightarrow H^2 + \left(\frac{gt_1^2}{2} + H\right)^2 = v_0^2 t_1^2$

$\Rightarrow +,4 \cdot \frac{g^2}{4} - (v_0^2 - gH) t_1^2 + 2H^2 = 0$

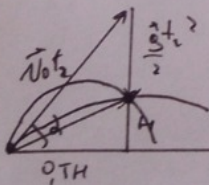
~~$t_1^4 \cdot \frac{g^2}{4} - 1,5gH t_1^2 + 2H^2 = 0$~~

~~$t_1^4 - 6 \frac{H}{g} t_1^2 + 8 \frac{H^2}{g^2} = 0$~~

~~$\left(\frac{t_1^2 - 4 \frac{H}{g}}{t_1^2 - \frac{2H}{g}}\right) \Rightarrow t_1^2 = \frac{4H}{g} \text{ амь } t_1^2 = \frac{2H}{g}$~~

$tg \alpha = \frac{\frac{gt_1^2}{2} + H}{H} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} tg \alpha = 2 \text{ (өөрөөр ба бага хэрэгээр өөрөөр ба өөрөөр)} \\ tg \alpha = 3 \text{ (өөрөөр ба бага хэрэгээр өөрөөр ба өөрөөр)} \end{cases}$

4)



$\Rightarrow 0,25H^2 + \left(\frac{gt_2^2}{2} + H\right)^2 = v_0^2 t_2^2$

$\text{амь } t_2^4 \cdot \frac{g^2}{4} - 1,5gH t_2^2 + 1,25H^2 = 0$

~~$t_2^4 - \frac{6H}{g} t_2^2 + \frac{5H^2}{g^2} = 0$~~

~~$\left(\frac{t_2^2 - \frac{4H}{g}}{t_2^2 + \frac{5H}{g}}\right) \Rightarrow t_2^2 = \frac{H}{g} \text{ амь } t_2^2 = \frac{5H}{g}$~~

$tg \alpha = \frac{\frac{gt_2^2}{2} + H}{0,75H} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} tg \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow tg \alpha < 7 \text{ (хх)} \\ tg \alpha = 7 \Rightarrow tg \alpha > 7 \text{ (хх)} \end{cases}$

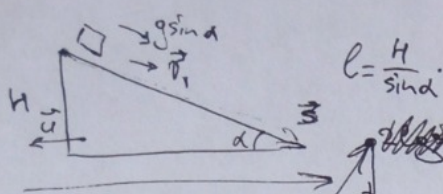
~~$tg \alpha = 7 \Rightarrow tg \alpha > 7 \text{ (хх)}$~~

~~$5) y(t) = v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{g}{2} t^2$~~

~~$3 < tg \alpha < 7$~~



# Upravo



$$l = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$l = \frac{g \sin \alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g \sin \alpha}}$$

$$H = v_y t - \frac{g t^2}{2}$$

$$v_x t = H$$

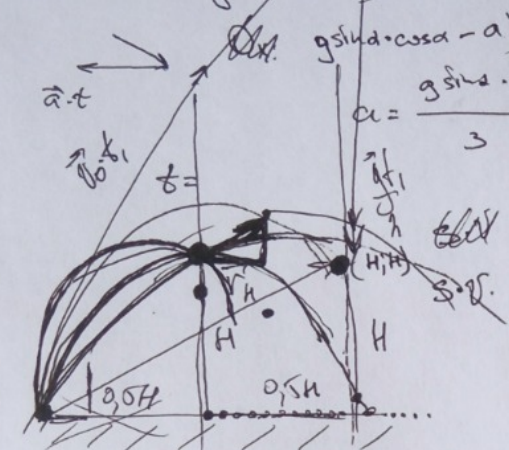


$$(\vec{g} \sin \alpha + \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$g \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha - a = 2a \Rightarrow (0,5H; H)$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{3} = \frac{g \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{25 \cdot 3} = \frac{4g}{25}$$

$$0,1gH - 2,5gH \cdot \cos^2 \alpha$$



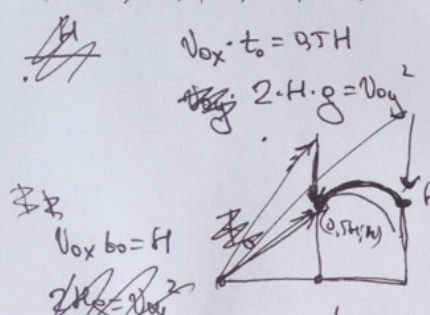
$$0,5H < v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t_0 \leq H$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2gH} = \sqrt{0,5gH}$$

$$-2 \cdot H \cdot g = (0,5gH) \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$v_0^2 H + \frac{v_0^2}{2} = \frac{v_0^2}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2,5gH}$$



$$v_{0x} \cdot t_0 = 0,5H$$

$$2 \cdot H \cdot g = v_{0y}^2$$

$$v_{0x} \cdot v_{0y} = 0,5H \cdot g$$

$$2H \cdot g = v_{0y}^2$$

$$4v_{0x} \cdot v_{0y} = v_{0y}^2$$

$$\frac{v_{0x}}{v_{0y}} = \frac{v_{0y}}{4v_{0x}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{v_{0x}}{v_{0y}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2gH} = \sqrt{0,5gH}$$

$$v \cos \alpha = v_0 \sin \alpha - g t_0$$

$$t_0 = \frac{(v_0 - v) \sin \alpha}{g}$$

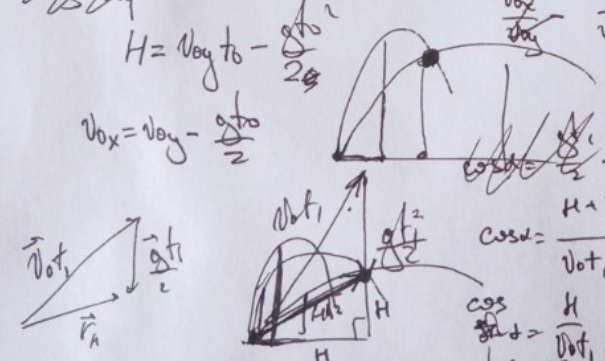
$$v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{(v_0 - v) \sin \alpha}{g} = 0,5H$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{0,5H \cdot g}{v_0(v_0 - v)}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{g}{2,5gH} = \frac{1}{2,5H}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{0,5(5-\sqrt{5})} = \frac{2}{5-\sqrt{5}}$$



$$2H^2 = v_0^2 t_1^2 + \frac{g^2 t_1^4}{4} - 2v_0 g t_1^3 \cdot \frac{H + \frac{g t_1^2}{2}}{v_0 t_1}$$

$$2H^2 = t_1^2 (v_0^2 - \frac{g^2}{4}) - 2g t_1 H - g^2 t_1^2$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{5 - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha = \frac{4}{30 - 10\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \frac{2}{15 - 5\sqrt{5}} - \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{8}{15 - 5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{15 - 5\sqrt{5} - 8}{15 - 5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7 - 5\sqrt{5}}{15 - 5\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sqrt{2,5g} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} t_0 = H \cdot 0,5$$

$$H = \frac{2,5g \cdot t_0^2}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$t_1^2 = \frac{2H}{5} \quad t_2^2 = \frac{4H}{5}$$

$$f_{gd} = \frac{2,5H}{H} = 2$$

$$H^2 + \left(\frac{g t_1^2}{2} + H\right)^2 = v_0^2 t_1^2$$

$$f_{gd} = \frac{2,5H + H}{H} = 3$$

$$f_{gd} > 3$$

$$2H^2 + 2g t_1^2 H + \frac{g^2 t_1^4}{4} - v_0^2 t_1^2 = 0$$

$$+ 4 \cdot \frac{g^2}{4} t_1^2 + 2H^2 = 0 \quad t_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1,75gH \pm 0,1gH) \cdot 2}{g^2}}$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4H}{5}} \quad t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{5}}$$