

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 3

# Числовик.

1.  $V = ?; m = ?$

1)  $V_1$  - объем всего льда,  $V_1 = \frac{M}{\rho}$ ;  $\rho_0 = 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$

$M = 0,45 \text{ кг}$ ;  $\rho_0 = 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$ ;  $\rho = 0,9 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$

$t_1 = 50^\circ \text{C}$ ;  $V_1 = 25 \text{ см}^3$ ;  $C = 4,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}}$

$\rho = 3,35 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг}}$ ;  $t_0 = 0^\circ \text{C}$

$\rho_0 \cdot g \cdot F_A = F_m; F_m = M \cdot g; F_A = \rho_0 \cdot g \cdot (V_1 - V); M \cdot g = \rho_0 \cdot g \cdot (V_1 - V);$

$\frac{M}{\rho_0} = V_1 - V; \frac{M}{\rho_0} - \frac{M}{\rho} = V; V = \frac{0,45}{0,9 \cdot 10^3} - \frac{0,45}{10^3} = \frac{0,05}{10^3} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ м}^3 = 50 \text{ см}^3;$

2)  $M_x$  - масса расплавленного льда,  $M_x \cdot g = \rho_0 \cdot g \cdot (V - \frac{M_x}{\rho})$

$M_x = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \cdot M_x + \rho_0 V - \rho_0 V; M_x = \frac{\rho_0 \cdot \rho}{\rho - \rho_0} \cdot (V - V_1); M_x = \frac{\rho_0 \cdot \rho}{\rho_0 - \rho} \cdot (V - V_1);$

$C \cdot m \cdot (t_1 - t_0) = \rho \cdot \Delta M; \Delta M = M - M_x; C \cdot m \cdot (t_1 - t_0) = \rho \cdot \frac{\rho_0 \cdot \rho}{\rho_0 - \rho} \cdot (V - V_1);$

$m = \frac{\rho \cdot \frac{\rho_0 \cdot \rho}{\rho_0 - \rho} \cdot (V - V_1)}{\rho \cdot (t_1 - t_0)}; m = \frac{3,35 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{10^3 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 10^3}{10^3 - 0,9 \cdot 10^3} \cdot (5 \cdot 10^{-5} - 25 \cdot 10^{-6})}{4200 \cdot 50} = 0,5 \text{ кг}$

$\rho$  Объем;  $V = 50 \text{ см}^3; m = 0,5 \text{ кг}.$

Умножим.

2.  $L=?; \mu=?;$   
 $T=?; U_{max}=?;$

$$L = v_0 \cdot t - \frac{at^2}{2}; t = \frac{v_0}{a}; L = \frac{v_0^2}{a} - \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{10^2}{4} = 25 \text{ (м)}$$

$v_0 = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}};$   
 $a = 2 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2};$   
 $S = 12 \text{ м};$   
 $g = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2};$

$L_n$  — расстояние равно скорости от поверхности земли.

$$L_n = v_0 \cdot t_n - \frac{a_n \cdot t_n^2}{2}; t_n = \frac{v_0}{a_n}; L_n = \frac{v_0^2}{a_n} - \frac{v_0^2}{2a_n} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a_n};$$

$S = L - L_n$   $L_n = L - S$   $a_n = \frac{v_0^2}{2(L-S)}$

$m a_n = m g \mu; a_n = g \cdot \mu$

$\mu = \frac{v_0^2}{2g \cdot (L-S)}$   $\mu = \frac{100}{20 \cdot 13} \approx 0,38$

$\mu = 0,38$

Ответ:  $L = 25 \text{ м}; \mu = 0,38.$

# Умови

3.  
 $H=1$ ;  $\tan B=?$ ;  
 $T=?$ ;  $\mu=?$

$g = 10 \frac{m}{s^2}$ ;  
 $v_0 = 12 \frac{m}{s}$ ;  
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$

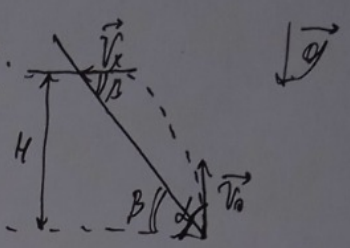
$v_x^2 + v_y^2 = v_0^2$ ;  $\frac{v_y}{v_x} = \tan \alpha$ ;  $v_y = \tan \alpha \cdot v_x$ ;

$t$  - бреша системи.  $t = \frac{v_y}{g}$ ;  $H = v_y \cdot t - \frac{g t^2}{2}$ ;

$H = \frac{v_y^2}{g} - \frac{v_y^2}{2g} = \frac{v_y^2}{2g}$ ;  $v_x^2 + \frac{v_y^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} = v_0^2$ ;

$v_x^2 = \frac{v_0^2}{1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha}}$ ;  $H = \frac{v_0^2}{2g \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha})}$ ;

$H = \frac{12^2}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{(\frac{2}{3})^2})} = \frac{12^2 \cdot 9^2}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 73} \approx 8,3 (M)$ ;



$\tan B = \frac{H}{L}$ ;  $L$  - горизонтальна проекція на рівні землі.

$L = v_x \cdot t$ ;  $L = \frac{v_x^2}{\tan \alpha \cdot g}$ ;  $L = \frac{v_0^2}{\tan \alpha \cdot g \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha})}$ ;  $\tan B = \frac{\tan \alpha \cdot g \cdot H \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \alpha})}{v_0^2} =$

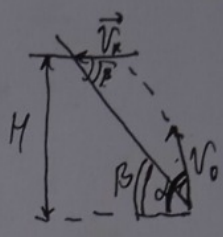
$\approx 1,33$ ;

Відповідь:  $H = 8,3 M$ ;  $\tan B = 1,33$ .

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$3. H=1; \text{tg} \beta=1;$   
 $T=1; \mu=1;$   
 $g=10 \frac{m}{s^2};$   
 $U_0=12 \frac{m}{s};$   
 $\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{3};$

$V_x \cdot \text{tg} \alpha = V_y; \frac{V_x}{V_0} = \text{tg} \alpha;$   
 $V_x = \text{tg} \alpha \cdot V_y = \frac{V_x}{\text{tg} \alpha}; V_x = V_y \cdot \text{tg} \alpha;$   
 $V_x^2 + V_y^2 = V_0^2;$   
 $V_x^2 \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{\text{tg}^2 \alpha}) = V_0^2;$



$V_y = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{\text{tg}^2 \alpha + 1}}; t - \text{время нзвѣда}; t = \frac{V_y}{g}; M = V_y t = \frac{V_0^2}{2g};$

$M = \frac{V_y^2}{2g}; M = \frac{V_0^2}{2g \cdot (\text{tg}^2 \alpha + 1)}; M = \frac{12^2}{20 \cdot (\frac{1}{9} + 1)} = 0,89 \text{ м} = 89 \text{ см};$

$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{H}{L}; L - \text{длина разпузыривающегося реперметра, } L = V_x \cdot t;$

$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{H}{V_x \cdot \text{tg} \alpha \cdot t}; \text{tg} \beta = \frac{M \cdot \sqrt{\text{tg}^2 \alpha + 1}}{V_0 \cdot \text{tg} \alpha \cdot \frac{V_y}{g}}; \text{tg} \beta = \frac{g \cdot M \cdot (\text{tg}^2 \alpha + 1)}{V_0^2 \cdot \text{tg} \alpha};$

$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{10 \cdot 0,89 \cdot (\frac{1}{9} + 1)}{\frac{12}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}; \text{tg} \beta = \frac{M \cdot g}{V_0^2 \cdot \text{tg} \alpha}; \text{tg} \beta = \frac{M \cdot g \cdot (\text{tg}^2 \alpha + 1)}{V_0^2 \cdot \text{tg} \alpha};$   
 $\text{tg} \beta = \frac{10 \cdot 0,89 \cdot (\frac{1}{9} + 1)}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 144} \approx 0,79; V_x = \frac{1}{3} V_0;$

$$25 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 9000 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 3,36 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\frac{226 \cdot 336}{128000} = 0,5$$

$$t = \frac{v_0}{a_n}; \quad L = \frac{a_n \cdot v_0}{2} \cdot t - \frac{a_n t^2}{2}$$

$\mu(m) =$

$$\frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ (C)}$$

$$L = \frac{v_0^2}{2a_n} - \frac{v_0^2}{2a_n} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a_n};$$

$$S_1 = L - L_{k1}$$

$$L = \frac{v_0^2}{2a}$$

$$a_{k2} = \frac{v_0^2}{2L - L_{k2}}$$

$$a = \frac{F_{mp1}}{M + m}$$

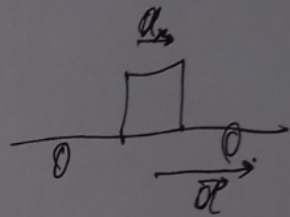
$$a = \frac{F_{mp1} - F_{mp2}}{M}$$

$$a_{k2} = \frac{F_{mp2}}{m}$$

$$M a + m a = F_{mp1}$$

$$M a = F_{mp1} - F_{mp2}$$

$$m a = F_{mp2}$$



$$L + S = 39 \text{ (m)}$$

$$8K \cdot \frac{8K}{d};$$

$$3K \cdot \frac{8K}{d} = \frac{24K^2}{d} = \frac{48K^2}{2d} \cdot \frac{8K}{d} \cdot 8K - \frac{d \cdot \left(\frac{8K}{d}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{54K^2}{2d}$$

$$\frac{59}{48} =$$

# Часть 2

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

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Вариант 3

# Умножение.

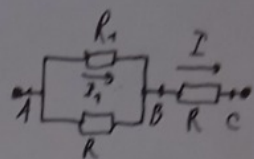
2.  $R^{-1} \cdot R_1^{-1}$ ;  
 $P_{max} = ?$

$U = 6 \text{ В};$   
 $P = 1 \text{ Вт};$

$P = 2P_R; P_R = I^2 R^*$ ;  $I = \frac{U}{2R}$ ;  $R_R = \frac{UR}{P}$ ;  $P = UR$ ;  $R = \frac{P}{U}$   
 $I = \frac{U}{2R}$ ;  $P_R = \frac{U^2}{4R}$ ;  $P = \frac{U^2}{2R}$ ;  $2R = \frac{U^2}{P}$ ;  $R = \frac{U^2}{2P}$ ;  $R = \frac{36}{2} = 18 \text{ (Ом)}$ ;

$R_{AB} = \frac{R_1 R}{R_1 + R}$ ;  $I = \frac{U}{R_{AB} + R}$ ;  $I = \frac{U \cdot (R_1 + R)}{R^2 + 2R_1 R}$ ;

~~$I_1 R_1 = (I - I_1) \cdot R$~~ ;  $I_1 = I \cdot \frac{R}{R + R_1}$ ;



$I_1 = \frac{U \cdot (R + R_1)}{R^2 + 2R_1 R} \cdot \frac{R}{R + R_1}$ ;  $I_1 = U \cdot \frac{1}{R + 2R_1}$ ;  $I_1 = \frac{U}{2R_1 + R}$ ;

$P_{max} = \frac{U^2}{(2R_1 + R)^2} \cdot R_1$ ;  $P_{max} = \frac{U^2 \cdot R_1}{4R_1^2 + 4R_1 R + R^2}$ ;  $P_{max} = \frac{U^2}{4R_1 + 4R + \frac{R^2}{R_1}}$ ;  $\text{Умнож } P_{max} \text{ давай}$

манушманман (4R1 + 4R + R^2/R1) +  $\frac{R^2}{R_1}$  - манушманман давай манушманман = 7

4R1 + R^2/R1 - манушманман. До переменызнай формул:  $4R_1 + \frac{R^2}{R_1} \geq 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{R_1} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R_1}} =$

$\geq 4R$ ;  $\Rightarrow 4R_1 + \frac{R^2}{R_1} = 4R$ ;  $4R_1^2 - 4RR_1 + R^2 = 0$ ;  $(2R_1 - R)^2 = 0$ ;  $2R_1 = R$ ;  $R_1 = \frac{R}{2} = \frac{18}{2} =$

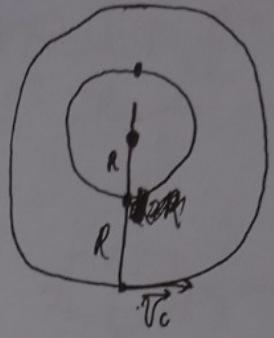
$9 \text{ (Ом)}$ ;  $P_{max} = \frac{U^2}{4R_1 + 4R + \frac{R^2}{R_1}}$ ;  $P_{max} = \frac{36}{4 \cdot 9 + 4 \cdot 18 + \frac{18^2}{9}} = 0,25 \text{ (Вт)}$

Ответ:  $R = 18 \text{ Ом}$ ;  $R_1 = 9 \text{ Ом}$ ;  $P_{max} = 0,25 \text{ Вт}$ .



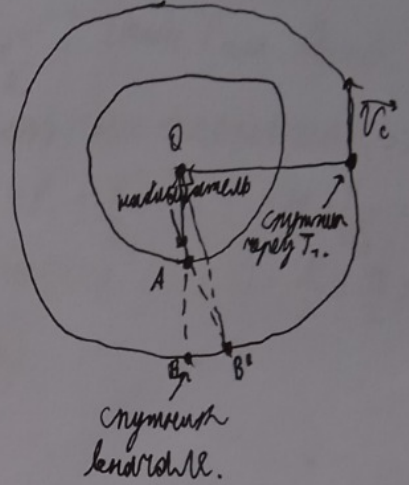
# Умнобун.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1. T-?; \quad g = G \cdot \frac{M}{R^2}; \quad g_c = G \cdot \frac{M}{(2R)^2} = G \cdot \frac{M}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{4}; \\
 &T_1-?; \quad V-?; \quad 4g_c = g; \quad g_c = \frac{g}{4}; \quad g_c = \frac{v_c^2}{2R}; \quad v_c = \sqrt{2Rg_c}; \\
 &R = 6400 \text{ км}; \quad T = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2R}{v_c}; \quad T = \frac{4\pi R}{\sqrt{2g}}; \quad T = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{R}}{\sqrt{g}}; \\
 &g = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}; \\
 &T = 4 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6400 \cdot 10^3}}{\sqrt{10}} = 14210 \text{ (с)} \approx 3,95 \text{ (ч)} \approx 4 \text{ (ч)}
 \end{aligned}$$



Даданым, чмо  $AB < AB'$ ;  $AB > R$ ;  $\triangle OAB'$ ;  $OB' = 2R$ ;  
 $OA = R$ ;  $OB' - OA < AB' \Rightarrow 2R - R < AB' \Rightarrow AB' > R = AB$ ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1 &= \frac{2\pi R \frac{\pi}{2}}{v} ; \quad v = \frac{v_c}{R} ; \quad T_1 = \frac{\pi R}{2v_c} ; \quad T_1 = \frac{3,14 \cdot 6400 \cdot 1000}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 64} \\
 T_1 &= \frac{\pi R}{2v} ; \quad T_1 = \frac{3,14 \cdot 6400 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot \sqrt{6400 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10}} \approx 1776 \text{ (с)} \approx 0,5 \text{ (ч)} \\
 T_1 &= \frac{\pi R}{2v} \cdot T = \frac{2}{4} ; \quad T_1 = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \text{ (ч)};
 \end{aligned}$$

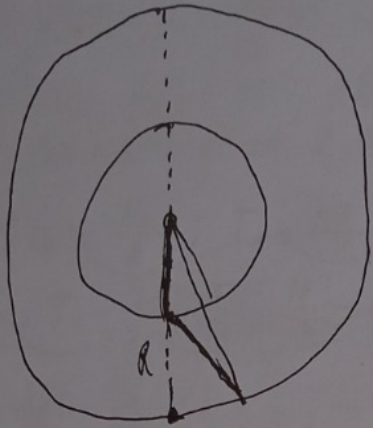


Омде  $M = T_1 = 1 \text{ ч}$ ;  $T = 4 \text{ ч}$ .

T  
R  
g

$$g_r = G \cdot \frac{M \cdot m}{R^2}$$

$$g_{2r} = G \cdot \frac{M \cdot m}{4R^2}$$



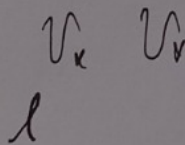
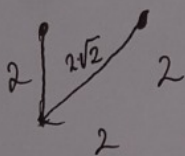
$$\frac{2\pi R}{v_c} = T; \quad \frac{T}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{v_c}$$

$$l_1 = R^2 + 4R^2 - 2 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot 4R^2$$

$$d = \omega \cdot t$$

$$l_2 = R^2 + 4R^2 - 2 \cdot \cos(\alpha + \omega t) \cdot 4R^2$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta t} \quad \cos(2\alpha + 2\omega t) - \cos$$



$$\sqrt{2} - 2 = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1) \approx 2$$

