

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 4

Чистовик

(9)

№1

Дано:  
 $M = 0,36 \text{ кг}$   
 $t_0 = 0^\circ \text{C}$   
 $\rho_0 = 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$   
 $\rho = 0,9 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$   
 $m = 0,4 \text{ кДж}$   
 $V_1 = 120 \text{ см}^3 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^3$   
 $\lambda = 3,36 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг}}$   
 $c = 4,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}}$

1)  $F_A = Mg$   
 $V \rho_0 g = Mg$   
 $V = \frac{M}{\rho_0} = \frac{0,36 \text{ кг}}{10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}} = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^3$

2)  $V_1 \rho \lambda = cm \Delta t$   
 $\Delta t = t - t_0 = t$   
 $t = \frac{V_1 \rho \lambda}{cm} = \frac{1,2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^3 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3} \cdot 3,36 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг}}}{4,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot ^\circ \text{C}} \cdot 0,4 \text{ кДж}} = 21,6^\circ \text{C}$

Искомое:

1)  $V$ ; 2)  $t$

Ответ:  $V = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^3$ ;  $t = 21,6^\circ \text{C}$

ЧИСЛОВИК

2

N2

Дано:

$v_0 = 5 \frac{\mu}{c}$

$T = 4c$

$v = 0$

$S = 2,5 \mu$

$\varphi = 10 \frac{\mu}{c^2}$

Найти:

1)  $L$ ; 2)  $\alpha$ ;

3)  $L$ ; 4)  $U_{max}$

1)  $\alpha_0 = \frac{v_0 - v}{T} = \frac{5 \frac{\mu}{c}}{4c} = 1,25 \frac{\mu}{c^2}$

$L = v_0 T - \frac{\alpha_0 T^2}{2} = 5 \frac{\mu}{c} \cdot 4c - \frac{1,25 \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot 4c^2}{2} = 10 \mu$

2) относим узловые координаты к системе отсчета  $T$ , затем замедляем  $L$ :

$\alpha' T = \alpha T \quad (1)$

$\alpha = \alpha_0 - \alpha' \quad (2)$

$S = S_{гор} + S_{возв} = \frac{\alpha' T^2}{2} + \left( \alpha' T \cdot T - \frac{\alpha T^2}{2} \right) \quad (3)$

• по формулам (1) и (3):

$S = \frac{\alpha T T}{2} + \alpha T^2 - \frac{\alpha T^2}{2} = \frac{\alpha T}{2} (T + T) \quad (*)$

• из (1) и (2)

$\frac{\alpha' T}{T} = \alpha_0 - \alpha' \Rightarrow \alpha' = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T + T} \quad (**)$

$\alpha = \alpha_0 - \alpha' = \alpha_0 \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T + T} \right) = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T + T} \quad (***)$

• по формулам (\*\*\*) и (\*):

$S = \frac{\alpha_0 T T (T + T)}{2(T + T)} = \frac{\alpha_0 T T}{2} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2S}{\alpha_0 T} = \frac{2 \cdot 2,5 \mu}{1,25 \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot 4c} = 1c$

• из (\*\*\*):

$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T + T} = \frac{1,25 \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot 4c}{4c + 1c} = 1 \frac{\mu}{c^2}$

4)  $U_{max} = \alpha' T = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T + T} \cdot T = \frac{1,25 \frac{\mu}{c^2} \cdot 1c \cdot 4c}{1c + 4c} = 1 \frac{\mu}{c}$

Ответы:  $L = 10 \mu$ ;  $\alpha = 1 \frac{\mu}{c^2}$ ;  $T = 1c$ ;  $U_{max} = 1 \frac{\mu}{c}$

$\alpha_0$ -гиперинерциальная относительность Лоренца.

$\alpha'$ -гиперинерциальная относительность Лоренца при ускорении

# УСТОЙЧИВ

3

N3

Дано:

$$t_{gd} = 1,5$$

$$v_0 = 10 \frac{m}{c}$$

$$g = 10 \frac{m}{c^2}$$

Найти:

1) T; 2) tgβ

3) S; 4) v

$$1) v_0 \cdot \sin \alpha = gT$$

$$T = \frac{v_0 \cdot \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{10 \frac{m}{c} \cdot ?}{10 \frac{m}{c^2}} =$$

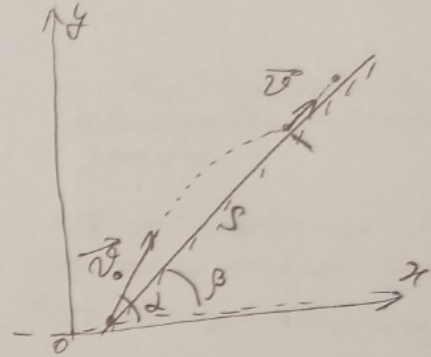
$$2) S_x = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot T$$

$$S_y = v_0 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot T - \frac{gT^2}{2}$$

$$S \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{S \cdot \sin \beta}{S \cdot \cos \beta} = \frac{S_y}{S_x} = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot T - \frac{gT^2}{2}}{v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot T} =$$

$$= \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{gT}{2v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{1,5 - 10 \frac{m}{c^2} \cdot T}{2 \cdot 10 \frac{m}{c} \cdot ?} =$$

$$4) v = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha = 10 \frac{m}{c} \cdot ? =$$



ЧЕРНОВИК

N1  $M = 936 \text{ кг}$

$\rho = 1,0 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$

$\rho = 99 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$

1)  $P_{\text{гр}} = \frac{Mg}{\lambda}$

$V = \frac{M}{\rho} = \frac{936}{1,0 \cdot 10^3} = 0,936 \text{ м}^3 = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^3 = 360 \text{ см}^3$

Объем:  $3,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^3$

2)  $\lambda = 3,36 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{К}}$   $c = 4,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{К}}$

$m = 0,4 \text{ кг}$

$Q_{\text{гр}} = 120 \text{ Вт}$   $c \cdot m \cdot \Delta t = P_{\text{гр}} \cdot t$

$\Delta t = t - t_0$

т.к. температура воды до кипения  $t_0 = 0^\circ \text{C}$

$t = \frac{Q_{\text{гр}} \cdot \rho \cdot V}{c \cdot m} = \frac{120 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 99 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 3,36 \cdot 10^5}{4,2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,4} = 21,6^\circ \text{C}$

Объем:  $21,6^\circ \text{C}$

N2

$\varphi = 10^\circ \text{C}$

$v_0 = 5 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$

$T = 4 \text{ с}$

$v = 0$

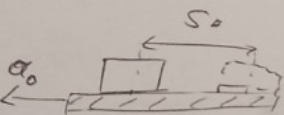
$S = 25 \text{ м}$

1) L

2)  $\alpha$

3) T

4)  $v_{\text{max}}$



$\alpha_0 = \frac{(v_0 - 0)}{T} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$

$L = v_0 T + \frac{\alpha_0 T^2}{2} = 20 \text{ м}$

$= 20 T - \frac{v_0 T^2}{2 T} = \frac{v_0 T}{2} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10 \text{ м}$

$\frac{v^2}{2a} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{v_0^2}{2S} = 1$

и скорость она будет:

$L + S = v_0 T - \frac{a' T^2}{2}$

$a' = \frac{2(v_0 T - L - S)}{T^2}$

$a' = a_0 - a \Rightarrow a = a_0 - \frac{-2(v_0 T - L - S)}{T^2} + \frac{v_0}{T} = \frac{v_0}{T} + \frac{2(L+S)}{T^2} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{2(10+25)}{16} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{70}{8} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{35}{4} = \frac{40}{4} = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$

2)  $a' T = T \cdot a$

$S = S_{\text{гр}} + S_{\text{др}} = \frac{a' T^2}{2} + \frac{v_0 T}{2}$

$a = a_0 - a'$

$a' T = T \cdot (a_0 - a') \Rightarrow S = \frac{a_0 T^2}{2} + \frac{v_0 T}{2} - \frac{a' T^2}{2} = (a_0 - a') \left( \frac{T^2}{2} + \frac{v_0 T}{2} \right)$

(1)  $a'(T+L) = a_0 T$

$S = \left( a_0 - \frac{a_0 T}{T+L} \right) \left( \frac{T^2}{2} + \frac{v_0 T}{2} \right)$

Гермоуик

$$\alpha' T = \alpha T \Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha_0 - \frac{\alpha T}{T}$$

$$\alpha \left(1 + \frac{T}{T}\right) = \alpha_0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T+T}$$

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{\alpha' T^2}{2} + \alpha T L - \frac{\alpha T^2}{2} \\ \alpha' T = \alpha T \\ \alpha = \alpha_0 - \alpha' \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} S = \frac{\alpha_0 T T^2}{(T+T)^2} + \frac{\alpha_0 T T}{T+T} - \frac{\alpha_0 T T^2}{T+T} \\ \alpha = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T} = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T+T} \quad (2) \\ \frac{\alpha' T}{T} = \alpha_0 - \alpha' \\ \alpha' \left(1 + \frac{T}{T}\right) = \alpha_0 \Rightarrow \alpha' = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T+T} \end{cases}$$

~~$$S = \frac{\alpha_0 T T}{T+T} \cdot \frac{T+T}{2} - \frac{\alpha_0 T T^2}{T+T}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow S = \alpha' T \left( \frac{T}{2} + T - \frac{T}{2} \right) = \alpha' T (T) = \frac{\alpha_0 T T \cdot (T+T)}{(T+T) \cdot 2} = \frac{\alpha_0 T T}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{2S}{\alpha_0 T} = \frac{2 \cdot 2,25 \text{ м}}{1,25 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}} \cdot 4 \text{ с}} = 1 \text{ с}$$

~~$$\alpha = \alpha_0 - \alpha'$$~~
~~$$\alpha' T = \alpha T$$~~
~~$$\alpha_0 - \alpha' = \alpha \quad (2)$$~~
~~$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T+T} = \frac{1,25 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}} \cdot 4 \text{ с}}{1 \text{ с} + 4 \text{ с}} = 1 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$~~

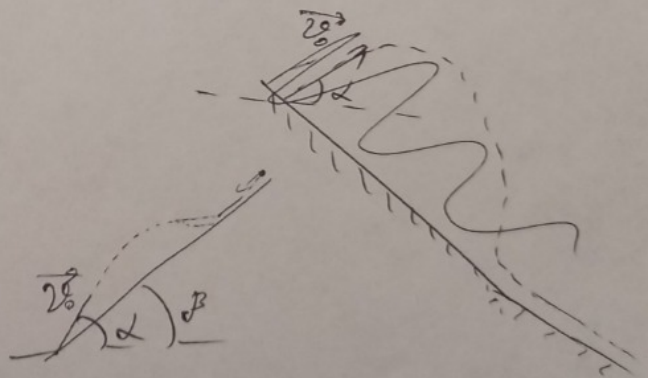
$$4) U_{\text{max}} = \alpha' T = \frac{\alpha_0 T}{T+T} \cdot T = \frac{1,25 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}} \cdot 1 \text{ с}}{1 \text{ с} + 4 \text{ с}} \cdot 4 \text{ с} = 1 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

N3

$$v_0 = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

$$L = 1,5$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$$



# Часть 2

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

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Вариант 4

# ЧИСТОВИК

7

N4

Дано:  
 $R = 6,4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ м}$   
 $g = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$   
 $r = \sqrt{2} R$

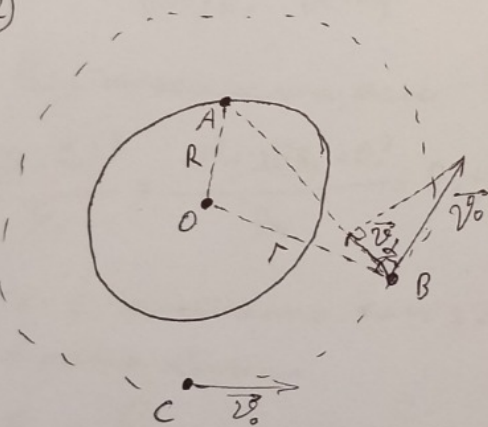
$$1) \left. \begin{aligned} g &= G \frac{m_2}{R^2} \\ g_0 &= G \frac{m_3}{r^2} = G \frac{m_2}{2R^2} \end{aligned} \right| \Rightarrow g_0 = \frac{g}{2}$$

$$a_g = \frac{v_0^2}{r} = g_0 \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{g_0 r}$$

$$T = \frac{S}{v_0} = \frac{2\pi r}{\sqrt{g_0 r}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 r^2}{g_0 r}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 r}{g_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 \sqrt{2} R^2 \cdot 2}{g}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2} R}{g}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 6,4 \cdot 10^4}{10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}}} \approx 5975 \text{ с}$$

2)



T.A - радиус орбиты  
 T.O - центр Земли  
 T.C - гравитация  
 T.B - масса, эл. поле и центр тяжести

$$v = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha$$

при  $\uparrow v$ ,  $\cos \alpha \uparrow \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow 0$

$$\angle OBA = 90^\circ - \alpha \Rightarrow \angle OBA \rightarrow 90$$

$\angle OBA$  - максимальный ~~радиус~~  $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$

и тогда  $T_1 = \frac{90^\circ \cdot T}{360^\circ} = \frac{T}{4} \approx 1494 \text{ с}$

$$3) \quad v = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha = v_0 \cdot \frac{AO}{AO} = \frac{v_0 \cdot AO}{\sqrt{AO^2 + OB^2}} = v_0 \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + 2R^2}} = \frac{v_0 \sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{g}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} R \cdot \sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot g R}{9 \cdot 2}} \approx 2951 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

Ответ:  $T = 5975 \text{ с}$ ;  $T_1 = 1494 \text{ с}$ ;  $v = 2951 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$



# Чистовик

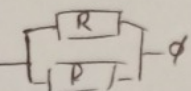
(2)

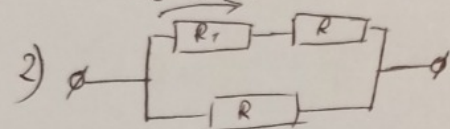
N5

$U = 4В$

$P = 2Вт$

- 1) R;
- 2) R<sub>1</sub>;
- 3) P<sub>max</sub>

1)   $R_0 = \frac{R}{2}$   
 $P = \frac{U^2}{R_0} = \frac{2U^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{2U^2}{P} = \frac{2 \cdot 4В^2}{2Вт} = 16 \text{ Ом}$



$P_{max} = \frac{U_1^2}{R_1}$        $I = \frac{U}{R+R_1}$        $\Rightarrow U_1 = \frac{U R_1}{R+R_1}$   
 $I = \frac{U_1}{R_1}$

$P_{max} = \frac{U^2 R_1^2}{(R+R_1)^2 R_1} = \frac{U^2 R_1}{(R+R_1)^2} \Rightarrow P_{max} \sim \frac{R_1}{(R+R_1)^2}$

$P_{max}$  - максимумом, если  $\frac{(R+R_1)^2}{R_1}$  - минимумом:

$\frac{(R+R_1)^2}{R_1} = \frac{R^2 + 2RR_1 + R_1^2}{R_1} = R_1 + 2R + \frac{R^2}{R_1} = 2R + \underbrace{\left( R_1 + \frac{R^2}{R_1} \right)}_{const \text{ минимум}}$

$x + \frac{1}{x}$  - минимумом если  $x = \frac{1}{x}$

минимум обрзова

$R_1 = \frac{R^2}{R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = R = 16 \text{ Ом}$

3)  $P_{max} = \frac{U^2 R}{(2R)^2} = \frac{U^2}{4R} = \frac{4В^2}{4 \cdot 16 \text{ Ом}} = 0,25Вт$

Ответ:  $R = 16 \text{ Ом}$ ;  $R_1 = 16 \text{ Ом}$ ;  $P_{max} = 0,25Вт$

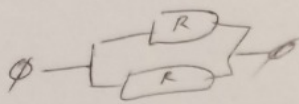
Упроблема

N5

$$R_0 = \frac{R}{2}$$

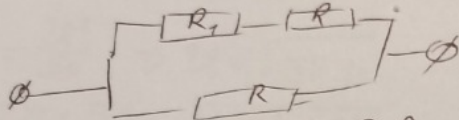
$$U = 40$$

$$P = 20 \text{ Вт}$$



$$P = \frac{U^2}{R_0} = \frac{2U^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{2U^2}{P} = \frac{2 \cdot 40^2}{20 \text{ Вт}} = 160 \Omega$$

2)



$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_1^2}{R_1}$$

$$U_1 R_1 + (U - U_1) R = U(R_1 + R)$$

$$U_1(R_1 - R) = U(R_1 + R) - UR$$

$$U_1 = \frac{UR}{R_1 - R}$$

$$R_0' = \frac{(R+R_1)R}{R+R_1+R} = \frac{R^2+R_1R}{2R+R_1}$$

$$P' = \frac{U^2}{R_0'} \Rightarrow P' \sim \frac{1}{R_0'}$$

$$R_0' = \frac{R^2+R_1R}{2R+R_1}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2 R_1^2}{R_1(R_1 - R)^2} = U^2 \frac{R_1}{R_1^2 - 2RR_1 + R^2}$$

$$\frac{U}{R+R_1} = \frac{U_1}{R_1} \Rightarrow U_1 = \frac{R_1 U}{R+R_1}$$

$$R_1 = 0 \Rightarrow 156$$

$$R_1 = 1 =$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{R_1^2 U^2}{R_1 (R+R_1)^2} = U^2 \frac{R_1}{R^2 + 2RR_1 + R_1^2}$$

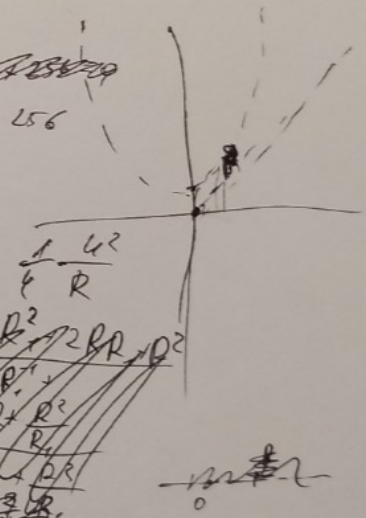
$$\frac{2R}{R^2 + 2RR_1 + R_1^2}$$

$$R_1 + 2R + \frac{R^2}{R_1} \rightarrow \text{мин.}$$

$$2R + \left( R_1 + \frac{R^2}{R_1} \right) \rightarrow \text{мин.}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R^2}{R_1}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2 \cdot R}{(2R)^2} = \frac{U^2}{4R} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ Вт} \quad R_1 = R = 160 \Omega$$



# Ченовник

N4  $R = 64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$

~~$R = 64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$~~

$g = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= G \frac{m_2 \cdot m_1}{R^2} \\ g_0 &= G \frac{m_2 \cdot M_E}{(\sqrt{2}R)^2} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow g_0 = \frac{g}{2} = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$a_{\text{ц}} = g_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{\sqrt{2}R} \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}R g_0}$

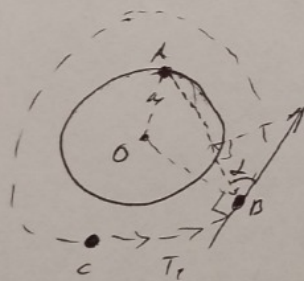
$T = \frac{2\pi \cdot \sqrt{2}R}{v_0} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 \cdot 2R^2}{\sqrt{2}R g_0}} = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R}{g_0}} = 2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}}{5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 160^2}$

$\approx 442 \text{ s}$

$T = \frac{S}{v_0} = \frac{2\pi r}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{2} \cdot r}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 \cdot 2R^2}{\frac{g}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}R}} = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2g}} = 4\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}}$

$\approx 8453,6 \text{ c}$

2)



$v = v_0 \cdot \cos \alpha$

$v_{\text{норм}} \perp \text{пути} \Rightarrow \ominus$

$\downarrow$

$\angle OBA = 90^\circ - \alpha$

$\angle OCA = 90^\circ$

$AO = R$

$OB = \sqrt{2}R$