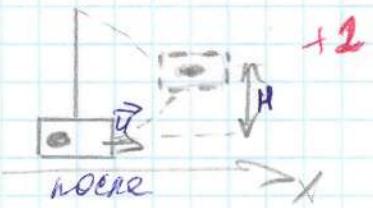
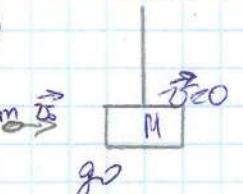


Итоговый отчет всероссийской
олимпиады по физике
2019-2020 уч. год
успехи 11-го класса
Оурбасар Екатериног.

N1.

Dane: $\mu; m; v_0; \frac{m}{M - ?}$



d) do zakresu konserwatywnego energii \Rightarrow

$$\vec{p}_{go} = m\vec{v}_0 + M\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{p}_{nowe} = (M+m)\vec{u}$$

$$m\vec{v}_0 + M\vec{v} = (M+m)\vec{u}$$

$$Ox: mv_0 = (m+M)u \quad +2$$

$$u = \frac{mv_0}{(m+M)}$$

3) do zakresu konserwatywnego energii:

$$E_{k0} + E_{po} \rightarrow E_k + E_p \quad +2$$

$$\frac{(M+m)v_0^2}{2} = (M+m)gh$$

$$h = \frac{(M+m)v_0^2}{2g(M+m)} \quad +1$$

Odpowiedź: $h = \frac{(M+m)v_0^2}{2g(M+m)}$

N2.

Pewerwile:

$$E_k - E_{k0} = -A_{fr} = -Q \quad +2$$

$$Q = E_{k0} - E_k = \frac{m v_0^2}{2} - \frac{(M+m)u^2}{2} = \frac{m v_0^2}{2} - \frac{(M+m)m^2 v_0^2}{2(M+m)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{m v_0^2}{2} \cdot \frac{M}{(M+m)} \quad +3 \\ +4$$

$$\frac{Q}{E_{k0}} = \frac{m v_0^2}{2} \cdot \frac{M}{(M+m)} \cdot \frac{2}{m v_0^2} = \frac{M}{M+m} \quad +1$$

N4.

Dane:

$$I_1 = 15A$$

$$P_1 = 135 \text{ BT}$$

$$I_2 = 6A$$

$$P_2 = 64,6 \text{ Br}$$

$$\mathcal{E} - ?$$

$$r - ?$$

Pewerwile:

$$1) I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R+r}; \quad \mathcal{E} = I(R+r)$$

$$2) R = I^2 \cdot R \quad +1$$

$$R = \frac{P}{I^2}$$

$$3) R_1 = \frac{P_1}{I_1^2} = \frac{135 \text{ Br}}{15^2 \text{ A}^2} = 0,6 \text{ Ohm}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{P_2}{I_2^2} = \frac{64,6 \text{ Br}}{6^2 \text{ A}^2} \approx 1,8 \text{ Ohm}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{E} = I_1(R_1+r) \\ \mathcal{E} = I_2(R_2+r) \end{cases} \quad +2$$

$$I_1(R_1+r) = I_2(R_2+r)$$

$$5) 15 \cdot 0,6 + 15r = 6 \cdot 1,8 + 6r \quad +3$$

$$\rho_r = 1,8$$

$$F = 0,2 \text{ N}$$

$$6) E = 15(0,6 + 0,2) = 15 \cdot 0,8 = 12 \text{ B}$$

Ombere: $E_p = 12B$; $r = 0,2 \text{ m}$ + 1

N3.

Daneo

$$R_2 = 2R_1$$

$$p_0 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$g = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$h \rightarrow$$

Przyjęte:

$$p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2 + 1$$

$$p_1 = p_0 + p_A + 1; P_A = \frac{8gh}{3}$$

$$p_2 = p_0 + 1; V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 + 1$$

$$2) (p_0 + 8gh) \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = p_0 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 8R^3$$

$$p_0 + 8gh = p_0$$

$$8gh = \frac{4}{3} p_0$$

$$h = \frac{\frac{4}{3} p_0}{8g} + 1$$

$$3) h = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}}{1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 40 \text{ m} + 1$$

Odpowiedź: $h = 40 \text{ m}$

338

66%

Школьный этап всероссийской
Олимпиады по физике

2019-2020 уч год

Бусыгина Ирина

11 «А» класс

(1)

$$P_{go} = P_{\text{nowe}} \quad (3 \text{ C.U.})$$

+2

$$m V_0 = (m+M)U \quad +2$$

$$U = \frac{m V_0}{m+M}$$

$$\frac{(m+M)U^2}{2} = \frac{m+M}{gH}?$$

$$\frac{(m+M)m^2 V_0^2}{2(m+M)^2} = (m+M)gH \quad +3$$

$$H = \frac{m^2 V_0^2}{2g(M+m)^2}$$

Ortsber: $H = \frac{m^2 V_0^2}{2g(M+m)^2}$ $\left[M = \frac{k\tau^2}{c^2} \frac{V_0^2}{(kF+k\tau)^2} \right] \quad +1$

$$= \left[\frac{\omega^2 \frac{V_0^2}{c^2}}{2g \frac{V_0^2}{c^2}} \right] = M \Rightarrow [M = m]$$

(4)

$$d) E_I = P + r I^2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{P}{I} + r I \quad +1$$

$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{135 B \tau}{15 A} + 15 r A \\ E = \frac{64,6 B \tau}{6 A} + 6 r A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{135 B \tau}{15 A} + 15 r A = \frac{64,6 B \tau}{6 A} + 6 r A = 6 A \quad +2$$

$$15r - 6r = \frac{64,6 B \tau}{6 A} - \frac{135 B \tau}{15 A}$$

$$9r = 10,74 \rightarrow r = 1,19 \Omega_{\text{wue}} \quad +3$$

$$E_0 = \frac{B \tau}{2} 0,19 \Omega_{\text{wue}} \cdot 15 A = 11,955 \text{ B}$$

+1

Ortsber: $r = 0,19 \Omega_{\text{wue}}$; $E_0 = 11,955 \text{ B}$.

(2)

ay Zakona:

$$E_K - E_{K_0} = -A \tau p = -Q \Rightarrow Q = E_{K_0} - E_K \quad +3$$

$$Q = \frac{(M+m)V_0^2}{2} - \frac{mV_0^2}{2} = \frac{MV^2 + m \cdot U^2 - mV_0^2}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{MV^2}{2} - \frac{(M+m)\left(\frac{mV_0}{M+m}\right)^2}{2} - \frac{mV_0^2}{2} =$$

Ortsber: $Q = \frac{MV^2}{2} = \frac{m^2 V_0^2}{2(M+m)} - \frac{mV_0^2}{2} \quad +1$

+4

$$\cancel{\frac{m^2 V_0^2}{2(M+m)} - \frac{mV_0^2}{2}} = \frac{m^2 V_0^2 - mV_0^2(M+M)}{2(M+m)} \quad 250$$

50%

$$\frac{m V_0^2 (m - m - M)}{2(m + M)} = \frac{m V_0^2 (-M)}{2m + 2M}$$

$$\frac{m V_0^2 M}{2(m + M)} : \frac{m V_0^2}{2} =$$

$$= - \frac{m V_0^2 M}{2(m + M)} \cdot \frac{2}{m V_0^2} = \frac{M}{m + M}$$

Other: $\eta = \frac{M}{m + M}$.