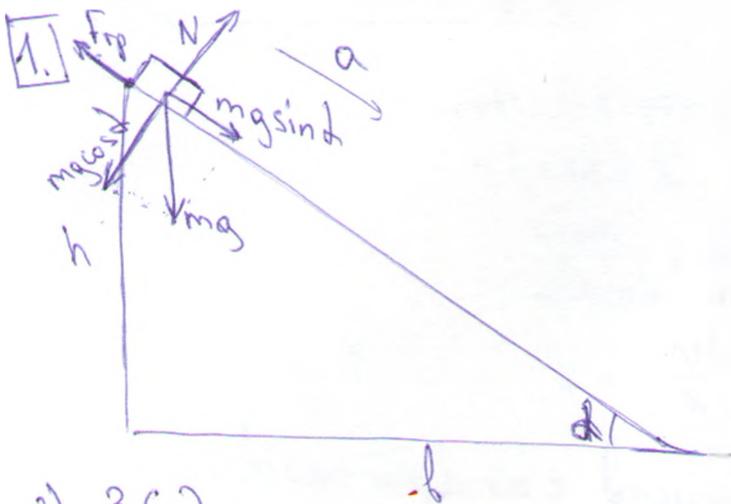




Класс 10 Вариант 2 Дата Олимпиады 3.02.2019

Площадка написания книжка

Задача	1	2	3	4	5	6	Σ		Подпись
							Цифрой	Прописью	
Оценка	4	5	3	4	5	4	25	двадцать пять	Либеня



1) По 23Н

$$mg \sin \alpha - F_{\text{тр}} = ma$$

$$mg \cos \alpha = N$$

$$mg \sin \alpha - \mu mg \cos \alpha = ma$$

$$a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)$$

$$2) P = \frac{A}{t} = \frac{F_s}{t}$$

$$A_{\text{тр}} = \mu mg \cos \alpha \cdot \sqrt{h^2 + b^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{h^2 + b^2}}$$

$$A_{\text{тр}} = \mu b mg$$

3) 3C):

$$mgh = \frac{mv^2}{2} + A_{\text{тр}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh - 2\mu b g}$$

$$v = v_0 + at, v_0 = 0$$

$$at = \sqrt{2gh - 2\mu b g}$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{2g(h - \mu b)}}{g(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)}, \sin \alpha = \frac{h}{\sqrt{h^2 + b^2}}$$

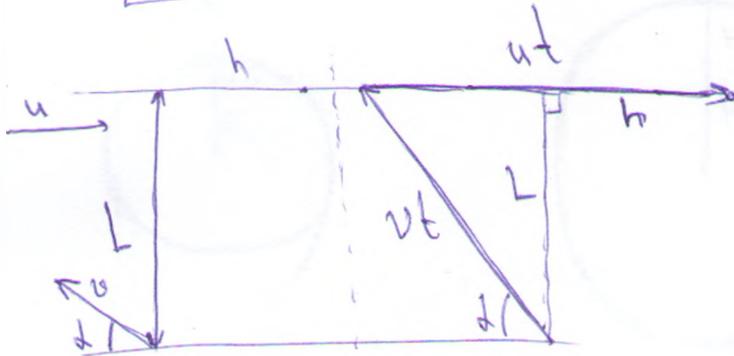
$$t = \frac{\sqrt{2g(h - \mu b)}}{\frac{g}{\sqrt{h^2 + b^2}}(h - \mu b)} = \sqrt{\frac{2(h^2 + b^2)}{g(h - \mu b)}}$$

$$4) P = \frac{\mu b mg}{\sqrt{\frac{2(h^2 + b^2)}{g(h - \mu b)}}} = \mu b mg \sqrt{\frac{g(h - \mu b)}{2(h^2 + b^2)}}$$

Ответ: $P = \mu b mg \sqrt{\frac{g(h - \mu b)}{2(h^2 + b^2)}}$

4

2.1



$$-vt \cos \alpha + ut = h$$

$$vt \sin \alpha = L$$

$$\frac{v \sin \alpha}{u + v \cos \alpha} = \frac{L}{h}$$

$$L = \frac{vh \sin \alpha}{u + v \cos \alpha}$$

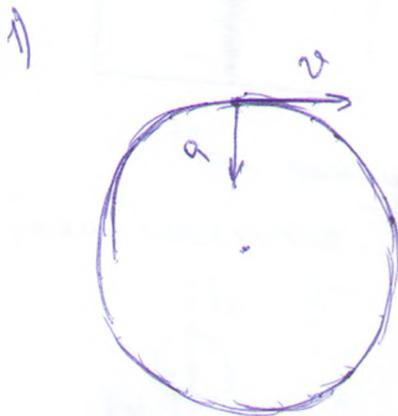
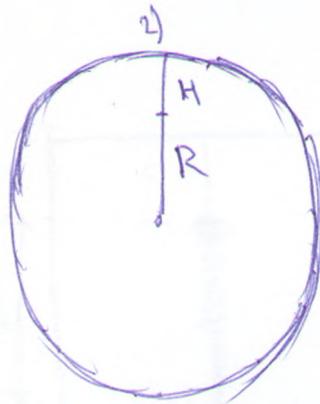
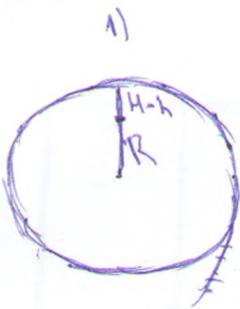
Минимальная возможная скорость ноги достигается при $\alpha = 45^\circ$, тогда

$$L = \frac{\frac{vh}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{u\sqrt{2}+v}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{vh}{u\sqrt{2}+v}$$

$$L = \frac{0,6 \text{ км/ч} \cdot 0,6 \text{ км}}{1 \text{ км/ч} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 0,6 \text{ км/ч}} = \frac{0,48 \frac{\text{км}^2}{\text{ч}}}{2,2142 \text{ км/ч}} = 0,22 \text{ км}$$

5

3)



По 23H

$$mg = ma$$

$$a = g$$

$$a_{\text{ц}} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$v^2 = gR$$

$$1) v_1^2 = g(R + H - h)$$

$$2) v_2^2 = g(R + H)$$

$$v_2^2 - v_1^2 = gh$$

2) ЗСЭ:

$$mg(H - h) + \frac{mv^2}{2} + A = mgH + \frac{mv_2^2}{2}$$

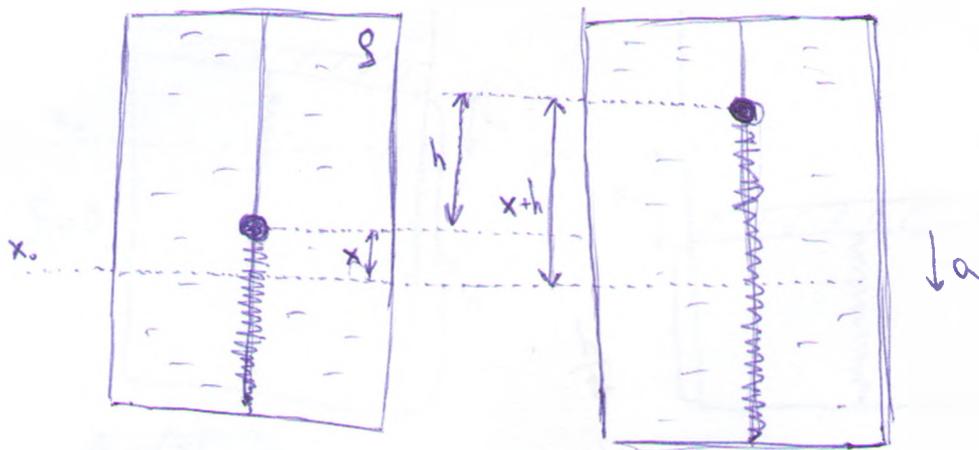
$$A = mgh + \frac{1}{2}m(v_2^2 - v_1^2) = mgh + \frac{1}{2}mgh = \frac{3}{2}mgh$$

$$A = 10^3 \text{ кг} \cdot 10 \text{ м/с}^2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ м} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 1,5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Дж}$$

Ответ: $1,5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Дж}$

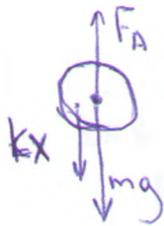
— 3

4.



x_0 - положение равновесия пружины

Так как ускорение направлено вниз, то шарик относительно бака сместится вверх.



По 2ЗН:

$$1) kx + mg - F_A = 0$$

$$kx + \frac{1}{3}Sv_0g - Sv_0g = 0$$

$$kx = \frac{2}{3}Sv_0g$$

$$2) k(x+h) + mg - F_A = ma$$

$$k(x+h) = ma + \frac{2}{3}Sv_0g$$

$$\frac{2}{3}Sv_0g + kh = ma + \frac{2}{3}Sv_0g$$

$$kh = ma$$

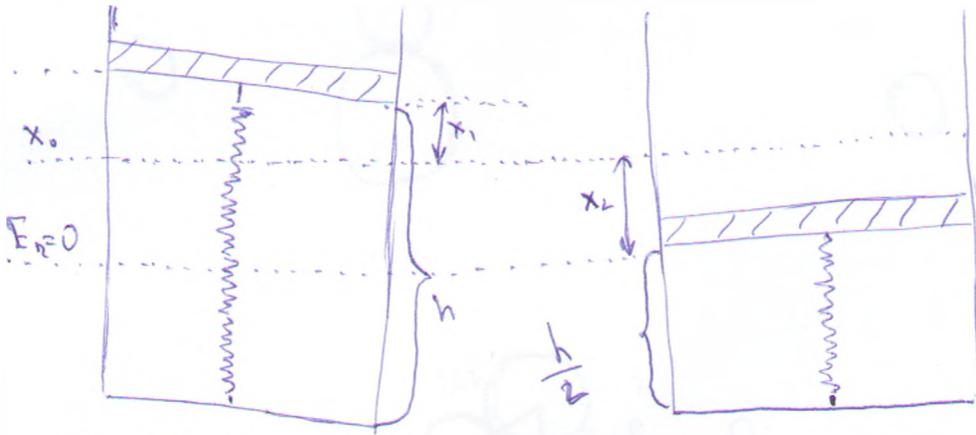
$$kh = \frac{1}{3}Sv_0a$$

$$h = \frac{Sv_0a}{3k}$$

Ответ: вверх на $h = \frac{Sv_0a}{3k}$

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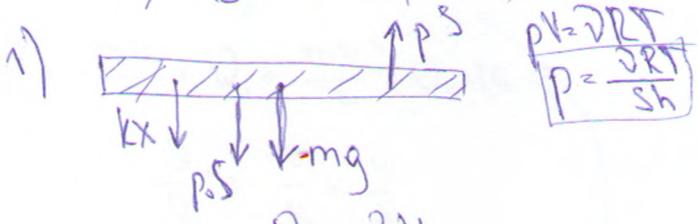
5.



x_0 - положение равновесия пружины

~~300~~

~~$\frac{1}{2}mgh + \frac{1}{2}kx_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_2^2$~~



$$p_1 = \frac{\partial R T}{\partial V}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial R T}{\partial V}$$

По 23Н:

$$1) kx_1 + p_0 S + mg = \frac{\partial R T}{\partial V} = p S$$

$$2) p_0 S + mg - kx_2 = \frac{\partial R T'}{\partial V}$$

~~$$k(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{\partial R}{\partial V} (2T' - T)$$~~

~~$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{1}{2}h$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{2}kh - \frac{\partial R T}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial R T'}{\partial V}$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{4}kh^2 - \frac{1}{2}R T = R T'$$~~

~~$$T' = \frac{kh^2}{4R} -$$~~

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{1}{2}h$$

$$k(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{\partial R T}{\partial V} - \frac{\partial R T'}{\partial V}$$

$$\frac{\partial R T'}{\partial V} = -\frac{kh^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial R T}{\partial V}$$

$$T' = \frac{1}{2}T - \frac{kh^2}{4R}$$

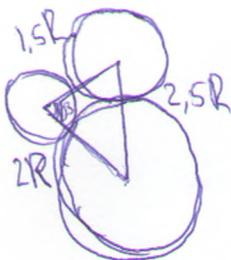
Ответ: $T' = \frac{1}{2}T - \frac{kh^2}{4R}$

+ 5

6.



$\alpha = \arctg \frac{4}{5}$



а) ЗСЭ:

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{mv_1^2}{2} + Q_1 + \frac{mv_2^2}{2} + Q_2 + (Q_1 + Q_2)$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{5}{4} Q_1$$

$$v_2 = \frac{5}{4} v_1$$

$$mv^2 = mv_2^2 + 4Q_1 + \frac{15}{25} mv_2^2 + \frac{5}{4} Q_1$$

$$m(v^2 - \frac{41}{25} v_2^2) = \frac{9}{4} Q_1$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{4}{9} m(v^2 - \frac{41}{25} v_2^2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} m v^2 \left(1 - \frac{41}{25 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{4}{5} \sin^2 \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} m v^2 \left(1 - \frac{41}{\cos^2 (25 + 4 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} m v^2 \left(1 - \frac{41}{41 \cos^2 \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} m v^2 \frac{41(\cos^2 \alpha - 1)}{41 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{m v^2 (\cos^2 \alpha - 1)}{9 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

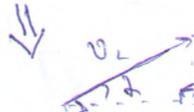
$$= \frac{1}{9} m v^2 \left(1 - \frac{25}{41 \cos^2 \alpha} \right)$$

Ответ: $v_2 = \frac{25v}{41 \cos \alpha}$; $Q_1 = \frac{1}{9} m v^2 \left(1 - \frac{25}{41 \cos^2 (\arctg \frac{4}{5})} \right)$

По теореме косинусов

$$\cos \beta = \frac{2,25R^2 + 4R^2 - 6,25R^2}{1,5 \cdot 2R^2} = 0$$

$\beta = 90^\circ$



По ЗСМ:

$$mv = mv_2 \cos \alpha + m v_1 \sin \alpha$$

$$m v_2 \sin \alpha = m v_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{4}{5} v_2$$

$$v = v_2 \cos \alpha + \frac{4}{5} v_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$v_2 = \frac{v}{\cos \alpha + \frac{4}{5} \sin \alpha}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{v}{\cos \alpha (1 + \frac{4}{5} \operatorname{tg} \alpha)} = \frac{25v}{41 \cos \alpha}$$

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