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09-63-02-83
(65.23)



15⁰⁵ - 15¹⁵

+1 час

+1 час

София
София
София
София

МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант №2

Время 16:17 - 16²⁰
~~66~~

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников ломоносов по физике
название олимпиады

по физике
профиль олимпиады

Седов Павел Владимирович
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Дата

«21» февраля 2020 года

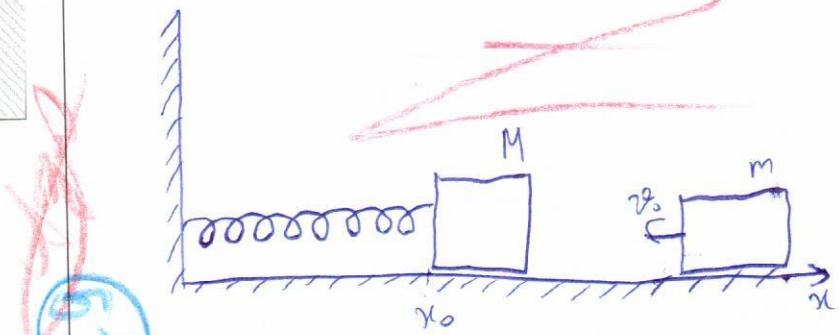
Подпись участника

София

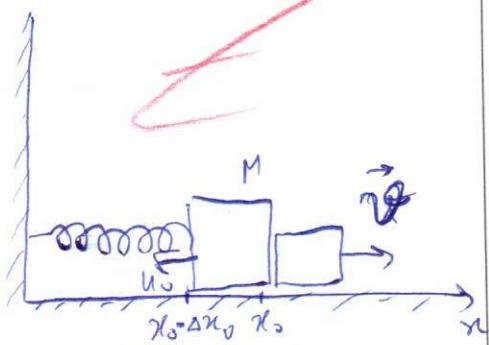
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н 1

$$\ell_0 = \frac{5}{8}; T = \ell T$$



Гармоники



ЗСГ: $\frac{m \ddot{x}_0^2}{2} = \frac{M \dot{x}_0^2}{2} + \frac{\kappa \Delta x_0^2}{2} + \frac{m \ddot{x}_0^2}{2}$

коэффициенты
без измеря:

$$\frac{M \dot{x}_0^2}{2} + \frac{\kappa \Delta x_0^2}{2} = \text{const}$$

найдем уравнение
гармонических
изменений

$$\frac{M \ddot{x}_0^2 \cdot \ddot{x}}{2} + \frac{\kappa \ddot{x} \cdot \ddot{x}}{2} = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\kappa}{M} x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{M}} \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{\kappa}}$$

координата ~~брюса~~ т в момент T после соударе-

$$x_m = x_0 - \Delta x_0 + \omega T$$

T 3

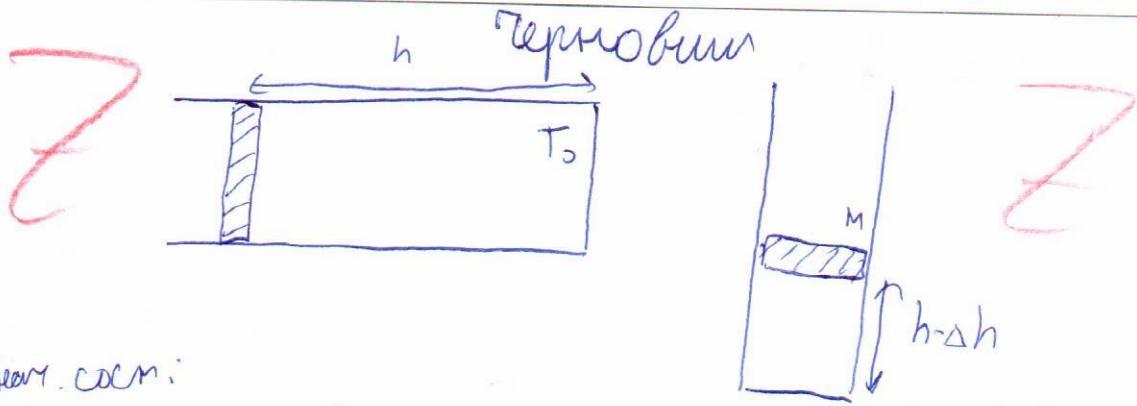
ЗСГ в момент через T после удара:

M

$$H = \Pi a \cdot M^2$$

$$\frac{\rho V}{mg} \cdot \frac{\Pi a \cdot M^3}{H} = M$$

$$100 \cdot 100 = 10000 \text{ см}^2$$



норм. соотв.:

$$\rho V = \gamma R T_0 \Rightarrow \frac{P}{P_a} \frac{h \cdot S}{h \cdot S} = \frac{\rho V}{R T_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{R \cdot P_a}{R T_0} = \frac{P_a h S}{R T_0}$$

$$P_{\text{атм}} + mg = P_{\text{н.н.ст}} + P_{\text{сун.воздж.}} S$$

||
P_a

$$P_{\text{сун.в.}} = \frac{mg}{S}$$

$$\rho V = \gamma' R T_0 \Rightarrow \frac{mg}{S} (h - \Delta h) S = \gamma' R T_0$$

 ρ_B

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{m_B}{\mu_B} + \frac{m_{\text{водж}}}{m_{\text{водж}}}$$

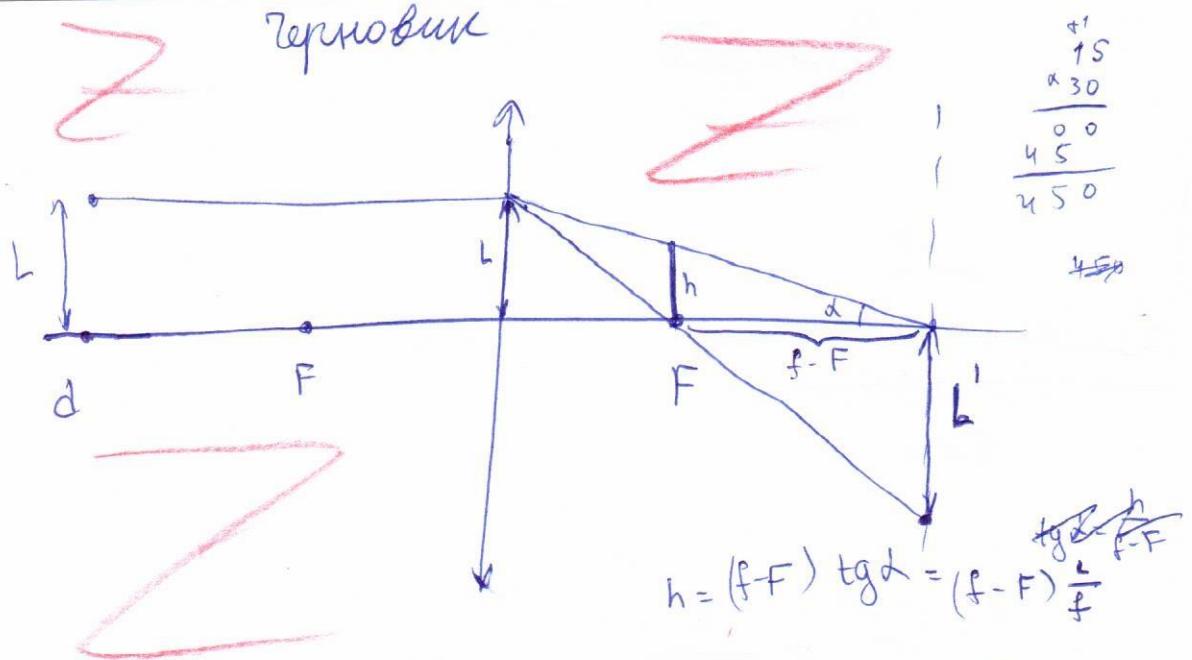
$$\gamma' = \frac{m_B}{\mu_B} + \frac{m_{\text{водж}} - \Delta m}{m_{\text{водж}}}$$

$$\boxed{\gamma' = \gamma_0 - \frac{\Delta m}{m_{\text{водж}}}}$$

$$h - \Delta h = \frac{\gamma' R T_0}{mg}$$

$$\Delta h = h - h' = \frac{\gamma' R T_0}{mg}$$

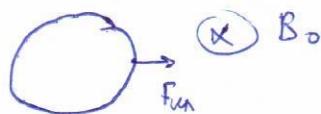
Чертёжник



$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{L} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{d} \Rightarrow f = \frac{dL}{d - L} = 30$$

A

если $\omega_{\text{вр}} = \omega_{\text{свим}}$ \Rightarrow можно неизвестно



$$E_{\text{эдс}} = B_0 S \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t}$$

$$\omega^2 R = \frac{\nu^2}{R}$$

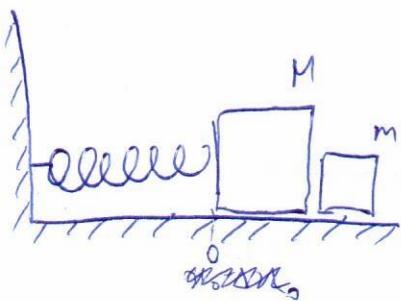
$$F_n = B_0 \nu q \Rightarrow \omega_{\text{вр}} =$$

$$\nu = \frac{F_n}{B_0 q} \Rightarrow \omega_{\text{вр}} = \frac{F_n}{B_0 q R}$$

$$\text{за } \frac{1}{8} c \quad \frac{1}{100} \cdot 2\pi$$



~~Черновик~~
Черновик



$$\frac{m\ddot{x}_0^2}{2} = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{\kappa x_0^2}{2}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 \sin \omega \left(\sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}} t \right)$$



Tholimcibart jinc-t-brjat/bjpn samphematercal [Inncarb ha nojxj jinc-ta-brjat/bjpn samphematercal] a source in literature of the spoken go nof-wm, as typum wamgacum, work of the spoken go nof-wm, a source in literature of the spoken go nof-wm, ←

- the main reason why we have to go through - the process of modelling

classical drama - mark the scene
drama on modern people

5 $(f + g)x = f(x) \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

Chordata Vertebrates, early chordates coelomates, echinoderms annelids annelids annelids annelids annelids

Blown out at

~~What would you know about the environment? What would you like to know about the environment?~~

3 3 3

- liveliness - without now mention of us - was her graduation, and she got more attention in the classroom than any other student had had before.
- we were well surrounded with such small children who were not as intelligent as we were.
- we had so many times when she had done something bad that she had to go to the principal's office.

2 $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Biology N 3

Z

Z

for whom e nse
is not a punishment, who gives him pleasure
and who can be rewarded, who gives him pleasure
and who can be rewarded

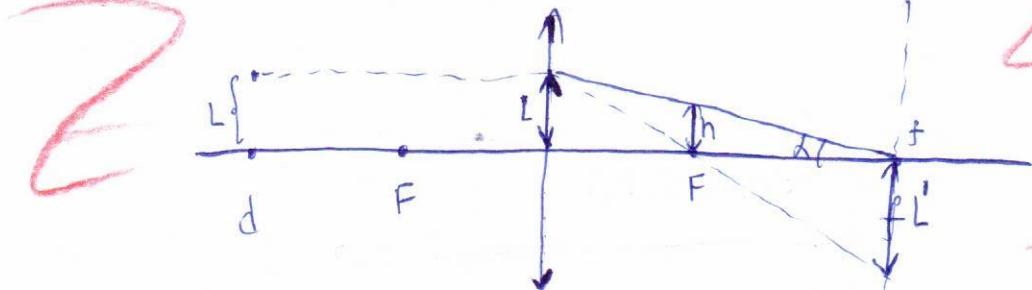
for whom e nse
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Bonusc n/ hydrogenium ut modum flavescens ut modum ut modum ut modum ut modum ut modum

№4

Чистовик



$$\text{т.ч. } d = 2F$$

если из ср-ки момент силы $f = d = 2F$

Круги перемещают между так, чтобы
предотвратить после приложения силы не
использовать угол на ГОУ
и показано на рисунке (расстояние на котором
сместился ролик, а следовательно и сила силы)

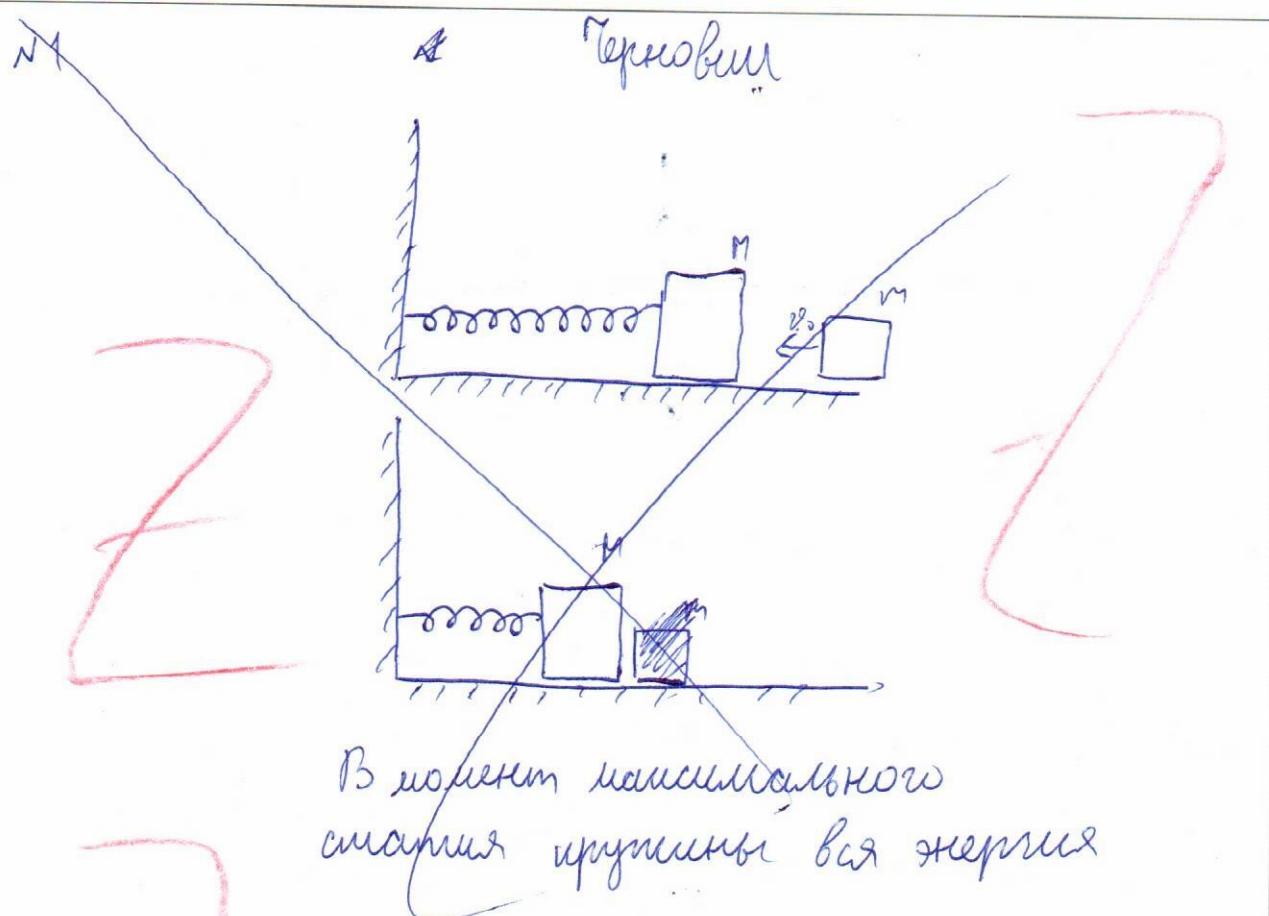
$$\begin{aligned} h &= (f-F) \operatorname{tg} \alpha \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{L}{f} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow h = (f-F) \frac{L}{f}$$

$$f = d \quad h = (d-F) \frac{L}{d}$$

$$h = 15 \cdot \frac{8}{30} = 4 \text{ см} = 0,04 \text{ м}$$

Ответ: $h = 0,04 \text{ м}$

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ



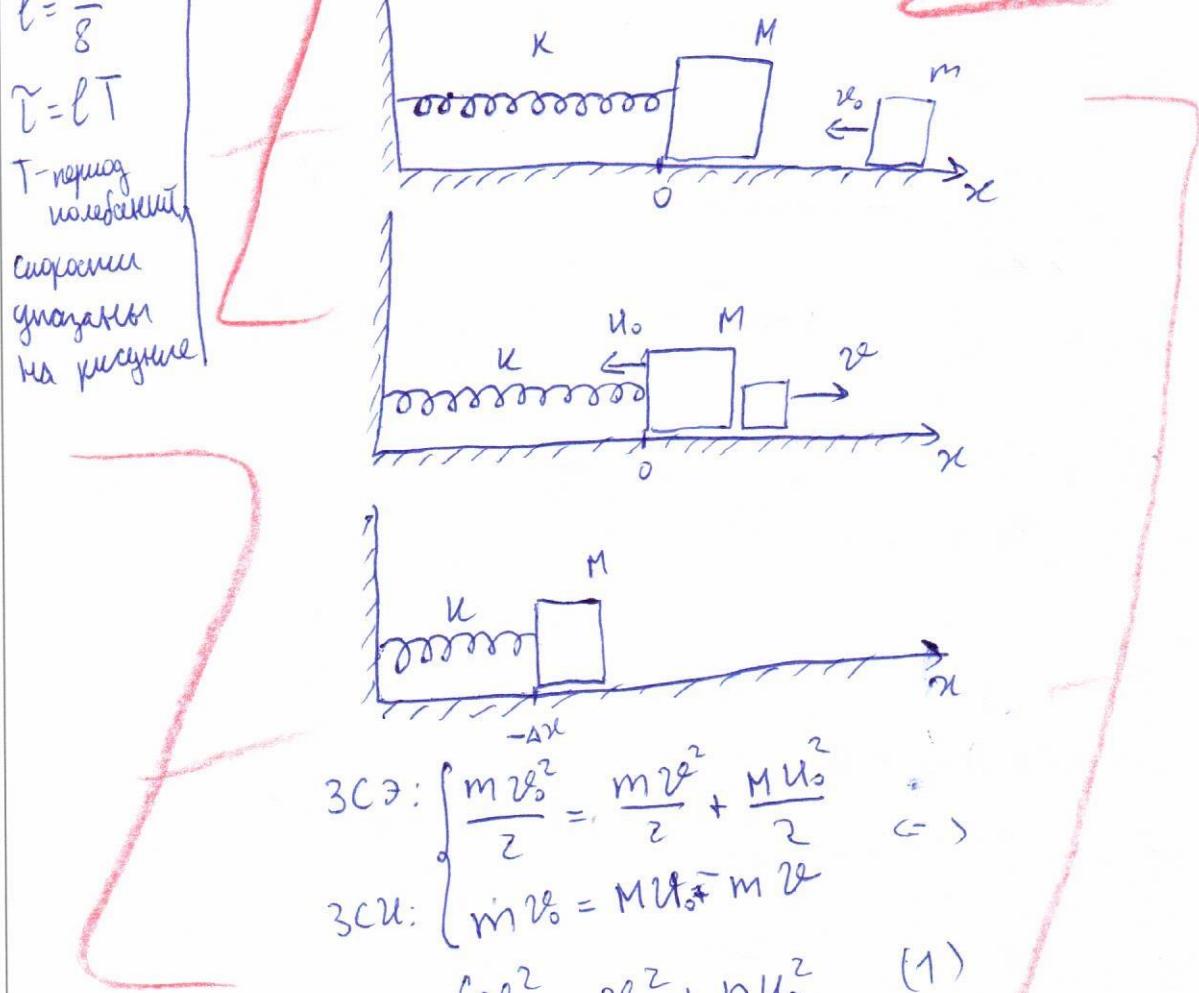
$$\begin{array}{r} 309590 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline 129 \\ -126 \\ \hline 35 \\ -18 \\ \hline 179 \\ -162 \\ \hline 170 \\ -162 \\ \hline 80 \\ -72 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad | 18 \quad | 17199,(4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 \\ n - ? \\ l = \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{l} = lT$$

T -период
изменения
скорости
движения
на кинетич.

Чистовик



$$3C\exists: \frac{m v^2}{2} = \frac{m v_0^2}{2} + \frac{M u^2}{2}$$

$$3C\forall: m v_0 = M u_0 \neq m v$$

$$\begin{cases} v^2 = v_0^2 + n u^2 \\ v_0 = u_0 n \neq v \end{cases}$$

(1)
(2)

Получим ур-ние гарм. колебаний:

$$\frac{M u^2}{2} + \frac{K u^2}{2} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{M \ddot{x} \dot{x}}{2} + \frac{K \dot{x} x}{2} = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{K}{M} x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{K}}$$

Координата m через \tilde{T} от стартоведения

$$x_m(\tilde{T}) = v \tilde{T}$$

Координата M через \tilde{T} от стартоведения

$$x_M(\tilde{T}) = \Delta x_0 \cos(\omega \tilde{T}) \quad \text{sin}$$

$$x_m(t) = x_m(t)$$

Чистовик

$$v_t = \Delta x_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

sin

~~incorrect
useless
don't use
it's wrong~~

$$\frac{K_{\Delta} x_0^2}{2} = \frac{M u_0^2}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta x_0 = u_0 \sqrt{\frac{M}{n}}$$

$$v_t = u_0 \sqrt{\frac{M}{n}} \cos(\omega t)$$

Найдем $\frac{v_0}{u_0}$ из (1) и (2) получим $\frac{v_0}{u_0} = b$

$$\begin{cases} v_0^2 = v^2 + n u_0^2 \\ v_0 = v + n u_0 - v \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{v_0^2}{u_0^2} = b^2 + n \\ \frac{v_0}{u_0} = n - b \end{cases}$$

$$n^2 - 2nb + b^2 = b^2 + n$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 - 2nb - n &= 2b^2 \\ 2b^2 + 2nb - n^2 + n &= 0 \\ b &= \frac{-n + \sqrt{n^2 + 2nb - 2n}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$n^2 - 2nb + -n = 0$$

$$b = \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \ell \cdot 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{M}{n}} \cos(\sqrt{\frac{M}{n}} \ell 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{n}})$$

$$\frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \ell \cdot \sqrt{n} = \cos(2\ell\pi)$$

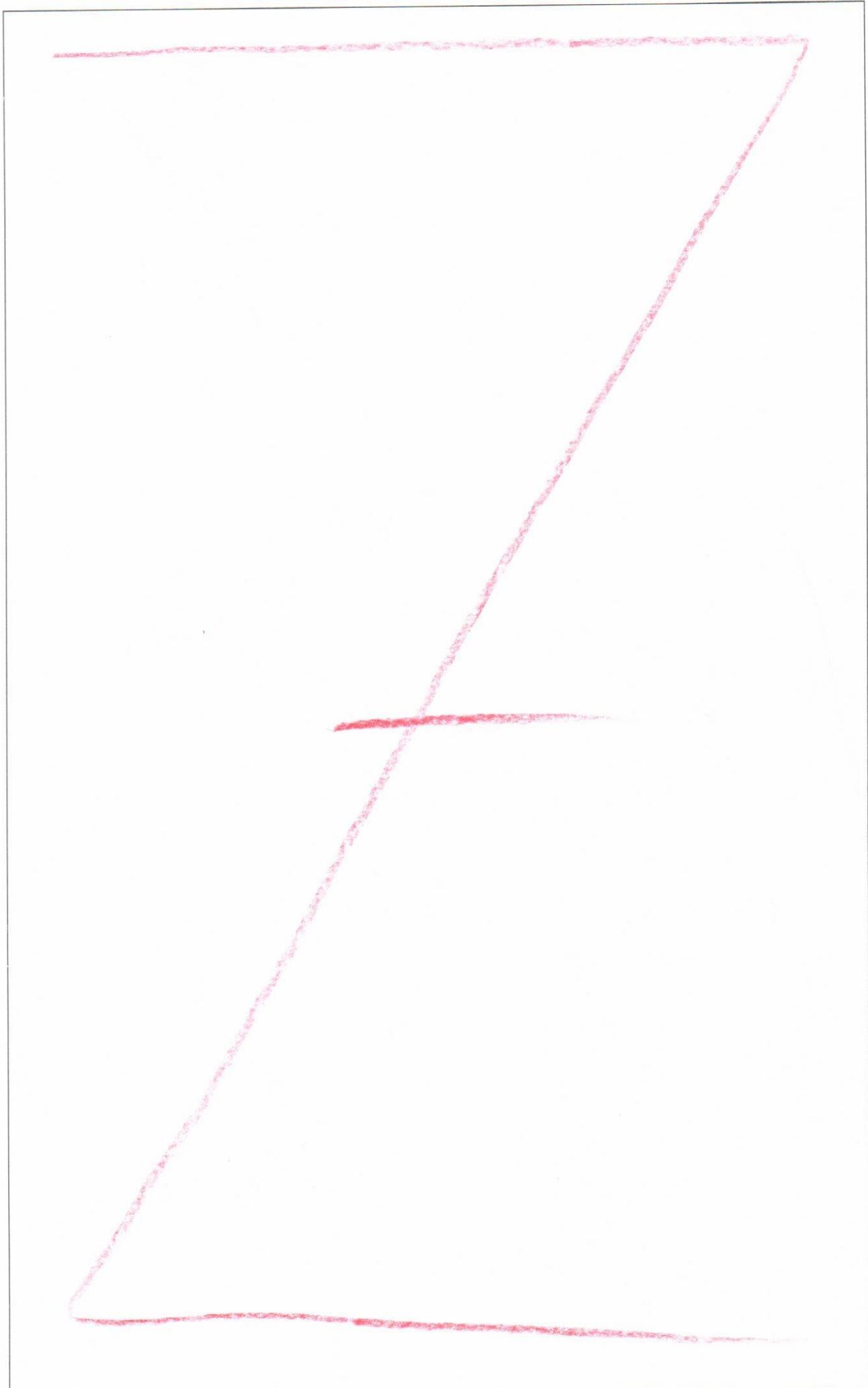
$$n = \frac{\cos(2\ell\pi)}{\ell\pi} + 1$$

~~ошибка
6 знака~~

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{\cos(\frac{5\pi}{4}) 8}{5\pi} + 1 = 1 - \frac{8 \cdot 8^4}{10 \cdot 5\pi} = 1 + \frac{u\sqrt{2}}{5\pi} \approx 1 - \frac{4 \cdot 1,4}{5 \cdot 3,4} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{5,6}{17} \approx 0,64 \end{aligned}$$

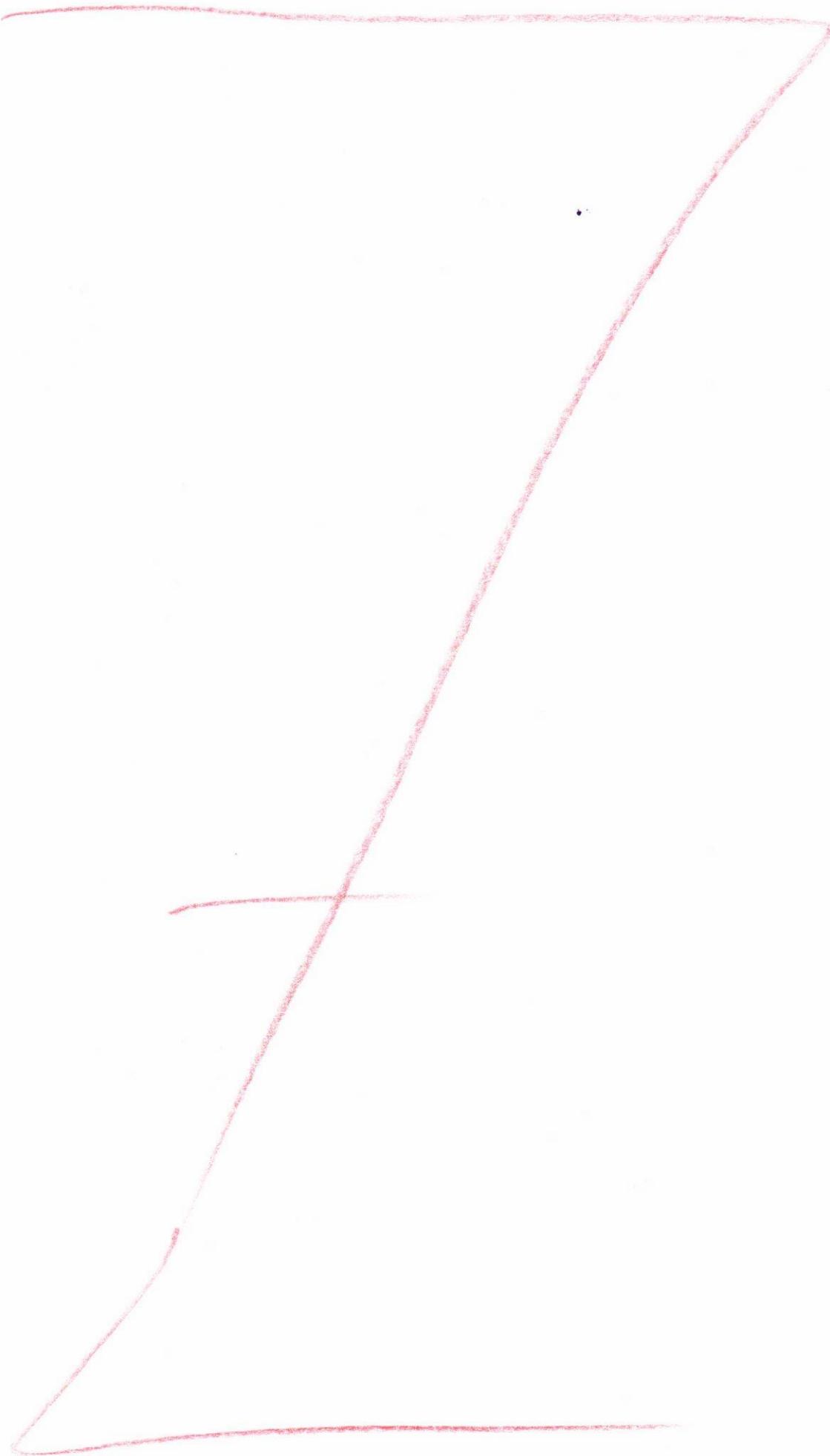
Отв: $n \approx 0,64$

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ



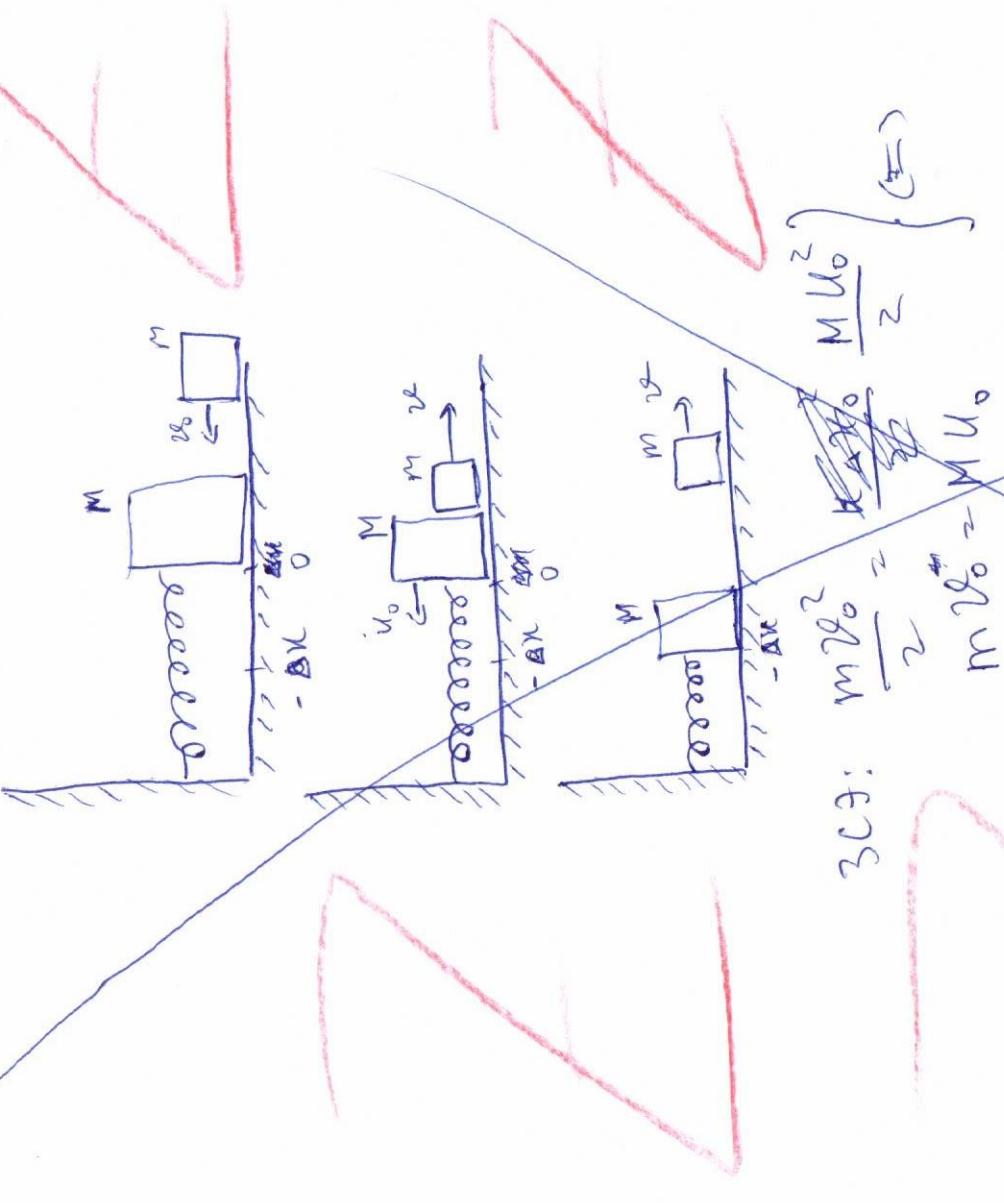
Подписывать лист-вкладыш запрещается! Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается!

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ



Подписывать лист-вкладыш запрещается! Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается!

Чертёжник



$$\text{Задача: } \frac{m v_0^2}{2} = \frac{M U_0^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$m v_0^2 = M U_0^2 \Rightarrow U_0 = \frac{m v_0}{\sqrt{M}} = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\frac{M}{m}}} = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\mu}}$$

$$\frac{M U_0^2}{2} = \frac{M v_0^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{M v_0^2}{2} = \mu \Delta U_0^2 \Rightarrow \Delta U_0^2 = \frac{M v_0^2}{\mu}$$

Причём ΔU_0 - это первоначальная высота

$$\frac{M v_0^2}{2} + \frac{M \chi^2}{2} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{M 2 \chi \dot{x} + M 2 \chi \ddot{x}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{\chi}{M} \dot{x} = 0$$

$$w_z = \int \frac{\chi}{M} dz \Rightarrow \bar{w}_z = 2 \bar{h} \int \frac{\chi}{M}$$

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

$$x_0(t) = \omega x_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$x_m(t) = V e^{\tilde{t}}$$

Чертовинк



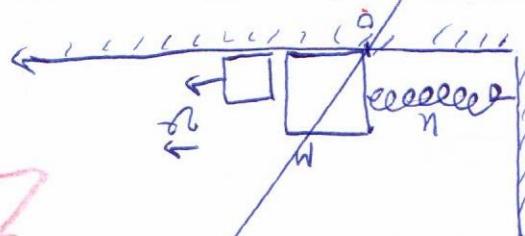
$$x + \frac{L}{M} x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

cu. gauge

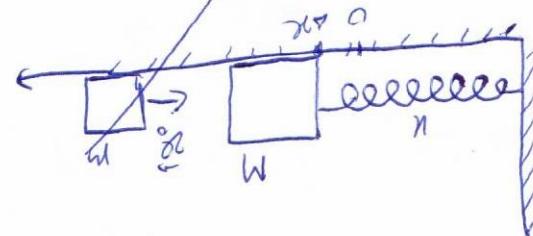
~~Therefore $\mu - \mu_0$ would be zero~~

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2}{m} = \frac{2}{m}$$

~~(a) In the following diagram, O is the centre of a circle with radius OB. A tangent PA touches the circle at B. If $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$, find the value of $\angle PAB$.~~



7



A hand-drawn graph showing two linear functions on a coordinate plane. The x-axis is labeled with 'x' at the right end. The y-axis is labeled with 'y' at the top end. A straight line passes through the points (0, 1) and (1, 0). Another straight line passes through the points (0, -1) and (-1, 0).

↳ - commonalities differ in
most categories

~~most help would also
be most help to someone
else; someone else~~

$$12 = 2$$

~~18. -superior~~

13

$$\frac{d}{dt} = [d] \quad [d] = [d]$$

④ 14 Chimie et culture scientifique Chimie et culture scientifique

~~the~~ - in which case, some of our own region would be included, as well as some from the north.

(A) What would the situation seem like?

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

м.и. и бруска M в начальном положении $= 0$

$$x_M(t) = \Delta x_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

Положение бруска m в момент \tilde{t}

$$x_m(\tilde{t}) = 0 + \varphi \tilde{t}$$

Положение бруска M в момент \tilde{t}

$$x_M(\tilde{t}) = \Delta x_0 \sin(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \tilde{t})$$



но ул. $x_m(\tilde{t}) = x_M(\tilde{t})$

$$\varphi \tilde{t} = \Delta x_0 \sin(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \tilde{t}) \quad (2)$$

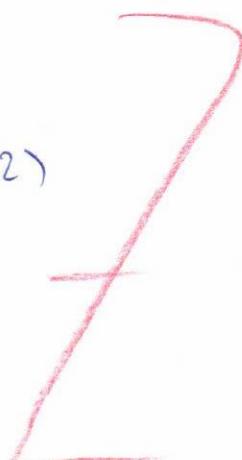
$$\tilde{t} = l T = l 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{k}} \quad \text{подставим в (2)}$$

$$\varphi l 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{k}} = \Delta x_0 \sin(2\pi l)$$

из ур-ия (1): $\frac{m \varphi^2}{2} = \frac{k \Delta x_0^2}{2} + \frac{m \varphi^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow$

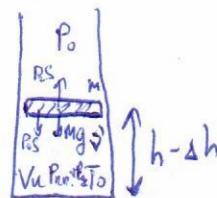
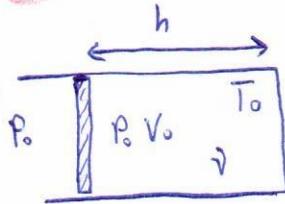
$$m \varphi^2 = k \Delta x_0^2 + m \varphi^2$$

$$\varphi^2 = \sqrt{\frac{m \Delta x_0^2 - k \Delta x_0^2}{m}}$$



№2

Чистовик



$$P_0 V_0 = \gamma R T_0 \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{P_0 V_0}{R T_0} = \frac{P_0 h S}{R T_0}$$

P_0 (т.н. парциальное давление)

т.н. в сосуде есть вода \Rightarrow пары насыщ.

$$\text{II З.Н.: } P_0 S + Mg = P_{\text{н.н.}} S + P_{\text{пар.насыщ}} S$$

 \uparrow
 $P_{\text{н.н.}} = P_0$ при данной T_0

$$Mg = P_{\text{пар.насыщ}} S \Rightarrow P_{\text{пар.}} = \frac{Mg}{S}$$

$$P_{\text{пар.}} V_u = \gamma' R T_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{Mg}{S} (h - \Delta h) = \gamma' R T_0 \Rightarrow h - \Delta h = \frac{\gamma' R T_0}{Mg}$$

$$\Delta h = h - \frac{\gamma' R T_0}{Mg}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{m_{\text{воды}}}{m_{\text{воды}}} + \frac{m_{\text{возд}}}{m_{\text{воды}}}$$

$$\gamma' = \frac{m_{\text{воды}}}{m_{\text{воды}}} + \frac{m_{\text{воды}} - \Delta m}{m_{\text{воды}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma' = \gamma - \frac{\Delta m}{m_{\text{воды}}}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta h = h - \frac{(\gamma - \frac{\Delta m}{m_{\text{воды}}}) R T_0}{Mg}}$$

~~Задача~~
$$\gamma = \frac{P_0 h S}{R T_0} \Rightarrow \Delta h = h - \frac{(P_0 h S - \frac{\Delta m}{m_{\text{воды}}}) R T_0}{Mg}$$

см далее

$$\Delta h = h - \frac{P_0 h S - \frac{\Delta m R T_0}{\mu g}}{M g}$$

Числовик

$$\begin{array}{r} +5 \\ +2 +2 \\ 373 \\ \times 83 \\ \hline 1119 \\ 2984 \\ \hline 30959 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta h = 0,35 - \frac{10^5 \cdot 0,35 \cdot 10^{-2} - \frac{0,183 \cdot 373}{0,018 \cdot 83 \cdot 10^3}}{10 \cdot 10} =$$

$$= 0,35 - \frac{10^5 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 35 - \frac{10^{-1} \cdot 83 \cdot 373}{18 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 83 \cdot 10^3}}{10^2} =$$

$$= 0,35 - \frac{3,50 - \frac{83 \cdot 373}{1,8}}{10^2}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \Delta h = h - \frac{P_0 h S - \frac{\Delta m R (t + 273^\circ)}{\mu g}}{M g}$$

№3

$$N=100$$

$$q=10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$n=8 \frac{\pi}{c}$$



Чистовик



F_n компенсирует ~~это~~ силу центрального взаимодействия между шариками

$\Rightarrow F_n = q v^2 B_0$, где v , скорость, которая была бы, если бы не было F_n

$$\text{из.н.з.} \quad F_n = F_{kn}$$

\Rightarrow все шарик будут двигаться со ско-
ростью $v = \frac{F_n}{q B_0}$

но это не так:

$$F_{kn} = m \frac{v^2}{R} = m \frac{F_n^2}{q^2 B_0^2 R}$$

$$F_n = m \frac{F_n^2}{q^2 B_0^2 R}$$

$$1 = m \frac{q^2 B_0}{q^2 B_0^2 R}$$

$$F_n = q v^2 B_0 = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$w = \frac{q B_0}{m} \Rightarrow v = \frac{m}{q B_0}$$

$$\text{тогда} \quad F_{kn} = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$F_n = m \frac{v^2}{R} \Rightarrow q v^2 B_0 = m \frac{v^2}{R} = m w$$

$$w = \frac{q B_0}{m}$$

$$v = \frac{m}{q B_0}$$

Чтобы поле было неподвижно

~~за~~ за $t = \frac{1}{N}$ оно движется

поворачивающейся на $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{N}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{за } 1 \text{ с} \quad \varphi = \frac{2\pi n}{N} \Rightarrow w = \frac{2\pi n}{N} = \frac{q B_0}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_0 = \frac{2\pi n m}{q N}$$

~~п.з.з.з.з.~~

