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МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант 1

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников Олимпиада Ломоносов
наименование олимпиады

по Физике
профиль олимпиады

Ермакова Глеба Андреевича
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Дата

«9» февраля 2024 года

Подпись участника

Ермаков

23-43-74-03
(3.11)

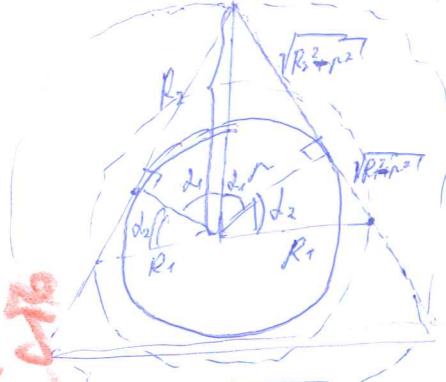
№	86
5	16
4	205
3	18
2	14
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дан	

во втором месте
 30.11.

Матрица А.Б.
 Канун Египетской Соколов-А.Б.
 19.04.1994

шаровик

1.4.1



$$\begin{aligned}
 m_1 a_1 &= G \frac{m_1 M}{R_1^2} & mg &= G \frac{mM}{r^2} \\
 m_2 a_2 &= G \frac{m_2 M}{R_2^2} & GM &= gr^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \vec{w}_i \cdot R_i = G \frac{M}{R_i^2}$$

$$w_1^2 = \frac{gr^2}{R_1^3} \quad \text{т.к. } R_2 > R_1 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow w_2 < w_1$$

$$w_2^2 = \frac{gr^2}{R_2^3}$$

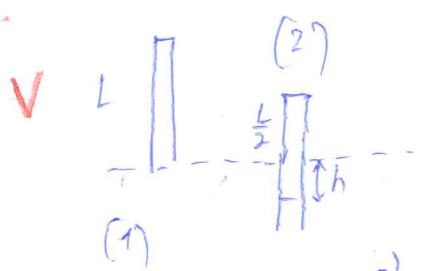
$L_0 = 2(d_1 + d_2)$ - высота при контакте не будет самая зона

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_{отн} &= w_1 - w_2 = \sqrt{\frac{gr^2}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{gr^2}{R_2^3}} \\
 &= \frac{r}{R_1} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R_1}} - \frac{r}{R_2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_2^3}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{w_{отн}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi - L_0}{2\pi} T = \frac{2\pi - 2(d_1 + d_2)}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_2^3}} \right)} = \frac{2\pi - 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + r^2}}{R_2} + \frac{\sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}{R_1} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_2^3}} \right)}$$

2.5.1



т.к. $T = const \Rightarrow p_{х.н} = p_{х.п}$

1) $p_0 = p_b + p_{х.п} \checkmark$; $p_b = p_0 - p_{х.п} \checkmark$

$$p_b \cdot L \cdot S = p_{х.п} \cdot (L-h) \cdot S$$

$$p_b = \frac{p_{х.п} \cdot L}{L-h}$$

2) $p_b + p_{х.п} = p_0 + h \rho g$

$$\frac{L \cdot p_b}{L-h} + p_{х.п} = p_0 + h \rho g$$

$$\frac{L(p_0 - p_{х.п})}{L-h} + p_{х.п} = p_0 + h \rho g$$

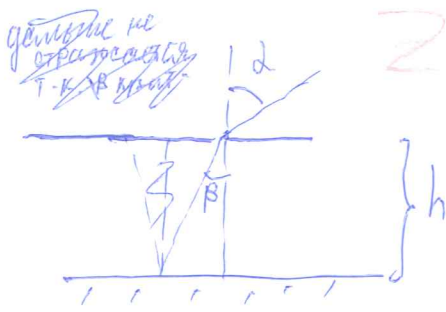
$$p_{х.п} \left(1 - \frac{L}{L-h} \right) = p_0 \left(1 - \frac{L}{L-h} \right) + h \rho g$$

$$p_{х.п} \cdot \left(\frac{-h}{L-h} \right) = p_0 \left(\frac{-h}{L-h} \right) + h \rho g \quad | : h$$

$$\frac{p_{х.п}}{L-h} = \frac{p_0}{L-h} - \rho g$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_{х.п} &= p_0 - \rho g(L-h) = 10^5 - 1000 \cdot 10(1 - 0,95) = 10^4(10 - 0,55) = \\
 &= 10^4 \cdot 9,45 \text{ Па} \quad \text{горизонталь: } 9,45 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Па}
 \end{aligned}$$

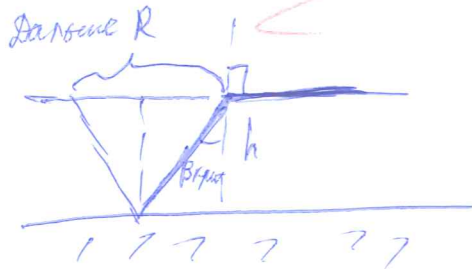
ч. 10.1 Частота



~~$d = n \cdot \beta$~~

$\sin \alpha = n \cdot \sin \beta$

для максимального радиуса кривизы линзы, это достигается при β критическом, где $\sin \alpha = 1$



$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{n}$

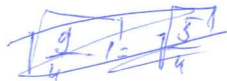
~~$R = 2h \cdot \text{tg} \beta$~~

~~$\text{tg} \beta = \cos \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}{n}$~~

$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}$

$R = 2h \cdot \text{tg} \beta = \frac{2h}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\sqrt{3}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ м}$ если уже не мартен.

~~$R = 2h \cdot \text{tg} \beta \approx 2h \cdot \sin \beta \approx 2h \beta \approx \frac{2h}{n} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 2}{3} =$~~



~~$= \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{3} \approx 6,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ м}$, если уже применили малые~~

$\text{tg} \beta \approx \sin \beta \approx \beta$ если уже малые

$\frac{20 \cdot 10^3}{18 \cdot 16,666} = 20$

3 · 10⁻¹

$Q = q_1$

$Q + q_1 = q$
 $q_1 = Q$

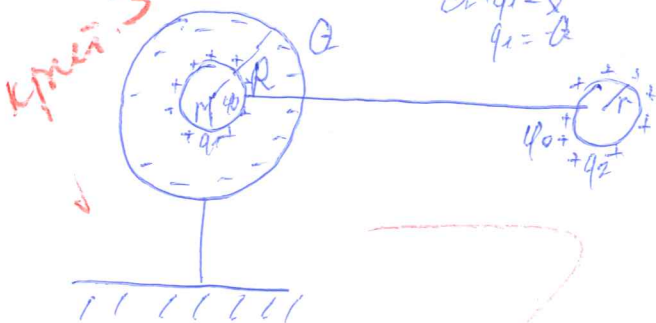
$\varphi_0 = \frac{kq_1}{R} - \frac{kq_2}{R}$

$\frac{kq_1}{R} - \frac{kq_1}{R} = \frac{kq_2}{R}$

~~$q_1 R - q_1 R = q_2 R$~~ ✓

$R = \frac{q_1 R}{q_1 - q_2} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{(6 - 2) \cdot 10^{10}} =$

$= 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ м}$ ✓



Кривизна

23-43-74-03
(3.11)

Дано:

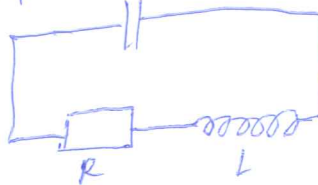
$L = 0,3 \text{ Гн}$

$C = 30 \text{ мкФ}$

$R = 1 \text{ Ом}$

$U = 2 \text{ В}$

5.4.1 ^{устройство}



$$Z = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\omega C} - \omega L\right)^2 + R^2}$$

$$I_{\max} = \frac{U}{\left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)} = U \cdot \omega \cdot C$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$U_{\text{эф}} = I_{\text{эф}} R$$

$$I_{\text{эф}} = \frac{U_{\text{эф}}}{R}$$

⊖ курс. 2

$$\Delta Q = \frac{U_{\text{эф}}^2}{R} \cdot t = \frac{U^2}{2R} \cdot t = \frac{U^2}{2R} \cdot 2\pi \sqrt{LC} = \frac{U^2}{R} \cdot \pi \sqrt{LC}$$

$$= \frac{4}{1} \cdot 3,14 \sqrt{0,3 \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 4 \cdot 3,14 \sqrt{9 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-3} =$$

$$= 37,68 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Дж} = 37,68 \text{ мДж}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 3,14 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 37,68 \end{array}$$

Ответ: 37,68

1.4.1

программное

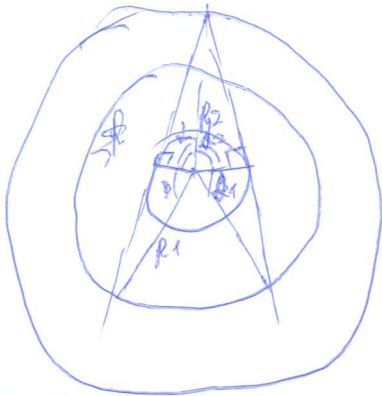
~~$$T = \frac{2\pi - 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}{R_1} + \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + r^2}}{R_2} \right)}{\sqrt{g} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_3}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{R_1 R_2 \cdot 2\pi - 2 \left(R_2 \sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2} + R_1 \sqrt{R_2^2 + r^2} \right)}{\sqrt{g} \cdot \left(\frac{R_2 \sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2}} - \frac{R_1}{\sqrt{R_3}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2} \cdot 2\pi}{\sqrt{g} \cdot \left(\frac{R_2 \sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2}} - \frac{R_1}{\sqrt{R_3}} \right)}$$~~

Условие

1.4.1.



$$\omega_{\text{отн}} = \sqrt{\frac{g R_1^2}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{g R_2^2}{R_2^3}}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arccos \frac{r}{R_1}$$

$$\omega_1 R_1 = \frac{GM}{R_1^2}$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g R_1^2}{R_1^3}}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \arccos \frac{r}{R_2}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g R_2^2}{R_2^3}}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \quad \text{arccos } x + \arccos y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi - 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\omega_{\text{отн}}} = \frac{2(\pi - \arccos \frac{r}{R_1} - \arccos \frac{r}{R_2})}{\omega_{\text{отн}}}$$

$$= \frac{2(\arcsin \frac{r}{R_1} + \arcsin \frac{r}{R_2})}{r \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{R_2^3}} \right)} = \frac{2 \left(\frac{r}{R_1} + \frac{r}{R_2} \right)}{r \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{R_2^3}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 R_2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{R_2^3}} \right)} = \frac{2 \cdot 16,4 \cdot 10^4}{64 \cdot 10^8 \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{6,4^3 \cdot 10^{12}}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{10^{15}}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 16,4}{64 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{64^3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^{12}}} - \frac{1}{10^4 \sqrt{10}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 16,4}{64 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 3 \left(\frac{1}{8^3 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{10^4 \sqrt{10}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 16,4}{64 \cdot 3} \left(\frac{1}{8^3 \sqrt{10}} - \frac{1}{10^3 \sqrt{10}} \right) = \frac{16,4}{32 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{10}} \left(\frac{1}{8^3} - \frac{1}{10^3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{4,1}{8 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{10}} \left(\frac{1000 - 512}{512 \cdot 10^3} \right) = \frac{4,1 \cdot 488}{8 \cdot 3 \sqrt{10} \cdot 512 \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$= \frac{4,1 \cdot 61}{3 \sqrt{10} \cdot 512 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{250,1}{3 \sqrt{10} \cdot 512 \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$= \frac{250,1}{3 \cdot 512 \cdot 10^4} = \frac{250,1}{3 \cdot 512 \cdot 10^4,5} \quad \text{с}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 164 \\ 41 \\ + 61 \\ \hline 244 \\ 2501 \end{array}$$

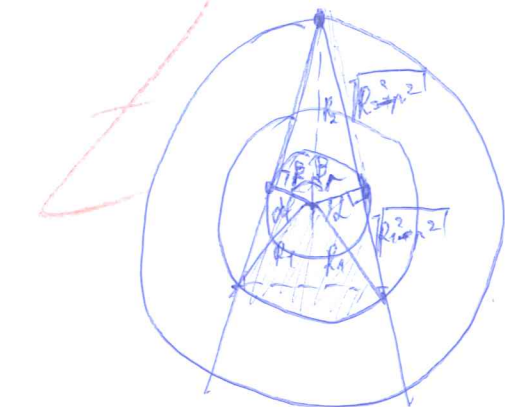
$$\begin{array}{r} 164 \\ 41 \\ + 61 \\ \hline 244 \\ 2501 \end{array}$$

Чистовик
1.4.1

$$= \frac{2(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 R_2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{q}{R_1^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{q}{R_2^3}} \right)} = \frac{2 \cdot 16,4 \cdot 10^7}{64 \cdot 10^{14} \cdot \sqrt{10} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{64 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^4}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^24}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{16,4}{32 \cdot 10^7 \cdot \sqrt{10} \left(\frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^9} - \frac{1}{10^{12}} \right)} = \frac{4,1}{8 \cdot 10^7 \cdot \sqrt{10} \left(\frac{10^{12} - 8 \cdot 10^9}{8 \cdot 10^{21}} \right)}$$

Черновик



$$R_1 \quad \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \sqrt{\frac{R_2^3}{R_1^3}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{отн}} = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad ; \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_{\text{отн}}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}{R_1^2} \quad \text{и}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + r^2}}{R_2^2}$$

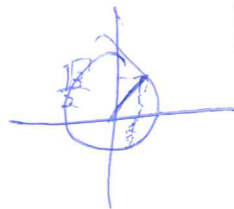
$$mg = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

$$gr^2 = GM$$

$$gr^2 = \frac{GM}{g}$$

$$2\pi = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{R_1^2 + r^2}}{R_1} + \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + r^2}}{R_2} \right) = \sqrt{g} \cdot r \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1^3}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_2^3}} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{GM + r^2}}{GM} + \frac{\sqrt{GM + r^2}}{GM} \right)$$



$$2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$mg = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{R_1}$$

$$\arccos \alpha + \arcsin \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

~~arccos~~

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{r}{R_1}$$

$$\beta = \arccos \frac{r}{R_2}$$

$$\omega^2 R_1^2 = \frac{GM}{R_1^2}$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{GM}{R_1^3} = \frac{gr^2}{R_1^3}$$

$$\sin 60 = \frac{1}{2}$$

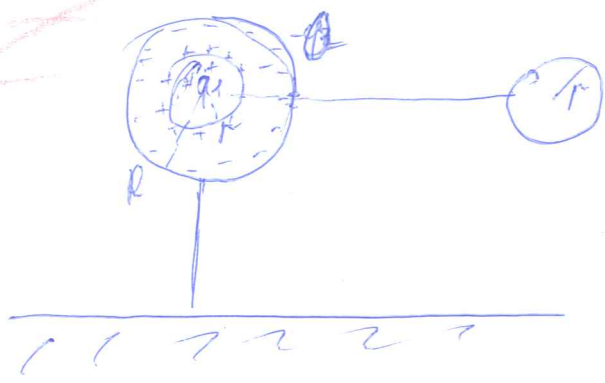
$$60 = \arcsin \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2(\alpha + \beta) = \arccos \frac{r}{R_2} + \arccos \frac{r}{R_1}$$

$$2\pi = \arccos \frac{r}{R_2} + \arccos \frac{r}{R_1}$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{2} + \arccos \frac{1}{2} =$$

Черновик



$$Q + q_1 = 0$$

$$Q = -q_1$$

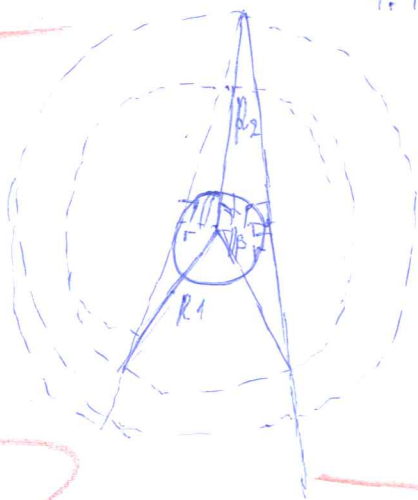
$$\varphi_0 = \frac{kq_1}{r} - \frac{kq_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{kq_1}{r} - \frac{kq_1}{R} = \frac{kq_2}{r}$$

$$q_1 R - q_1 r = q_2 R$$

$$R = \frac{q_1 r}{q_1 - q_2} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4 \cdot 10^{-10}}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$$



1.4.1

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g r^2}{R_1^3}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g r^2}{R_2^3}}$$

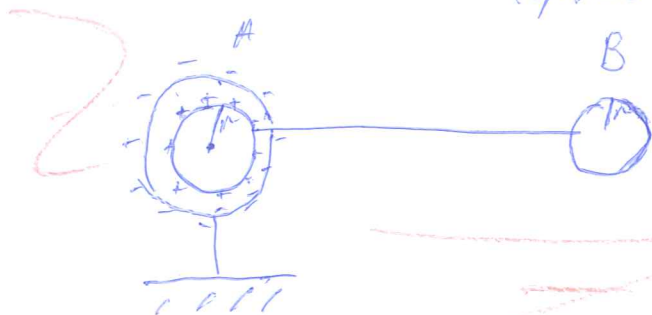
$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \sqrt{\frac{R_2^3}{R_1^3}}$$

↓ =

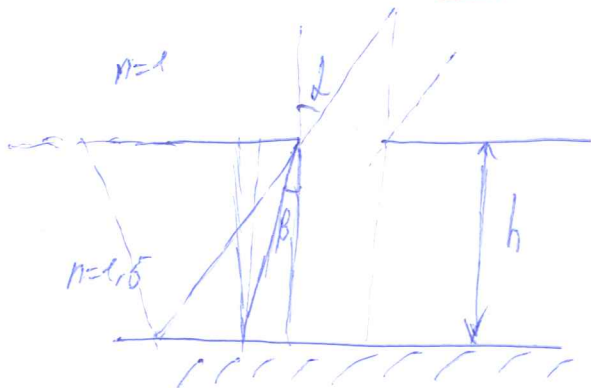
$$2h \cdot \tan \beta = 2h \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{2h}{1.5} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1.5} = \frac{4 \cdot 5}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} =$$

$$= 6(666) \cdot 10^{-2}$$

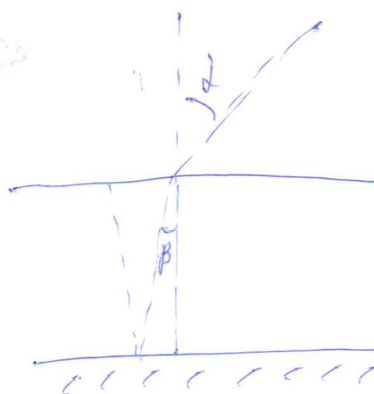
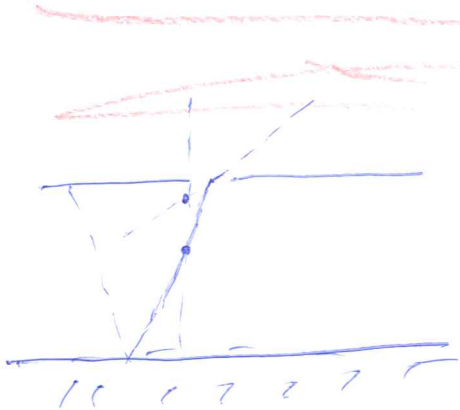
Чермавск



$$\varphi_A = \varphi_B$$



$$L = n \cdot \beta$$



$$L = \beta n$$

$$\beta_{кр} = \frac{1}{n}$$

5-4-1

$$Z = \sqrt{\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2 + R^2}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{Z}; \quad q = q_{max} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$I_{\#B} = I$$

$$I_{max} = \frac{U}{\left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)} = U \omega C$$



$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

Черновик



$$v_1 = \omega_1 R_1$$

$$a_1 m_1 = G \frac{m_1 M}{R_1^2}$$

$$mg = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{R_1} \cdot m_1 = G \frac{m_1 M}{R_1^2}$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

$$v_1^2 = \frac{GM}{R_1} = \frac{gr^2}{R_1}$$

$$GM = gr^2$$

$$v_2^2 = \frac{GM}{R_2} = \frac{gr^2}{R_2}$$

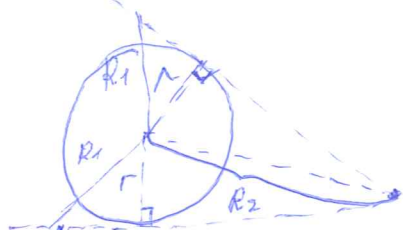
$$\omega_2 < \omega_1$$

$$\omega_1^2 \cdot R_1^2 = \frac{gr^2}{R_1}$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{gr^2}{R_1^3}}$$

$$\omega_2^2 \cdot R_2^2 = \frac{gr^2}{R_2}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{gr^2}{R_2^3}}$$

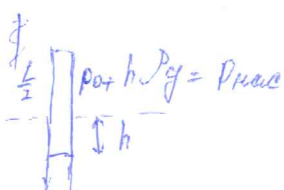


$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \sqrt{\frac{R_2^3}{R_1^3}}$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{R_2^3}{R_1^3}} \omega_2$$

$$\omega_{отн} = \omega_1 - \omega_2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{R_2^3}{R_1^3}} - 1 \right) \omega_2$$

2.5.1



$$P_{рас} \cdot S = P_0 \cdot S + h \rho_g \cdot S$$

$$P_0 \rightarrow P_{рас} = P_0 + h \rho_g$$

$$P_0 = P_{к.п.} + P_0$$

$$P_{рас} \cdot (L-h) \cdot S = \gamma \cdot R \cdot T_0$$

$$\frac{P_0 - L}{L-h} + P_{рас} = P_0 + h \rho_g$$

$$\frac{(P_0 - P_{к.п.})L}{L-h} + P_{к.п.} = P_0 + h \rho_g$$

$$P_{к.п.} - \frac{P_{к.п.}L}{L-h} = P_0 - \frac{P_0L}{L-h} + h \rho_g$$

$$P_{к.п.} \left(\frac{-h}{L-h} \right) = P_0 \frac{-h}{L-h} + h \rho_g$$

$$P_{к.п.} = \frac{P_0 h - h \rho_g}{\frac{-h}{L-h}} = \frac{P_0 h - h \rho_g (L-h)}{h}$$

$$= P_0 - \rho_g (L-h)$$