



МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант 1

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников „Ломоносов“

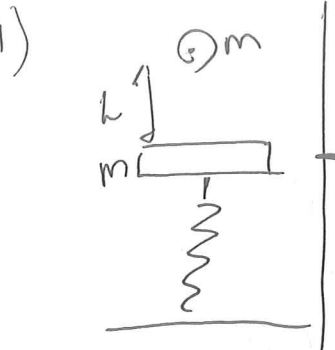
по Физике

Буряка Ильи Дмитриевича

фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Дата
«14» февраля 2025 года

Подпись участника
И.С.Буряка

1) 

$mg = kx_1$

$2mg = k\Delta x_0$

$2mg - k\Delta x = 2ma$

$\Delta x = \Delta x_0 - x$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2m}{k}}$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{2m}} = 5$

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$0 = h - \frac{gt^2}{2}$

$v = gt$

$h = \frac{v^2}{2g} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gh}$

$vm = u \cdot 2m \Rightarrow u = \frac{v}{2}$

$\frac{2mu^2}{2} + mgx_1 = \frac{k\Delta^2}{2}$

$2mgx + \frac{2mu^2}{2} = \frac{2m v_{max}^2}{2}$

$2mg(x+A) + \frac{2mu^2}{2} = k$

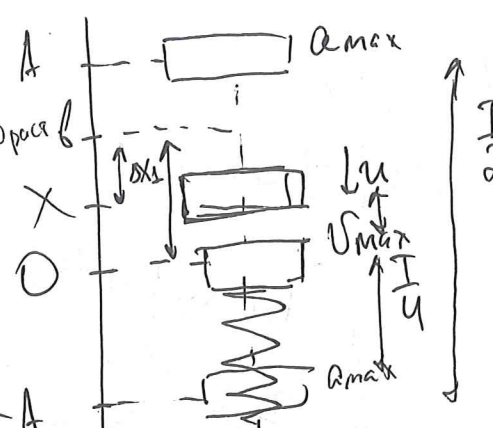
$x = A \sin \omega_0 t$

$\frac{2mu^2}{2} + mgx + \frac{k(x-A)^2}{2} = \frac{kA^2}{2} + \frac{2m(A\omega_0)^2}{2}$

$mg = \Delta x_1 k \rightarrow \Delta x_1 = \frac{mg}{k}$

$2mg = \Delta x_2 k \rightarrow \Delta x_2 = \frac{2mg}{k}$

$x = \Delta x_2 - \Delta x_1 = \frac{mg}{k}$



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Чистовик.

п.1.1.

$k = 0,2 \text{ М}$

$\omega_0 = 5 \frac{\text{рад}}{\text{с}}$

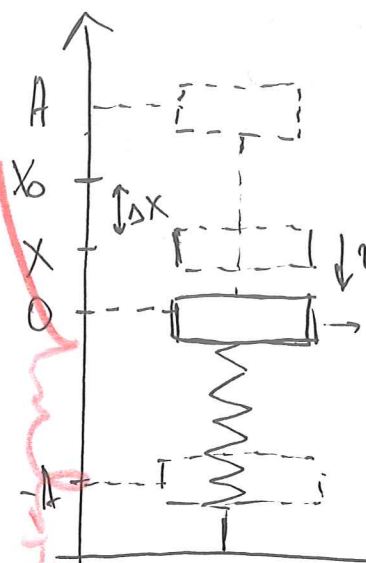
$T = ?$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2m}{k}}$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{2m}}$

$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{2m} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{m} = 2\omega_0^2$



x - координата груза во время удара

x_0 - координата кода не растянутой пружины.

$mg = k(-x + x_0) - \text{гипотеза}$

$2mg = kx_0 - \text{гипотеза}$

$x = \frac{g}{2\omega_0^2} = \frac{10}{50} = 0,2 \text{ (м)}$

$x_0 = \frac{2mg}{k}$

$\Delta x = x_0 - x = \frac{mg}{k}$

$mg = k\Delta x$

$mg = k(\frac{2mg}{k} - x) \Leftrightarrow mg = 2mg - kx \Leftrightarrow kx = mg$

$x = \frac{mg}{k}$

$x = A \sin(\omega_0 t)$

ЗСЭ между т. х и 0:

$2mgx + \frac{2mu^2}{2} + \frac{k\Delta x^2}{2} = \frac{2m(A\omega_0)^2}{2} + \frac{kx_0^2}{2}$

$4mgx + 2mu^2 + k\Delta x^2 = 2m(A\omega_0)^2 + kx_0^2$

$\frac{4(mg)x}{k} + 2mu^2 + \frac{k(mg)^2}{k} = 2m(A\omega_0)^2 + \frac{4(mg)^2}{k}$

$2u^2 + \frac{mg^2}{k} = 2(A\omega_0)^2$

$0 = h - \frac{gt^2}{2}$

$v = gt$

$h = \frac{v^2}{2g} \Rightarrow u = \frac{v}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{2} \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{2gh}{4} = \frac{gh}{2}$

$mv = 2mu$

$gh + \frac{g}{2\omega_0^2} = 2\omega_0^2 A^2$

$$A = \frac{gk}{2\omega_0^2} + \frac{g^2}{4\omega_0^4} = \frac{2gk\omega_0^2 + g^2}{4\omega_0^4} = 2.25 \text{ Числовым}$$

$$X = \frac{g}{2\omega_0^2} = \frac{g(2k\omega_0^2 + g)}{4\omega_0^2} = \frac{10(2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 25 + 10)}{4 \cdot 625}$$

$$X = A \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$X^2 = A^2 \sin^2 \omega_0 t$$

$$\frac{g^2}{4\omega_0^4} = \frac{g(2k\omega_0^2 + g)}{4\omega_0^4} \sin^2 \omega_0 t = \frac{40}{4 \cdot 625} = \frac{8}{125}$$

$$\sin^2 \omega_0 t = \frac{2k\omega_0^2 + g}{2\omega_0^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 25 \cdot 10}{2 \cdot 25 \cdot 10} = \frac{500}{500} = 1$$

$$A^2 = \frac{2}{25} = 0,08 \Rightarrow A = 0,28 = X$$

$$T = T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2m}{k}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \approx \frac{6,28}{5} = 1,256 \text{ (с.)}$$

$$gk + \frac{g^2}{2\omega_0^2} = 2\omega_0^2 A^2$$

$$\frac{10}{5} + \frac{100}{50} = 2 \cdot 25 A^2 \Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{2}{25} = 0,08 = \frac{8}{100}$$

$$X = A \sin \omega_0 t$$

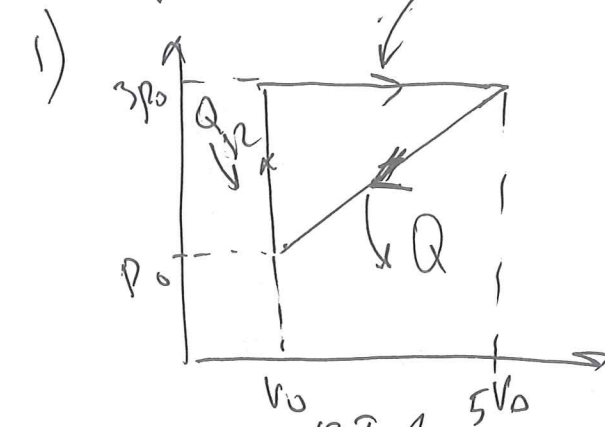
$$\sin \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \omega_0 t = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{4\omega_0}$$

$$T = \frac{3\pi}{4} + t = \frac{3 \cdot 2\pi}{4 \cdot \omega_0} + \frac{\pi}{4\omega_0} = \frac{7\pi}{4\omega_0} \approx \frac{7 \cdot 3,14}{4 \cdot 5} =$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 3,14}{20} \approx 1,099 \text{ (с.)} \approx 1,1 \text{ с.}$$

Ответ: 1,1 с.

$$2) \quad \eta = \frac{A}{Q_H} \text{ Числовым} \quad \eta = 1 - \frac{(Q_1)}{Q_{12} + Q_{23}}$$



$$A = \frac{2p_0 \cdot 4V_0}{2} = 4p_0 V_0$$

$$Q_H = Q_{12} + Q_{23}$$

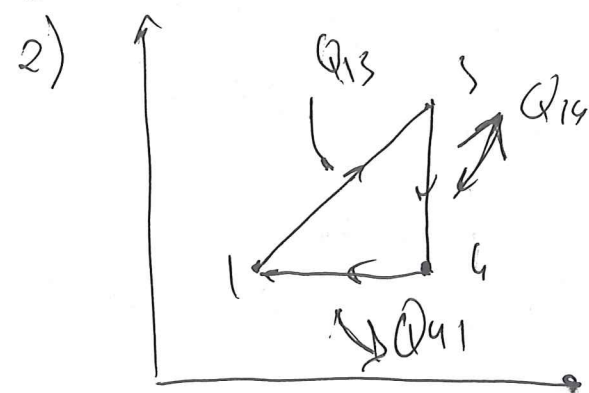
$$Q_{12} = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \Delta T_1$$

$$Q_{23} = \frac{5}{2} \nu R \Delta T_2$$

$$p_0 V_0 = \nu R T_1 \quad 3p_0 V_0 = \nu R T_2 \Rightarrow \nu R \Delta T_1 = 2p_0 V_0$$

$$\Delta T_1 = \frac{2p_0 V_0}{\nu R} \quad 3p_0 V_0 = \nu R T_2 \quad \nu R \Delta T_2 = 12p_0 V_0 \Rightarrow \Delta T_2 = \frac{12p_0 V_0}{\nu R}$$

$$Q_H = (\Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2) \nu R = \frac{14p_0 V_0}{\nu R} (\nu R) = 14p_0 V_0$$



$$|Q| = |Q_{12}|$$

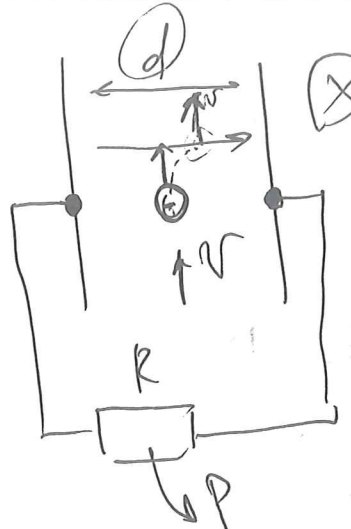
$$A = \frac{10 \cdot (10 + 10)}{4 \cdot 625} = \frac{200}{2500} = \frac{2}{25} = 0,08$$

$$= \frac{200}{4 \cdot 625} = \frac{40}{125} = \frac{8}{25} = 0,32$$

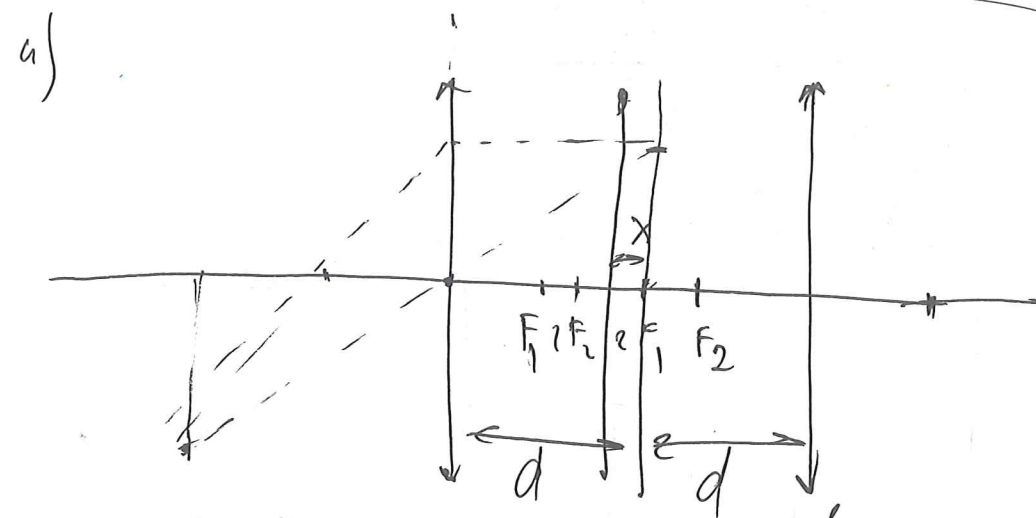
$$2\omega_0^2 gk + g^2 = 4\omega_0^4 A^2$$

$$A^2 = \frac{2\omega_0^2 g(2\omega_0^2 k + g)}{4\omega_0^4}$$

3)



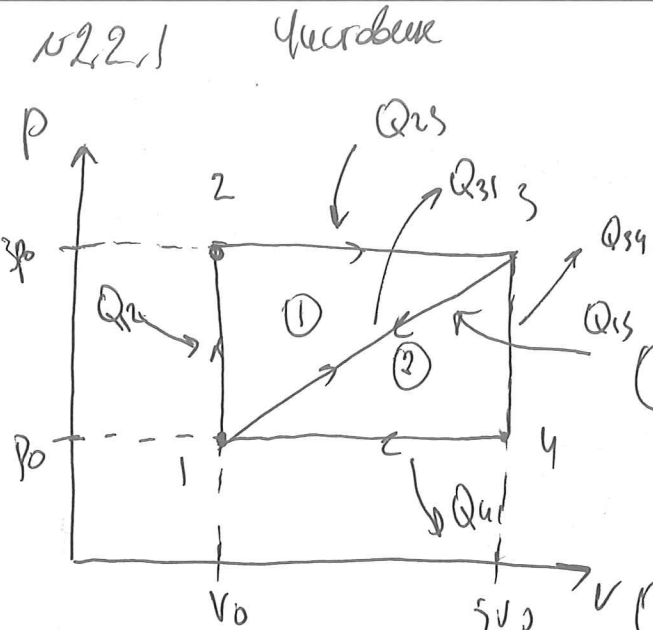
Через $E = \frac{U}{d}$
 $U = dE = d \frac{F}{q} = dBS$
 $P = \frac{U^2}{R}$
 $F = ma_y$
 $F = B I d \sin(\theta; \vec{U})$
 $I_{ay} = \frac{U^2}{R}$
 $ma_y = B I d$



$\frac{d}{d} = 3$
 $d = 2F_1 \Rightarrow F_1 = \frac{d}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{3d} = \frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{4}{3d} \Rightarrow F_2 = \frac{3d}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{d-x} + \frac{1}{r(d-x)} = \frac{2}{d} \quad \frac{r+1}{d-x} = \frac{2}{d} \quad \frac{d+x}{d-x} = \frac{r}{1}$
 $\frac{1}{d+x} + \frac{1}{r(d+x)} = \frac{4}{3d} \quad \frac{r+1}{d+x} = \frac{4}{3d} \quad \frac{d+x}{d-x} = \frac{r}{1}$
 $4d + 4x = 6d - 6x$
 $10x = 2d$

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(1.8)

2.2.1 Чертеж

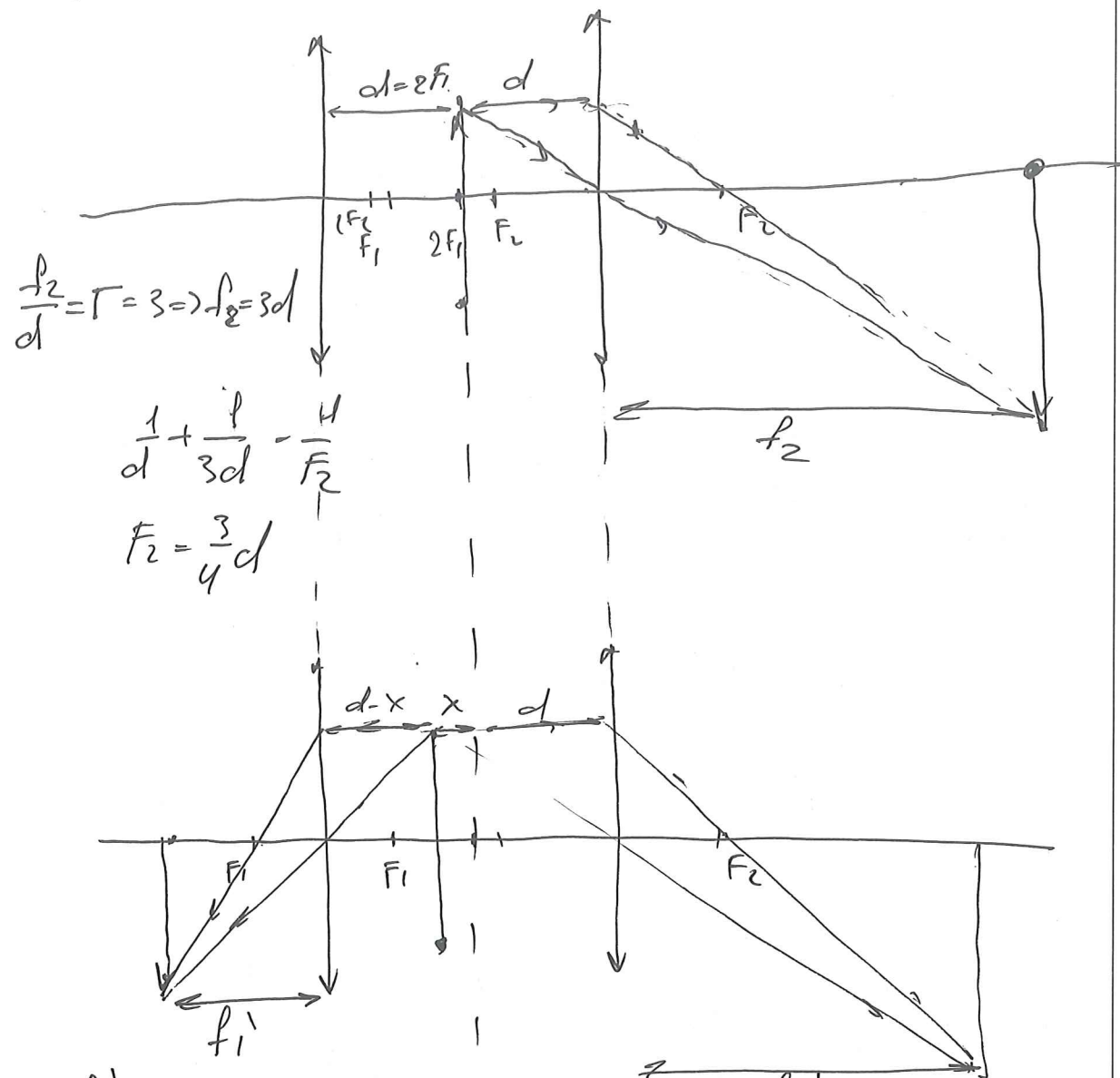


$A_1 = A_2 = A$
 $S_{123} = S_{134}$
 $\eta_1 = \frac{A}{Q_H}$
 $A = \frac{2p_0 \cdot 4V_0}{2} = 4p_0V_0$
 $Q_H = Q_{12} + Q_{23}$
 $Q_{12} = \frac{3}{2} \nu R (T_2 - T_1)$
 $Q_{23} = \frac{5}{2} \nu R (T_3 - T_2)$
 $p_0V_0 = \nu R T_1$
 $3p_0V_0 = \nu R T_2$
 $15p_0V_0 = \nu R T_3$
 $(T_2 - T_1) \nu R = 2p_0V_0 \Rightarrow T_2 - T_1 = \frac{2p_0V_0}{\nu R}$
 $(T_3 - T_2) \nu R = 12p_0V_0 \Rightarrow T_3 - T_2 = \frac{12p_0V_0}{\nu R}$
 $Q_{12} = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \frac{2p_0V_0}{\nu R} = 3p_0V_0$
 $Q_{23} = \frac{5}{2} \nu R \frac{12p_0V_0}{\nu R} = 30p_0V_0$
 $Q_H = 33p_0V_0$
 $\eta_1 = \frac{4p_0V_0}{33p_0V_0} = \frac{4}{33}$
 $\eta_1 = 1 - \frac{|Q_{34}|}{Q_H} \Rightarrow \eta_1 33p_0V_0 = 33p_0V_0 - |Q_{34}|$
 $|Q_{34}| = 33p_0V_0(1 - \eta_1) = 29p_0V_0$
 $\eta_2 = \frac{A}{Q_{34}} = \frac{4p_0V_0}{29p_0V_0} = \frac{4}{29}$
 $Q_{34} = |Q_{31}|$
 $\eta = \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{4 \cdot 29}{33 \cdot 4} = \frac{29}{33}$
 $\text{Order: } \frac{29}{33}$

р.ч.8.1

Числовой

Равное изображение в собирающей линзе получается, если предмет стоит на расстоянии, равном двойному фокусному $\Rightarrow d = 2F_1$; Увеличенное изображение получается от предмета между F_2 и F_1



$$\frac{F_2}{d} = \Gamma = 3 \Rightarrow F_2 = 3d$$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{3d} = \frac{1}{F_2}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{3}{4}d$$

$$\frac{F_1'}{d-x} = \Gamma \Rightarrow \frac{1}{d-x} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(d-x)} = \frac{2}{d}$$

$$\frac{F_2}{d+x} = \Gamma \Rightarrow \frac{1}{d+x} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(d+x)} = \frac{4}{3d}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(d-x)} = \frac{2}{d} - \frac{1}{d-x} = \frac{2(d-x) - d}{d(d-x)} = \frac{2d-2x-d}{d(d-x)} = \frac{d-2x}{d(d-x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(d+x)} = \frac{4}{3d} - \frac{1}{d+x} = \frac{4(d+x) - 3d}{3d(d+x)} = \frac{4d+4x-3d}{3d(d+x)} = \frac{d+4x}{3d(d+x)}$$

$$\frac{d-2x}{d(d-x)} = \frac{d+4x}{3d(d+x)}$$

$$3(d-2x)(d+x) = (d+4x)(d-x)$$

$$3(d^2 - 2dx + 3dx - 2x^2) = d^2 - dx + 4dx - 4x^2$$

$$3(d^2 - dx - 2x^2) = d^2 - 3dx - 4x^2$$

$$3d^2 - 3dx - 6x^2 = d^2 - 3dx - 4x^2$$

$$2d^2 - 2x^2 = 0$$

$$2(d^2 - x^2) = 0$$

$$2(d-x)(d+x) = 0$$

$$d-x = 0 \text{ or } d+x = 0$$

$$x = d \text{ or } x = -d$$

$$x = \frac{d}{5}$$

5)

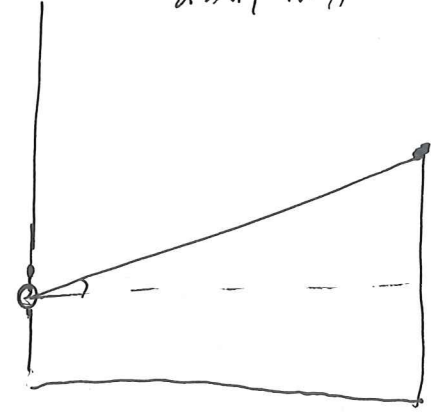
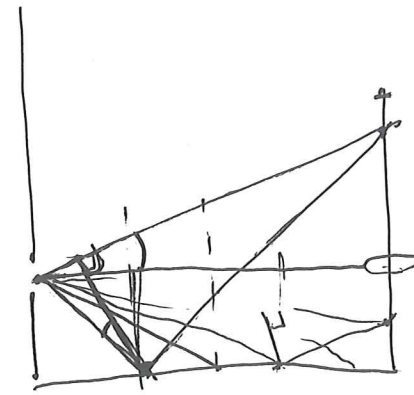
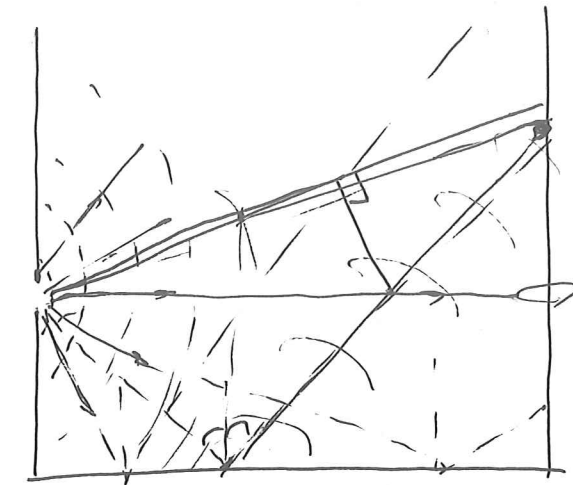
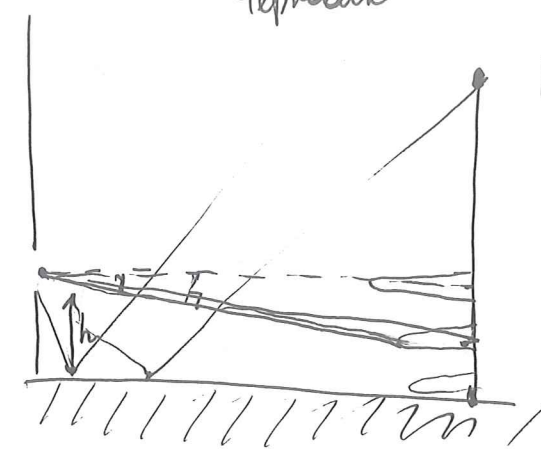
Черновик

$$m\lambda = d \sin \varphi$$

$$F_1 = B \cdot \rho_1$$

$$\frac{1}{A \cdot N}$$

$$d \sin \varphi = m \lambda$$



$$u = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{2} \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{2gh}{4} = \frac{gh}{2} \quad \text{Черновик}$$

$$\frac{2mu^2}{2} + 2mg(x+A) + \frac{k}{2} \Delta x^2 = \frac{k(A+x_0)^2}{2}$$

$$mu^2 + 2mg(x+A) + \frac{k\Delta x^2}{2} = \frac{k(A+x_0)^2}{2}$$

$$mu^2 + 2mg(x+A) = \frac{k}{2}(A+x_0-\Delta x)(A+x_0+\Delta x)$$

$$mu^2 + 2mg(x+A) = \frac{k}{2} \left(A + \frac{3mg}{k} \right) \left(A + \frac{mg}{k} \right)$$

$$mu^2 = \left(A + \frac{mg}{k} \right) \left(\frac{k}{2} \left(A + \frac{3mg}{k} \right) - 2mg \right)$$

$$mu^2 = \left(A + \frac{mg}{k} \right) \left(\frac{kA}{2} + \frac{3}{2}mg - 2mg \right)$$

$$mu^2 = \left(A + \frac{mg}{k} \right) \left(\frac{kA}{2} - \frac{mg}{2k} \right) \quad \text{или}$$

$$2mu^2 = \left(A + \frac{mg}{k} \right) \left(kA - \frac{mg}{k} \right)$$

$$\frac{2mu^2}{k} = \left(A + \frac{mg}{k} \right) \left(A - \frac{mg}{k} \right)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{\omega_0^2} = A^2 - 0,04$$

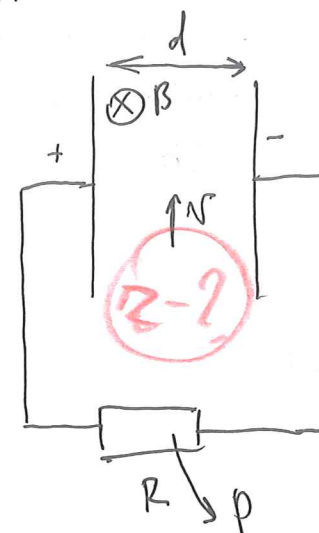
$$\frac{gh}{2\omega_0^2} + 0,04 = 0,04 + \frac{5}{2 \cdot 25} = 0,04 + 0,1 = 0,14$$

$$\frac{0,14}{0,04} = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{5} = 5 \text{ (см)}$$

Ответ: 5 см.

8.1



Черновик

$P = \frac{u^2}{R}$ на свободные электроны
в магнитном поле будет действо-
вать сила Лоренца, направ-
ленная влево

$$F_L = B v |e| \sin(\vec{B}, \vec{v}) = B v |e|$$

$$u = dE = dF \cdot dZ = dF \cdot dZ$$

$$= d \frac{F}{|e|} = dBv$$

$$P = \frac{d^2 B^2 v^2}{R} \Rightarrow d = \sqrt{\frac{RP}{B^2 v^2}}$$

$$[d] = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{V \cdot A}{\Omega \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega}}}}{B \cdot v} = \frac{B \cdot C \cdot A}{H \cdot m} =$$

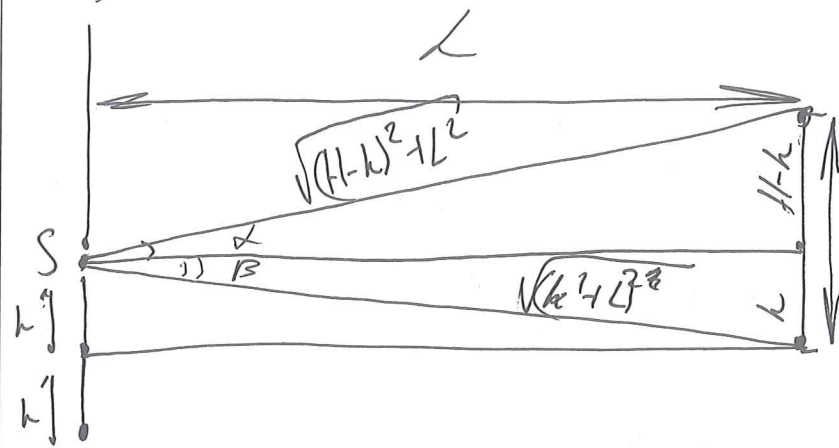
$$= \frac{B \cdot m}{H} = \frac{D_m}{H} = \mu$$

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}}{10^{-2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{10^{-2}} = 2 \text{ (см)}$$

Ответ: 2 см

вс. комп?

Чистовик
№ 8.1



S_1 - изображение
S в зеркале

Система эквивалентна
решётке с расстоянием
 $d = 2h$

$$\begin{cases} 2h \sin \alpha = m_1 \lambda \\ 2h \sin \beta = m_2 \lambda \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{H-k}{\sqrt{(H-k)^2 + L^2}} = 4,9 \\ \sin \beta = \frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2 + L^2}} \end{cases} \quad N = m_1 + m_2 + 1$$

сопр. в максим. сторону

$$N = \frac{2h \sin \alpha}{\lambda} + \frac{2h \sin \beta}{\lambda} + 1 =$$

$$\frac{49}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} + 1 = 1,00049$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2h}{\lambda} (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) =$$

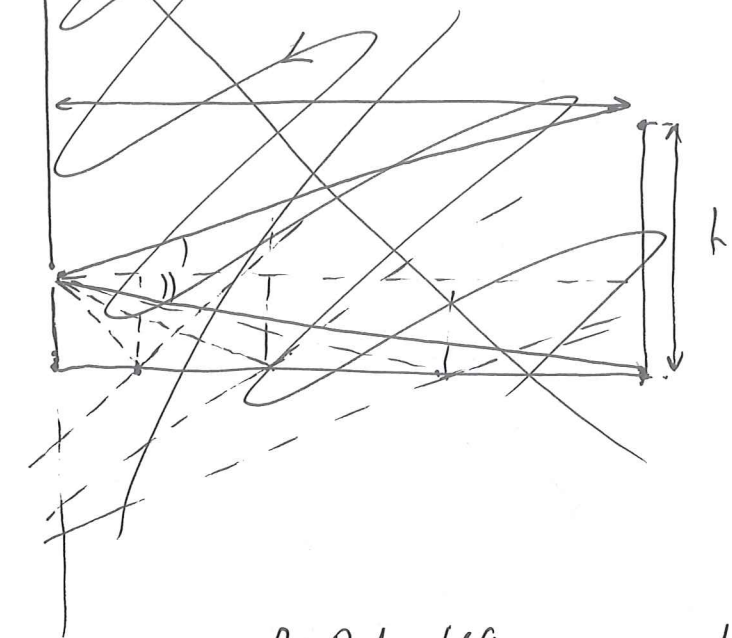
$$= 1 + \frac{2h}{\lambda} \left(\frac{H-k}{\sqrt{(H-k)^2 + L^2}} + \frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2 + L^2}} \right)$$

$$\epsilon_{\alpha} \approx \sin \alpha = \frac{4,9}{\sqrt{4,9^2 + 100^2}} \approx \frac{4,9}{100} = \frac{49}{1000}$$

$$\epsilon_{\beta} \approx \sin \beta = \frac{0,1}{\sqrt{0,1^2 + 100^2}} \approx \frac{0,1}{100} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

Чистовик
№ 8.1

Чистовик



$$N = 1 + \frac{2 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 49}{1000 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-4}} + \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,1}{1000 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-4}} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2 \cdot 49}{1000 \cdot 5} \cdot 10^4 + \frac{2 \cdot 10}{5} = 1 + 4 + 4 \cdot 49 =$$

$$= 5 + 4 \cdot 49 = 5 + 196 = 201$$

Ответ: 201