

МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант 05

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников Роборест
наименование олимпиады

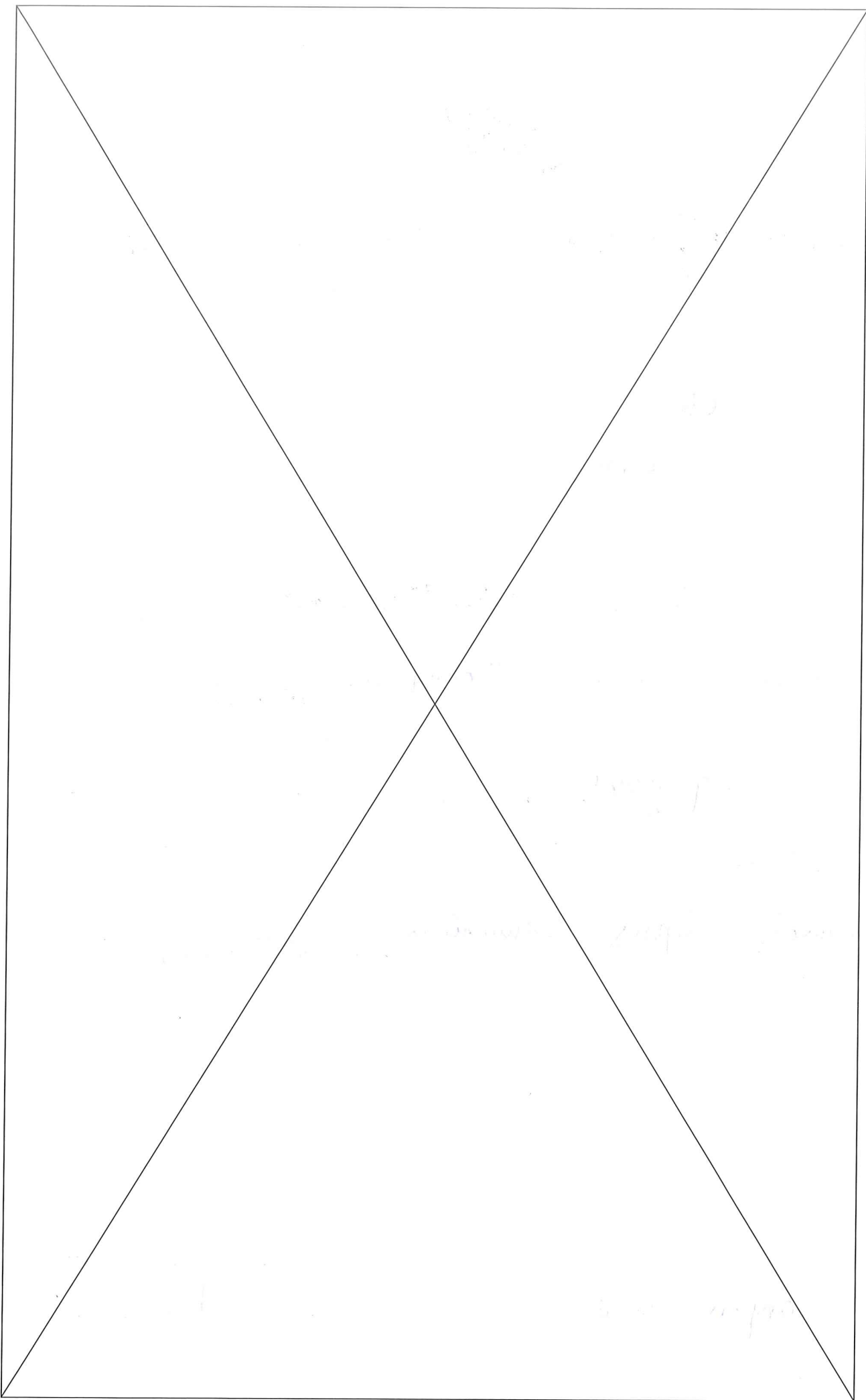
по физике
профиль олимпиады

Кашкова Сергей Денисович
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

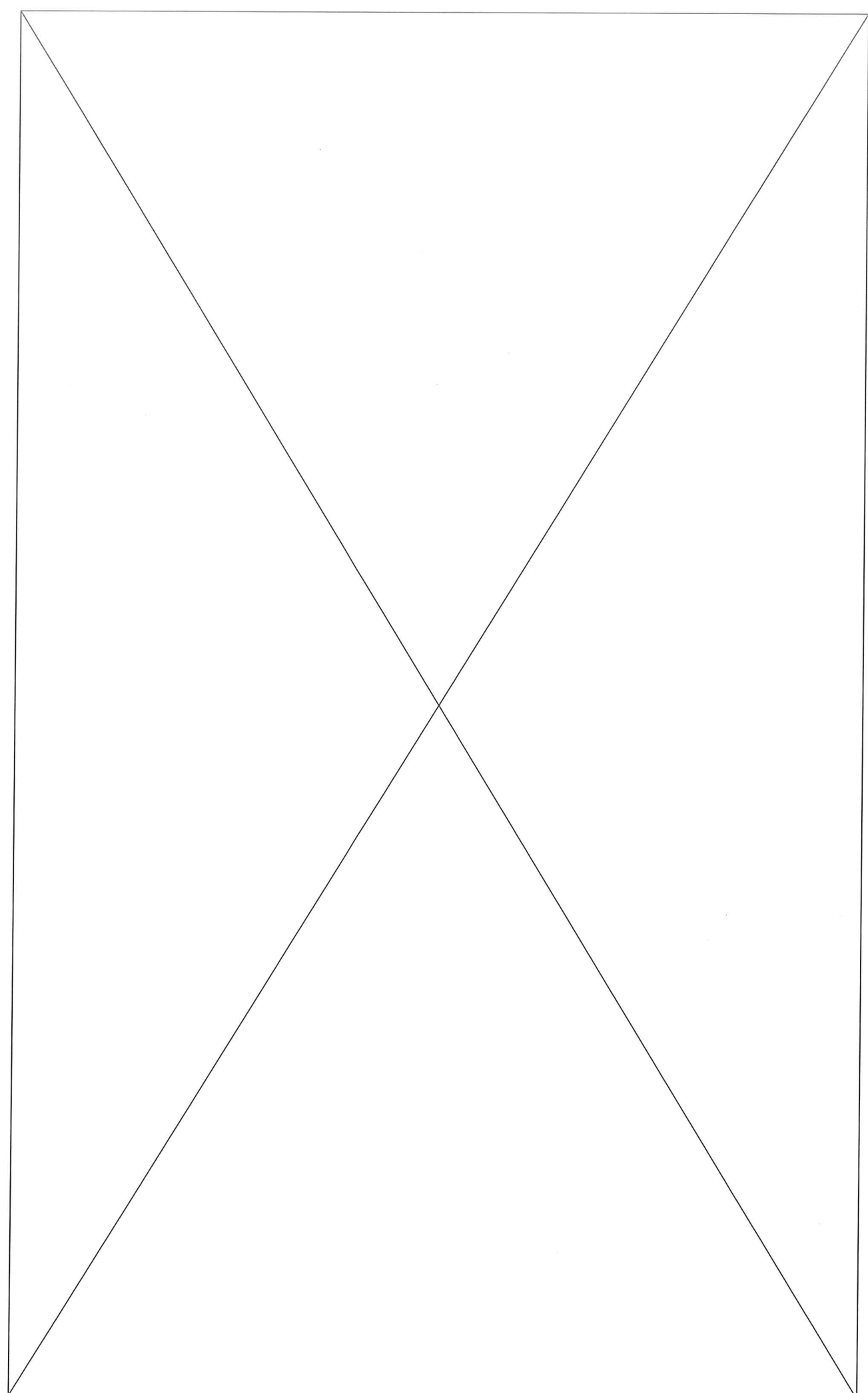
Дата
« 4 » апреля 2026 года

Подпись участника

(Подпись)

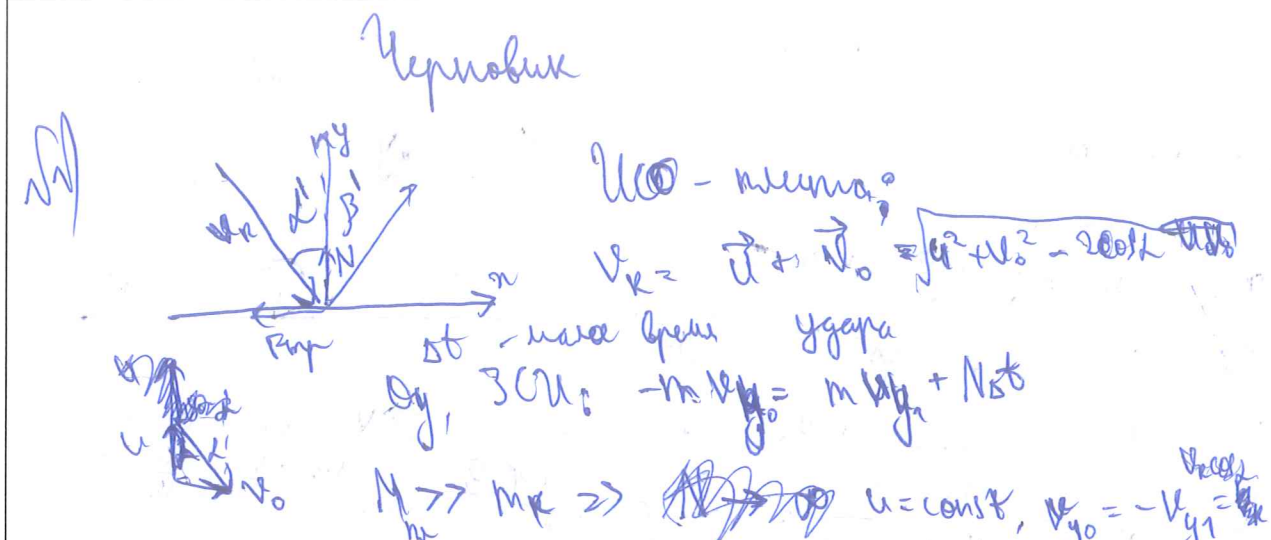


Выполнять задания на титульном листе запрещается!



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(151.5)



$v_k = \vec{u} + \vec{v}_0 = \sqrt{u^2 + v_0^2 - 2uv \cos \alpha}$

$\Delta y, \text{ЗУН: } -m v_{y0} = m v_{y1} + N \Delta t$

$M \gg m \Rightarrow u = \text{const}, v_{y0} = -v_{y1}$

$\Delta x: m v_{x0} = m v_{x1} - F_{\text{тр}} \Delta t \quad \mu \neq 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{тр}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow v_{x0} = v_{x1}$

$(v_{y0} = |v_{y1}|, v_{x0} = v_{x1}) \Rightarrow \frac{v_{x0}}{|v_{y0}|} = \text{tg} \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{v_{x1}}{|v_{y1}|} = \text{tg} \beta \Rightarrow \Delta \alpha \beta$

$\Delta y, \text{ЗУН: } -m v_{y0} = m v_{y1} + N \Delta t$

$M \gg m \Rightarrow u = \text{const}, v_{y0} = -v_{y1} = v_y = v_k \cos \alpha, N \Delta t = 2m v_k \cos \alpha$

$\Delta x: m v_{x0} = m v_{x1} - F_{\text{тр}} \Delta t \quad F_{\text{тр}} \leq \mu N; v_{x0} = v_k \sin \alpha$

1. $\beta = \alpha = 90^\circ; \beta > 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{тр}} = \mu N!$

$m v_k \sin \alpha = m v_{x1} + \mu \cdot 2m v_k \cos \alpha \Rightarrow v_{x1} = v_k (\sin \alpha - 2\mu \cos \alpha)$

$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{v_{x1}}{v_{y1}} = \frac{v_{x1}}{v_y} = \frac{v_k (\sin \alpha - 2\mu \cos \alpha)}{v_k \cos \alpha} = \text{tg} \alpha - 2\mu \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha - \text{tg} \beta}{2}$

$v_y = (v_0 \cos \alpha + u), v_x = v_0 \sin \alpha \quad N \Delta t = -2(v_0 \cos \alpha + u) m$

$m v_{x0} = m v_{x1} + \mu N \Delta t$

$m v_{x1} = v_0 (\sin \alpha - 2\mu \cos \alpha) - 2\mu (v_0 \cos \alpha + u) m$

$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{v_0 (\sin \alpha - 2\mu \cos \alpha) - 2\mu (v_0 \cos \alpha + u)}{v_0 \cos \alpha + u} = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha - 2\mu - \frac{2\mu v_0 \cos \alpha}{v_0 \cos \alpha + u}}{1 + \frac{u}{v_0 \cos \alpha}}$

$\frac{u}{v_0} = \frac{1}{5}$

2. $\beta \neq 0, F_{\text{тр}} < \mu N; v_{x1} = 0$

$m v_0 \sin \alpha = 2\mu m (v_0 \cos \alpha + u)$

$\mu = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{2(v_0 \cos \alpha + u)} = \frac{1}{2(\text{tg} \alpha + \frac{2}{5 \cos \alpha})}$

1	2	3	4	Σ
7	10	10	10	
3	15	15	10	
Σ	25	25	20	93

Оценка за теор. ТУР - 56
Итоговая оценка - 85
(всемогущая мать)

Умножить

1) Вопрос: $M_m \gg m_k \Rightarrow u = const$

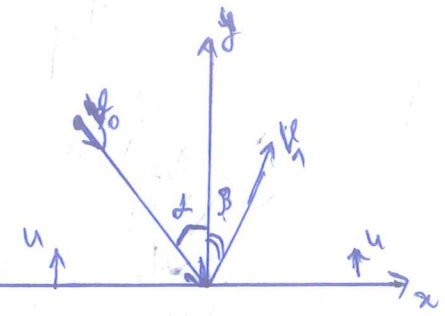
~~$v_{y0} + u = v_{y1}$~~
 ~~$v_{y0} = v_{y1} - u$~~

$v_{y0} = v_0 \cos \alpha$, $v_{y1} = 2u + v_{y0} = 2u + v_0 \cos \alpha$

ЗСУ Ох: $m v_{x0} = m v_{x1}$, $\sum F_{ох} = 0 \Rightarrow v_{x0} = v_{x1} = v_0 \sin \alpha$

$tg \beta = \frac{v_{x1}}{v_{y1}} = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{v_0 \cos \alpha + 2u} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0,43}{0,766+1} = 0,364$

$\beta = \arctg \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + 1} \approx 20^\circ$ Ответ: 20°



Задача: $M_m \gg m_k \Rightarrow u = const$, $v_{y1} = 2u + v_{y0}$

$v_{y0} = v_0 \cos \alpha$, $v_{y1} = 2u + v_0 \cos \alpha$

ЗСУ Оу: $-m v_{y0} = m v_{y1} + N_{ст}$

$N_{ст} = -m(2v_0 \cos \alpha + 2u) = -2m(v_0 \cos \alpha + u)$

ЗСУ Ох: $m v_{x0} = m v_{x1} - F_{ст}$, $v_{x0} = v_0 \sin \alpha$

$F_{ст} \leq \mu N$; $\sin(53,13) = 0,8 = \frac{4}{5}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $tg \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$, $ctg \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

1. $v_{x1} > 0$, $F_{ст} = \mu N$: $m v_0 \sin \alpha = m v_{x1} + 2\mu m (v_0 \cos \alpha + u)$
 $v_{x1} = v_0 \sin \alpha - 2\mu (v_0 \cos \alpha + u)$ $tg \beta = \frac{v_{x1}}{v_{y1}} = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha - 2\mu (v_0 \cos \alpha + u)}{v_0 \cos \alpha + 2u}$

$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$

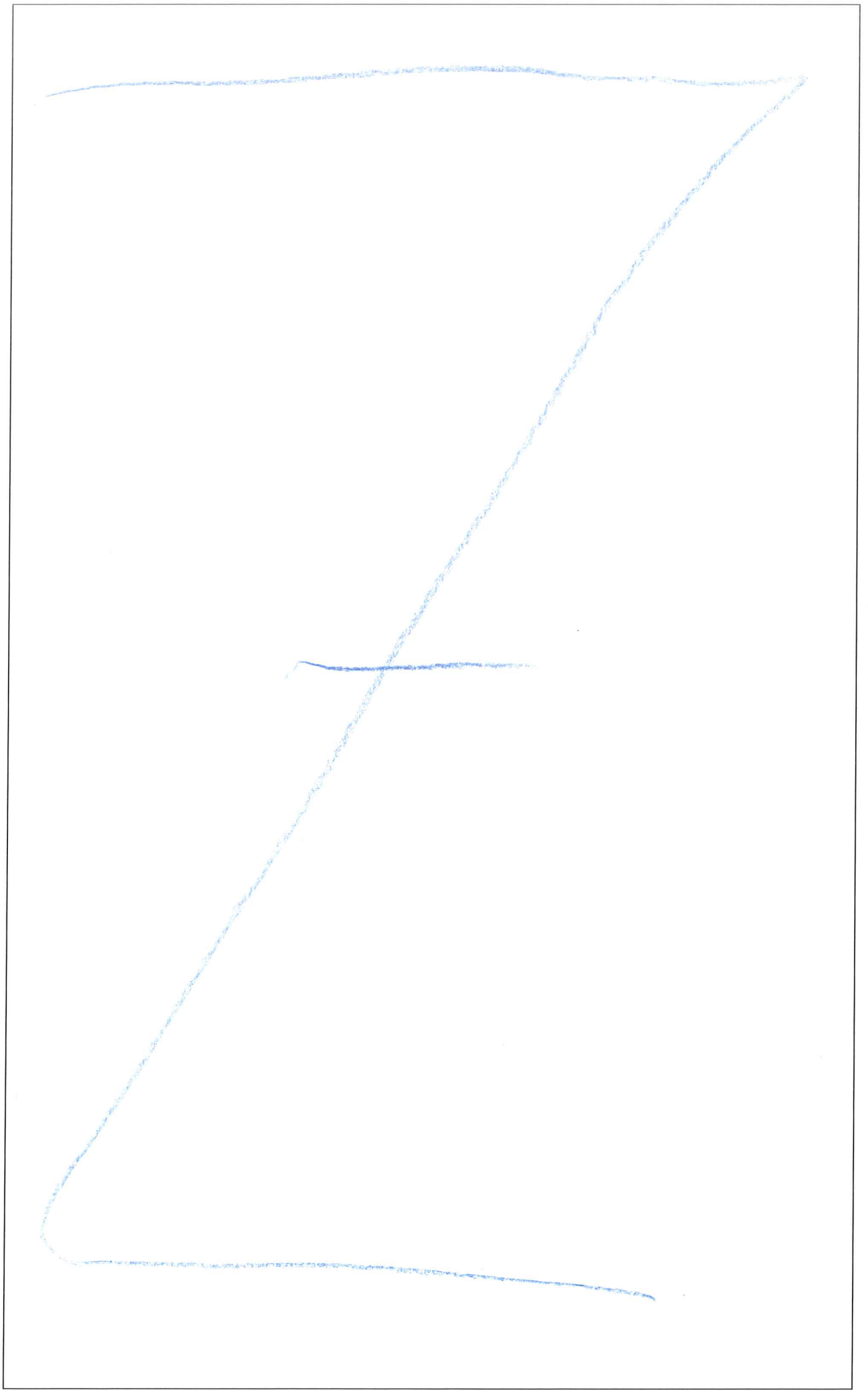
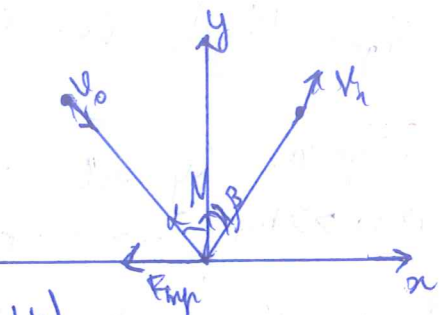
$v_0 \sin \alpha - 2\mu (v_0 \cos \alpha + u) = tg(90^\circ - \alpha) (v_0 \cos \alpha + 2u)$ $| : v_0$, $u = \frac{v_0}{5}$, $\frac{u}{v_0} = \frac{1}{5}$

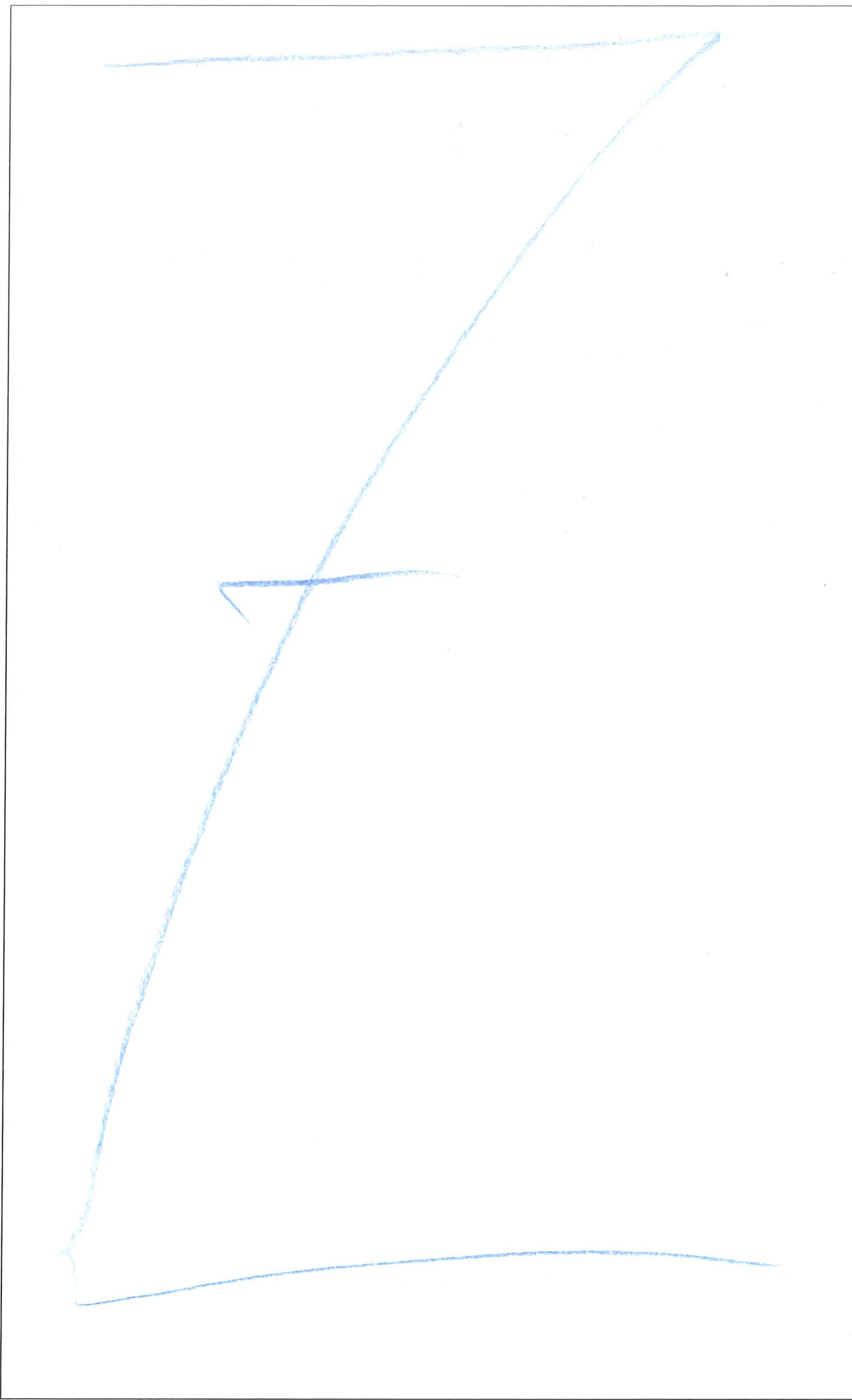
2. $tg(90^\circ - \alpha) = ctg \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\sin \alpha - 2\mu (\cos \alpha + \frac{1}{5})}{\cos \alpha + \frac{1}{5}}$ $\mu = \frac{\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4} (\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5})}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4} (\frac{5}{5} + \frac{2}{5})}{\frac{6}{5} + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4} (\frac{7}{5})}{\frac{7}{5}} = \frac{\frac{4}{5} - \frac{21}{20}}{\frac{7}{5}} = \frac{\frac{8}{10} - \frac{21}{20}}{\frac{7}{5}} = \frac{\frac{16 - 21}{20}}{\frac{7}{5}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{20}}{\frac{7}{5}} = -\frac{5}{28} \approx -0,178$

2. $tg \beta = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 \sin \alpha - 2\mu (v_0 \cos \alpha + u) = 0$ $F_{ст} < \mu N$

$2\mu = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{v_0 \cos \alpha + u} | : 2v_0$ $\mu = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha + \frac{2}{5}} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{6}{5} + \frac{2}{5}} = \frac{4}{8} = 0,5$

Ответ: $0,03125$ ($\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$), $0,5$ ($\beta = 0^\circ$)

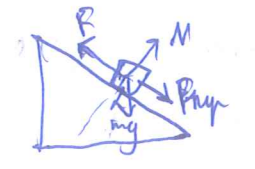




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Черновик

2) $\sum \vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_R + \vec{F}_N$, $F = k \cdot \Delta l$, $k \cdot v = \sum - \gamma R$
 $\sum \vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_R + \vec{F}_N$, $\gamma R = R$, $R = N$



$\sum \gamma_m = \gamma^2 R + m \cdot k \cdot v$

0y: $N = -m \cdot g \cdot \cos \alpha$, $R = F_{\text{упр}} + m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha$, $F = m \cdot g \cdot (-\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)$

~~$\sum \gamma_m R - \sum \gamma_m + m \cdot k \cdot v = 0$~~ ~~$v = \frac{\sum \gamma_m - m \cdot k \cdot v}{m \cdot k}$~~

$R = B \cdot \Delta l$, $F = m \cdot k = B \cdot \Delta l$, $m_m = \gamma \frac{B \cdot l}{k}$

$\sum \gamma_m = \gamma^2 R + m \cdot k$, $\frac{\sum \gamma_m - \gamma^2 m l}{m \cdot k} = v = 0$

$\gamma_m = 0$; $\sum - \gamma_m l = 0$, $\gamma_m = \frac{e}{R}$
 $k \cdot \Delta l = P$, $R = P = m \cdot \frac{e}{R} - \frac{m^2 \cdot R \cdot \Delta l}{k}$, $v = \frac{e}{R} - \frac{\Delta l}{k}$, $F = m \cdot g \cdot c$

$\frac{e \cdot R}{\Delta l} = \frac{P \cdot R}{k^2} =$

$k = \text{const} \Rightarrow F = \text{const}$



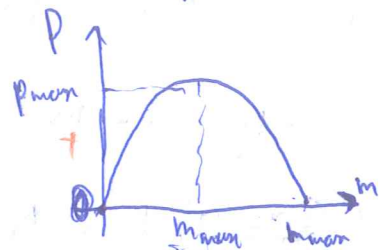
Умножив
 $\int y = y^2 R + Rv$, $R = kv$; $R = ma$ ($kv = \text{const}$), $y \pm \frac{R}{k} = \frac{ma}{k}$
 $P_{\text{max}} = Rv \mp y^2 R = \frac{ma}{k} - \left(\frac{ma}{k}\right)^2 R$ $m^2 \Rightarrow$ параболы

Ответ: параболы

Задача: $P \geq 0$, $m_{\text{max}} = 500 \text{ кг} \Rightarrow P(500 \text{ кг}) = 0$

$0 = \frac{ma}{k} - \frac{m^2 R a^2}{k^2}$ ~~макс~~ $m \neq 0$; $y = \frac{mR a}{k} = 0$

$m_1 = \frac{ka}{Ra}$, $\frac{ka}{a} = \frac{mR}{k}$



$P_{\text{max}} = P(m_1) = P\left(\frac{m_{\text{max}}}{2}\right) = \frac{ka}{2k} - \frac{m_1^2 R a^2}{4k^2}$

$\frac{a}{k} = \frac{ka}{m_1 R}$; $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{ka}{2m_1 R} - \frac{m_1^2 R a^2}{4m_1^2 R^2} = \frac{ka}{2R} - \frac{a^2}{4R} = \frac{ka}{4R}$

$\frac{m_{\text{max}}}{2} = m_1 = 250 \text{ кг}$, $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{200 \cdot 200}{4 \cdot 4} = 2500 \text{ Вт}$

$v_1 = 1,25 \text{ м/с}$, $k v_1 = \frac{ka}{m_1}$; $kv_1 = y = \frac{m_1 R a}{k}$

$k v_1 = \frac{ka}{m_1} = \frac{ka}{m_1} = \frac{ka}{m_1} = \frac{ka}{m_1}$

$k v_2 = \frac{ka}{m_2} = \frac{ka}{m_2}$

$\frac{k v_2}{k v_1} = \frac{\frac{ka}{m_2}}{\frac{ka}{m_1}} = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$; $v_2 = \frac{v_1(m_1 - 0,5 m_1)}{m_1 - 0,5 m_1} = 1 \text{ м/с}$

Ответ: $P_{\text{max}} = 2500 \text{ Вт}$, $m_1 = 250 \text{ кг}$, $v_2 = 1 \text{ м/с}$

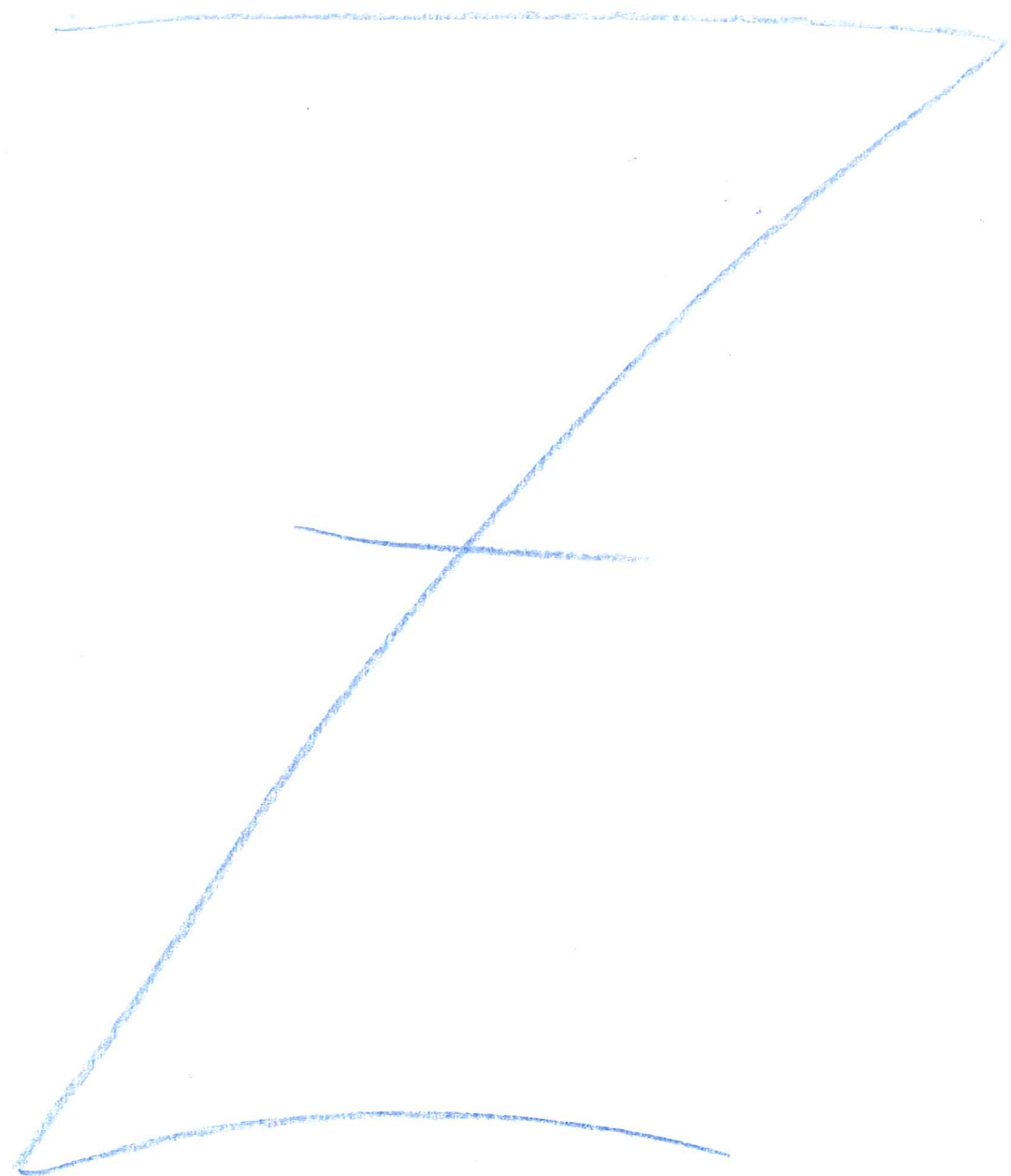
Умножив

$\int_2 = \int_{\arcsin \frac{7}{10}}^{90} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{7}{10} \right) = -\cos x \Big|_{\arcsin \frac{7}{10}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{7}{10} \right)$

$= -\cos \arcsin \frac{7}{10} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\arcsin \frac{7}{10}}{2} \approx 0,714 - 0,785 + 0,388 = 0,312$

$P = \frac{0,312 \cdot 15}{1,1} \approx 4,25 \text{ Вт}$

Ответ: ~~4,25 Вт~~



Условие

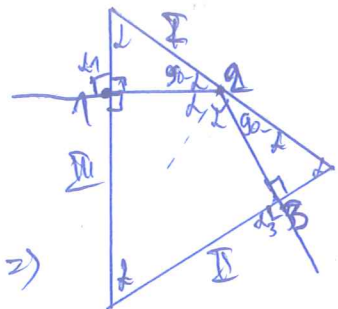
1. $n \sin 0 = n \sin \alpha_1, \alpha_1 = 0$

2. $n \sin(90 - (90 - \alpha)) = \sin \alpha_2$
 $n \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha_2$ $n \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0,4\sqrt{3} > 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_2 \notin$ — полное внутреннее отражение

3. $n \sin(90 - 90) = \sin \alpha_3 = 0, \sin \alpha_3 = 0$, луч выйдет из II среды

Ответ: 2



Важно:

1. $\alpha \rightarrow 90^\circ: \sin \alpha = 1$
 $n \sin \alpha = n(\alpha) \approx \frac{a}{r}, \frac{a}{r} > 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow n(\alpha) \sin 90 = \sin \alpha', \alpha' \notin$ — ТВО

2. $\beta - \text{mm}, \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$n(\alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sin \beta', \beta': n(\alpha) = 2 \Rightarrow$

$\frac{a}{r} < 2: \lambda \in (300; 600) \text{ (nm)} \Rightarrow \lambda \in (400; 500) \text{ (nm)} - \text{ТВО}$

3. $\gamma: \lambda = 400: n(400 \text{ nm}) \sin \gamma = \frac{30}{4} \sin \gamma = \sin \gamma' \Rightarrow \sin \gamma = \frac{4}{10}$

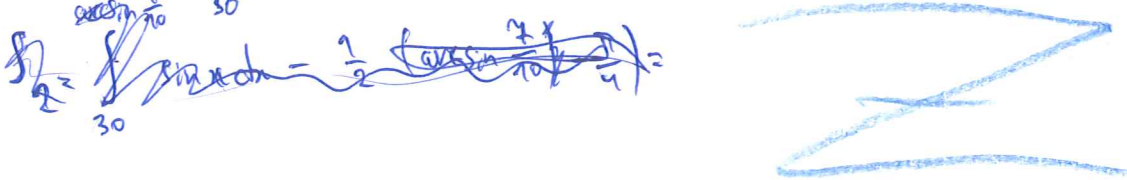
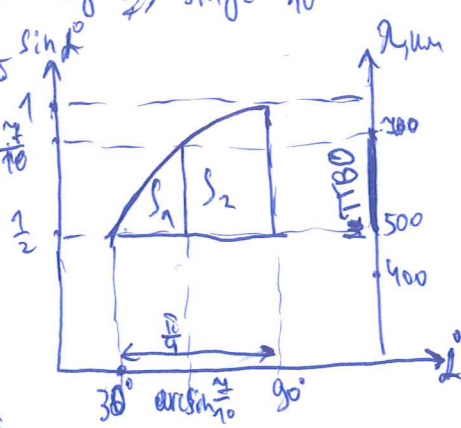
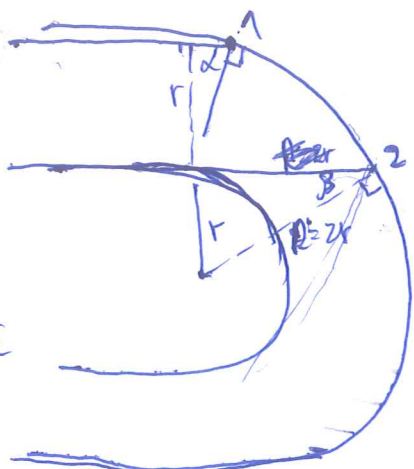
k — отношение интерференции ТВО при λ на увеличении k — бы

$\lambda \in (400; 500) \text{ (nm)} - k = 1$
 $\lambda \in (500; 600) \text{ (nm)} - k = \frac{\arcsin \frac{1}{2}}{30} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{P_{\text{одн}}}{S_1 + S_2} = \frac{P_{\text{общ}}}{S_1 + S_2}$
 $P_{\text{общ}} = \frac{S_2 P_{\text{одн}}}{S_1 + S_2}$

$\int_{30}^{\arcsin \frac{1}{2}} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\cos x$
 $-\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \approx 1,1$

$S_2 = \int_{30}^{\arcsin \frac{1}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 30 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}) =$



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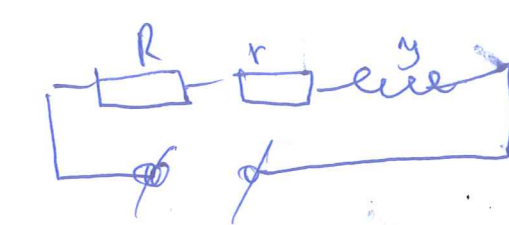
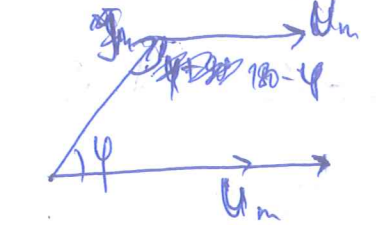
Черновик

$U = U_0 \sin \omega t, U_{\text{эф}} = U_0 e^{i\omega t} \quad y = \text{Im}(Y_{\text{эф}}) = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{i\omega t - \varphi}$

$\varphi = \arctg \frac{\text{Im} z}{\text{Re} z}, \varphi = \arctg \frac{\text{Im} z}{\text{Re} z} = \arctg \varphi \quad R = \sqrt{\text{Im}^2 z + \text{Re}^2 z} =$

$\Rightarrow \text{Im} z = \text{tg} \varphi \text{Re} z \quad \sqrt{\text{Im}^2 z + \text{Re}^2 z} = \text{Re} z \sqrt{\text{tg}^2 \varphi + 1}$

$\text{tg} \varphi \text{Re} z \text{tg}^2 \varphi = \frac{U_0}{R}$



$z = R + i\omega L = \sqrt{(R + r)^2 + (\omega L)^2} e^{i \arctg(\frac{\omega L}{R+r})}$

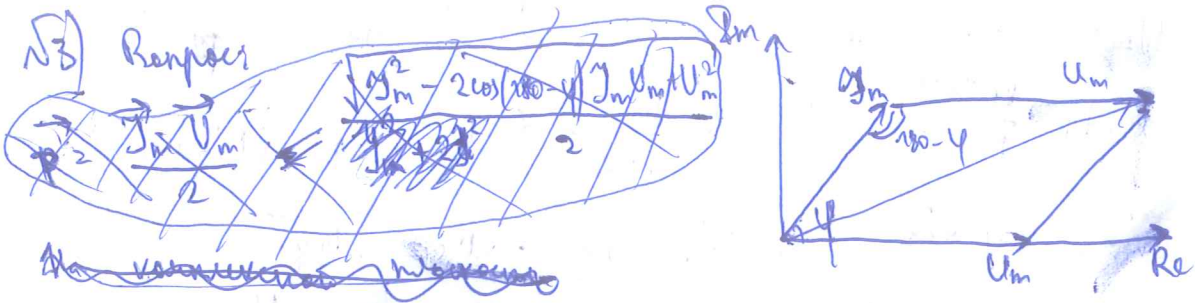
$I_{\text{эф}} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R+r)^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin(\omega t + \arctg \frac{\omega L}{R+r})$

$U^2 - U_L^2 = I^2 ((R+r)^2 - r^2 + (\omega L)^2 - (\omega L)^2) = I^2 (2Rr - r^2 = I^2 2Rr - I^2 R^2$

$I^2 r^2 =$



Числовый

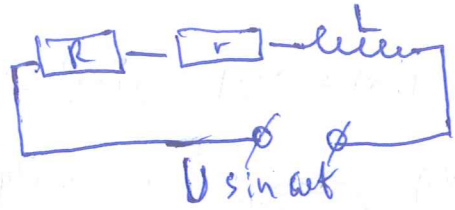


$$P = I_m U_m \cos \varphi = \frac{I_m U_m}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{I_m U_m}{2}$$

$$P = I_g U_g = \frac{I_m U_m \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{I_m U_m \cos \varphi}{2}$$

Ответ: $\frac{I_m U_m \cos \varphi}{2}$ (+)

Задача: $\frac{U_R}{\sqrt{2}} = 220 \text{ В}$, $\frac{U_L}{\sqrt{2}} = 120 \text{ В}$, $\frac{U_C}{\sqrt{2}} = 160 \text{ В}$



$$Z = R + r + i\omega L = \sqrt{(R+r)^2 + (\omega L)^2} e^{i \arctg(\frac{\omega L}{R+r})}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R+r)^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin(\omega t - \arctg(\frac{\omega L}{R+r})) \quad I = \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R+r)^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$$

$$I_L = I_m \left(\frac{U_L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} e^{i(\omega t - \arctg(\frac{\omega L}{R+r}) + \arctg(\frac{\omega L}{R})} \right) = \frac{U_L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin(\omega t - \arctg(\frac{\omega L}{r}))$$

$$I_L = \frac{U_L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I = \frac{U_R}{R}$$

$$U^2 - U_L^2 = I^2 (R+r)^2 - r^2 + (\omega L)^2 - (\omega L)^2 = I^2 (2Rr + R^2) = 2I^2 Rr + I^2 R^2$$

$$I^2 R^2 = U_R^2 \Rightarrow 2I^2 Rr = U^2 - U_L^2 - U_R^2; \quad I_g = \frac{I}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P = \frac{I^2 R}{2} = \frac{U^2 - U_L^2 - U_R^2}{2R} = \frac{48400 - 14400 - 25600}{42} = 200 \text{ Вт}$$

Ответ: 200 Вт (+)

Черновой

$$n \sin 60 = n' \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

