

მაგიდა № 14

20.04.2013/ ფიზ/ I/ 414

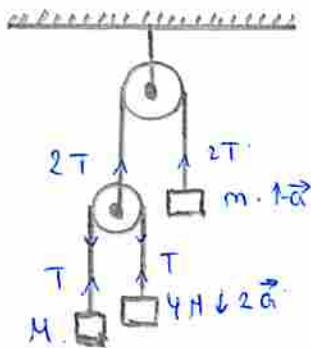
ამოცანა №

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გვერდი №

1

ა) პოტუი, უძრავი ღერძი M მძლ სვირით



$$\begin{cases} T = Mg \\ 2T - mg = ma \\ 4Mg - T = 8Ma \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{3g}{8}$$

$$2Mg - mg = \frac{3mg}{8}$$

$$2Mg = \frac{11mg}{8}$$

$$m = \frac{16M}{11}$$

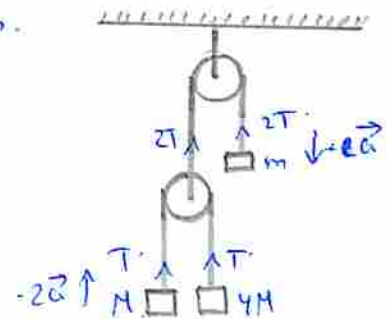
ბ) პოტუი, უძრავი ღერძი $4M$ მძლ სვირით.

$$\begin{cases} T = 4Mg \\ mg - 2T = ma \\ T - Mg = 2Ma \\ a = \frac{3}{2}g \end{cases}$$

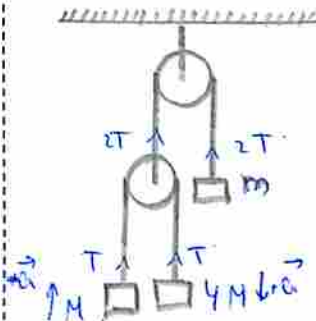
$$mg - 2T = \frac{3}{2}mg \Rightarrow 2T = -\frac{mg}{2}$$

მეტი სიჩქარით.

მეტი $4M$ მძლ სვირით
პოტუი უძრავი.



გ) პოტუი, უძრავი ღერძი m მძლ სვირით.



$$\begin{cases} mg = 2T \\ 4Mg - T = 4Ma \\ T - Mg = Ma \end{cases}$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{2}$$

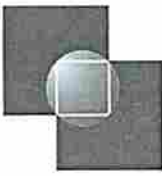
$$3Mg = 5Ma$$

$$a = \frac{3}{5}g$$

$$\frac{m}{2} = \frac{8}{5}M$$

$$\frac{mg}{2} - Mg = \frac{3Mg}{5}$$

$$m = \frac{16}{5}M$$



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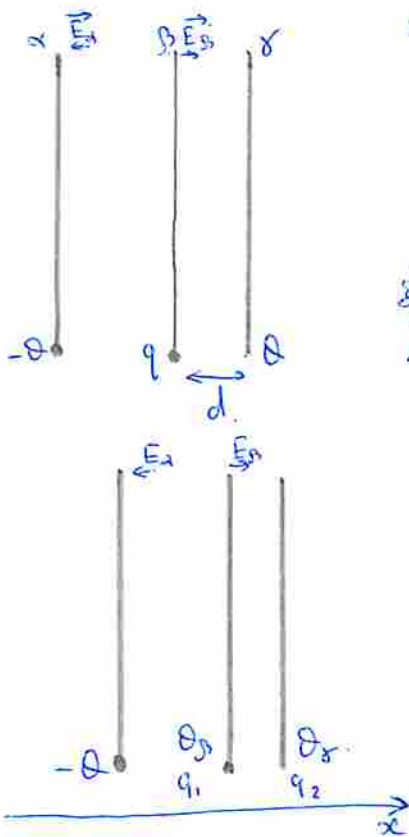
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ამოცანა №

2.

გვერდი №

4



ა) $E_1 = E_\alpha - E_\beta$

$$E_\alpha = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon_0} \quad E_\beta = \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{Q - q}{2\epsilon_0}$$



$$q_1 + q_2 = q + Q$$

$$\frac{q_1}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{q_2}{2\epsilon_0} = E_\alpha$$

პოტენცი ანუ ვოლტაჟი უნდა იყოს.

$$q_2 = q + Q - q_1$$

$$\frac{q_1}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{q + Q - q_1}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{Q}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{q_1}{2\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$2q_1 - q = 2Q$$

$$q_1 = \frac{2Q + q}{2}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{q}{2}$$

$$Q_\beta = \frac{2Q + q}{2}$$

$$Q_\gamma = \frac{q}{2}$$

ბ) ვინ ვიპოვოთ I უნდა იქნას მან უნდა იქნას.

$$E_1 \cdot d = \frac{mv^2}{2} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{2Qd}{m} \cdot \frac{Q - q}{2\epsilon_0}$$

შედეგად $E'_1 = E_\alpha - E_\beta'$

$$E_\beta' = \frac{q + 2Q}{4\epsilon_0}$$

$$E'_1 = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{q + 2Q}{4\epsilon_0} = -\frac{q}{4\epsilon_0}$$

ა.ი. E'_1 მიმართულია x ღერძის პარალელურად. ეს იგივეა x ღერძის მიმართ.

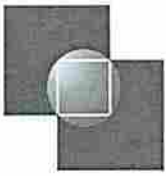
$$F' = E'_1 \cdot q = \frac{q^2}{8\epsilon_0}$$

$$A' = \frac{q^2}{8\epsilon_0} \cdot d$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} + A = \frac{mv_0^2}{2}$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + \frac{2A}{m} = \frac{2Qd(Q - q)}{m\epsilon_0} + \frac{q^2 d}{4m\epsilon_0} = \frac{d}{m\epsilon_0} \left(Q(Q - q) + \frac{q^2}{4} \right)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{d}{m\epsilon_0} \left(Q(Q - q) + \frac{q^2}{4} \right)}$$



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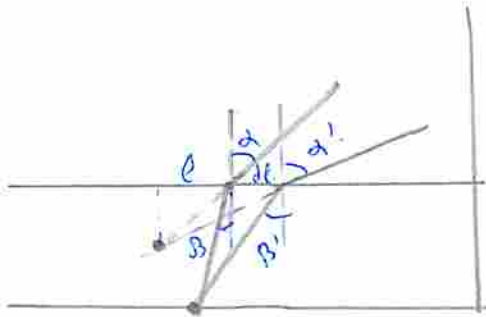
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გვერდი №

1



$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\alpha' \approx \alpha$$

$$\beta \approx \beta'$$

$$\beta' = \beta + d\beta \quad d\beta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = n \quad \sin \alpha = n \sin \beta$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha'}{\sin \beta'} = n \quad \sin \alpha' = n \sin \beta'$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha' = n \sin(\beta + d\beta) = n \sin \beta + n \cos \beta d\beta =$$

$$= \sin \alpha + \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha} d\beta$$

$$\sin \alpha' = \sin \alpha + d\beta \quad \cos \alpha' = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha d\beta}$$

რამდენადაც $\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha} \approx 1$

$$l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = (l + dl) \operatorname{ctg} \alpha'$$

$$l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha' + d l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha' + dl$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha' dl = h \operatorname{tg} \beta' - h \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

$$l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha' + h \operatorname{tg} \beta' \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha' - h \operatorname{tg} \beta \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha'$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha' = \frac{\cos \alpha'}{\sin \alpha'} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha d\beta}}{\sin \alpha + d\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \sin \alpha d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha}}}{\sin \alpha \left(1 + \frac{d\beta}{\sin \alpha}\right)} =$$

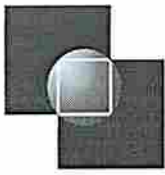
$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2 \sin \alpha d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\sin \alpha}\right) = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{2 \sin \alpha d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \left(1 - d\beta \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}\right)\right) = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}\right)$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha}{n} \quad \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha}} = \sin \alpha$$

$$l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = l \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}\right) + h \operatorname{tg} \beta' \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha' - h \operatorname{tg} \beta \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha'$$

$$\frac{l d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha} = h (\operatorname{tg} \beta' \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha' - \operatorname{tg} \beta \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha')$$



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გვერდი № 2

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \beta' &= \frac{\sin \beta'}{\cos \beta'} = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha'}{n}}{\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha'}} = \frac{\sin \alpha'}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha'}} = \frac{\sin \alpha + d\beta}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha d\beta}} = \frac{\sin \alpha + d\beta}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \sin \alpha d\beta}{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha}}} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \alpha + d\beta) \left(1 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha} d\beta\right)}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha}} = \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha d\beta + d\beta = \frac{\sin \alpha + d\beta (\sin^2 \alpha + 1)}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 \alpha}} \\ \frac{l d\beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha} &= h \left(\cot \alpha \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}\right) \cdot (\sin \alpha + d\beta (\sin^2 \alpha + 1)) - \sin \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha \left(1 - \frac{d\beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}\right) \right) \\ &\neq \frac{l d\beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1 - d\beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha} \cdot (\sin \alpha + d\beta (\sin^2 \alpha + 1)) = \sin \alpha + d\beta (\sin^2 \alpha + 1) - \frac{d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha} \\ &= \sin \alpha + d\beta \left(\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) \\ \frac{l d\beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha} &= h \left(\cancel{\cos \alpha} + \cot \alpha d\beta \left(\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) - \cancel{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha d\beta}{\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha} \right) \\ \frac{l}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha} &= h \left(\cot \alpha \left(\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \right) \\ l &= h \left(\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha \left(\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) + \sin \alpha \right) \approx 0,4 h \\ h_1 &= l \cot \alpha = \frac{4}{10} h \cdot \sqrt{3} = \left(\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{5} \right) = 2,772 \end{aligned}$$



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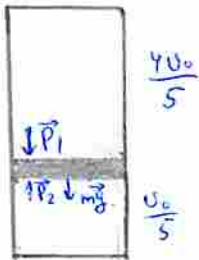
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ამოცანა №

4

გვერდი №

1



$$P_1 S + mg = P_2 S$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 \cdot \frac{4}{5} U_0 = R T_0 \\ P_2 \cdot \frac{U_0}{5} = R T_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 = \frac{5 R T_0}{4 U_0} \\ P_2 = \frac{5 R T_0}{U_0} \end{cases}$$

$$P_1' S + mg = P_2' S$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1' \cdot \frac{3}{4} U_0 = R T_1 \\ P_2' \cdot \frac{U_0}{4} = R T_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1' = \frac{4 R T_1}{3 U_0} \\ P_2' = \frac{4 R T_1}{U_0} \end{cases}$$

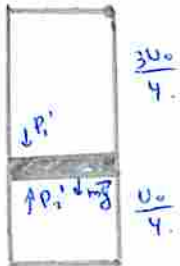
$$mg = S(P_2 - P_1) = \frac{5 S R T_0}{U_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{15 S R T_0}{4 U_0}$$

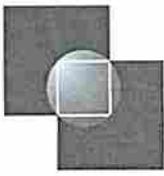
$$mg = S(P_2' - P_1') = \frac{4 S R T_1}{U_0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{8 S R T_1}{3 U_0}$$

$$\frac{8 S R T_1}{3 U_0} = \frac{15 S R T_0}{4 U_0}$$

$$\frac{8 T_1}{3} = \frac{15 T_0}{4}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{45}{32} T_0 = 450^\circ \text{K}$$





შოთა რუსთაველის ეროვნული სამეცნიერო ფონდი

შესარჩევი ტურები ფიზიკის 44-ე საერთაშორისო
ოლიმპიადისათვის

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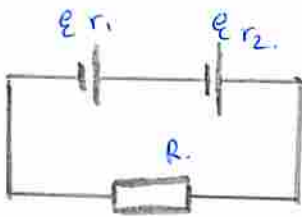
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გვერდი №

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$$r_2 > r_1$$

როცა ამპ.-ს მოძუენებზე პოტენციალი სვამთ,
0-მ ცალია $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{I}r$. ისევე ნუანობთ ცალი R-ენი
გულ. რაგან $r_2 > r_1$, ე.ი. $\mathcal{I}r_2 > \mathcal{I}r_1$, ანუ პოტენ-
ციალი სვამთ 0-მ ცალი r_2 შუა რენი უმალ მინ-
ემატ. ში ვხედა. $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{I}r_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{I} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{r_2}$

$$\mathcal{E} + \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{I}(r_1 + r_2 + R)$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E} \left(\frac{r_1 + R}{r_2} \right)$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R \quad \underline{R = r_2 - r_1}$$