



მაგიდა № 9

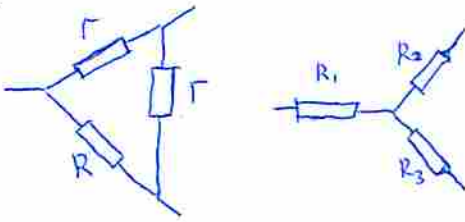
28.04.2013/ ფიზ/ IV/ 772

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გვერდი №

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$$R_1 + R_2 = \frac{r(R+r)}{R+2r}$$

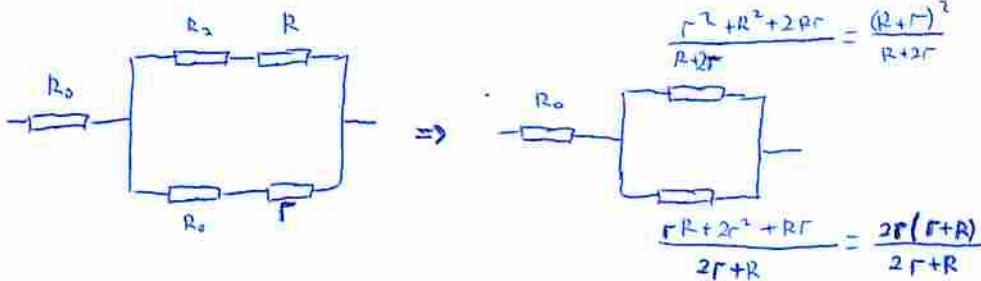
$$R_1 + R_3 = \frac{2rR}{2r+R}$$

$$R_2 + R_3 = \frac{r(R+r)}{R+2r}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = R_3 \equiv R_0$$

$$R_0 = \frac{rR}{2r+R}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{r(R+r)}{R+2r} - \frac{Rr}{2r+R} = \frac{r^2}{2r+R}$$



$$\frac{r^2 + R^2 + 2Rr}{R+2r} = \frac{(R+r)^2}{R+2r}$$

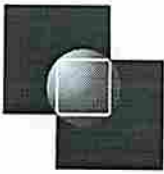
$$\frac{rR + 2r^2 + Rr}{2r+R} = \frac{2r(r+R)}{2r+R}$$



$$\frac{\frac{(R+r)2rR}{(R+2r)^2}}{(r+R) + 2r(r+R)} = \frac{2r}{(R+2r)} \cdot \frac{(R+r)^2}{R+r+2r} = \frac{(R+r)^2 \cdot 2r}{(R+2r)(R+3r)}$$

$$R_x = \frac{rR}{R+2r} + \frac{2r(R+r)^2}{(R+2r)(R+3r)} = \frac{rR(R+3r) + (R^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)2r}{(R+2r)(R+3r)} = \frac{rR^2 + 3r^2R + (R^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)2r}{(R+2r)(R+3r)}$$

$$= \frac{rR^2 + 3r^2R + 2R^2r + 2r^3 + 4Rr^2}{(R+2r)(R+3r)} = \frac{3Rr^2 + 7r^2R + 2r^3}{(R+2r)(R+3r)}$$



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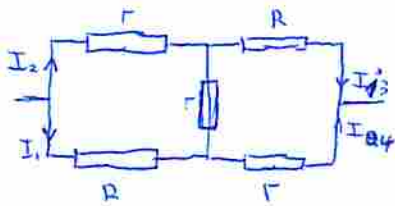
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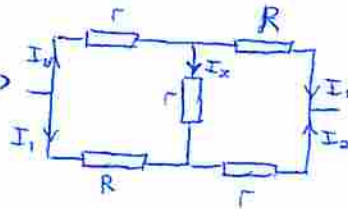


$$I_1 + I_2 = \frac{U}{R_x} \quad (1)$$

$$I_3 = I_1$$

$$I_4 = I_2$$

სადა, უცვლელ ძაბვა \Rightarrow



$$I_2 = I_1 + I_x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U &= I_1 R - I_x r + I_1 R = 2I_1 R - I_x r \\ U &= I_2 R + I_x r + I_2 r = 2I_2 r + I_x r \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$2I_1 R - I_x r = 2I_2 r + I_x r \Rightarrow$$

$$I_x r = U_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2U_0 = 2I_1 R - 2I_2 r \Rightarrow$$

$$U_0 = I_1 R - I_2 r = I_1 R - I_1 r - I_x r = I_1 R - I_1 r - U_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2U_0 = I_1(R - r) \Rightarrow$$

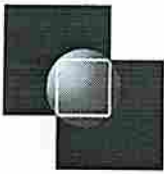
$$I_2 = \frac{I_1(R-r)}{2r} \quad I_1 = \frac{2U_0}{R-r} \quad (2)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2U_0}{R-r} + \frac{U_0}{r} = \frac{2U_0 r + U_0 R - U_0 r}{(R-r)r} = \frac{U_0(R+r)}{r(R-r)} \quad (3)$$

(3), (2) \rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow

$$\frac{U_0(R+r)}{r(R-r)} + \frac{2U_0}{R-r} = \frac{U}{R_x}$$

$$\frac{U_0 R + 3U_0 r}{r(R-r)} = \frac{U}{R_x} \Rightarrow R U_0 = \frac{U r (R-r)}{R_x (R + 3r)} \quad (4)$$



შოთა რუსთაველის ეროვნული სამეცნიერო ფონდი

შესარჩევი ტურები ფიზიკის 44-ე საერთაშორისო
ოლიმპიადისათვის

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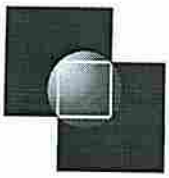
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$$(4) \Rightarrow I_x = \frac{U_0}{r} = \frac{U(R-r)}{R_x(R+3r)} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow I_x = \frac{U(3r-r)}{R_x(3r+3r)} = \frac{2rU}{R_x \cdot 6r} = \frac{U}{3R_x}$$



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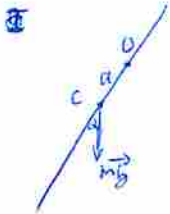
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1



$$I_c = \frac{mL^2}{12}$$

$$I = ma^2 + I_c = ma^2 + \frac{mL^2}{12} \quad (1)$$

$$mg a \sin \alpha = -I \ddot{\alpha} \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = - \frac{mg a}{I} \sin \alpha$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = - \frac{mg a}{I} \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \ddot{\alpha} = - \frac{mg a}{ma^2 + \frac{mL^2}{12}} \alpha = - \frac{ga}{a^2 + \frac{L^2}{12}} \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{ga}{a^2 + \frac{L^2}{12}} \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{ga}{a^2 + \frac{L^2}{12}}} \quad (4) \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + \frac{L^2}{12}}{ga}} \quad (4)$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{ga}{a^2 + \frac{L^2}{12}} = \frac{ga}{g \left(a + \frac{L^2}{12a}\right)} = \frac{1}{g} \cdot \frac{L^2}{g \cdot 12} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = 0$$

$$1 - \frac{L^2}{12a^2 g} = 0$$

$$a = \frac{L}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{L^2}{12}}{g \cdot \frac{L}{2\sqrt{3}}}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}}$$

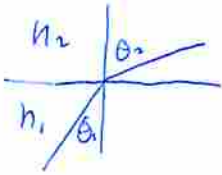


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ამოცანა № 4

პვერდი № 1



$$\frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_1 + dc} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = 1 + \frac{dc}{c_1}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\theta_2 + d\theta)}{\sin(\theta_2 + d\theta)}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\theta_2 + d\theta)}{\sin \theta_2} = 1 + \frac{dc}{c_1}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta_2 \cos d\theta + \cos \theta_2 \sin d\theta}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_2} \cos d\theta + \frac{\cos \theta_2}{\sin \theta_2} \sin d\theta = \cos d\theta + \cot \theta_2 \sin d\theta$$

$$d\theta = \arccos\left(1 + \frac{dc}{c_1}\right) = \arccos\left(1 + \frac{dc}{c_0 + bz}\right) =$$

$$= \arccos\left(1 + \frac{bz}{c_0 + bz}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta_2 + d\sin \theta}{\sin \theta_2} = 1 + \frac{dc}{c_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{dc}{c_1}$$

$$\frac{d\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{bz}{c_0 + bz}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = b \int \frac{dz}{c_0 + bz} = b \int \frac{dz}{c_0 + bz} = b \int \frac{dz}{c_0 + bz} = b \ln(c_0 + bz)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\cot^2 \theta =$$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2 = \ln(c_0 + bz)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$dz$$

$$1 + \frac{2z dz}{2x dx} = 1 + \frac{z dz}{x dx} = \ln(c_0 + bz)$$

$$dz = d\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} dx$$