

მაგიდა № 16

12.04.2016/ ფიზ/ I/ 025

ამოცანა №

1

გვერდი №

1

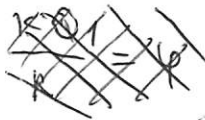
① Q_1

$\phi = \text{const}$

② Q_2

③ Q_3

სადა I - შერეული მნიშვნელობის
საქვანური ვექტორი ϕ



$\phi = V_{11} Q_1$

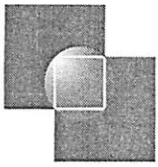
მისი ვექტორი ვექტორი ~~საქვანური~~ მნიშვნელობის საქვანური ვექტორი ϕ

$\phi = V_{11}' Q_1 + V_{12} Q_2 = V_{11} Q_1$

$\phi = V_{11}'' Q_1 + V_{12}' Q_2 + V_{13} Q_3 = V_{11}' Q_1 + V_{12} Q_2$

~~$Q_3 = \frac{V_{11} Q_1 + V_{12} Q_2 - V_{11}' Q_1 - V_{12}' Q_2}{V_{13}}$~~

$\Rightarrow Q_3 = \frac{V_{11}' Q_1 + V_{12} Q_2 - V_{11}' Q_1 - V_{12}' Q_2}{V_{13}}$



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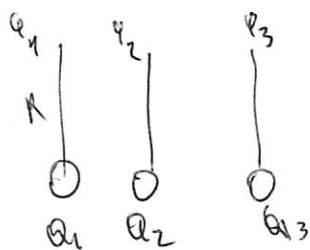
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ვაქვთ I, II, III კონდენსატორები R და C , $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ პოტენციალები



შენიშვნა:

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + VQ_1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \varphi_1 + \varphi_3 + VQ_2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + VQ_3 = \varphi$$

$$\varphi = VQ_1$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + VQ_2 = VQ_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1 = V(Q_1 - Q_2)$$

$$\varphi = V(Q_1 - Q_2) + \varphi_2 + VQ_3 = VQ_1$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_3 = \frac{VQ_2 - \varphi_2}{V} = Q_2 - \frac{\varphi_2}{V}$$

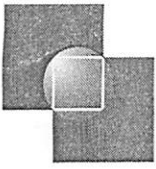
R და C დასაწყისში ერთნაირი პოტენციალია და ერთნაირი პოტენციალია ერთმანეთსთან.

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha Q_1 \quad \varphi_2 = \alpha Q_2 \quad \varphi_3 = \alpha Q_3$$

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha Q_1 = V(Q_1 - Q_2) \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{V(Q_1 - Q_2)}{Q_1}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{V(Q_1 - Q_2)}{Q_1} \cdot Q_2$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_3 = Q_2 - \frac{(Q_1 - Q_2)Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 Q_2 - Q_1 Q_2 + Q_2^2}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_2^2}{Q_1}$$



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1

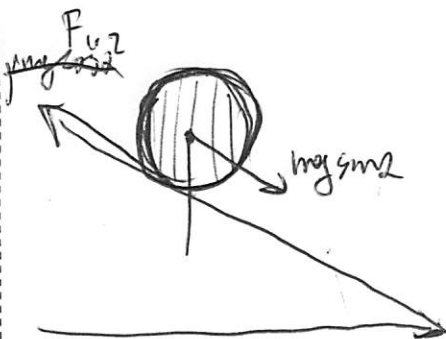


$$mg \sin \alpha - F_b = ma_{ic} \Rightarrow a_{ic} = g \sin \alpha - \frac{F_b}{m}$$

$$F_b R = I \epsilon = m_1 R^2 \frac{a_{ic}}{R}$$

$$F_b = m a_{ic} = mg \sin \alpha - m a_{ic}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{ic} = \frac{g \sin \alpha}{2}$$



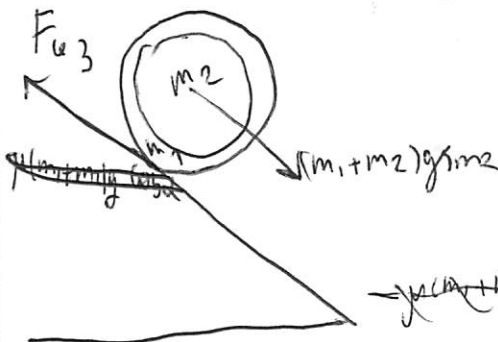
$$mg \sin \alpha - F_b = ma = mg \sin \alpha - \frac{ma}{2}$$

$$F_b R = \frac{mR^2}{2} \frac{a}{R} \Rightarrow F_b = \frac{ma}{2}$$

$$\frac{3ma}{2} = mg \sin \alpha$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} g \sin \alpha$$

მეორე მხარეზე, მხარეზე, მხარეზე m_1

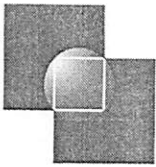


$$\mu(m_1 + m_2)g \cos \alpha \cdot R = (m_1 R^2 + m_2 R^2) \frac{a}{R}$$

$$\mu(R_1 + R_2)g \cos \alpha = \mu(R_1 + R_2) a_{ic}$$

$$\mu(m_1 + m_2)g \cos \alpha + \mu(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \alpha = (m_1 + m_2) a_{ic}$$

$$a_{ic} = g \sin \alpha$$



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$$(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \alpha - F_{b3} = (m_1 + m_2)a_{3c}$$

$$F_{b3} R = I \frac{a_{3c}}{R} = m_1 R^2 \frac{a_{3c}}{R} \Rightarrow F_{b3} = m_1 a_{3c} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)a_{3c}}{2}$$

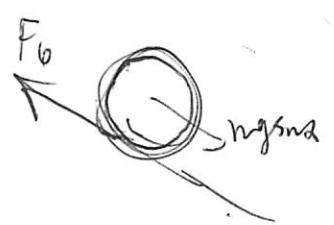
$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2)g \sin \alpha = a_{3c}(2m_1 + m_2) \Rightarrow a_{3c} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \alpha}{2m_1 + m_2}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{m_2 a_{3c}}{2a_{3c} - a_{2c}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3c} = \frac{\sqrt{a_2^2 - 8\mu g \sin \alpha} - a_2}{4}$$

$$a_1 : a_2 = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} = 3$$

გ)



I-ის მიმართულია

$$mg \sin \alpha - F_b = ma \quad F_b \leq \mu N$$

$$F_b = mg \sin \alpha - ma \leq \mu N$$

~~$$F_b R = ma$$~~

$$mg \sin \alpha \leq 2\mu N \leq 2\mu mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{\sin \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan \alpha}{2}$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{\tan \alpha}{2}$$

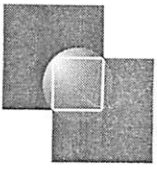
ii-ის მიმართულია

$$mg \sin \alpha - F_b = ma \quad F_b = \frac{mg}{2} \Rightarrow mg \sin \alpha - F_b = 2F_b$$

$$\Rightarrow F_b = \frac{mg \sin \alpha}{3} \leq \mu mg \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \mu \geq \frac{\tan \alpha}{3}$$

~~ii-ის მიმართულია~~

~~$$\mu \geq \frac{\tan \alpha}{2}$$~~



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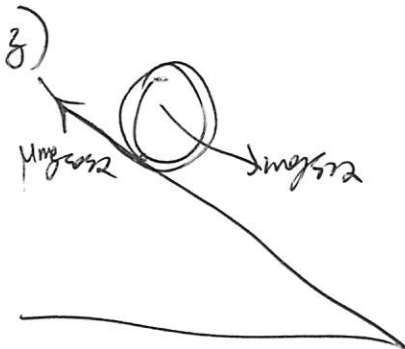
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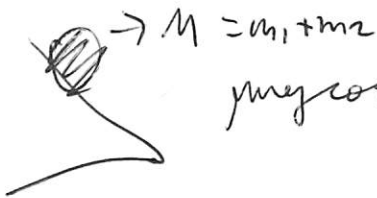
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3



$$\mu g \cos \alpha R = m R^2 \epsilon_1$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\mu g \cos \alpha}{R}$$

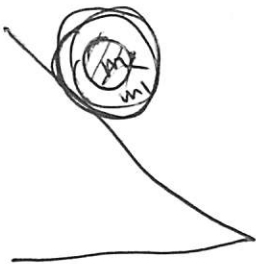


$$M = m_1 + m_2$$

$$\mu g \cos \alpha R = \frac{M R^2}{2} \epsilon_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_2 = \frac{2 \mu g \cos \alpha}{R}$$

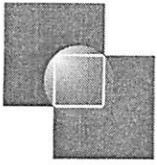
$$\epsilon_1 : \epsilon_2 = 1 : 2$$



$$\mu (m_1 - m_2) g \cos \alpha R = I_3 \epsilon_3$$

$$I_3 = m_1 R^2$$

$$\frac{\mu (m_1 + m_2) g \cos \alpha}{m_1 R} = \epsilon_3$$



შოთა რუსთაველის ეროვნული სამეცნიერო ფონდი

შესარჩევი ტურები ფიზიკის 47-ე საერთაშორისო
ოლიმპიადისათვის

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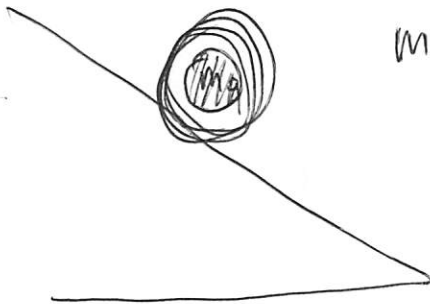
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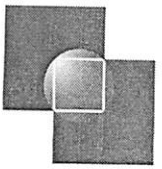
4

ბ)



$$m \cdot a = F + m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$|A| = |m \cdot a - m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha|$$



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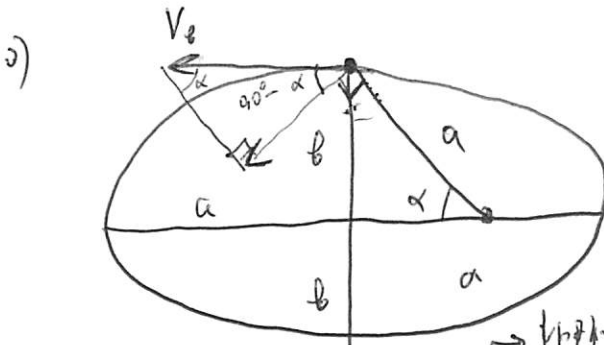
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გვერდი №

1



$$W = \frac{mV_e^2}{2} - G \frac{mM}{a}$$

$$\left(G \frac{mM}{a^2} \sin \alpha = \frac{mV_e^2}{r} \quad \left(\sin \alpha = \frac{b}{a} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{GmM}{a^2} \cdot \frac{b}{a} = \frac{mV_e^2}{r} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{GMb}{a^3} = \frac{V_e^2}{r} \right) \quad (1)$$

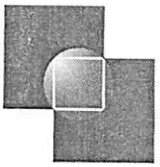
სადაც r — რადიუსი, b — სიღრმე, V_e — ველობა, α — კუთხე

$$\frac{\pi a b}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{GM}}} = \frac{a^2 \frac{d\alpha}{2}}{dt} \Rightarrow (2) \quad b \sqrt{\frac{GM}{a^3}} = a \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \quad \# \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = V_e \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow a \sqrt{\frac{GM}{a^3}} = V_e \Rightarrow V_e^2 = \frac{GM}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mV_e^2}{2} = \frac{GmM}{2a}$$

$$W = \frac{GmM}{2a} - \frac{GmM}{a} = \frac{GmM(-1)}{2a} = - \frac{GmM}{2a}$$



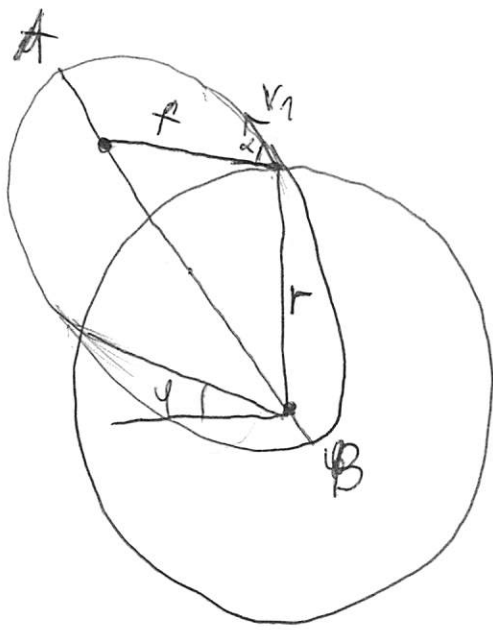
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გვერდი № 2

ბ)



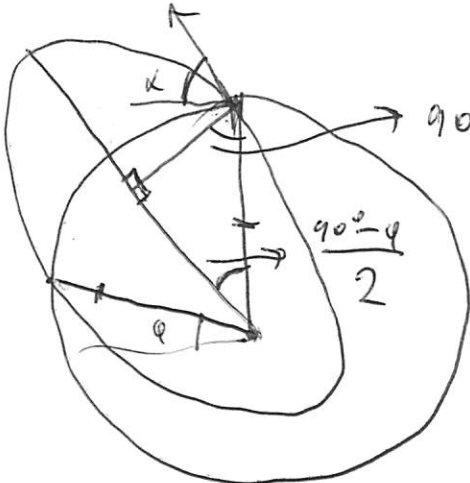
$$W = \frac{mv_1^2}{2} - G \frac{mM}{r} = - \frac{GmM}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv_1^2}{2} = \frac{GmM}{r} - \frac{GmM}{2a}$$

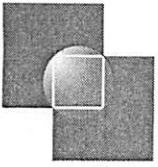
v_1 ჰმზ იმლ პინიპუჩხ
a უნდა იმლ პინიპუჩხ

$$f + r = 2a \quad \text{ა ჰმზ იმლ}$$

პინიპუჩხ f უნდა იმლ პინიპუჩხ, f უნდა იყოს
პინიპუჩხ ჰმზ, ალ AB ნიკვლ პინიპუჩხ



$$90^\circ - \left(\frac{90^\circ - \varphi}{2} \right) = \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2}$$

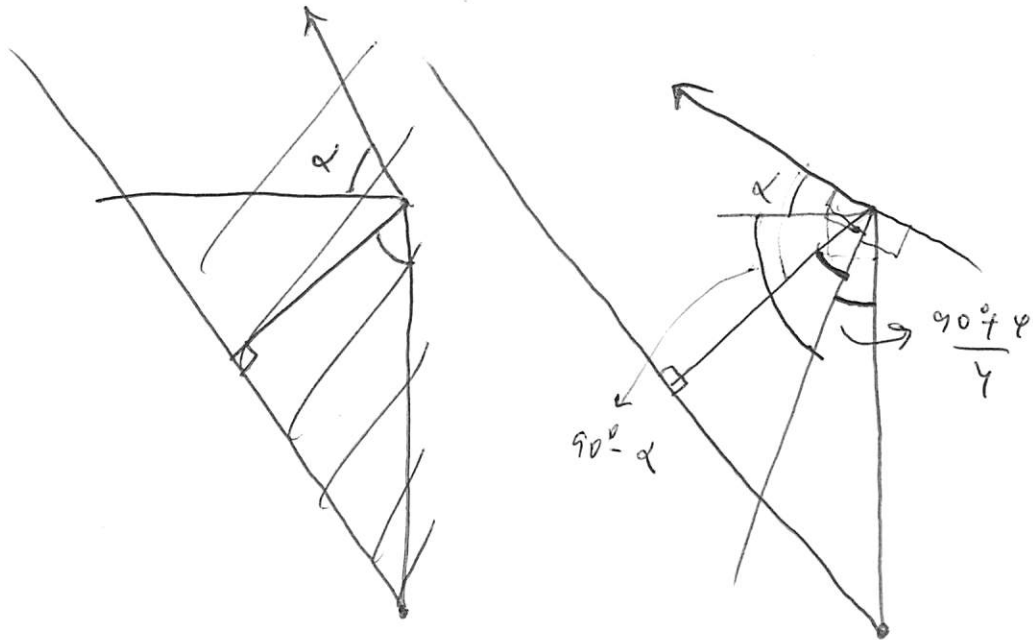


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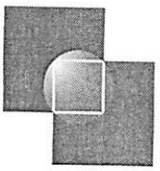
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$$90^\circ - \alpha + \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{4} = 90^\circ$$

⇒ $\alpha = \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{4}$



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ამოცანა № 4

პვერდი № 4

$$3) \quad \frac{mv_1^2}{2} - G \frac{mM}{R} = - \frac{GmM}{2a}$$

$$R \sin\left(\frac{90^\circ - \varphi}{2}\right) = f \quad R + f = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{R+f}{2}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{GM}{R} - \frac{GM}{2a} = \frac{GM}{R} - \frac{GM}{2\left(\frac{R+f}{2}\right)} = \frac{GM}{R} - \frac{GM}{R+f}$$

$$v_1^2 = 2GM \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+f} \right) = 2GM \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin\left(\frac{90^\circ - \varphi}{2}\right)} \right)$$

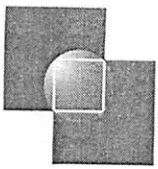
$$\alpha = \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \quad 4\alpha - 90^\circ = \varphi \quad \sin\left(\frac{90^\circ - (4\alpha - 90^\circ)}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{90^\circ - 4\alpha + 90^\circ}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{180^\circ - 4\alpha}{2}\right) = \sin(90^\circ - 2\alpha) = \cos 2\alpha$$

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

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{R} \left(\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} \right) R}$$

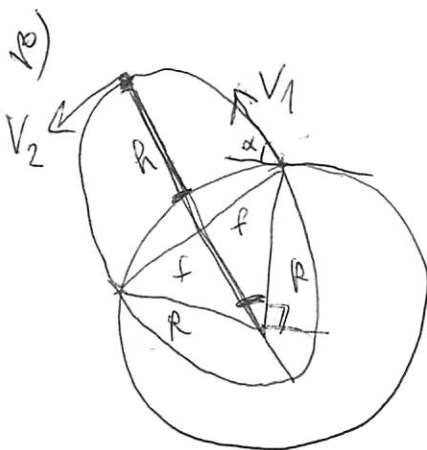


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გვერდი № 5



$$-G \frac{mM}{R+h} = \frac{m v_2^2}{2} - G \frac{mM}{R+h}$$

$$v_1 \cos \alpha R = v_2 (R+h)$$

$$-G \frac{mM}{R+h} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{v_1^2 \cos^2 \alpha R^2}{(R+h)^2} - G \frac{mM}{R+h}$$

$$-\frac{GM}{R+h \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{v_1^2 \cos^2 \alpha R^2}{2(R+h)^2} - \frac{GM}{R+h}$$

$$= \frac{2GM \cos^2 \alpha}{R(1+\cos^2 \alpha)} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \alpha R^2}{2(R+h)^2} - \frac{GM}{R+h}$$

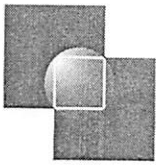
$$-\frac{1}{R(1+\cos^2 \alpha)} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha R}{(1+\cos^2 \alpha)(R+h)^2} - \frac{1}{R+h} = \frac{R \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - (1+\cos^2 \alpha)(R+h)}{(R+h)^2 (1+\cos^2 \alpha)}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{(R+h)(\cos^2 \alpha + 1) - R \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{(R+h)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{(R+h)^2}{R}$$

$$\frac{(R+h)^2}{R} - (R+h)(1+\cos^2 \alpha) + R \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R+h = \frac{R(1+\cos^2 \alpha) \pm \sqrt{(R(1+\cos^2 \alpha))^2 - 4R^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}}{2}$$

$$R = \frac{R(\cos^2 \alpha - 1) \pm \sqrt{(R(1+\cos^2 \alpha))^2 - 4R^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}}{2}$$



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გვერდი № 6

$$R = \frac{R}{2} \left(\cos 2\alpha - 1 \pm \sqrt{(1 + \cos 2\alpha)^2 - 4 \cos^2 \alpha \cos 2\alpha} \right)$$

$\alpha = \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{4}$ უხეიროსა, რუსა

$$R = \frac{R}{2} \left(\cos \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right) - 1 \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \cos \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right) \right)^2 - 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right)} \right)$$

$$R = \frac{R}{2} \left(\cos \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right) - 1 + \sqrt{\left(1 + \cos \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right)^2 - 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right)} \right)$$

$$\left(\cos \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} - 1 + \sqrt{\left(1 + \cos \frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right)^2 - 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\frac{90^\circ + \varphi}{2} \right)} \right) \varphi = 0$$

ჩვენ ვიძიებთ φ დასაშვებებს.