

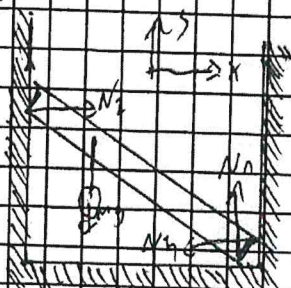
Шифр

020190

Открытая региональная межвузовская олимпиада вузов Томской области (ОРМО)

Общий балл	Дата	Ф.И.О. членов жюри	Подписи членов жюри
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Задача 2



$$\vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{N}_3 + \vec{N}_4 = \vec{0}$$

$$OY: N_1 - mg = 0$$

$$OX: N_2 - N_1 = 0$$

Рис. 1. Рычаг. Тогда сила тяжести mg и сила реакции N_1 действуют в одной точке.

$$mg = L \cdot N_1$$

$$N_1 = mg \cdot \frac{L}{L}$$

$$\text{Таким образом } N_2$$

$$mg \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot (L - \frac{L}{2}) = N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot L$$

$$mg \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{L}{2} = N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot L \quad \cos \alpha: N_2 = \frac{mg \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{L}{2}}{\sin \alpha \cdot L} = \frac{mg \cdot \cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{L \cdot N_1}{L + \frac{L}{2} \cos \alpha} = \frac{L \cdot mg}{L + \frac{L}{2} \cos \alpha} = \frac{2mg}{2 + \cos \alpha}$$

$$N_2 = N_3 = 0$$

$$\text{Ответ: } N_1 = mg \cdot \frac{L}{L}; N_2 = N_3 = \frac{2mg}{2 + \cos \alpha}$$

30.04.20



$$u_{1y} = u \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$u_{1x} = u \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$u_{2y} = u \cdot \sin (90 - \alpha) = u \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$u_{2x} = u \cdot \cos (90 - \alpha) = u \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$T_1 = \frac{2 u_{1y}}{g} = \frac{2 u \sin \alpha}{g}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2 u_{2y}}{g} = \frac{2 u \cos \alpha}{g}$$

$$L_1 = u_{1x} \cdot T_1 = \frac{2 u \sin \alpha \cdot u \cos \alpha}{g} = \frac{2 u^2}{g} (\sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$L_2 = u_{2x} \cdot T_2 = \frac{2 u \cos \alpha \cdot u \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{2 u^2}{g} (\cos \alpha \sin \alpha)$$

$$K = \frac{L_1}{L_2} = 1$$

$$h_1 = \frac{g \cdot \left(\frac{T_1}{2}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{u \sin \alpha}{g}\right)^2 = \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$$h_2 = \frac{g \cdot \left(\frac{T_2}{2}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{u \cos \alpha}{g}\right)^2 = \frac{u^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$$N = \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$S = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_{1x} - u_{2x}}{T_1 - T_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{T_2 - T_1}{2}\right)^2 g^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{u \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - u \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{\frac{2 u \sin \alpha}{g} - \frac{2 u \cos \alpha}{g}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\frac{2 u \cos \alpha}{g} - \frac{2 u \sin \alpha}{g}}{2}\right)^2 g^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{0}{\frac{2 u (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{g}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2 u (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{g}\right)^2 g^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 u \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\text{отсюда: } S = \frac{2 u \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{g}}$$

[illegible]

$\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q}$

$$m_2(r_2 - r) \cdot C = m_2(r_2 - 0) \cdot C_1 + \lambda \cdot m_2 \cdot C_2 \cdot C(r - 0)$$

$$r_1 = 14.7$$

$$b = 1$$

$$m \cdot b \cdot (T_1 - T_2) / (C_p \cdot \rho \cdot V) = (T_2 - 0) \cdot C_1 + X \cdot b \cdot R_2$$

T_1	< 0
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[illegible]

$$T = 0 \quad \#9 = 1$$

6 W-3 80x0 cm

$T=0$	$u=3$
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$$\Gamma = 0 \quad q = 4$$

$T = 0$ $N = 5$

Đổi 1484 m^2 ra $^\circ\text{C}$ ta có $1484 \text{ m}^2 = 1484 \text{ m}^2$

1019 $n = 2, 3, 4, 5$ $\forall t \in \mathbb{N}$

Задана

$$P = \frac{U^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{P \cdot L}{S}$$

$$M_1 = M_2$$

$$v_1 = v_2$$

$$D_1 = 2 D_2$$

$$S_1 = 4 S_2$$

L

$$R_1 = \frac{P \cdot L_1}{4 S_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = L_2$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{4} L_2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{P \cdot L_2}{S_2}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{16} R_2$$

$$P_1 = U^2 \cdot \frac{16}{R_2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{U^2}{P_2}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{16} P_2$$

$$T = R_{\text{вс}} (P_{\text{вс}} - P_{\text{пот}}) T$$

~~$$P_{\text{вс}} = \frac{P_1}{R_1} = \frac{P_2}{R_2} = \frac{P_2}{16 R_1}$$~~

$$T_1 = (P_1 - P_{\text{пот}1}) T$$

$$T_2 = (P_2 - P_{\text{пот}2}) T$$

$$P_1 =$$

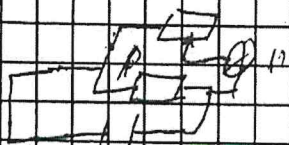
$$T_1 = \left(\frac{1}{16} P_2 T_2 + P_{\text{пот}2} T_2 \right) T$$

$$T_2 = T_1 P_2 - P_{\text{пот}2} T_1 T$$

$$P_1 = \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{16} P_2 \quad \frac{1}{16} P_2 = \frac{1}{16} P_2 \quad \text{ответ: } \frac{1}{16} P_2$$

Задача 5

Знайти $R_{\text{вх}}$ для цепи, показанной на рис.



$$R_{\text{вх}} = \frac{R \left(R + R \frac{L}{C} \right)}{R + R + R \frac{L}{C}}$$

$$R = \frac{U^2}{P}$$

$$P_{\text{вх}} = \frac{U^2}{R_{\text{вх}}}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U^2}{R + 2 \cdot \frac{L}{C}} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{U^2}{L}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_1}{P_{\text{вх}}} = \frac{P_1 \cdot R_{\text{вх}}}{U^2} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{R_{\text{вх}}}{R}$$

$$\eta = \frac{3}{5} \frac{R}{L} \left(\frac{R + R \frac{L}{C}}{2R + \frac{L}{C}} \right) = \frac{3}{5} \frac{1 + \frac{L}{C}}{2 + \frac{L}{C}} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{L_0 + L}{2L_0 + L}$$

$$\eta = \frac{15}{8} \frac{2L_0 + L}{L_0 + L} = \frac{5 + 5}{8} \frac{L_2}{L_0 + L} = \frac{5}{8} \left(1 + \frac{L_2}{L_0 + L} \right) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\eta(L) = \frac{3}{5} \frac{L_0 + L}{2L_0 + L}$$