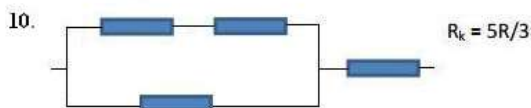
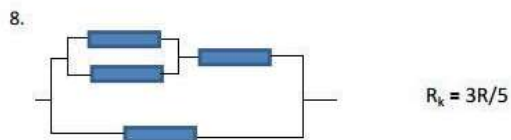
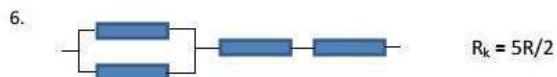
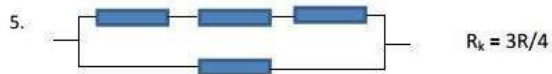
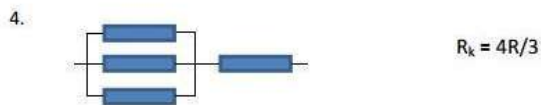
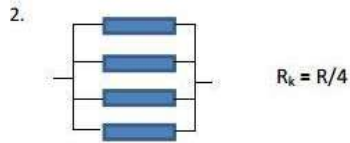


FÜÜSIKAOLÜMPIAADI KOOLIVOOR 2015/2016 õ.-a.  
 ÜLESANNETE LAHENDUSED 9. KLASSILE

1. (kokku 10p)



Iga õige skeem + takistus 1p/tk,

ainult skeem 0,5p /tk

2. (kokku 10p)

Olgu dünamomeetri näit vees  $F_v = 34 \text{ N}$ , dünamomeetri näit piirituses  $F_p = 38 \text{ N}$ , vee tihedus  $\rho_v = 1 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$ , piirituse tihedus  $\rho_p = 0,8 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$ , keha mass  $m$ , ruumala  $V$  ja tihedus  $\rho$ . (1p)

Vedelikku sukeldatud kehale mõjub raskusjõud  $F_R = mg$  (1p)

ja üleslükkejõud  $F_U = \rho g V$ , kus  $V$  on keha ruumala. (1p)

Dünamomeetri näit on võrdne nende kahe jõu vahega  $F = mg - \rho g V = (m - \rho V)g$ , (2p)  
 seega saame võrrandisüsteemi:

$$F_v = (m - \rho_v V)g$$

$$F_p = (m - \rho_p V)g$$

(1p)

Jagades võrduste mõlemad pooled läbi korrutisega  $gV$  ja arvestades, et  $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ , (1p)

saame võrrandisüsteemi kujul:  $\frac{F_v}{gV} = \rho - \rho_v$   $\frac{F_p}{gV} = \rho - \rho_p$  (1p)

Lahendades asendusvõttega võrrandisüsteemi, jõuame avaldise ning vastuseni:

$$\rho = \frac{F_p \rho_v - F_v \rho_p}{F_p - F_v} = 2,7 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} \quad (2p)$$

### 3. (kokku 10p)

$$m_1 = 50 \text{g} = 0,05 \text{kg}$$

$$t_1 = -10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_2 = 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_3 = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_4 = 232^\circ\text{C}$$

$$c_v = 4200 \text{J}/(\text{kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$$

$$c_j = 2100 \text{J}/(\text{kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$$

$$c_t = 230 \text{J}/(\text{kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\lambda_t = 59 \text{kJ}/\text{kg} = 59000 \text{J}/\text{kg}$$

$$\lambda_j = 330 \text{kJ}/\text{kg} = 330000 \text{J}/\text{kg}$$

$$L_v = 2,3 \text{MJ}/\text{kg} = 2300000 \text{J}/\text{kg}$$

$$m = ?$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6 = 0 \quad (1p)$$

$$Q_1 = c_j m (t_2 - t_1) \quad (1p)$$

$$Q_2 = \lambda_j m \quad (1p)$$

$$Q_3 = c_v m (t_3 - t_2) \quad (1p)$$

$$Q_4 = L_v m \quad (1p)$$

$$Q_5 = c_t m_1 (t_3 - t_4) \quad (1p)$$

$$Q_6 = -\lambda_t m_1 \quad (1p)$$

$$m = (-c_t m_1 (t_3 - t_4) + \lambda_t m_1) / (c_j (t_2 - t_1) + \lambda_j + c_v (t_3 - t_2) + L_v) \quad (1p)$$

$$m = (1518 + 295) / (21000 + 330000 + 420000 + 2300000) = 1813 / 3071000 = 0,00059 \text{kg} = 0,59 \text{g} \quad (2p)$$

### 4. (kokku 5p)

$$q_1 = q_2 = (-20 + 8) / 2 = -6 \text{mC} \quad (1p); \quad q = 8 - (-6) = 14 \text{mC} \quad (2p); \quad I = q/t \quad (1p); \quad I = 14 \text{kA} \quad (1p)$$

### 5. (kokku 10p)

$$s = 300 \text{km} = 300\,000 \text{m} \quad N = A/t; \quad A = \eta Q; \quad Q = km; \quad m = \rho V; \quad t = s/v_k \quad (5p)$$

$$v_k = 72 \text{km/h} = 20 \text{m/s} \quad m = 700 \cdot 0,07 = 49 \text{kg} \quad (1p)$$

$$V = 70 \text{l} = 0,07 \text{m}^3 \quad Q = 46000\,000 \cdot 49 = 2,25 \cdot 10^9 \text{J} \quad (1p)$$

$$\eta = 0,25 \quad A = 0,25 \cdot 2,25 \cdot 10^9 = 5,64 \cdot 10^8 \text{J} \quad (1p)$$

$$\rho = 700 \text{kg/m}^3 \quad t = 300000 / 20 = 15000 \text{s}; \quad N = 5,64 \cdot 10^8 / 15000 = 37600 \text{W} = 37,6 \text{kW} \quad (2p)$$

$$k = 46000\,000 \text{J/kg}$$

$$N = ?$$