

FÜÜSIKAOLÜMPIAADI KOOLIVOOR 2012/2013 õ.-a.

LAHENDUSED 9. KLASSILE

1. (6p)

Antud

$$s = 180 \text{ km} \quad s_1 = v_1 t_1 = v_1(2,5 - t_2) = v_1(2,5 - s_2/v_2) \quad \mathbf{3p}$$

$$v_1 = 60 \text{ km/h}$$

$$v_2 = 80 \text{ km/h} \quad s - s_2 = 2,5v_1 - s_2v_1/v_2 \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

$$t = 2,5 \text{ h}$$

$$\text{Leida } s_1 \text{ ja } s_2 \quad s_2 = 120 \text{ km} \quad \text{ja} \quad s_1 = 60 \text{ km} \quad \mathbf{2p}$$

2. (8p)

$$S = 294 \text{ cm}^2; \rho_p = 700 \text{ kg/m}^3; \rho_v = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3; h_0 = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_2 = ?$$

$$S_1 = S/6 = 49 \text{ cm}^2; \quad \mathbf{1 p}$$

$$S_1 = a^2; a = 7 \text{ cm} = 0,07 \text{ m}; \quad \mathbf{1 p}$$

$$V = a^3; V = 343 \text{ cm}^3 = 3,43 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3; \quad \mathbf{1 p}$$

$$m_p = \rho_p \times V = 0,24 \text{ kg}; \quad (\mathbf{1 p})$$

$$F_r = m \times g = 2,4 \text{ N}; F_{\ddot{u}} = \rho_v \times g \times V_1; F_{\ddot{u}} = F_r; V_1 = F_{\ddot{u}} / \rho_v \times g = 2,4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3; \quad \mathbf{2 p}$$

$$V_1 = a^2 \times h_1; h_1 = V_1 / a^2$$

$$= 0,049 \text{ m} = 4,9 \text{ cm}; h_2 = h_1 + h_0 = 4,9 + 2 = \underline{6,9 \text{ cm}} \quad \mathbf{2 p}$$

3. (7p)

Antud

$$m = 12,5 \text{ t}$$

$$v = 28,8 \text{ km/h} = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x = 8$$

$$m_1 = 9 \text{ kg}$$

$$\eta = 60\%$$

Leida Δt

$$E = mv^2/2$$

$$E = 4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{\text{kas}} = \eta E$$

$$Q_{\text{kas}} = 240\,000 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ klotsile}$$

$$Q_{\text{kas1}} = 30\,000 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta t = Q_{\text{kas1}} / cm_1$$

$$\Delta t = 6,06 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

2p

2p

1p

2p

4. (8p)

$$h = 0,05 \text{ m}; \rho_{\delta} = 900 \text{ kg/m}^3; \rho_v = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad H = ?$$

$$P_{\delta} = p_v; p = \rho \times g \times h; \quad \mathbf{2 p}$$

$$\rho_{\delta} \times g \times H = \rho_v \times g \times (H - h); \quad \mathbf{2 p}$$

$$\rho_v \times g \times h = \rho_v \times g \times H - \rho_{\delta} \times g \times H; \quad \mathbf{2 p}$$

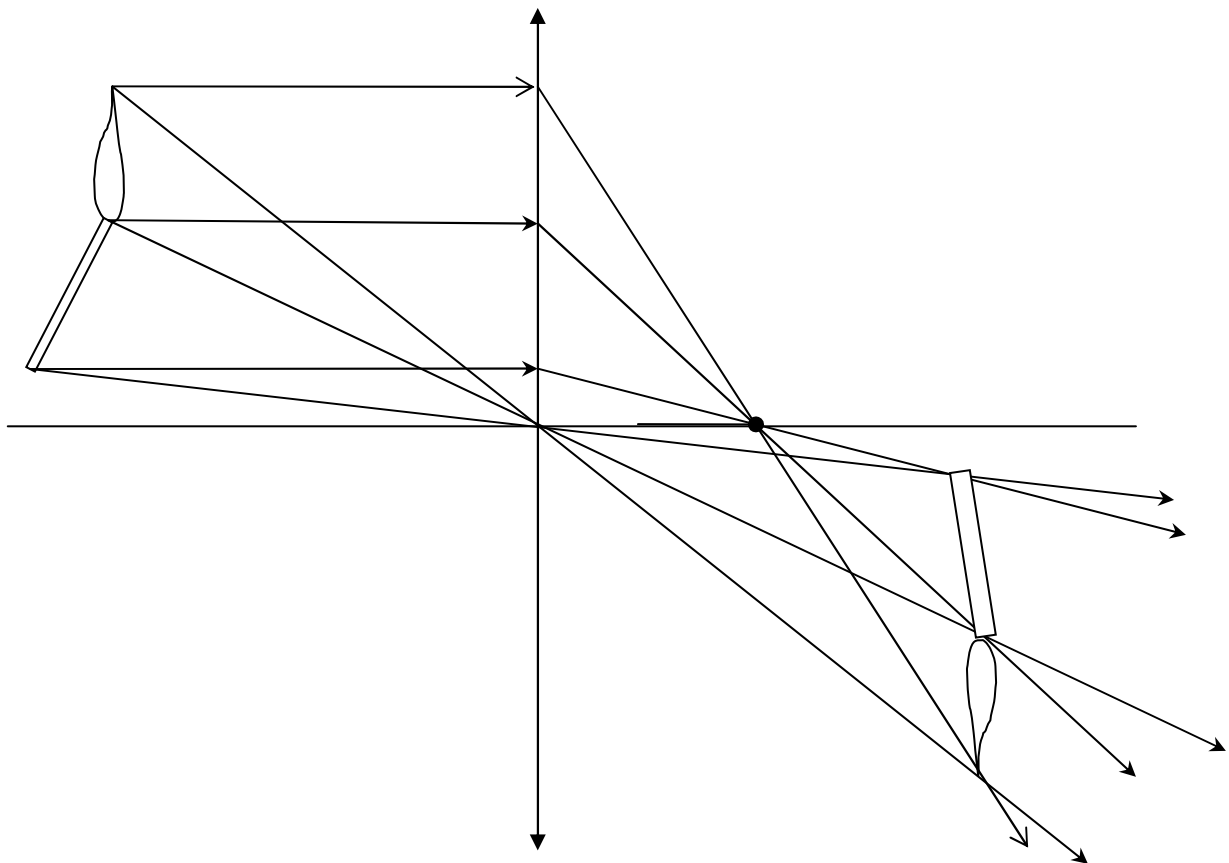
$$H = \rho_v \times h / (\rho_v - \rho_{\delta}) = 1000 \times 0,05 / (1000 - 900) = 50 : 100 = \underline{0,5 \text{ m}} \quad \mathbf{2 p}$$

5. (7p)

Kuna ese (küünal koos leegiga) ei ole sirgjooneline keha ega asetse ka risti läätse optilise peateljega, tuleb konstrueerida kolme olulise punkti (leegi otspunkt, küünla ülemine ja alumine punkt) kujutised ja siis leida küünla kujutis.

Iga olulise punkti kujutise leidmine 2 kiire abil – 2p,

seega kokku **6p**, kujutise kui terviku joonistamine **1p**.



10. DETSEMBER 2012