

# Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

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ID профиля: **323407**

Вариант 5

Вопросы 11-0505

Условие №1

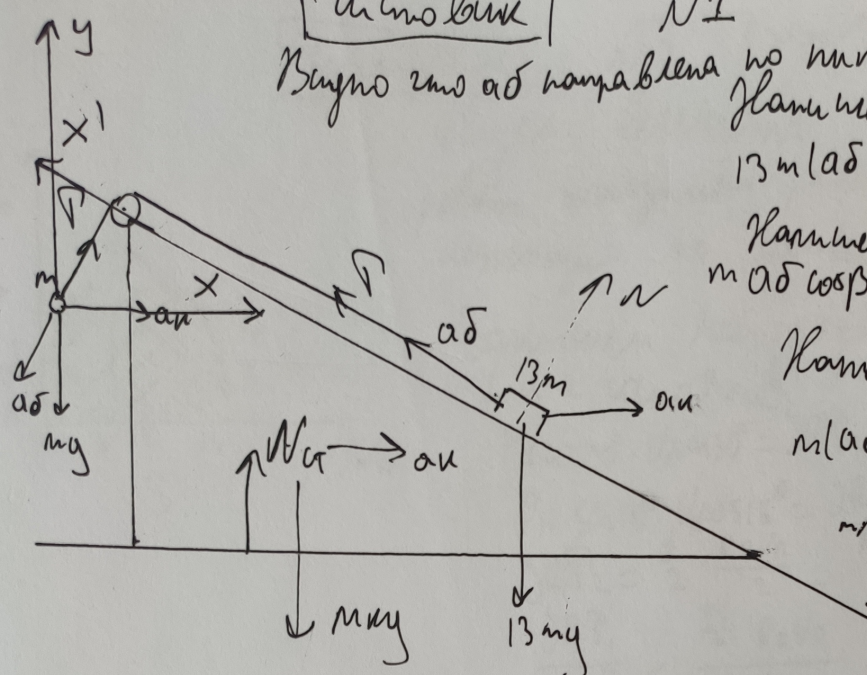
Визно это аб направлена по нуми =>

Каннел 234 глр 13м на Ox  
 $13m(a\delta - a\kappa \cos\alpha) = T - 13mg \sin\alpha$

Каннел 234 глр m на Oy  
 $m a\delta \cos\beta = mg - T \cos\beta$

Каннел 234 глр m на Ox  
 $m(a\delta \kappa - a\delta \sin\beta) = T \sin\beta$

мак  $\sin\alpha = \frac{5}{13}$ ,  $\cos\alpha = \frac{12}{13}$   
 $\sin\beta = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\cos\beta = \frac{4}{5}$



$$\begin{cases} 13m(a\delta - a\kappa \cos\alpha) = T - 13mg \sin\alpha \\ m a\delta \cos\beta = mg - T \cos\beta \\ m(a\delta \kappa - a\delta \sin\beta) = T \sin\beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 13m a\delta - 12a\kappa m = T - \frac{5mg \cdot 13}{13} \\ \frac{m a\delta \cdot 4}{5} = mg - \frac{T \cdot 4}{5} \\ m a\delta \kappa - \frac{m a\delta \cdot 3}{5} = \frac{T \cdot 3}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} T = 13a\delta m - 12a\kappa m + 5mg \\ 5m a\kappa - \frac{3}{5} m a\delta = \frac{3}{5} (13a\delta m - 12a\kappa m + 5mg) \\ \frac{m a\delta \cdot 4}{5} = mg - \frac{4}{5} (13a\delta m - 12a\kappa m + 5mg) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T = 13a\delta m - 12a\kappa m + 5mg \\ 5m a\kappa - 3a\delta m = 39a\delta m - 36a\kappa m + 15mg \\ 4m\delta = 5mg - 52a\delta + 48a\kappa m - 20mg \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} T = 13a\delta m - 12a\kappa m + 5mg \\ 56a\delta m = 48a\kappa m - 15mg \quad (2) \\ 41a\kappa m = 42a\delta m + 15mg \quad (3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Умножим (2) на (3)} \\ 56 \cdot 41 a\delta + 41 a\kappa = 48 a\kappa + 42 a\delta \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow a\kappa = 2a\delta \quad (*) \end{cases}$$

подставим (\*) в урав (2)  $56a\delta = 96a\delta = 15mg \Rightarrow a\delta = \frac{15g}{40} = 0,375g = 3,75 \frac{m}{c^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow a\kappa = 0,75g = 7,5 \frac{m}{c^2}$

Рассмотрим движение для шарика m по оси y - Ok

вдоль поверхности  $a_{ym} = -a\delta \cos\beta = -\frac{4}{5} \cdot 3,75 = -3 \frac{m}{c^2}$

$2a_{ym} \cdot \delta l = v_k^2 - v_n^2 = v_k^2 - 0 \quad v_k = a_{ym} t$

$-2a_{ym} \cdot \delta l = a_{ym}^2 t^2 \quad -2 \cdot 3 = -3 t^2 \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \delta l}{3}}$

Ответ: 1)  $a\kappa = 7,5 \frac{m}{c^2}$  2)  $a\delta = 3,75 \frac{m}{c^2}$  3)  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{3}}$

(1)



Зачем

в 2 Базисах 11-05

Вектор базиса  $P_{R1}$  и  $P_{R2}$  которые

полна нормированная по модулю ортогональные

Умножим на соответствующий коэффициент

Затем сложим квадратично

1 и 2 компоненты

$$P_{R1} \cos 30^\circ \cdot V_R \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} P_{R1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} P_{R1} R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} P_{R1} R$$

$$P_{R2} \sin 15^\circ \cdot V_R \cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{2} P_{R2} = \frac{2 P_{R2} R \cos 15^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ}{2} = \frac{P_{R2} R \sin 30^\circ}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P_{R2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P_{R2} R}{2} = \frac{P_{R2} R}{4}$$

$$\frac{P_{R1}}{P_{R2}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} P_{R1} R}{\frac{P_{R2} R}{4}} = \sqrt{3} = \frac{P_{R1}}{P_{R2}}$$

Получим реальный полноты равенства отсюда  $q_0$

$$Q = \frac{3}{2} P_{R1} \text{ (нормированная норма)}$$

$$Q = \frac{3}{2} P_{R1} V_{R1} - \frac{3}{2} P_{R1} + A = \frac{3}{2} P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha - \frac{3}{2} P_{R1} \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 4} P_{R1} R + S_{\text{norm}} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} P_{R1} R \sin 2\alpha - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} P_{R1} R + S_{\text{norm}} = \frac{3}{4} P_{R1} R \left( \sin 2\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \left( 2 - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) P_{R1} V_R - \frac{P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot V_R \sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{(P_{R1} \cos \alpha + \frac{P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot V_R \sin \alpha}{V_R \sin \alpha})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} P_{R1} R \left( \sin 2\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \left( 2 - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) P_{R1} V_R - \frac{P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot V_R \sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{(V_R \sin \alpha - V_R \sin 30^\circ) \cdot (P_{R1} \cos \alpha + \frac{P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot V_R \sin \alpha}{V_R \sin \alpha})}{2}$$

$$\frac{A_{\text{норм}}}{Q_{\text{норм}}} = \frac{S_{\text{норм}}}{Q_{\text{норм}}}$$

$$Q = \frac{3}{4} P_{R1} R \left( \sin 2\alpha - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \left( 2 - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) P_{R1} V_R - \frac{P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot V_R \sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{(V_R \sin \alpha - V_R \sin 30^\circ) \cdot \left( P_{R1} \cos \alpha + \frac{P_{R1} \cos \alpha \cdot V_R \sin \alpha}{V_R \sin \alpha} \right)}{2}$$

2



$$m(a_n - a_b \sin \beta) = P \sin \beta$$

$$m a_b \cos \beta = m g - P \cos \beta$$

Зеркало

$$P = 13 m a_b - 120 m m + 5 m g$$

$$m a_n - \frac{3 m a_b}{5} = \frac{3 \cdot (13 a_b - 120 m m + 5 m g)}{5}$$

$$n \cdot 5 a_n - 3 m a_b = 39 a_b - 360 m m + 15 m g$$

$$n \cdot 1 m a_n = 42 a_b + 15 m g$$

$$\frac{n}{5} m a_b = m g - \frac{4(13 m a_b - 120 m m + 5 m g)}{5}$$

$$4 m a_b = 5 m g - 52 m a_b - 480 m m + 20 m g$$

$$\begin{cases} 56 m a_b = 25 m g - 480 m m \\ 41 m a_n = 42 a_b + 15 m g \end{cases}$$

$$m a_b = \frac{25 m g - 480 m m}{56}$$

$$48 \cdot 3 = 144$$

$$41 a_n = \frac{4(25 m g - 480 m m)}{56} + 15 m g$$

$$123 a_n = 25 m g - 144 a_n + 60 m g$$

$$200 a_n = 85 m g$$

$$a_n = \frac{154 g}{20} = \frac{27 g}{4} = 6.75$$

$$13 m (a_b - a_n \cos \beta) = P - 13 m g \sin \beta$$

$$m (a_n - a_b \sin \beta) = P \sin \beta$$

$$m a_b \cos \beta = m g - P \cos \beta$$

$$13 m a_b - 120 m m = P - 5 m g$$

$$P = 13 a_b - 120 m m + 5 m g$$

$$m a_n - \frac{3}{5} m a_b = \frac{3(13 a_b - 120 m m + 5 m g)}{5}$$

$$5 m a_n - 3 m a_b = 39 a_b - 360 m m + 15 m g$$

$$41 m a_n = 42 a_b + 15 m g$$

$$7 m a_b = 5 m g - 52 a_b + 480 m m - 20 m g$$

$$\begin{cases} 56 m a_b = 480 m m - 15 m g \\ 41 m a_n = 42 a_b + 15 m g \end{cases}$$

$$56 m a_b = 960 m m - 15 m g$$

$$n \cdot 40 m m = 15 m g$$

$$a_b = \frac{150}{40} = 3.75$$

$$a_n = 7.5$$

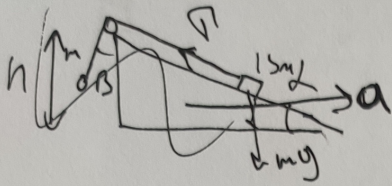
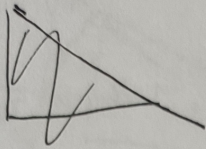
$$97 m a_n = 90$$

$$56 m a_b + 41 m a_n = 480 m m + 42 a_b$$

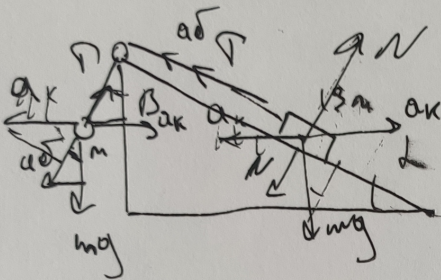
$$14 a_b = 7 a_n \quad a_n = 2 a_b$$



ремень



169 144



$$13m(a\delta - a_k \cos \alpha) = P - 13mg \sin \alpha$$

$$13mg \cos \alpha = 13$$

$$m(a_k - a\delta \sin \beta) = P \sin \alpha - P \cos \beta$$

$$m(a\delta \cos \beta = P \cos \beta - mg$$

~~$$13m a\delta + P = 13m(a_k + a_n)$$

$$13m(a\delta + a_n) = P - 13mg \sin \alpha$$

$$m(a_k + a_n \sin \beta) = mg \cos \beta - P$$

$$a_k m = P \sin \beta$$~~

~~$$13m a\delta +$$

$$13m(a\delta + a_k \cos \alpha) = P - 13mg \sin \alpha$$

$$m(a\delta - a_k \sin \beta) = P \cos \beta - P$$

$$m(a_k + a\delta \sin \beta) = P$$

$$13m(a\delta \sin \alpha) = P \sin \alpha - 13mg$$~~

$$13m a\delta + 12a_k m = P - 13mg \sin \alpha \quad 5 \quad \frac{4a\delta m}{5} = mg - \frac{4}{5}$$

$$P = 13m a\delta + 12a_k m + 5mg$$

$$2a_k - \frac{39a\delta}{5} = \frac{5P}{13} = \frac{5(13m a\delta - 12a_k m + 5mg)}{13}$$

$$365a_k = 364a\delta + 125g$$

$$13a_k - \frac{39a\delta}{5} = 65m a\delta - 60a_k m + 25mg$$

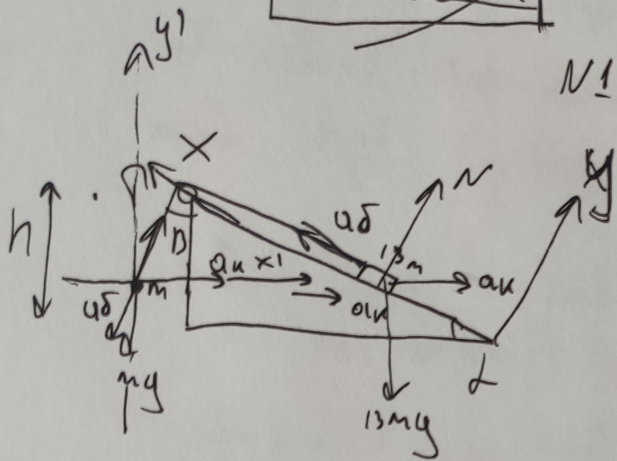
$$65a_k - 39a\delta = 325m a\delta - 300a_k m + 125mg$$



$$13m(a\delta - a\alpha \cos\delta) = P - 13mg \sin\delta$$

Умножив

Умножив



напишем  $23h$  для  $13m$  на  $Ox$   
 $13m(a\delta - a\alpha \cos\delta) = P - 13mg \sin\delta$

напишем  $23h$  для  $13m$  на

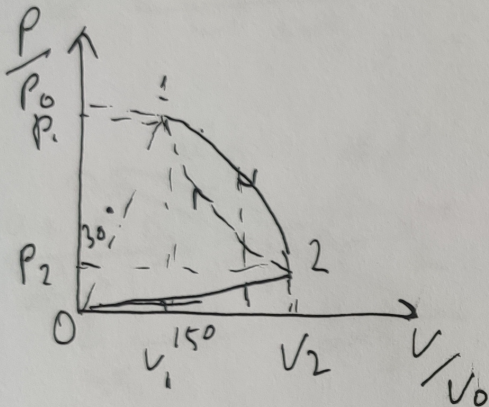


$$a \delta \omega \times \beta = \frac{4 \cdot 3.75}{5} = 3 \frac{m}{c} \quad \text{Umschlu} \quad \sqrt{V_{-min}}$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \frac{m}{c} \cdot h = \frac{3}{2} h^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2h}{3}} = t$$

~ 2



$$P_1 V_1 = J R T$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_0} R \frac{\sqrt{3} P_R}{2} \cdot \frac{V_R}{2} = J R T_1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} P_R \cdot V_R}{4} = J R T_1$$

$$P_R \sin 15^\circ \cdot V_R \cos 15^\circ = J R T_2$$

$$\frac{P_R \cdot V_R 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ}{2} = J R T_2$$

$$\frac{P_R \cdot V_R \sin 30^\circ}{2} = J R T_2$$

$$\frac{P_R \cdot V_R}{4} = 4 J R T_2$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\delta Q = P_0 V + \frac{3}{2} J R T P$$

~~Q =~~

$$P = \frac{P_R \cos \alpha}{V} \quad V = \frac{P_R \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{P}$$

$$Q = \frac{3}{4} P_R V \sin \alpha - \frac{3}{4} P V \sin \alpha + S_{temp}$$

$$Q = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} P_R V_R - \frac{3}{4} P_R V_R \sin \alpha +$$



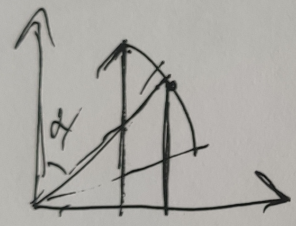
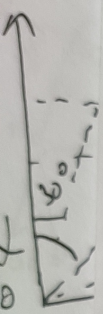
$$r = a \cos(\theta) - a \cos(\theta) = 0$$

$$u = \dots$$

$x = y$     $x^2 + y^2 = R$    *represents*

$$y = \sqrt{R - x^2} \quad (R - x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\int = p \quad V_r$$
  
$$(\angle - 30^\circ) p r V_r$$





# Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

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ID профиля: **323407**

Вариант 5





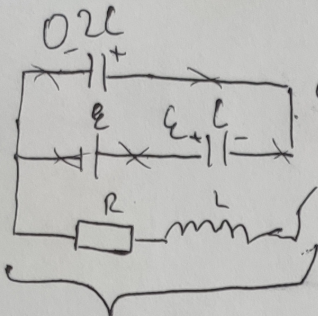




число

Вариант 11-05

№3



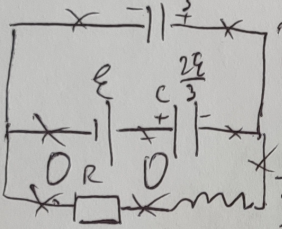
Воспользуемся методом  
уравнений

Параллельно ветви конденсатора го замкнутом  
контуре, когда  $\mathcal{E}_C = 0$

по ЗСЗ

$$0 = -C(\mathcal{E} - \varphi) + 2C\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{3}$$

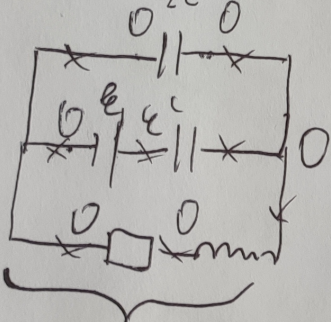
после замыкания контура ток через  
ветвь конденсатора не течет  $\mathcal{E}_L = 0$   
и напряжение конденсаторов



Воспользуемся  
методом  
уравнений

$$U_L = \frac{2\mathcal{E}}{3} \quad U_C = 2\mathcal{E} \quad \mathcal{E}_L = \frac{U_L}{L} = \frac{2\mathcal{E}}{3L}$$

контур



Параллельно ветви конденсатора  
тип нем  $\mathcal{E}_L = 0$   $\mathcal{E}_C = 0$  и  $U_L = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_L = 0$

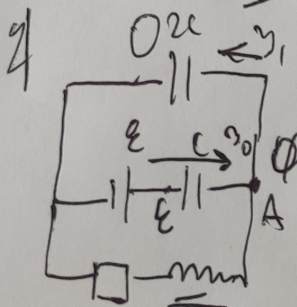
Получим ЗСЗ на 1 ветвь формула го

$$2 \mathcal{E} = \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{2} - \frac{2C\mathcal{E}^2}{9 \cdot 2} - \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{2 \cdot 9} + Q \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Энергия} \\ \text{заряд} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{3}$$

$$\frac{2C\mathcal{E}^2}{3} - \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{2} = Q = \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{6}$$

Воспользуемся методом  
уравнений

Параллельно ветви конденсатора  
получим го



$\mathcal{E}_C = \mathcal{E}_0 = C\mathcal{U}_C = \frac{C\mathcal{U}_C}{\Delta t}$  - напряжение го ветви ветви  
формула

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = \frac{C(\mathcal{E} - \varphi - \frac{2\mathcal{E}}{3})}{1} = \frac{C(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{3} - \varphi)}{1}$$

$\mathcal{E}_L = C\mathcal{U}_L = \frac{2C\mathcal{U}_L}{\Delta t}$  - напряжение го ветви ветви

Воспользуемся методом  
уравнений

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \mathcal{E}_L = \frac{2C(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{3} - \varphi)}{1} = -2\mathcal{E}_0$$

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = \mathcal{E}_2 + \mathcal{E}_1 \quad \mathcal{E}_2 = \mathcal{E}_0 - \mathcal{E}_1 = 3\mathcal{E}_0$$

Ответ: 1)  $\frac{2\mathcal{E}}{3L}$  2)  $\frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{6}$  3)  $3\mathcal{E}_0$



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{F_1 \cdot F_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{2}{F_2}$$

reprodukt

$$2F_1 = F_2$$

$$F_2 = 2F_1$$

$$F_m < 25$$

$$P_1 = \frac{F_1 + F_m}{F_m \cdot F_1} \quad P_2 = \frac{F_2 + F_m}{F_m \cdot F_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_m} + \frac{1}{F_1} = 25$$

$$\frac{F_1 + F_m}{F_m \cdot F_1} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{F_2 + F_m}{F_m \cdot F_2}$$

$$\frac{F_1 + F_m}{F_m + F_1} = 25$$

$$\frac{F_1 + F_m}{F_m} = 25 \frac{F_m \cdot F_1}{F_m \cdot F_1} = \frac{F_2}{25} + \frac{F_m}{25}$$

$$\frac{F_2 + F_m}{F_m + F_2} = \text{year}$$

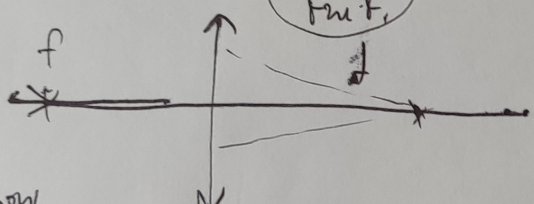
$$\frac{F_m}{2} = 25 \frac{F_m \cdot F_1}{25}$$

$$2F_1 = F_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 25 \frac{F_1}{25}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{50} \cdot \frac{25}{2} = 12,5$$

$$F_2 = 25$$



$$\frac{F_m + 12,5}{25 F_m} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{25 + F_m}{F_m \cdot 25}$$

0,03946153846

$$\frac{F_m - F_1}{F_1 + F_m} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$F_2 = 2F_1$$

$$F_1 = 2F_2$$

$$25 F_m = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$F_m = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{1,04} + \frac{1}{d}$$

$$f = \frac{F_m + F_2}{F_2 + F_m} = \frac{1 + 25}{25} = 1,04$$

$$\frac{2 F_m + F_2}{F_m + 2 F_2} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{F_m \cdot F_2}{F_m + F_2}$$

$$\frac{0,04}{1,04} = \frac{1}{d}$$

$$d = \frac{1,04}{0,04} = 26$$

$$\frac{F_m \cdot F_1}{F_1 + F_m} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{F_m \cdot F_2}{F_m + F_2}$$

$$\frac{2 F_m + 2 F_2 - 2 F_2 + 2 F_m F_m}{2 F_m + 2 F_2 - 2 F_2 + 2 F_m F_m}$$

$$\frac{F_m \cdot F_1}{F_1 + F_m} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{2 F_m \cdot F_2}{F_m + 2 F_2}$$

$$\frac{F_m^2 + 2 F_1 F_m - 2 F_m - 2 F_m \cdot F_1}{(F_1 + F_m)(F_m + 2 F_1)} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\frac{F_m}{(F_m + 2 F_2)(F_m + F_2)} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25}$$

$$25 F_m = F_m + F_2 F_1 + 2 F_m F_2$$

$$F_m^2 + 22 F_m + 2 F_2^2 = 0$$

$$D =$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1 + F_m} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{2}{F_m + 2 F_2}$$

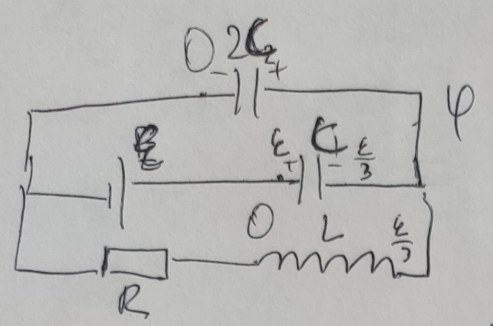


$$-C(\epsilon - \varphi) + 2C(\varphi - 0) = 0$$

$$3C\varphi = \epsilon C$$

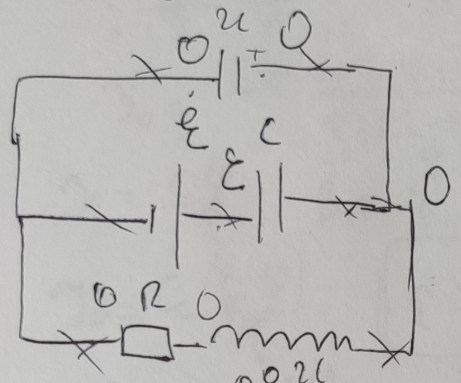
$$\varphi = \frac{\epsilon}{3}$$

Remainder.



$$U = \epsilon - iR$$

$$Q = \frac{U}{L} = \frac{\epsilon}{3L}$$



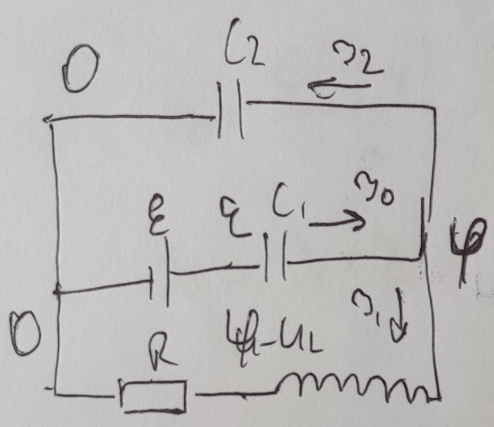
$$-\epsilon \frac{\epsilon C}{3} = \frac{CQ^2}{2} + \frac{2L\epsilon^2}{9} + \frac{2\epsilon^2 L}{9} + Q$$

$$Q = 0$$

$$C(\varphi - \epsilon) + C\varphi = -C\epsilon$$

$$\frac{2\epsilon^2 C}{3} = \frac{C\epsilon^2}{2} - \frac{2L\epsilon^2}{9} + \frac{2\epsilon^2 L}{9} \neq Q$$

$$\frac{2\epsilon^2 C}{3} - \frac{C\epsilon^2}{2} = Q = \frac{4\epsilon^2 L - 3C\epsilon^2}{6} = \frac{C\epsilon^2}{6}$$



$$i_1 = \frac{\varphi - U_L}{R}$$

$$\varphi = i_1 R + U_L$$

$$\varphi - i_1 R = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \cdot L$$

$$\varphi R - i_1 R^2 = i_1 L$$

$$i_1 (R^2 + L) = \epsilon R$$

$$i_1 = \frac{\epsilon R}{R^2 + L}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{R}$$

$$i_1 = C \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{C \Delta \varphi}{\Delta t}$$

$$i_2 R = C \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \varphi$$

$$i_2 R = \varphi \epsilon - \varphi^2$$

$$\frac{i_2}{C} - i_1 R = i_1 L$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3i_2 R}{C}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3i_2 R}{C} = \dots$$



$$\beta_2 \tau^2 - \beta_1 R \tau - \beta_1 L = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{\beta_1 R + \sqrt{\beta_1^2 R^2 + 4\beta_1 \beta_2 L}}{2\beta_2}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\beta_1 R + \sqrt{\beta_1^2 R^2 + 4\beta_1 \beta_2 L}}{2\beta_2} = \frac{\beta_1 R + \sqrt{\beta_1^2 R^2 + 4\beta_1 \beta_2 L}}{2\beta_2}$$

$$\beta_0 = \beta_1$$

$$\frac{C\varphi}{\tau} \neq \frac{\varphi \tau}{R\tau + L} = \beta_0$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{C\varphi R \tau + LC\varphi + \varphi \tau^2}{\tau(R\tau + L)}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{C\varphi}{\tau} \quad \beta_1 = \frac{\varphi \tau}{R\tau + L}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{C - \varphi \beta_0}{C(\varphi - \beta_0)}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\varphi C(\varphi - \beta_0)}{\beta_0}$$

$$\beta_0 = C \frac{(\varphi - \beta_0)}{\tau} \quad \tau = \frac{C(\varphi - \beta_0)}{\beta_0}$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{C\varphi}{\tau} + \beta_1 = \frac{C(\varphi - \beta_0)}{\tau}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{C(\varphi - 2\beta_0)}{\tau}$$

~~$$\beta_0 = \frac{C(\varphi - \beta_0)}{\tau}$$~~

~~$$\beta_1 = \frac{\varphi \tau}{R\tau + L}$$~~

~~$$\beta_2 = \frac{C\varphi}{\tau}$$~~

~~$$\beta_2 = \frac{C\varphi - \beta_0}{C(\varphi - \beta_0)}$$~~

$$\beta_1 = \varphi$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{C(\frac{\varphi}{3} - \varphi)}{\tau}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{C(\frac{\varphi}{3} - \varphi)}{\tau} = \beta_0 \beta_L$$

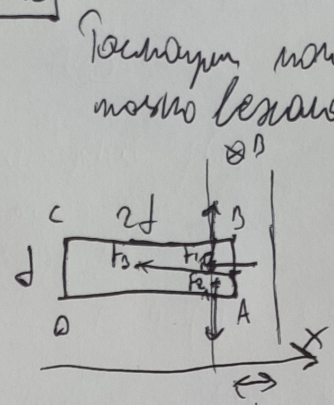
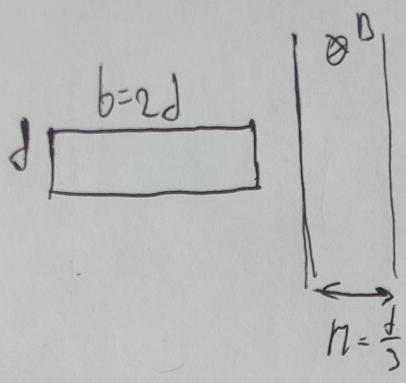
$$\beta_0 = \beta_1 + \beta_L$$

$$\beta_L = \beta_0 = \beta_0$$

$$\beta_L = 2\beta_0$$



Минимум



Поиским минимума работы  
 минимума в нормальном поле  
 максимума комбинированном  
 минимума работы  
 максимума работы  
 $A \cup B \quad \epsilon_{AD} = B \frac{d^3}{R}$

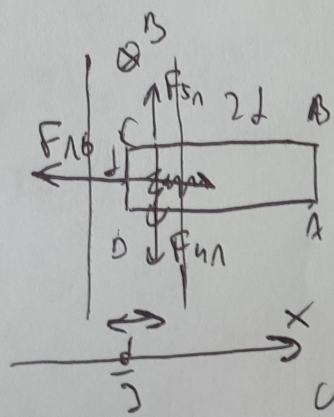
Минимум работы равен  $\gamma = \frac{\epsilon}{R} = \frac{B \frac{d^3}{R}}{R} \Rightarrow$  минимум

минимум работы  $F_{1n}$  и  $F_{2n}$  - не зависят от  $\gamma$ ,  $F_3$  - зависит  
 максимума работы  $F_3 = \gamma B d^3 = \frac{B^2 d^3}{R}$   $a_m = F_3 \quad a = \frac{B d^3}{m R}$

$F_3 = a m = \frac{B^2 d^3}{R} m$  - максимума работы  
 $\frac{B^2 d^3}{R}$  максимума работы  
 $\frac{B^2 d^3}{R} = v_0 - v_1 = \frac{B d^3}{3 m R}$   
 $v_1 = v_0 - \frac{B d^3}{3 m R}$

Минимум работы минимума работы  
 максимума работы

максимума работы минимума работы  
 максимума работы максимума работы  $D \cup C$  максимума  $\epsilon_{CD}$



$\epsilon_{CD} = B \frac{d^3}{R} (1+d)$   
 Минимум работы равен  $\gamma = \frac{\epsilon}{R} = \frac{B \frac{d^3}{R} (1+d)}{R}$

максимума работы минимума работы  $F_2$  и  $F_3$  не зависят  
 максимума работы,  $F_{1B}$  - зависит от  $\gamma$  максимума

максимума  $F_3 = -a m = \frac{B^2 d^3}{R} m$

$B^2 \frac{d^3}{R} m = \frac{B^2 d^3 (1+d)}{R} -$  максимума работы  $\gamma$  максимума (2)

максимума работы минимума работы максимума работы

$\frac{B^2 d^3}{m R} = v_1 - v_2 \quad v_2 = v_1 - \frac{B d^3}{3 m R} = v_0 - \frac{2 B d^3}{3 m R}$

- Однако: 1)  $\frac{B^2 d^3}{m R}$  2)  $v_0 - \frac{B d^3}{3 m R}$  3)  $v_0 - \frac{2 B d^3}{3 m R}$