

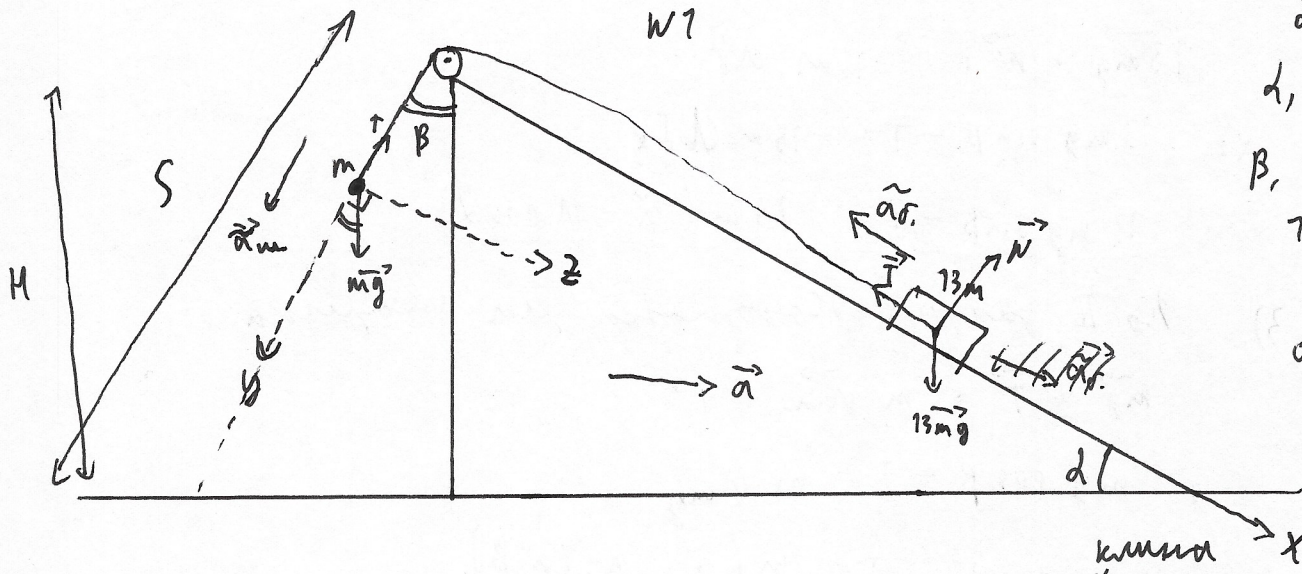
Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21202461**

ID профиля: **861575**

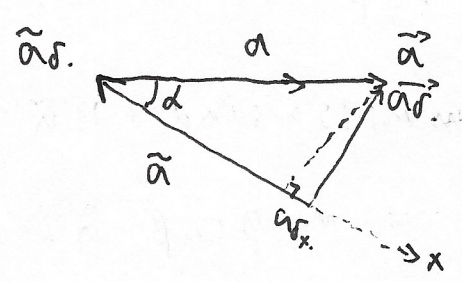
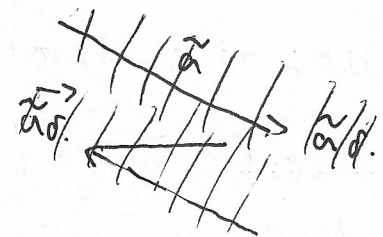
Вариант 5



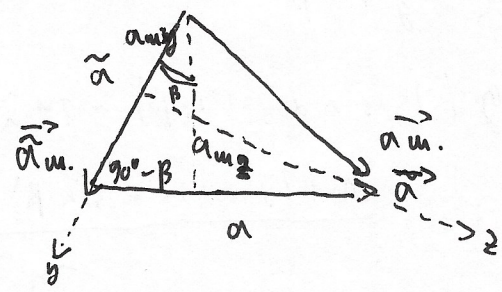
Dano:
 $d, \cos d = \frac{72}{13}$
 $\beta, \cos \beta = \frac{4}{5}$
 $13 \text{ m}, m$
 H
 $\alpha - ?$
 $\tilde{a} - ?$
 $t - ?$

1) Пусть \tilde{a} - модуль относительного ускорения
 блока и шарика. Их отн. ускорения равны,
 т.к они соединены нитью.

$$\tilde{a}_{\text{б.}} + \vec{a} = \vec{a}_{\text{ш.}}$$



$$a_{\text{б.}x} = \tilde{a} - a \cos d$$



$$a_{m_y} = \tilde{a} - a \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$a_{m_z} = a \cdot \cos \beta$$

2) По II закону Ньютона для блока: членовка

$$13\vec{m}g + \vec{N} + \vec{T} = 13m \vec{a}$$

x: $13mg \sin \beta - T = -13m a \cos \beta$

$$\underline{13mg \sin \beta - T = -13m(\tilde{a} - a \cos \beta)}$$

3) По II закону Ньютона для маятника:

$$\vec{m}g + \vec{T} = m \vec{a}_m$$

y: $mg \cos \beta - T = m a_{my}$

$$\underline{mg \cos \beta - T = m(\tilde{a} - a \sin \beta)}$$

П.к. у нас не откручиваемся от B,

z: $mg \sin \beta = m a \cos \beta \quad | : m$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = g \operatorname{tg} \beta \\ 13mg \sin \beta - T = -13m(\tilde{a} - a \cos \beta) \\ mg \cos \beta - T = m(\tilde{a} - a \sin \beta) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = g \operatorname{tg} \beta \\ T = 13m(13g \sin \beta + \tilde{a} - 13a \cos \beta) = \\ = m(g \cos \beta - \tilde{a} + a \sin \beta) \quad | : m \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = g \operatorname{tg} \beta \\ g(13 \sin \beta - \cos \beta) + 14\tilde{a} - a(13 \cos \beta + \sin \beta) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tilde{a} = \frac{a(13 \cos \beta + \sin \beta) - g(13 \sin \beta - \cos \beta)}{14}$$

$$a = g \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

$$\tilde{a} = \frac{g(13 \cos \beta \operatorname{tg} \beta + \sin \beta \operatorname{tg} \beta - 13 \sin \beta + \cos \beta)}{14}$$

Умножив

$$4) S = \frac{H}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\tilde{\alpha} t^2}{2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{\tilde{\alpha} \cos \beta}}$$

$$5) \text{ sin } \alpha \cos d = \frac{12}{13}; \text{ sin } d = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5}; \text{ sin } \beta = \frac{3}{5}; \text{ tg } \beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

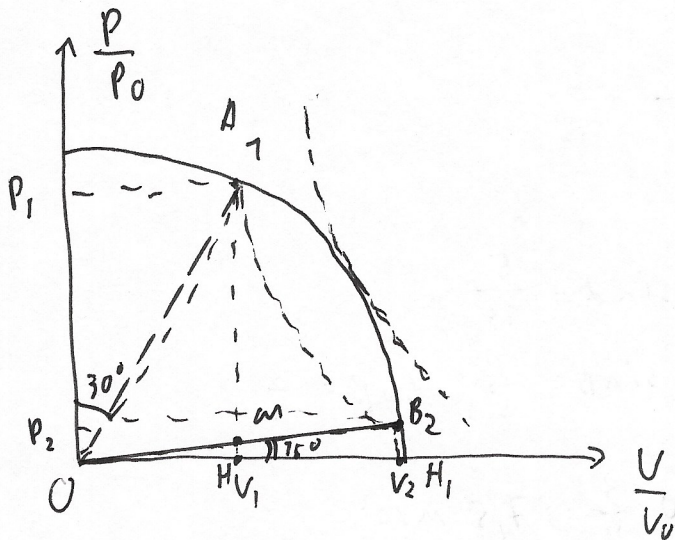
$$a = g \text{ tg } \beta = 10 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 7,5 \text{ m/c}^2$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \frac{g(13 \cos d \text{ tg } \beta + \text{ sin } \beta \text{ tg } \beta - 13 \text{ sin } d + \cos \beta)}{14}$$

$$= \frac{10 \left(12 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{20} - 5 + 0,8 \right)}{14} = 3,75 \text{ m/c}^2.$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{\tilde{\alpha} \cos \beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3,75 \cdot 0,8}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3}} \text{ c.}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } 7,5 \text{ m/c}^2; 3,75 \text{ m/c}^2; \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3}} \text{ c.}$$



Дано:

1-2 - газамма

окр.

$30^\circ, 75^\circ, \tilde{C} = 0$

$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = ?$

$d_2 = ?$

$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = ?$

2-я - газамма

7) Изясн r - радиусе окръжностим

$$P_1 = r \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_1 = r \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ) = r \cos 60^\circ = r \sin 30^\circ$$

$$P_2 = r \sin 75^\circ$$

$$V_2 = r \cos 75^\circ$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 V_1 = JRT_1 \\ P_2 V_2 = JRT_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 60^\circ}{r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

2) Числот $C = 0$, процес газамма форм d квадрата-мисечки на определенима опреже

$$A = - \Delta U$$

$$\int p(V) = - \frac{3}{2} JRT = - \frac{3}{2} P \cdot V$$

$$p(V) = \frac{3}{2} JRT \left(- \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{r^2 - V^2} \cdot V \right)'$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - V^2} = - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{-V^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - V^2}} + \sqrt{r^2 - V^2} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - V^2} = - \frac{3}{2} \frac{r^2 - 2V^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - V^2}}$$

Умножение

$$r^2 - v^2 = -\frac{3}{2} r^2 + 3v^2$$

$$4v^2 = \frac{5}{2} r^2 \quad | : r^2$$

$$\frac{v^2}{r^2} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha_c = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\cos \alpha_c = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \right)$$

$$3) \quad \frac{A_y}{A_x} = \frac{A_p + A_c}{A_p} = 7 + \frac{A_c}{A_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_c &= -\frac{3}{2} J R \Delta T = -\frac{3}{2} J R \left(\frac{P_1 V_1}{J R} - \frac{P_2 V_2}{J R} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{R} r^2 \frac{1}{2} (\sin 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ) = \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} r^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_p &= S_{\text{сек}} - S_{AOM} + S_{MHH_1 B_2} = \\ &= \pi r^2 \frac{(90^\circ - 30^\circ - 75^\circ)}{360^\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot r \cdot \frac{r \cos 60^\circ}{\cos 75^\circ} \cdot \sin 45^\circ + \end{aligned}$$

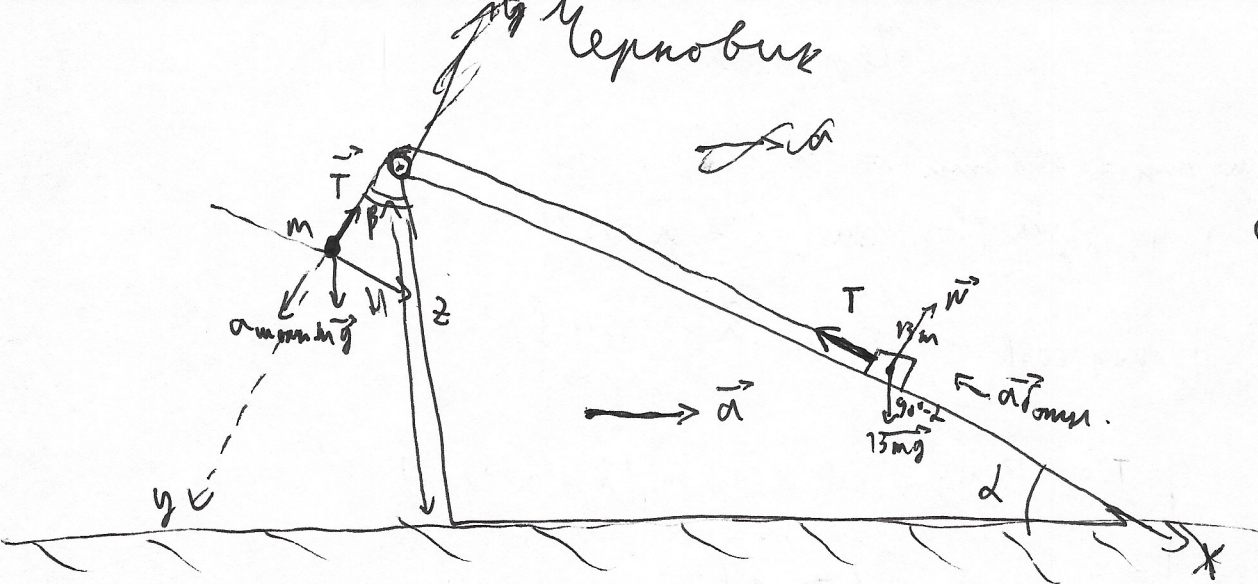
$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{1}{2} (r \cos 60^\circ \cdot \tan 75^\circ + r \sin 75^\circ) (r \cos 75^\circ - \\ &- r \cos 60^\circ) - \frac{3}{4} r^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$7 + \frac{A_c}{A_p} = 7 +$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} r^2 (\cos 60^\circ \tan 75^\circ + \sin 75^\circ) (\cos 75^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) - \frac{3}{4} r^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} r^2 (\cos 60^\circ \tan 75^\circ + \sin 75^\circ) (\cos 75^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) - \frac{3}{4} r^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)}$$

Ответ: $\sqrt{3}$; $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \cos \alpha_c = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$; $\frac{A_y}{A_x} = 7 + \frac{-\frac{3}{4} r^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} r^2 (\cos 60^\circ \tan 75^\circ + \sin 75^\circ) (\cos 75^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) - \frac{3}{4} r^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)}$

(5)



Dado:
 $\alpha,$
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$
 $\beta, \cos \beta = \frac{4}{5}$
 H
 $a - ?$
 $a_{\text{down}} - ?$
 $t - ?$

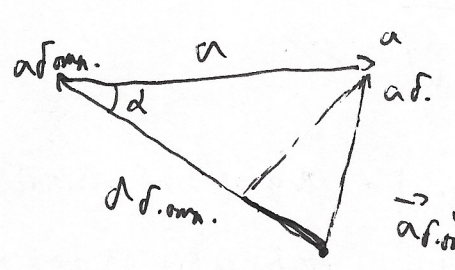
1) По II закону Ньютона для груза:

$$13 \vec{m}g + \vec{T} + \vec{N} = 13 m \vec{a}$$

X: $13 mg \sin \alpha - T = -13 m a$

2) $\vec{m}g + \vec{T} = m \vec{a}_{\text{down}}$

$$a_{\text{down}} = a - \vec{a}$$



$$\vec{a}_{\text{down}} = \vec{a}_{\text{down_omn}} + \vec{a}$$

Кос $a_{\text{down}} = a^2 + a_{\text{down_omn}}^2 - 2a \cdot a_{\text{down_omn}} \cdot \cos \alpha$

$$a_{\text{down}_x} = a_{\text{down}} \cdot \cos \gamma$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{a_{\text{down_omn}} \cdot \cos \alpha - a \cos \alpha}{a_{\text{down}_x}}$$

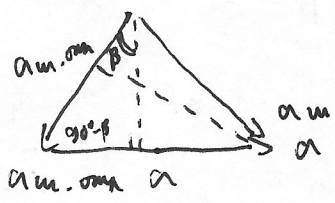
X: ~~$13 mg \sin \alpha - T = 13 m a$~~

~~$a_{\text{down}_x} = a - a_{\text{down_omn}} \cdot \cos \alpha$~~

$$a_{\text{down}_x} = a_{\text{down_omn}} - a \cos \alpha$$

X: $13 mg \sin \alpha - T = -13 m (a_{\text{down_omn}} - a \cos \alpha)$

2) $\vec{m}g + \vec{T} = m \vec{a}_{\text{down_omn}}$



$$a_{\text{down_omn}} \cos \beta = a_{\text{down_omn}} - a \sin \beta$$

$$mg \cos \beta - T = m (a_{\text{down_omn}} - a \sin \beta)$$

Упражнение

$$a_{m \text{ омы}} = a_{\delta \text{ омы}} = \tilde{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} 13 mg \sin \alpha - T = -13m (\tilde{a} - a \cos \alpha) \\ mg \cos \beta - T = m (\tilde{a} - a \sin \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} T = 13 mg \sin \alpha + 13m (\tilde{a} - a \cos \alpha) \\ T = mg \cos \beta + m (\tilde{a} - a \sin \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$m (13g \sin \alpha + 13\tilde{a} - 13a \cos \alpha) = m (g \cos \beta + \tilde{a} - a \sin \beta)$$

3) П.к. мапура косепаменеу грав β , мо но оен з.

~~Оубе на вероура~~

$$a_{m \text{ з}} = a \cos \beta$$

$$mg \sin \beta = m a \cos \beta$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \boxed{g \operatorname{tg} \beta} = 10.$$

$$4) \quad \begin{aligned} 13g \sin \alpha + 14\tilde{a} &= g(\cos \beta - 13 \sin \alpha) + g \operatorname{tg} \beta (\sin \beta + 13 \cos \alpha) \\ \tilde{a} &= \frac{g(\cos \beta - 13 \sin \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta \sin \beta + 13 \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos \alpha)}{14} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \quad \cos \beta = \frac{H}{S} = \frac{\tilde{a} t^2}{2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{\cos \beta \tilde{a}}}$$

$$4 + 2,25 = 5,25$$

$$6) \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}; \sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

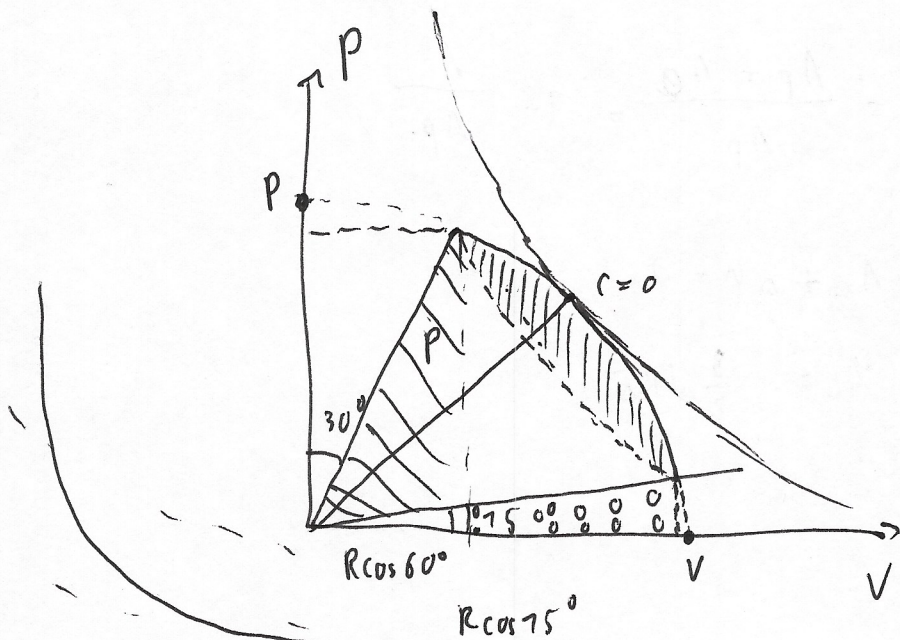
$$\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5}; \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}; \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{0,8 \cdot 3,75}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3}}$$

$$7) \quad a = g \operatorname{tg} \beta = 10 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{4} = 18,75 \text{ м/с}^2$$

$$\tilde{a} = \frac{10(0,8 \cdot 5 + 0,45 + 9)}{14} = \frac{70 \cdot 5,25}{14} = 26,25$$

Черновик



$$\frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

$$S_{\text{пр.}} = S_{\text{сеч}} - S_{\text{вн}} + S_{\text{ово}} =$$

$$= \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{45^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R \cos 60^\circ}{\cos 75^\circ} R \sin 75^\circ$$

$$\neq \frac{(R \cos 60^\circ \sin 75^\circ + R \sin 75^\circ)}{2} (R \cos 75^\circ)$$

$$1) P_1 = R \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_2 = R \sin 75^\circ$$

$$V_1 = R \sin 30^\circ$$

$$V_2 = R \cos 75^\circ$$

РДВ

$$A = -\frac{3}{2} JRT$$

$$Sp(V) = -\frac{3}{2} JRT$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{R^2 (\frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 60^\circ)}{JR}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$2x dx + 2y dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - v^2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{JRT}{v_2}$$

$$r^2 - v^2 = \frac{9 J^2 R^2 T^2}{4 v^2}$$

$$P_1 V_1 = JRT_1$$

$$T_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{JR}$$

$$P_2 V_2 = JRT_2$$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{JR}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{P_1 V_1} =$$

$$\frac{R^2 \sin 75^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 75^\circ}{R^2 \cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{1/2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

РДВ
ггк=1.

2)

$c=0 \Rightarrow T = \text{const}$ в изопроцессе

$$P = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{R^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R$$

$$-v = \frac{R^2 - v^2}{-v}$$

$$v^2 = R^2 - v^2$$

$$P = \frac{JRT}{v}$$

$$P = \sqrt{R^2 - v^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} -\frac{JRT}{v^2} &= \frac{-v \cdot \frac{2v^2 - R^2}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R}{\sqrt{R^2 - v^2}} \\ \frac{JRT}{v} &= \sqrt{R^2 - v^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} -\frac{JRT}{v^2} &= \frac{2v}{\sqrt{R^2 - v^2}} \\ \sqrt{R^2 - v^2} &= \frac{JRT}{v} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Определено значение температуры

✓ проверка

$$3) \frac{\Delta u}{A_p} = \frac{A_p + A_Q}{A_p} = 1 + \frac{A_C}{A_p}$$

$$A_C \neq \Delta u = 0$$

$$A_C = -\frac{3}{2} J R_{\Delta T}$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21202461**

ID профиля: **861575**

Вариант 5

Dano:
 $D\delta$, $d_0 = 25 \text{ cm}$
 Dy ,
 $Dy = 2 D\delta$.
 x ?, Dy -?
 $d' = 50 \text{ cm}$
 $D' - ?$
 диаметр

1) Оптические силы глаза и очков
 необходимо.

По основной формуле
 Пусть D_0 - ~~максимальная~~
 оптическая сила глаза, f - рассто-
 яние от глаза до
 По формуле линзы:

$$\begin{cases} D_0 + D\delta = \frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 + Dy = \frac{1}{f} \quad (\text{так } d \rightarrow \infty) \text{ при удалённом зрении} \end{cases}$$

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$Dy = 2 D\delta$$

$$\begin{cases} D\delta = -\frac{1}{d_0} \\ Dy = -\frac{2}{d_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D\delta = -\frac{1}{d_0} \\ Dy = -\frac{2}{d_0} \\ Dy = -\frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} D_0 = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 + Dy = \frac{1}{f} \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{Dy} = \frac{d_0}{2} = 12,5 \text{ cm}; \quad Dy = -\frac{2}{d_0} = -0,08 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

2)

$$\begin{cases} D_0 + D' = \frac{1}{d'} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 + Dy = \frac{1}{f} \end{cases}$$

$$D' - Dy = \frac{1}{d'}$$

$$D' = Dy + \frac{1}{d'} = -\frac{2}{d_0} + \frac{1}{d'} =$$

$$= -0,08 + 0,02 = -0,06 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

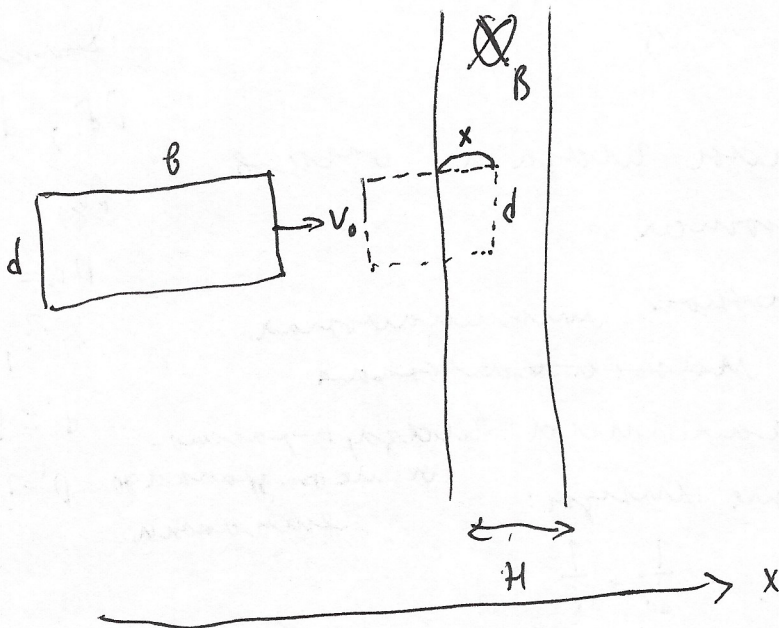
Ответ: $12,5 \text{ cm}$; $-0,08 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $-0,06 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

①

Дано:

$d, \beta = 2d, m$

$V_0, R, B, H = \frac{d}{3}$



$d_0 - ?$

$V_1 - ?$

$V_2 - ?$

1) Пусть x - ширина стержня в зоне максимального тока, $x' = v, v' = a = x''$

$$\Phi = B \cdot d \cdot x$$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = B \cdot d \cdot v = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$I = \frac{B \cdot d \cdot v}{R}$$

2) Силы на боковые проводники взаимно уравновешиваются. На передний проводник действует сила Ампера.

По II закону Ньютона по оси x :

$|F_A| = |ma|$. Так как ток увеличивается увеличивая ток, он меняет направление индукции, а значит F_A направлена влево

$$-F_A = ma$$

$$a = - \frac{B \cdot d \cdot I}{m} = - \frac{B^2 d^2 v}{mR}$$

$$v' = - \frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} v$$

$$v = e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} t} \cdot V_0 \text{ так } v(0) = V_0$$

меморанс

$$x = -\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} t} \cdot V_0 + \frac{mR V_0}{B^2 d^2} \quad m \cdot k \quad x(0) = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} t} \cdot V_0 ; \quad a(0) = \frac{-B^2 d^2 V_0}{mR}$$

3) Да брзоге урловои суворона /-у ку из вама

$$x = H = \frac{d}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x(t) &= -\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} t} \cdot V_0 + \frac{mR V_0}{B^2 d^2} = \frac{d}{3} \\ v(t) &= e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} t} \cdot V_0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{mR} t} \cdot V_0 = \frac{\frac{d}{3} - \frac{mR V_0}{B^2 d^2}}{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2}} = v(t)$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\frac{d}{3} - \frac{mR V_0}{B^2 d^2}}{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2}} = \frac{3mR V_0 - B^2 d^3}{3mR}$$

4) Далеу $v = \text{const}$, м.к φ не менуеица, коога

леваа смелка коадеица зоры, моу суверуица увеиуица повоу, но и смелка провоуица с гурвои суворона, моу что возиукаеица ма иле суверуица, мауво V_0 ~~але~~ менуеица ма V_1 .

$$V_2 = \frac{\frac{d}{3} - \frac{mR V_1}{B^2 d^2}}{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2}} = \frac{3mR V_1 - B^2 d^3}{3mR}$$

$$\text{Оубеи: } a_0 = -\frac{B^2 d^2 V_0}{mR} ; \quad V_1 = \frac{3mR V_0 - B^2 d^3}{3mR} ; \quad V_2 = \frac{3mR V_1 - B^2 d^3}{3mR} ;$$

ногеиуоуица V_1 .

$$\Phi = B \cdot d \cdot S(t) \quad \frac{A}{q} E \cdot d \quad F = I \cdot e \cdot B$$

$$\Phi' = B \cdot d \cdot V(t) = \mathcal{E}_i \quad \frac{k_A}{c} \cdot m \cdot \Phi_A$$

$$I = \frac{B \cdot d \cdot V(t)}{R}$$

$$F = \frac{B^2 d^2 V(t)}{R} = -m \cdot d$$

$$B^2 d^2 V = -m V' R$$

$$V = e^{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} t} \cdot V_0$$

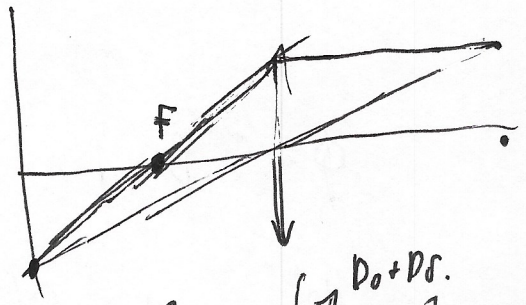
$$a = -\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} V_0 e^{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} t}$$

$$S = -V_0 \frac{B^2 d^2 R}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} t} + V_0 t = \frac{d}{3}$$

$$-V_0 \frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} t} + V_0 \frac{mR}{B^2 d^2} = \frac{d}{3}$$

MS

$$\frac{D_o}{P_o} = 2$$



$$\frac{1}{d_o} = \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$D_o = \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$D_{f_1} = \frac{1}{d_o} - \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{d_o} - D_{f_1}$$

Чепровик.

Данная макс скорость равно, меньше.....

генераторе скорость a .

$$2) \quad \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$\phi = d \cdot V \cdot B$$

$$d(a \cdot t + V)$$

$$\phi' = d(a \cdot t + V) = d(at + V_0 + at) = (V_0 + 2at)d$$

$$\frac{R(V_0 + 2at)d}{R} = I$$

$$I \cdot l \cdot B = \frac{B^2(V_0 + 2at)d \cdot l}{R} = m \cdot a$$

$$B^2(V_0 + 2at)d \cdot l = m \cdot a \cdot R$$

$$V_0 B^2 + 2at B^2$$

$$B^2 d l V_0 + 2at d l B^2 = m \cdot a \cdot R$$

$$a(2t d l B^2 - mR) = B^2 d l V_0$$

$$a = \frac{B^2 d l V_0}{2t d l B^2 - mR}$$

$$\phi = B \cdot d \cdot \left(V_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi' = B \cdot d \cdot \left(V_0 + \frac{at}{1} \right) = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$I = \frac{B^2 d^2 \left(V_0 + \frac{at}{1} \right)}{R} \quad \mathcal{E} = I R \cdot a = m \cdot a$$

$$\frac{B^2 d^2 (V_0 + at)}{mR} \geq a$$

$$\frac{B^2 d^2 V_0}{mR - B^2 d^2 t}$$

$\omega \rightarrow$

$$B^2 d^2 V_0 + B^2 d^2 at = a m R$$

$$a = \frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} v_0 e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} t}$$

~ репаративна

$$E_0 = \frac{m v_0^2}{2}$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = (B \cdot s)'_t = B \cdot v = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$I = \frac{B v d}{R}$$

$$Q = \int I dt = \int \frac{I^2 R}{R} dt = U \cdot I \cdot t =$$

$$= \int U \cdot I dt = \int \frac{B \cdot v \cdot d \cdot B \cdot v \cdot d}{R} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{B^2 v^2 d^2}{R} dt =$$

$$= \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \int v^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \frac{1}{3} v^3$$

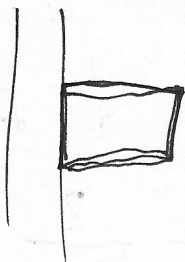
$$a = -\frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} v_0 e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} t}$$

$$v = v_0 e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} t}$$

$$s = -v_0 \frac{m R}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} t} + v_0 \frac{m R}{B^2 d^2} = \frac{d}{3}$$

$$e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} t} = \frac{\frac{d}{3} - v_0 \frac{m R}{B^2 d^2}}{-v_0 \frac{m R}{B^2 d^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{\frac{d}{3} - v_0 \frac{m R}{B^2 d^2}}{-v_0 \frac{m R}{B^2 d^2}}$$



$$\frac{q I}{2}$$

~~...~~

Чепробна

$$\frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{1}{d_0} - Df.$$

$$Df. = 2 Dg$$

$$Dg = 2 Df.$$

$$\begin{cases} D_0 + D_g = \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 + 2D_g = \frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 = \frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f} \end{cases}$$

$$Dg. = \frac{1}{d_0}$$

$$Df. = \frac{1}{d_0} - \frac{1}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{1}{d_0} - \frac{2}{d_0} = -\frac{1}{d_0}$$

$$\begin{cases} D_g = \frac{1}{d_0} \\ \frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{1}{d_0} - 2D_g = \frac{1}{d_0} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{d_0} = -\frac{1}{d_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} D_0 + Df. = \frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 = \frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 + D_g = \frac{1}{f} \end{cases}$$

$$Df. = -\frac{1}{d_0}$$

$$Dg = -\frac{2}{d_0}$$

$$Df. = \frac{1}{d_0} - \frac{1}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{d_0}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{d_0}{2} = 72,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} D_0 + D' = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f} \\ D_0 + D_g = \frac{1}{f} \end{cases}$$

$$D' - D_g = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$D' = D_g + \frac{1}{f} = -\frac{2}{25} + \frac{1}{50} = -\frac{3}{50} = \textcircled{-0,06}$$

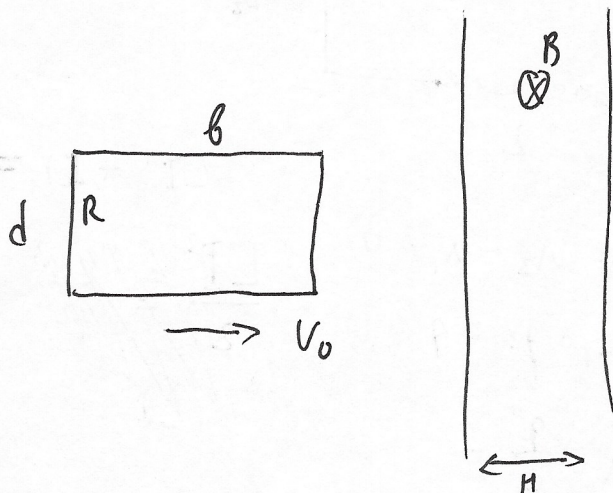
Упробук

$$\frac{C_1 U_1^2}{2} + \frac{C_2 U_2^2}{2} = \frac{C U_1^2}{2} + \frac{C U_2^2}{2} +$$

$$Q = U I \cdot t = U \cdot q$$

$$U_1 = q$$

NY

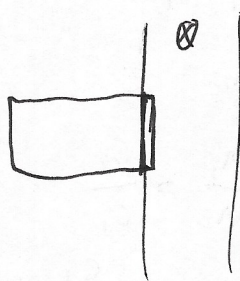


Дано:

$$d, b = 2d,$$

$$V_0, R, \mu = \frac{d}{3}, B,$$

h



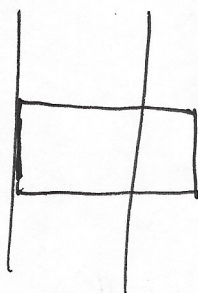
$$7) B \cdot S = \Phi$$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$S = d \cdot V_0 \cdot t$$

$$B \cdot d \cdot V_0 = \mathcal{E}_i$$

$$I = \frac{B \cdot d \cdot V_0}{R}$$



$$F = I \cdot l \cdot B = m a$$

$$a = \frac{I l \cdot B}{m} = \frac{B^2 d^2 V_0}{R m}$$

$$2) \quad V_1 = V_0 + H = \frac{V_1^2 - V_0^2}{2a}$$

$$V_1^2 = 2aH + V_0^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2B^2 d V_0 h}{R m}} + V_0^2$$

Розглянути мова мем, уявлення мем.

Leptobus

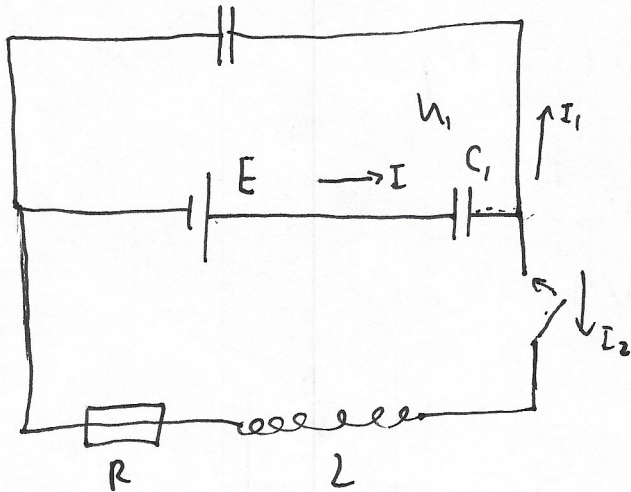
N3

$C_2 = 2C_1$

Dann

$C_1 = C$

$C_2 = 2C$



$$LI' + IR = \frac{q}{C_2}$$

$$1) \begin{cases} E - U_2 - U_1 = 0 \\ q_1 = q_2 = q \end{cases}$$

~~$$\frac{LI^2}{2} = \frac{q^2}{2C}$$~~

$$C = \frac{q}{U}$$

$$U = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{q}{C_1}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{q}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{C_1}{C_2} U_1 = \frac{1}{2} U_1$$

$$2) \begin{cases} E - U_1 - LI' - IR = 0 \\ E - \frac{q}{C_1} - Lq'' - q'R = 0 \end{cases}$$

~~$$E - \frac{q}{C_1} - Lq'' - q'R = 0$$~~

$$\begin{cases} E - \frac{q}{C_1} - Lq'' - q'R = 0 \\ Lq'' + q'R = \frac{q}{C_2} \end{cases}$$