

Часть 1

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

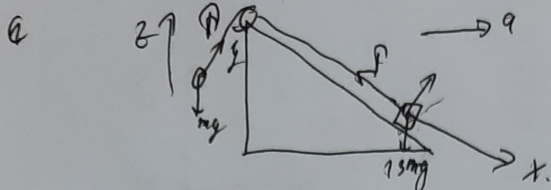
Шифр: **21202897**

ID профиля: **809558**

Вариант 5

Задание:
Вариант 21-001.

Семестр:



234 глв м:

$$\text{Зл. } P \cdot \cos \alpha = mg \quad P = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{5}{4} mg$$

234 глв м:

$$X: 13mg \sin \alpha - P = 13mg \cdot a \cdot \cos \alpha$$

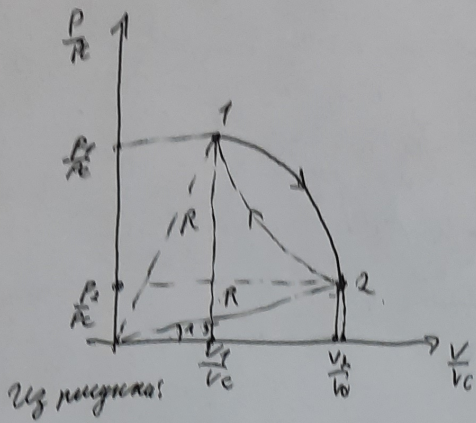
$$a = \frac{1}{13} \left(13mg \sin \alpha - \frac{5}{4} mg \right) = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5}{13 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{mg}{mg} = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5}{52} = \frac{5}{12} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{12} = \frac{15}{48} \text{ м/с}^2$$

Ответ: а) $\frac{15}{48} \text{ м/с}^2$

9

② Задача:

①

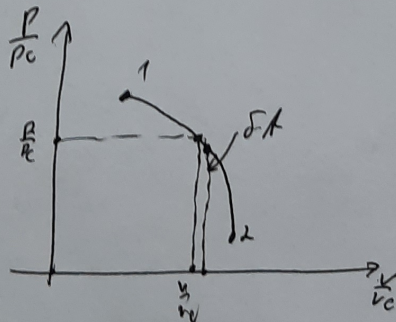


Из рисунка:

- $\frac{P_1}{R} = R \cdot \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = 3,36$
- $\frac{P_1}{R} = R \cdot \cos 30^\circ$
- $V_2 = R \cdot V_0 \cdot \cos 15^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} = 0,52$
- $V_1 = R \cdot V_0 \cdot \sin 30^\circ$
- $P_1 V_1 = \sqrt{R P_1} \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_2} = 3,36 \cdot 0,52 = 1,75$

② Составим ур-ие процесса 1-2:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_0} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2} = 1^2$$



$$P = \frac{\sqrt{R P}}{V}$$

Значит, $P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} \cdot V \cdot \sqrt{r^2 P_0^2 - \frac{P_0^2}{V_0^2} V^2}$

Сделаем малое перемещение процесса:

$$\delta Q = \delta U + \delta A, \text{ где } \delta A = \delta W = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{P - \delta P}{R} + \frac{P}{R} \right) \cdot \frac{\delta V}{V_0} = \frac{P \delta V}{R V_0} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta P \delta V}{R V_0} = \frac{P \delta V}{R V_0}$$

$$\delta U = \frac{3}{2} \delta R \delta P$$

$$\frac{\delta P}{\delta V} = P' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{r^2 P_0^2 - \frac{P_0^2}{V_0^2} V^2}} \cdot \left(-2 r^2 P_0^2 V - \frac{4 P_0^2}{V_0^2} V^3 \right)$$

①

$$\delta Q = \frac{3}{2} \gamma R \cdot \frac{1}{\gamma R} \left(\frac{2r^2 p_0^2 - \frac{4p_0^2}{v_0^2} \cdot V^2}{\sqrt{r^2 p_0^2 - \frac{p_0^2}{v_0^2} V^2}} \right) + \frac{p_0 V}{p_0 V_0} \text{ , mc.}$$

$$p_0 V = \frac{\gamma R p_0 V}{V} = \gamma V \cdot \sqrt{r^2 p_0^2 - \frac{p_0^2}{v_0^2} V^2}$$

Будем:

$$\delta Q = \gamma V \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2r^2 p_0^2 - \frac{3p_0^2}{v_0^2} V^2}{\sqrt{r^2 p_0^2 - \frac{p_0^2}{v_0^2} V^2}} \right)$$

$$C = C \Rightarrow \delta Q = 0$$

$$\delta Q = 0 \Rightarrow 2r^2 p_0^2 - \frac{3p_0^2}{v_0^2} V^2 = 0 \Rightarrow V = v_0 r \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Итак, если θ найдем, так $\cos \theta = \frac{r}{v_0} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

Ответ: 1) $\frac{p_1}{p_2} = 1,75$

2) $\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$



2)

21)

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$$

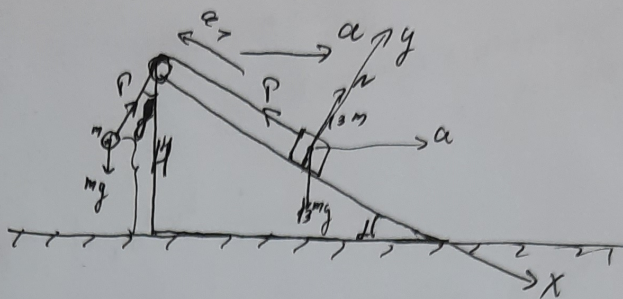
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

- 1) $a = ?$
- 2) $a_{отн} = ?$
- 3) $t = ?$

~~Условие:~~
~~Вспомогательный~~

Решение:

1)



2) "Тригонометрия сил для шарика, m"

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{ma}{mg} \Rightarrow a = g \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}g \quad \text{и} \quad P = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{5}{4}mg$$

3) Т.к. кубик падает вверх, а ускорение системы вправо, то шарик массой m перетягивает к себе кубик, а значит если есть сила на кубик, то есть и ускорение a_1 , которое будет разгонять кубик:

и) 234 для кубика:

$$13mg \sin \alpha - P = 13ma_1 \cos \alpha - 13ma_1 \quad | : 13m$$

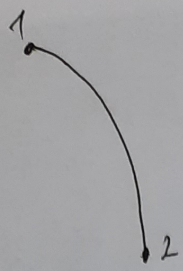
$$\frac{g \sin \alpha}{13} - \frac{P}{13m} = a_1 \cos \alpha - a_1$$

$$a_1 = a \cos \alpha + \frac{P}{13m} - \frac{g \sin \alpha}{13} = \frac{36}{52}g + \frac{5}{52}g - \frac{5}{169}g = \frac{468g + 65g - 20g}{676}$$

$$= \frac{513}{676}g = 0,76g$$

Поэтому по оси OX кубик будет ускоряться

2)



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

$$\frac{p^2}{\rho_0^2} + \frac{v^2}{v_0^2} = R^2$$

~~REVISION~~

$$(p - 1) \rho_0 (v_0 + v) - p v = p v_0 \rho_0 v - p v_0 \rho_0 v - p v_0 \rho_0 v + p v_0 \rho_0 v = 2 p v_0 \rho_0 v - p v_0 \rho_0 v = p v_0 \rho_0 v$$

$$p \approx \frac{\partial R P}{\partial V}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 R P^2}{\rho_0^2 v^2} + \frac{v^2}{v_0^2} = R^2 \quad | \cdot \rho_0^2 v^2$$

$$\partial^2 R^2 P^2 + \left(\frac{\rho_0}{v_0}\right)^2 \cdot v^4 = r^2 \cdot \rho_0^2 \cdot v^2$$

$$\partial^2 R^2 P^2 = v^2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^4$$

$$\frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} \cdot v^4 - v^2 \cdot r^2 \rho_0^2 + \partial^2 R^2 P^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} \sqrt{v^2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^4}$$

$$\delta Q = \delta u + \delta A$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^4}} \cdot 2 r^2 \rho_0^2 v - \frac{4 \rho_0^2 v^3}{v_0^2} = 0$$

$$\delta Q = \frac{3}{2} \partial R \cdot \partial V \cdot a + \frac{P_0 v}{\rho_0 v_0}$$

$$\partial P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^4}} \cdot 2 r^2 \rho_0^2 v - \frac{4 \rho_0^2 v^3}{v_0^2} = 0$$

Q=0

$$\left(\delta A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{P - \partial P}{\rho_0} + \frac{P}{\rho_0} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{v_0} = \frac{1}{2 \rho_0 v_0} (2P - \partial P) \partial v = \frac{P_0 v}{\rho_0 v_0} - \frac{\partial P \partial v}{2 \rho_0 v_0} = \frac{P_0 v}{\rho_0 v_0} \right)$$

$$\delta Q = \frac{P}{\rho_0} \partial v \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\sqrt{R}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^4}} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{v_0} \right) + \frac{\partial R \partial P}{\sqrt{R} \rho_0 v_0}$$

$$\delta Q = \partial v \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{2 \rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}{\sqrt{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}} \right) + \frac{\partial R \partial P}{\sqrt{R} \rho_0 v_0}$$

$$\delta Q = \delta u + \delta A$$

$$\delta A = p \partial v = \frac{\partial R P \partial v}{\sqrt{R}} = \partial v \cdot \frac{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}{\sqrt{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}} = \partial v \cdot \sqrt{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}$$

$$\delta Q = \frac{P}{\rho_0} \partial v \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{2 \rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2 + r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}{\sqrt{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}} \right) =$$

$$= \partial v \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{3 \rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}{\sqrt{r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{\rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2}} \right)$$

$$\delta Q = C \Rightarrow 2 r^2 \rho_0^2 - \frac{3 \rho_0^2}{v_0^2} v^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 r^2 = \frac{3 v^2}{v_0^2} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{2}{3} r^2 v_0^2 \Rightarrow v = v_0 r \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{v}{v_0} = r \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{r \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$A_{12} = Q_{12} =$$

$$Q_{12} = A_{12} + A_{21}$$

$$\frac{A_{12}}{A_{11}} = \frac{Q_{12}}{A_{11} + A_{21}} = \frac{Q_{12}}{A_{11} + A_{21}}$$

$$A_{11} = A_{11} + A_{21}$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{3}{2} R (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$A_{21} = X$$

$$A_{11} = -X$$

$$Q_{12} = A_{11} + A_{21}$$

$$A_{21} = -A_{11} = -\frac{3}{2} R (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$\frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{Q_{12}}{A_{11} + X}$$

$$Q_{12} = y$$

$$Q_{12} = Q_{11} =$$

$$X = A_{11}$$

$$Q_{12} = A_{12} = A_{11} + A_{21} \quad \text{V. A. 12}$$

$$\frac{A_{12}}{A_{11}} = 1 + \frac{A_{21}}{A_{11}}$$

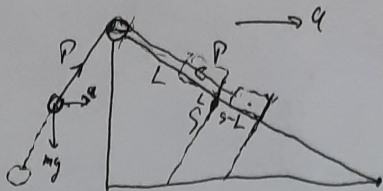
$$\frac{5}{13} = 1 + \frac{5}{169}$$

13 mg/m²

5 mg

1,75.

3



$a = \text{const}$ and $g = \text{const}$.

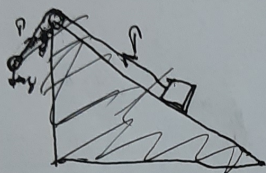
$\sin \frac{4}{5} = \frac{13}{5} H = \frac{52}{20} H$

$L = \frac{v^2}{2a} + S \approx \frac{H}{\cos \alpha} + L + \Delta L$

$S \approx \frac{H}{\cos \alpha}$

$L = H \left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \right) = H \cdot \left(\frac{13}{5} - \frac{8}{4} \right) = \frac{27}{20} H$

BCO kinnus:



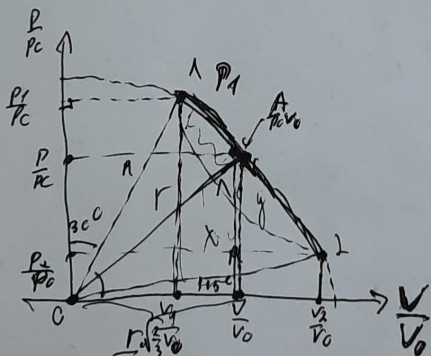
$a_{\text{OAH}} = a_1 - a \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{27}{20} g - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{12}{13} g =$

$a = \text{const} \Rightarrow v = \text{const}$.

as - summa no ylemine!

22)

23



$A = \frac{\sum A P \cdot \Delta V}{P_0 V_0}$

$A_{\text{e}} = \frac{A}{P_0 V_0} = Q_{\text{e}}$

$Q_{\text{e}} \approx 0 \approx \Delta U + A$

$\frac{P_2}{P_0} = R \cdot \sin 60^\circ$

$\frac{P_1}{P_0} = R \cdot \cos 30^\circ$

$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 1, 38$

$V_2 = R \cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot V_0$

$V_1 = R \cdot V_0 \cdot \sin 30^\circ$

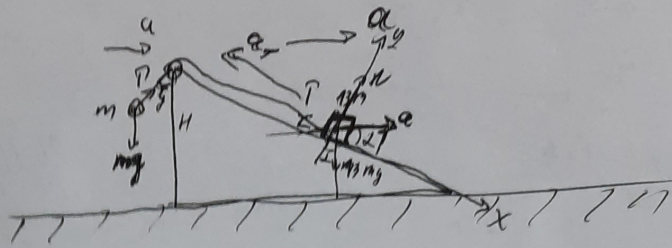
$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ} = 1, 52$

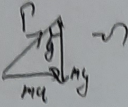
$P_1 V_1 = \Delta U P_1$
 $P_2 V_2 = \Delta U P_2$

$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = 3, 36 \cdot 0, 52 \approx 1, 75$

11.06'

21)
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$
 $g = \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{4}{5}$



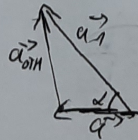
2)  $f_{gg} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \rightarrow a = f_{gg} = g \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}g$
 $P = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{5mg}{4} = \frac{5}{4}mg$

3) 23 m

X: $13mg \sin \alpha + 13m a \cdot \cos \alpha - P = 13$
 $13mg \sin \alpha - P = 13m a \cdot \cos \alpha - 13m a$ | 13m
 $mg \sin \alpha - \frac{P}{13m} = a \cos \alpha - a$
 $a_1 = a \cos \alpha + \frac{P}{13m} - mg \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4}g \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \frac{3}{52}g - g \cdot \frac{5}{13} =$
 $= \frac{36g}{52} + \frac{5g}{52} - \frac{20g}{52} = \frac{21}{52}g$

$4^2, 13^2$

ABCC mmm:



$2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{21}{52} \cdot \frac{12}{13} =$

$a_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a^2 - 2a_1 a \cdot \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{21^2}{52^2} g^2 + \frac{9}{16} g^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{21}{52} g \cdot \frac{12}{13}} =$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{441}{2704} g^2 + \frac{9}{16} g^2 - \frac{856 g^2}{1352}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} g^2 - \frac{10071 g^2}{2704}} = \sqrt{\frac{450 g^2}{2704}} = \sqrt{\frac{25 g^2}{1352}} =$
 $= \frac{15g}{26\sqrt{2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}g}{52}$

$a_{\text{eff}} = g \sqrt{\frac{441}{52^2} + \frac{9 \cdot 16}{52^2} - \frac{15 \cdot 12}{52^2}} = g \sqrt{\frac{450}{52^2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}g}{52}$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21202897**

ID профиля: **809558**

Вариант 5

3)

Дано:

$C_1 = C$
 $C_2 = 2C$

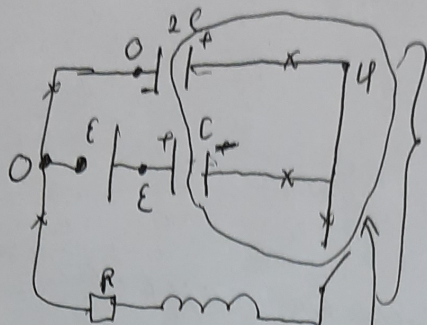
1) $I_L' = ?$

2) $Q = ?$

3) $i = ?$

Решение

1) Рассм. цепь перед замык. ключа. Т.к. сетка установлена в исходн. по-
~~зиции~~ ~~ключ~~ $I_{2C} = 0$ и $I_C = 0$ (ток через $-||-$)



используем метод потенциалов

По закону сохранения заряда для измерительной об-тв

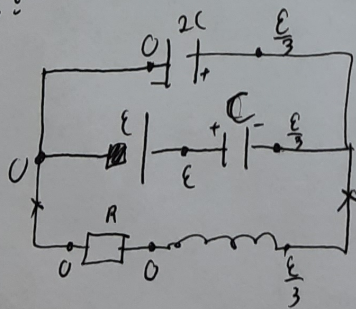
$$0 = +2C \cdot \varphi - C(\varphi - E) \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{E}{3}$$

Тогда $U_{2C} = \varphi - 0 = \frac{E}{3}$

$U_C = E - \varphi = \frac{2E}{3}$

2) Рассм. цепь сразу после замыкания ключа. Ток через $-||-$ и
напряжение на конденсаторах никак не изменились \Rightarrow
в момент времени $t=0$ $I_L(0) = 0$ (ток через $-||-$); $U_{2C}(0) = \frac{E}{3}$ и $U_C(0) = \frac{2E}{3}$ -
напряжение на конденсаторах:

3) момент $t = 0$:



используем метод потенциалов:

$U_L(0) = \frac{E}{3} - 0 = \frac{E}{3}$

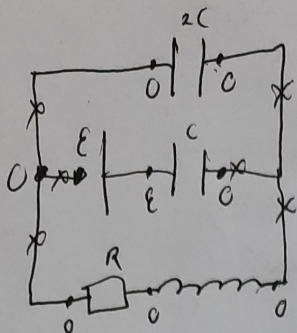
$U_L = L \cdot I_L' \Rightarrow I_L' = \frac{U_L}{L}$; в момент времени $t=0$: $I_L'(0) = \frac{U_L(0)}{L} = \frac{E}{3L}$

Эн-ия ЭМ поля в момент $t=0$: $W(0) = \frac{1}{2} C \cdot \left(\frac{2E}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} 2C \cdot \left(\frac{E}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{CE^2}{3}$

продолжение на стр. 2: \Rightarrow

(1)

4) Рассм. цепь в установившемся состоянии: ($t \rightarrow \infty$), тогда ток через \rightarrow нет \Rightarrow ток в цепи нет и направленные на \rightarrow ступенькам.



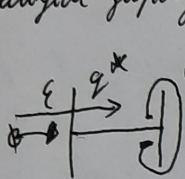
используем метод поперечных сечений.

$$U_{2C}(t_{уст}) = 0$$

$$U_C(t_{уст}) = E$$

$$W(t_{уст}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C E^2$$

5) Найти заряд, протекший через ст. от $t=0$ до $t=t_{уст}$



было $\frac{2}{3} CE$ \leftarrow стало $CE \Rightarrow$ протекл заряд $q^* = \frac{1}{3} CE$

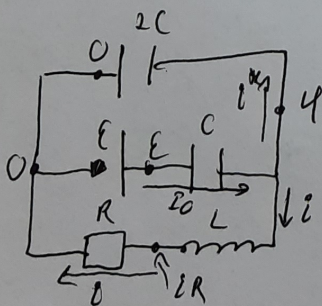
$$A\delta = E \cdot q^* = \frac{1}{3} CE^2$$

6) Рассм. переходный процесс от $t=0$ до $t=t_{уст}$

$$ЗЗЗ: A\delta = W(t_{уст}) - W(0) + Q$$

$$Q = A\delta + W(0) - W(t_{уст}) = \frac{1}{3} CE^2 + \frac{1}{2} CE^2 - \frac{1}{2} CE^2 = \frac{1}{6} CE^2$$

7) Рассм. цепь в момент времени, когда $I_C(0) = I_0$ (мгн $t=0$)



используем метод поперечных сечений.

$$ЗЗЗ: I_C = i^* + i$$

$$\text{для } 2C: i^* = 2C \cdot u' \quad (u > 0, \text{ т.к. } u(0) = \frac{E}{3} \text{ и } u(t_{уст}) = 0)$$

$$\text{для } E: I_0 = C \cdot (E - u)' = (-u)' C \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{I_0}{C}$$

$$i^* = 2C \cdot \left(-\frac{I_0}{C}\right) = -2I_0 - \text{направление тока в другую сторону.}$$

$$\text{Тогда } i = I_0 - i^* = I_0 - (-2I_0) = 3I_0$$

Ответ) а) $\frac{E}{3L}$

б) $\frac{1}{6} CE^2$

Условие:
Вариант 11-08.

15)

Дано:

$$\frac{D_2}{D_1} = 2$$

$$f = 25 \text{ см}$$

1) $x = ?$
 $D_2 = ?$

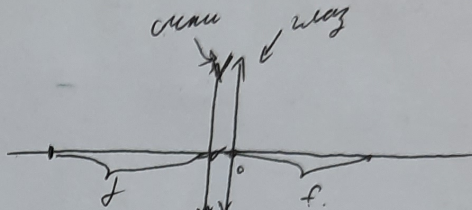
2) $D_{\text{сум}} = ?$

Решение:

1) Так как человек близорук, то ему нужны рассеивающие линзы, знаем $D_1 < 0$ и $D_2 < 0$.

2) Рассмотрим случай, когда человек боится для чтения текста

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{F_1}$$

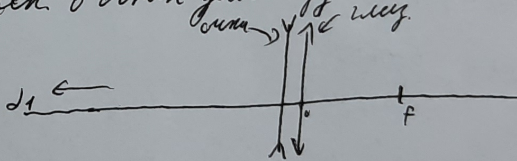


$$D_{\text{сум}} = D_{\text{линз}} + D_{\text{очк}} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_1}, \text{ где } F_{\text{линз}} - \text{фокусная дистанция линзы; } F_1 - \text{фокусная дистанция очк.}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{F_1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{f} (*)$$

3) Рассм. случай, когда человек боится для увеличения предметов:

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} = \frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f}$$



$$d_1 \gg F \text{ и } d_1 \gg f$$

$$D_{\text{сум}} = D_{\text{линз}} + D_2 = \frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_2}$$

Итого:

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f}, \text{ не м.к. } d_1 \text{ известно, но } \frac{1}{d_1} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_2} \approx \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} - \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{f} (**)$$

4) Из $**$ и $**$: $\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F_2}$, но не известно $\frac{D_2}{D_1} = 2$ (м.к. $\frac{1}{F_2} > \frac{1}{F_1}$), тогда

$$F_1 = 2F_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2F_2} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{2F_2} \Rightarrow f = 2F_2 \Rightarrow F_2 = \frac{f}{2} = 12,5 \text{ см}$$

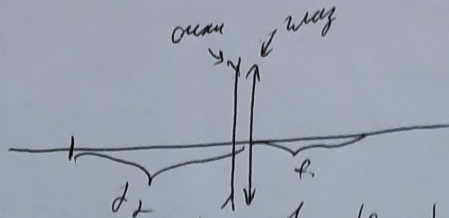
$$\text{Значит } D_2 = -\frac{1}{F_2} = -\frac{1}{0,125} = -8 \text{ диоптр.}$$

5) Когда человек без очк.: $\frac{1}{F_{\text{линз}}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_2} - \frac{1}{f} = -\frac{1}{x}$, не из соотношения $**$

$$\text{получаем следующие: } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow x = F_2 = 12,5 \text{ см.}$$

(1)

6) Замк. случай, когда $d_2 = 50 \text{ мм}$, тогда установим рассейвующие силы:



$$D_{\text{сист}} = (-D_{\text{оми}}) + D_{\text{моз}} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{ми}}} - \frac{1}{F_{\text{оми}}} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{ми}}} - |D_{\text{оми}}|$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{ми}}} - |D_{\text{оми}}| = \frac{1}{d_2} + \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow |D_{\text{оми}}| = \frac{1}{F_{\text{ми}}} - \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{d_2};$$

Из соотн. **:

$$|D_{\text{оми}}| = \frac{1}{F_2} - \frac{1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{9,125} - \frac{1}{9,5} = 8 - 2 = 6 \text{ диоптр.}$$

Но оми рассейвующие, поэтому $D_{\text{оми}} = -6 \text{ диоптр.}$

Ответ: а) $x = 12,5 \text{ см}$

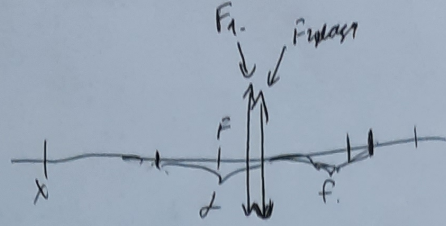
$$D_2 = -8 \text{ диоптр.}$$

$$b) D_{\text{оми}} = -6 \text{ диоптр.}$$

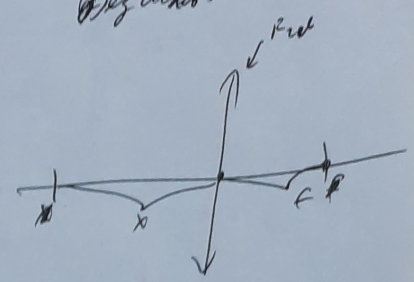
15

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = 2$$

Вариант слияния



Два объектива



$$d_1 + d_2 = d_{\text{сов}}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{F_2} + \frac{1}{F_3}$$

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

$$F_2 = 2F_1$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f}$$

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

одноглазый, нп!

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов},2} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов},2} = \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{F_1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{F_2} + \frac{1}{x}$$

направление ускорения
 $F_2 \neq F_1 \Rightarrow \frac{F_2}{F_1} = 2 \Rightarrow F_2 = 2F_1$

Вариант слияния

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} - \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} - \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{F_1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{d}$$

Вариант слияния

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} - \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} \Rightarrow F_2 = x = \frac{F F_1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{2}{F_1} - \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$d = F_1 = 25 \text{ см}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{25}{2} \text{ см} = x$$

$$d_2 = \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{2}{25} = \frac{8}{100} = 0,08 \text{ гнп}$$

Два объектива

$$\frac{1}{F_{\text{сов}}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f}$$

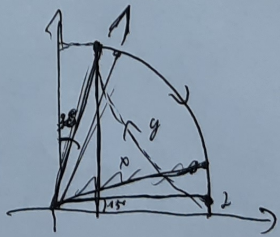
$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{F_2} - \frac{1}{F}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{F_2} - \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} < \frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow F_2 < F_1$$

$$\frac{1}{F_2} > \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F} \Rightarrow F_1 = 2F_2$$



$$\frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{x}{y} + 1$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = k$$

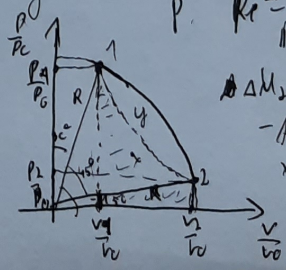
$$R_1 = R P_0 \cdot \cos \alpha$$

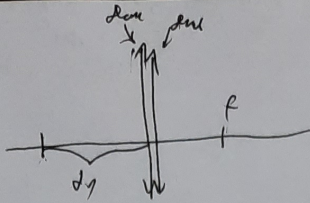
$$R = \frac{P_1}{P_0 \cdot \cos \alpha}$$

$$\Delta A_{21} = -A_{21}$$

$$-A_{21} = \frac{3}{2} \Delta R (P_2 - P_1)$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \Delta R (P_2 - P_1)$$





$I_1 = 250 \text{ mA}$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{25} = 0,02 + 0,04 = 0,06 \text{ gmm}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{50} - \frac{1}{25} = 0,02 - 0,04 = -0,02 \text{ gmm}^{-1}$$

$I_1 > 0$
 $I_2 > 0$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} > \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} \cdot R_2 > R_2 = 2R_1$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{50} - \frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{50} - \frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{50} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2R_1} - \frac{1}{R_1} = -\frac{1}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{R_2} = -\frac{1}{25}$$

$$x = -R_2 = -25 \text{ mA}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{2R_1} = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{2R_1} = \frac{1}{50} \Rightarrow 2R_1 = 50 \Rightarrow R_1 = 25 \text{ mA}$$

X

$I_2 =$

$I_1 < 0$

$I_2 < 0$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{out}}} - \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = 0$$

$$R_2 = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{50} = \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{50} = \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{2R_2} = \frac{1}{2R_2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{50}{2} = 25 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_1 = 25 \text{ mA}$$

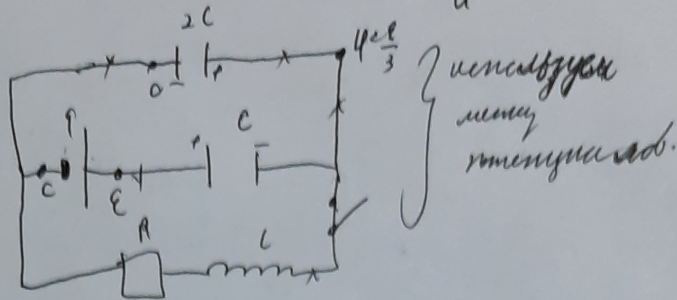
$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{50} \Rightarrow x = R_2 = 12,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{R_2} = -\frac{1}{12,5} = -8 \text{ gmm}^{-1}$$

$C_1 = C$
 $C_2 = 2C$

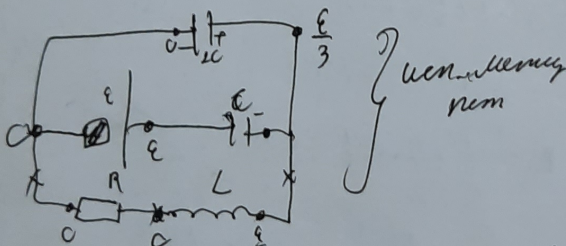
1) type circuit after switch closure: $R_L = 0 \Rightarrow P_{L0} = I_{L0}^2 R_L = 0$
 U



3C3: $0 = 2C\dot{U} - C(\dot{U} - U) \Rightarrow C(\dot{U} - U) = 2C\dot{U}$
 $\dot{U} - U = 2\dot{U}$
 $U = 3\dot{U} \Rightarrow \dot{U} = \frac{U}{3}$

for $U_{2C} = \frac{E}{3}$
 $U_C = \frac{2E}{3}$

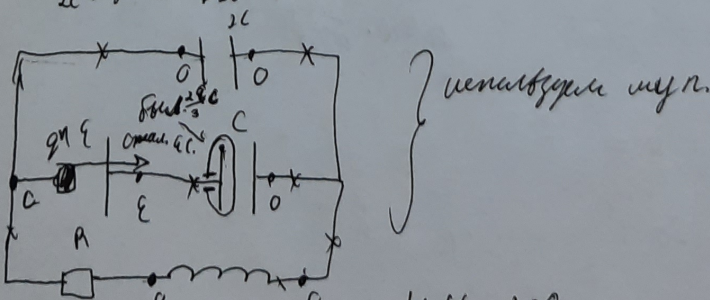
2) Same, but now the switch is closed. Switch on U and voltage on -1 at $t=0$ is $U_C(0) = \frac{2E}{3}$ and $U_L(0) = \frac{E}{3}$. At $t=0$ $I_L(0) = 0$.



$U(t) = \frac{1}{2} C_1 \frac{d^2 U}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} C_2 \frac{d^2 U}{dt^2} = \frac{3C}{9} \frac{d^2 U}{dt^2} = \frac{C}{3} \frac{d^2 U}{dt^2}$

$U_L = \frac{E}{3} - C = \frac{E}{3}$, and $U_L = L \cdot I_L' \Rightarrow I_L' = \frac{U_L}{L} = \frac{E}{3L}$

3) Same, but for a general time $t = t_{gen}$
 $I_{2C}(t_{gen}) = I_{L0}(t_{gen}) = 0$ and $I_L(t_{gen}) = 0$; $U_L(t_{gen}) = 0$



Then by energy conservation:

$W(t_{gen}) = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot E \cdot C \cdot U^2 = \frac{E^2 C}{2}$
 $Q^2 = EC - \frac{1}{3} EC = \frac{2}{3} EC$

$U_L(t_{gen}) = 0$
 $U_{2C}(t_{gen}) = 0$ - pronounced

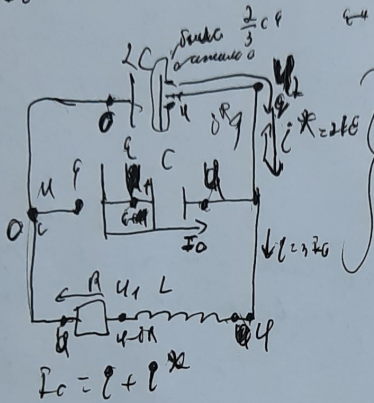
Задан, перемещенный источник смот же $\epsilon = 6\text{В}$
 ЗСД:

$$A\delta = \mathcal{U}(t_{\text{ген}}) - \mathcal{U}(r) + q$$

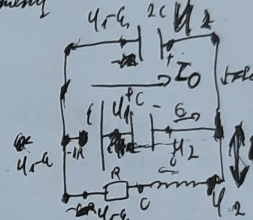
$$Q = A\delta e \mathcal{U}(r) - \mathcal{U}(t_{\text{ген}}), \text{ т.к. } A\delta = \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{3} \epsilon a = \frac{2\epsilon}{3}$$

$$A\delta Q = \frac{\epsilon^2 c}{3} + \frac{\epsilon^2 c}{3} - \frac{\epsilon a^2}{L} = \frac{2}{3} \epsilon a^2 - \frac{1}{L} \epsilon a^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6} \epsilon a^2 \right)$$

5) $I_e = I_0$



уменьш
 уменьш



$$I_0 = I_1 + I_2$$

$$(U_2 - U_1 + \epsilon) \cdot 2C = I_0'$$

$$(U_2 - U_1) \cdot 2C = I_0''$$

$$(U_2 - U_1) \cdot 2C = I_0'''$$

$$(U_2 - U_1) \cdot 2C = I_0''''$$

$$(U_2 - \epsilon - U_1) = U_1 - U_2 = \frac{I_0'}{2C}$$

$$U_1 - U_2 = \frac{I_0'}{2C}$$

$$I_0' = 2I_0$$

$$I_0' = 2C \cdot U_1' \Rightarrow I_0' = 2C \cdot (2I_0' + IR) =$$

$$= 2C \cdot 2I_0' + I_0' R$$

$$I_0' = I_0 + 2C \cdot I_0' + I_0' R$$

$$U - IR = L \cdot I_0'$$

$$U = L \cdot I_0' + IR$$

$$I_0 = C \cdot (\epsilon - U) = -C U' \Rightarrow U' = -\frac{I_0}{C}$$

$$I_0' = 2C \cdot U' = 2C \cdot \left(-\frac{I_0}{C}\right) = -2I_0$$

нужно U_{CC}

$$I_0' = C \cdot (U - U')$$

$$I_0 = C \cdot (U - U')$$

$$I_0' = 2I_0$$

$$I = 3I_0$$

$$I_0' = 2C \cdot U'$$

$$I_0 = (\epsilon - U) C = -U' C \Rightarrow U' = -\frac{I_0}{C}$$

$$I_0' = 2C \cdot \left(-\frac{I_0}{C}\right) = -2I_0$$

$$U - IR = L \cdot I_0'$$