

Часть 1

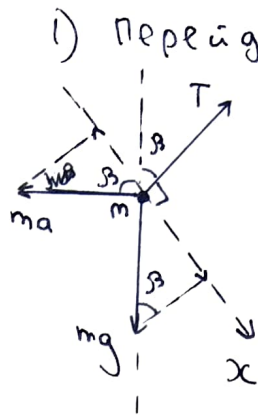
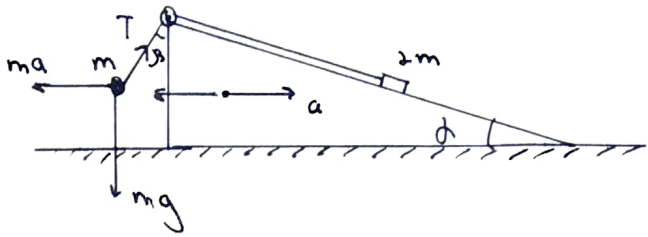
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21200289**

ID профиля: **102245**

Вариант 6

11. $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $m, 2m, H$, $\cos \beta = \frac{12}{13}$, a - ?, $a_{отн}$ - ? ; γ - ? 9. Зистовка



1) Перейдём в СО клика:

шарик не движется отн. Дх т.к. нить составляет один угол β с вертикалью.

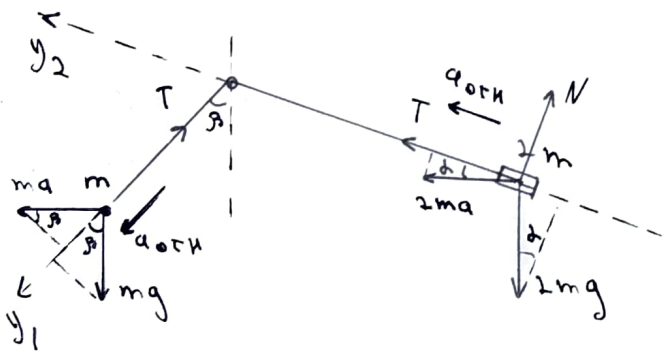
2) II З-н для шарика Дх:

$$mg \cdot \sin \beta = ma \cdot \cos \beta \Rightarrow a = g \cdot \tan \beta$$

$$\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{12} g = \frac{5 \cdot 10}{12} = \frac{25}{6} \approx$$

$$\approx 4,2 \frac{m}{c^2}$$

3) Ускорение бруска в СО клика равно ускорению шарика в СО клика, т.к. нить нерастяжима.



4) II З-н для бруска и шарика:

$$\text{Ду}_1: \begin{cases} m \cdot a_{отн} = mg \cdot \cos \beta + ma \cdot \sin \beta - T \end{cases}$$

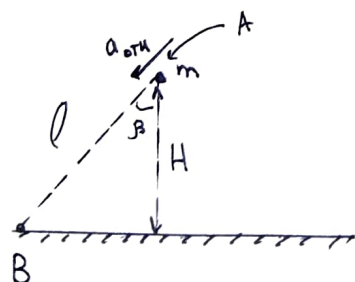
$$\text{Ду}_2: \begin{cases} 2m \cdot a_{отн} = T + 2mg \cdot \cos \alpha - 2mg \cdot \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{отн} = \frac{12}{13} g + \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{13} g - \frac{T}{m} \\ 2a_{отн} = \frac{T}{m} + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{12} g \cdot \frac{4}{5} - 2g \cdot \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot a_{отн} = g \left(\frac{12}{13} + \frac{25}{12 \cdot 13} + \frac{8}{12} - \frac{6}{5} \right) \Rightarrow a_{отн} = \frac{42g}{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = \frac{11}{12 \cdot 5} g$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot a_{отн} = g \left(\frac{12}{13} + \frac{25}{12 \cdot 13} + \frac{8}{12} - \frac{6}{5} \right) \Rightarrow a_{отн} = \frac{42g}{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = \frac{11}{12 \cdot 5} g$$

$$= \frac{11}{60} \cdot g = \frac{11}{6} \frac{m}{c^2} \approx 1,8 \frac{m}{c^2}$$



4) гв-ие отл го в в СО клика - прямолинейное равноускоренное \Rightarrow

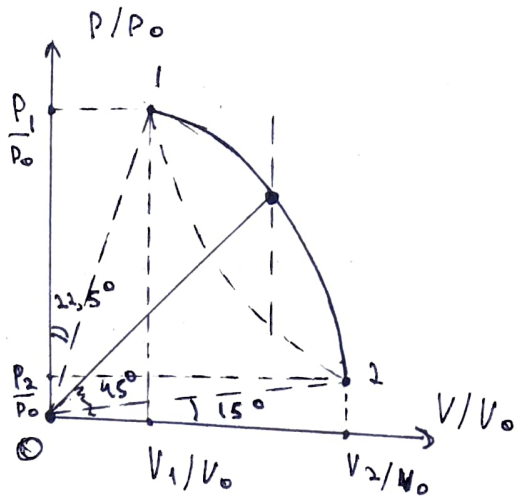
$$l = \frac{a_{отн} \cdot \gamma^2}{2}; \quad l = \frac{H}{\cos \beta} \Rightarrow \frac{H \cdot 2}{\cos \beta} = a_{отн} \cdot \gamma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a_{отн} \cdot \cos \beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{\frac{11}{60} g \cdot \frac{12}{13}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H \cdot 65}{11g}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{130}{g \cdot 11} H}$$

• Ответ: $a = 4,2 \frac{m}{c^2}$; $a_{отн} = 1,8 \frac{m}{c^2}$; $\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{130H}{11g}}$

N2. $C_v = \frac{5}{2} R$, 1-2 → γγια; 21 - αδιαβάτα; $\frac{T_1}{T_2} = ?$; $\alpha = ? \rightarrow C = 0$; $\frac{A}{A_2} = ?$



1) γρ-υε ηρ-αα 1-2:

$$\left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2 = R_0^2$$

$$\frac{P^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} = R_0^2$$

2) υμεε υ:

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} \rightarrow \text{υ3 K-M}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_0}{P_0} = \text{tg } 15^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \cdot \text{ctg } 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{P_1}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_0}{P_0} = \text{ctg } 22,5^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \cdot \text{ctg } 15^\circ \cdot \text{ctg } 22,5^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^2 \cdot \text{ctg } 15^\circ \cdot \text{ctg } 22,5^\circ;$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 22,5^\circ = \frac{V_1}{V_0 R_0} \\ \cos 15^\circ = \frac{V_2}{V_0 R_0} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\sin 22,5^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\sin^2 22,5^\circ}{\cos^2 15^\circ} \cdot \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} \cdot \frac{\cos 22,5^\circ}{\sin 22,5^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 22,5^\circ \cdot \cos 22,5^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

3) $P = V \cdot \text{tg } \alpha$, γγε α - ηρυζβονηκαί γρην $\Rightarrow \Delta P = \alpha V \cdot \text{tg } \alpha \Rightarrow$

εσν $\text{tg } \alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \Delta P > \Delta V$, εσν $\text{tg } \alpha < 1 \Rightarrow \Delta P < \Delta V$;

$PV = \gamma RT \Rightarrow$ β τσηε, γγε $\text{tg } \alpha = 1$ $C = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ$

• οτβερ: $\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \sqrt{2}$; $\alpha = 45^\circ$.

αετβακ. (2)

$$\frac{P_1^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_1^2}{V_0^2} = \frac{P_2^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{P_1^2}{P_0^2 \cdot V_2^2} + \frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2 \cdot V_0^2} = \frac{P_2^2}{V_2^2 \cdot P_0^2} + \frac{1}{V_0^2}$$

$$\frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2} = 1 + \frac{P_2^2 \cdot V_0^2}{V_2^2 \cdot P_0^2} - \frac{P_1^2 \cdot V_0^2}{P_0^2 \cdot V_2^2}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_2}{P_2} = \text{ctg } 22,5^\circ \cdot \text{ctg } 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \dots$$

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

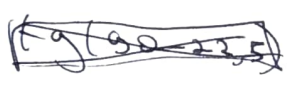
$$\frac{P_2}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_1}{P_1} = \text{tg } 15^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{P_2}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_0}{P_0} = \text{tg } 15^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \text{tg } 15^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2} \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ$$

$$\frac{P_1}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_0}{P_0} = \text{ctg } 22,5^\circ$$

$$\frac{P_1^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_1^2}{V_0^2} = \frac{P_2^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2}$$



$$\sin(22,5^\circ) = \frac{V_1}{V_0 R_0}$$

$$\cos(15^\circ) = \frac{V_2}{V_0 R_0}$$

$$C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} = \frac{C_V \cdot \Delta T + \Delta A}{\Delta T}$$

$$= C_V + \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta T} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta T} = -\frac{5}{2} R; \Delta A = \frac{P \cdot \Delta V}{V}; P \cdot \Delta V = P \cdot V_2 - P \cdot V_1 = -\frac{5}{2} R \Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta A = -\frac{5}{2} R \Delta T \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{2} R = \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta T}$$

$$\Delta Q = 0$$

$$Z = \frac{A_{max}}{a_+} ; Z = 1 - \frac{a_+}{a_-}$$

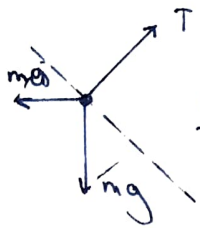
ΔT - бегега нагана?

$$PV = \nu RT \Rightarrow \Delta(PV) = \nu R \Delta T$$

$$\frac{P}{V} = \text{tg } \alpha \Rightarrow P = V \cdot \text{tg } \alpha$$

2e p koubek.

1) BCO Kuna:



$$\begin{array}{r} 429 \overline{) 13} \\ \underline{-29} \\ 13 \\ \underline{-13} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \overline{) 16} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 10 \\ \underline{-10} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{V^2}{V_0^2} = R^2 \Rightarrow V^2 = R^2 \cdot V_0^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ + 13 \\ \hline 216 \\ 72 \\ \hline 288 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 289 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 169 \\ - 144 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ + 144 \\ \hline 720 \\ + 520 \\ \hline 1240 \\ - 1061 \\ \hline 179 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 40 \\ \hline 520 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1240 \\ + 125 \\ \hline 1365 \\ - 936 \\ \hline 429 \end{array}$$

$$12 \cdot 12 \cdot 5 + 25 \cdot 5 + 8 \cdot 13 \cdot 5 - 6 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 = 720 + 125 + 520 - 936 = 429$$

$$429 = 429$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{M}{M} \cdot c^2$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 V_1 = \nu R T_1 \\ P_2 V_2 = \nu R T_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2}$$

$$\frac{P_1^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_1^2}{V_0^2} = \frac{P_2^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_0} = \text{tg } 15^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_0}{P_0} = \text{tg } 15^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{V_2} = \frac{P_0}{V_0} \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ$$

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

$$\frac{P_1}{P_0} = \frac{V_1}{V_0} = \frac{V_1}{P_1} \cdot \frac{P_0}{V_0} = \text{tg } 22,5^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{V_1} = \frac{P_0}{V_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{tg } 22,5^\circ}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{tg } 22,5^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{V_1} \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ = \frac{P_2}{V_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{tg } 15^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{P_1^2}{V_1^2 \cdot P_0^2} + \frac{1}{V_0^2} = \frac{P_2^2}{V_2^2 \cdot P_0^2} + \frac{1}{V_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{P_0^2}{V_0^2 \cdot P_0^2 \cdot \text{tg }^2 22,5^\circ} = \frac{P_0^2 \cdot \text{tg }^2 15^\circ}{V_0^2 \cdot P_0^2}$$

$$\text{tg } 15^\circ$$

$$P_2 = V_2 \cdot \frac{P_0}{V_0} \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ$$

$$P_1 = V_1 \cdot \frac{P_0}{V_0} \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{V_1^2 \cdot \text{tg } 22,5^\circ}{V_2^2 \cdot \text{tg } 15^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = ?$$

20 P KOBUK



Часть 2

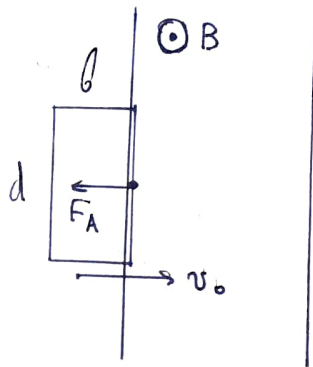
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21200289**

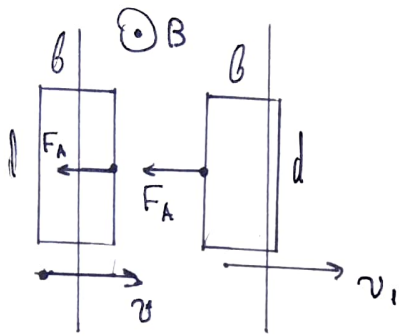
ID профиля: **102245**

Вариант 6

№4. $m, d, \ell = \frac{d}{4}, V_0, R, B, \mu = 2d; a_1 - ?, V_1 - ?, V_2 - ?$



1) II з-н для рамки ^{сразу} после входа в поле:
 $m \cdot a_1 = F_A; F_A = B \cdot I_0 \cdot d; I_0 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_n}{R} = \frac{(d\Phi)}{(dt)R};$
 $(d\Phi) = B \cdot (dS) = B \cdot v_0 dt \cdot d \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{B v_0 d}{R}$
 $\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{R m}$



2) После ~~входа~~ того, как рамка полностью вошла в поле, и до того, как правая сторона выйдет из него, $v = \text{const} = v_1$.

3) II з-н для рамки до того, как левая сторона вошла в поле:

$$m \cdot a = F_A \Rightarrow m \cdot \frac{(dv)}{(dt)} = \frac{B v d}{R} \Rightarrow m(dv) = \frac{B d}{R} (dS)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{v_0}^{v_1} m dv = \frac{B d \ell}{R} \Rightarrow m(v_0 - v_1) = \frac{B d \ell}{R} \Rightarrow v_1 = v_0 - \frac{B d \ell}{R m} = v_0 - \frac{B d^2}{4 R m}$$

4) II з-н для рамки после ~~того~~ того, как правая сторона вышла из поля:

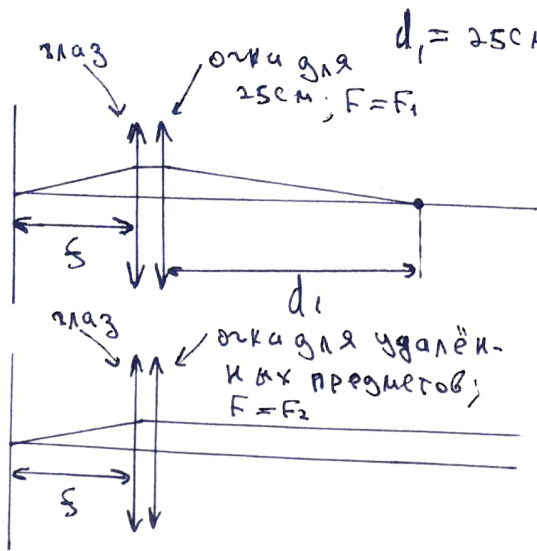
$$m a = F_A \Rightarrow m \frac{(dv)}{dt} = \frac{B v d}{R} \Rightarrow m(v_1 - v_2) = \frac{B d \ell}{R} \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 - \frac{B d \ell}{R m}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = v_0 - \frac{2 B d \ell}{R m} = v_0 - \frac{B d^2}{2 R m}$$

• Ответ: $a_1 = \frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{R m}; v_1 = v_0 - \frac{B d^2}{4 R m}; v_2 = v_0 - \frac{B d^2}{2 R m}.$

Учитель. (1)

N 5.



$d_1 = 25 \text{ см} = 0,25 \text{ м}$, $\frac{D_1}{D_2} = \frac{7}{3}$, $d_2 = 50 \text{ см}$; $D_2 = ?$, $x = ?$, $D_3 = ?$

Ф-ла линзы:

1) Имеем:

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{x}$$

- без очков

$$\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d_1}$$

- для 25 см

$$\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d_2}$$

- для удалённых

$$\frac{D_2}{D_1} = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow D_1 = \frac{7}{3} D_2$$

практически

Т.к. предел accommodation равен нулю \Rightarrow ~~выража~~ $F_{\text{глаза}} = F = \text{const}$;

$d_{\text{ог}} \rightarrow s, F, F_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{d_{\text{ог}}} \approx 0$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{F}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_1} - \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow D_1 - D_2 = \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{3} D_2 = \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{1}{-4} \cdot \frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{1}{-4} \cdot \frac{100}{25} = \frac{30}{25} = 1,2 \text{ диоптрий}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = -3 \text{ диоптрий.}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{F} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -D_2 \Rightarrow x =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_1} - \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow D_1 - D_2 = \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{7} D_2 = d_1 \Rightarrow D_2 = -\frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{d_1} = -\frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{100}{25} = -7 \text{ диоптрий.}$$

3) $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -D_2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{7} \text{ м.}$

4) $\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{F_3} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d_2}$; где $F_3 = \frac{1}{D_3}$, $d_2 = 50 \text{ см}$

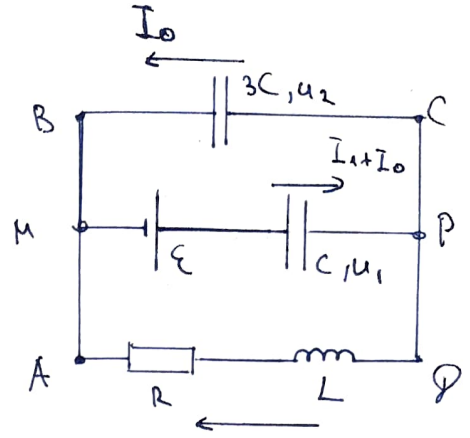
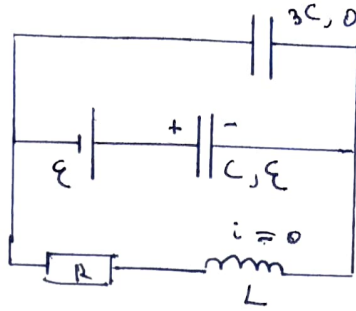
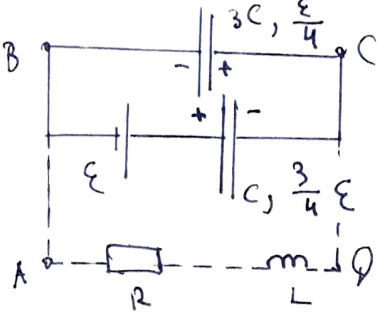
$$\Rightarrow D_3 = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{d_2} \Rightarrow D_3 = \frac{1}{F_2} + \frac{1}{d_2} \Rightarrow D_3 = D_2 + \frac{1}{d_2} = -7 + 2 = -5.$$

• Ответ: $D_2 = -7 \text{ ДПТ}$; $x = \frac{1}{7} \text{ м}$; $D_3 = -5 \text{ ДПТ}$. Истобак. 2

№3. $C_1=C, C_2=3C, \epsilon, R, L$; $i=?$; $Q=?$; $U_R=?$

до замыкания:

после замыкания:



1) II пр-по К-фа сразу после замыкания ключа: I_1

$$ABCD: \frac{\epsilon}{4} - L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{4} = L \cdot I \Rightarrow I = \frac{\epsilon}{4L}$$

2) В установившемся режиме (после замыкания ключа) напряжение на $C_1 = \epsilon$, а на $C_2 = 0$.

3) ЗСЭ:

$$A_{\text{ист}} = \frac{C\epsilon^2}{2} - \frac{3C \cdot \epsilon^2}{16 \cdot 2} - \frac{C \cdot \epsilon^2 \cdot 9}{16 \cdot 2} + Q; \quad A_{\text{ист}} = \epsilon \cdot C \cdot \frac{1}{4} \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} C\epsilon^2 + \frac{12}{32} C\epsilon^2 - \frac{9C\epsilon^2}{32} = Q \Rightarrow Q = \frac{4}{32} C\epsilon^2 = \frac{1}{8} C\epsilon^2$$

4) II пр-по:

~~$$A \text{ и } R: -L \frac{dI_1}{dt} + \epsilon = C U_1 + R \cdot I_1$$~~

~~$$A \text{ и } C_2: -L \frac{dI_1}{dt} + 3C U_2 = R I_1$$~~

~~$$\text{и } B \text{ и } C: \epsilon = C U_1 + 3C U_2$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow \epsilon - 3C U_2 = C U_1$$~~

$$5) \begin{cases} \Delta q_{C_2} = 3C \cdot I_0 \\ \Delta q_{C_1} = C \cdot (I_1 + I_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3C \cdot I_0 = C(I_1 + I_0) \Rightarrow 3I_0 = I_1 + I_0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 2I_0$$

$$\Rightarrow U_R = R I_1 = 2R I_0$$

• Ответ: $I = \frac{\epsilon}{4L}$; $Q = \frac{1}{8} C\epsilon^2$; $U_R = 2R I_0$

Итого (3)

$$\frac{1}{F_3} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{ax}} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_{25}} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{30}} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d}$$

$$F_3 \approx \text{const} = F.$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_1} > \frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow \rho_1 > \rho_2$$

$$\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{s}$$



$$\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{F_2}{F_1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_1} + \frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow \rho_1 + \rho_2 = \frac{1}{d_1}; \quad \rho_1 = \frac{7}{3}\rho_2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3}\rho_2 = \frac{1}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{615}{-5 \cdot 10}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{F_2} \Rightarrow F_2 < 0 \Rightarrow \rho_2 < 0.$$

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{1}{F_2}$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{F_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{d_2} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_2} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\rho_1 - \rho_2 = \frac{1}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\rho_2 = \frac{1}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = 3$$

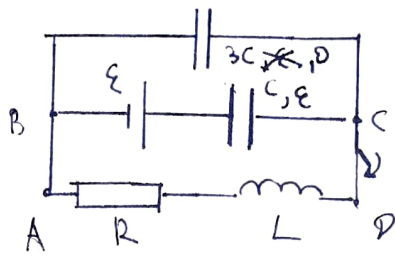
$$x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_1 = \rho_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c \cdot u_1 = 3c \cdot u_2 \Rightarrow u_1 = 3u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{e}{4} \\ u_1 + u_2 = e \end{cases}$$

$$8 + 12 - 16 = 4$$

20 пробак.

№3. $C_1 = \epsilon, C_2 = 3\epsilon, \mathcal{E}, R, L; I_L - ?$



1) II пр-во М-фа сразу после замыкания ключа:

$$\text{KBCD: } \mathcal{E} - L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = L \cdot \dot{I}_L \Rightarrow \dot{I}_L = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{L}$$

2) В установившемся р-ме напряжении на конденсаторе $U_1 = \mathcal{E}$, а на $C_2 = 0$

3) ЗСЭ: $A_{\text{ист}} = \frac{C \cdot \mathcal{E}^2}{2} + Q; A_{\text{ист}} = \mathcal{E} \cdot C \mathcal{E}$

$$U_R = R \cdot I_1$$

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

$$-L \cdot \frac{dI_1}{dt} + \mathcal{E} = C \cdot u_1 + R \cdot I_1$$

$$\Delta q_{C2} = I_0 \cdot \Delta t$$

$$q_{C2} = 3C \cdot u_2$$

$$-L \cdot \frac{dI_1}{dt} + 3C u_2 = R I_1$$

$$\Delta q_{C2} =$$

$$\mathcal{E} = C u_1 + 3C u_2$$

20 рковск



