

Часть 1

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

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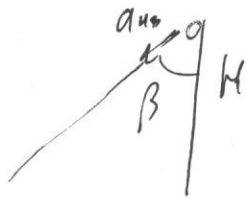
Вариант 7

Умова 2

$$= mg \left(\frac{31}{15} - \frac{6}{13} \right) = mg \left(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{8}{39} \right) = mg \left(\frac{65-8}{39} \right) = mg \frac{57}{39}$$

$$\frac{ma_{u1}}{2} = mg \frac{19}{39}$$

$$a_{u1} = g \frac{38}{39} = \frac{38}{39} g$$



$$s = \frac{H}{\cos \beta} = \frac{5}{3} H$$

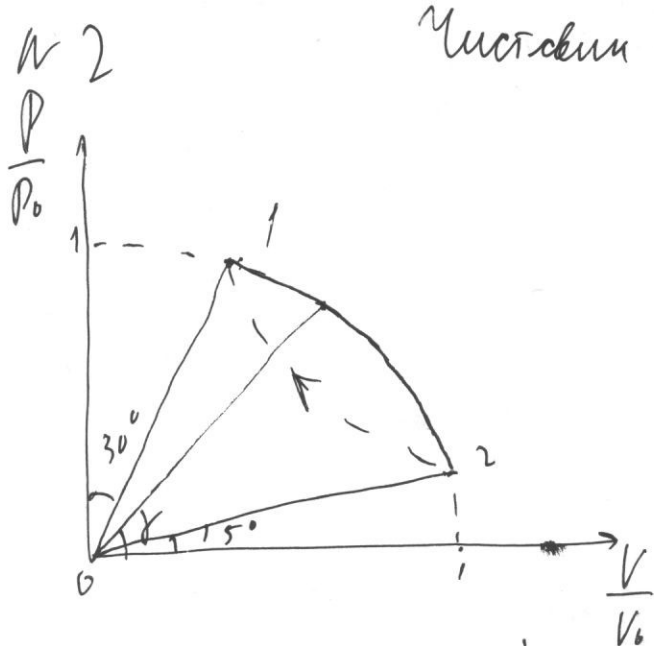
$$s = \frac{a_u t^2}{2} \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a_u}} = \sqrt{\frac{10H \cdot 39}{3 \cdot 38g}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5H \cdot 13}{19g}} = \sqrt{\frac{65H}{19g}}$$

Order: 1) $a = \frac{4}{3} g$

2) $a_u = \frac{38}{39} g$

3) $t = \sqrt{\frac{65H}{19g}}$



$$i = 3$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 15^\circ$$

$$1) \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2} = ?$$

$$2) \gamma = ?$$

$$3) \eta = ?$$

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

$$P_1 = P_0 \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_2 = V_0 \cos 15^\circ$$

$$P_2 = P_0 \sin 15^\circ$$

$$T_1 = \frac{V_0 P_0 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ}{\sqrt{R}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$T_2 = \frac{V_0 P_0 \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ}{\sqrt{R}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$1) \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 30^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1} = \sqrt{3} - 1 = 0,732$$

$$2) C = \frac{Q}{dT} \quad C = 0 \Rightarrow Q = 0, dT \neq 0$$

$$dU = -AdA \quad \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{R} dT = -p dV$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \quad V = V_0 \cos \gamma \quad P = P_0 \sin \gamma \quad T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 2\gamma$$

$$dT = d\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \sin 2\gamma\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} d(\sin 2\gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \cdot 2 \cos 2\gamma d\gamma$$

$$dV = d(V_0 \cos \gamma) = V_0 d(\cos \gamma) = -V_0 \sin \gamma d\gamma$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{R} \cdot \frac{V_0 P_0}{\sqrt{R}} \cos 2\gamma d\gamma = p_0 \sin \gamma \cdot V_0 \sin \gamma d\gamma$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cos 2\gamma = \sin^2 \gamma$$

$$\frac{3}{2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \gamma) = \sin^2 \gamma$$

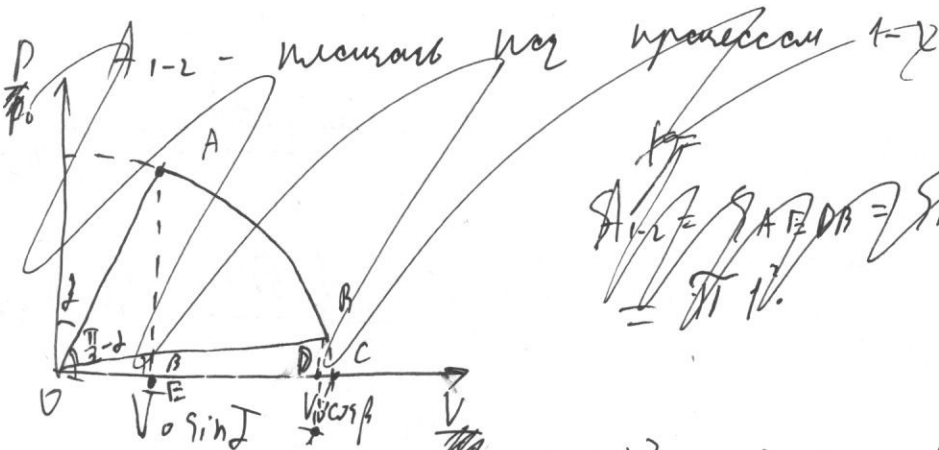
$$\frac{3}{2} - 3 \sin^2 \gamma = \sin^2 \gamma \quad \text{Углубил (1)}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 4 \sin^2 \gamma$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = \sin^2 \gamma$$

$$\sin \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$3) \quad \eta = \frac{A_{1-2} - A_{2-1}}{A_{1-2}}$$



$$A_{1-2} = S_{AEDB} = S_{ACB} + S_{BOD} = S_{ADE} = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$\beta \text{ по-оси } 1-2: \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \frac{P}{P_0} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2}$$

$$P = P_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2} \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{V}{V_0}$$

$$A = P_0 \int_{V_0}^{V_0 \cos \beta} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2} dV = P_0 V_0 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right) =$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$= P_0 V_0 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} \cos \varphi d(\sin \varphi) = P_0 V_0 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= P_0 V_0 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\cos 2\varphi + 1}{2}\right) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} P_0 V_0 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi + \frac{1}{2} P_0 V_0 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} P_0 V_0 (\sin 2\varphi) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} + \frac{1}{2} P_0 V_0 (\varphi) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\beta} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} P_0 V_0 (\sin 2\beta - \sin 2\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} P_0 V_0 \left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} P_0 V_0 (1 - \sqrt{3}) + \frac{1}{2} \pi P_0 V_0 =$$

$$\eta = \frac{A_{2-1}}{A_{1-2}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{VR(T_2 - T_1)}{VR} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{VR \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{P_0 V_0}{VR} (\sin 2\beta - \sin 2\frac{\pi}{2})\right)}{VR} = \frac{3}{8} P_0 V_0 (\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

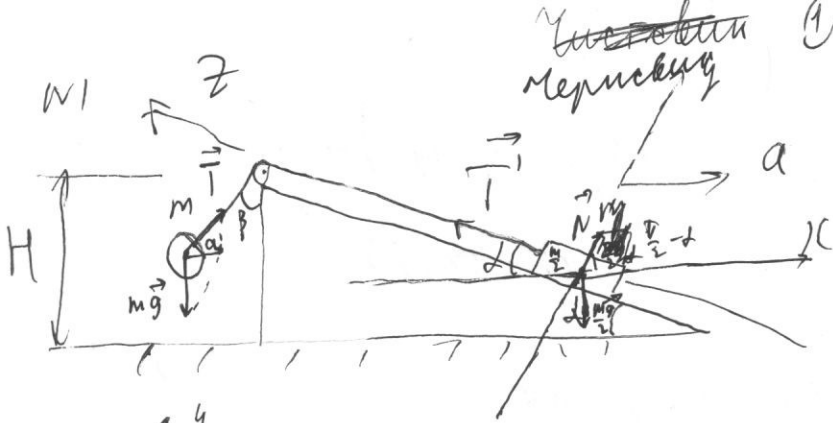
$$\eta = \frac{\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{3}) - \frac{3}{8}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{3})} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3}+3}{\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+4-4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{3}}$$

Order: 1) 0, 7 3 2

$$2) \sin \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

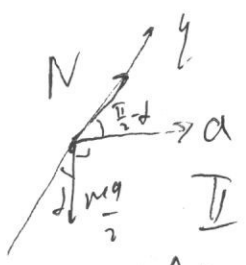
$$3) \eta = \frac{\sqrt{5}+4-4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{3}}$$



$$M_1 \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

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



II } М. на динамическом равновесии на OY:

$$N - \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha = \frac{m}{2} a \sin \alpha \Rightarrow N = \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha + a \frac{m}{2} \sin \alpha$$

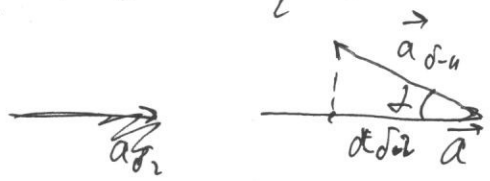
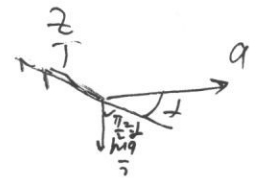
II } М. на динамическом равновесии на OX

$$N \sin \alpha - T \cos \alpha = \frac{m}{2} a_{\text{отн}} \Rightarrow$$

$$T \cos \alpha = \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha - \frac{m}{2} a_{\text{отн}} + \frac{m}{2} a \sin \alpha \quad (1)$$

II } М. на динамическом равновесии на OZ

$$T - \frac{mg}{2} \sin \alpha = \frac{M}{2} a_{\text{отн}} - \frac{m}{2} a \cos \alpha \quad (2)$$



$$a_{\text{отн}} = a - a \cos \alpha$$

$$(2): \frac{m}{2} a_{\text{отн}} = T - \frac{mg}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{m}{2} a \cos \alpha$$

$$(1): T \cos \alpha = \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha - \frac{m}{2} (a - a \cos \alpha) + \frac{m}{2} a \sin \alpha =$$

$$= \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha - \frac{m}{2} a + \frac{m}{2} a \cos \alpha + \frac{m}{2} a \sin \alpha$$

$$T \cos \alpha = \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha - \frac{m}{2} a + T \cos \alpha - \frac{mg}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \frac{m}{2} a \sin \alpha - \frac{m}{2} a \cos \alpha$$

04 → 0

непроблем (2)

$$\frac{3}{2} VR \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{VR} \cdot (\sin(2\gamma + 0.4) - \sin(2\gamma)) \right) =$$

$$= -P_0 \sin \gamma V_0 (\cos(2\gamma + 0.4) - \cos(2\gamma))$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} VR \cdot \frac{3}{4} V_0 P_0 (\sin 2\gamma \cdot \cos 0.4)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} dT = d \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0 P_0}{VR} \sin 2\gamma \right)$$

и $k = \sin \alpha$

$$\int \sqrt{1-k^2} dx = \int \cos \alpha \cdot d(\sin \alpha) =$$

$$= \int \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

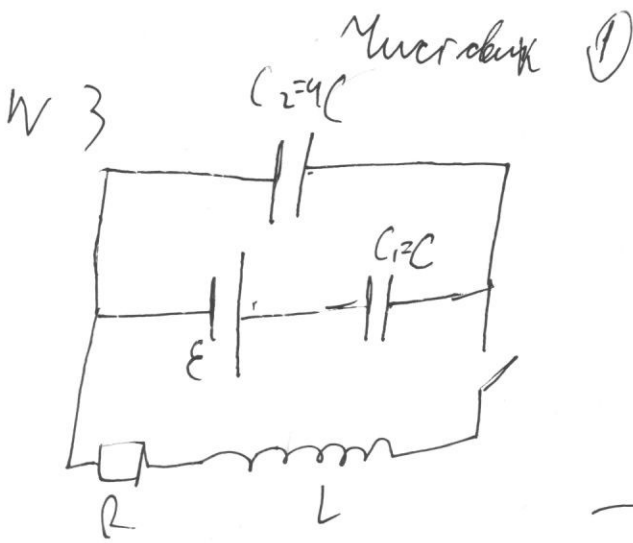
Часть 2

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

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Вариант 7



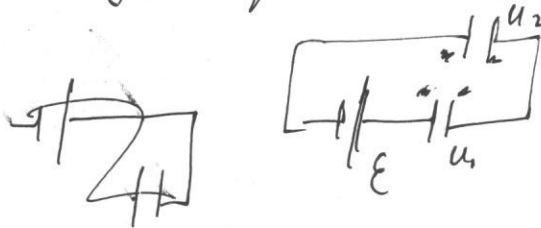
C, L, R, E, I_0

1) $\frac{dI}{dt} - ?$

2) $Q - !$

3) $\frac{I}{R} - !$

До замыкания ключа:



$E = U_1 + U_2$

$q_1 = q_2$

$C U_1 = 4 C U_2$

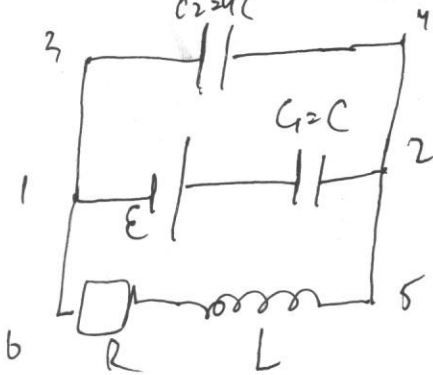
$U_1 = 4 U_2$

$E = 5 U_2$

$U_2 = \frac{E}{5} \quad U_1 = \frac{4}{5} E$

Сразу после замыкания ключа

Точка пер. $\Rightarrow U_{2-3} = 0$



~~$E = U_1 + L \frac{dI}{dt}$~~

~~E~~

Для контура 1 2 5 6:

$E = U_1 + L \frac{dI}{dt}$

1 2 5 6:

$\frac{E}{5} = L \frac{dI}{dt}$

$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{E}{5L}$

В установившемся режиме после замыкания ключа точка 2/3 переносит пер. \Rightarrow пер., $U_{3-4} = 0$
 точка 4/5 переносит $\Rightarrow U_{5-6} = 0 \Rightarrow U_{1-2} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow U_{C1} = E, U_{C2} = 0$

q_{12} - заряд конт-ра 1 до замыкания,

$q_{12} = C \cdot \frac{4}{5} E = \frac{4}{5} CE$

q_{23} - заряд конт-ра 2 после замыкания в ус. режиме

$q_{23} = C \cdot U_C = EC$

$A_{\text{ус}} = E(q_{23} - q_{12}) = \frac{CE^2}{5}$

Умовини 2)

$$W_1 = \overset{-90 \text{ вольт-с}}{CU_1^2} + \overset{4 \text{ вольт-с}}{4CU_2^2} = \frac{C \cdot 16E^2}{2.25} + \frac{4C \cdot E^2}{2.25} =$$

$$= \frac{16E^2 C}{50} + \frac{4CE^2}{50} = \frac{20CE^2}{50} = \frac{2}{5} CE^2$$

$$W_2 = \overset{-\text{напряж. 3-х}}{\frac{CU_3^2}{2}} = \frac{CE^2}{2}$$

$$W_2 - W_1 = Q_{\text{внеш}} - Q \quad Q = -W_2 + W_1 + A_{\text{внеш}} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} CE^2 - \frac{CE^2}{2} \quad Q = \frac{2}{5} CE^2 + \frac{CE^2}{5} - \frac{CE^2}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} CE^2 - \frac{CE^2}{2} = \frac{6}{10} CE^2 - \frac{5}{10} CE^2 = \frac{1}{10} CE^2$$

Отв: 1) $\frac{E}{5L}$

2) $\frac{1}{10} CE^2$

Учробоун 3)



m, d, v_0, R, B

1) $a = ?$

2) $v_1 = ?$

3) $v_2 = ?$

1) ~~$d = l$~~ $d = l$

Ипу буюу $dS = l \cdot dx = dl$
 б рүүн $S = l \cdot x \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = l v_0$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dt} B = l v_0 B$$

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - l v_0 B$$

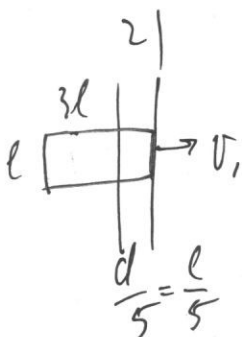


$$I = - \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{l v_0 B}{R}$$

$$F_m = B I l = - \frac{l v_0 B}{R} \cdot B l = - \frac{l^2 v_0 B^2}{R}$$

$$= - \frac{v_0 B^2 l^2}{R}$$

$$a = \frac{F_m}{m} = - \frac{v_0 B^2 l^2}{R m} = - \frac{v_0 B^2 d^2}{R m}$$



$$\frac{dS}{dt} = l v(t)$$

$$a = - \frac{v B^2 l^2}{R m}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = - \frac{v B^2 l^2}{R m}$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = - \frac{B^2 l^2}{R m} dt$$

$$\ln v = - \frac{B^2 l^2}{R m} t + C$$

$$t=0: v=v_0 \Rightarrow C = \ln v_0$$

~~v_2~~

Минимум
4

$$V = V_0 e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{R_m} t} \quad V = V_0 e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{R_m} t}$$

$$x = V_0 \int e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{R_m} t} dt = -\frac{V_0 R_m}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{R_m} t} + C$$

$$x(0) = 0 : C = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2}$$

$$x(t) = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} - \left(V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{B^2 d^2}{R_m} t} \right) = V(t)$$

$$i(t) = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} - V(t) \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2}$$

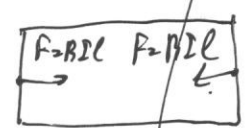
$$i(V) = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} - V \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2}$$

Нормальная работа с нормальными параметрами
 $i = I = \frac{d}{5} \frac{L}{5}$

$$\frac{L}{5} = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} - V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} \quad V_1 = V_0 - \frac{L}{5} \frac{B^2 d^2}{R_m}$$

$$= V_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{5 R_m} = V_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{5 R_m}$$

Корректная работа с нормальными параметрами в поле



$\Rightarrow d = 0$
 $V_2 = V_{ex}$, все V_{ex} - сн. в момент бесконечности
 работа с нормальными параметрами

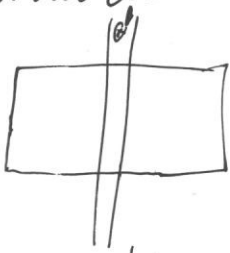
$$L = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2} - V_2 \frac{R_m}{B^2 d^2}$$

$$V_2 = V_0 - 3L \frac{B^2 d^2}{5 R_m} = V_0 - \frac{3 B^2 d^3}{5 R_m} = V_0 - \frac{3 B^2 d^3}{5 R_m}$$

Order: 1) $V_1 = V_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{5 R_m}$
 2) $V_1 = V_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{5 R_m}$
 3) $V_2 = V_0 - \frac{3 B^2 d^3}{5 R_m}$

Рассе ^{Умножим} S , как упада ср-на

контакт u_2 u_1 :



$$S = \text{const} \quad \Phi = \text{const} \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot I = 0$$

$$V = \text{const}$$

Круга упада ср-на всего b
 на $V = V_1$

$$a_2 = S = l(H - x) \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = -lV$$

$$a_2 = -a = \frac{VB^2 l^2}{R_m}$$



$$V = V_1 e^{\frac{B^2 l^2}{R_m} t}$$

$$x = V \frac{B^2 l^2}{R_m} t$$

$$x = V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} e^{\frac{B^2 l^2}{R_m} t} + C$$

$$x(0) = 0 \quad C = -V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$x(t) = V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} e^{\frac{B^2 l^2}{R_m} t} - V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$x(V) = V \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} - V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$\frac{l}{5} \frac{d}{dt} = V_2 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} - V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} + \frac{l}{5}$$

$$V_2 = V_0$$

$$a_2 = a$$

$$x(V) = V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} - V \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$\frac{l}{5} = V_1 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} - V_2 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$\frac{l}{5} = V_0 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2} - \frac{l}{5} - V_2 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$V_2 = V_0 - \frac{2l \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}}{5 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}}$$

$$a_2 = a$$

$$V_2 = V_0 - \frac{2l \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}}{5 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}}$$

$$\text{Order: } a = \frac{-V_0 B^2 d^2}{R_m}$$

$$V_1 = V_0 - \frac{b^2 d^3}{5 R_m}$$

$$V_2 = V_0 - \frac{2l \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}}{5 \frac{R_m}{B^2 l^2}} = V_0 - \frac{2l B^2 d^3}{5 R_m} = V_3$$

Условие 6

f-р-е м/г сфериче-ск и рефр-к-ции

$$\frac{D_2}{D_1} = 3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} d_0 = 0,25 \text{ м} \\ d_1 = 0,5 \text{ м} \end{array} \right\}$$

- 1) κ - ? D_2 - ?
2) D_1 - ?

$$\frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{f} = D + D_1$$

$$D - \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_0} - D_1$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = D + D_2 = D + 3D_1$$

$$-3D_1 = D - \frac{1}{f}$$

$$-3D_1 = \frac{1}{d_0} - D_1 \quad \frac{1}{d_0} + 2D_1 = 0$$

$$D_1 = -\frac{1}{2d_0} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 0,25 \text{ м}} = -\frac{1}{0,5 \text{ м}} = -2 \text{ диопт}$$

$$D_2 = 3D_1 = -\frac{3}{2d_0} = -6 \text{ диопт}$$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{f} = D$$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} = D - \frac{1}{f} = -3D_1 = -D_2$$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} = -D_2$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{-D_2} = \frac{1}{+6 \text{ диопт}} = 0,167 \text{ м}$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f} = D + D_1$$

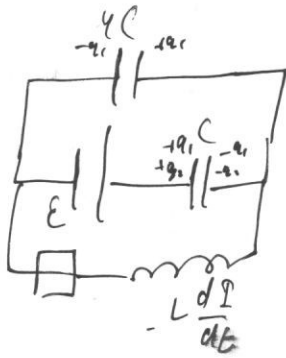
$$\frac{1}{d_1} - D_1 = D - \frac{1}{f} = -D_2$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} - D_1 = -D_2$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{d_1} + D_2 = \frac{1}{0,5 \text{ м}} - 6 \text{ диопт} = 2 - 6 = -4 \text{ диопт}$$

- Ответ: 1) $\kappa = 0,167 \text{ м}$ $D_2 = -6 \text{ диопт}$
2) -4 диопт

Упражнение 1



$$E = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4$$

$$E = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4$$

$$E = U_1 + L \frac{dI}{dt} - U_R$$

$$U_{1C} = E - U_1, \quad q_1 = C U_1$$

q

$$W_2 = \left(E q_1 - \frac{q_1^2}{2C} \right) + \frac{q_1^2}{2C} = 2 \frac{q_1}{2C} \cdot I_0 + 2 \frac{q_1^2}{2C} \cdot I_2$$

$$A' = E q_1 = E I_0$$

$$A = E(q_2 - q_1) + E(0 - q_1) = E q_2 - 2 E q_1 =$$

$$= E \left(EC - \frac{8}{5} E q_1 \right) = -\frac{3}{5} E^2 C$$

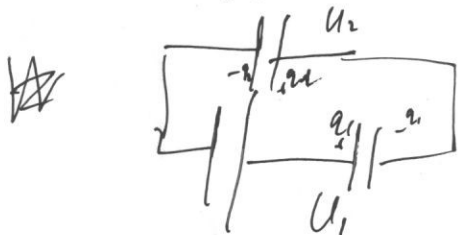
$$Q = \frac{2}{5} C E^2 - \frac{3}{5} C E^2 - \frac{C E^2}{2} =$$

$$W_1 = 0$$

$$W_2 = \frac{2}{5} C E^2$$

$$q_1 = \frac{4}{5} E \cdot C = \frac{4}{5} EC$$

$$A = 2 q_1 E =$$



$$q_1 = C \frac{4}{5} E = 4C \frac{E}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} C E$$

$$W_2 = \frac{q_1^2}{2C} + \frac{q_1^2}{2C} = \frac{16 C E^2}{25 \cdot 2} + \frac{16 C E^2}{25 \cdot 2} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{25} C E^2 + \frac{8}{25} C E^2 = \frac{16}{25} C E^2 = \frac{2}{5} C E^2$$

$$A = \frac{4}{5} C E^2$$

AH

$$W_2 = \frac{C E^2}{2}$$

$$Q = C E$$

$$A_{\text{net}} = C E^2$$

$$-W_2 = \frac{q_1^2}{2C} + 4C \left(\right)$$

$$W_2 = \frac{q_1^2}{2C} + 4q_1 \left(L \frac{dI}{dt} - U_R \right)$$

Умножим D

$$C \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} = E + \frac{q}{C} \pm \frac{L}{R} \frac{dq}{dt} - IR = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} = UR \quad \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{R^2 C} q - E = 0$$

~~Его не так~~

$$V = V_0 e^{-\frac{\beta^2 d^2}{2m} t}$$

$$K = V_0 \int e^{-\frac{\beta^2 d^2}{2m} t} dt =$$

$$= -V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 d^2}{2m} t} + C$$

$$K(0) = -V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2} + C = 0$$

$$C = V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2}$$

$$K(t) = V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2} - V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 d^2}{2m} t}$$

$$K(V) = V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2} - V \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = V_0 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2} - V_1 \frac{R_m}{\beta^2 d^2}$$

$$V_1 = V_0 - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\beta^2 d^2}{R_m}$$

$$\frac{R_m}{d^2} = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{f} = D + 3D_2$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = n - \frac{1}{f} =$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = D \neq D_2$$

$$\frac{1}{d_0} = 2D_2 \quad D_2 = \frac{1}{2d_0} = 2 \text{ gms}$$

$$= -D_2 \quad \frac{1}{v} = -2 \text{ gms}$$

$$n = 6 \text{ gms}$$

Меридиан ③

$$\Delta W' = A' - Q'$$

$$L \frac{dI}{dt} + U_1 I_0 - U_2 I_2 = \mathcal{E} I_0 - I^2 R$$

~~$I R = U_2$~~

$$I R + L \frac{dI}{dt} = U_2 = \mathcal{E} - U_1$$

~~$L \frac{dI}{dt} + I_0 - I_2 = U_2 I_0$~~

$$L \left(\mathcal{E} - U_1 - I R \right) + U_1 I_0 - (\mathcal{E} - U_1) (I - I_0) = \mathcal{E} I_0 - I^2 R$$

$$L \mathcal{E} - U_1 L - I^2 R + U_1 I_0 - \mathcal{E} I + U_1 I + I_0 \mathcal{E} - U_1 I_0 = \mathcal{E} I_0 - I^2 R$$