

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 10 класс (1 часть)**

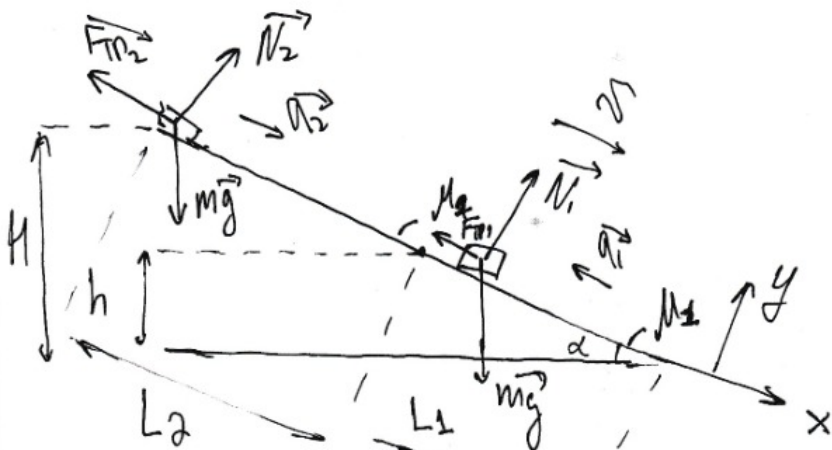
Шифр: **21204526**

ID профиля: **187278**

Вариант 3

Дано:
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$
 $h = 2 \text{ м}$
 $\mu_1 = 0,8$
 $\mu_2 = 0,1$
 $v_0 = 0$

Решение:



Т-? Н-?
 1) II закон Ньютона для участка μ_1 .

$$\vec{F}_{тр1} + \vec{N}_1 + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}_1$$

$$Ox: mg \sin \alpha - F_{тр1} = m a_{1x}$$

$$Oy: N_1 = mg \cos \alpha; F_{тр1} = F_{тр01} = \mu_1 N_1$$

$$mg \sin \alpha - \mu_1 mg \cos \alpha = m a_{1x}; a_{1x} = g (\sin \alpha - \mu_1 \cos \alpha) = -2 \frac{m}{c^2}; a_1 = 2 \frac{m}{c^2}$$

\Rightarrow Уменьшение и скорость уменьшается на высоте $H > h$, т.к. скорость для она не меняется

2) Аналогично для участка μ_2 :

$$a_{2x} = g (\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cos \alpha) = 4 \frac{m}{c^2} - \text{телешка движется вниз с ускорением } a_2$$

3) Тогда $T = t_1$ - во время на участке μ_1 .

$$v - a_1 t_1 = v_k = 0 \Rightarrow v = a_1 t_1 - \text{скорость в начале участка } \mu_2$$

$$\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2 a_1^2} = \frac{v^2}{2 a_1} = \frac{a_1^2 t_1^2}{2 a_1} = \frac{a_1 t_1^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{a_1 \sin d}} = 2c = T$$

Ucrmbuk

$$4) H = (L_1 + L_2) \sin d$$

$$L_1 = \frac{h}{\sin d} = 4 \text{ m}$$

~~$$L_2 = v_0 t_2 + \frac{a_2 t_2^2}{2} = \frac{a_2 t_2^2}{2}$$~~

~~$$v = v_0 + a_2 t_2 = a_2 t_2$$~~

~~$$v = a_1 t_1$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{a_1 t_1}{t_2} \Rightarrow L_2 = \frac{a_1 t_1 t_2^2}{2 t_2} = \frac{a_1 t_1 t_2}{2}$$~~

$$L_2 = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2a_2} = \frac{v^2}{2a_2} = \frac{a_1^2 t_1^2}{2a_2} = 2 \text{ m.}$$

$$H = (L_1 + L_2) \sin d = (2 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ m}) \cdot 0,5 = 3 \text{ m}$$

Jawab: 1) $T = 2c$
2) $H = 3 \text{ m.}$

N1.

Дано:

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

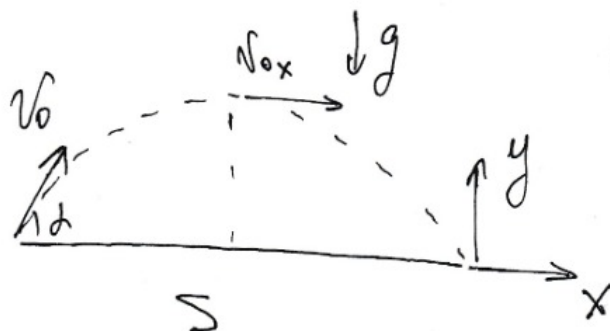
$$S = 17 \text{ м}$$

$$m = 1 \text{ кг}$$

$$v = \frac{v_0}{4}$$

Решение:

1)



$$Ox: v_0 \cos \alpha t = S \quad (1)$$

$$Oy: v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{gt^2}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \quad (2)$$

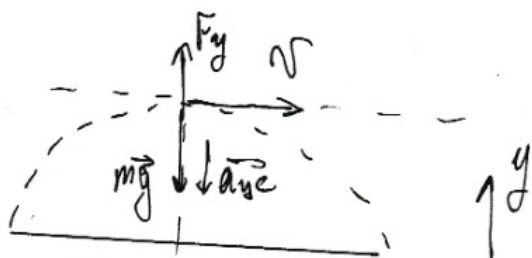
Из (1) и (2):
$$\frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{g} = S$$

$$S = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{gS}{\sin 2\alpha}} = 14 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

2)

~~БТД~~

~~(20) 5~~



Траектория камня совпадает с траекторией самолета \Rightarrow во время движения радиусы кривизны самолета и камня ~~бы~~ равны ~~гру~~ ~~гру~~

В верхней точке гир самолета: $a_{ге} = \frac{v^2}{R} \quad (3)$

гир камня: $g = \frac{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{R} \quad (4)$

Шотландия

Уг (3) и (4):

$$\frac{v^2}{a_{yc}} = \frac{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g} \Rightarrow a_{yc} = \frac{v^2 g}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

II закон Ньютона на ось oy в верхней точке траектории:

$$ma_{yc} = F_y + mg$$

$$\frac{mv^2 g}{m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = F_y + mg; F_y = mg \left(\frac{v^2}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} - 1 \right) = -7,5 \text{ Н} \Rightarrow$$

вертикаль F_y направлена вверх

Ответ: 1) $v_0 = 14 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$

2) $F_y = 7,5 \text{ Н}$; направлена вверх.

Дано:

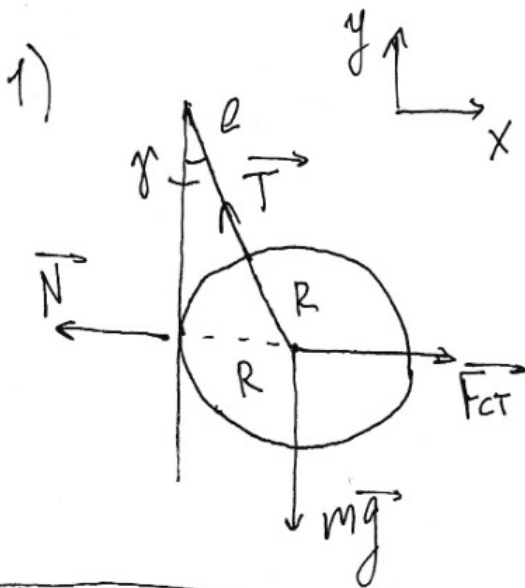
$R = 5 \text{ см}$

$l = 15 \text{ см}$

$m = 0,8 \text{ кг}$

$N = ?$ $\alpha = ?$

Решение:



II закон Ньютона:

$$\vec{T} + \vec{F}_{CT} + m\vec{g} = 0$$

$$Ox: F_{CT} = T \cdot \sin \gamma \quad (1)$$

$$Oy: mg = T \cos \gamma \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Из (1) и (2): } \tan \gamma = \frac{F_{CT}}{mg}$$

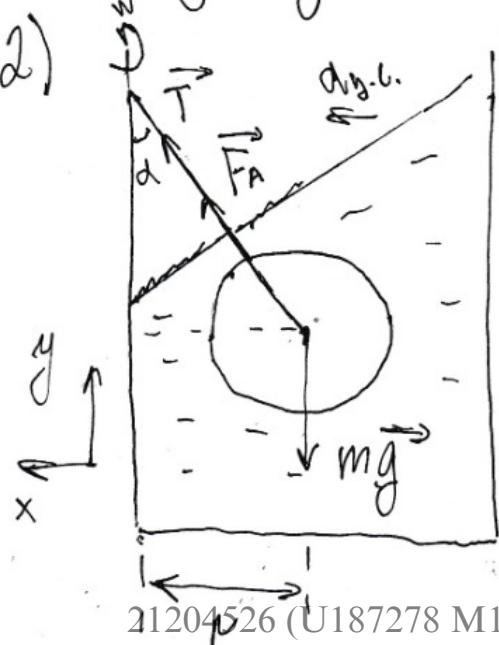
~~$\tan \gamma = \frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma} = \frac{R}{l+R} = 0,25$~~

~~$\cos \gamma = \frac{l+R}{\sqrt{(l+R)^2 - R^2}}$~~

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{(l+R)^2 - R^2}}{l+R} \quad ; \quad \tan \gamma = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \gamma} = \frac{(l+R)^2}{(l+R)^2 - R^2} = 1,07$$

$$F_{CT} = mg \cdot \tan \gamma = 8,5 \text{ Н}$$

По III закону Ньютона: $\vec{N} = -\vec{F}_{CT} \Rightarrow N = F_{CT} = 8,5 \text{ Н}$.



II закон Ньютона: $\vec{F}_A + \vec{T} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}_{yc}$

$$Ox: (T + F_A) \cdot \sin \alpha = m a_{yc}$$

$$Oy: (T + F_A) \cos \alpha = mg$$

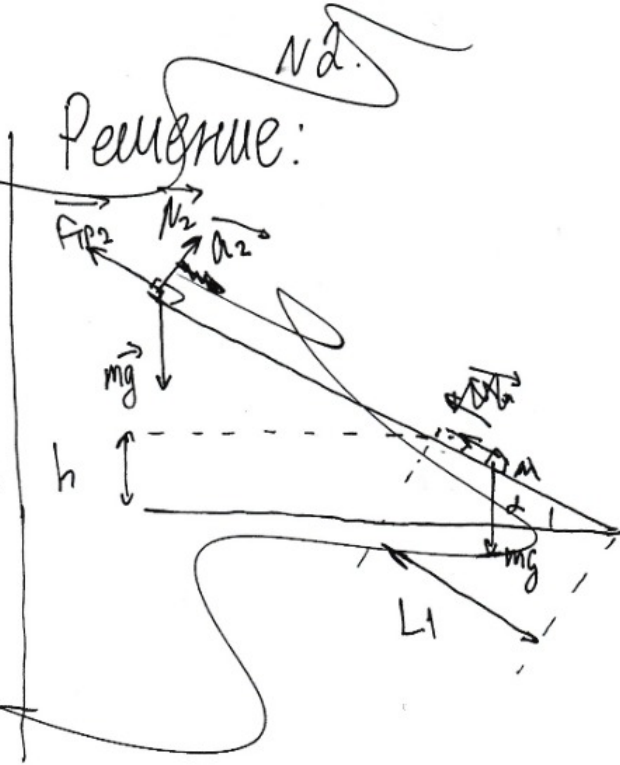
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a_{yc}}{g}$$

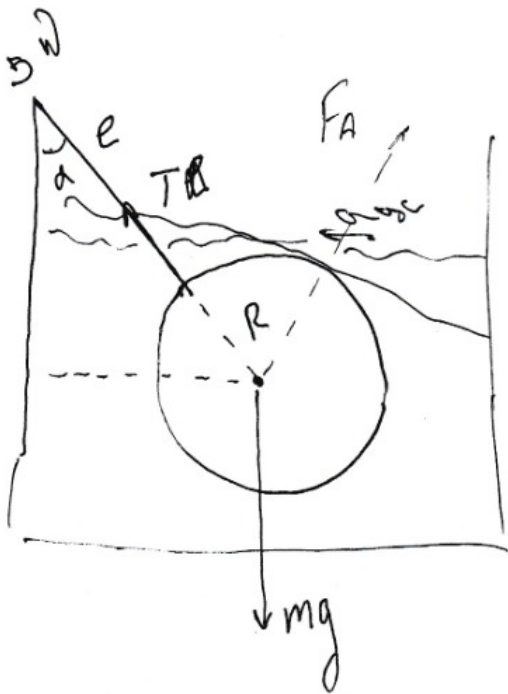
$$a_{yc} = \omega^2 r = \omega^2 \cdot (l+R) \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \alpha &= \frac{\omega^2 (L+R) \sin \alpha}{g} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\omega^2 (L+R)}{g} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{g}{\omega^2 (L+R)} = 0,5 \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

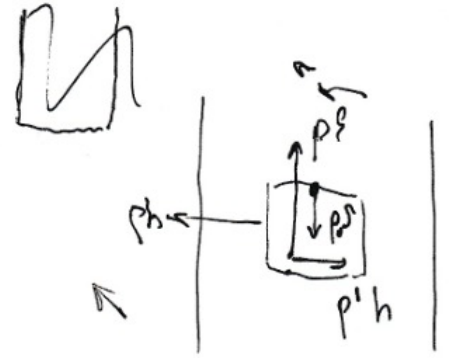
Problem: 1) $N = 8,5 \text{ H}$
2) $\alpha = 60^\circ$.

Дано:
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$
 $\mu_1 = 0,81$,
 при $h < 2d$
 $\mu_2 = 0,11$,
 при $h \geq 2d$
 $v_0 = 0$
 $T = ?$ $H = ?$



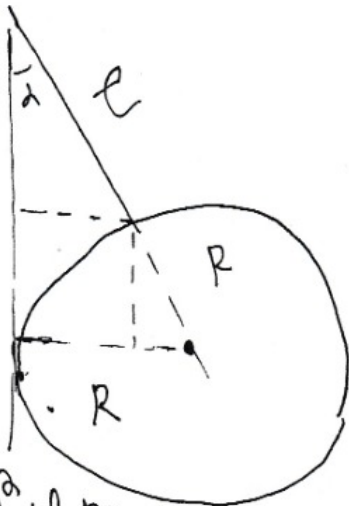
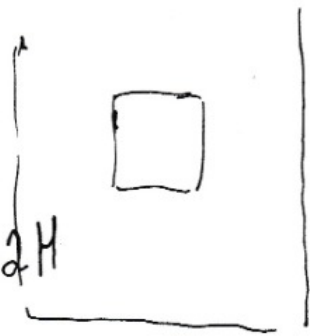


One graphic book:



$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{R}{l+R} = \frac{N}{mg}$$

$$N = \frac{mgR}{l+R} = \frac{8 \cdot 5}{20} = 2H$$

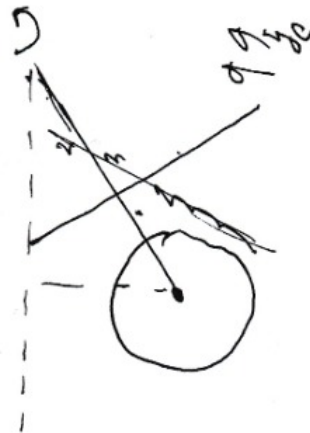


$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\omega^2 (l+R) \sin \alpha}{g} \quad \alpha_{bc} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{a_{bc}}{g}$$

$$(FA+T) \sin \alpha = a_{bc} m$$

$$(FA+T) \cos \alpha = mg$$



$$L = (l+R) \sin \alpha$$

$$a_{bc} = \omega^2 L = \omega^2 \cdot (l+R) \sin \alpha$$

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$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\omega^2 (l+R)}{g}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{g}{\omega^2 (l+R)} = \frac{10}{10^2 \cdot 0,2} = \frac{10^2 g}{10^2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$v_a = a_1 t_1 = 2\sqrt{2} \frac{m}{c}$$

$$h_2 = L_2 \sin \alpha$$

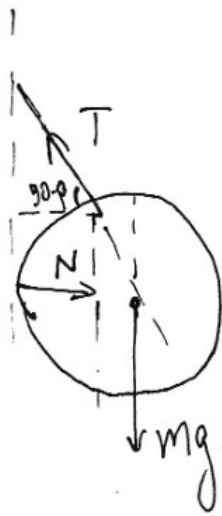
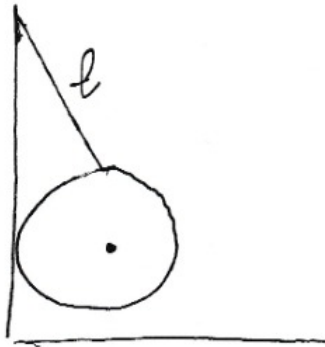
$$L_2 = \frac{v_2^2}{2a_2} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 4} = 1 \text{ m} \Rightarrow h_2 =$$

$$H = (L_2 + L_1) \sin \alpha = 5 \text{ m} \cdot \sin \alpha = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

R, l, m, ω

N, α, β

Решение: №3.



$$T \sin \beta = mg$$

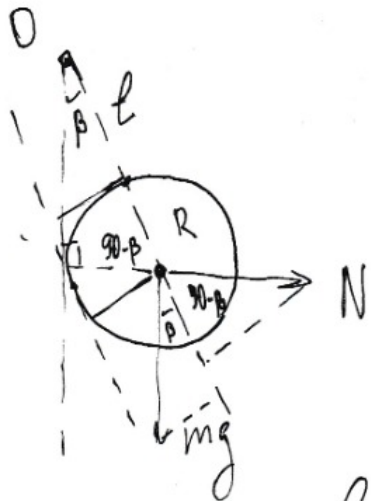
$$T_y = mg \text{ (тоже)}$$

$$T_x = N$$

$$T_y = T \cos \beta = mg$$

$$T_x = T \sin \beta = N$$

$$\downarrow \tan \beta = \frac{N}{mg}$$



пр. моментов. оmm. момми O:

$$mg \sin \beta \cdot (l + R) = (l + R) \cos \beta N$$

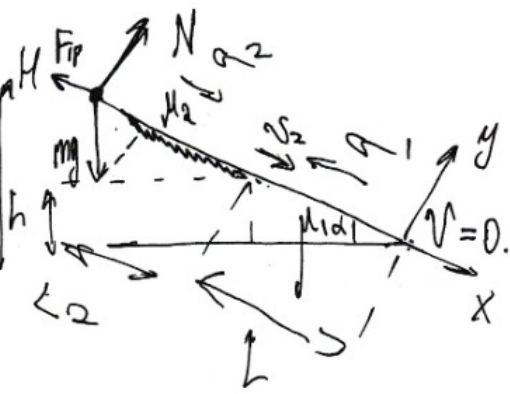
$$mg \sin \beta = N \cos \beta \Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{N}{mg}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{R}{l} \text{ ? } \sin \beta = \frac{R}{l}$$

N2.

Дано:
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$
 $h = 2 \text{ м}$
 $\mu_1 = 0,81$
 $h > 2 \text{ м}$
 $\mu_2 = 0,11$
 $v_0 = 0$

Решение:



II зм: $\vec{F}_{тр} + m\vec{g} + \vec{N} = m\vec{a}$

0x: $mg \sin \alpha - F_{тр} = ma$

0y: $N = mg \cos \alpha$

$mg \sin \alpha - mg \cos \alpha \mu = ma$

$g \sin \alpha - g \mu \cos \alpha = a$

$g(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha) = a$

1) לנו, כמו $\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cos \alpha > 0$.

$0,5 - 0,11 \cdot 0,866 > 0 \Rightarrow$ שניז לזקמ קבועת וזמ. לזקמ.

$a_2 = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cos \alpha) = 4,05 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{c}^2}$

$v_2 = a_2 t_2$

2) $a_1 = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_1 \cos \alpha) = -2,01 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{c}^2}$ - לזקמ קבועת וזמ.

$v_2 = a_1 t_1$

$a_2 t_2 = a_1 t_1 \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{a_1 t_1}{a_2}$; $T = t_1 = 1,44 \text{ c}$.

3 קבועת וזמ: קבועת וזמ קבועת וזמ: $L = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = 4 \text{ מ}$.

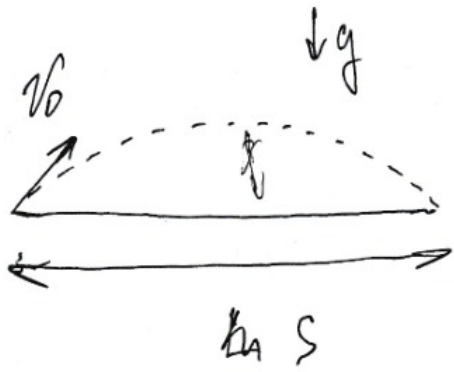
$L = \frac{v_2^2}{2a_1} = \frac{a_1^2 t_1^2}{2a_1} = \frac{a_1 t_1^2}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a_1}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ c} = 1,41 \text{ c} \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{a_1 t_1}{a_2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} = 0,72 \text{ c}$

$\alpha = 60^\circ$
 $S = 17 \text{ m}$
 $v_0 = ?$ $F = ?$

Решение:

1.

1)



$$v_0^2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha = S \cdot g$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{Sg}{\sin 2\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{17 \cdot 10}{0,866}} = 14 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{c}}$$

$$v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t = ka S$$

$$v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot t - \frac{gt^2}{2} = 0$$

$$v_{0y} = \frac{gt}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{2v_{0y}}{g}$$

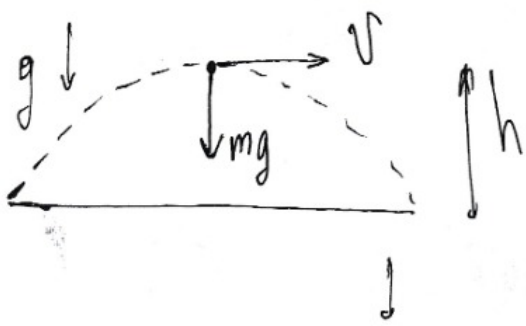
$$\frac{2v_{0x} \cdot v_{0y}}{g} = S$$

$$v_{0x} = 7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{c}}$$

$$g = \frac{v_{0x}^2}{R_{kp}} \Rightarrow R_{kp} = \frac{49}{10} = 4,9 \text{ m}$$

$$R_{kp} = \frac{v_{0x}^2}{g}$$

2) $m = 1 \text{ m}; v = \frac{v_0}{4}$



В момент времени:

$$a_{yc} = \frac{v^2}{R_{kp}} = g$$

$$a_{yc} = \frac{mg + F_y}{m} \Rightarrow g =$$

$$14 \frac{3,5^2}{1 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4 \cdot 3,5^2}{14^2} = \frac{\quad}{196}$$

Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 10 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21204526**

ID профиля: **187278**

Вариант 3

Дано:

Решение:

$R = 24 \text{ Ом}$

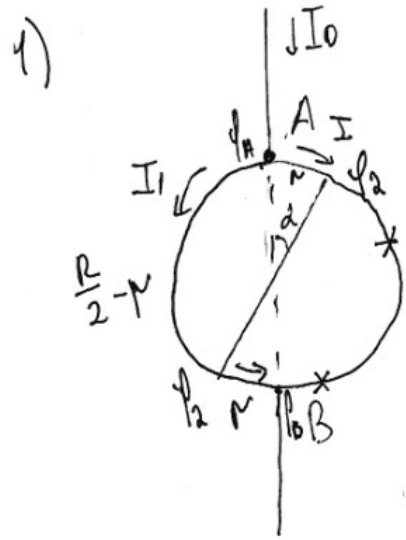
$U = 6 \text{ В}$

$\alpha = 30^\circ$

$I = \frac{2}{3} \text{ А}$

P_1 ? n -?

P_2 -?



$r = \frac{\alpha}{360} \cdot R = \frac{R}{12} = 2 \text{ Ом}$

$\varphi_A - \varphi_B = I r = \frac{I R}{12}$

$\varphi_A - \varphi_2 = I_1 \left(\frac{R}{2} - r \right) = \frac{5}{12} R \cdot I_1$

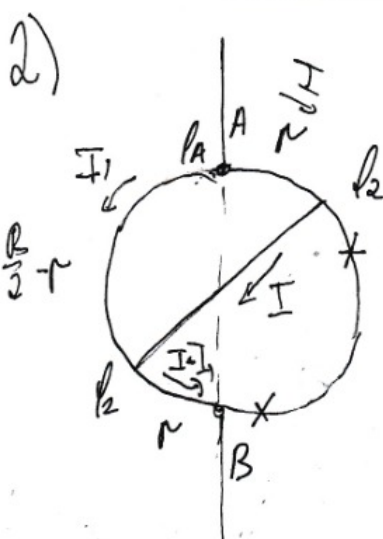
$\frac{I R}{12} = \frac{5 I_1 R}{12} \Rightarrow I = 5 I_1$

$\varphi_2 - \varphi_B = (I + I_1) r = 6 I_1 r = \frac{I_1 R}{2}$

$U = \varphi_A - \varphi_B = (\varphi_A - \varphi_2) + (\varphi_2 - \varphi_B) = \frac{5 I_1 R}{12} + \frac{I_1 R}{2} = \frac{11 I_1 R}{12}$

$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{12 U}{11 R} = \frac{3}{11} \text{ А}; I = \frac{15}{11} \text{ А}; P = I_0 \cdot R_2 = 6 I_1 \cdot \left(\frac{R - 2r}{R + r} \right) =$

~~$P = I^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} + I_1^2 \cdot \frac{5R}{12} + (I + I_1)^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} = 6 \text{ Вт}$~~
 ~~$= \frac{25 I_1^2 R}{12} + \frac{5 I_1^2 R}{12} + \frac{36 I_1^2 R}{12} = \frac{66 I_1^2 R}{12} = 9,9 \text{ Вт}$~~



$\varphi_A - \varphi_2 = I r = I_1 \cdot \frac{R - 2r}{2} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2 I r}{R - 2r}$

$\varphi_2 - \varphi_B = (I + I_1) r = \frac{2 I r + I R - 2 I r}{R - 2r} \cdot r =$

$= \frac{I R r}{R - 2r}$

$$u = P_A - P_B = \overbrace{I_1 R}^{\text{участок}} + I_1 R \left(\frac{R}{R-2r} \right) = \frac{I_1 R - 2I_1 R^2 + I_1 R}{R-2r} = \frac{2I_1 R - 2I_1 R^2}{R-2r}$$

$$uR - 2uR = 2I_1 R - 2I_1 R^2$$

$2I_1 R^2 - 2r(u + I_1 R) + uR = 0$. - кв. ур-ие относительно r
 подставляем числа и решив ур-ие, получаем, что

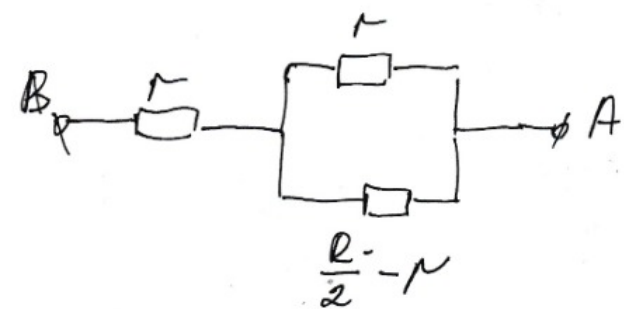
$$r = 3,75 \text{ Ом}$$

$$n = \frac{\frac{R}{2} - r}{r} = \frac{12 - 3,75}{3,75} = 2,2$$

~~3) $P_2 = I^2 r + I_1^2 \cdot \left(\frac{R}{2} - r \right) + (I + I_1)^2 \cdot r$~~

~~$u = \frac{I(2Rr - 2r^2)}{R - 2r} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2r}{R - 2r} \cdot I = 0,3 \text{ A}$~~

3) $P_2 = (I + I_1) \cdot R_3$



$$R_3 = \frac{(R-2r)r}{R} + r = 6,33 \text{ Ом}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{2r}{R-2r} \cdot I = 0,45 I$$

$$P_2 = (I + I_1) R_3 = 6,15 \text{ Вт}$$

Ответ: 1) $P = 6 \text{ Вт}$

2) $n = 2,2$ 3) $P_2 = 6,15 \text{ Вт}$

(2)

№4.

Числовый

Дано:

$$m = 5,5 \text{ г}$$

$$t_0 = 0^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_0 = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$S = 500 \text{ см}^2$$

$$p_0 = 10^5 \text{ Па}$$

$$Q_2 = 17430 \text{ Дж}$$

$$c = 4180 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\mu = 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг}}$$

$$c_p = 2200 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$Q_1 = ?$

$H = ?$

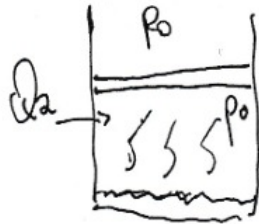
Решение:

$$1) Q_1 = cm(T - T_0)$$

$$T = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$Q_1 = 4180 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 5,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ кг} \cdot 100 \text{ K} = 2299 \text{ Дж}$$

2)



$$\Delta T = 0 \Rightarrow Q_2 = \mu m + A \Gamma$$

$$p = p_0 = \text{const.} \Rightarrow A \Gamma = p_0 \Delta V$$

$$\Delta V = S \cdot H \quad \text{м.к. поршень невесомый}$$

$$Q_2 = \mu m + p_0 S H$$

$$H = \frac{Q_2 - \mu m}{p_0 S} = \frac{17430 \text{ Дж} - 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Дж}}{10^5 \text{ Па} \cdot 500 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ м}^2} = 1 \text{ м}$$

Ответ: 1) $Q_1 = 2299 \text{ Дж}$

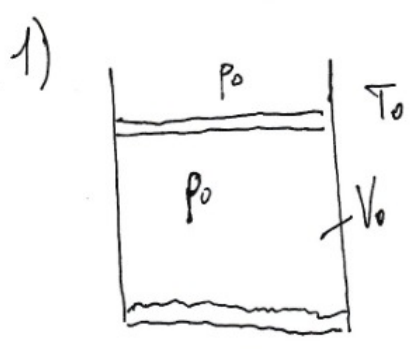
2) $H = 1 \text{ м}$.

Дано:

- $m = 5,5 \text{ г}$
- $t_0 = 0^\circ \text{C}$
- $T_0 = 273 \text{ K}$
- $S = 500 \text{ см}^2$
- $p_0 = 10^5 \text{ Па}$
- $Q_2 = 17430 \text{ Дж}$
- $C = 4180 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{K}}$
- $\nu = 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг}}$
- $C_p = 2200 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot \text{K}}$

нч.

Решение:



Пар под поршнем насыщенный,
т.к. $T_0 = 273 \text{ K}$, $p_0 = 10^5 \text{ Па}$.

$$p_0 = nkT_0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{p_0}{kT_0}$$

$V_0 = \nu V_m$, т.к. газ при нор-
мальных условиях

~~$$\nu = \frac{N}{V_0} = \frac{N}{V_m \cdot \nu} = \frac{m_0 \cdot \nu}{V_m \cdot \nu} = \frac{m}{V_m \cdot \nu}$$~~

- 1) $Q_1 - ?$
- 2) $H - ?$

$$dU = 0 \rightarrow Q_2 = \nu m + A_r$$

$$Q_2 = \nu m + A_r + \Delta U_r$$

$$A_r = p \cdot \Delta V = p_{\text{const}} = p_0; A_r = p_0 \Delta V$$

Дано:

$$R = 24 \text{ Ом}$$

$$U = 6 \text{ В}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$I = \frac{2}{3} \text{ А}$$

$P_1 = ?$ $P_2 = ?$

$P_2 = ?$

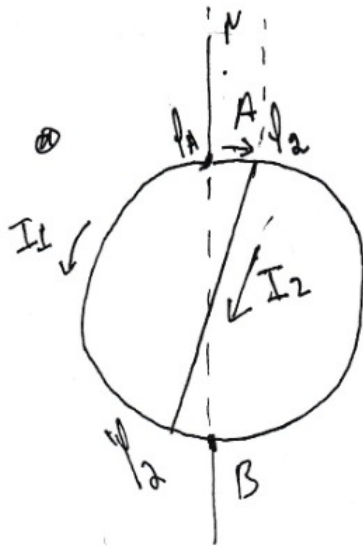
Решение:

15.

$$P = \frac{U^2}{R}$$

$$P = IU$$

$$P = I^2 R$$



$$I_1 l_1 = I_2 l_2$$

$$I_1 l_1 = I_1 \left(\frac{R}{2} - l_2 \right)$$

$$l_2 = \frac{R}{42} = \frac{30}{360} R$$

$$I_1 l_1 = I_2 l_2 = \frac{I_2 R}{12} = \frac{I_1 \cdot 5R}{12} \Rightarrow I_2 = 5I_1$$

$$\frac{R}{2} - \frac{R}{R} = \frac{5}{12} R$$

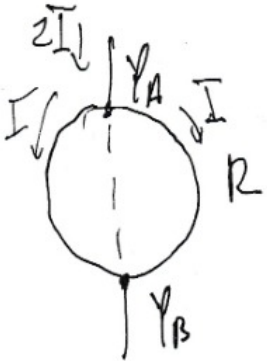
$$U_A - U_B = \frac{5I_1 R}{12} + \frac{6I_1 R}{12} = \frac{11}{12} I_1 R$$

$$24 = \frac{11}{12} I_1$$

$$6 = \frac{11}{12} I_1 \cdot 24 =$$

$$6 = 22I_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{3}{11} \text{ А}$$

Если бы не было перемычки:



$$U_A - U_B = IR$$

$$6 = I \cdot 24 \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4} \text{ А} = \frac{11}{44}$$

$$P_0 = 4I^2 R = ?$$

$$P_0 = I^2 \frac{R}{2} + I^2 \frac{R}{2} = I^2 R$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$I = \frac{11}{12} I_1 \Rightarrow 11I_1 = 12I$$

Максимум на обоих вращаю: $P_0 = 2P' = 2 \cdot I^2 \cdot \frac{R}{2} = I^2 R$

Максимум вращаю: $P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = I_2^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} + 0 + I_1^2 \cdot \frac{5}{12} R + (I_1 + I_2)^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} =$
 $= 25I_1^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} + 5I_1^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} + 36I_1^2 \cdot \frac{R}{12} = \frac{R}{12} I_1^2 \cdot 66$

нч.

Решение:

$Q_2 = \epsilon m \Delta T = ?$

$p_0 V_0 = p_0 (V_m \cdot \nu)$

$M; T_0 = 273 K,$

$S, p_0 = ; Q_2$

$Q_1 = ?$

$\mu = ?$

$p = const = p_0$

Две задачи: $Q_2 = \Delta U_r + A_r + \mu m$

$\Delta U_r = 0$, т.к. пар насыщенное и равнение по температуре $\Rightarrow \Delta T = 0$. ???

$Q_2 = A_r = p_0 V = p_0 S H$ $Q_2 = \mu m$

$V = V_m \cdot \nu$

$Q_2 =$

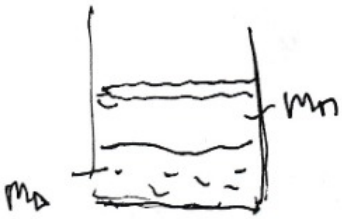
$p_0 \cdot V = \nu R \cdot T_0$

$p_0 V_m \cdot \nu = \nu R T_0$

Ср. м. н. ат.

$p_0 \cdot \frac{m}{\rho_0} = \frac{m}{M} R T_0$

$\rho_0 = \frac{p_0 M}{R T_0} = 0,79 \frac{kg}{m^3}$



$p_0 = n k T_0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{m}{V_m \cdot \nu \cdot m_0} = \frac{m}{M \cdot \nu \cdot V_m} = \frac{\nu}{V_m}$

$p_0 V_m = \frac{m}{M} R T_0$

$V = V_m \cdot \nu$

$m = \frac{p_0 V_m M}{R T_0} =$

$V_m = \frac{V}{\nu}$

$\frac{M}{m_0} = \frac{2}{2 \cdot M} = \frac{1}{m_0}$

$n = \frac{N}{V} =$

$$u = 6I_1 R_3 = \frac{11}{12} I_1 R$$

$$72 I_1 R_3 = 11 I_1 R$$

$$R_3 = \frac{11}{72} R$$

$$\frac{7,5}{16,5}$$

$$\frac{(24 - 7,5) \cdot 3,75}{24} + 3,75 = 6,32$$

$$P = (6I_1)^2 \cdot \frac{11}{72} R = \frac{36 \cdot 9}{11^2} \frac{11}{72} \cdot 24 = \frac{36 \cdot 9}{33} = 1,63$$

$$\frac{4}{3} I^2 - I \cdot 2(6 + 16) + 6R = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{3} I^2 - 44I + 6R = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} I^2 - 22I + 3R = 0$$

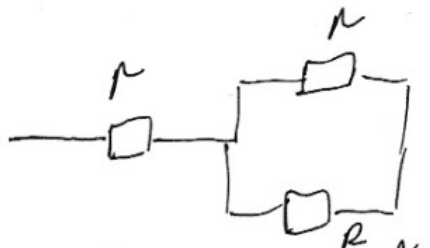
$$\frac{18}{11} A \cdot \left(\frac{(24 - 2 \cdot 2)^2}{24} + 2 \right)$$

$$\frac{18}{11} \left(\frac{40}{24} + 2 \right)$$

$$484 - 192$$

$$I = 22 \pm \sqrt{22^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot R \cdot \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{22 \pm \sqrt{22^2 - 8R}}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{(22 \pm \sqrt{22^2 - 8 \cdot 24}) \cdot 3}{4}$$



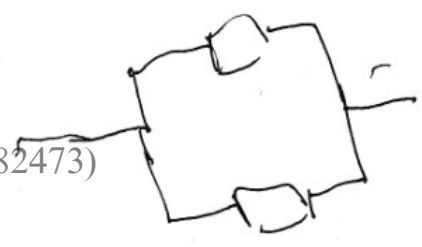
$$h = \frac{\frac{R}{2} - I}{I} = \frac{12 - 3,75}{3,75}$$

$$\frac{(22 \pm 17) \cdot 3}{4} = 3,75$$

$$\frac{1}{R_3} = \frac{2}{R - 2I} + \frac{1}{I} = \frac{2I + R - 2I}{I(R - 2I)} = \frac{R}{I(R - 2I)}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{(R - 2I)I}{R}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{(R - 2I)I}{R} + I$$

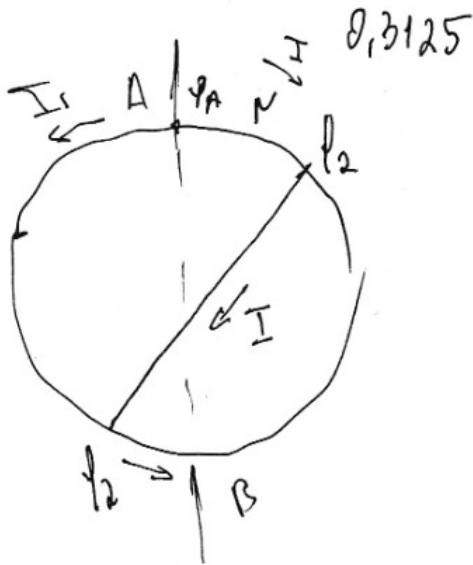


$$P_0 = I^2 R = 0,25^2 \cdot A \cdot 24 \text{ Ом} = \frac{24}{16} \text{ Вт} = 1,5 \text{ Вт}$$

$$P_0 = 4I^2 R = 6 \text{ Вт}$$

$$P = \frac{33}{6} I^2 R = \frac{33 \cdot 9}{6 \cdot 11^2} \cdot 24 = 9,81$$

$$P = (6I_1)^2 \cdot R_7 = \frac{11}{72} \cdot 38$$



$$I_A - I_B = I$$

$$I_A - I_2 = I r$$

$$I_A - I_2 = I_1 \left(\frac{R}{2} - r \right)$$

$$I_2 - I_B = (I + I_1) r$$

$$n = \frac{R - r}{r}$$

$$n = \frac{\frac{R}{2} - r}{r}$$

$$\frac{\frac{R}{2} - r}{r} = \frac{R - 2r}{2}$$

$$I r = \left(\frac{R - 2r}{2} \right) I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{2I r}{R - 2r}$$

$$I_2 - I_B = (I + I_1) r = \left(\frac{2I r}{R - 2r} + \frac{(R - 2r) I}{R - 2r} \right) r =$$

$$= \frac{2I r + R I - 2I r}{R - 2r}$$

$$\cdot r = \frac{I R r}{R - 2r}$$

$$U = I r + \frac{I R r}{R - 2r} = \frac{I r (R - 2r) + I R r}{R - 2r}$$

$$I r R - I \cdot 2r^2 + I R r = U R - 2U r$$

$$2I R r - 2I r^2 = U R - 2U r$$

$$2I r^2 - 2r(U + I R) + U R = 0$$

$$(U - I R)^2 - U I R$$

21204526 (U187278 M1282473)

$$D = \frac{(U + I R)^2 - 4U R \cdot 2I}{4} = U^2 + I^2 R^2 + 2U I R - 4U I R = U^2 + I^2 R^2 - 6U I R$$