

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21204323**

ID профиля: **806761**

Вариант 4



№2. Дано:

Решение:

Мноблвн

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{24}{25}$$

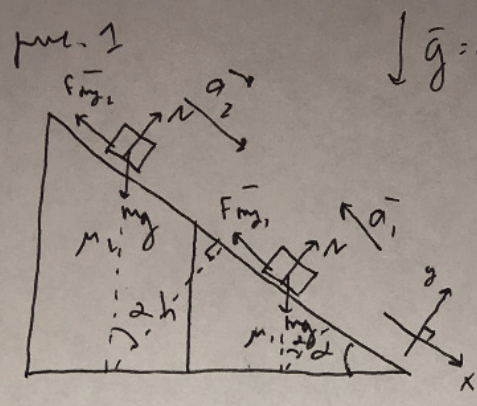
$$h = 1,4 \text{ м}$$

$$\mu_1 = 0,5$$

$$\mu_2 = 0,06$$

1)  $V_{\max} = ?$

2)  $S = ?$



$$g = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$$

1) II з.н. гра  
вorne  $\leq h$ :

$$Ox: m_1 g \cdot \sin \alpha -$$

$$- F_{mz1} = - m_1 a_1$$

$$Oy: N = m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$F_{mz1} = \mu_1 N = \mu_1 m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu_1 m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha = - m_1 a_1$$

$$a_1 = g (\mu_1 \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha; \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\text{тогда } a_1 = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2} \left( 0,5 \cdot \frac{24}{25} - \frac{7}{25} \right) = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2} \cdot \frac{8}{25} = 2 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$$

3) замечу, что каждая нагрузка находится на  
границе вorne h, а на кривен сдвигавана, тогву-  
ну  $V_{\max}$  гогрунаема на вorne h в м. режента  
когп. нгелмт. 0 (жггера)

$$\text{нгу зном: } \frac{V_{\text{max}}^2 - V_{\text{max}}^2}{-2a_1} = S_1 = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}; V_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\frac{2ha_1}{\sin \alpha}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1,4 \text{ м} \cdot 2 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2} \cdot 25}{1}} = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{0,1} \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}} = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 0,316 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}} = 3,16 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

н) II з.н. гвчч:

$$Ox: m_2 g \cdot \sin \alpha - F_{mz2} = m_2 a_2$$

$$Oy: N = m_2 g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$F_{mz2} = \mu_2 N = \mu_2 m_2 g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 g \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu_2 m_2 g \cdot \cos \alpha = m_2 a_2$$

(2)

Минимум

высота центра тяжести ягара № 2

$$a_2 = g(\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cdot \cos \alpha) = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2} \left( \frac{7}{25} - \frac{6}{100} \cdot \frac{24}{25} \right) \approx$$

$$\approx 0,22 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$$

5) ~~.....~~

$$S_2 = \frac{v_{\max}^2 - v_0^2}{2a_2} = \frac{v_{\max}^2}{2a_2} \approx \frac{20 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}}{2 \cdot 0,22 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}} \approx$$

$$\approx 45,45 \text{ м}$$

$$6) S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} + S_2 \approx \frac{1,4 \text{ м} \cdot 25}{7} + 45,45 \text{ м} \approx 50,45 \text{ м}$$

Ответ: 1)  $v_{\max} \approx 4,5 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$

2)  $S = 50,45 \text{ м}$

3

# Memorandum

Nº 3

Dano:

$$R = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 5,2 \text{ k}$$

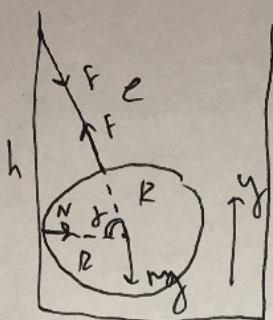
$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

1)  $F = ?$

2)  $T = ?$

Rešenje:

put 1.



1) II z.H. gravitacijsko u.:

$$O_y: mg = F \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$F = \frac{mg}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$2) \sin \alpha = \frac{h}{l+R} \Rightarrow$$

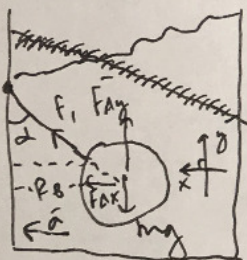
$$h = \sqrt{(l+R)^2 - R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{(l+R)^2 - R^2}}{l+R} = \frac{\sqrt{(8\text{m} + 8\text{m})^2 - 64\text{m}^2}}{8\text{m} + 8\text{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{192\text{m}^2}}{16\text{m}} \approx \frac{13,86}{16} \approx$$

$$\approx 0,87$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{5,2\text{m} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{0,87} = 59,77 \text{ k}$$

put 2.



$$2) O_x: F_{ax} + F_f \cdot \sin \alpha = ma; F_f \cdot \sin \alpha = ma - F_{ax} \quad (1)$$

$$O_y: F_{ay} + F_f \cdot \cos \alpha = mg; F_f \cdot \cos \alpha = mg - F_{ay} \quad (2)$$

$$(1):(2)$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{ma - F_{ax}}{mg - F_{ay}}; F_{ax} = \rho_0 a V$$

$$F_{ay} = \rho_0 g V$$

$$ma - \rho_0 a V = (mg - \rho_0 g V) \tan \alpha$$

$$a(m - \rho_0 V) = (mg - \rho_0 g V) \cdot \tan \alpha; a = \frac{g(m - \rho_0 V) \cdot \tan \alpha}{m - \rho_0 V} = g \cdot \tan \alpha$$

$$3) a = \frac{v^L}{R_0} = \omega^2 R_0 = (\tilde{\omega}^2)^L R_0 = \frac{4\tilde{\omega}^2}{T^2} \cdot R_0, \text{ gdje } R_0 - \text{pogreška št.,}$$

$$4) R_0 = (R+l) \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{4\tilde{\omega}^2}{T^2} \cdot (R+l) \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4\tilde{\omega}^2}{21204323 (U806761 M1278662)} (R+l) \cdot \sin \alpha = g \cdot \tan \alpha$$

(4)

Умови

Задано: довжина маятника  $N=3$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 (R+l) \cdot \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} = \frac{g \cdot \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 (R+l) \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{g} ; T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(R+l) \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{g}} =$$

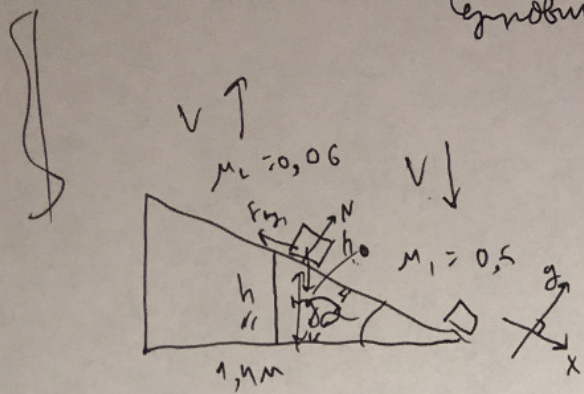
$$\approx 2 \cdot 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{(8+8) \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{10 \frac{m}{s^2}}} = 2 \cdot 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{16 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4 \cdot 5}} c =$$

$$\approx 4 \cdot 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{10^{-2}}{5}} c = 4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 0,04 c \approx 0,5 c$$

Відповідь: 1)  $F \approx 59,77 \text{ Н}$   
2)  $T \approx 0,5 \text{ с}$

(5)

megnöbbum



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{24}{25}$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} \text{ox: } F_{\text{gr}1} &= m_1 g \cdot \sin \alpha \\ \text{oy: } N &= m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha \\ f_{\text{gr}1} &= \mu_1 N = \mu_1 m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha \\ m_1 N &= m_1 g \cdot \sin \alpha \\ m_1 \cdot m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha &= m_1 g \cdot \sin \alpha \\ m_1 &= \tan \alpha \end{aligned}$$~~

3C3:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{7}{25}$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} m_1 g h_0 &= f_{\text{gr}1} \cdot s \\ m_1 g h_0 &= \mu_1 m_1 g \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot s \\ h_0 &= \mu_1 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot s \end{aligned}$$~~

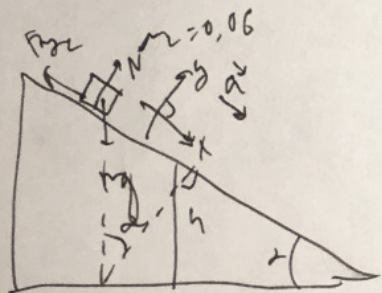
$$\sin^2 \alpha + \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{24}{25}\right) / \left(1 + \frac{24}{25}\right)}$$

s(B) = h\_0

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{h_0}{s}$$

$$h_0 = s \cdot \sin \alpha$$



$$\text{ox: } m_2 g \cdot \sin \alpha - f_{\text{gr}2} = m_2 a$$

$$\text{oy: } N = m_2 g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$m_2 g \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cdot m_2 g \cdot \cos \alpha = m_2 a$$

$$a = g (\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cdot \cos \alpha) =$$

$$= 10 \left( \frac{7}{25} - 0.06 \cdot \frac{24}{25} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{25 \cdot 25} \cdot (25 \cdot 7 - 36)$$

$$a = \frac{139 \cdot 2}{25 \cdot 25} \approx 2,224$$

Универсальная  
спираль

N° 3

Дано:

$$R = 8 \text{ cm}; \quad \alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$l = 8 \text{ cm}$$

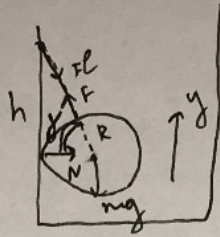
$$m = 5,2 \text{ кг}$$

1)  $F = ?$

2)  $T = ?$

Решение:

рис. 1.



1) II з.н. гравитации:

$$O_y: mg = F \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$F = \frac{mg}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$2) \sin \alpha = \frac{h}{l+R}$$

$$h = \sqrt{(l+R)^2 - R^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{(l+R)^2 - R^2}}{l+R}$$

$$1) \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(l+R)^2 - R^2}{(l+R)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(l+R)^2 - ((l+R)^2 - R^2)}{(l+R)^2}} =$$

=

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{Rl}{l+R}$$

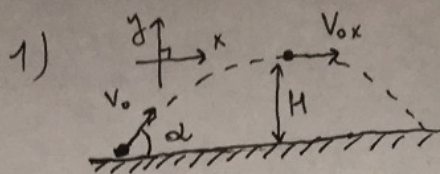
H: 10 cm



~~Задача~~ Задача

1. Дано:  
 $\alpha = 45^\circ$   
 $H = 10 \text{ м}$   
 1)  $v_0 = ?$   
 2)  $v = ?$

Решение:



В верхней точке  
 горизонтальная  
 скорость равна нулю

горизонтальной скорости  
 (безрук. падения), которая совм.  
 горизонтальной с  
 скоростью, м.е

скорости на  
 $v_{0y} = v_0 \cdot \sin \alpha$  в н.м

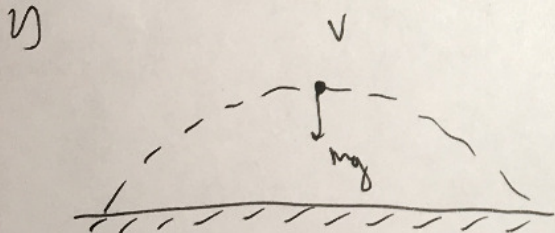
$v_{iy} \oplus \dots \oplus 0$

масса  $m \oplus$

~~$\frac{v_{0y}^2 - v_{iy}^2}{2g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$~~

$\Rightarrow \frac{v_{iy}^2 - v_{0y}^2}{-2g} = \frac{v_{0y}^2}{2g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2} \cdot 2}{\sqrt{2}} = 20 \text{ м/с}$

равнодействующая - это



$m_{ay} = \frac{1}{2} mg$

$m_{ay} = \frac{g}{2}$

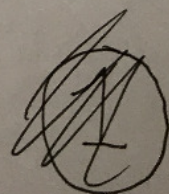
$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{g}{2}$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{gh}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10 \cdot 10}}{\sqrt{2}} = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$

$\frac{25}{2 \cdot 25} - \frac{7}{25} = \frac{5}{25}$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{s}$

$v_0 = \frac{v}{\sin \alpha}$



# Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21204323**

ID профиля: **806761**

Вариант 4

Memorandum

Nº 5

Dano:

$R = 72 \text{ Ohm}$

$U = 24 \text{ B}$

1)  $\alpha = 90^\circ$ ;  $P = ?$

2)  $I = 0,5 \text{ A}$ ;  $\beta = ?$

3)  $P_2 = ?$

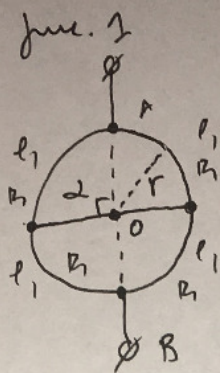
Risšenje:

1)  $R = \frac{\rho L}{S} = \frac{\rho \cdot 2\pi r}{S} \quad (\Rightarrow)$

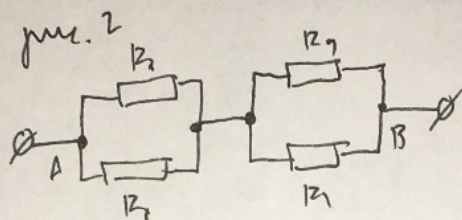
$\rho$  - yg. konz.

$S$  - m. preseka tyob.

$(\Rightarrow) r = \frac{RS}{2\pi\rho}$



2)  $\text{pre. 1} \quad \Leftrightarrow$



$R_{01} = 2 \cdot \frac{R_1}{2} = R_1 = \frac{\rho l_1}{S}$

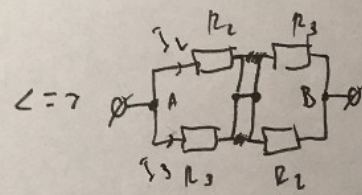
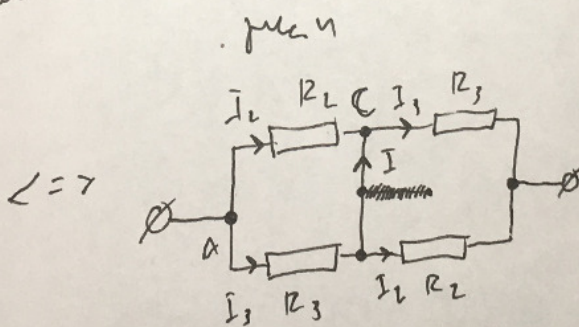
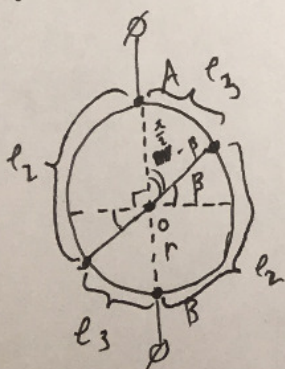
$\Rightarrow R_{01} = \frac{\rho \pi r}{2S} = \frac{\rho \pi \cdot R S}{2S \cdot 2\pi\rho} = \frac{R}{4} \quad (\Rightarrow)$

$l_1 = \frac{2\pi r}{4} = \frac{\pi r}{2}$

$(\Rightarrow) \frac{72 \text{ Ohm}}{4} = 18 \text{ Ohm}$

3)  $P = \frac{U^2}{R_{01}} = \frac{(24 \text{ B})^2}{18 \text{ Ohm}} = 32 \text{ Bm}$

$\text{pre. 3}$



( $\beta$  - yur b pagnanasc)

4)  $l_3 = L \cdot \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \beta}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r - \beta r$

$l_2 = \frac{L}{2} - l_3 = \pi r - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r - \beta r) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r + \beta r$

5)  $R_{02} = \frac{2R_2R_3}{R_2+R_3}$ ;  $R_2 = \frac{\rho l_2}{S} = \frac{\rho \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} r + \rho \beta r}{S} = \frac{\rho \cdot R S (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \beta)}{2\pi\rho \cdot r} \quad (\Rightarrow)$

# Умножим

выполниме следующие задания  $N=5$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{R(\lambda+2\beta)}{4\lambda}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{p_3}{5} = \frac{pr(\frac{\pi}{2}-\beta)}{5} = \frac{pr(\lambda-2\beta)}{25} = \frac{\cancel{p} \cdot R \cancel{p} (\lambda-2\beta)}{2\cancel{\lambda} \cancel{p} \cdot 2\cancel{p}} =$$

$$= \frac{R(\lambda-2\beta)}{4\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{02} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{R(\lambda+2\beta)}{4\lambda} \cdot \frac{R(\lambda-2\beta)}{4\lambda}}{\frac{R(\lambda+2\beta)}{4\lambda} + \frac{R(\lambda-2\beta)}{4\lambda}} = \frac{2R(\lambda+2\beta)(\lambda-2\beta)}{4\lambda \cdot \cancel{2\lambda}} =$$

$$= R \frac{(\lambda+2\beta)(\lambda-2\beta)}{4\lambda^2} = R \frac{\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2}{4\lambda^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} I_{02} = \frac{u}{R_{02}} = \frac{u \cdot 4\lambda^2}{R(\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2)}$$

7)  $I_2 + I_3 = I_{02}$

$$\frac{I_2}{I_3} = \frac{R_3}{R_2} \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{R_3}{R_2} \cdot I_3$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 \cdot \frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_2} = I_{02}$$

$$I_3 \cdot \frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_2} = \frac{u(R_2 + R_3)}{2R_2 R_3}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{u}{2R_3}, \quad I_2 = \frac{R_3}{R_2} \cdot \frac{u}{2R_3} = \frac{u}{2R_2}$$

8) об з. Кухарова глум. С (он жу. и)

$$I_2 + I = I_3$$

$$I = I_3 - I_2 = \frac{u}{2R_3} - \frac{u}{2R_2} = \frac{u}{2} \left( \frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \textcircled{1}$$

изогоричные плоские волны <sup>мемориск</sup>  $N=5$

$$\textcircled{7} \frac{u}{2} \cdot \frac{P_2 - P_3}{P_2 P_3} = \frac{u}{2} \cdot \frac{R(\lambda + 2\beta) - R(\lambda - 2\beta)}{4\lambda} =$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{R(\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2)} = \frac{u}{2} \cdot \frac{8\lambda\beta}{\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2}$$

$$IR(\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2) = u \cdot 8\lambda\beta$$

$$0,5A \cdot 72 \text{ Ом} (\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2) = 24B \cdot 8\lambda\beta$$

$$36(\lambda^2 - 4\beta^2) = 24 \cdot 8\lambda\beta$$

$$3\lambda^2 - 12\beta^2 = 16\lambda\beta$$

$$12\beta^2 + 16\lambda\beta - 3\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$D = (16\lambda)^2 + 4 \cdot 12 \cdot 3\lambda^2 = (256 - 144)\lambda^2 = 112\lambda^2$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{-16\lambda - 4\lambda\sqrt{7}}{2 \cdot 12} = -\frac{4 + \sqrt{7}}{6} \lambda \approx -1,7\lambda$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{-16\lambda + 4\lambda\sqrt{7}}{2 \cdot 12} = \frac{\sqrt{7} - 4}{6} \lambda \approx -0,23\lambda$$

~~изогоричные плоские волны~~ ~~изогоричные плоские волны~~

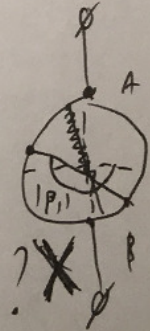
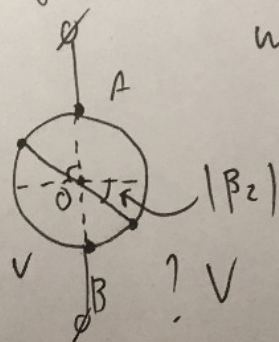
изогоричные плоские волны  $\lambda$  и  $2\lambda$  направлены вправо, т.е.  $\beta_1$  и  $\beta_2$  направлены влево

$$I: P_{02} = 72 \cdot \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot 4 \cdot (1,7\lambda)^2}{\lambda^2} < 0 \quad X$$

$$II: P_{02} = 72 \cdot \frac{\lambda^2 - 4 \cdot (0,23\lambda)^2}{\lambda^2} \approx 56,76 \text{ Ом} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{02} = 56,76 \text{ Ом}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{u^2}{P_{02}} = \frac{24^2 B^2}{56,76 \text{ Ом}} = 10,15 \text{ В}$$



sygostrenne glouenne zagarm N° 5

Onbem: 1)  $P = 32 \text{ Bm}$  mo 8  
2)  $\beta \approx 0,23 \bar{\pi}$  (pag.) no racobor unenne  
( $\beta \approx 41,4^\circ$ )

3)  $P_2 \approx 10,15 \text{ Bm}$

# Memorandum

N<sup>o</sup> 4

Dik: (Given)

$$m = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$t_0 = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_0 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$Q = 3344 \text{ J}$$

$$c = 4180 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}}$$

$$r = 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$c_p = 2200 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}}$$

Jawab: (Answer)

$$1) \text{ dgn } P_0, t_{\text{akhir}} = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_1 = cm(t_{\text{akhir}} - t_0) = 4180 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot$$

$$\cdot 0,01 \text{ kg} \cdot (100^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C}) =$$

$$\approx 3344 \text{ J}, Q_{\text{sem}} = Q - Q_1 = (3344 - 3344) \text{ J} = 0 \text{ J}$$

$$2) Q_{\text{ray}} = r m = 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 0,01 \text{ kg} =$$

$$= 2,26 \cdot 10^4 \text{ J} = 22,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{\text{sem}} \rightarrow Q_{\text{ray}}$$

= r bes boga seyligim f ray

1) Q<sub>1</sub> - ?

2) V - ?

3)  $Q_{\text{sem}2} = Q_{\text{sem}} - Q_{\text{ray}} = 29656 \text{ J} -$

$- 22600 \text{ J} = 7056 \text{ J}$

4)  $Q_{\text{sem}2} = c_p m \Delta t$

$$\Delta t = \frac{Q_{\text{sem}2}}{c_p m} = \frac{7056 \text{ J}}{2200 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \cdot 0,01 \text{ kg}} = 320,7^\circ\text{C}$$

5)  $P_u = P_0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_0}{t_{\text{akhir}}} = \frac{V}{t_{\text{akhir}} + \Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{V_0 (t_{\text{akhir}} + \Delta t)}{t_{\text{akhir}}}$$

6)  $P_0 V_0 = \frac{m}{M} R t_{\text{akhir}} \Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{m R t_{\text{akhir}}}{M P_0}$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{m R t_{\text{akhir}} (t_{\text{akhir}} + \Delta t)}{M P_0 \cdot t_{\text{akhir}}} = \frac{m R (t_{\text{akhir}} + \Delta t)}{M P_0} = \frac{0,01 \text{ kg} \cdot 8,31 \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K} \cdot 693,7 \text{ K}}{18 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}} =$$

$$= 0,032 \text{ m}^3$$

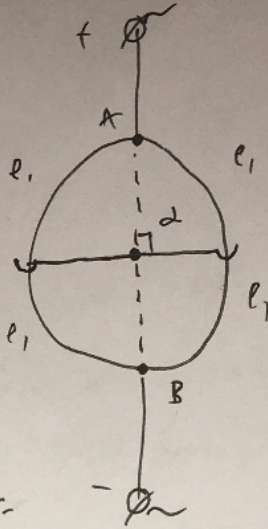
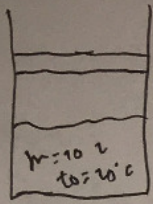
1)  $Q_1 \approx 3344 \text{ J}$

2)  $V \approx 0,032 \text{ m}^3$

21204323 (U2806761 M1278663)

5

режобна



$u = 2MB$

$R = 2200$

$p_1 = \dots$

$= \frac{2\pi r}{4} = \frac{\pi r}{2}$

$\frac{pL}{5} = R$

$\frac{p \cdot 2\pi r}{5} = R$

$r = \frac{R \cdot 5}{2\pi p}$

$$20 + \frac{5\pi r}{6} - \frac{5\pi r}{6} + \frac{R_1}{2}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{pL}{5} = \frac{p \cdot \pi r}{2 \cdot 5} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{p \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 8} = \frac{R}{4}$$

$\frac{\pi r}{2} - p r$

$\frac{\pi r}{2} - p r$

$\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}}{6}$

$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$

$R = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$

$\frac{2R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$

$\frac{4\sqrt{7} - 4\sqrt{7}}{5} = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{5}$

112	112
46	46
28	28
5	5
7	7

7. 20 4 2

$\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}}{6}$

$\frac{4 + \sqrt{7}}{6} - \frac{4 - \sqrt{7}}{6}$

