

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21205807**

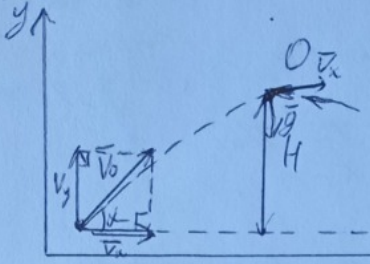
ID профиля: **819735**

Вариант 4

Митровиќ

Класа 10
Варшава 10-09

1.1)



Дано: $\alpha = 45^\circ$; $H = 10 \text{ м}$; $g = 10 \text{ м/с}^2$

$$1) H = \frac{v_y^2}{2g} \Rightarrow v_y = \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{v_y}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{2gH}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 20 \text{ м/с}$$

Част 1

0
в т.о.:

g - нормално ускорение камила $\Rightarrow a_{\text{н}} = g$; $v_x = v_y \cdot \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2gH} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\frac{v_x^2}{R_k} = a_{\text{н}} \Rightarrow R_k = \frac{v_x^2}{g} = 2H \cos^2 \alpha$$

по усл. на каналџа в т.о. дејствуваат сила, соопротива ускорение $\frac{g}{2}$;

т.к. это ускорение перпендикулярно скорости каналџа в т.о. то $a_{\text{н}} = \frac{g}{2}$

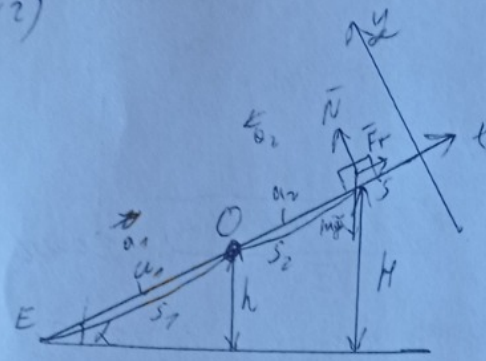
$$\frac{v^2}{R_k} = a_{\text{н}} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{g R_k}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot 2H \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{gH} \cdot \cos \alpha = \sqrt{10 \cdot 10} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10 \text{ м/с}$$

Одговор: 1) $v_0 = 20 \text{ м/с}$; 2) $v = 10 \text{ м/с}$.

(1)

Минимум
N2)

Угол 70
Высота 20-04
скорость?



Дано: $u_2 = 0,06$; $u_1 = 0,5$; $h = 1,4$; $\cos \alpha = \frac{24}{25}$; $g = 10 \text{ м/с}^2$

решение:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ox: } mg \sin \alpha - F_f &= F_2, \quad F_f = N \mu \\ \text{Oy: } mg \cos \alpha - N &= 0 \quad F = \mu N \\ mg \sin \alpha - \mu mg \cos \alpha &= m a_2 \quad (M) \\ g(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha) &= a_2, \text{ аналогично на } y_1: \\ g(\mu \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) &= a_1 \end{aligned}$$

находим из т. 0 разности, если замедляемся, S-T, ускоряем, E-T, останавливаем, U_{\max} - скорость в т. 0

$$\begin{cases} s_2 = \frac{U_{\max}^2}{2a_2} \\ s_1 = \frac{U_{\max}^2}{2a_1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow U_{\max} = \sqrt{2a_1 s_1} = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot (\mu \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) \cdot \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}}$$

$$U_{\max} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot \frac{24}{25} - 1) \cdot 1,4} = \sqrt{20000 \cdot (-0,2) \cdot 1,4} \approx 4,47 \text{ м/с}$$

$s_2 = \frac{H-h}{\sin \alpha}$
 $s_1 = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{24}{25}$
 $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{7}{25}$
 $\text{ctg } \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{24}{7}$

2) из урав. (1):

$$\frac{s_2}{s_1} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} \Rightarrow \frac{H-h}{h} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} \Rightarrow H = \frac{h(a_1 + a_2)}{a_2} = \frac{h(u_1 \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha)}{\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha}$$

$$H = \frac{h(u_1 - u_2) \cdot \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha}$$

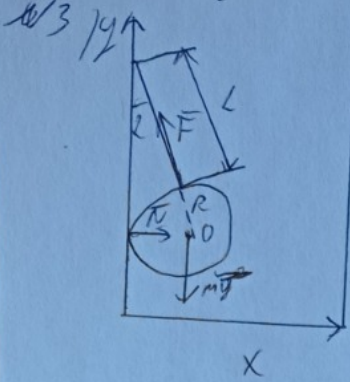
$$s = \frac{h(u_1 - u_2) \cdot \text{ctg } \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha} = \frac{1,4(0,5 - 0,06) \cdot \frac{24}{7}}{\frac{7}{25} - 0,06 \cdot \frac{24}{25}} \approx 9,5 \text{ м}$$

Ответ: 1) $U_{\max} = 4,47 \text{ м/с}$, 2) $s = 9,5 \text{ м}$



Kelompok 20
 Bayu Hanan 10-04
 rmdm07
 monderma and Nany
 anindumalinda m. Opat
 km 0.

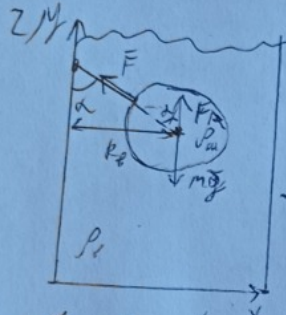
Membuat



Dik: $R=8\text{ cm}$; $L=8\text{ cm}$; $m=5,2\text{ kg}$; $g=10\text{ m/s}^2$
 Dit: mencari F menggunakan hukum Newton

1) ~~...~~
 $\Sigma F_x: -F \cdot \sin \alpha + N = 0$
 $\Sigma F_y: F \cdot \cos \alpha - mg = 0$

$F = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{5,2\text{ kg} \cdot 10\text{ m/s}^2}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \approx 60\text{ N}$
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{R}{L+R} = \frac{8}{8+8} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



$\Sigma F_{x'}: -F \cdot \sin \alpha = -ma_y$ (2) Dik: $\alpha = 60^\circ$
 $\Sigma F_{y'}: F \cdot \cos \alpha + F_A = mg$ (1)
 $a_y = \frac{v^2}{R_0}$; $v = \frac{2\pi R_0}{T}$; $a_y = \frac{4\pi^2 R_0}{T^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 (L+R) \sin \alpha}{T^2}$ (3)
 $R_0 = (L+R) \cdot \sin \alpha$

$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$

$F_A = \rho g V = \rho g \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ - rumus buoyancy (1)

$F \cdot \cos \alpha + \rho g \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = mg$

$F = \frac{g}{\cos \alpha} (m - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3)$ - rumus buoyancy (2)

$\frac{g \cdot \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} (m - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3) = m a_y$ - rumus (3)

$g \cdot (m - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3) \cdot \tan \alpha = m \cdot \frac{4\pi^2 \cdot (L+R) \cdot \sin \alpha}{T^2}$

$T^2 = \frac{m \cdot 4\pi^2 \cdot (L+R) \cdot \cos \alpha}{g (m - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3)}$

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m(L+R) \cdot \cos \alpha}{g(m - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3)}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{5,2\text{ kg} (0,08\text{ m} + 0,08\text{ m}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{10\text{ m/s}^2 (5,2\text{ kg} - 1000\text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi (0,08\text{ m})^3)}} \approx 0,73\text{ s}$

Jadi

Jawab: 1) $F \approx 60\text{ N}$; 2) $T \approx 0,73\text{ s}$

(3)

Упробит

$$a_2 = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{25} - 0,06 \cdot \frac{24}{25} \right) = \frac{55,6}{25} \text{ м/с}^2$$

$$a_1 = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{25} - 0,5 \cdot \frac{24}{25} \right) = \frac{-50}{25} = -2 \text{ м/с}^2$$

$$V_m = \sqrt{2 \cdot 7 \cdot \left(-1 + 0,5 \cdot \frac{24}{7} \right) \cdot \frac{24}{7}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{5}{7} \cdot 14} = 2\sqrt{5} = 4,472 \text{ м/с}$$

$$a_2 = g(\sin \alpha - u_2 \cos \alpha)$$

$$1,73205$$

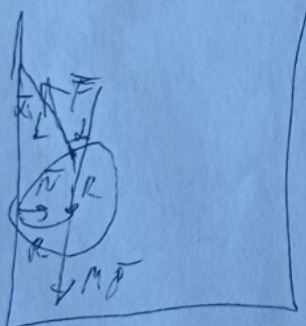
$$a_1 = g(u_1 \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

$$h = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) \cdot h}{a_2} = \frac{(u_1 \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha - u_2 \cos \alpha) \cdot h}{\sin \alpha - u_2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{h \cdot (u_1 - u_2) \cdot \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - u_2 \cos \alpha}$$

$$S = \frac{h \cdot (u_1 - u_2) \cdot \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - u_2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{1,4 \cdot (0,5 - 0,06) \cdot 24 \cdot 25}{7 \cdot 55,6} = 9,54$$

$$= \frac{2(0,5 - 0,06) \cdot 24 \cdot 25}{55,6} = 20$$

$$= \frac{2(0,5 - 0,06) \cdot 24 \cdot 25}{55,6} = 0,0235776$$



$$\frac{0,496 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{30,56}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{R}{L+R}$$

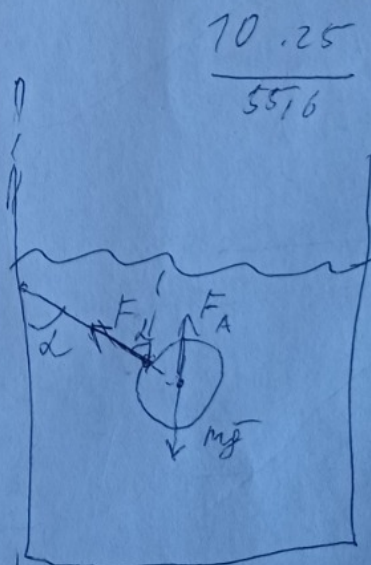
$$F \cdot \sin \alpha = mg$$

$$F \cdot \cos \alpha + F_A = mg$$

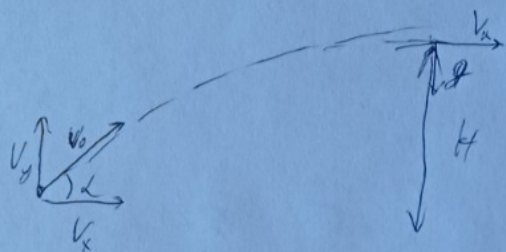
$$a_{\text{ш}} = \frac{v^2}{R_B} = \frac{4\pi^2 R_B}{T^2}$$

$$v = 2\pi R_B$$

$$R_B = (L+R) \cdot \sin \alpha$$



Мернобук



$$mgH = \frac{mv_y^2}{2}$$

$$v_y = \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{v_y}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{2gH}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{200}}{0,70710678} = 20 \text{ м/с}$$

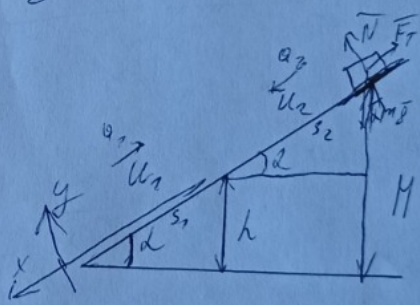
$$v_x = v_y \cdot \cot \alpha = \sqrt{2gH} \cot \alpha$$

$$\frac{v_x^2}{R_k} = g \Rightarrow R_k = \frac{v_x^2}{g} = \frac{2gH \cot^2 \alpha}{g} = 2H \cot^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R_k} = \frac{g}{2} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{g R_k}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot 2H \cot^2 \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{gH} \cdot \cot \alpha = 10 \text{ м/с} = 20 \text{ км/ч}$$

$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} + 1$$

$$H = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) \cdot h}{a_2}$$



$$H > h$$

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

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

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{H-h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$s_1 = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$Ox: mg \cdot \sin \alpha - F_f = F$$

$$Oy: mg \cdot \cos \alpha - N = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow mg \cdot \cos \alpha = N$$

$$mg \cdot \sin \alpha - N \cdot \mu_2 = F$$

$$s_2 = \frac{v_m^2}{2a_2}$$

$$s_1 = \frac{v_m^2}{2a_1}$$

$$\frac{s_2}{s_1} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} \Rightarrow mg \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu_2 mg \cos \alpha = ma_2$$

$$\frac{H-h}{h} = \frac{a_1}{a_2}$$

$$g(\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cos \alpha) = a_2$$

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

$$v_m = \sqrt{2a_1 s_1} =$$

$$= \sqrt{2g(\sin \alpha - \mu_1 \cos \alpha) \cdot h / \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{2g(1 - \mu_1 \cot \alpha) \cdot h}$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21205807**

ID профиля: **819735**

Вариант 4

Числових

10 клас
Варшавський 10-04

$t_0 = 20^\circ\text{C}; m = 0,01\text{ кг}; Q = 33000\text{ Дж}; P = 10^5\text{ Па}$

Дано: $c_f = 4180\text{ Дж/(кг}\cdot^\circ\text{C)}; \gamma = 2,26 \cdot 10^6\text{ Дж/кг}; c_p = 2200\text{ Дж/(кг}\cdot^\circ\text{C)}$
 $t_k = 100^\circ\text{C}; M_0 = 0,018\text{ кмоль}; R = 8,31$

1) $Q_1 = m c_f (t_k - t_0) = 0,01\text{ кг} \cdot 4180\text{ Дж/(кг}\cdot^\circ\text{C)} \cdot (100^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C}) = 3344\text{ Дж}$

2) $Q_2 = m \gamma = 0,01\text{ кг} \cdot 2,26 \cdot 10^6\text{ Дж/кг} = 22600\text{ Дж}$

теплота, яку треба
для випаровування
всього води

$Q_3 = Q - Q_1 - Q_2 = 33000\text{ Дж} - 3344\text{ Дж} - 22600\text{ Дж} = 7056\text{ Дж}$

теплота, яку треба
на розігрів води.

t_n - номінальна неперервна температура води

$Q_3 = m c_p (t_n - t_k) \Rightarrow Q_3 = m c_p t_n - m c_p t_k \Rightarrow t_n = \frac{Q_3 + m c_p t_k}{c_p m}$

$t_n = \frac{7056\text{ Дж} + 0,01\text{ кг} \cdot 2200\text{ Дж/(кг}\cdot^\circ\text{C)} \cdot 100^\circ\text{C}}{2200\text{ Дж/(кг}\cdot^\circ\text{C)} \cdot 0,01\text{ кг}} \approx 420,7^\circ\text{C} \approx 693,88\text{ K}$

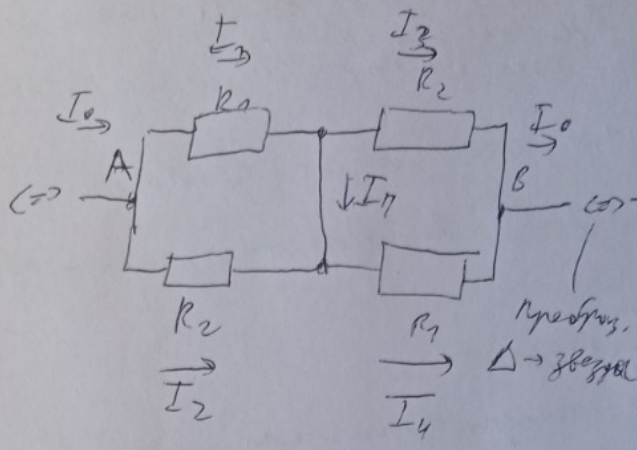
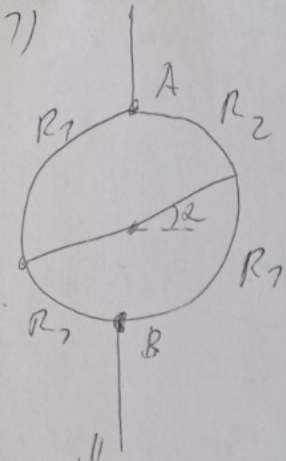
$PV = \frac{m}{M_0} R T_n \Rightarrow V = \frac{m R T_n}{M_0 P} = \frac{0,01\text{ кг} \cdot 8,31 \cdot 693,88\text{ K}}{0,018\text{ кмоль} \cdot 10^5\text{ Па}} \approx 0,03134\text{ м}^3 \approx 31,34\text{ л}$

Отже: 1) $Q_1 = 3344\text{ Дж}; 2) V = 31,34\text{ л}$

7

7

12) Daxo: $R = 72 \text{ Ohm}$; $U = 24 \text{ V}$



$R_0 = \frac{2R_1R_2}{R_1+R_2}$
 $I_0 = U \cdot \frac{R_1+R_2}{2R_1R_2}$

$R_1 = \frac{R(2\alpha + \pi)}{4\pi}$; $R_2 = \frac{R(\pi - 2\alpha)}{4\pi}$

$1) \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 = R_2 = \frac{R}{4} \Rightarrow R_0 = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{R}{4} \cdot \frac{R}{4}}{\frac{R}{4} + \frac{R}{4}} = \frac{R}{4} = 18 \text{ Ohm}$

$P = \frac{U^2}{R_0} = \frac{(24 \text{ V})^2}{18 \text{ Ohm}} = 32 \text{ W}$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 + I_2 = I_0 \\ I_3 + I_4 = I_0 \\ I_1 + I_2 = I_4 \\ I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2 \\ I_3 R_2 = I_4 R_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_2 = I_0 - I_1 \\ I_4 = I_0 - I_3 \\ I_1 = I_1 - I_3 \\ I_3 R_2 = (I_0 - I_3) R_1 \\ I_4 R_1 = (I_0 - I_1) R_2 \end{cases}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{I_0 R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{V}{2R_2}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{I_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{V}{2R_1}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{R(2\beta + \pi)} - \frac{4\pi}{R(\pi - 2\beta)} \right)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{4\pi V}{R} \left(\frac{1}{2\beta + \pi} + \frac{1}{2\beta - \pi} \right)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{8\pi V \beta}{R(4\beta^2 - \pi^2)}$$

$$4I_1 \cdot R \cdot \beta^2 - 8\pi V \beta - I_1 \cdot R \cdot \pi^2 = 0$$

$$D = 2^6 \cdot \pi^2 V^2 + 2^4 \cdot I_1^2 R^2 \pi^2 = 16\pi^2 (4V^2 + I_1^2 R^2)$$

$$\beta = \frac{8\pi V \pm 4\pi \sqrt{4V^2 + I_1^2 R^2}}{8I_1 R} = \frac{\pi(2V \pm \sqrt{4V^2 + I_1^2 R^2})}{2I_1 R}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = -30^\circ \quad (\text{Ma } 30^\circ \text{ max. impedanz})$$

3) *Умножить* U_2 (пропорционально)

$$R_1 = \frac{R(2 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{6}) + \pi)}{4\pi} = \frac{R}{6}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R(\pi - 2 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{6}))}{4\pi} = \frac{R}{3}$$

$$R_0 = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{R}{6} \cdot \frac{R}{3}}{\frac{R}{6} + \frac{R}{3}} = \frac{2R}{9}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{U^2}{R_0} = \frac{3U^2}{2R} = 36 \text{ Вт}$$

Ответ: 1) $P = 32 \text{ Вт}$; 2) $\beta = -30^\circ$ (на 30° ~~от~~ ^{по} *расчету* *пропорционально*); 3) $P_2 = 36 \text{ Вт}$

③

10 класс
Выполнил: ...
ученик 2

Деривация

$$Q_1 = m c (t_k - t_0) = 0,2 \cdot 4180 \cdot 88 = 3344$$

$$Q_2 = m \sqrt{\dots} = 0,01 \cdot 2,26 \cdot 10^6 = 2,26 \cdot 10^4$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = 25944$$

$$Q_3 = 70560 \text{ Дж}$$

$$Q_3 = m c_p (t_{\text{ж}} - t_k)$$

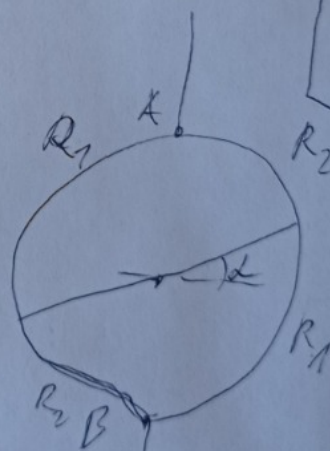
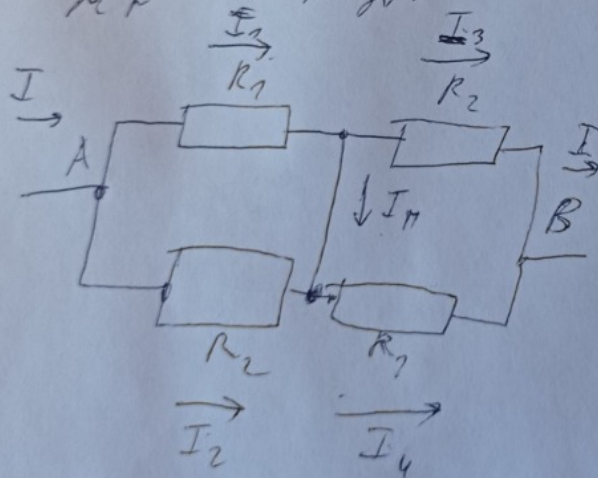
$$Q_3 = m c_p t - m c_p t_k$$

$$t = \frac{Q_3 + m c_p t_k}{m c_p} \approx 420 (72)^\circ \text{C} = 3,88 \text{ К}$$

$$P_{\text{ж}} = \sqrt{V R T}$$

$$M = 18 \text{ г/моль} = 0,018 \text{ кг/моль}$$

$$V = \frac{m R T}{M P} = 31,34 \text{ дм}^3$$



$$R_1 = \frac{R \cdot 2\pi + R}{4\pi} = \frac{R(2\pi + \pi)}{4\pi}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R(\pi - 2\pi)}{4\pi}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 + I_2 = I \Rightarrow I_2 = I - I_1 \\ I_3 + I_4 = I \Rightarrow I_4 = I - I_3 \\ I_7 + I_2 = I_4 \Rightarrow (I_7 + I - I_1 = I_4 - I_3) \\ I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2 \\ I_3 R_2 = I_4 R_1 \\ I_1 R_1 + I_3 R_2 \end{cases}$$

$$I_7 + I_3 = I_1$$

$$I_7 + I - I_1 = I - I_3 \Rightarrow I_7 = I_1 - I_3$$

✓

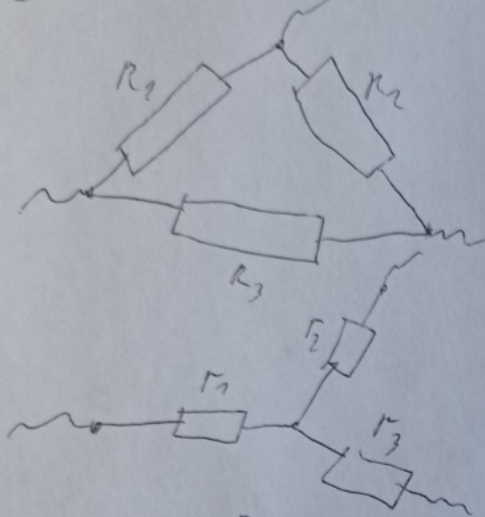
$$\sum U - \sum R = \sum I$$

$$\begin{cases} I_2 = I - I_1 \\ I_4 = I - I_3 \\ I_0 = I_1 - I_3 \end{cases}$$

$$I_3 R_2 = (I_4 - I_3) R_1$$

$$I_1 R_1 = (I - I_1) R_2$$

$$I_1 R_1 + I_3 R_2 = (I - I_3) R_1 + (I - I_1) R_2 \quad \times$$

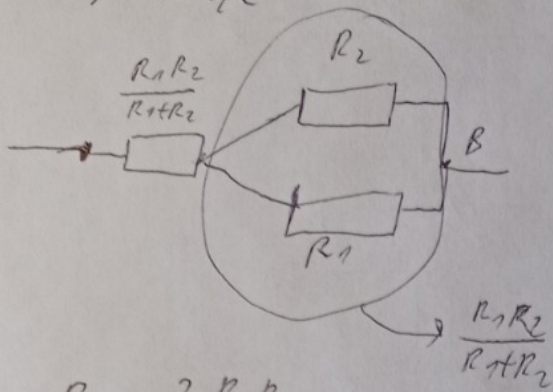


$$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{1}{r_1 + r_2} \\ \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_3} = \frac{1}{r_2 + r_3} \\ \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1}{r_1 + r_3} \\ \frac{R_2 + R_3 + R_1}{R_1(R_2 + R_3)} = \frac{1}{r_1 + r_2} \\ \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_2(R_1 + R_3)} = \frac{1}{r_2 + r_3} \\ \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_3(R_1 + R_2)} = \frac{1}{r_1 + r_3} \\ r_1 + r_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \\ r_2 + r_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_3 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \\ r_3 + r_1 = \frac{R_3 R_1 + R_3 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r_1 = \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \\ r_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \\ r_3 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \end{cases}$$

Методом



$$R_0 = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$R_0 = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_0 = U_0 \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2R_1 R_2}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_0}{2R_1}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{U}{2R_2}$$

$$I_R = \frac{U}{2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$R_0 = \frac{U}{I} \Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{R_0}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_3 R_2 = I R_1 - I_1 R_1 \Rightarrow I_3 (R_1 + R_2) = I R_1 \\ I_1 R_1 = I R_2 - I_3 R_2 \end{cases}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{I R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{I R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

1) $d=0 \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R}{4}$

$R_2 = \frac{R}{4}$

$$R_0 = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{R}{4} \cdot \frac{R}{4}}{\frac{R}{4} + \frac{R}{4}} = \left[\frac{R}{4} \right]$$

$$P = \frac{U_0^2}{R_0} = \frac{4U_0^2}{R} = 32 \text{ Вт}$$

2) $I_n = 0,5 \text{ A}$

$$I_n = \frac{U}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{R(2\beta + \pi)} - \frac{4\pi}{R(\pi - 2\beta)} \right) = \frac{2\pi U}{R} \left(\frac{1}{2\beta + \pi} - \frac{1}{\pi - 2\beta} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi U (-\pi + 2\beta + 2\beta + \pi)}{R(2\beta + \pi)(\pi - 2\beta)} = \frac{8\pi U \beta}{R(4\beta^2 - \pi^2)}$$

$$R \cdot 4 I_n^2 \beta^2 - 8\pi U \beta + R \pi^2 I_n = 0$$

$$D = 16\pi^2 U^2 + 16 \cdot I_n^2 \pi^2 R^2 = 16\pi^2 (U^2 + I_n^2 R^2)$$



REDMI NOTE 9

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$$\beta = \frac{4\pi V \pm \sqrt{4\pi^2 V^2 + I_n^2 R^2}}{8 I_n R} = \frac{\pi (V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2})}{2 I_n R}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2})}{I_n R}$$

$$0 < \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2}}{I_n R} < 1$$

$$1) \quad \cancel{V} + \sqrt{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2} < I_n R$$

$$0 < V - \sqrt{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2} < I_n R$$

$$V > \sqrt{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2} > V - I_n R$$

$$\cancel{V^2 + I_n^2 R^2} > V^2 - 2VI_n R + I_n^2 R^2$$

~~2)~~

$$\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{48 \pm 60}{36}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$-\frac{12}{36} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{R^2}{9}}{\frac{R}{2}} = \frac{2R}{9}$$