

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 9 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21204787**

ID профиля: **852945**

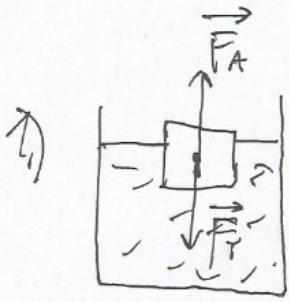
Вариант 3

Умовов

Людмила Іванівна

Задача 1.

Варіант 09-03



$F_T = F_A$ (масо рівновага)
 $F_T = Mg$
 $F_A = \rho_0 g V_n$

$V_n + V_n = V$

$V = \frac{M}{\rho}$

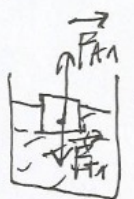
$V_n = V - V_n = \frac{M}{\rho} - V_n$

$Mg = \rho_0 g (\frac{M}{\rho} - V_n)$

$\frac{M}{\rho_0} = \frac{M}{\rho} - V_n$

$V_n = M (\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}) = \frac{M(\rho_0 - \rho)}{\rho \rho_0}$

1) $V_n = \frac{0,45 \text{ кг} (1000 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3} - 900 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3})}{1000 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3} \cdot 900 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}} = \frac{45}{9 \cdot 10^5} \text{ м}^3 = \frac{5}{10^5} \text{ м}^3 = 50 \text{ см}^3$



$cm(t_2 - t_1) = \lambda \Delta m$, $t_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}$ (масо рівновага)
 $\Delta m = \rho V_{n1}$, $\Delta m = \rho(\rho_1 V_1 + V_{n1})$

$F_{T1} = F_{A1}$ (масо рівновага)

$(M - \Delta m)g = \rho_0 g V_{n1}$

$(M - \rho(\rho_1 V_1 + V_{n1}))g = \rho_0 g V_{n1}$

$M - \rho V_1 - \rho V_{n1} = \rho_0 V_{n1}$

$V_{n1} = \frac{M - \rho V_1}{\rho + \rho_0}$

$\Delta m = \rho(V_1 + \frac{M - \rho V_1}{\rho + \rho_0}) = \rho \frac{\rho V_1 + \rho_0 V_1 + M - \rho V_1}{\rho + \rho_0} = \frac{\rho(\rho_0 V_1 + M)}{\rho + \rho_0}$

$cm(t_2 - t_0) = \lambda \frac{\rho(\rho_0 V_1 + M)}{\rho + \rho_0}$

$m = \frac{\lambda \rho(\rho_0 V_1 + M)}{c(t_2 - t_0)(\rho + \rho_0)}$

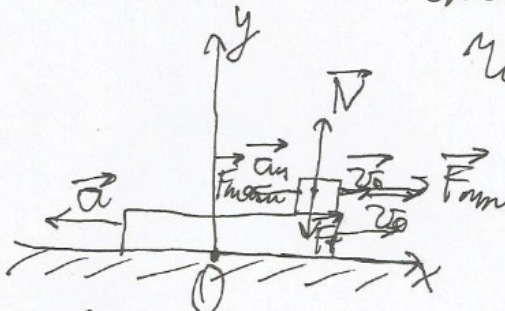
$m = \frac{3,136 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 0,9 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3} (0,45 \text{ кг} + 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3} \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ м}^3)}{4,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{кг} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot (30^\circ\text{C} - 0) (0,9 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3} + 10^3 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}) \cdot 10^3} = \frac{3,136 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 0,45 + 3,136 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4,2 \cdot 30 \cdot 1,9} = \frac{141,12 + 784}{25,2} = \frac{925,12}{25,2} = 36,71 \text{ кг} \approx 0,6 \text{ кг}$

Відповідь: 1) $V_n = 50 \text{ см}^3$; 2) $m = 0,6 \text{ кг}$

Усум 1

Умовки
Уачмо 1

2)



$$x = x_0 + v_0 t - \frac{a t^2}{2}$$

$$v = v_0 - a t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{v_0}{a}$$

$$x = \frac{v_0^2}{a} - \frac{a \left(\frac{v_0}{a}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{v_0^2}{a} - \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a}$$

$$x = L$$

$$L = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{(10 \frac{m}{s})^2}{2 \cdot 2 \frac{m}{s^2}} = 25 m$$

$$2) x_k = x_0 + v_0 t - \frac{a t^2}{2}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_1$$

$$\frac{a t^2}{2} = L - s$$

$$a_1 \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = L - s$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2(L-s)a}{v_0^2}$$

$$\vec{F}_T + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_{mp} + \vec{F}_{mou} = m \vec{a}_1 \quad \vec{F}_T + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_{mp} + \vec{F}_{mou} = m \vec{a}_1$$

$$F_T = N$$

$$-F_{mou} + F_{mp} = -m a_1$$

$$F_{mou} = m a_1, \quad F_{mp} = \mu N$$

$$m g = N$$

$$-m a_1 + \mu m g = -m \frac{2(L-s)a}{v_0^2}$$

$$m g = a - \frac{2 a^2 (L-s)}{v_0^2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{a}{g} - \frac{2 a^2 (L-s)}{v_0^2 g}$$

$$\mu = \frac{2 \frac{m}{s^2}}{10 \frac{m}{s^2}} - \frac{2 \cdot (2 \frac{m}{s^2})^2 (25 m - 12 m)}{(10 \frac{m}{s})^2 \cdot 10 \frac{m}{s^2}} = 0,2 - \frac{8 \cdot 13}{1000} = 0,096$$

$$3) v_k = v_0 - a t$$

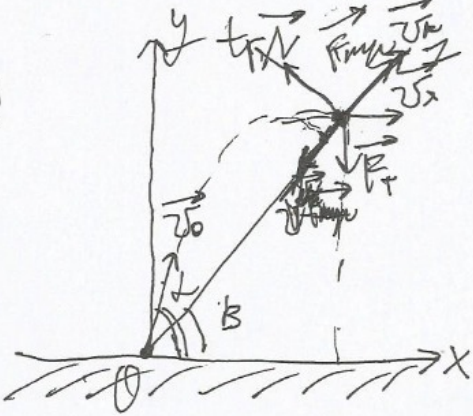
$$v_k = v_0 - a t$$

Одбери: 1) 25m; 2) 0,096 Уачмо 2

Метод век

Линия И класс

31)



$$x = v_0 \cos \alpha t$$

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

Макс 1

Так как человек перед стеной
вернет гравитация равнодействующая,
то в момент столкновения
 $v_y = 0$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt = 0$$

$$t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$$

$$y = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} - \frac{g \cdot \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}\right)^2}{2} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{g} - \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$$y = H$$

$$H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}} \quad 64 - 64 \sin^2 \alpha = 9 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{64}{73}$$

$$H = \frac{(12 \frac{m}{c})^2 \cdot \frac{64}{73}}{2 \cdot 10 \frac{m}{c^2}} \approx 6.31 \text{ m}$$

2) $\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{H}{L}$, где L — длина хорды меридиана по оси OX.

$$L = v_0 \cos \alpha t = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} : \frac{v_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

3) Горизонтальная скорость перед столкновением и углом
все направление и человек станут гравитация вверх.

Человек остановится, когда вертикальная составляющая
этой скорости станет равна нулю.

$$v_x = v_k = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$v_{ky} = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt = v_0 \cos \alpha \sin \beta - gt$$

$$v_{ky} = 0$$

$$v_0 \cos \alpha \sin \beta - gt = 0$$

$$T = \frac{v_0 \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{g}$$

$$T = \frac{12 \frac{m}{c} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{10 \frac{m}{c^2}} = \frac{144}{50} c = 2.88 c$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{64}{73}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{73}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta}} \rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$16 - 16 \sin^2 \beta = 9 \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{4}{5}$$

Метод 3

4) $F_{m1} + F_{m2} + F_{N1} + F_{N2} = m \vec{a}$ $a = 0$
 $(F_{m1})_x + (F_{m2})_x + (F_{N1})_x + (F_{N2})_x = ma_x$
 $(F_{m1})_y + (F_{m2})_y + (F_{N1})_y + (F_{N2})_y = ma_y$

Мусмовлик

Физика 9 класс

Маъно 1.

$$F_{\text{нп}} - F_T \sin \beta = 0$$

$$N = F_T \cos \beta$$

$$N = mg \cos \beta$$

$$\mu mg \cos \beta - mg \sin \beta = 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{4}{3}$$

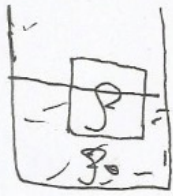
Тасо не систем скользящего тела $\mu \geq \frac{4}{3}$

Ответ: 1) $H = 6,32 \text{ м}$; 2) $\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{4}{3}$; 3) $T = 0,34 \text{ с}$; 4) $\mu \geq \frac{4}{3}$.

Мусм 4

Упроблема

Физика Грамм



$$F_T = F_A$$
$$\rho g V Mg = \rho_0 g V_k$$

$$V_k + V_n = V$$

$$V = \frac{M}{\rho}$$

$$V_k = \frac{M}{\rho} - V_n$$

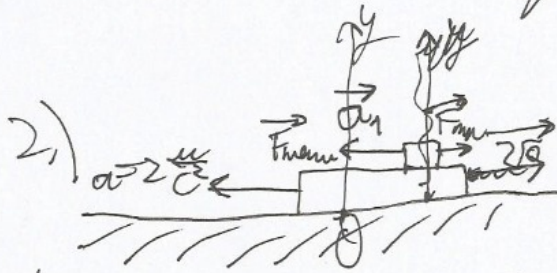
$$Mg = \rho_0 g \left(\frac{M}{\rho} - V_n \right)$$

$$\frac{M}{\rho_0} - \frac{M}{\rho} = -V_n$$

$$V_n = M \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right) = \frac{M(\rho_0 - \rho)}{\rho \rho_0}$$

Умножен

Результат



$v_0 = 10 \frac{m}{s}$
 $S = 12 \text{ m}$

- 2) $a = 2 \frac{m}{s^2}$
 $L = ?$
 $\mu = ?$
 $t = ?$
 $v_{max} = ?$

$v = v_0 - at$
 $v = 0$
 $v = v_0 - at$
 $at = \frac{v_0}{a}$

$L = \frac{v_0^2}{a} - \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a}$
 $L = \frac{(10^2)}{2 \cdot 2} = 25 \text{ m}$

$F_{max} + F_{mp} = m a_1$

$-F_{max} + F_{mp} = -m a_1$ $a_1 t^2 = L - S$ $\frac{a_1 v_0^2}{2a^2} = L - S$ $a_1 = \frac{(L-S)2a^2}{v_0^2}$

$-ma + \mu mg = -\frac{2a^2 m (L-S)}{v_0^2}$

$-a + \mu g = -\frac{2a^2 (L-S)}{v_0^2}$

$\mu = a - \frac{2a^2 (L-S)}{v_0^2}$

$\mu = 2 - \frac{8(25-12)}{100} = \frac{-8 \cdot 13}{100} + 2 = \frac{200-104}{100}$

$\mu = 0.96$ 2) $\vec{v}_{km} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t$

$\vec{v}_k = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t$

$a_1 = a - \frac{F_{mp}}{m} = \frac{\mu mg}{m}$

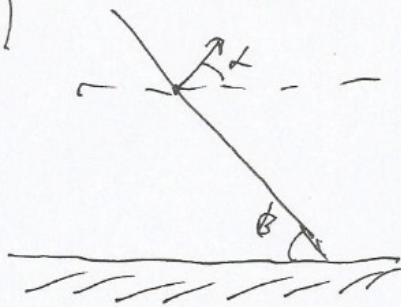
$a_1 = a - \mu g$

$v_0 + (a_1 t - v_0 - at) = y$

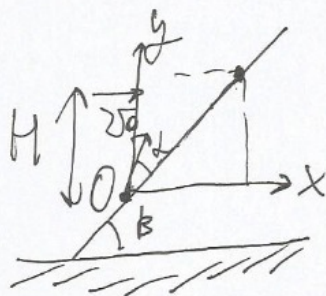
$y = \frac{L}{2}$

$\vec{v}_k - \vec{v}_m = \vec{v}_{k,m}$
 $\vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t - \vec{v}_0 - \vec{a}t = \vec{v}_{k,m}$
 $\frac{(L-S)2a^2}{v_0^2} t + at = (v_{k,m})x$

3)



Углубина
 $\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{8}{3}$



Рыбака 9 класс

$H = 2$
 $\text{tg} \alpha = 2$
 $t = 2$
 $\mu = 2$

$$x = v_0 \cos \alpha t$$

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

$$y = H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{g} - \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$H = 12$

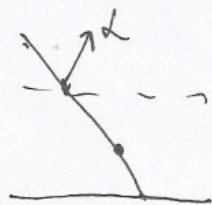
$v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt$
 $t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$

$$\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$64 - 64 \sin^2 \alpha = 9 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{64}{73}$$



Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 9 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21204787**

ID профиля: **852945**

Вариант 3

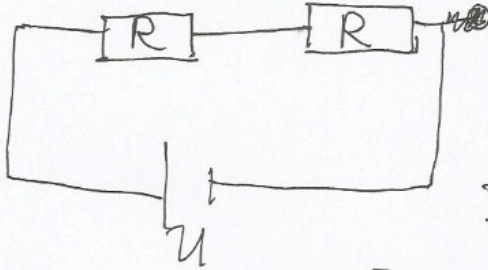
Учредник

Гузика І

Частина 2

Варіант 09-03

5.)



$$1) P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U_1^2}{R}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{U_2^2}{R}$$

$$U_1 I_1 = I_2 = I$$

$$\frac{U_1}{R} = \frac{U_2}{R} = I$$

$$U_1 = U_2$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U_1^2}{R} \quad P_2 = \frac{U_1^2}{R}$$

$$P = \frac{U_1^2}{R} + \frac{U_1^2}{R} = \frac{2U_1^2}{R}$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = U$$

$$U_1 + U_1 = U$$

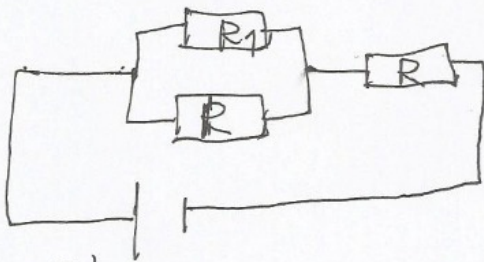
$$U_1 = \frac{U}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{U}{2}\right)^2}{R} = \frac{U^2}{2R}$$

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

$$R = \frac{(6V)^2}{2 \cdot 1W} = 18 \Omega$$

2.)



$$P_{max} = \frac{U_1^2}{R_1} = I_1^2 R_1$$

$$U_1 = U_2$$

$$U_1 = I_1 R_1$$

$$U_2 = I_2 R$$

$$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I = I_3$$

$$I_2 = I - I_1$$

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

$$I_1 R_1 = IR - I_1 R$$

$$I_1 (R_1 + R) = IR$$

$$I_1 = \frac{IR}{R_1 + R}$$

Мучи 1

Мисловик
Мачме 2

Сузука
Икрац

$$I = \frac{U}{R_{\text{одн}}}$$

$$R_{\text{одн}} = R_{10} + R$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{10}} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$R_{10} = \frac{RR_1}{R+R_1}$$

$$R_{\text{одн}} = \frac{RR_1}{R+R_1} + R = R \left(\frac{R+R_1+R_1}{R+R_1} \right) = \frac{R(R+2R_1)}{R+R_1}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{\frac{R(R+2R_1)}{R+R_1}} = \frac{U(R+R_1)}{R(R+2R_1)}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = I_1^2 R_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U(R+R_1)}{R(R+2R_1)} \cdot \frac{R}{R+R_1} = \frac{UR}{R(R+2R_1)} = \frac{U}{R+2R_1}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2 R_1}{(R+2R_1)^2}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2 R_1 + \frac{U^2 R}{2} - \frac{U^2 R}{2}}{(R+2R_1)^2} = \frac{U^2 (R_1 + R) - \frac{U^2 R}{2}}{(R+2R_1)^2}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2 R}{2(R+2R_1)^2} - \frac{U^2 R}{2(2R_1+R)^2}$$

Обычная квадратичная функция, у неё есть максимум (сравним коэффициент < 0)

Тогда $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2 R x^2 + \frac{U^2 R}{2} x - \frac{U^2 R}{2}}{2R^2}$

$$x_0 = -\frac{U^2 R}{2} : 2 \left(-\frac{U^2 R}{2} \right) = \frac{R R_1 - 1}{2R}$$

$$\frac{1}{2R_1 + R} = \frac{1}{2R}$$

$$2R_1 + R = 2R$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R}{2}$$

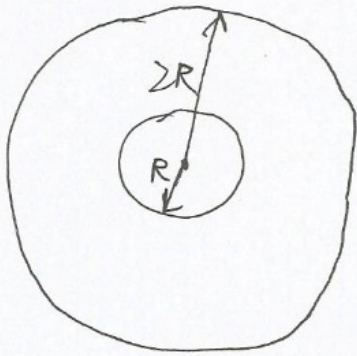
$$R_1 = \frac{180 \Omega}{2} = 90 \Omega$$

$$\text{Тогда } P_{\text{max}} = \frac{(6\text{В})^2 \cdot 90 \Omega}{(180 \Omega + 2 \cdot 90 \Omega)^2} = \frac{36\text{В}^2 \cdot 90 \Omega}{8100 \Omega^2 \cdot 16} = \frac{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 4}{5 \cdot 9 \cdot 16} = \frac{1}{4} \text{Вт} = 0,25 \text{Вт}$$

Ответ: 1) $R = 180 \Omega$, 2) $R_1 = 90 \Omega$, 3) $P_{\text{max}} = 0,25 \text{Вт}$.

Мисм 2

4)



$$T = \frac{L}{v} \\ L = 2\pi \cdot 2R = 4\pi R$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2R} = g_2 \quad g_2 = \frac{GM}{(2R)^2} = \frac{GM}{4R^2}$$

$$g_1 = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{g_1}{g_2} = \frac{GM/R^2}{GM/4R^2} = 4$$

$$g_2 = \frac{g_1}{4}$$

$$\frac{g_2}{g_1} = \frac{v^2/2R}{GM/R^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g_2 = \frac{g_1}{4}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2R} = \frac{g_1}{4}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2R} = \frac{g_1}{4}$$

$$v^2 = g_1 R$$

$$v^2 = \frac{g_1 R}{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{g_1 R}{2}}$$

$$T = \frac{4\pi R}{\sqrt{\frac{g_1 R}{2}}} = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{2R}{g_1}}$$

$$T = 4\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 6400 \text{ km}}{10 \frac{m}{s^2}}} = 4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 64 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m}}{10 \frac{m}{s^2}}} = 4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \sqrt{1,28} \text{ c} \approx 14210 \text{ c} \approx 3,945 \text{ ч}$$

2) Максимально возможная скорость удара ^{будет} ~~будет~~ достигнута, когда векторы скоростей под углом и ИСЗ будут направлены противоположно направлению и будут перпендикулярны на одной прямой.

Это произойдет, когда расстояние между центрами равно сумме радиусов двух окружностей.

$$R_x = R + 2R = 3R$$

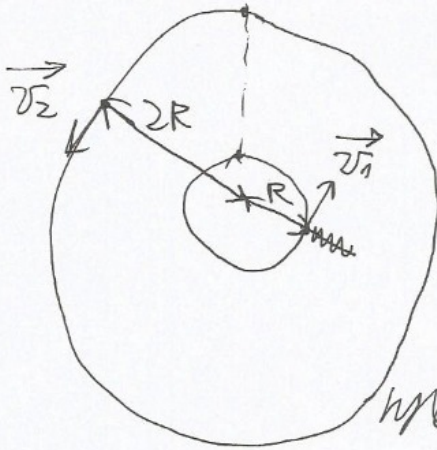
Обозначим T_0 - период обращения под углом.

Когда $T_0 = \frac{2\pi R}{v_2}$, $\frac{v_2^2}{R} = g_1$, $v_2 = \sqrt{g_1 R}$, $T_0 = \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{g_1 R}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g_1}}$

$$T = \frac{4\pi \sqrt{2R}}{\sqrt{g_1}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g_1}}$$

Метр 3



Угол поворота в момент достижения максимальной скорости удаления между \vec{v}_1 и \vec{v}_2 будет равен 180°

Если время, через которое это произойдет, равно T_1 , то можно составить пропорцию:

$$\frac{T}{T_1} = \frac{360^\circ}{L}$$

Можно составить ещё одну пропорцию:

$$\frac{T_0}{T_1} = \frac{360^\circ}{L+180^\circ}, \text{ где } T_0 = \frac{T \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

мелко помаленько поворота

$$\begin{cases} \frac{T \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2T_1} = \frac{360^\circ}{L+180^\circ} \\ \frac{T}{T_1} = \frac{360^\circ}{L} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{360^\circ}{L+180^\circ} : \frac{360^\circ}{L} = \frac{T \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2T_1} : \frac{T}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{L}{L+180^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Решим это уравнение:

$$4L = \sqrt{2}L + 180\sqrt{2}$$

$$L = \frac{(180\sqrt{2})}{(4-\sqrt{2})}$$

Тогда: $\frac{T}{T_1} = \frac{360^\circ}{\frac{180\sqrt{2}}{4-\sqrt{2}}}$

$$\frac{T}{T_1} = \frac{2(4-\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{T \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2(4-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(4+\sqrt{2}) \cdot 4\sqrt{2} + 2T}{2 \cdot 14} = \frac{28T}{28}$$

~~$$T_1 = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R}{g_1}} \cdot \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}+2}{28}\right) = \frac{1(4\sqrt{2}+2)}{7} \sqrt{\frac{2R}{g_1}} = \frac{14 \cdot (4\sqrt{2}+2)}{7} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м}}{10 \text{ м/с}^2}} \approx 2030 \cdot (4\sqrt{2}+2)$$~~

~~$$T_1 = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}+2}{28}\right) \cdot 74210 \approx 3885 \text{ с}$$~~

3) $v = v_1 + v_2$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{g_1 R}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g_1 R}{2}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{g_1 R} + \sqrt{\frac{g_1 R}{2}} = \sqrt{g_1 R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \sqrt{g_1 R} = \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \sqrt{g_1 R}$$

$$v = \sqrt{10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2} \cdot 64 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м}} \cdot \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \approx 13657 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

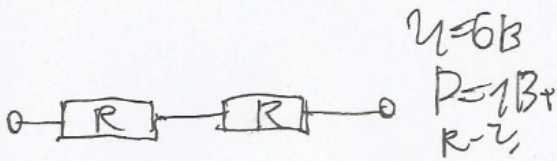
21204787 (U852945 M) 282F13) 14210C; 2) $T_1 = 3885 \text{ с}$; 3) $v = 13657 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$.

Имя

Имя 4

Черновик

Решение задачи



$$P_1 + P_2 = P$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U_1^2}{R} \quad U_1 = U_2 \quad U_1 + U_2 = U$$

$$P_2 = \frac{U_2^2}{R} \quad U_1 = U_2 \quad 2U_1 = U$$

$$P_1 = \frac{U^2}{4R} = P_2$$

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

$$R = \frac{(6В)^2}{2 \cdot 1Вт} = 18 \Omega$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{I^2 R_1^2 R_1}{(R + R_1)^2}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R_{total}}$$

$$R_{total} = R_1 + R_0$$

$$R_{total} = R + \frac{R R_1}{R_1 + R} = R \left(\frac{R_1 + R + R_1}{R_1 + R} \right) = \frac{R(2R_1 + R)}{R_1 + R}$$

$$I = \frac{U(R_1 + R)}{R(2R_1 + R)}$$

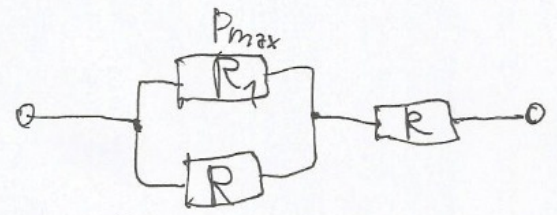
$$P_{max} = \frac{U^2 (R_1 + R)^2 R_1}{R^2 (2R_1 + R)^2 (R_1 + R)} = \frac{U^2 R_1}{R(2R_1 + R)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{36x}{(18+2x)^2} = \frac{9x}{(9+x)^2} = \frac{9x+45-45}{(9+x)^2} = \frac{9x+81-81}{(9+x)^2} = \frac{9}{x+9} - \frac{81}{(x+9)^2}$$

$$\frac{9}{x+9} = t \quad y = t - t^2 \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{x+9} = \frac{1}{2} \quad y_0 = \frac{9 \cdot 9}{(9+9)^2} = \frac{81}{324} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$18 = x + 9 \quad x = 9$$



$$P_1 = ?$$

$$P_{max} = ?$$

$$P_{max} = I_1^2 R_1$$

$$U_1 = U_2$$

$$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I$$

$$I_2 = I - I_1$$

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

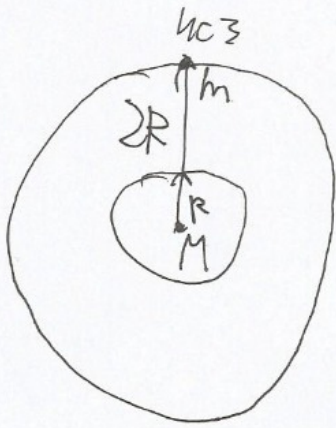
$$I_1 R_1 = IR - I_1 R$$

$$I_1 (R_1 + R) = IR$$

$$I_1 = \frac{IR}{R_1 + R}$$

Меробук

Лузика Град



$$T = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2R}{\omega_0} = \frac{4\pi R}{\omega_0}$$

$$F_{max} = \frac{GMm}{4R^2}$$

$$g_1 = \frac{\omega_1^2}{R}$$

$$g_2 = \frac{GMm}{4R^2 m} = \frac{GM}{4R^2}$$

$$g_2 =$$

$$g_1 = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{g_1}{g_2} = \frac{GM}{R^2} : \frac{GM}{4R^2} = 4$$

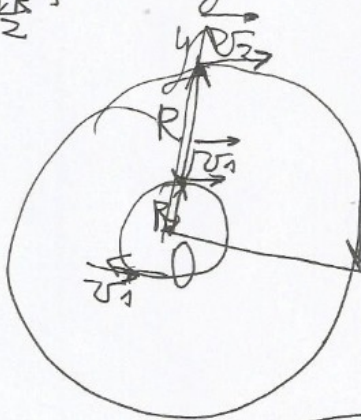
$$g_2 = \frac{g_1}{4}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0^2}{2R} = \frac{g_1}{4}$$

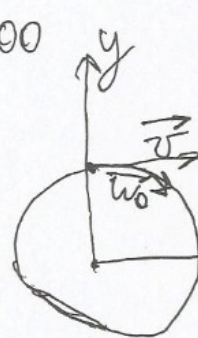
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g_1}{2R}}$$

$$T = \frac{4\pi R}{\omega}$$

$$T = \frac{4\pi R}{\sqrt{\frac{g_1}{2R}}} = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{2R}{g_1}} = 314 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 6400}{10}} = 314 \cdot 16$$



$v_{max} = ?$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{4\pi R}{\omega}} = \frac{\omega}{2R}$$

$$v_0 \omega_0 = \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$v_2 - v_1 = v$$

$$v_2 \cos \alpha / v_2 = \sqrt{v_2^2 \cos^2 \alpha + v_2^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$v_1 =$$

$$\sqrt{(v_2 \cos \alpha + v_1 \cos \beta)^2 + (v_2 \sin \alpha + v_1 \cos \beta \sin \beta)^2} = v$$

$$\sqrt{v_2^2 \cos^2 \alpha + v_1^2 \cos^2 \beta - 2v_2 v_1 \cos \alpha \cos \beta + v_2^2 \sin^2 \alpha + v_1^2 \sin^2 \beta - 2v_2 v_1 \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = v$$

$$= v \quad v = 2 \sqrt{2 - 2v_2 v_1 (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_2^2 - 2v_2 v_1 (x + v_1^2)}$$

$$v_2 = 2v_1 x$$

$$v = v_2 \sqrt{\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} - 2 \frac{v_1}{v_2} x + 1} \quad x = 1$$



$$\frac{T}{T_x} = \frac{360^\circ}{\omega x}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega x \cdot 360^\circ}{T}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_x} = \frac{360^\circ}{\omega x \cdot 180^\circ}$$