

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21205182**

ID профиля: **870075**

Вариант 3

Umschreibung physikalischer Zusammenhänge

N1

Reinvergasung

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

Datum

$$M = 0,145 \text{ kg}$$

p_e

p_r

$$t_1 = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_1 = 25 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\lambda, c_e$$

Wärmeraum

$V_{\text{Wag}} = ?$

$m_g = ?$

$$1) \frac{V_{\text{Wag}}}{V_{\text{Wag}}} = \frac{p_e - p_r}{p_r} = 9$$

$$V_{\text{Wag}} = \frac{V_r}{9} \Rightarrow V_{\text{Wag}} = \frac{V_r}{10}$$

$$V_r = \frac{M}{\rho} = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{Wag}} = \frac{V_r}{10} = 0,05 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$2) \Delta V_{\text{Wag}} = \frac{1}{2} V_{\text{Wag}} \Rightarrow \Delta V_{r0} = \frac{1}{2} V_r = 0,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\Delta m_r = \rho \cdot \Delta V_{r0} = \frac{1}{2} M = 0,225 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{neu}} = \Delta m_r \lambda$$

$$|Q_{\text{ang}}| = c_e m_g (t_1 - t_0)$$

$t_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}$ m.K. des Wärmekammer & des Gas, a. des Wärmekammer
 Wassergas & messbar für Wasser.

$$m_g = \frac{\Delta m_r \lambda}{c_e (t_1 - t_0)} = 0,6 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Umkehr: } m_g = 0,6 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_{\text{Wag}} = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

N2

Усучобук пингукта I расм

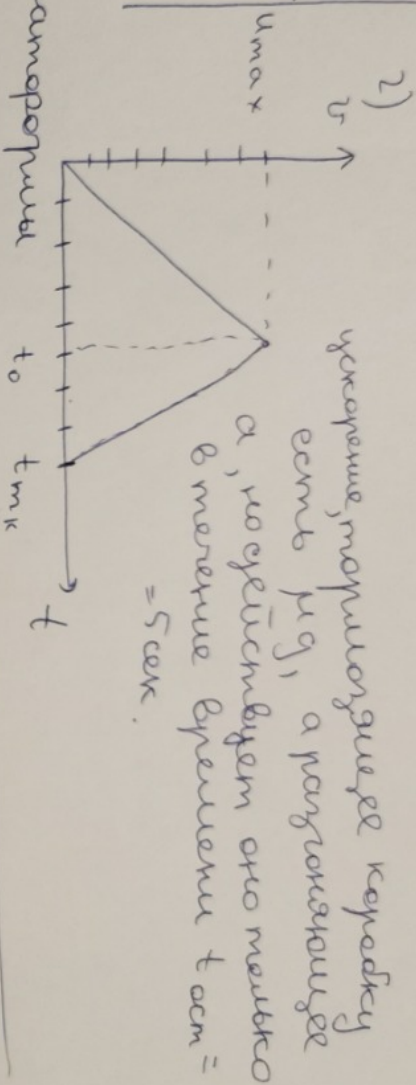
Дано

$v_0 = 10 \text{ м/с}$
 $a = 2 \text{ м/с}^2$
 $S = 12 \text{ м}$
 $g = 10 \text{ м/с}^2$

Решение

1) $L = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = 25 \text{ м}$
 $t_{\text{очн}} = 5 \text{ сек } \left(\frac{v_0}{a} \right)$

$L - ?$
 $\mu - ?$
 $T - ?$
 $v_{\text{max}} - ?$



BCO муампоруват
 $v_{\text{max}} = t(a - \mu g)$

Шунаракт ног шарапуракун
 еме нигме, шаругеруватун
 рапроткун

$$S = \frac{t_0^2(a - \mu g)}{2} + (t_{\text{max}} - t_0)^2 \cdot \frac{\mu g}{2}$$

$$t_{\text{max}} - t_0 = \frac{v_{\text{max}}}{\mu g} = t_0 \left(\frac{a - \mu g}{\mu g} \right) = t_0 \left(\frac{a}{\mu g} - 1 \right)$$

$$t_0^2(a - \mu g) + t_0^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{\mu^2 g^2} - \frac{2a}{\mu g} + 1 \right) \mu g = 25 \text{ м}$$

$$a - \mu g + \frac{a^2}{\mu g} - 2a + \mu g = \frac{25}{t_0^2}$$

$$\mu^2 g^2 = \frac{a^2}{a + \frac{25}{t_0^2}} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{a}{g} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a + \frac{25}{t_0^2}}} = 0,2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4,4}} \approx 0,1$$

4) $v_{\text{max}} = t_0(a - \mu g) = 5 \text{ м/с}$

Омберн: $L = 25 \text{ м}$ $T = 5 \text{ сек}$
 $\mu = 0,1$ $v_{\text{max}} = 5 \text{ м/с}$

3) парган уагн го мавт.
 Бувуват t_0 , шаруватун
 v_{max} дугем 6 мавт. t_0
 уму $T = 5 \text{ сек}$.

Условие пружина I часть

N_3
Результат

1) $v_0 = 12 \text{ м/с}$
 $tg \alpha = \frac{8}{3}$
Найти
 $H = ?$
 $T = ?$
 $\mu = ?$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{tg^2 \alpha}{1 + tg^2 \alpha} = 0,94$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + tg^2 \alpha}} = 0,35$$

III. к. движение полог смещённое
обнадежен популяционно, затем
он находится материю га с тем \cos сбалансирован v_0
и g $3C \exists$

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{2} = mgH + \frac{mv^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2}$$

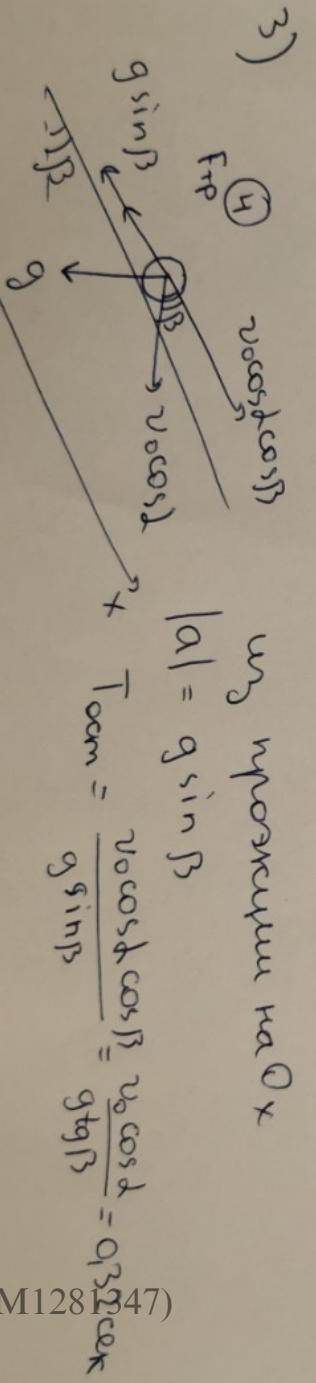
$$H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2} = 6,314 \text{ м}$$

2) $t_{max} = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$ $t_{max} = \frac{1}{2} t_{max} = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = 1,128 \text{ сек}$

$$L = v_0 \cos \alpha t_{max} = 4,738 \text{ м}$$

$$tg \beta = \frac{H}{L} = 1,33$$

$$\beta = 53,1^\circ$$



4) $F_{тр} = \mu g \cos \beta$
 $\frac{|v|}{|a|} \leq 1$

$$\frac{v_0 \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{g (\sin \beta + \mu \cos \beta)} \leq 1$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{v}{g \cos \beta} - tg \beta = 0,67$$

Ответ: $H = 6,314 \text{ м}$; $tg \beta = 1,33$; $T = 0,32 \text{ сек}$; $\mu \geq 0,67$

$$\cos \lambda = 0,35$$

$$\sin^2 \lambda = 0,8777$$

$$\sin \lambda = 0,94$$

$$\cos^2 \lambda$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan^2 \lambda} = \frac{\cos^2 \lambda}{\sin^2 \lambda} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \lambda} - 1$$

$$\frac{9}{64} = \tan^2 \lambda = 0,14$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan^2 \lambda} + 1 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \lambda} \quad \frac{1 + \tan^2 \lambda}{\tan^2 \lambda}$$

$$\frac{8}{9} \frac{64}{9}$$

$$\sin^2 \lambda = \frac{\tan^2 \lambda}{1 + \tan^2 \lambda}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{9}{64}}{1 + \frac{9}{64}} = \frac{\frac{9}{64}}{\frac{73}{64}} = \frac{64}{73}$$

$$\cos^2 \lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{73}{9}} = \frac{9}{73} = 0,123$$

$$\cos \lambda = 0,35$$

$$Dy = H = \frac{v_0^2 (1 - \cos^2 \lambda)}{g} = 6,314 \text{ m}$$

$$t_{\text{mag}} = \frac{2g}{v_0 \sin \lambda} = 1,128 \text{ sek}$$

$$Dx = v_0 \cos \lambda t_{\text{mag}} = 4,738 \text{ m}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{6,314}{4,738} = 1,333 \quad \beta = 53,1^\circ$$

Reproberuk

N 1

1) $M = 0,45$

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

$V_r = 0,5 \text{ m}^3$

$V_{\text{mag}} = 0,1 V_r = 0,05 \text{ m}^3$
450 r

$\Delta V = 25 \text{ cm}^3 = 0,000025 \text{ m}^3$ 225 r

$\Delta m = 0,0000225 \text{ kg}$

$Q_{\text{mag}} = \Delta m_r \lambda$ $\Delta t = 4 t_1 - \cancel{t_0} = 0$

$Q_{\text{omg}} = c_e m_e \Delta t$

$\Delta m_r \lambda = c_e m_e \Delta t$

$m_e = \frac{\Delta m_r \lambda}{c_e \Delta t} = \frac{0,0225 \cdot 3,36 \cdot 10^5}{30 \cdot 4200} = \frac{7560}{30 \cdot 4200} = 0,06 \text{ r}$

$\Delta V_{\text{mag}} = 25$

$\Delta V_{\text{mag}} = g \cdot \Delta V_{\text{mag}} = 25 \text{ O} \text{ cm}^3$

$\Delta m_r = 225 \text{ r}$

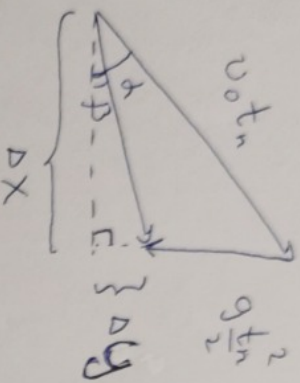
0,0225 r

$m_e = \frac{\Delta m_r \lambda}{c_e \Delta t} = 0,68 \text{ kg}$

0,5 500000

0,05 mag

500



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

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \text{tg} \beta$$

$$\Delta y = \Delta x \text{tg} \beta$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta y$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\Delta x}{v_0 t_n}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{g t_n^2 / 2}{v_0 t_n + \Delta x \text{tg} \beta}$$

$$\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{g t_n^2 / 2}{v_0 t_n + \Delta x \text{tg} \beta}$$

$$\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{g t_n^2}{2 \Delta x} + \text{tg} \beta$$

$$t_n^2 (a - \mu g) + t_n^2 (a - \mu g)^2 = 25 \text{ kg}^2 \cdot \mu^2$$

~~t_n~~

$$t_n^2 (a - \mu g) + t_n^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{\mu^2 g^2} - \frac{2a}{\mu g} + 1 \right) \mu g = 25 \text{ kg}$$

2. Ergebnis

$$a - \cancel{\mu g} + \frac{a^2}{\mu g} - \cancel{\lambda a} + \cancel{\mu g} = \frac{25 \text{ kg}}{t_n^2} a^2$$

$$\frac{a^2}{\mu g} - a = \frac{25 \text{ kg}}{t_n^2} \quad \mu g = \frac{a + \frac{25 \text{ kg}}{t_n^2}}{a^2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{a^2}{g} \cdot \frac{1}{a + \frac{25 \text{ kg}}{t_n^2}} = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2 + \frac{24}{25}} = 0,4 \cdot \frac{1}{2,96} =$$

$$= 0,135$$

$$U_{\text{max}} = t_n (a - \mu g) = 5 (2 - 1,35) = 3,25 \text{ m/s}$$

1) vepronebure

β nachher nur noch verpaßend.

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{2} = mg \Delta h + \frac{mv^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\frac{9}{64}}{1 + \frac{9}{64}} = \frac{\frac{9}{64}}{\frac{73}{64}} = \frac{9}{73}$$

$$v_0^2 = 2g \Delta y + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= \frac{9}{73}$$

$$H = \Delta y = \frac{v_0^2 (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{2g} = \frac{12 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 9.8} = 0,189 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{9}{64}} = \frac{64}{73}$$

$$\Delta x = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t_n \quad \cos^2 \alpha = 0,877$$

$$L = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{g} \quad t_n = \frac{L}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \quad \alpha = 69,44^\circ$$

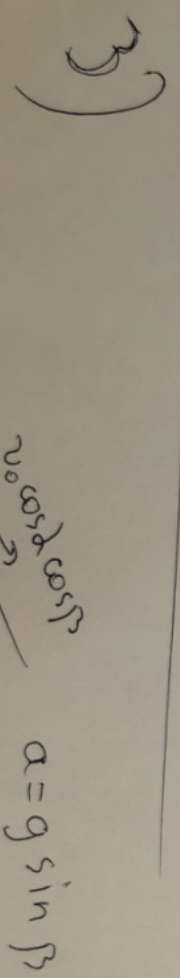
$$t_n = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \quad 0,42 \text{ sek}$$

$$t = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{12 \cdot 3}{9.8} = 3,6$$

$$\Delta x = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t = \frac{12 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{73}} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{73}} = 4,172 \text{ m}$$

$$t_{gr} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0,189}{4,172} = 0,045$$

$$L_{\beta} = 10,68^\circ$$



$$t = \frac{v_0 \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{g \sin \beta} = \frac{v_0 \cos \alpha}{g \tan \beta} = 0,32 \text{ sek}$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21205182**

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Вариант 3

Чистовик физика II часть

N4

Решение

Дано

$$R = 6400 \text{ км}$$

$$g = 10 \text{ м/с}^2$$

Найти

T_c - ?

T_n - ?

$v_{\text{отн}}$ - ?

$$1) v_{\text{ИК}} = \sqrt{gR} = 8000 \text{ м/с}$$

Ω - угловая с-ть спутника

$$\Omega = \frac{v_{\text{ИК}}}{2R} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ рад/с}$$

ω - Земли

$$T_3 = 86400 \text{ сек}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T_3} = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

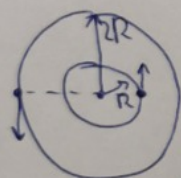
$$T_c = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} \approx 2,792 \text{ часа}$$

2) Чтобы скорость удаления была **max**, их мгновенные скорости должны быть противоположны

т.е. они будут в противофазе

Для расчета времени перейдем

в ИСО Земли, где Земля покоится



т.к. $\frac{2R}{R} = 2$, то перемещая углов. с-ть

будет 2ω .

$$\omega' = \Omega - 2\omega$$

$$T_n = \frac{\pi}{\omega'} = 5690 \text{ сек} \approx 1,58 \text{ часа}$$

$v_{\text{отн}}$ - это сумма мгновенных скоростей

$$v_{\text{отн}} = \Omega \cdot 2R + \omega R = 8,467 \text{ км/с}$$

Ответ: $T_c = 2,792 \text{ часа}$

$T_n = 1,58 \text{ часа}$

$v_{\text{отн}} = 8,467 \text{ км/с}$

Чистовик физика II часть

N 5

Решение

Дано

$$U = 6 \text{ В}$$

$$P = 1 \text{ Вт}$$

Найти

$P_{\text{max}} - ?$

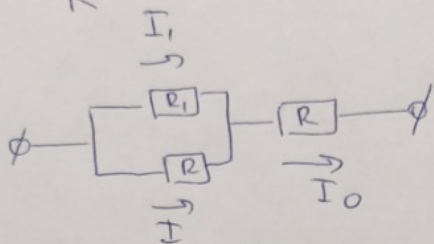
$R_1 - ?$

1) На каждом из резисторов выдел.

$P/2$, т.к. они одинаковые.

$$\frac{P}{2} = \frac{U_0^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{U_0^2}{2} = 18 \text{ Ом}$$

2)



$$I_1 + I = I_0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{R}{R_1 + R} \cdot I_0$$

$$I_1 R_1 = I R$$

$$I_0 = \frac{U_0}{\frac{R_1 R}{R_1 + R} + R} = \frac{U_0 (R_1 + R)}{2R_1 R + R^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{U_0^2 R^2 R_1}{4R_1^2 R^2 + 4R_1 R^3 + R^4} = \frac{U_0^2 R_1}{4R_1^2 + 4R_1 R + R^2}$$

Возьмем сопротивление $R_0 = 1 \text{ Ом}$ и найдем мощность

$$P = \frac{36}{4 + 72 + 324} = 0,09 \quad \text{Теперь подставим значение мощности в формулу и решим урав}$$

$$\frac{1}{0,09} = \frac{4R_0^2 + 4R_0 R + R^2}{U_0^2 R_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,36 R_1^2 + 0,36 R_0 R + 0,09 R^2 = U_0^2 R_0$$

$$0,36 R_0 - 29,52 R + 29,16 = 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 14,76 - 29,16 \cdot 0,36 = 14,4^2$$

$$R_0 = \frac{14,76 \pm 14,4}{0,36} = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 81 \end{array} \right]$$

коэффициент $P(R)$

из-за симметрии пара

найдем среднюю координату этих точек

$$R_1 = \frac{1+81}{2} = 41 \text{ Ом}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{10000}{1476} = 6,78 \text{ Вт}$$

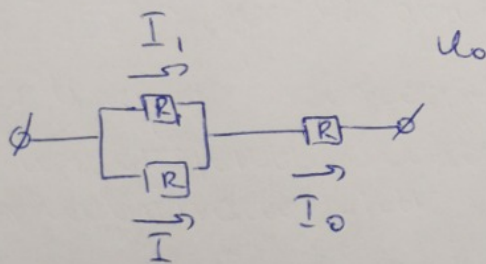
Ответ: $R = 18 \text{ Ом}$; $R_1 = 41 \text{ Ом}$; $P_{\text{max}} = 6,78 \text{ Вт}$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{u_0^2 R_1}{4R_1^2 + 4R_1R + R^2}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{u_0^2}{R}$$

$$R = 9 \Omega$$

$$R_1 = 3$$



$$I_0 = I_1 + I$$

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

$$I_1 R_1 = IR$$

$$I = I_1 \frac{R_1}{R}$$

$$P_n = \frac{I^2 R}{R} = I^2 R = I_1^2 \cdot \frac{R_1^2}{R^2} \cdot R = I_1^2 \cdot \frac{R_1^2}{R}$$

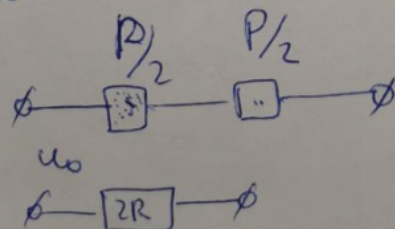
$$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1 + R}$$

$$\frac{P}{2} = \frac{u_0^2}{4R}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{u_0 (R_1 + R)}{2R_1 R + R^2} =$$

$$R = \frac{2u_0^2}{P} = 72 \Omega$$

$$18 \Omega$$



$$P = \frac{u_0^2}{2R}$$



$$P_{\max} = \frac{u_0^2 R_0^2 R}{(2R_0 R + R^2)^2} = P_0 = 13 \text{ W}$$

~~$$u_0^2 R_0^2 R^2 = 4R_0^2 R^2 + 4R_0 R^3 + R^4$$~~

~~$$u_0^2 R_0 = 4R_0^2 + 4R_0 R + R^2$$~~

~~$$4R_0^2 + (4R - u_0^2)R_0 + R^2 = 0$$~~

~~$$4R_0^2 + 36R_0 + 324 = 0$$~~

~~$$\frac{D}{4} = 18^2$$~~

$$R_0 = 18$$

$$\frac{1}{P} = \frac{4R_0^2 + 4R_0R + R^2}{u_0^2 R_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{P} = \frac{4 \cdot 18^2 + 4 \cdot 18^2 + 18^2}{36 \cdot 18} = \frac{2916}{36 \cdot 18} = 4,5$$

$$\frac{1}{4,5} = \frac{4R_0^2 + 4R_0R + R^2}{u_0^2 R_0}$$

$$u_0^2 R_0 = 18R_0^2 + 18R_0R + 4,5R^2$$

$$18R_0 + (18R - u_0^2)R_0 + 4,5R^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 18R_0 + 288R_0 + 1458$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 144^2 - 1458 \cdot 18$$

$$P = \frac{36}{4 + 72 + 324} = \frac{36}{400} = 0,09$$

$$\frac{1}{0,09} = \frac{4R_0^2 + 4R_0R + R^2}{u_0^2 R_0}$$

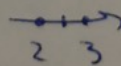
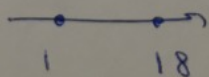
$$0,36R_0^2 + 0,36R_0R + 0,09R^2 = u_0^2 R_0$$

$$0,36R_0 - 29,52R_0 + 29,16 = 0$$

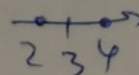
$$\Delta = \frac{\Delta}{4} = 14,76^2 - 29,52 \cdot 0,36 = 217,8576 - 10,6272 = 207,2304$$

$14,4^2$

$$R_0 = \frac{14,76 \pm 14,4}{0,36} = \begin{cases} 81 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$



$$R_{\text{res}} = \frac{19}{2} = 9,5 \quad 41$$

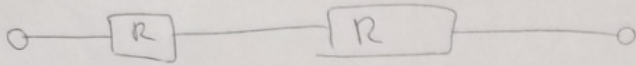


$$4 \cdot 41^2 + 4 \cdot 41 \cdot 18 + 18^2$$

NS

$u = 6V$

~~$P = IBT$~~ $P = IBT$



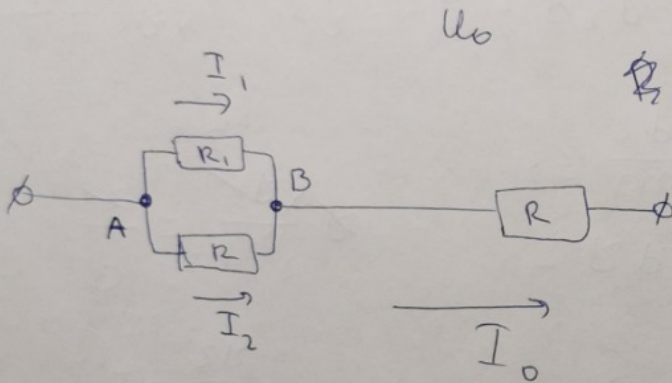
~~$P = \frac{u^2}{R}$~~

$I = \frac{u}{2R}$

$P = I^2 R = \frac{u^2}{4R^2} \cdot R = \frac{u^2}{4R}$

~~$R = \frac{u^2}{4P} = 9 \Omega$~~ 30Ω

$R = \frac{u^2}{4P} = 9 \Omega$



$P = I_1^2 R$

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

$I_0 = \frac{u_0}{\frac{R_1 R}{R_1 + R} + R}$

~~$I_1 + I_2 = I_0$~~ $I_1 + I_2 = I_0$

$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2$
 $I_1 = I_2 \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

$I_2 = I_0 - I_1$

~~$P_0 = IBT$~~
 $P_0 = IBT$

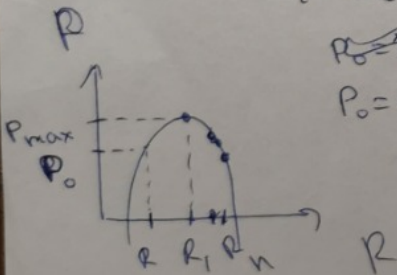
$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R_2}{R_1} - I_1 \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1(1 + \frac{R}{R_1})} = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1 + R}$

0,042

$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1 + R}$

0,5



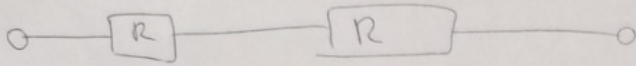
$P_{max} = I_0^2 \cdot \frac{R^2}{(R_1 + R)^2} \cdot R_1 = I_0^2 \frac{R^2 R_1}{R_1^2 + 2R R_1 + R^2}$

$I_1 = \frac{u_0 (R_1 + R)}{2R_1 R + R^2} = 6 \cdot \frac{(3,43 + 9)}{2 \cdot 3,43 \cdot 9 + 81} = 0,522$

NS

$u = 6V$

~~$P = IBT$~~ $P = IBT$



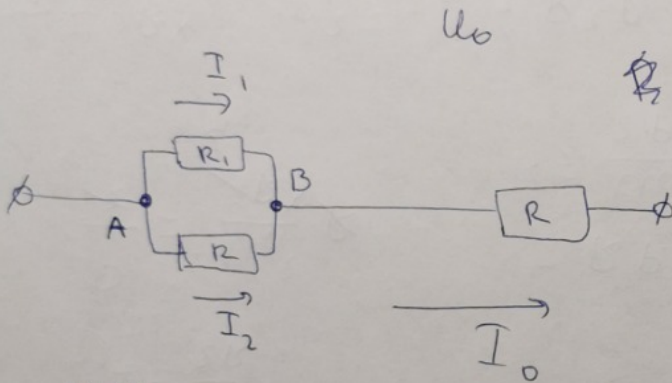
~~$P = \frac{u^2}{R}$~~

$I = \frac{u}{2R}$

$P = I^2 R = \frac{u^2}{4R^2} \cdot R = \frac{u^2}{4R}$

~~$R = \frac{u^2}{4P} = 9 \Omega$~~ 30Ω

$R = \frac{u^2}{4P} = 9 \Omega$



$P = I_1^2 R$

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

$I_0 = \frac{u_0}{\frac{R_1 R}{R_1 + R} + R}$

~~$I_1 + I_2 = I_0$~~ $I_1 + I_2 = I_0$

$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2$
 $I_1 = I_2 \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

$I_2 = I_0 - I_1$

~~$P_0 = IBT$~~
 $P_0 = IBT$

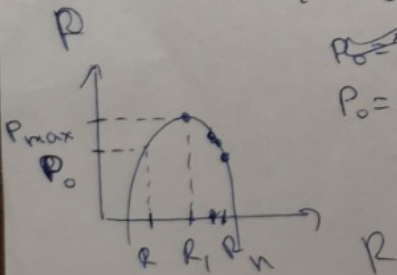
$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R_2}{R_1} - I_1 \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1(1 + \frac{R}{R_1})} = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1 + R}$

0,042

$I_1 = I_0 \frac{R}{R_1 + R}$

0,5



$P_{max} = I_0^2 \cdot \frac{R^2}{(R_1 + R)^2} \cdot R_1 = I_0^2 \frac{R^2 R_1}{R_1^2 + 2R R_1 + R^2}$

$I_1 = \frac{u_0 (R_1 + R)}{2R_1 R + R^2} = 6 \cdot \frac{(3,43 + 9)}{2 \cdot 3,43 \cdot 9 + 81} = 0,522$

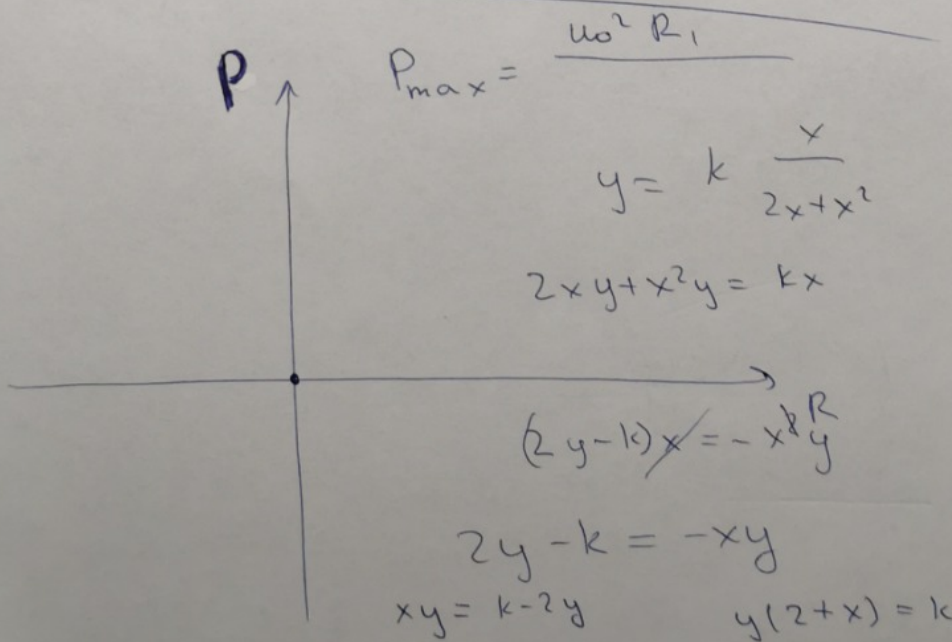
$$I_0 = \frac{u_0}{R_1 R + R_1 R + R^2} = \frac{u_0 (R_1 + R)}{2R_1 R + R^2}$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{u_0^2 (R_1 + R)^2}{(2R_1 R + R^2)^2} \cdot \frac{R^2 R_1}{(R_1 + R)^2} = u_0^2 \frac{R^2 R_1}{2R_1 R + R^2}$$

$$(P_{\max})' = \frac{u_0^2 \cdot R^2}{2R_1 R + R^2} - \frac{u_0^2 R^2}{2R_1^2 R + R^2} = 0 \quad y = \frac{k}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{u_0^2 \cdot R^2 R_1}{4R_1^2 R^2 + 4R_1 R^3 + R^4} = \frac{u_0^2 R^2 R_1}{R^2 (4R_1^2 + 4R_1 R + R^2)}$$

$$P_{\max} = -a R_1^2 + b R_1 + c \quad x_{\text{opt}} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{b}{2a}$$



$$I_1 = \frac{u_0 (R_1 + R)}{2R_1 R + R^2} \cdot \frac{R}{R_1 + R} = u_0 \cdot \frac{R}{2R_1 R + R^2} = \frac{u_0}{2R_1 + R}$$