

МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант 11

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников _____
наименование олимпиады

Юнона Воробьева 10 класс

по физике _____
профиль олимпиады

Жаляля Сурена Арустамяна
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Вопросы: 13-33

Вернуться: 13-35

+ 1 дополнительный лист / Таблица в 1

Дата

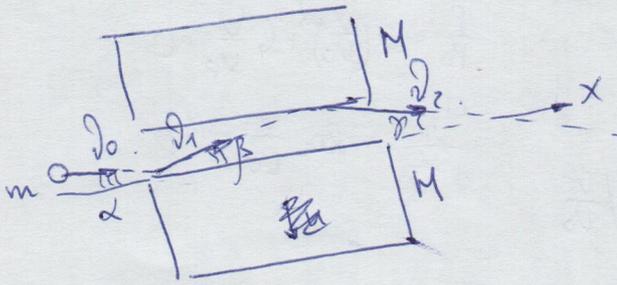
«01» 04 2023 года

Подпись участника

Жаляля

03-54-62-34
(107.1)

Чертежи.



$$v_0 \cos \alpha = v_1 \cos \beta = v_2 \cos \gamma$$

$$P = \frac{P_0}{6} \left(36 + 5 \frac{v}{v_0} - \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{1}{6} \left(36 + 5 \frac{v}{v_0} - \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = -\gamma \frac{P}{V}$$

$$\frac{d(P/P_0)}{d(V/v_0)} = -\gamma \frac{P}{V} \cdot \frac{v_0}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = 6 + \frac{5}{6} \frac{v}{v_0} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{d(P/P_0)}{d(V/v_0)} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{v}{v_0}$$

$$-\gamma \frac{P}{V} \cdot \frac{v_0}{P_0} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{v}{3v_0}$$

$$-\gamma \frac{(P/P_0)}{(V/v_0)} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)$$

$$-\gamma \cdot \left(6 + \frac{5}{6} \frac{v}{v_0} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)^2 \right) = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{v}{v_0} \cdot 6$$

$$\gamma = \frac{c_p}{\omega} = \frac{\frac{4}{2} R}{\frac{5}{2} R} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$-\frac{4}{5} \left(6 + \frac{5}{6} t - \frac{1}{6} t^2 \right) = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} t$$

$$-\frac{4}{5} (36 + 5t - t^2) = 25 - 10t$$

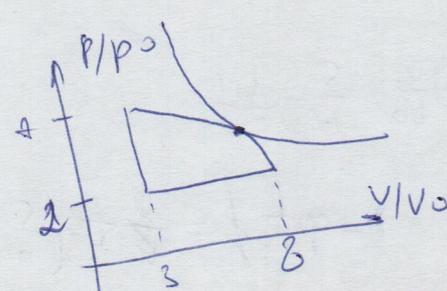
$$-28.8 - 20t + 4t^2 = 25 - 10t$$

$$4t^2 - 25t - 28.8 = 0$$

$$4t^2 - 25t - 28.8 = 0$$

$$D = 625 + 20 \cdot 28.8$$

$$\frac{25 \pm 91}{8} =$$



5	5	8
3	5	14
2	3	17
1	5	10
0	3	

68	91 ²
x 277	8281
20	
2216	
+ 5541	
+ 4956	
625	
8381	

Чертович

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{6} (36 + 5t - t^2)$$

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = a \left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right)^2 + b \frac{v}{v_0} + c$$

$$\frac{dp}{dv} = -p \frac{p}{v} \quad \frac{dp}{p_0} / \frac{dv}{v_0} = -p \frac{p}{p_0} / \frac{v}{v_0}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p_0} / \frac{dv}{v_0} = 2a \frac{v}{v_0} + b$$

$$\frac{dp}{p_0} / \frac{dv}{v_0} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}t$$

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{6} (36 + 5 \cdot 6 - 6^2) =$$

$$6 + 5 - 6 = 5$$

$$-p \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{1}{v} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}t$$

$$-p \cdot \frac{1}{6} (36 + 5t - t^2) = t \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}t\right) \cdot 30$$

$$-t \cdot (36 + 5t - t^2) = 5t(5 - 2t)$$

$$-25t - 35t + t^2 = 25t - 40t^2$$

$$t^2 - 60t - 25t = 0$$

$$D = 3600 + 144$$

$$t = \frac{60 \pm 144}{34} = \frac{204}{34} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{v_0} = 6 \text{ и } \frac{p}{p_0} = 5$$

$$dA = p dv$$

$$dA = \frac{p_0 v_0}{p_0} \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{dv}{v_0}$$

$$\int \frac{dA}{p_0 v_0} = \int \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{dv}{v_0}$$

$$dA \frac{A}{p_0 v_0} = \int \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{dv}{v_0} = \frac{1}{6} \int (36 + 5t - t^2) dt = \frac{1}{6} \left[36t + \frac{5}{2}t^2 + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]$$

$$C = C_0 + R \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{v/v_0}{p/p_0} \cdot \frac{d(p/p_0)}{d(v/v_0)}}$$

$$\delta Q = \delta A + dU$$

$$dQ_{ext} = p dv + \mu v dt$$

$$C = \frac{p dv}{dt} + \mu v$$

$$C = \frac{R \cdot p dv}{p dv + v dp} + C_0$$

$$dA = \frac{p dv + v dp}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{v}{p} \cdot \frac{dp}{dv}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 144 \\ \times 144 \\ \hline 1576 \\ + 576 \\ \hline 20736 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 146^2 \\ \times 146 \\ \hline 2476 \\ + 2876 \\ \hline 584 \\ + 146 \\ \hline 216 \end{array}$$

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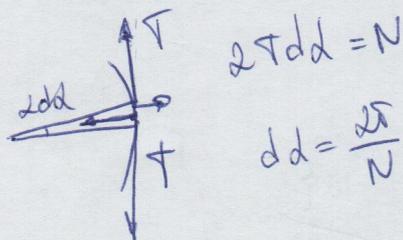
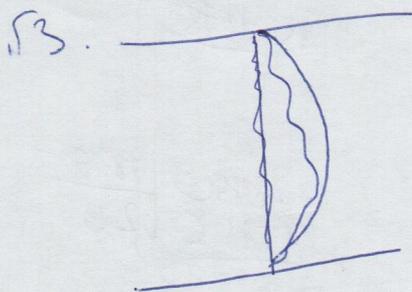
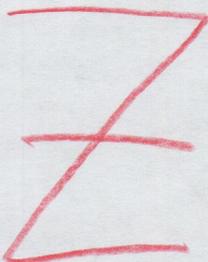
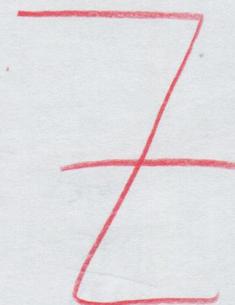
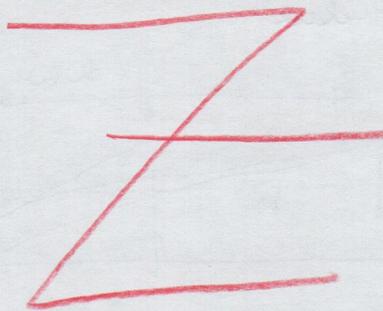
Чертавки.

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = a \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2 + b \frac{V}{V_0} + c$$

$$\frac{d \frac{P}{P_0}}{d \frac{V}{V_0}} = 2a \frac{V}{V_0} + b$$

$$\frac{2a \frac{V}{V_0} + b}{a \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2 + b \frac{V}{V_0} + c} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{2aV}{V_0} + b = \text{const} (aV^2 + bV + c)$$

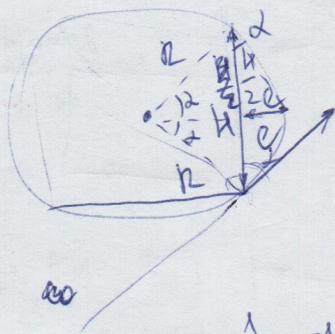
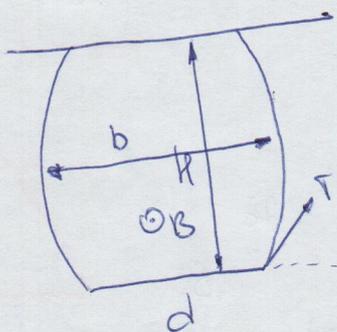


$$de = kdd \cdot 2$$

$$2Tdd = de \cdot BI$$

$$T = BIK$$

$$T = BI \frac{k}{2} \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{4e^2} + 1}$$



$$BIk \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{4e^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2 + 4e^2}} = BIk^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{4e^2}} = \frac{BIk^2}{2e} = mg \Rightarrow J = \frac{mg \cdot l}{BIk^2} \cdot 4e$$

$$k^2 = 2R^2(1 - \cos 2\alpha)$$

$$k^2 = 2R^2 \cdot (2 \sin^2 \alpha) \Rightarrow e = \frac{D-d}{2}$$

$$k^2 = 4R^2 \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow k = 2R \sin \alpha$$

$$h = 2R \sin \alpha \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{h}{2R}$$

$$e = \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

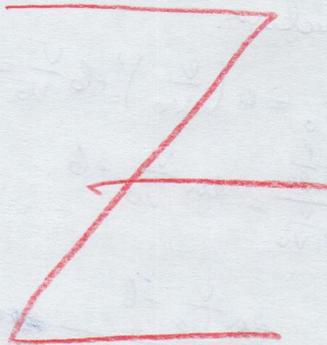
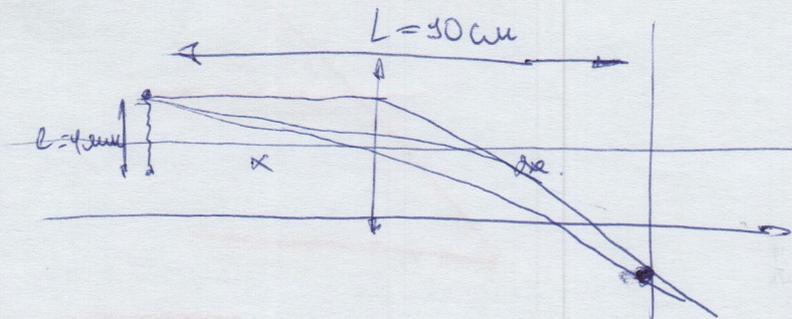
$$2e = k \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \quad \left(\frac{h}{2e} = \frac{k}{2R} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2e}{h}$$

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

$$\frac{k^2}{4e^2} = \frac{4R^2}{k^2} - 1$$

$$\frac{k^2}{4e^2} + 1 = \frac{4R^2}{k^2} \quad \frac{k^2}{4} \left(\frac{4}{4e^2} + 1 \right) = R^2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{2} \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{4e^2} + 1}$$

Чертежи

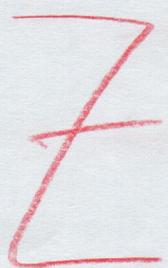
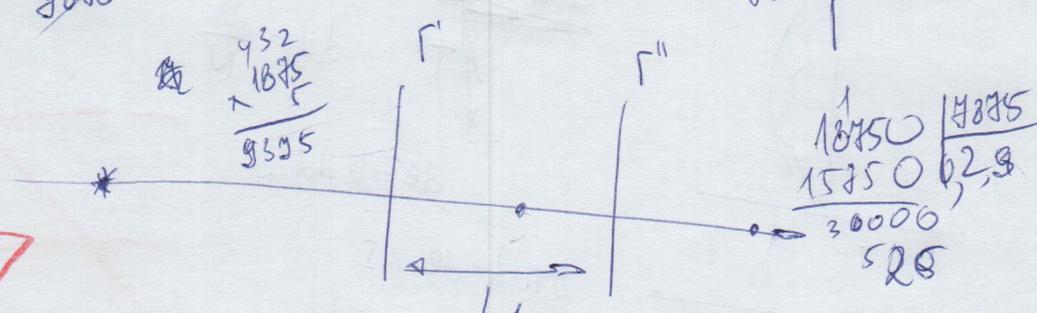


$x = 30 \text{ cm}$

$$D = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{3}{60} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ cm}^{-1} \cdot 5,3 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

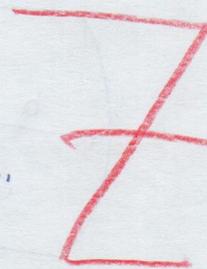
375
1875
9375

9375 | 1875



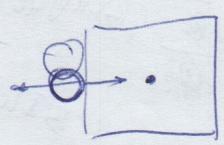
$\Gamma' \cdot \Gamma'' = -0,4$
 $\Gamma' \cdot \Gamma''' = -0,5$

$\frac{\Gamma''}{\Gamma'''} = \frac{24}{5}$



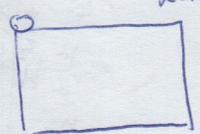
24 - 26
- 189

240,3298

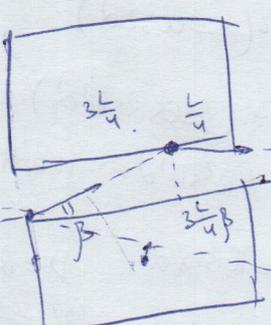


$\frac{1}{2R} = \sin 2\alpha$
 $\frac{2l}{u} = \tan \alpha$

$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha / \tan \alpha$



$\frac{2 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 9,0 \cdot 0,2}{3,5(1 - 0,04)}$



$\sin \alpha = \frac{2l}{\sqrt{4l^2 + u^2}}$

$\frac{1,6 \cdot 9,0 \cdot 0,2}{3,5 \cdot 0,96}$

$= \frac{16 \cdot 90 \cdot 2}{35 \cdot 96} = \frac{98}{105}$

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

$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2l}{\sqrt{4l^2 + u^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4l^2}{u^2}}}{\frac{4l}{2l}} = \frac{4ul}{4l^2 + u^2}$

980 | 105
- 945 | 9,3333
- 350
- 315
35

$$P = aV^2 + bV + c$$

$$\int c dT = \int c_w dT + p dV$$

$$C = C_v + \frac{p dV}{dT} = C_v + \frac{p dV \cdot R}{p dV + V dp} = C_v + \frac{R}{1 + \frac{dp}{dV} \cdot \frac{V}{p}}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dV} = 2aV + b \quad \frac{p}{V} = aV + b + \frac{c}{V} \quad \frac{p_0}{b} \left(36 \cdot 3V_0 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot 24V_0 - \frac{109V_0}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{2aV + b}{aV + b + \frac{c}{V}} = \text{const.}$$

$$2aV + b = \text{const} \left(aV + b + \frac{c}{V} \right) \quad p_0 \left(10V_0 + \frac{5}{4} \cdot 9V_0 - \frac{63}{6} V_0 \right)$$

$$2aV + b = a \text{const} V + \text{const} b + \frac{c}{V}$$

$$V(2a - a \text{const}) + b(1 - \text{const}) - \frac{c}{V} = 0$$

$$\text{const} = 2$$

$$c = 0$$

$$\text{const} = 2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\frac{45}{4} - \frac{63}{8}$$

$$\frac{135 - 128}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$A = p dV \quad \frac{A}{p_0 V_0} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right) \left(\frac{dV}{V_0} \right)$$

$$pV^\gamma = \text{const.}$$

$$pV^{-2} = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{c - Cp}{c - Cv} = -2$$

$$c - \frac{A}{2} R = -2 \left(c - \frac{5}{2} R \right)$$

$$c - \frac{A}{2} R = -2c + 5R$$

$$3c = \frac{A}{2} R$$

$$c = \frac{A}{6} R$$

$$P = \frac{p_0}{b} \left[36 - 5 \frac{V}{V_0} \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2 \right] \quad \frac{dp}{dV} = 2 \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\ln p = 2 \ln V$$

$$p = V^2 \text{const}$$

$$p = \text{const} \cdot V^2$$

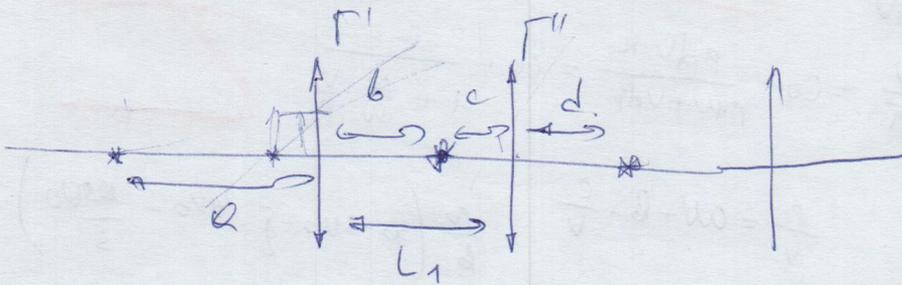
$$p dV$$

$$\int_{3V_0}^{5V_0} \frac{p_0}{b} \left(36 + 5 \frac{V}{V_0} - \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} \right) dV =$$

$$\frac{p_0}{b} \left[36V + \frac{5}{2} \frac{V^2}{V_0} - \frac{V^3}{3V_0^2} \right]_{3V_0}^{5V_0}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{b} \left(42V_0 + \frac{5}{2} \frac{16V_0^2}{V_0} - \frac{98V_0}{3V_0} \right)$$

Чертежи



$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d}{c} = -0,4 & b+c=20. \\ \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d'}{c'} = -0,5 & b+c'=40 \\ \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d''}{c''} = x & b+c''=30. \end{cases}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d}{20-b} = -0,4 \\ \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d'}{40-b} = -0,5 \\ \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d''}{30-b} = x \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} D = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$$

$$b = \frac{a}{aD-1}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{bD-1} \quad \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{aD-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} D = \frac{bD-1}{b} \quad \frac{c}{d} = \frac{1}{cD-1}$$

$$a = \frac{b}{bD-1}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{bD-1}$$

$$\frac{d'}{c'} = \frac{1}{c'D-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{c} = \frac{1}{cD-1}$$

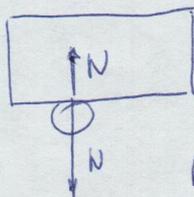
$$\frac{1}{bD-1} \cdot \frac{1}{cD-1} = -0,4$$

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Числовик.

Вопрос.

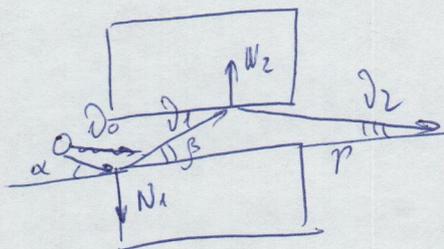
Рассмотрим соударение шара с бруском.



В момент соударения за короткий промежуток времени Δt сила N передаёт импульс шару. Если масса удара N пропорц. кр. у.м. бруса, то момент этой сил равен 0 \Rightarrow не меняется момент импульса

бруска и он движется только поступательно. После соударения брусок движется поступательно и вращательно. Для шара, которая движется поступательно. Импульс шара даёт величину N вправо направлена кр. у.м. \Rightarrow поэтому она шарик не имеет вращения в состоянии покоя.

Задача.



Возьмем закон изменения импульса для шара и момента бруса:

$$N_1 \Delta t = m(v_0 \sin \alpha + v_1 \sin \beta) \approx m(v_0 d + v_1 \beta)$$

$$N_1 \Delta t = M u \Rightarrow$$

$$M u = m(v_0 d + v_1 \beta). \quad u = \frac{m}{M}(v_0 d + v_1 \beta)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = M u \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = m(v_0 d + v_1 \beta) \quad \text{и} \quad I \omega \frac{L}{2} = N \Delta t \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I \omega = m(v_0 d + v_1 \beta) \Rightarrow I = \frac{m(v_0 d + v_1 \beta)}{\omega}$$

$$\text{Возьмем ЗСЭ: } \frac{m v_0^2}{2} = \frac{I \omega^2}{2} + \frac{M u^2}{2} + \frac{m v_1^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{m}{2}(v_0^2 - v_1^2) = \frac{m \omega^2 (v_0 d + v_1 \beta)^2}{2} + \frac{m^2 (v_0 d + v_1 \beta)^2}{2M}$$

$$v_0 d = v_1 \beta = v_2 r \quad \text{ЗСЦ на } O x \oplus$$

Читовик.

Задача 2.

Вопрос:

Процесс с постоянной теплоемкостью изобарно нагревается.

Он имеет вид $\sqrt{pV^2} = \text{const} \Rightarrow p = \text{const} V^{-2} \Rightarrow$ Изобарный
~~КСЗ и др. др.~~

процесс, идеальный газ, $pV^{-2} = \text{const}$.
 Для расчета молярной теплоемкости процесса заменим
 1 молю термодинамикой: $\delta Q = \delta A + dU \Rightarrow \gamma \delta Q = \gamma p dV + p dV \Rightarrow$

$c = c_v + \frac{p dV}{\gamma \delta Q}$. Пропорциональные уравнения состояния газа:

$pV = \gamma R T \Rightarrow p dV + V dp = \gamma R dT \Rightarrow c = c_v + \frac{p dV \cdot \gamma}{p dV + V dp} = c_v + \frac{\gamma}{1 + \frac{V}{p} \frac{dp}{dV}}$

Если $pV^{-2} = \text{const}$, то $d(pV^{-2}) = 0 \Rightarrow dpV^{-2} + p \cdot V^{-3} \cdot (-2) dV = 0 \Rightarrow$

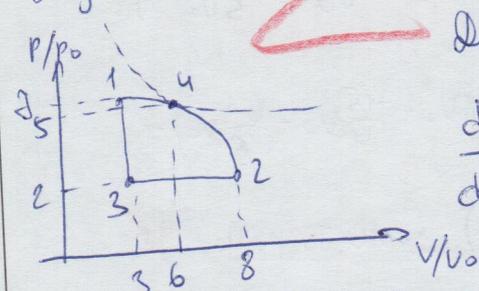
~~$\frac{dp}{p} - \frac{2dV}{V} = 0$~~ $\frac{dp}{V^2} + \frac{2p dV}{V^3} \cdot | \cdot V^2/p \Rightarrow$

$\frac{dp}{p} - \frac{2dV}{V} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dV} = 2 \frac{dV}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dV} \cdot \frac{V}{p} = 2 \Rightarrow$

$c = c_v + \frac{\gamma}{1+2} = c_v + \frac{\gamma}{3} = \frac{5R}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{3} = \frac{14R}{6}$

Ответ: процесс имеет вид $pV^{-2} = \text{const}$; $c_p = \frac{14R}{6}$

Задача:



Для $\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{6} \left(36 + 5 \frac{V}{V_0} - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2 \right)$:

$\frac{d \frac{p}{p_0}}{d \frac{V}{V_0}} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{V}{V_0}$. Тот получает тепло, пока график по процессу имеет „пог“

адиобатой. Рассмотрим т.каемин. Для нее справедливо:

$\frac{dp}{dV} = -\gamma \frac{p}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{d(\frac{p}{p_0})}{d(\frac{V}{V_0})} = -\gamma \frac{p}{V} \cdot \frac{V_0}{p_0}$ Приведем:

$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{V}{V_0} = -\gamma \frac{p}{V} \cdot \frac{V_0}{p_0}$ Подставим $\frac{p}{p_0}$:

$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{V}{V_0} = -\gamma \frac{1}{6} \left(36 + 5 \frac{V}{V_0} - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2 \right)$. Заменим $\frac{V}{V_0}$ на т.

Четовик.

Задача 2:

$$\left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}t\right)t = \frac{1}{6}(36 + 5t - t^2) \cdot \eta \Rightarrow \text{т.к. } \eta = \frac{cp}{cw} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}R}{\frac{5}{2}R} = \frac{1}{5};$$

$$\frac{5}{6} 5(5-t)t = (36 + 5t - t^2) \cdot \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$25t - 10t^2 = t^2 - 35t - 252 \Rightarrow$$

$$14t^2 - 60t - 252 = 0$$

$$D = 3600 + 4 \cdot 14 \cdot 252 = 20736 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{60 \pm \sqrt{20736}}{28} = \frac{60 \pm 144}{28} = \frac{204}{28} = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{V}{V_0} = 6 \Rightarrow \checkmark$$

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{1}{6}(36 + 30 - 36) = 5. \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \eta = \frac{A}{Q} \quad dA_{\text{изл}} = p dV \Rightarrow A_{14} = \int_{3V_0}^{6V_0} \frac{P_0}{6} \left(36 + 5 \frac{V}{V_0} - \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} \right) dV =$$

$$= \frac{P_0}{6} \left[36V + \frac{5}{2} \frac{V^2}{V_0} - \frac{V^3}{3V_0^2} \right]_{3V_0}^{6V_0} = \frac{P_0}{6} \left(36 \cdot 6V_0 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{36V_0^2}{V_0} - \frac{216V_0^3}{3 \cdot V_0^2} \right)$$

$$- \frac{P_0}{6} \left(36 \cdot 3V_0 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{9V_0^2}{V_0} - \frac{24V_0^3}{3V_0^2} \right) = \frac{P_0}{6} \left(36 \cdot 3V_0 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{24V_0^2}{V_0} - \frac{189V_0^3}{3V_0^2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{P_0}{6} \left(18V_0 + \frac{5}{4} \cdot 9V_0 - \frac{63}{6} V_0 \right) = P_0 \left(18V_0 + \frac{45}{4} V_0 - \frac{63}{6} V_0 \right) =$$

$$= P_0 \left(18V_0 + \frac{135 - 126}{12} V_0 \right) = P_0 V_0 (18 + 0,75) = 18,75 P_0 V_0. \checkmark$$

$$Q_{+} = Q_{31} + Q_{14} = \frac{5}{2} R \cdot \eta (T_1 - T_3) + A_{14} + \frac{5}{2} R \eta (T_4 - T_1) =$$

$$A_{14} + \frac{5}{2} \eta R (T_4 - T_3) = A_{14} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot (30 P_0 V_0 - 6 P_0 V_0) = A_{14} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot 24 P_0 V_0 = \checkmark$$

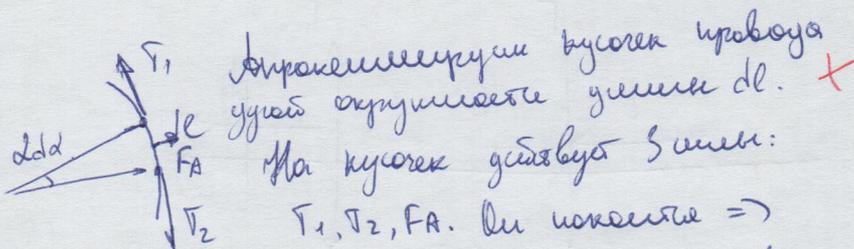
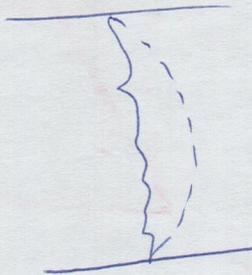
$$A_{14} + 60 P_0 V_0 \Rightarrow \eta = \frac{A_{14}}{A_{14} + 60 P_0 V_0} = \frac{18,75 P_0 V_0}{78,75 P_0 V_0} \approx 0,23$$

Ответ: теплопроводит на участке как R_2 3-1 и 1-4, отводит на участке 4-2 и 2-3; $\eta \approx 0,23$.

Числовым

Задача 3.

Вопрос:



Анализировать высоту правого угла окружности длины dl. *
На участок действует 3 силы:

T_1, T_2, F_A . Векторы \Rightarrow
 $T_1 \cdot dd = T_2 dd \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2 = T$ и $T = \text{const}$

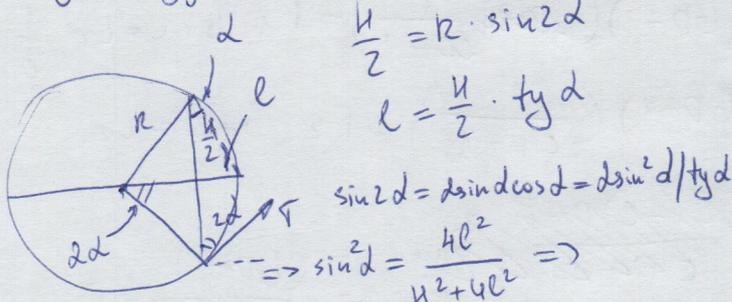
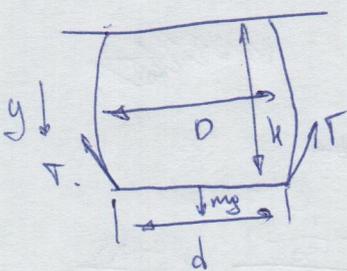
$F_A = 2T \cdot dd \Rightarrow dd = \frac{F_A}{2T}$

$B \int dl = 2T dd \Rightarrow BIR = 2T \Rightarrow R = \frac{2T}{BI} = \text{const} \Rightarrow$ проволока - дуга

окружности.

Ответ: дуга окружности.

Задача



$\frac{h}{2} = R \cdot \sin 2\alpha$

$l = \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 2\alpha}$

$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \sin^2 \alpha / \tan \alpha$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4l^2}{h^2 + 4l^2} \Rightarrow$

$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{4 \cdot 8l^2}{h^2 + 4l^2} \cdot \frac{h}{2l} = \frac{4hl}{h^2 + 4l^2} = \frac{h}{2R} \Rightarrow$

$R = \frac{h^2 + 4l^2}{8l} \Rightarrow$ т.к. $T = BIR$, $T = BI \frac{h^2 + 4l^2}{8l}$; \ominus сила Ампера?

т.к. вершина находится: $mg = 2T \cos 2\alpha = 2T(1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha) =$

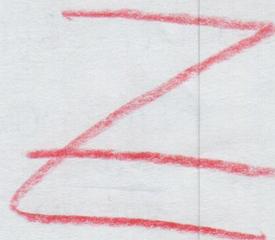
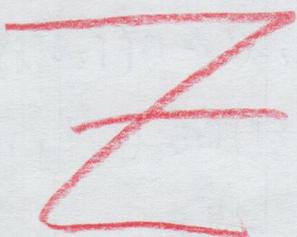
$= 2T(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{4l^2}{h^2 + 4l^2}) = 2T \left(\frac{h^2 + 4l^2 - 8l^2}{h^2 + 4l^2} \right) = 2T \frac{h^2 - 4l^2}{h^2 + 4l^2} =$

~~$= 2T \cdot \frac{h^2 - 4 \cdot (\frac{p-d}{2})^2}{h^2 + 4 \cdot (\frac{p-d}{2})^2} = 2T \cdot \frac{h^2 - (p-d)^2}{h^2 + (p-d)^2} = \frac{mg}{2} =$~~

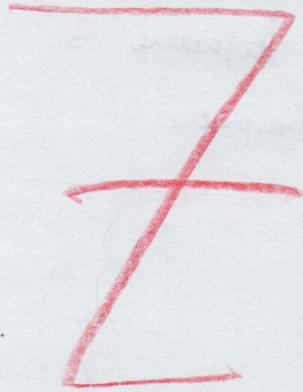
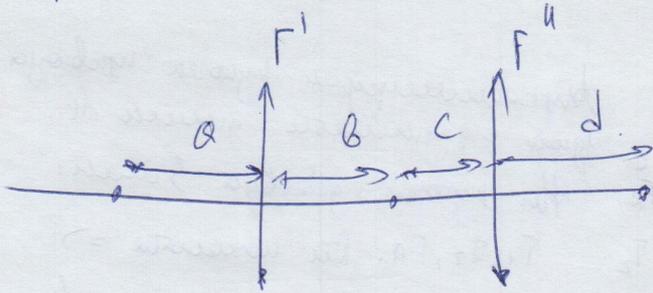
$= 2 \cdot BI \frac{h^2 + 4l^2}{8l} \cdot \frac{h^2 - 4l^2}{h^2 + 4l^2} = BI \cdot \frac{h^2 - 4l^2}{4l}$, а т.к. $l = \frac{p-d}{2}$:

$mg = BI \frac{h^2 - (p-d)^2}{2(p-d)} \Rightarrow I = \frac{2mg(p-d)}{BI(h^2 + (p-d)^2)} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 0,2}{3,14(1 - 0,8^2)} \approx 0,93A$

Ответ: 0,93A



Черновики.



$$D = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d}{c} = \frac{\Gamma_1}{\Gamma_2} \quad b+c=L_1$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = D - \frac{1}{b}$$

$\frac{b}{a}$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{bD-1}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{bD-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} (bD-1) \left(\frac{1}{cD-1} \right) = \Gamma_1 \quad b+c=L_1 \\ (bD-1) \left(\frac{1}{c'D-1} \right) = \Gamma_2 \quad b+c'=L_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = D - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{bD-1}$$

~~$\frac{(L_1-c)D-1}{cD-1} = \Gamma_1$~~

$$\frac{(bD-1)}{(c'D-1)} = \Gamma_2$$

$\frac{b}{a}$

$$\frac{bD-1}{(L_1-b)D-1} = \Gamma_1$$

$$\frac{bD-1}{(L_2-b)D-1} = \Gamma_2$$

$$\frac{c''=30}{\frac{40 \cdot \frac{1}{30} - 1}{30 \cdot \frac{1}{30} - 1}} = -0,5$$

$$bD-1 = \Gamma_1 (L_1-b)D - \Gamma_1$$

$$bD-1 = \Gamma_1 (L_1-b)D - \Gamma_1$$

$$40x-1 = 0,4(20-40) - 0,4$$

$$bD-1 = \Gamma_2 (L_2-b)D - \Gamma_2$$

$$40x-1 = 0,6 - 2x - 0,4$$

$$2(20-x) - 5x = 3(40-x) - 6x$$

$$\Gamma_2 - 1 = D(\Gamma_2(L_2-b) - b)$$

$$46x = 0,6$$

$$\Gamma_1 - 1 = D(\Gamma_1(L_1-b) - b)$$

$$40 - 2x = 120 - 2x \quad x = \frac{0,6}{48} = \frac{6}{480}$$

$$2x = 30 \quad b = 40 \text{ см.} \quad \frac{1}{30} \text{ см}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_2-1}{\Gamma_1-1} = \frac{\Gamma_2(L_2-b)-b}{\Gamma_1(L_1-b)-b}$$

$$\frac{0,5}{0,6} = \frac{0,5(40-x)-x}{0,4(20-x)-x}$$

$$\frac{1-0,4}{40-0,4 \cdot 20}$$

$$(\Gamma_2-1)(\Gamma_1 L_1 - b(\Gamma_1+1)) = (\Gamma_1-1)(\Gamma_2 L_2 - b(\Gamma_2+1)) = \frac{0,6}{40+16} = \frac{0,6}{56} = \frac{6}{560}$$

$$(\Gamma_2-1)\Gamma_1 L_1 - b(\Gamma_2-1)(\Gamma_1+1) = (\Gamma_1-1)\Gamma_2 L_2 - b(\Gamma_1-1)(\Gamma_2+1)$$

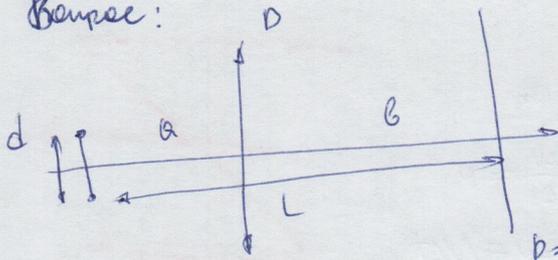
$$b((\Gamma_1-1)(\Gamma_2+1) - (\Gamma_2-1)(\Gamma_1+1)) = (\Gamma_1-1)\Gamma_2 L_2 - (\Gamma_2-1)\Gamma_1 L_1$$

$$\frac{1-0,4}{40-0,4(20-40)} = \frac{0,6}{40+0,4 \cdot 20} = \frac{0,6}{40+8} = \frac{6}{480} = \frac{1}{80}$$

$$\frac{125}{10000}$$

Черновик.

Вопрос:



Линия со短路, т.к. мы получили удвоение напряжения на экране.

П.к. $\Gamma = \frac{Z_{\text{нн}}}{Z_{\text{лн}}} = 2$, то $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$

т.к. $a + b = L$; $a = \frac{1}{3}L$, $b = \frac{2}{3}L$

$\rho = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$; $\rho = \frac{3}{L} + \frac{3}{2L} = \frac{9}{2L} =$

$\frac{9}{2 \cdot 30 \text{ см}} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ см}^{-1} = 0,05 \text{ см}^{-1}$

Ответ: $0,05 \text{ см}^{-1}$

Задача



Пусть нам неизвестно какие линии: со短路 или разомкнутые.

S^* - изображение S в 1-й лин.
 S'' - изображение S' во 2-й лин.

$\Gamma_1 = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d}{c}$ $\Gamma_2 = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d'}{c'}$ $\Gamma_3 = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d''}{c''}$

$\Gamma_1 = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{d}{c}$

Формула гашенй лини: $\rho = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow$
 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{\rho b - 1}$; $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\rho a - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \rho a - 1$

Аналогично $\frac{d}{c} = \frac{1}{\rho c - 1} \Rightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\rho a - 1}{\rho c - 1} = \Gamma_1 \\ \frac{\rho a - 1}{\rho c' - 1} = \Gamma_2 \\ b + c = L_1 \\ b + c' = L_2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\rho a - 1}{(L_1 - b)\rho - 1} = \Gamma_1 \cdot \frac{\rho a - 1}{(L_2 - b)\rho - 1} = \Gamma_2 \\ \rho a - 1 = \Gamma_1 (L_1 - b)\rho - \Gamma_1 \\ \rho a - 1 = \Gamma_2 (L_2 - b)\rho - \Gamma_2 \\ \Gamma_2 - 1 = \rho (\Gamma_2 L_2 - b) - \Gamma_2 \\ \Gamma_1 - 1 = \rho (\Gamma_1 L_1 - b) - \Gamma_1 \\ \frac{\Gamma_2 - 1}{\Gamma_1 - 1} = \frac{\Gamma_2 (L_2 - b) - b}{\Gamma_1 (L_1 - b) - b} \Rightarrow$$

$(\Gamma_2 - 1)\Gamma_1 L_1 - b(\Gamma_2 - 1)(\Gamma_1 + 1) = (\Gamma_1 - 1)\Gamma_2 L_2 - (\Gamma_1 - 1)(\Gamma_2 + 1)b$

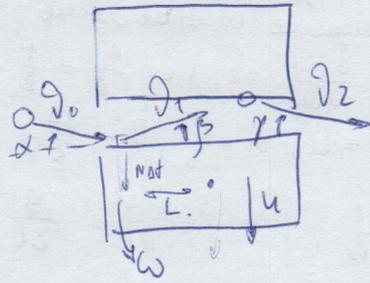
$b = \frac{(\Gamma_1 - 1)\Gamma_2 L_2 - (\Gamma_2 - 1)\Gamma_1 L_1}{(\Gamma_1 - 1)(\Gamma_2 + 1) - (\Gamma_2 - 1)(\Gamma_1 + 1)} = 40 \text{ см} \Rightarrow$

$b\rho - 1 = \Gamma_1 (L_1 - b)\rho - \Gamma_1 \Rightarrow \rho(b - \Gamma_1(L_1 - b)) = 1 - \Gamma_1$

$\rho = \frac{1 - \Gamma_1}{b - \Gamma_1(L_1 - b)} = \frac{0,6}{40 + 0,4 \cdot 20} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ см}^{-1} = 0,0125 \text{ см}^{-1} \Rightarrow F = 30 \text{ см}$

или расстояние между линиями равно 30, то $\Gamma_3 = \infty$. Ответ: $1/30 \text{ см}^{-1}$ и $\Gamma_3 = \infty$.

Черновики



$$m\mu = I\omega L$$

L =

$$\frac{m\mu}{2mR^2}$$

$$N \cdot \Delta t = m \Delta v \sin \beta + \Delta p \sin \alpha$$

$$m \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = N$$

$$m \Delta v = N \Delta t$$

$$m \mu L = m (\Delta v \sin \beta + \Delta p \sin \alpha)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \mu$$

по пути

$$m \mu L = N \Delta t L$$

