

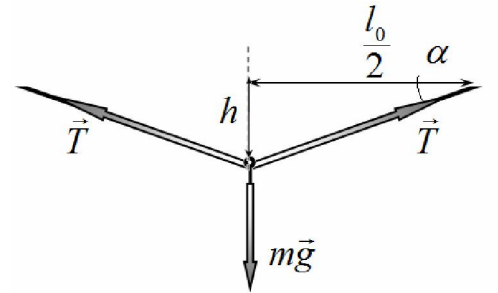
10-1.

1.

1.1

\vec{T} .

$$mg = 2T \sin \alpha. \quad (1)$$



$$T = kx = k \left(\frac{l_0}{2 \cos \alpha} - \frac{l_0}{2} \right) = \frac{kl_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

α :

$$mg = 2 \frac{kl_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha = \frac{mg}{kl_0}. \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha \approx \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}\right)}{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}} \alpha \approx \frac{\alpha^3}{2}$$

(3)

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{2 \frac{mg}{kl_0}} \quad (4)$$

$$\boxed{h = \frac{l_0}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \approx \frac{l_0}{2} \alpha = \frac{l_0}{2} \sqrt[3]{2 \frac{mg}{kl_0}}}. \quad (5)$$

1.2

F_{\max} .

(1)-(2)

T (1)

$$\begin{cases} mg = 2T \sin \alpha \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} mg = 2T \alpha \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (mg)^2 = 4T^2 \alpha^2 \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{(mg)^2}{T} = \frac{16T^2}{kl_0}$$

$$\boxed{m_{\max} = \frac{4}{g} \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}^3}{kl_0}}} \quad (6)$$

X

1.

1

2.

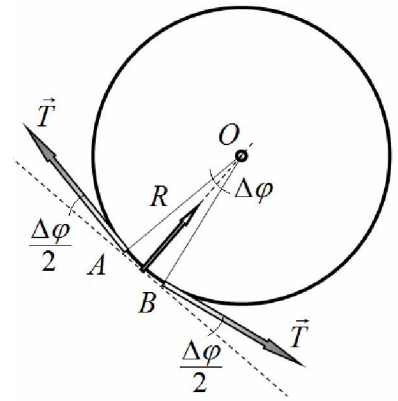
2.1

O

AB, $\Delta\varphi$.

$$a = \omega^2 R.$$

(7)
 \vec{T} ,



($\Delta\varphi$)

$$\Delta m \omega^2 R = 2T \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}. \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{m_0}{2\pi} \Delta\varphi -$$

$$T = \frac{m_0}{2\pi} \omega^2 R. \quad (9)$$

$$T = k(2\pi R - l_0) \quad (10)$$

(9)-(10)

T,

$$T = \frac{kl_0}{\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1 > 0,$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_1 < 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_0}} \quad (12)$$

2.2

(12).

(12)

(11)

F_{\max} ,

(12)

$$F_{\max} = \frac{kl_0}{\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1} \Rightarrow \tilde{\omega}_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_0 \left(1 + \frac{kl_0}{F_{\max}}\right)}} \quad (13)$$

X

1.

2

(12).

(13).

2.3

(13),

$k \Rightarrow \infty$.

$$\tilde{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{m_0 l_0}} \quad (14)$$

(9),

10-2

1.

1.1

$$c_1 \nu_1 T_1 + c_2 \nu_2 T_2 = (c_1 \nu_1 + c_2 \nu_2) \bar{T} \quad (1)$$

$$PV = \nu RT, \quad (2)$$

$$\nu T = \frac{PV}{R} \quad \nu = \frac{PV}{RT}. \quad (3)$$

(3),

$$\frac{3}{2} P_1 V + \frac{5}{3} P_2 V = \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2} \right) \bar{T}. \quad (4)$$

:

$$\boxed{\bar{T} = \frac{\frac{3 P_1}{T_1} + \frac{5 P_2}{T_2}}{\frac{3 P_1}{T_1} + \frac{5 P_2}{T_2}}}. \quad (5)$$

1.2

$$C = \frac{3}{2} R \nu_1 + \frac{5}{2} R \nu_2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2}. \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{C} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{P + \Delta P}{T + \Delta T} = \frac{P}{T}. \quad (8)$$

(8)

X

1.

3

$$\frac{P + \Delta P}{T + \Delta T} = \frac{P}{T} \frac{1 + \frac{\Delta P}{P}}{1 + \frac{\Delta T}{T}} \approx \frac{P}{T} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta P}{P} - \frac{\Delta T}{T} \right). \quad (9)$$

(8) (9) ,

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta T}{T} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{Q}{\frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2}} \frac{\frac{3P_1}{T_1} + \frac{5P_2}{T_2}}{3P_1 + 5P_2} = \frac{2Q}{(3P_1 + 5P_2)V} \quad (11)$$

2.

2.1

$$\frac{5}{2} R \Delta T_0 = Q \Rightarrow \Delta T_0 = \frac{2Q}{5R}. \quad (12)$$

ΔT .

$$v_1 = 2\eta v_0 = 2\alpha \Delta T \quad (13)$$

(, $v_0 = 1$);

$$v_2 = (1 - \eta)v_0 = 1 - \alpha \Delta T \quad (14)$$

():

	$\frac{5}{2} RT_0$		
	Q		
		$\frac{3}{2} R \cdot 2\alpha \Delta T (T_0 + \Delta T) + \frac{5}{2} R (1 - \alpha \Delta T) (T_0 + \Delta T)$	$\approx 3R\alpha T_0 \Delta T + \frac{5}{2} R (T_0 + \Delta T + \alpha T_0 \Delta T)$ $= \frac{5}{2} RT_0 + \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T + \frac{11}{2} R \alpha T_0 \Delta T$
		$q\alpha \Delta T$	

$$\frac{5}{2}RT_0 + Q = \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{5}{2}R\Delta T + \frac{11}{2}R\alpha T_0\Delta T + q\alpha\Delta T. \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{2Q}{5R + R\alpha T_0 + q\alpha}. \quad (16)$$

2.3

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-

3.

3.1

,
0,5

0,5

$$2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{1}{2}q = \frac{6}{2}RT + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}RT. \quad (17)$$

$$T = \frac{20RT_0 + 2q}{17R}. \quad (18)$$

3.2

$q = 0$

10-3.

1.

1.1

$$R = \rho_0 \frac{L}{S} = \rho_0 \frac{4L}{\pi d^2} = 0,87 \quad (1)$$

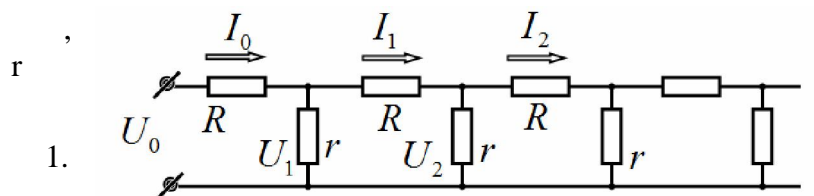
1.2

$$r = \rho_1 \frac{h}{2\pi dL} = 6,7 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

2.

2.1

X



R

$$U_k = I_k R + U_{k+1} \quad (3)$$

$$I_k = \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (4)$$

2.2

$$I_{k-1} = I_k + \frac{U_k}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{U_k}{r} -$$

$$(4) \quad (5),$$

$$\frac{U_{k-1} - U_k}{R} = \frac{U_k}{r} + \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (6)$$

$$U_{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_k + U_{k+1} = 0 \quad (7)$$

2.3

$$U_k = U_0 \lambda^k \quad (7):$$

$$U_0 \lambda^{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_0 \lambda^k + U_0 \lambda^{k+1} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) \lambda + 1 = 0 \quad (9)$$

λ

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} \quad (9) \quad (10)$$

1.

λ

$$\lambda = 1 - \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

(10)

$$10^{-8}, \\ 10^{-8}.$$

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} + \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}}$$

X

1.

6

10-3.

1.

1.1

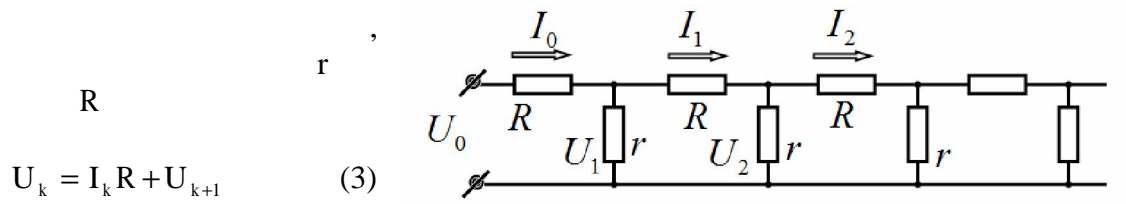
$$R = \rho_0 \frac{L}{S} = \rho_0 \frac{4L}{\pi d^2} = 0,87 \quad (1)$$

1.2

$$r = \rho_1 \frac{h}{2\pi dL} = 6,7 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

2.

2.1



$$U_k = I_k R + U_{k+1} \quad (3)$$

$$I_k = \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (4)$$

2.2

$$I_{k-1} = I_k + \frac{U_k}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{U_k}{r}$$

(4) (5),

$$\frac{U_{k-1} - U_k}{R} = \frac{U_k}{r} + \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (6)$$

$$U_{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_k + U_{k+1} = 0. \quad (7)$$

2.3

$$U_k = U_0 \lambda^k \quad (7):$$

$$U_0 \lambda^{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_0 \lambda^k + U_0 \lambda^{k+1} = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) \lambda + 1 = 0. \quad (9)$$

λ (9).

X

1.

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} \quad (10)$$

1.

λ

« »,
,
 $\lambda = 1 - \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

« »
(10) 10^{-8} ,
 10^{-8} .

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} + \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}}$$

(10)

0,5.

2.4
2000

$N = 2000$

$$\frac{U_{2000}}{U_0} = (1 - \varepsilon)^N \approx 0,5 \quad (11)$$

2

10

0,5.

(10)

2.5
2000

$N = 2000$

$$\frac{U_{2000}}{U_0} = (1 - \varepsilon)^N \approx 0,5 \quad (11)$$

2

10