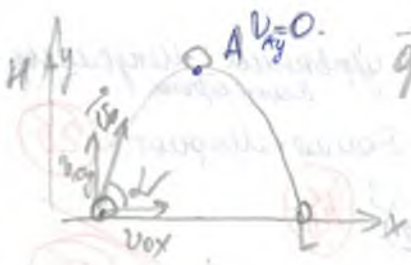


Задача 1  
 $x; v_0$   
 $= H$   
 $x - ?$



$\vec{g} \parallel OX$

Ф1113

$$L = x = x_0 + v_{0x}t \quad | \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$L = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t \quad | \quad v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \alpha \quad (25)$$

$$OY: \quad H = y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{gt^2}{2} \quad | \quad y_0 = 0$$

$$H = v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot t - \frac{gt^2}{2} \quad | \quad v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$g_y = -g$$

$$H = \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

$$t_A = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$$

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

$$t = 2t_A = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \quad (25)$$

$$L = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} \quad (25) \quad H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} \quad (26)$$

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

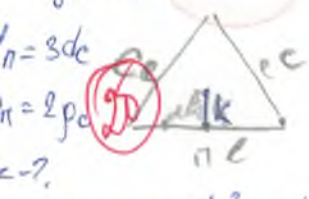
$$4v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha \quad (45)$$

$$4 \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 76^\circ$$

Ответ:  $76^\circ$

Задача 3.



$$m = \rho V$$

$$V = S \cdot l = \rho \cdot \pi R^2$$

$$V_c = \rho \pi R_c^2 = \rho \pi \frac{dc^2}{4}$$

$$V_n = \rho \pi R_n^2 = \rho \pi \frac{dn^2}{4} = \rho \pi \frac{gd^2}{4}$$

Центр масс находится в двух серединах проводов -  
 середины на середине основания  $\Delta$

высота  $H = \frac{L\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (2) (25)  
 x - середина основания:  $x = \frac{L\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (16)

~~$$m_c = \rho_c \cdot l \cdot \pi \frac{dc^2}{4}$$

$$m_n = 2\rho_n \cdot l \cdot \pi \frac{gd^2}{4} = \rho_n l \pi \frac{gd^2}{2}$$

$$m = 2m_c + m_n = \rho_c l \pi \frac{5dc^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{m}{2} = \rho_c l \pi \frac{5dc^2}{4}$$

$$\rho_c l \pi \frac{10dc^2}{4} = 10m_c$$

$$\rho_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \rho_c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rho_c$$

$$\frac{\rho_n}{\rho_c} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$~~

$$(m_c - k)m_c - km_n = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$x m_c - k m_c - k m_n = 0 \quad ?$$

$$k(m_c - m_n) = x m_c$$

$$k = \frac{x m_c}{m_c - m_n} = x$$

$$k = \frac{x \rho_c \cdot \pi \frac{dc^2}{4}}{\rho_c \cdot l - \rho_n \cdot 2l} = \frac{L\sqrt{3} \cdot \rho_c \cdot V_c}{4(\rho_c V_c - \rho_n V_n)} = \frac{L\sqrt{3} \cdot \rho_c \cdot L \pi \frac{dc^2}{4}}{4 \cdot 4 \left( \rho_c \frac{L \pi dc^2}{4} - \rho_n L \pi \frac{gd^2}{4} \right)}$$

$$k = \frac{L^2 \sqrt{3} \rho_c \pi \frac{dc^2}{4}}{4 L \pi dc^2 (\rho_c - \rho_n)} = \frac{L \sqrt{3} \rho_c}{4(\rho_c - \rho_n)} = \frac{L \sqrt{3}}{17.4} = 0,025 L$$

56

Ответ:  $0,025 L$

Задача 2

h - ?

(45)  $p_2 + \rho g h = p_a$ ;  $pV = \nu RT$  уравнение Менделеева-Клапейрона

$R_a = 2R_2$

$p_a V_2 = p_a V_a$  ( $r = \text{const}$ ) 1-й Закон Шарля (25)

$p_a = 10^5 \text{ Па}$

$p_2 \frac{4}{3} \pi R_2^3 = p_a \frac{4}{3} \pi (2R_2)^3$  (45)

$\rho = 1000 \text{ кг/м}^3$

$p_2 = 8 p_a$

(200)

$T = \text{const}$

$p_a + \rho g h = 8 p_a$  (85)

$h = \frac{7 p_a}{\rho g} = \frac{7 \cdot 100000}{1000 \cdot 10} = 70 \text{ м}$  (25)

Ответ: 70 м

Задача 4:

$E = 10^4 \text{ В/м}$

$h = 10 \text{ см} = 0,1 \text{ м}$

$m = 0,02 \text{ кг}$

$q = 10^{-5} \text{ Кл}$

$\rho - ?$



$F = mg + F_k$ ;  $F_k = qE$

$A = F \cdot s$  (25)

$A = (mg + qE) h$  (25)

$A = \Delta E_k$

$(mg + qE) h = \frac{m v^2}{2}$  (25)

$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(mg + qE) h}{m}}$ ;  $\Delta p = 2 m v$  (25)

$\Delta p = 2 m \sqrt{\frac{2(mg + qE) h}{m}} = 2 \cdot 0,02 \sqrt{\frac{2(0,2 + 10^{-5} \cdot 10^4) \cdot 0,1}{0,02}} \approx 0,07 \text{ кг} \cdot \text{м/с}$  (25)

Ответ: 0,07 кг·м/с

$U = 220 \text{ В}$

$T_1 = 90^\circ \text{C}$

$T_2 = 22^\circ \text{C}$

$Q_1$  or  $Q_2$  - ?

(200)

I	II	III	IV	V
20	20		20	0