

**II ( )**

**II**

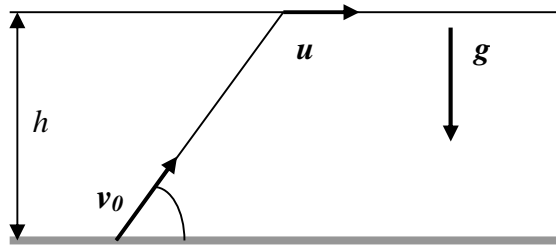
-4 .

1

$\vec{u}$  ( . 1).

$\vec{v}_0$  ,

?



.1

$h$  , :

$$h = t \cdot v_0 \sin \gamma - \frac{gt^2}{2} \quad (1) \quad t^2 - \frac{2v_0 \sin \gamma}{g} \cdot t + \frac{2h}{g} = 0$$

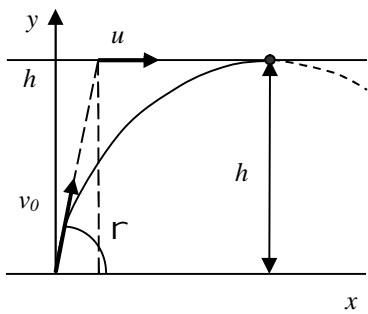
$$t_{1,2} = \frac{v_0 \sin \gamma}{g} \pm \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \gamma - 2gh}}{g}$$

:

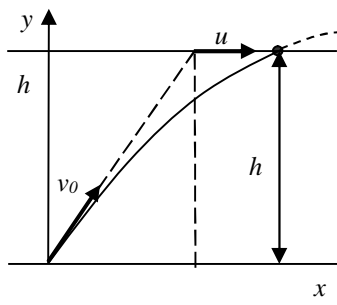
1).  $t_1 = t_2 = \frac{v_0 \sin \gamma}{g}$  ( . . 2)

2).  $t = \frac{v_0 \sin \gamma}{g} - \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \gamma - 2gh}}{g}$  ( . . 3)

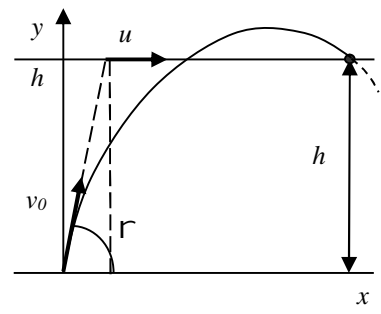
3).  $t = \frac{v_0 \sin \gamma}{g} + \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \gamma - 2gh}}{g}$  ( . . 4)



.2



.3



.4

$$v_0^2 \sin^2 \gamma = 2gh \quad h = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \gamma}{2g} \quad (2)$$

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

,  
 $t$

$$v_0 \cos \gamma \cdot t = h \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \gamma + ut$$

$$v_0 \cos \gamma \cdot \frac{v_0 \sin \gamma}{g} = h \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \gamma + u \frac{v_0 \sin \gamma}{g}$$

$$v_0 \cos \gamma = 2u$$

$$v_0 \cos \gamma > 2u$$

$$v_0 \cos \gamma \cdot t = h \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \gamma + ut$$

$$t = \frac{h \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \gamma}{v_0 \cos \gamma - u}$$

$t$

(1),

:

$$h = \frac{2u}{g} \operatorname{tg}^2 \gamma (v_0 \cos \gamma - u) \quad (3)$$

$$v_0 \cos \gamma < 2u .$$

,

.4.

(3).

$$v_0 \cos \gamma = 2u$$

(3)

(2).

- 100.

80

60

40

30

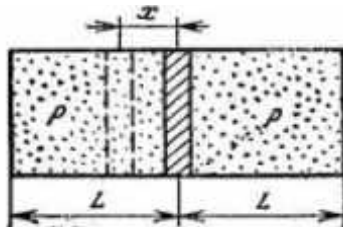
2

2L

S

( . 5).

F.



.5

( )

$$p_1 = nkT$$

$F$ ,

1).  $pS \leq F$ ,  $x = 0$

2).  $x = L + x$ , .1,

$$pL = p_2(L+x)$$

$p - p_2 - F - p_2S = 0$

$$x = L \cdot \left( \frac{pS}{F} - 1 \right) \quad (1)$$

$pS = 2F$

$\frac{1}{2} x = L$   
 $pS \geq 2F \quad x = L,$

$$p \quad (1)$$

- 60.

50

30

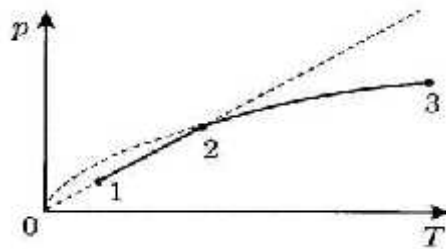
3

: 1-2

2-3 ( .

6).

$$\sqrt{T}.$$



.6

- 100

1-2  $p \sim T$   $V = \text{const.}$

$p \sim T$ .

1-2

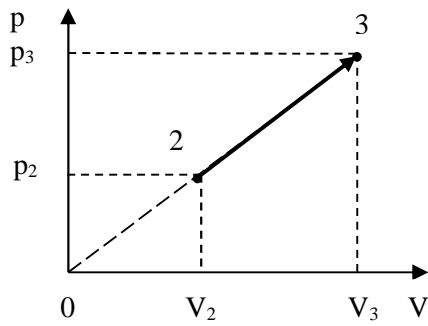
$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} R.$$

2-3  
( $\epsilon = 1$ )

$p \sim \sqrt{T}$ .

$$V = \frac{RT}{p} \sim \sqrt{T}$$

$p \sim V$



.7

$pV - ( . . 7),$

$\Delta U$  A.

$2 \quad 3 \quad p_2, V_2 \quad p_3, V_3$

$\Delta Q,$  2-3,

$$\Delta Q = \Delta U + A = \frac{3}{2}R(T_3 - T_2) + \frac{1}{2}(p_3 + p_2) \cdot (V_3 - V_2)$$

$$\Delta Q = \frac{3}{2}R(T_3 - T_2) + \frac{1}{2}(RT_3 - RT_2 + p_2V_3 - p_3V_2)$$

$$, \quad p_2V_2 = RT_2 \quad p_3V_3 = RT_3.$$

$$\frac{p_2}{V_2} = \frac{p_3}{V_3}$$

$$\Delta Q = 2R(T_3 - T_2)$$

$2R.$

$$C_{23} = 2R$$

- 100.

80

60

40

30

4

2-3.

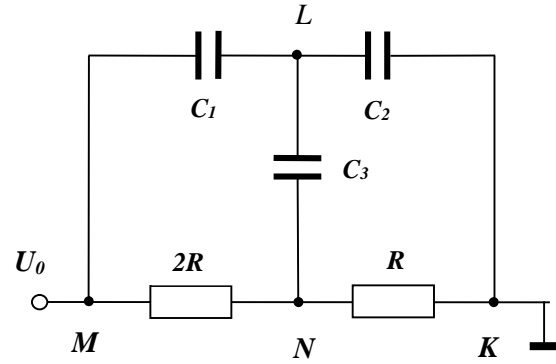
1-2.

C,

R 2R

.8.

$U_0$



.8

$$U_M = U_0 \quad U_N = \frac{U_0}{3} \quad U_K = 0$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = C$$

$$q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 U_2 = q_2$$

$$C(U_0 - U_2) = q_1 \quad C U_2 = q_2 \quad C(U_2 - U_0/3) = q_3$$

$$C(U_0 - U_2) + q_2 + C(U_2 - U_0/3) = 0$$

$$q_2 = -\frac{2}{3} C U_0$$

- 80.

70  
50

20

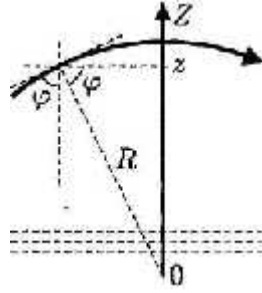
5

R,

-  
Z.

Z,

9.



.9

{ -

Z  
, {

$$n(z) \sin \{ = const .$$

$$\sin \{ = \frac{z}{R} , \quad :$$

$$n(z) = \frac{const}{\sin \{} = \frac{R \cdot const}{z} = \frac{k}{z}$$

k -

z,

- 80.

60

50

30

$$n(z) \sin \{ = const$$