

II ()

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1. (10)

$$a = -g, \quad v_0 = V,$$

1)

2)

$$v = v_0 + at = v_0 - gt.$$

$$v_0 = V.$$

$$t = \frac{V}{g}.$$

1) ($t > t$).

$$S = Vt - \frac{gt^2}{2} = \frac{V^2}{2g}.$$

$$\mu = \frac{V^2}{2gS},$$

$t > t$ ()

$$S < \frac{Vt}{2}.$$

2) ($t \leq t$).

$$\mu = \frac{2(Vt - S)}{gt^2},$$

$t \leq t$

$$S \geq \frac{Vt}{2}.$$

, $S < Vt$.

$$\begin{cases} \mu = \frac{V^2}{2gS}, & \text{при } 0 < S < \frac{Vt}{2}; \\ \mu = \frac{2(Vt - S)}{gt^2}, & \text{при } \frac{Vt}{2} < S < Vt. \end{cases}$$

$S > Vt$

()

2. (10)

Из первого начала термодинамики следует:

$$Q = \Delta U + A, \quad (1)$$

где Q — количество подведённого тепла,

ΔU — изменение внутренней энергии системы.

$$\Delta U = (\nu_1 C_{V1} + \nu_2 C_{V2}) \Delta T = \nu (C_{V1} + C_{V2}) \Delta T.$$

$C_{V1} = \frac{3}{2} R$ — молярная теплоёмкость одноатомного газа гелия.

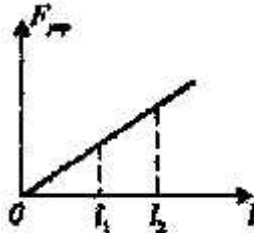
$C_{V2} = \frac{5}{2} R$ — молярная теплоёмкость двухатомного газа кислорода.

$$\Delta U = \nu \left[\frac{3}{2} R + \frac{5}{2} R \right] \Delta T = 4\nu R \Delta T. \quad (2)$$

ра

$$\Delta l = (l - l_0), \quad l \text{ —}$$

$$l_0 \approx 0.$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} k(l_2^2 - l_1^2) \quad (3)$$

(2) (3) (1):

$$Q = 4\nu R \Delta T + \frac{1}{2} k(l_2^2 - l_1^2). \quad (4)$$

$$P = P_{He} + P_{O_2} = \frac{\nu R T}{V} + \frac{\nu R T}{V} = \frac{2\nu R T}{V}.$$

$$P \cdot S = k \quad \text{и} \quad P = \frac{k}{S}.$$

$$\frac{k}{S} = \frac{2\nu R T}{V}, \quad \frac{k l^2}{2} = \nu R T.$$

$$1: \quad \frac{k l_1^2}{2} = \nu R T_1.$$

$$2: \quad \frac{k l_2^2}{2} = \nu R (T_1 + \Delta T).$$

$$\frac{k l_2^2}{2} - \frac{k l_1^2}{2} = \frac{k(l_2^2 - l_1^2)}{2} = \nu R \Delta T.$$

$$(4), \quad : Q = 4\nu R \Delta T + \nu R \Delta T = 5\nu R \Delta T \quad Q = 5\nu R \Delta T.$$

$$\nu = 1$$

3 (10)).

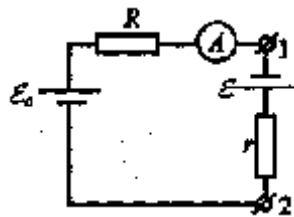
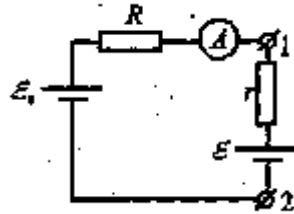
r,

$$\frac{V_0}{R+r}$$

. 3 . 4,

$$I_1 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R+r_1} = \frac{4,5}{10+20} = 0,15 \text{ A,}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R+r_2} = \frac{4,5}{10+5} = 0,3 \text{ A.}$$



R + r,

$$V_0 - V + V$$

$$\mathcal{E}_0 - \mathcal{E} = I_1(R+r),$$

$$\mathcal{E}_0 + \mathcal{E} = I_2(R+r).$$

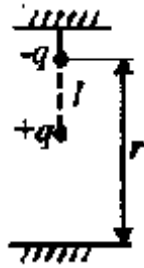
$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_0 + \mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}_0 - \mathcal{E}} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{R+r_1}{R+r_2} = 2$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{2R + r_1 + r_2} \mathcal{E}_0 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{3} = 1,5 \text{ B.}$$

$$R+r = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 - \mathcal{E}}{I_1} = \left(1 - \frac{r_1 - r_2}{2R + r_1 + r_2}\right) \cdot (R+r_1).$$

$$r = \frac{R(r_1 + r_2) + 2r_1 r_2}{2R + r_1 + r_2} = 10 \text{ Ohm.}$$

4. (10)



$$mg - \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = 0.$$

$$-\frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l} + mg(r-l) + \frac{mv_{\min}^2}{2} = -\frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}.$$

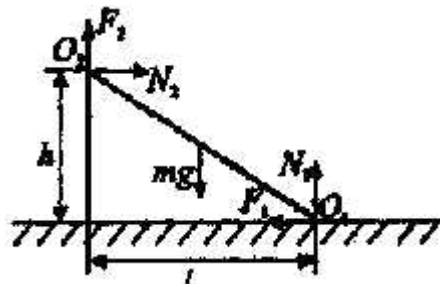
$$r = \frac{q}{\sqrt{4fV_0 mg}},$$

$$-m_{\min} = \sqrt{2gl} \frac{q}{l\sqrt{4fV_0 mg}} - 1.$$

5. (10)

(. . .).

$$\sim = tg\gamma, \quad r -$$



0

$$N_2 = F_1 = \mu_1 N_1, \quad F_2 = \mu N_2.$$

1 2

$$mg \frac{l}{2} + \mu_1 N_1 l - N_1 l = 0,$$

$$-mg \frac{l}{2} + \mu_2 N_2 l + N_2 l = 0,$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{l}{2h + \mu l}.$$

~2.