

2. : 70° (. 2 10)

3.

$$m h = \frac{mv^2}{2};$$

$$h = L - L \cos \alpha; 2g(1 - \cos \alpha) = v^2$$

$$v^2 = 20 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 0,5 = 4 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2; v = 2 \text{ m/s}.$$

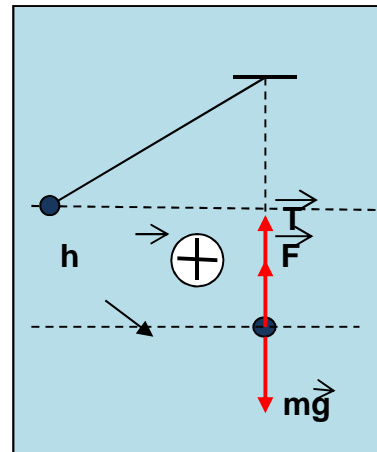
При движении вправо сила Лоренца направлена вверх.

$$\frac{mv^2}{L} = T + q - m; T = \frac{mv^2}{L} + m - q;$$

$$T = \frac{0,01 \cdot 4}{0,4} + 0,1 - 0,005 \cdot 2 \cdot 10 = 0,1 \text{ Н}$$

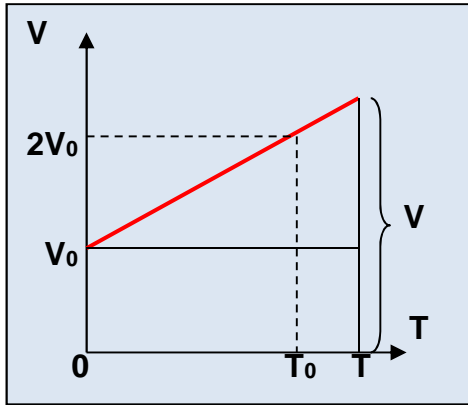
$$: = 0,1 + 0,1 + 0,1 = 0,3$$

: **0,1 ; 0,3**



4. : $\frac{v-v_0}{v_0} = \frac{T}{T_0} \Rightarrow v = v_0 \left(1 + \frac{T}{T_0}\right).$

$$pV_0 \left(1 + \frac{T}{T_0}\right) = v. ;$$



$$p = \frac{v}{V_0 \left(1 + \frac{T}{T_0}\right)} = \frac{v T_0}{V_0 (T + T_0)}$$

$$p \rightarrow \frac{vRT_0}{V_0} + 0$$

$$: p \rightarrow \frac{vRT_0}{V_0}$$

5.