

10

- 50.

1.

$$10 / 2 = 5 \text{ c}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2a} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \text{ м.}$$

$$9 \cdot 5 = 45 \text{ м, } \dots$$

10 / 5 ,

2.

$$v = \frac{Ft}{m}, \quad F-$$

$$h < L,$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} = mgh.$$

$$F = \frac{m}{t} \sqrt{2gh}.$$

$$L < h < 2L,$$

$$\begin{cases} mv_0^2 / L = mg(h - L) / L \\ mv^2 / 2 = mv_0^2 / 2 + mgh \end{cases}$$

$$F = \frac{m}{t} \sqrt{(3h - L)g}$$

$$, \quad , h = 2L,$$

$v_B$ ,

$$\begin{cases} mv^2 / 2 = mv_B^2 / 2 + 2mgL \\ mv_B^2 / L \geq mg \end{cases}$$

$$F \geq \frac{m}{t} \sqrt{5gl}$$

3.

(...

$m_1$ ).

$$a = \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{T}{m_2},$$

$$T = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} F = 9H.$$

4.

1.

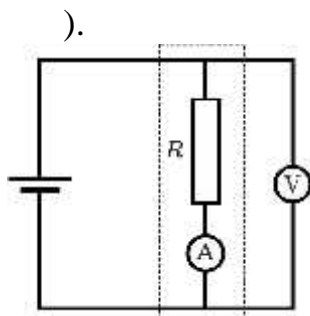
1?

1

$$R_1 = \frac{U_1}{I_1}, \quad (1)$$

$U_1$  —

,  $I_1$  —



$$U_1 = U_R + U .$$

$$U_R \quad (2)$$

$U$  :

$U_1$  —

(1)

$$R_1 = \frac{U_R + U_A}{I_1} = \frac{U_R}{I_1} + \frac{U_A}{I_1} = R + R_A, \quad (2)$$

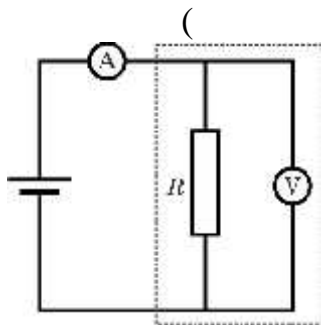
2.

2?

1

$$R_2 = \frac{U_2}{I_2}, \quad (3)$$

$U_2$  — ,  $I_2$  — .



$$I_2 = I_R + I_V. \quad (4)$$

(3)

$$R_2 = \frac{U_2}{I_R + I_V}. \quad (5)$$

« » ,

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{I_R + I_V}{U_2} = \frac{I_R}{U_2} + \frac{I_V}{U_2} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_V}.$$

$$R_2 = R \frac{R_V}{R + R_V}. \quad (6)$$

3.

$$R_1 = R + R ,$$

$$R_1 > R.$$

$$\Delta R_1 = R_1 - R = R . \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta R_1 = 1 . \quad (8)$$

$$R_2 = R \frac{R_V}{R + R_V}, \quad R_2 < R \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta R_2 = R - R_2 = R \frac{R}{R + R_V} \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta R_2 = 0,01 \quad (10)$$

$$: \quad 2; \Delta R_2 = 0,01 \quad 1.$$

5.

$$E_p = \frac{k(\Delta l)^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$k \Delta l_0 = mg, \quad -$$

$$: k = mg / \Delta l_0.$$

$$\Delta l \quad k \quad (1),$$

$$: E_p = \frac{mg(\Delta l)^2}{2\Delta l_0}, \quad \Delta l_0,$$

$$\Delta l \quad -$$