

II ()

10

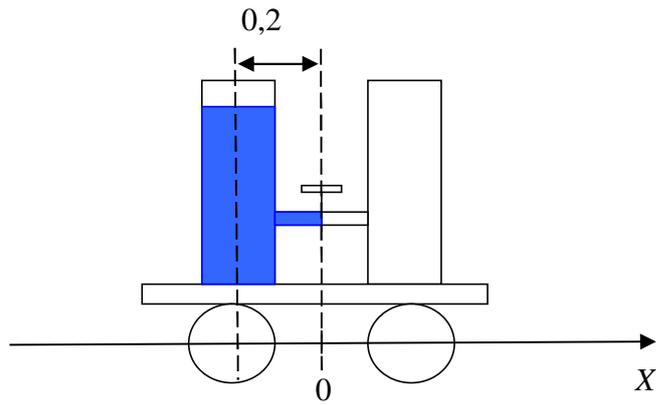
-3 20

1

20

20

4



(X_0)

$Ox,$

$$X_0 = \frac{m \cdot 0 + 4m \cdot (-0.2)}{5m} = 0,16$$

0,16

-60.

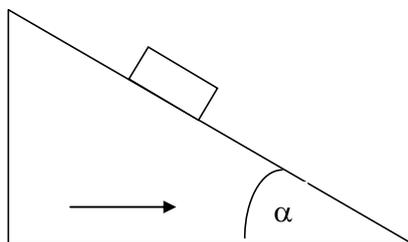
40

20

2

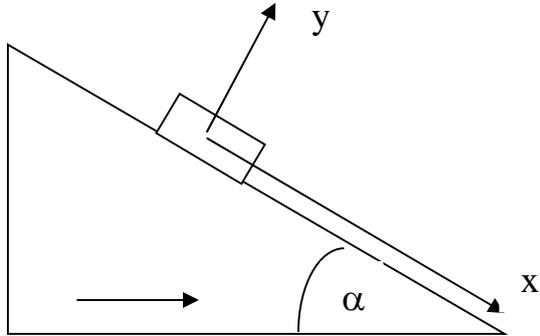
α

$\mu?$



$$\mu \geq \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\mu < \operatorname{tg} \alpha,$$



$$\begin{aligned} x: & mg \sin \alpha - \mu N = ma_1 \cos \alpha \\ y: & N - mg \cos \alpha = ma_1 \sin \alpha \\ a_1 = & g (\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha) / (\mu \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \\ & < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$a > g \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & mg \sin \alpha + \mu N = ma_2 \cos \alpha \\ y: & N - mg \cos \alpha = ma_2 \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$a_2 = g (\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha) / (\cos \alpha - \mu \sin \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a & > a_2 \\ \mu & = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu > \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

- 100.

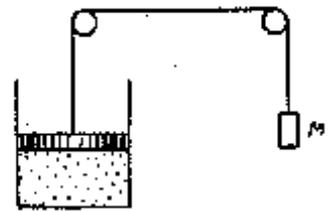
80
40

3

$$S = 100 \text{ cm}^2 \quad m = 28$$

$$= 50 \text{ cm} \quad (100^\circ)$$

0°
0 = 1



$$pS = p_0S - Mg \quad p = p_0 - Mg/S$$

1

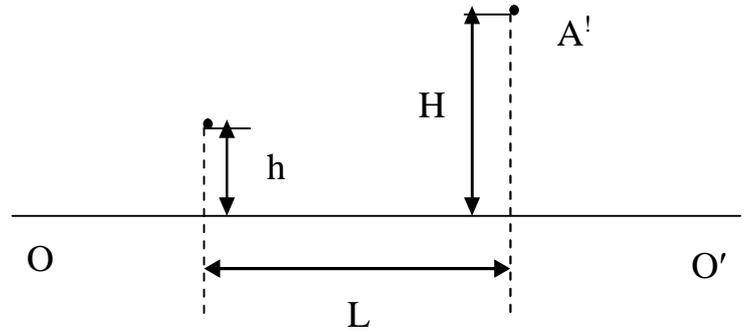
$$pV_1 = RT_1 \quad pV_2 = RT_2;$$

$$\Delta V$$

$$\Delta V = R\Delta T/p = R\Delta T / (p_0 - Mg/S)$$

$$h = \frac{R\Delta T}{S p_0 - M g} = 1,66$$

60
30
4
- 80.
L = 10 , = 3 , h = 2

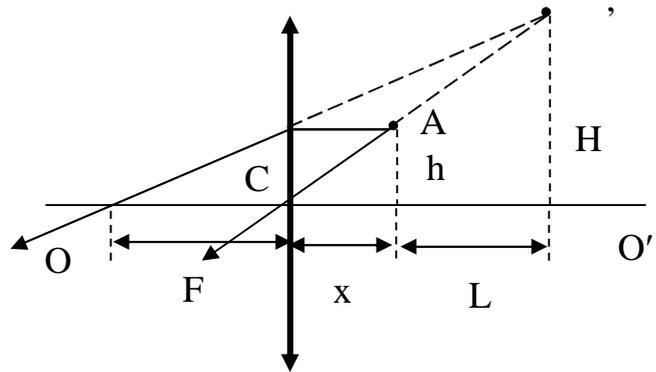


C ().

$$\frac{x+L}{H} = \frac{x}{h}$$

$$(x+L)h = xH$$

$$x = \frac{Lh}{H-h}$$



$$\frac{H}{F+x+L} = \frac{h}{F}$$

$$FH = h(F+x+L) = Fh + hx + Lh$$

$$FH = Fh + h \frac{Lh}{H-h} + Lh$$

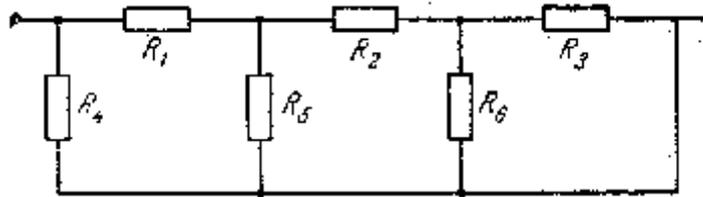
$$F = \frac{H L h}{(H-h)^2} = 60$$

60
20
- 80.

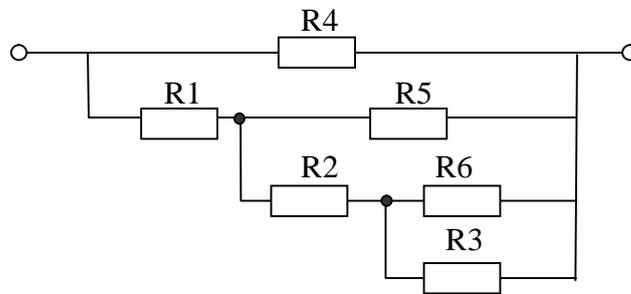
5

:

$R_1 = 0,5$, $R_2 = 1,5$, $R_3 = R_4 = R_6 = 1$, $R_5 = 2/3$.



:



$R_{36} = 0,5$, $R_{236} = 2$, $R_{5236} = 0,5$

$R_{15236} = 1$ **$R = 0,5$**

-60.

40

20