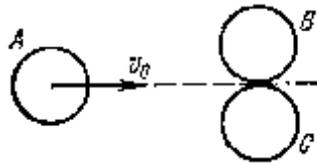


1

A,

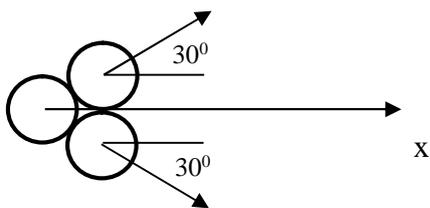
V_0

B C ().



60°

x)



$$|\vec{u}_1| = |\vec{u}_2| = u,$$

$$mv_0 + mv_1 = 2mu \cos 30^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{2} + \frac{mv_1^2}{2} = 2 \frac{mu^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

(1)

$$v_0 + v_1 = \sqrt{3} u, \quad (3)$$

(2)

$$v_0^2 = v_1^2 + 2u^2 \quad (4)$$

(3) v_1

$$v_1 = \sqrt{3} u - v_0$$

(4)

$$v_0^2 = (\sqrt{3} u - v_0)^2 + 2u^2$$

u B C

$$u = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} v_0$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} v_0 \right) - v_0 = \frac{1}{5} v_0$$

- 100.

80

40

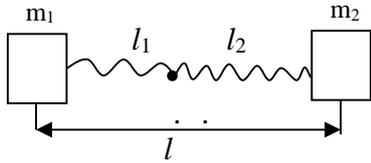
20

2

m_1 2

k.

?



$$l_1 = m_2 l / (m_1 + m_2)$$

$$l_2 = m_1 l / (m_1 + m_2)$$

l_1
 l_2

k l ,

l_1 l_2 .

Δx

$F \sim l$. $F = k \Delta x$

$$\Delta x_1 = F/k \quad \Delta x_2 = F/k_1$$

$$\Delta x_1 / \Delta x = l_1 / l = k / k_1 \quad \Delta x_2 / \Delta x = l_2 / l = k / k_2$$

$$k_1 = k l / l_1 \quad k_2 = k l / l_2 \quad k_1 = k (m_1 + m_2) / m_2 \quad k_2 = k (m_1 + m_2) / m_1$$

$$T_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{k_1}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}} \quad T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{k_2}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}} \quad T_1 = T_2 = T$$

, ...

- 100.

80

40

30

20

3

$$L = 2$$

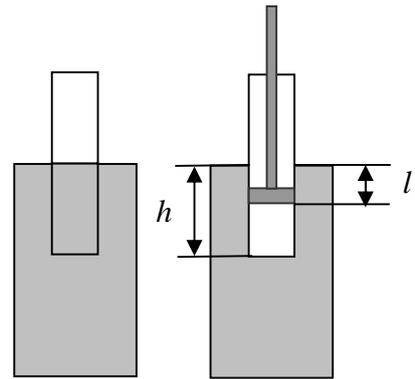
l

?

$$\dots = 13,6 \cdot 10^3 / ^3.$$

$$o = 0,1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0 V_0 &= p_1 V_1 & p_0 S L/2 &= p_1 (h - l_0) S \\
 p_1 &= p_0 + \rho g h & p_0 L/2 &= (p_0 + \rho g h)(h - l_0) \\
 h - l_0 &= p_0 L / [2(p_0 + \rho g h)] \\
 l_0 &= h - p_0 L / [2(p_0 + \rho g h)] = 0,57
 \end{aligned}$$

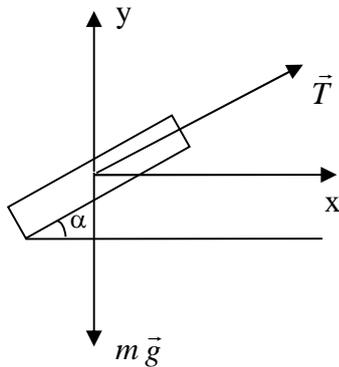
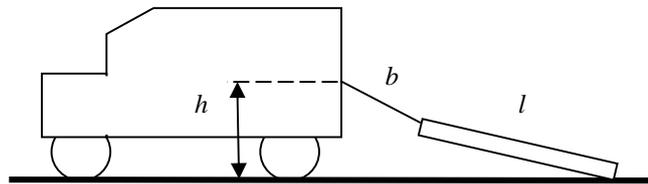


$$\begin{aligned}
 p_1 V_1 &= m_1 RT / \mu & p_1 V_2 &= m_2 RT / \mu \\
 m_2 &= m_1 / 2 & V_2 &= V_1 / 2 \\
 (h - l) S &= (h - l_0) S / 2 & l &= (h + l_0) / 2 = 0,785
 \end{aligned}$$

- 80.

60
40
30
20
4

a, b, h, l, k.



$$\begin{aligned}
 x: T \cos \alpha &= m a_0 & \text{tg } \alpha &= g/a_0 \\
 Oy: T \sin \alpha &= m g \\
 a_0 &= g/\text{tg } \alpha = g \cos \alpha / \sin \alpha = \frac{g \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{h}{l+b}\right)^2}}{\frac{h}{l+b}} \\
 &= \frac{g \sqrt{(l+b)^2 - h^2}}{h}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a > a_0$$

$$a > \frac{g\sqrt{(l+b)^2 - h^2}}{h}$$

50
30
5
- 60.
?
 $U_0 = 110$,
 $P_1 = 40$,
 $P_2 = 60$,
 $U = 220$,

$$P_1 = U_0 I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{P_1}{U_0} = 0,364 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{P_2}{U_0} = 0,545 \text{ A}$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2$$

R_1, R_2 -

$$R_1 = \frac{U_0^2}{P_1} \quad R_2 = \frac{U_0^2}{P_2}$$

$$R = \frac{U_0^2}{P_1} + \frac{U_0^2}{P_2}$$

$$U = 220$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{P_1 P_2 U}{U_0^2 (P_1 + P_2)} = 0,44 \text{ A}$$

$$I > I_1,$$

50
20
15
- 60.
: