II (- 3 20 1 (c .). v_1 $v\ = v_0 \ sin\alpha,$ $v = -(v_0 \cos \alpha + u).$ $v = v_0 \sin \alpha$, $v = (v_0 \cos \alpha + u)$. u. $v = (v_0 \cos \alpha + 2u).$ $V_1 = \sqrt{V^2 + V^2} = \sqrt{V_0^2 + 4V_0u\cos r + 4u^2} .$ **- 80. 60** 20 2 h mg

```
, h -
                            a
                                                     \mathbf{X}
                             ).
1)
                   mg,
                                          F ,
2)
3)
                                         F = mg + F
                                                                (1)
                                           F = (\rho_1 gh + \rho_1 gx + \rho_2 g (a - x)) a^2
                       F = \rho_1 gha^2
               (1),
                           (\rho_1 g h + \rho_1 g x + \rho_2 g \ (a-x)) \ a^2 = mg + \rho_1 g h a^2
                              mg = \rho g a^3, (\rho_1 g x + \rho_2 g (a - x)) a^2 = \rho g a^3
                 x (\rho_1 - \rho_2) = a (\rho - \rho_2)
                                                             x = a (\rho_2 - \rho) / (\rho_2 - \rho_1)
                                         V / V = x / a = (\rho_2 - \rho)/(\rho_2 - \rho_1)
                      V = a^2 x
                           - 100.
80
    30
          3
                                                                                               t = -10^{\circ}.
                                                    m = 10,
               m
    Q = 20
                                                                          =4,2 /( · )
                                                                                                       = 2,1
    /( · ).
                                                         = 0.33
                 L = 2.3
1)
                           Q_1 = c m (0^{\circ} C - t) = c m t = 0.21
2)
                                        Q_2 = \lambda \ m \ = 3,3
3)
                                       Q_3 = m \ c \ \Delta t = 4.2
                             Q_4 = 20 - (4,2+3,3+0,21) = 12,29
4)
                                         Q_5 = m L = 23
                                             Q_5 > Q_4
                                                  \Delta m = Q_4 / L = 5,34
                                  Δm:
                              M = m - \Delta m = 10 - 5.34 = 4.66 ( ).
                           - 100.
80
```

4

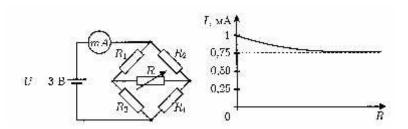
U = 3 ,

•

R,

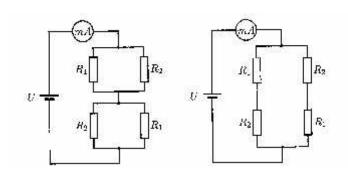
4.

 R_1 R_2 .



R=0 , .1.

R. , .2.



.1 .2

$$r_{1} = \frac{2R_{1}R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \qquad I_{1} = \frac{U(R_{1} + R_{2})}{2R_{1}R_{2}}$$

$$r_{2} = \frac{R_{1} + R_{2}}{2} \qquad I_{2} = \frac{2U}{R_{1} + R_{2}}$$

$$R_{2}, \qquad R_{1} \qquad :$$

$$R_{1}^{2} - 2U\frac{R_{1}}{I_{2}} + \frac{U^{2}}{I_{1}I_{2}} = 0, \qquad R_{1} = \frac{U}{I_{1}I_{2}} \left(I_{1} \pm \sqrt{I_{1}(I_{1} - I_{2})}\right)$$

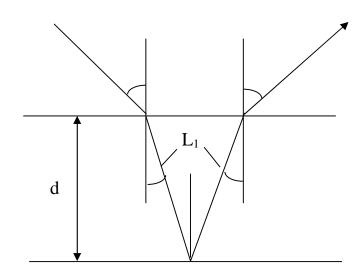
$$R_{2}, \qquad R_{2} = 2000 \qquad .$$

- 80. .

5

d , , ,

, , -



 $\sin \alpha / \sin \gamma = n$ $\sin \alpha = n \sin \gamma$

 γ .

$$\label{eq:continuous_sin_phi} \begin{split} \sin\gamma / \sin\phi &= 1/n & \sin\phi &= n \sin\gamma & \phi &= \alpha \\ L & : & \end{split}$$

 $L = 2 L_1$ $L_1 = d / \cos \gamma$ $\sin \gamma = \sin \alpha / n$ $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 r}}{n}$

 $L = \frac{2dn}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 r}}$

- 60.

20 ,