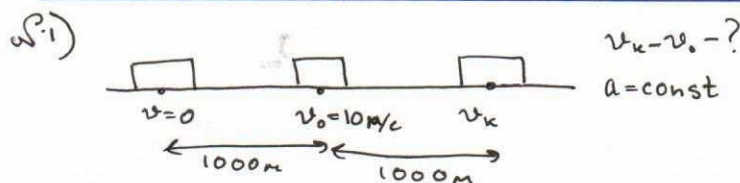


Задача	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Σ		Подпись
											Цифрой	Прописью	
Оценка	7	7	8	5	10	0	0	14	0	2	51	пятьдесят один	



$$1) v_0^2 - v_0^2 = 2 \cdot a \cdot S \Rightarrow a = \frac{v_0^2}{2S} = \frac{100 \text{ м}^2/\text{с}^2}{2 \cdot 1000 \text{ м}} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ м/с}^2$$

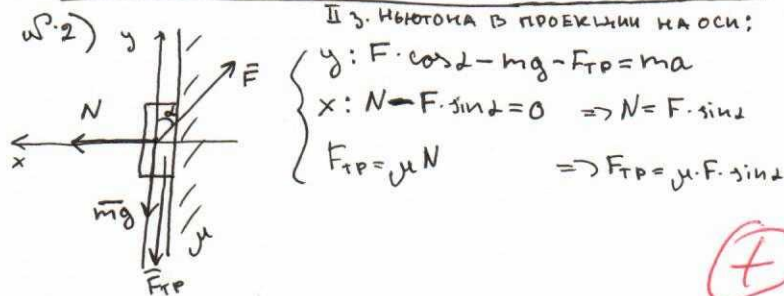
$$2) v_k^2 - v_0^2 = 2 \cdot a \cdot S \Rightarrow v_k^2 = 2aS + v_0^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{20} \text{ м/с}^2 \cdot 1000 \text{ м} + 100 \text{ м}^2/\text{с}^2 = 200 \text{ м}^2/\text{с}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_k = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ м/с}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_k - v_0 = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ м/с} - 10 \text{ м/с} = 10(\sqrt{2} - 1) \text{ м/с}$$

Ответ: $v_k - v_0 = 10(\sqrt{2} - 1) \text{ м/с}$

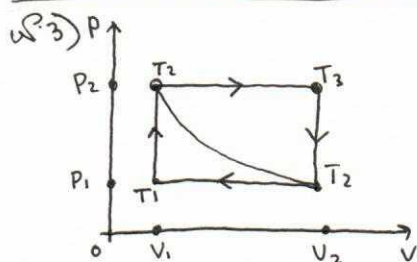
(+)



$$\Rightarrow \frac{F \cos \alpha - mg - \mu F \sin \alpha}{m} = \frac{F(\cos \alpha - \mu \sin \alpha) - mg}{m}$$

(+)

а? Ответ: $a = \frac{F(\cos \alpha - \mu \sin \alpha)}{m} - g$



$$1) Q = A_{123} + \Delta U_{123}$$

$$\bullet \Delta U_{123} = \frac{i}{2} \cdot \nu R \cdot (T_3 - T_1)$$

$$\bullet A_{123} = P_2(V_2 - V_1) +$$

$$2) \frac{m \bar{v}^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} kT \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$$

$$\bullet T_1 = \frac{m \bar{v}_1^2}{3k}$$

$$\bullet T_3 = \frac{m \bar{v}_3^2}{3k}$$

$$\bullet m = \nu \cdot \mu$$

$$3) \bullet P_2 V_2 = \nu R T_3 \Rightarrow \frac{P_2 V_2}{P_1 V_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{V_2^2}{V_1^2} = \frac{T_3}{T_1}$$

$$\bullet P_2 V_1 = \nu R T_2 = P_1 V_2 \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_3}}$$

$$4) Q = \frac{\nu R T_3}{V_2} (V_2 - V_1 \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_3}}) + \frac{i}{2} \nu R (T_3 - T_1) =$$

$$= \nu R T_3 (1 - \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_3}}) + \frac{i}{2} \nu R (T_3 - T_1) =$$

$$= \nu R \frac{m \bar{v}_3^2}{3k} (1 - \sqrt{\frac{v_1^2}{v_3^2}}) + \frac{i}{2} \nu R (v_3^2 - v_1^2) \frac{m}{3k} =$$

$$= \frac{\nu R m}{3k} (v_3 - v_1) (v_3 + \frac{i}{2} (v_3 + v_1)) =$$

Дано: $\nu = 1 \text{ моль}$; $i = 3$; $v_1 = 500 \text{ м/с}$
 $\mu = 0,020 \text{ кг/моль}$ $v_3 = 1000 \text{ м/с}$

Q-? > 0!

УР.3)

... произведение.

$$Q = \frac{v^2 \cdot \mu \cdot N_A}{3} (v_3 - v_1) \left(v_3 + \frac{1}{2} (v_3 + v_1) \right)$$

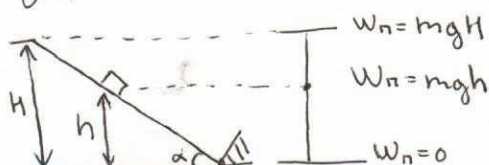
$$Q = \frac{1.020 \cdot 6.02 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot \text{моль}^{-1} \cdot \text{кг} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{моль}}}{3} (1000 - 500) \text{ м/с} \cdot \left(1000 + \frac{3}{2} (1000 + 500) \right) \text{ м/с} \approx 9.04013 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 1625 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Дж}$$

$$= 65,21125 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ Дж} \approx 65 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ Дж}$$

Ответ: $Q \approx 65 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ Дж}$ $\ominus$

чисто!

УР.5) μ ?



Пусть $A_{тр} = -A'_{тр} = -(F \cdot S \cdot \cos \alpha)$

В данном случае $\cos \alpha = -1$

$$\Rightarrow A_{тр} = F \cdot S = -A'_{тр}$$

($A'_{тр} = F \cdot S \cdot \cos \alpha$ - по определению)

ЗЕЗ:

$$\begin{cases} 1) m g H = \frac{m v^2}{2} + A_{тр1} \\ 2) \frac{m v^2}{2} = m g h + A_{тр2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow m g H - A_{тр1} = m g h + A_{тр2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m g (H - h) = A_{тр1} + A_{тр2}$$

$$\bullet A_{тр1} = F_{тр} \cdot S_1 = F_{тр} \cdot \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$A_{тр2} = F_{тр} \cdot S_2 = F_{тр} \cdot \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow m g (H - h) = F_{тр} (H + h) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$\oplus$

$$\Rightarrow F_{тр} = m g \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{(H - h)}{(H + h)}$$

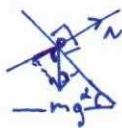
$$\bullet F_{тр} = \mu \cdot N \Rightarrow F_{тр} = \mu m g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$N = m g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

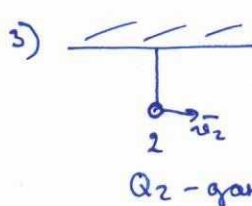
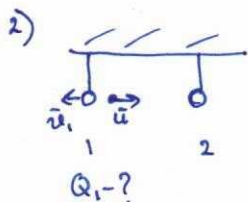
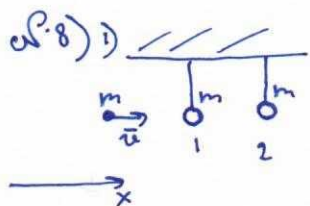
$$\Rightarrow \mu m g \cdot \cos \alpha = m g \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{(H - h)}{(H + h)}$$

$$\mu = \frac{H - h}{H + h} \cdot \tan \alpha$$

Ответ: $\mu = \frac{(H - h)}{(H + h)} \cdot \tan \alpha$



ШИФР 471



Дано: $m; v, Q_2$
 $Q_1 = ?$

1) $-mv + (mu - mv_1) = \Delta p = F_{тр} \cdot dt$
 $0 \Rightarrow mv = mu - mv_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = u - v$

• ЗСЭ:

$\frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{mv_1^2}{2} + \frac{mu^2}{2} + Q_1$

$\Rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{m}{2}(v^2 - (u-v)^2 - u^2)$

2) $-mu + (m+m)v_2 = F_{тр} \cdot dt$
 $0 \Rightarrow mu = 2mv_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{u}{2}$

• ЗСЭ:

$\frac{mu^2}{2} = \frac{2mv_2^2}{2} + Q_2$

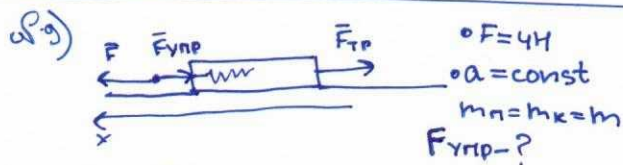
$\Rightarrow \frac{mu^2}{2} = \frac{2m \cdot u^2}{8} + Q_2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{2mu^2}{8} = Q_2$

$\Rightarrow u = \sqrt{\frac{4Q_2}{m}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{Q_2}{m}}$

3) $u_1(1)u(2) \Rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{m}{2}(v^2 - u^2 + 2uv - v^2 - u^2) = \frac{m}{2}(v^2 - 2(\sqrt{\frac{4Q_2}{m}})^2 - v^2 + 2v\sqrt{\frac{4Q_2}{m}}) =$
 $= \frac{m}{2}(2v\sqrt{\frac{4Q_2}{m}} - \frac{4Q_2}{m}) = 2\sqrt{Q_2 m}(v - 2\sqrt{\frac{Q_2}{m}})$

Ответ: $Q_1 = 2\sqrt{Q_2 m}(v - 2\sqrt{\frac{Q_2}{m}})$



Х: $F - F_{тр} - F_{тр} = 2ma$

$F_{тр} = F - F_{тр} - 2ma$ — показываем динамику

• $F_{тр} = 2\mu mg$

($F_{тр} = \frac{F}{2} = 2H$)

$F_{тр} = F + 0 + 0$

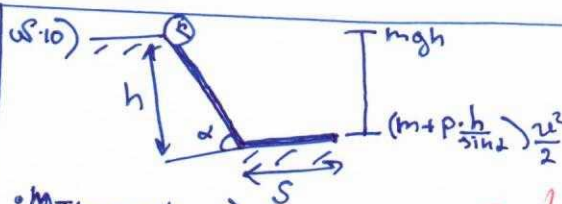
$F - F_{тр} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{тр} = F = 4H$

(м.к. пружина не движется)

м.к. $a = \text{const}$

корпуса

Ответ: $F_{тр} = 4H$



• $m_R = m + p(\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} + s)$

~~Итого~~

• $M = mR^2 \varepsilon$

ЗСЭ!

Условие 4)

1) $I = \frac{U_1}{R + R_0} = \frac{U_2}{R + R_0} = \text{const} \Rightarrow \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{R + R_0}{R + R_0}$

2) $P_1 = \frac{U_1^2}{R + R_0} = \frac{U_2^2}{R + R_0} = P_2 \Rightarrow \frac{U_1^2}{U_2^2} = \frac{R + R_0}{R + R_0} \Rightarrow \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \sqrt{\frac{R + R_0}{R + R_0}} = 1$

3) $u_1(1)u(2) \Rightarrow \frac{R + R_0}{R + R_0} = \frac{R + R_0}{R + R_0} = 1 \Rightarrow R + R_0 = R + R_0 \Rightarrow R = 0$

Ответ: $R = 0 \text{ Ом}$
 $\Rightarrow n = R(n_0 R, n > 0) \Rightarrow n + R = 2n + R/2 \Rightarrow n = R/2 \Rightarrow R = 2n$