

16.3.20 *Александров. М.А.*

48

Handwritten signature

Шифр

020729

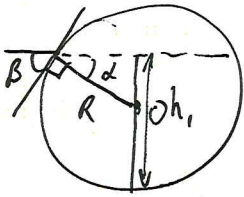
1) Дано:

$R = 0,1 \text{ м}$

$h_i = 0,14 \text{ м}$

$n = 1,5$

$\gamma = ?$

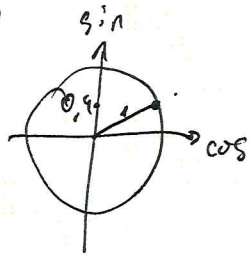


$\alpha = \arcsin \frac{h_i - R}{R} = \arcsin 0,4$

$\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha = 90^\circ - \arcsin 0,4$

$\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \gamma} = n$

$\sin \gamma = \frac{\sin \beta}{1,5} = \frac{\sin(90^\circ - \arcsin 0,4)}{1,5} = \frac{\cos(\arcsin 0,4)}{1,5} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 0,16}}{1,5} = \frac{0,84}{1,5} = 0,56$



$1 - 0,16 = 0,84$

Ответ: $\gamma = \arcsin 0,56$

1	2	3	4	5	
8	0	15	10	15	48

3) Дано:

m, v, M

$\frac{m}{M} = ?$

$\frac{m v^2}{2} = c(m+M) \Delta t + \frac{(m+M) v_i^2}{2}$

$m v = (m+M) v_i, \quad v_i = \frac{m v}{m+M}$

$\Delta t = \frac{m v^2}{2c(m+M)} - \frac{v_i^2}{2c} = \frac{m v^2}{2c(m+M)} - \frac{m^2 v^2}{2c(m+M)^2} = \frac{v^2}{2c} \cdot \frac{m M}{(m+M)^2}$

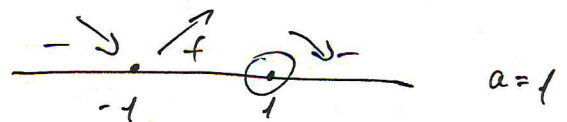
$\frac{m}{M} = a, \quad m = a M$

$\Delta t = \frac{v^2}{2c} \cdot \frac{a M^2}{(a M + M)^2} = \frac{v^2}{2c} \cdot \frac{a M^2}{M^2 (a+1)^2} = \frac{v^2}{2c} \cdot \frac{a}{(a+1)^2}$

$\Delta t = \left(\frac{v^2}{2c} \right) \cdot \frac{a}{(a+1)^2}$ (const)

$f(a) = \frac{a}{(a+1)^2}, \quad f'(a) = \frac{(a+1)^2 - (2a+2)a}{(a+1)^4}$

$f'(a) = \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^4} = 0, \quad a = \pm 1$



Ответ: $\frac{m}{M} = 1$

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для бы

Шифр

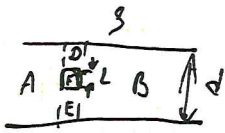
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4)

Дано:

S, d, ϵ, L

$C_0 - ?$



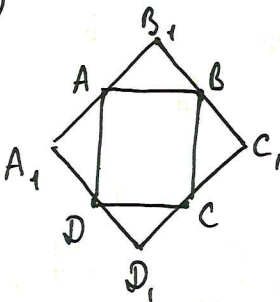
$$C_1 = C_A + C_B = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon (S-L)^2}{d} \quad \epsilon_0 = 1$$

$$C_2 = C_D + C_F + C_E = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon L^2}{d-L} + \frac{\epsilon_0 L^2 \cdot \epsilon_0}{L}$$

$$C_0 = C_1 + C_2 = \epsilon_0 \epsilon \left(\frac{S-L^2}{d} + \frac{L^2}{d-L} \right) + \epsilon_0 L$$

Ответ: $C_0 = \epsilon_0 \left(\epsilon \left(\frac{S-L^2}{d} + \frac{L^2}{d-L} \right) + \epsilon_0 L \right) ?$

5)

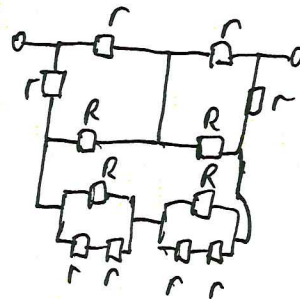
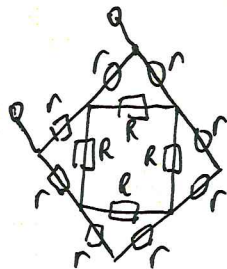


$R = R_{AB} = \frac{\rho_{yg} L}{S_1}$

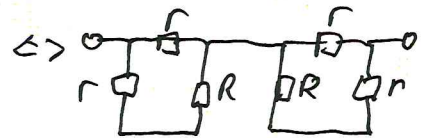
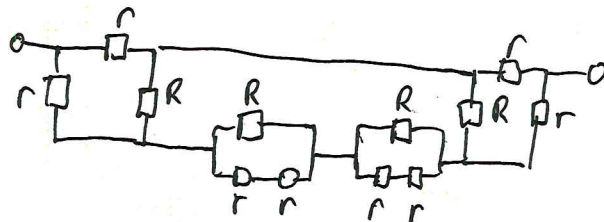
$r = R_{A1A} = \frac{\rho_{yg} L \sqrt{2}}{S_2}$

$R_{AB} = R_0$

$\frac{S_2}{S_1} - ?$



\Leftrightarrow



$R_0 = \frac{2r(r+R)}{R+2r} = R$

$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{S_2}{S_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$2r(r+R) = R(R+2r)$

$R = \sqrt{2} r$

$2r^2 + 2rR = R^2 + 2rR$

$2r^2 = R^2$

$\frac{R^2}{r^2} = 2 \quad \frac{R}{r} = \sqrt{2}$

$\frac{S_2}{S_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

$\frac{S_2}{S_1} = 2$

Ответ: $\frac{S_2}{S_1} = 2 ?$