

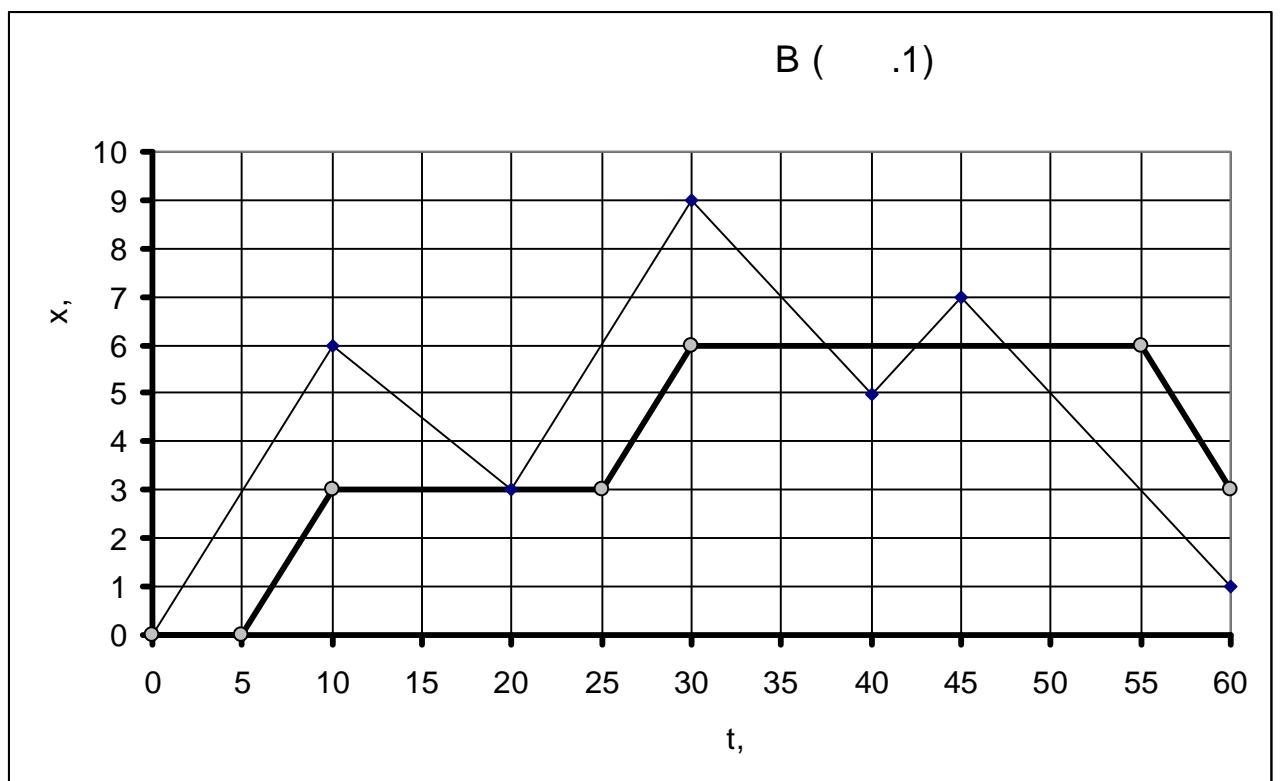
. 9 .

9-1.

1. ( ).

1.1 A , B , A , B , 1 . 1.

A



1.2 , :

$$S_A = 6 + 3 + 6 + 4 + 2 + 6 = 27$$

$$S_B = 3 + 3 + 3 = 9,0$$

(1)

2.

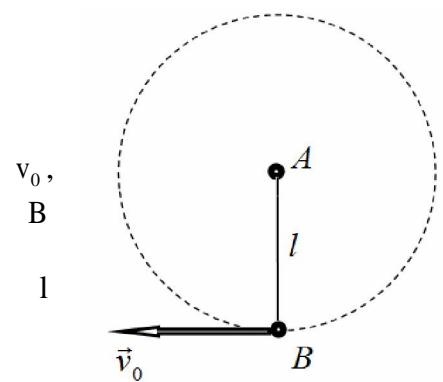
2.1

, , A.

B .

, ,

A ( . . . )



2.2

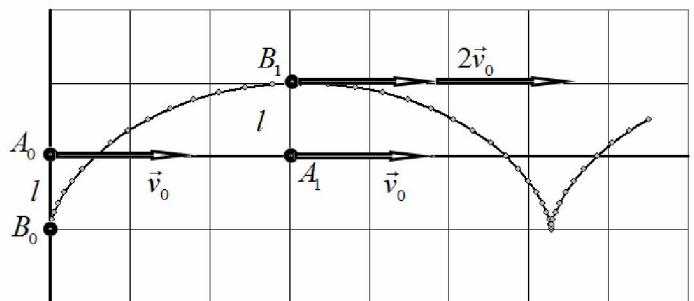
,

B

v\_0

v\_0 .

Траектория точки B



2.3

B

,

A (

B\_1).

$$v_{\max} = 2v_0. \quad (2)$$

3.

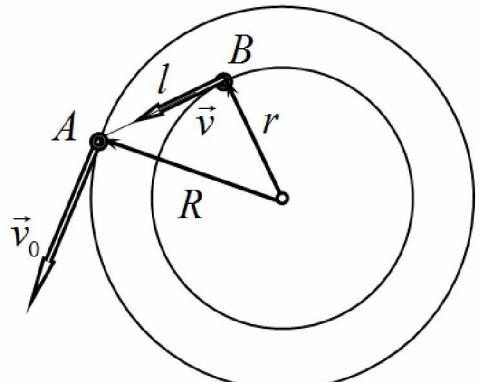
3.1

B

A.

, , , ,

A.



3.2

,

B ,

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 - l^2} \approx 5,2 \quad .$$

(3)

3.3

,

B

$$\frac{v_0}{R} = \frac{v}{r} \Rightarrow v = v_0 \frac{r}{R} \approx 5,2 - . \quad (4)$$

9.2.

?

1.

1.1

$$P = \frac{U_0^2}{R}, \quad (1)$$

$$R = \frac{U_0^2}{P} = 484 \quad , \quad (2)$$

1.2

,

$$P_{\Sigma} = P_1 + P_2 = 160 \quad . \quad : \quad (3)$$

1.3

,

$$P_{\Sigma} = I^2 R_1 + I^2 R_2 = I^2 (R_1 + R_2). \quad (4)$$

(2):

$$P_{\Sigma} = I^2 (R_1 + R_2) = I^2 \left( \frac{U_0^2}{P_1} + \frac{U_0^2}{P_2} \right) = I^2 U_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2} \right). \quad (5)$$

,

$$IU_0 = P_{\Sigma},$$

$$\frac{1}{P_{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2}, \quad (6)$$

$$P_{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = 37,5 \quad . \quad (7)$$

2.

.

2.1

$$U = IR = \frac{U_0}{R+r} R. \quad (8)$$

2.2

,

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P} = \frac{I^2 r}{I^2 (R+r)} = \frac{r}{R+r} \quad (9)$$

2.3

( ):

$$r = \rho \frac{8L}{\pi d^2} = 216 \quad . \quad (10)$$

$$R = \frac{U_0^2}{P} = 48,4 \quad . \quad (11)$$

(8)

$$U = \frac{U_0}{R+r} R = 40 \quad . \quad (12)$$

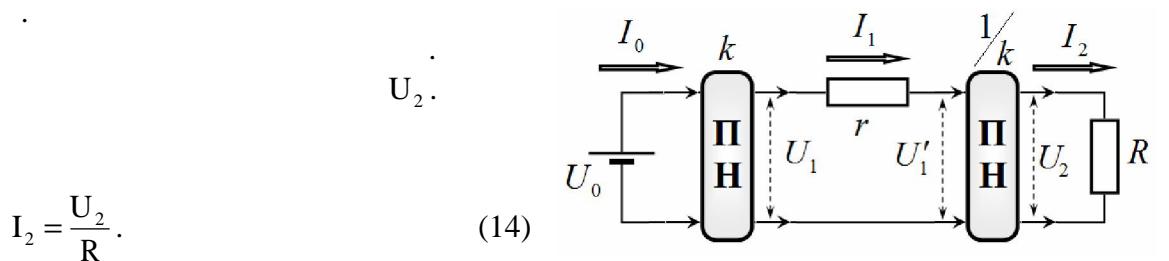
(9)

$$\eta = \frac{r}{R+r} = 0,82 = 82\% \quad . \quad (13)$$

, , 5 , 80% !

3.

### 3.1



$$I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R} .$$

$$P = \frac{U_2^2}{R} \quad . \quad (15)$$

$$U'_1 = kU_2, \quad (16)$$

$$U_2 I_2 = U'_1 I_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{U_2^2}{R \cdot kU_2} = \frac{U_2}{kR} . \quad (17)$$

$$U_1 = I_1 r + U'_1 = \frac{U_2}{kR} r + kU_2 = kU_2 \left( 1 + \frac{r}{k^2 R} \right) \quad . \quad (18)$$

$$U_1 = kU_0 . \quad (19)$$

$$kU_2 \left( 1 + \frac{r}{k^2 R} \right) = kU_0 \Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{U_0}{1 + \frac{r}{k^2 R}} = U_0 \frac{R}{R + \frac{r}{k^2}} . \quad (20)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R + \frac{r}{k^2}} . \quad (21)$$

3.2

(20)-(21)

k

k<sup>2</sup>

3.3

(13)

:

$$\eta' = \frac{r}{k^2 R + r} = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

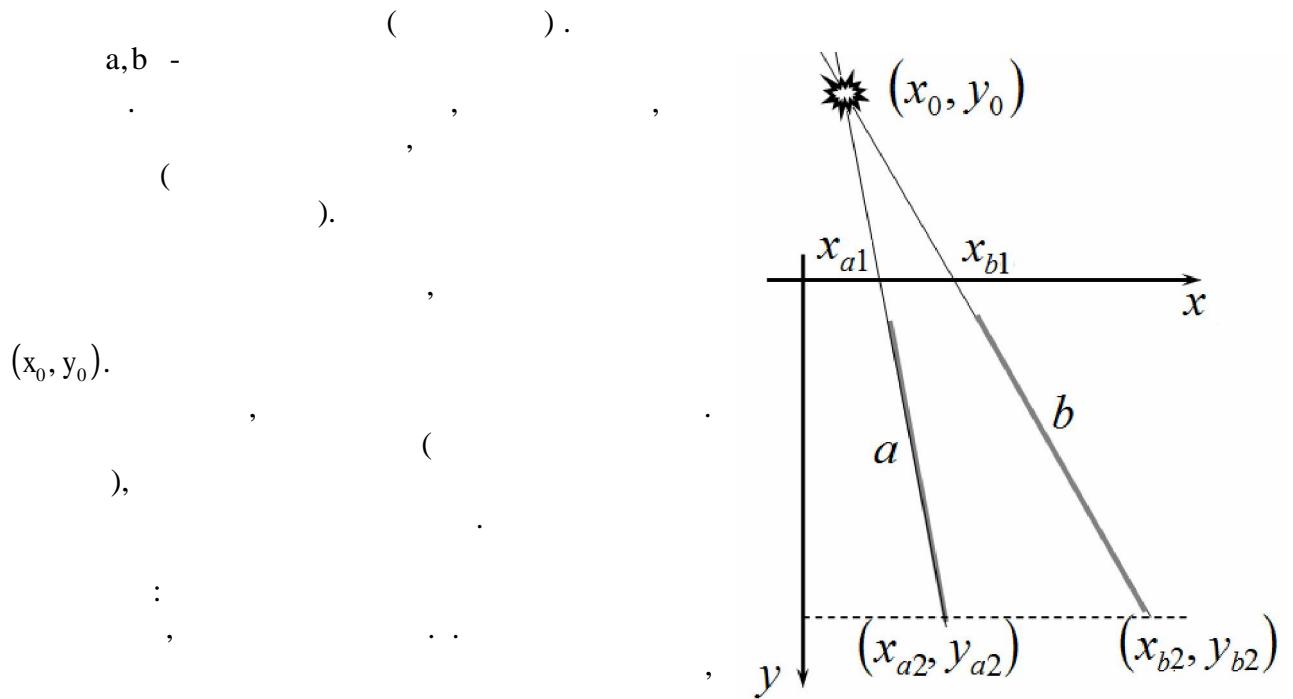
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200

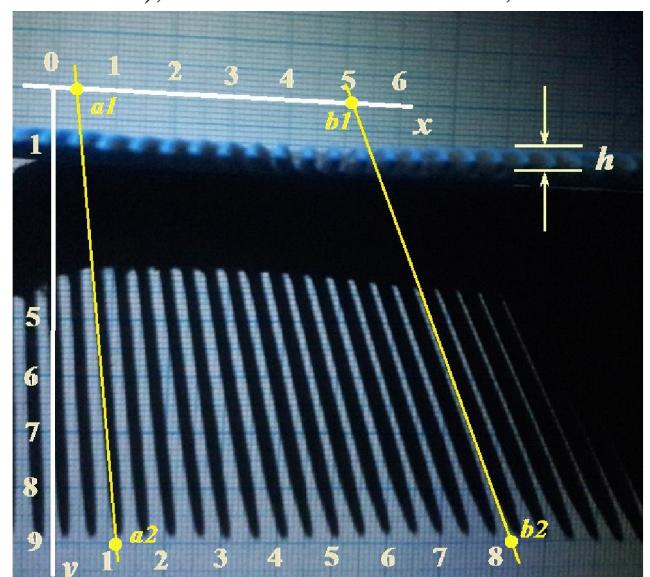
,

!!!

9-3.



	x ,	y ,
a1	0,4	0,0
a2	1,1	9,0
b1	5,1	0,0
b2	8,3	9,0



$$y = ax + b$$

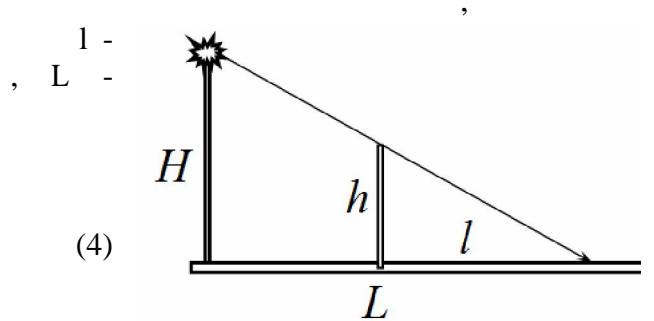
$$(x_1, y_1) \quad (x_2, y_2)$$

$$a = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad (1)$$

$$b = y_2 - ax_2$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 12,9x - 5,1 \\ y = 2,8x - 14,3 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= -0,91 \\ y_0 &= -16,9 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$



$$(5) \quad \text{y} =$$

$$H = h \frac{y_1 - y_0}{y_2 - y_0} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 9,0 & , \quad y_1 &= 1,0 & , \\ y_0 &= -16,9 & - & . & \\ (6) & & & & \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 6,5 \quad (6)$$

10-1.

1.

1.1

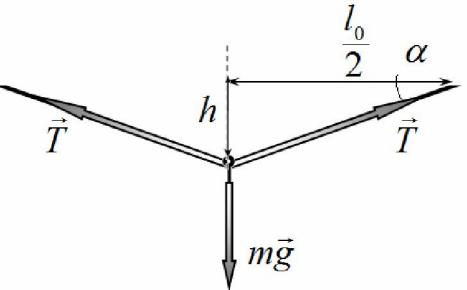
 $\frac{1}{T}$ .

$$mg = 2T \sin \alpha .$$

(1)

(2)

$$T = kx = k \left( \frac{l_0}{2 \cos \alpha} - \frac{l_0}{2} \right) = \frac{kl_0}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right)$$

 $\alpha :$ 

$$mg = 2 \frac{kl_0}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha = \frac{mg}{kl_0} . \quad (3)$$

( , )

$$\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha \approx \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}\right)}{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}} \alpha \approx \frac{\alpha^3}{2}$$

(3),

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{2 \frac{mg}{kl_0}} \quad (4)$$

$$h = \frac{l_0}{2} \tan \alpha \approx \frac{l_0}{2} \alpha = \frac{l_0}{2} \sqrt[3]{2 \frac{mg}{kl_0}} .$$

1.2

,

 $F_{\max}$ .

(1)-(2)

T (

(1))

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} mg = 2T \sin \alpha \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} mg = 2T \alpha \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (mg)^2 = 4T^2 \alpha^2 \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{(mg)^2}{T} = \frac{16T^2}{kl_0} \\ \vdots \\ m_{\max} = \frac{4}{g} \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}^3}{kl_0}} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

2.

2.1

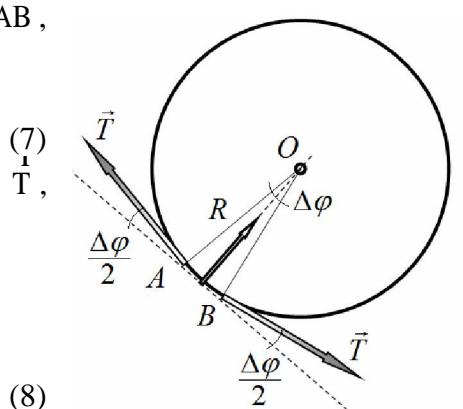
O

AB,  
 $\Delta\phi$ .

$$a = \omega^2 R .$$

$$( \quad \quad \quad \Delta\phi )$$

$$\Delta m \omega^2 R = 2T \frac{\Delta\phi}{2} .$$



$$\Delta m = \frac{m_0}{2\pi} \Delta\phi -$$

,

$$T = \frac{m_0}{2\pi} \omega^2 R . \quad (9)$$

$$T = k(2\pi R - l_0) \quad (10)$$

(9)-(10)

T ,

$$\boxed{T = \frac{k l_0}{\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1}} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1 > 0 ,$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_l < 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_0}} \quad (12)$$

2.2

(11)

(12)

F<sub>max</sub>,

(12).

(12)

$$\boxed{F_{max} = \frac{k l_0}{\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1} \Rightarrow \tilde{\omega}_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_0 \left( 1 + \frac{k l_0}{F_{max}} \right)}}} \quad (13)$$

X

1.

2

, ,  
 (12).  
 (13).

2.3  
 (13), ,  $k \Rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\tilde{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{m_0 l_0}} \quad (14)$$

, .  
 (9), .

10-2 .

1.

1.1 , ,

$$c_1 \nu_1 T_1 + c_2 \nu_2 T_2 = (c_1 \nu_1 + c_2 \nu_2) \bar{T} \quad (1)$$

$$PV = \nu RT, \quad (2)$$

$$\nu T = \frac{PV}{R} \quad \nu = \frac{PV}{RT}. \quad (3)$$

(3),

$$\frac{3}{2} P_1 V + \frac{5}{3} P_2 V = \left( \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2} \right) \bar{T}. \quad (4)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{T} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} P_1 + \frac{5}{3} P_2}{\frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1}{T_1} + \frac{5}{3} \frac{P_2}{T_2}}} \quad (5)$$

1.2

$$C = \frac{3}{2} R \nu_1 + \frac{5}{2} R \nu_2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2}. \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{C} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{P + \Delta P}{T + \Delta T} = \frac{P}{T}. \quad (8)$$

(8)

X .

1.

3

(8) (9) ,

$$\frac{P + \Delta P}{T + \Delta T} = \frac{P}{T} \frac{1 + \frac{\Delta P}{P}}{1 + \frac{\Delta T}{T}} \approx \frac{P}{T} \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta P}{P} - \frac{\Delta T}{T} \right). \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta T}{T} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{Q}{\frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2}} \frac{\frac{3P_1}{T_1} + \frac{5P_2}{T_2}}{3P_1 + 5P_2} = \frac{2Q}{(3P_1 + 5P_2)V} \quad (11)$$

2.

2.1

,

$$\frac{5}{2} R \Delta T_0 = Q \Rightarrow \Delta T_0 = \frac{2Q}{5R}. \quad (12)$$

 $\Delta T$ .

$$\nu_1 = 2\eta\nu_0 = 2\alpha\Delta T \quad (13)$$

( ,  $\nu_0 = 1$ );

$$\nu_2 = (1 - \eta)\nu_0 = 1 - \alpha\Delta T \quad (14)$$

(

):

	$\frac{5}{2} RT_0$			
	Q			
		$\frac{3}{2} R \cdot 2\alpha\Delta T (T_0 + \Delta T) + \frac{5}{2} R(1 - \alpha\Delta T)(T_0 + \Delta T)$	$\approx 3R\alpha T_0 \Delta T + \frac{5}{2} R(T_0 + \Delta T + \alpha T_0 \Delta T)$ $= \frac{5}{2} RT_0 + \frac{5}{2} R\Delta T + \frac{11}{2} R\alpha T_0 \Delta T$	
		$q\alpha\Delta T$		

$$\frac{5}{2}RT_0 + Q = \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{5}{2}R\Delta T + \frac{11}{2}R\alpha T_0 \Delta T + q\alpha \Delta T . \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{2Q}{5R + R\alpha T_0 + q\alpha} . \quad (16)$$

2.3

-

-

3.

3.1

2

1

, 0,5

0,5

$$2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{1}{2}q = \frac{6}{2}RT + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}RT . \quad (17)$$

$$T = \frac{20RT_0 + 2q}{17R} . \quad (18)$$

3.2

, q=0

10-3.

1.

1.1

$$R = \rho_0 \frac{L}{S} = \rho_0 \frac{4L}{\pi d^2} = 0,87 \quad (1)$$

1.2

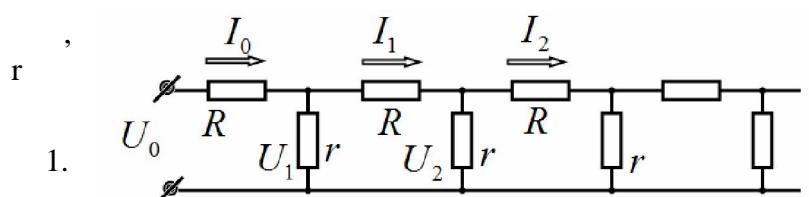
$$r = \rho_1 \frac{h}{2\pi d L} = 6,7 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

2.

2.1

, r

X



R

$$U_k = I_k R + U_{k+1} \quad (3)$$

,

$$I_k = \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (4)$$

2.2

,

$$I_{k-1} = I_k + \frac{U_k}{r}. \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{U_k}{r} -$$

(4)

(5),

$$\frac{U_{k-1} - U_k}{R} = \frac{U_k}{r} + \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R}. \quad (6)$$

$$U_{k-1} - \left( 2 + \frac{R}{r} \right) U_k + U_{k+1} = 0. \quad (7)$$

2.3

,

$$U_k = U_0 \lambda^k \quad (7):$$

$$U_0 \lambda^{k-1} - \left( 2 + \frac{R}{r} \right) U_0 \lambda^k + U_0 \lambda^{k+1} = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left( 2 + \frac{R}{r} \right) \lambda + 1 = 0. \quad (9)$$

,

(9).

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \pm \sqrt{\left( 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \right)^2 - 1}$$

« »,

1.

,

,

$$\lambda = 1 - \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

« »

(10)

$$10^{-8}, \\ 10^{-8}.$$

:

:

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\left( 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \right)^2 - 1} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} + \left( \frac{R}{2r} \right)^2} \approx 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}}$$

10-3.

1.

1.1

$$R = \rho_0 \frac{L}{S} = \rho_0 \frac{4L}{\pi d^2} = 0,87 \quad (1)$$

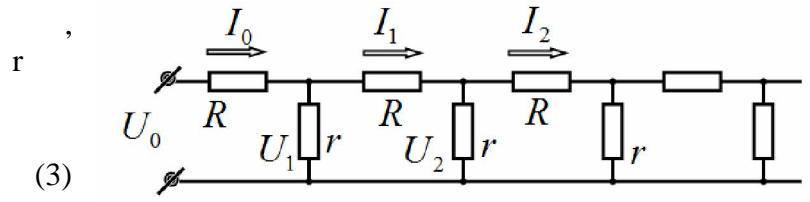
1.2

$$r = \rho_1 \frac{h}{2\pi d L} = 6,7 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

2.

2.1

,  
 $R$   
 $U_k = I_k R + U_{k+1}$       (3)



$$I_k = \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (4)$$

2.2

$$I_{k-1} = I_k + \frac{U_k}{r}. \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{U_k}{r}$$

(4)      (5),

$$\frac{U_{k-1} - U_k}{R} = \frac{U_k}{r} + \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R}. \quad (6)$$

$$U_{k-1} - \left( 2 + \frac{R}{r} \right) U_k + U_{k+1} = 0. \quad (7)$$

2.3

$$U_k = U_0 \lambda^k \quad (7):$$

$$U_0 \lambda^{k-1} - \left( 2 + \frac{R}{r} \right) U_0 \lambda^k + U_0 \lambda^{k+1} = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left( 2 + \frac{R}{r} \right) \lambda + 1 = 0. \quad (9)$$

X

1.

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} \quad (10)$$

1. « », , ,

$$\lambda \quad \lambda = 1 - \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

« » : , ,

$$(10) \quad 10^{-8}, \\ 10^{-8}.$$

:

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} + \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} \quad , \quad , \quad 0,5.$$

(10)

$$2.4 \quad 1 \quad , \\ 2000 \quad N = 2000 \quad .$$

$$, \quad , \quad \frac{U_{2000}}{U_0} = (1 - \varepsilon)^N \approx 0,5 \quad (11)$$

$$2 \quad . \quad 10 \quad .$$

$$, \quad , \quad 0,5. \quad (10)$$

$$2.5 \quad 1 \quad , \\ 2000 \quad N = 2000 \quad .$$

$$, \quad , \quad \frac{U_{2000}}{U_0} = (1 - \varepsilon)^N \approx 0,5 \quad (11)$$

$$2 \quad . \quad 10 \quad .$$

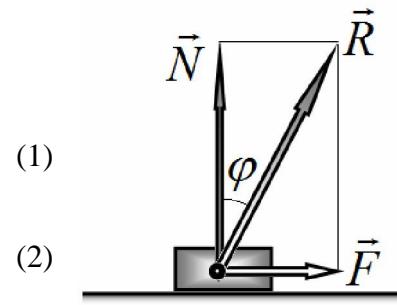
## 11.1

1.  
1.1 ) , - (

$$F = \mu N .$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{F}{N} = \mu$$

1.2

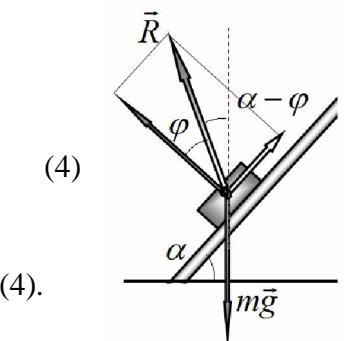


1.3-14

$$R = \frac{N}{\cos \varphi} . \quad (3)$$

1.4 ( ) .

$$R = mg ,$$



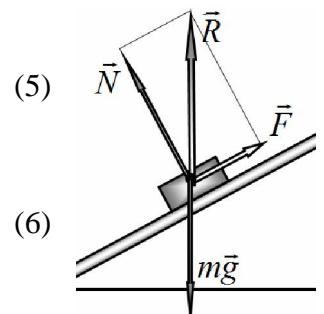
1.5

$$a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)$$

1.3:

$$a = \frac{R \sin(\alpha - \varphi)}{m}$$

, ( . . . ):  
 $R \cos \varphi = mg \cos \alpha \Rightarrow R = \frac{mg \cos \alpha}{\cos \varphi}$



$$a = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{mg \cos \alpha}{\cos \varphi} \frac{\sin(\alpha - \varphi)}{m \cos \alpha} = g \frac{\sin(\alpha - \varphi)}{\cos \varphi}, \quad (7)$$

(5).

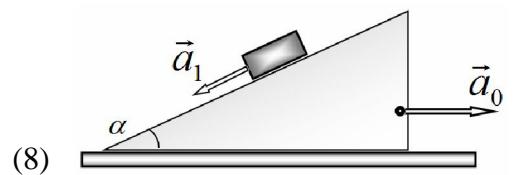
2.

2.1

$$\vec{a}_1 : \quad \vec{a} = \vec{a}_0 + \vec{a}_1$$

2

$$\frac{1}{R} - \left( m(\vec{a}_0 + \vec{a}_1) = mg + \frac{1}{R} \right)$$



(8)

:

.

,

$$m\vec{a}_1 = m(g - \vec{a}_0) + \frac{1}{R}$$

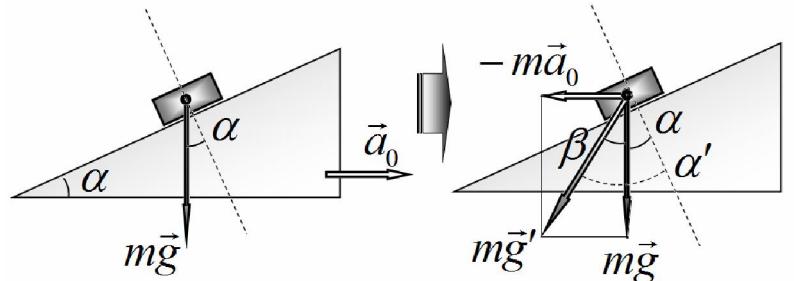
(9)

.

 $\frac{1}{g}'$ 

$$v' = g - \vec{a}_0.$$

(11)



2.2

$$\frac{1}{g} (\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{g} \alpha'$$

 $\alpha'$ 

$$\alpha' = \alpha + \beta$$

(13)

2.3

(4)), :

$$\alpha' > \varphi \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta > \varphi$$

(14)

$$\beta > \varphi - \alpha \Rightarrow \tan \beta > \tan(\alpha - \varphi) \Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{g} > \tan(\alpha - \arctan \mu)$$

)

11-2.

1  
1.1.

$$\Delta S \cos \theta :$$

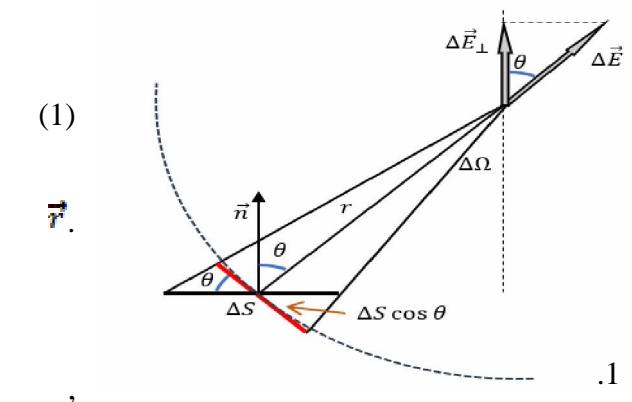
(1)

$$\vec{r}$$

(1)

$$r,$$

$$\Delta\Omega .$$



.1

1.2.

$$\Delta S .$$

$$\Delta q = \sigma \Delta S$$

(3)

,

,

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\Delta q}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma \Delta S}{r^2}$$

(4)

$$\Delta E_{\perp},$$

, ( . . . .1):

$$\Delta E_{\perp} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma \Delta S}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

(5)

(2),

.1.1,

:

$$\Delta E_{\perp} = \frac{\sigma \Delta \Omega}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

(6)

, :

$$\vec{E} = \sum \Delta \vec{E} \rightarrow E_{\perp} = \sum \Delta E_{\perp} = \sum \frac{\sigma \Delta \Omega}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum \Delta \Omega = \frac{\sigma \Omega}{4\pi\epsilon_0}.$$

(7)

1.3.

$$\Omega = 2\pi$$

(8)

(7):

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

(9)

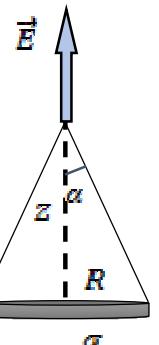
!

1.4.

.2 ,

&lt;&gt;

,



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \quad (10)$$

,

$$\Omega = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right) \quad (11)$$

.2

 $\sigma$ 

(7):

$$E_1(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right) \quad (12)$$

,

(12)

$$E(z) = E_1(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right) \quad (12')$$

 $z \ll R$ 

$$E(z) \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{R} \right), \quad (13)$$

,

 $z \gg R$ 

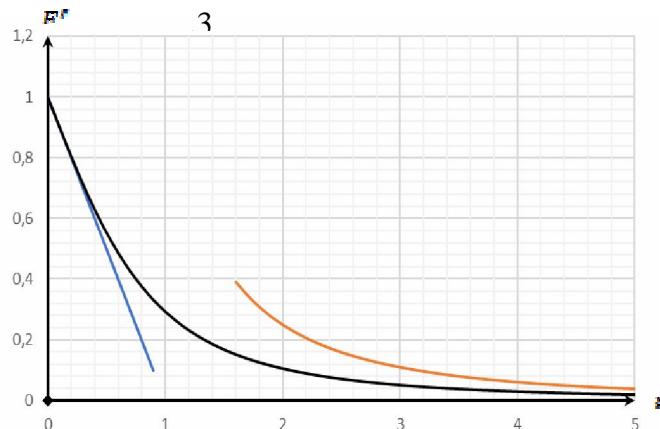
:

$$E(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{R^2}{z^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2}{z^2} \right) \right) = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 z^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 z^2}, \quad (14)$$

$$( .3 ) \quad E(z)$$

$$E' = \frac{E}{\sigma}, \xi = \frac{z}{R}$$

$$z \ll R \Leftrightarrow \xi \ll 1$$



1.5.

&lt;&gt;

$$\Omega' = \Omega_{\text{пл}} - \Omega_{\text{диска}} = 2\pi \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \quad (15)$$

(7):

$$E = \frac{\sigma \Omega'}{4\pi \epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \quad (16)$$

 $z \ll R$  :

$$E(z) \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{R}, \quad (17)$$

,

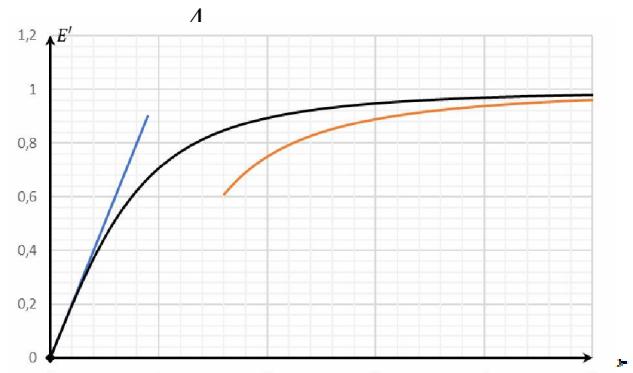
 $z \gg R$  :

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{z^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0 R} \left(1 - \frac{R^2}{2z^2}\right), \quad (18)$$

( .4)

 $E(z)$ 

$$E' = \frac{E}{\sigma}, \xi = \frac{z}{R}$$

 $z \ll R \Leftrightarrow \xi \ll 1$  $z \gg R \Leftrightarrow \xi \gg 1$ 

1.6.

$$Q < 0 \quad (19)$$

 $Q$ ,  $\vec{E}$ ,

$$\vec{F} = Q \vec{E} \quad (20)$$

2-

 $Q$ , $z \ll R$ 

$$m\ddot{z} = Q\vec{E}(z)$$

(21)

 $\partial z$ :

$$ma_z = -|Q|E(z) = -|Q|\frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0 R}$$

(22),

$$a_z + \frac{\sigma|Q|}{2\epsilon_0 m R} z = 0$$

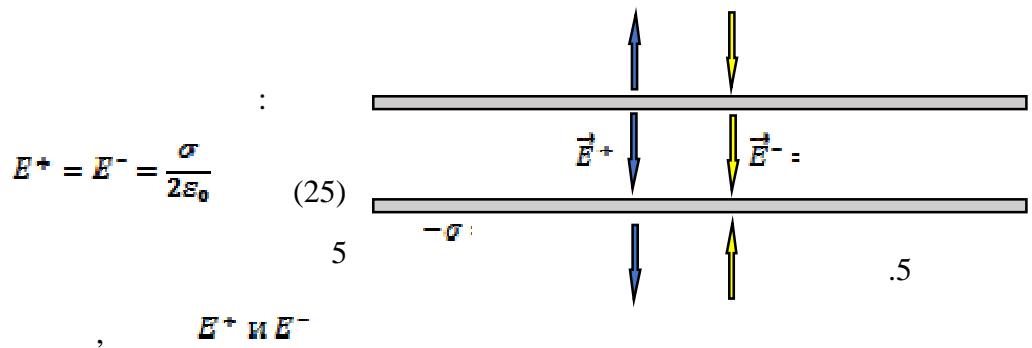
(23)

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma|Q|}{2\epsilon_0 m R}}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 m R}{\sigma|Q|}}$$

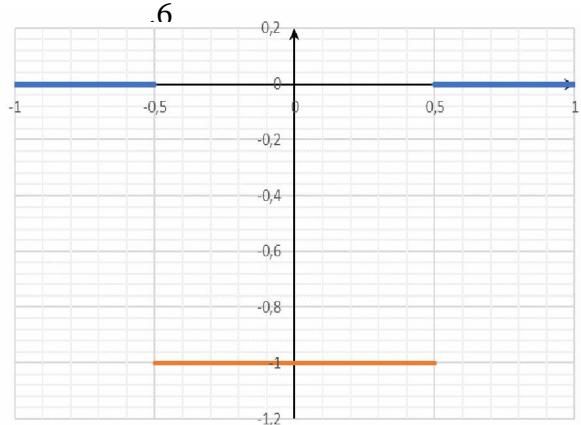
(24)

2.

2.1

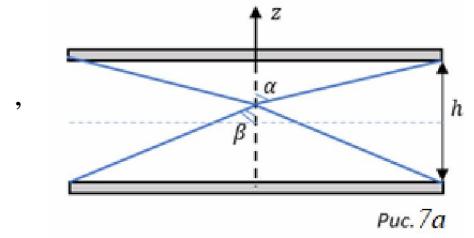
 $E^+$  и  $E^-$ ,

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \quad (26)$$



2.1

( .7 ),

 $\alpha$ ,  $-\beta$ .

:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\frac{h}{2} - z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{\frac{h}{2} + z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \quad (27)$$

:

$$\Omega_\alpha = 2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha) = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{\frac{h}{2} - z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (28)$$

$$\Omega_\beta = 2\pi(1 - \cos \beta) = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{\frac{h}{2} + z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (29)$$

 $Oz$ :

$$E_z^+ = -\frac{\sigma \Omega_\alpha}{4\pi \epsilon_0}, \quad E_z^- = -\frac{\sigma \Omega_\beta}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \quad (30)$$

:

$$E_z(z) = E_z^+ + E_z^- = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left( 2 - \frac{\frac{h}{2} - z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} - \frac{\frac{h}{2} + z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (31)$$

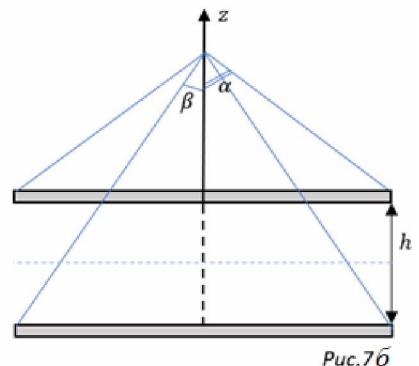
( .7 ):

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{z - \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{z + \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}}$$

(32)

$$\Omega_\alpha = 2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha) = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{z - \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} \right)$$

(33)

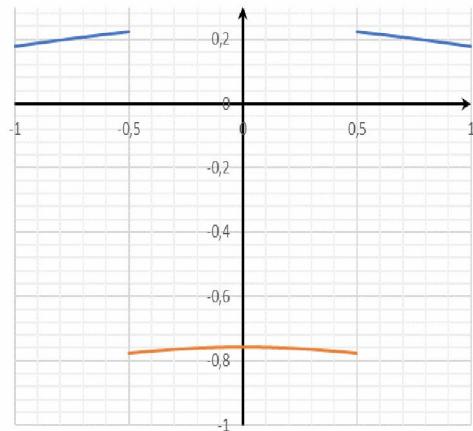


$$\Omega_\beta = 2\pi(1 - \cos \beta) = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{z + \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (34)$$

$$E_z(z) = E_z^+ + E_z^- = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{z + \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} - \frac{z - \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (35)$$

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2.1.

:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} - |E(0)|}{|E(0)|} \cdot 100\% \quad (37)$$

:

$\frac{R}{h}$	$\varepsilon, \%$
1	81
10	5,3
100	0,50

## 11-3.

1.

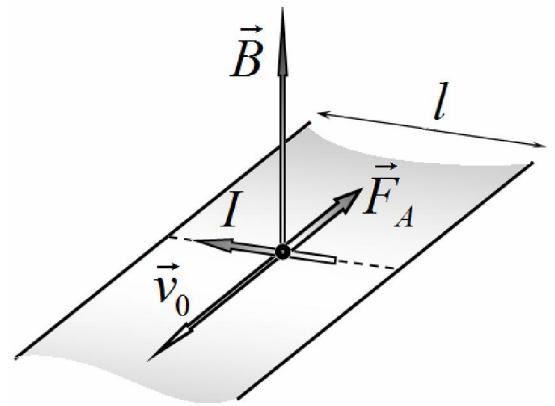
1.1

 $v_0$ .

( ) ,

$$F = qv_0 B$$

(1)



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$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{F l}{q} = v_0 B l .$$

(2)

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{v_0 B l}{R} .$$

(3)

 $F_A$ ,

»).

$$F_A = IBl = \frac{B^2 l^2}{R} v_0 .$$

(4)

## 1.2.1

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$$\frac{v_0}{r_0} = \frac{v}{r_1} \Rightarrow v = \frac{r_1}{r_0} v_0 = \frac{mgR}{B^2 l^2} \left( \frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2. \quad (5)$$

1.2.2

(5):

(2)

$$\epsilon = v_0 Bl = \frac{mgR}{Bl} \frac{r_1}{r_0}. \quad (6)$$

(3):

$$I = \frac{\epsilon}{R} = \frac{mg}{Bl} \frac{r_1}{r_0}. \quad (7)$$

,

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1.2.3

— : :

$$P = I^2 R = \left( \frac{mg}{Bl} \frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2 R. \quad (8)$$

1.2.4

,

,

 $P_0 = mgv$ :

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{\left( \frac{mg}{Bl} \frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2 R}{mg \cdot \frac{mgR}{B^2 l^2} \left( \frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2} = 1 = 100\%. \quad (9)$$

1.

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 $B = 0 ?$  $B \rightarrow 0$ 

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2.

2.1

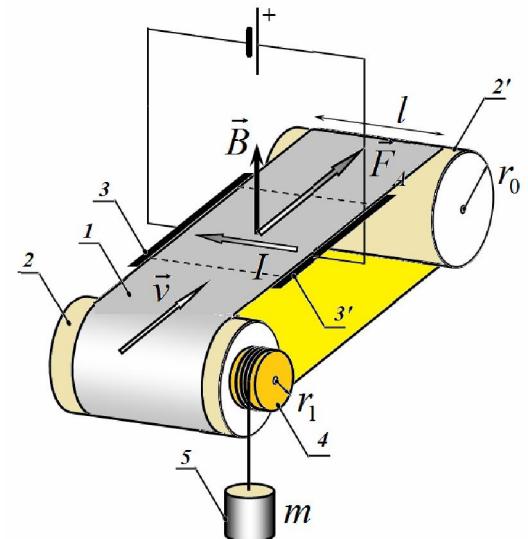
2.2

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( ) « »

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$$F_A = IBl. \quad (10)$$

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_\Sigma}{R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 - v_0 Bl}{R}. \quad (11)$$

$$mgr_l = F_A r_0. \quad (12)$$

(:

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_0 - v_0 Bl}{R} Bl r_0 = mgr_l. \quad (13)$$

$$v_0 = \left( \mathcal{E}_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0} \right) \quad (13): \\ \frac{v_0}{r_0} = \frac{v}{r_l} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{v_0}{r_0} = \frac{v}{r_l} \Rightarrow v = \frac{r_l}{r_0} v_0 = \left( \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0}}{Bl} \right) r_l \quad (15)$$

2.3

2.3.1

 $\mathcal{E}_{0 \min}$ ,

, :

$$\mathcal{E}_{0 \min} = \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0}. \quad (16)$$

2.3.2

I

(11) (14):

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon_{\Sigma}}{R} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - v_0 Bl}{R} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \left( \varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0} \right)}{R} = \frac{mgr_l}{Blr_0}$$

(6)!

(17)

2.3.3

-

(15).

2.3.4

P ,

:

$$P = mgv = mg \frac{\left( \varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0} \right) r_l}{r_0} = \frac{mg}{Bl} \left( \varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0} \right) r_l$$
(18)

2.3.5

P<sub>0</sub> = ε I :

$$\eta = \frac{mgv}{\varepsilon_0 I} = \frac{mg \frac{\left( \varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0} \right) r_l}{r_0}}{\varepsilon_0 \frac{mgr_l}{Blr_0}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_l}{Blr_0}}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_{0\min}}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{0\min}}{\varepsilon_0}$$
(19)

1,

R .

R = 0

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