





$\frac{d}{dt} + \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{T}}$ $\frac{dt}{a\sqrt{T}} = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{T}} \left( \frac{2dT}{Tz-T_1} \right)$
$\int_{0}^{t} dt = \frac{P}{\alpha(T_{2}-T_{1})} \int_{T_{2}}^{T_{2}} \frac{dT}{JT} , \text{ where } t = \frac{P}{2P} \left( \int_{T_{2}}^{T_{2}} \int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \left( \int_{T_{2}}^{T_{2}} \int_{T_{2}}^{T_{2}} \left( \int$
t = 2 P ~ (JT) - JTZ)
$9)^{V} = 1450 \text{ sis}$ $\xi = A_0, e^{-Y_0} \cdot \cos(w t - k u)$ $Y_1 = S u $ $A = (A_0/r) \cdot e^{-Y_0}$ $A_1 = S u $ $A = (A_0/r) \cdot e^{-Y_0}$
$A_1 = 50.10^{-6} \mu$ $A_1 = (A_0/r_1) \cdot e^{-rr_1}$ $V = 10 \mu$ $A_2 = (A_0/r_2) \cdot e^{-rr_2}$ $A_2 = A_1/\eta$ $A_2 = (A_0/r_2) \cdot e^{-rr_2}$
n=3  n=y2 e - r2 e - r2 - r1 + r2 -
$2 - (r_2/r_1) \cdot e^{r}(r_2-r_1)$ convertes ga $\eta r_1/r_2 = e^{r}(r_1-r_1)$

 $\ln (p_1, p_2) = r(r_2 - r_1)$ Y = \frac{\lambda v\_1}{v\_2 - v\_1} Y= In (3.5/10)/(10-5) ≈0,08 w-1 8)V= 05/8t=(Ao/r). e-rr. (-wsin (wt-rn)) V = - (2 JI v Ao/r) e-rr. sin (wt-kn) Vm - 271 UAO. e- M Y= In (7 m) = 0,08 ul Vm = 271 JA, /2 = 0, 154 (10) P 1= 10m D4-27 1 Pr: 16 m DP=251 1 =2VI VT T=0,040 V= 300 u/c 1-1 =2.3,14. 16-10 =3,14=Ji rag Omben: 09- JI reg