

Колебание 2

8

m

$$U(x) = U_0(1 - \cos \alpha x)$$

$$U_0, \alpha = \text{Const}$$

T - ?

$$U = U_0 - U_0 \cos \alpha x$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\text{Колебание} \Leftrightarrow \ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}, \quad a = \ddot{x}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\text{grad } U, \quad F_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$F_x = -U_0 \alpha \sin \alpha x, \quad \sin \alpha \approx \alpha$$

$$F_x = -U_0 \alpha^2 x$$

$$m\ddot{x} = -U_0 \alpha^2 x$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{U_0}{m} \alpha^2 x \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{U_0}{m} \alpha^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{m}} \alpha \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{U_0}{m}} \alpha}$$

1) $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$

$$A = 2 \text{ cm} \quad x(0) = -\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$v = x'(0) < 0$$

$\varphi_0 - ?$

t = 0

$$-\sqrt{3} = 2 \cos(0 + \varphi_0)$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos(\varphi_0)$$

$$\varphi_0 = \pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$$

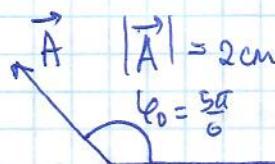
$$\Rightarrow v = \dot{x}(t) = -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$-2 \cdot 2 \omega \sin(0 + \varphi_0) < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 \omega \sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{6} \\ -2 \omega \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) > 0 \end{cases}$$

Со временем f \vec{A}

x будет вращаться



2

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{\tau}$$

A

6

3a

A₃

A₃=

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= A_1 \cos(\omega t + \pi/6) \\ x_2 &= A_2 \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{A} \\ \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{A}_2 \end{array}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{c} \quad A_1 = 1 \text{ cm} \quad A_2 = 2 \text{ cm}$$

Hämmus:

$$A, \varphi_0 \quad \text{drei vektorielle Größen.}$$

$$x(t)$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2 A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 4 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{5 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_2 x + A_1 y}{A_2 x - A_1 y} = \frac{A_2 \cos(0^\circ) + A_1 \cos(60^\circ)}{A_2 \cos(90^\circ) + A_1 \cos(30^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\text{Ergebnis: } \Rightarrow x(t) = \sqrt{7} \cos(\omega t + \arctan(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}))$$

$$(6) \quad \begin{array}{l} A_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} A_1, \text{ satz } t=0 \\ 3 \text{ s} \text{ Kauerf } e^{-t/3} \\ A_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} A_1 \end{array}$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$x = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$A_1(t) = A e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_0(t) = A e^{\beta t} = A$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{8} A_0 = \frac{1}{8} A = A e^{-\beta t_2}$$

$$A_2(t_1) = \frac{1}{2} A = A e^{-\beta t_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\beta t_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln e^{-\beta t_1} = \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\beta t_1 = \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{t_1} = -0,138 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{8} e^{-\beta t_2}$$

$$-\beta t_2 = \ln \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{8}}{-\beta} = 15 \text{ min}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \Delta t = 8 \text{ min}$$

$$A_0 \rightarrow A_1 = \frac{1}{3} A_0$$

$\beta - ?$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$x(t) = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$$

$$A(t) = A e^{-\beta t}$$

$$A_0 = A$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{3} A_0 = \underline{\underline{e^{-\beta t}} A}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = e^{-\beta t} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{3} = -\beta t$$

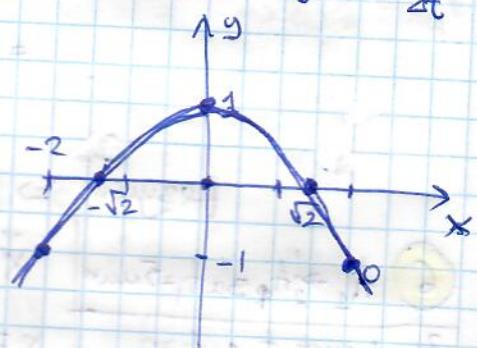
$$-\ln 3 \approx -0.13 \text{ min}^{-1} \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{\ln \frac{1}{3}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x(t) = A_1 \cos \omega t$$

$$y(t) = -A_2 \cos \omega t$$

$$A_1 = 2 \text{ cm} \quad A_2 = 1 \text{ cm}$$

Найти
уравнение
и координаты
ее



$$x(t) = A_1 \cos \omega t = 0 \Rightarrow \omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 2\omega t = \pm \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = 0 \quad y(t) = -1 \text{ cm} \cdot \cos(\pi) = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$y(t) = A_2 \cos \omega t = 0 \Rightarrow 2\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \omega t = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x(t) = 2 \text{ cm} \cdot \cos\left(\pm \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \text{ cm} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \quad (\sqrt{2}, 0)$$

$$x(t) = A_1 \cos \omega t = 1 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \omega t = 0 \Rightarrow 2\omega t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = 2 \text{ cm} \quad y(t) = -A_2 \cdot 1 = -1 \text{ cm} \quad (2; -1)$$

$$x(t) = A_1 \cos \omega t = -A_2 \Rightarrow \omega t = \pi \Rightarrow 2\omega t = 2\pi$$

$$x(t) = -A_2 = -2 \text{ cm} \quad y(t) = -A_2 \cos(2\pi) = -1 \cdot 1 = -1 \text{ cm} \quad (-2; -1)$$

(4)

$$T_1 = T_2$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_3} = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$

$$A = A_3 = A_1 = A_2$$

$$\Delta\varphi - ?$$

$$T_1 = T_2 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = \omega_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 - 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = \frac{A_2 \sin \varphi_1 + A_1 \sin \varphi_2}{A_2 \cos \varphi_1 + A_1 \cos \varphi_2} = \frac{\sin \varphi_1 + \sin \varphi_2}{\cos \varphi_1 + \cos \varphi_2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{2A_1^2 - 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

$$1 = 2 - 2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

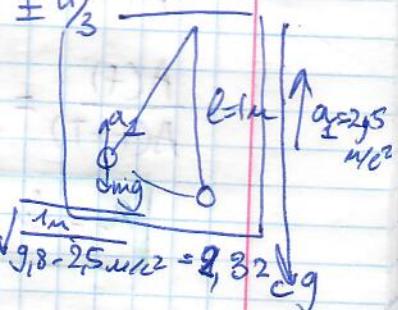
(5)

$$\frac{l}{2} = \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \Rightarrow \Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

ускорение малыхка ио земы

3-ий закон: $a_m = -a_r m + g_m$

$$\Rightarrow a = g - a_r \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{a}}$$



(6)

$$l = 2m$$

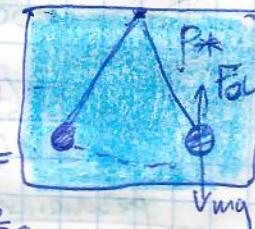
$$T = ? \text{ (известно)}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{a}}$$

$$ma = -F_d + mg =$$

$$= -p_* Vg + 3p_* Vg = 2p_* Vg =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} p_{\mu} Vg = \frac{2}{3} mg \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3} g$$



$$\frac{1}{3} p_{\mu} = p_{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.2m}{98.2 \frac{m}{s^2}}} = 1.09 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ T = 1\text{c} \\ \lambda = 0,3 \\ \varphi_0 = 0^\circ \text{pa3} \\ t = \omega T \\ x = 2\text{cm} \\ = 0,05\text{m} \\ \hline x(t) - ? \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) \\ \omega &= \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi \text{ rad/s} \\ \lambda &= \beta T \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\lambda}{T} = 0,3 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ A_0 s &= A_0 e^{0,3 \cdot 2T} \underbrace{\cos(2\pi \cdot 2T)}_{1} \\ A_0 &= \frac{0,05}{e^{-0,6}} = 0,091 \text{ m} \\ \Rightarrow x(t) &= 0,091 e^{-0,3t} \cos(2\pi t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \\ \lambda = 0,01 \\ N - ? \\ \text{Do ymoczenia A} \\ \text{b 3 para} \end{array}$$

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} A_0 = \frac{1}{3} A_0 e^{-\beta t_0}$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{3} = \ln e^{-\beta t_0}$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{3} = -\beta t_0 \Rightarrow t_0 = -\frac{\ln \frac{1}{3}}{\beta}$$

$$N = \frac{t_0}{T}; \quad \lambda = \beta T \Rightarrow T = \frac{\lambda}{\beta}$$

$$N = -\frac{\ln \frac{1}{3}}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\lambda} = -\frac{\ln \frac{1}{3}}{\lambda} = 109,8 \text{ pa3}$$

(6)

$$\lambda_0 = 15 \quad \lambda_0 = \beta_0 T_0$$

$x(t) = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$

compensierung
scheinbar
n↑ 2fazn

bei sinnlosen $\beta \cdot n \uparrow$
zweiter ω unbestimmt
ne δ kein.

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta_0^2}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \beta_0 \cdot T_0 = \beta_0 \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \beta_0 \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta_0^2}}$$

$$\lambda_0^2 = \beta_0^2 \frac{4\pi^2}{\omega_0^2 - \beta_0^2}$$

$$\lambda_0^2 (\omega_0^2 - \beta_0^2) = \beta_0^2 4\pi^2$$

$$\lambda_0^2 \omega_0^2 - \lambda_0^2 \beta_0^2 = \beta_0^2 4\pi^2$$

$$\beta_0^2 = \frac{\lambda_0^2 \omega_0^2}{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}}$$

$$\beta = \beta_0 n = \frac{n \lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}}$$

$$\lambda = \beta \cdot T = \frac{n \lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{n \lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}} =$$

$$= \lambda = \frac{n \lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{n^2 \lambda_0^2 \omega_0^2}{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}}} = \frac{n \lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{n^2 \lambda_0^2}{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{n\lambda_0 \omega_0}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2} \sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2 - n^2 \lambda_0^2}} = \frac{2n\lambda_0 \pi}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2 - n^2 \lambda_0^2}} \approx 3,3$$

Колебания не будут если $\omega_0 \leq \beta_L \Rightarrow T \rightarrow \infty$
 $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

Число:

$$\beta_{up} = n^* \beta_0 = \omega_0 \Rightarrow 4\pi^2 + \lambda_0(1 - n^{*2}) = 0$$

$$n^* = \frac{\omega_0}{\beta_0} = \frac{2\pi \sqrt{4\pi^2 + \lambda_0^2}}{\lambda_0} \Rightarrow n^* = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda_0} + 1}$$

4

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_0 = 10 \\ \lambda = 0,628 \\ \hline T = ? \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda = \beta T \\ \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} \Rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \\ \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \end{array}$$

$$T = \frac{\lambda}{\beta} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2}} \Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 T_0^2 T^2}{(2\pi)^2 (T_0^2 - T^2)} \Rightarrow (2\pi)^2 (T^2 - T_0^2) = \lambda^2 T_0^2$$

$$T^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 T_0^2 + T_0^2 (2\pi)^2}{(2\pi)^2} \Rightarrow T = T_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi^2}} = 1,0049$$

5

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_0 \rightarrow A_t = \frac{1}{2} A_0 \\ t = 5 \text{ мин} \\ l = 1 \mu \\ \hline \lambda = ? \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda = \beta T \quad \frac{1}{2} A_0 = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \\ \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\beta t \quad \beta = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{5 \text{ мин}} \\ T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} = \\ = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} - \beta^2} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \end{array}$$

$$\lambda = \beta \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} - \beta^2}} = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{300c} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{10 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}}} + \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{300c}} = 0,004$$

⑦

$$\lambda = 3,1 \quad x = \beta T \quad \beta = \lambda / T$$

$$x = A_{\max} = 9,8 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow x(t) = A_{\max} \cos(\omega t) e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$$

$$T = ? \Rightarrow T = 2\pi / \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} - \frac{\lambda^2}{T^2}}} \Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{gT^2 - \lambda^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$gT^2 - \lambda^2 = 4\pi^2 \Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 x + \lambda^2}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{9,8}{g} \pi^2 + \lambda^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9,8}{9,8} (3,1^2 + 4 - 3,1^2)} = 0,7 \text{ s}$$

⑧ $T = 0,2 \text{ s}$ | $\omega_{\text{pes}} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$
 $\frac{A_0}{A_0} = 13$ | $x(t) = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t)$
 $\omega_p - ?$ | $A_0 \frac{1}{13} = A_0 e^{-\beta T}$

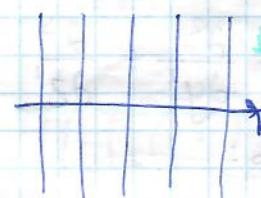
$$\ln \frac{1}{13} = \beta T \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{13}}{6T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \beta^2 \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \omega^2 + \beta^2 =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} + \frac{\ln^2 \frac{1}{13}}{36T^2} \quad \omega_{\text{pes}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} + \frac{\ln^2 \frac{1}{13}}{36T^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{\ln^2 \frac{1}{13}}{36T^2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} - \frac{(\ln \frac{1}{13})^2}{36T^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 3,1^2}{0,04 \cdot 0,04} - \frac{(\ln \frac{1}{13})^2}{36 \cdot 0,04}} \approx 31,34 \text{ rad/s} = 4,98 \text{ Hz}$$

Волны
напряжения
давления



$$N=50$$

$$A_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}A_0$$

$$\lambda - ?$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2} = 50\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}A_0 = A_0 e^{-\beta 50T} = A_0 e^{-50\lambda}$$

$$Q = \frac{c\omega_0}{2\beta} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$x(x) = A_0 e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\omega t)$$

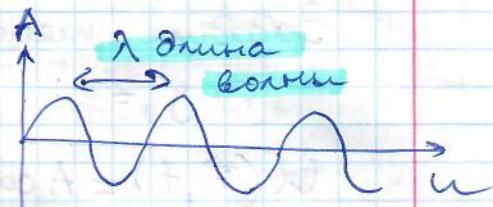
$$\lambda = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{50}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{50\pi}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} = 226,61$$

$$U(x,t) = A \cos(\omega t + kx + \varphi_0)$$

$$L = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{\lambda}{k}$$

продольная
звук
пружина
давление



$$v = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda f$$

Скорость звука —
—
разовая скорость

$$v =$$

как находим? Решив уравнение вибрации (плоской пульсации в воде)

исследование циркулярного дифракционного поля супер. волн.



40 мкм

1 нанометр
1 м
1 км
1 метр

бес
мкм

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \xi = 60 \cos(1800t - 5,3x) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{запись} \\ \lambda = m \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{A}{\lambda} - ? \quad \text{значение} - ?$$

$$\xi(x, t) = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{\lambda} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5,3}{2\pi} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad A = 60 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ м}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{5,3}$$

$$v_{\text{закн}} = \xi'(t) = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = -60 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1800 \sin(1800t - 5,3x)$$

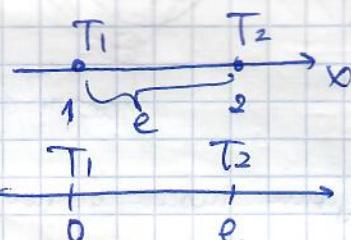
$$\Rightarrow v_{\text{закн}} = 60 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1800 \text{ м/с}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{V\tau} = \frac{\omega}{V} \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_{\text{закн}}}{\vartheta} = \frac{v_{\text{закн}}}{\frac{\omega}{k}} = \frac{v_{\text{закн}} k}{\omega}$$

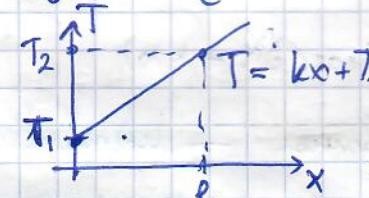
$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{array}{c} t-? \\ \hline l \\ T_1 \\ T_2 \\ v = \alpha \sqrt{T} \\ \alpha = \text{const} \end{array}$$

Temperaturе
verteilung



$$v = \alpha \sqrt{T} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$dt = \frac{dx}{\alpha \sqrt{T}}$$



$$b = T_1$$

$$k = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{e}$$

$$T(x) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} x + T_1$$

Мы же имеем право записать формулу:
зная одно значение:

$$dt = \frac{dx}{\alpha \sqrt{\frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} x + T_1}}$$

$$T - T_1 = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} \times \Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} \alpha x$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{\Delta T \cdot e}{T_2 - T_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{dx}{\frac{(T_2 - T_1)}{e} \alpha \sqrt{T}}$$

$$t = \int_0^t dt = \frac{e}{(T_2 - T_1) \alpha} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} dT = \frac{e}{(T_2 - T_1) \alpha} \left[2\sqrt{T} \right]_{T_1}^{T_2} = \frac{2e}{(T_2 - T_1) \alpha} (\sqrt{T_2} - \sqrt{T_1}) =$$

$$= t = \frac{2e}{(\sqrt{T_2} + \sqrt{T_1}) \alpha}$$

$$dt = \int \frac{dx}{\alpha \sqrt{\frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} x + T_1}} \quad \alpha dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{T_2 - T_1}{e} x + T_1}} = \frac{dx}{(\kappa x + T_1)^{1/2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{d(\kappa x + T_1)^{1/2}}{(\kappa x + T_1)^{1/2}} = -\frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{dz}{z^{1/2}}$$

4. $\underline{q}(t, x) = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$

$$V_{\text{raum}} = \frac{q(t)}{dt} = -A \omega \sin(\omega t - kx) = 30 \mu C$$

$$\text{Omkon. degp. } -\frac{q(x)}{dx} = -A k \sin(\omega t - kx) = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_{\text{raum}}}{A \sin(\omega t - kx)}$$

$$k = \frac{(\text{Omkon. degp.})^0}{(\text{Omkon. degp.})^0} = \frac{-A \sin(\omega t - kx)}{-A \sin(\omega t - kx)}$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{\omega} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{\omega_{\text{raum}}}{\text{Omkon. degp.}} = \frac{30 \mu C}{1,5 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 2000 \frac{\mu C}{M K}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad g(x,t) = A \cos(1560t - 5,2x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \nu, \omega, \lambda \quad \omega = 1560 \text{ rad/s} \quad 5,2 \mu\text{m}^{-1} = k$$

$$\nu = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1560 \text{ rad/s}}{5,2 \mu\text{m}^{-1}} = 300 \mu\text{m}$$

$$L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\nu} = \frac{2 \cdot 3,14}{5,2 \mu\text{m}^{-1}} = 1,2 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\nu = D\lambda \Rightarrow D = \frac{\nu}{\lambda} = \frac{300 \mu\text{m}}{1,2 \mu\text{m}} = 250 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

\textcircled{2}

$$T = 1,2 \text{ s}$$

$$A = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\nu = 15 \mu\text{m}$$

$$x = 45 \text{ m} \quad t = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$g(x,t) - ?$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\nu = \frac{\omega}{k} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\omega}{\nu} = \frac{2\pi}{\nu T}$$

$$g(x,t) = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} t - \frac{2\pi}{\nu T} x\right) =$$

$$= 2 \text{ cm} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3,14 \cdot 2}{1,2 \text{ s}} \cdot 4 \text{ s} - \frac{3,14 \cdot 2 \cdot 45 \text{ m}}{1,2 \cdot 15 \mu\text{m}}\right) =$$

$$= 2 \text{ cm} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{0,6 \text{ s}} \cdot (4 - 3)\right) = 1 \text{ cm}$$

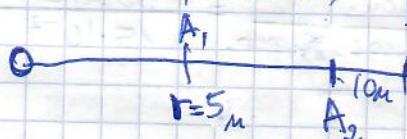
\textcircled{6}

$$D = 1,45 \text{ m/s}$$

$$r_1 = 5 \text{ m} \quad A_1 = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$r_2 = 10 \text{ m} \quad A_2 = \frac{1}{3} A_1$$

$$y - ? ; \quad A(\text{m}, \text{A}) - ?$$



$$\frac{3}{2} = e^{-\beta r}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\beta r$$

$$\beta = \frac{-\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{r}$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$g(x,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cos(\omega t - kx) e^{-\beta r}$$

$$\omega = k\nu = \sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 2\pi$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$A_1 = A/r \cdot e^{-\beta r} \quad \frac{1}{3} A_1 = \frac{A}{2r} e^{-\beta r}$$

$$\frac{K}{A} e^{-\beta r} = 3 \cdot \frac{A}{2r} e^{-\beta r}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{e^{-\beta r}}{e^{-\beta r}} = \frac{A}{2r} e^{-\beta r} = \frac{A_{\text{max}}}{e^{-\beta r}}$$

$$\text{Strahlung } \psi = \psi(x, t) = -A \cos(\omega t - kx) e^{-\beta x}$$

$$v_{\max} = A \omega e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\text{B(0)A: } v_{\max} : A_1 \omega = 2\pi \cdot A_1 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 1,45 \cdot 10^3 = \\ = 0,1518 \text{ m/s} \approx 0,15 \text{ m/s}$$

7) $T = 0,04 \text{ s}$

$$\begin{aligned} l_1 &= 10 \text{ m} \quad l_2 = 16 \text{ m} \\ v &= 300 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Delta l}{\lambda} \quad \omega = k \vartheta = \lambda = 2\pi D = 2\pi / T$$

$$\lambda = \nu T$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Delta l}{vT} = \frac{6 \text{ m} \cdot 2\pi}{300 \text{ m} \cdot 0,04 \text{ s}} = \pi \quad (\text{скорость звука})$$

8) $C = 340 \text{ m/s}$

$u = 120 \text{ m/s}$

$\gamma_0 = 5c$

$\delta) \omega_n > 0$

$\delta) \omega_n < 0$

Время звуков $=$ передаётся и человеку через те же самыe колебания, просто частота колебаний уменьшится

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Значит } \gamma &= \frac{\gamma_0 \gamma_0}{D} = \frac{\gamma_0 \gamma_0}{\gamma_0 \frac{c}{C-u}} = \frac{(C-u)\gamma_0}{c} = \frac{340 \text{ m/s} - 120 \text{ m/s} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3600} \text{ s}}{340 \text{ m/s}} = \\ &= 4,51 \text{ c} \end{aligned}$$

$\delta) \text{ поезд отдастнее}$

$$\text{но } D = \gamma_0 \frac{c}{c+u} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{\gamma_0 \gamma_0}{\gamma_0 \frac{c}{c+u}} = \frac{\gamma_0 (c+u)}{c} = \frac{5 \cdot (340 \text{ m/s} - 120 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3600} \text{ m/s})}{340 \text{ m/s}} = \\ = 5,49 \text{ c}$$

$$\text{Звук} \quad \vartheta = \varphi(x, t) = -A \cos(\omega t - kx) e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\omega_{\max} = A\omega e^{-\beta x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{б) } A &= A_1 \omega = 2\pi \cdot A_1 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 50 \cdot 10^6 \text{ м} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 1,45 \cdot 10^3 = \\ &= 0,1518 \text{ м/с} = 0,15 \text{ м/с} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{7) } T = 0,04 \text{ с} & \Delta\varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Delta l}{\lambda} \quad \omega = k\vartheta = 2\pi f = 2\pi/T \\ \hline l_1 = 10 \text{ м} \quad l_2 = 16 \text{ м} & \lambda = \nu T \\ \hline v = 300 \text{ м/с} & \Delta\varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Delta l}{\nu T} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 2\pi}{300 \cdot 0,04} = \pi \quad (\text{одна звук}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{8) } C = 340 \text{ м/с} & \text{а) Если звук придет} \\ \hline u = 120 \text{ м/с} & \omega = 2\pi \frac{C}{\lambda} = \\ \hline \gamma_0 = 5c & = \omega_0 \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{u}{c})} = \\ \hline f \cdot l - ? \quad a) \Omega_u > 0 & \dots \end{array}$$

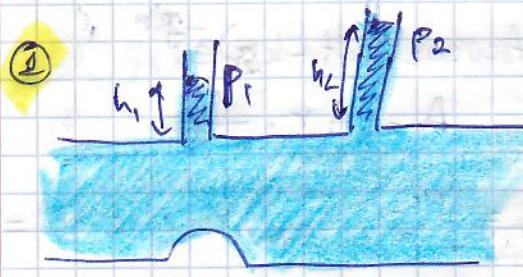
$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{9) } C = 330 \text{ м/с} & \text{Б) С.О. скажет} \\ \hline u = 33 \text{ см/с} = & \text{расстояние} \quad \text{исходное} \\ \hline = 0,33 \text{ м/с} & \text{равна } \lambda_0 = \lambda \frac{c}{c+u} \\ \hline \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} \cdot 100\% - ? & \text{Когда звук определит} \\ & \text{его исходное value bei Beobachtung,} \\ & \text{т.е. } \lambda_1 = \lambda_0 \frac{c}{c-u} = \lambda \cdot \frac{c+u}{c-u} \end{array}$$

$$D = \frac{C}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C}{D} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{C \cdot (c-u)}{D(c+u)} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} \cdot 100\% = \frac{\frac{C}{D} - \frac{C \cdot (c-u)}{D(c+u)}}{C/D} = \frac{\frac{C}{D}(1 - \frac{c-u}{c+u})}{C/D} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{C}{D} \cdot \frac{c+u - c+u}{c+u}}{C/D} = \frac{\frac{C}{D} \frac{2u}{c+u}}{C/D} = \frac{2u}{c+u} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,33 \text{ м/с}}{330,33 \text{ м/с}} =$$

0,0019 \cdot 100\% \approx 0,2\%



$$\Delta p - ?$$

$$Q = \text{const}$$

$$S \cdot Q = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\rho Q^2}{2} + p = \text{const}$$

3h

\Rightarrow more water
in wider & narrower
sections same

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p = \rho g h_2 - \rho g h_1 = \rho g (\Delta h)$$

Another representation of Bernoulli's principle:

$$\frac{\rho v_1^2}{2} + p_1 = \frac{\rho v_2^2}{2} + p_2$$

$$S_1 v_1 = S_2 v_2 \quad J_2 = \frac{S_1 v_1}{S_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta p = p_2 - p_1 &= \rho \frac{v_2^2}{2} - \rho \frac{v_1^2}{2} = f_2 (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = \\ &= f_2 \left(v_1^2 - \frac{S_1^2 v_1^2}{S_2^2} \right) = \Delta h \rho g \end{aligned}$$

②

ideal fluid

$$\begin{cases} \gamma = 0 \\ p = \text{const} \end{cases}$$

$$r_a - ?$$

$$S = \pi r^2$$

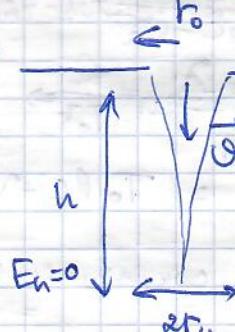
$$\pi r_o^2 \cdot v_o = \pi r_a^2 v_a$$

$$r_a = \sqrt{\frac{v_o^2}{v_a^2}} r_o$$

$$v_o^2 + 2gh = v^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{v_o^2 + 2gh}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{v_o^2}{v_o^2 + 2gh}} r_o = \sqrt{\frac{v_o^2}{v_o^2 + 2gh}}$$

$$r_o$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\rho v_o^2}{2} + \rho gh + p_{atm} &= \\ &= \frac{\rho v_a^2}{2} + 0 + p_{atm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_o v_o = S_a v_a$$

$$f_a = \frac{S_o v_o}{S_a v_a}$$

4

3) n, S, s

$t = ?$

Скорость падения
один элемент $V^2 = \sqrt{2gh}$

Задача $dV = Svdt$,
- делим на dt

$\Rightarrow V = \int svdt = S'V$

Быстро
весь объем

$\frac{dV}{dt} = S \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow dV = Sdh$

$dV = Sdh = Svdt \Rightarrow dt = \frac{Sdh}{Sv} = \frac{Sdh}{S\sqrt{2gh}}$

$\int dt = t = \int \frac{Sdh}{S\sqrt{2gh}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{S^2}{g} \cdot \frac{S}{2h} \sqrt{2gh} =$

$= \frac{S}{s} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{g}} \sqrt{h} = \boxed{\frac{S'}{s} \frac{\sqrt{2h}}{\sqrt{g}} = t}$

4) $y = 1,39 \text{ Pa}^*$

$Re = \frac{\rho cl}{\eta}$, $l = 2r$, ω - число Рейнольдса

$\vartheta = \text{const} \Rightarrow$ радиальная 3-я форма \Rightarrow

$F = 6\pi\eta\vartheta r$ - интегральное уравнение

$\Rightarrow F_{\text{сп}} + F_a = mg \Leftarrow m \cdot u \cdot \vartheta = \text{const}$

$6\pi\eta\vartheta r + \rho g V = mg = \rho V g \rho_m =$

$= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 g \rho_m - \rho * g V / \frac{3}{2} \pi r^2 =$

$\Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2 g (\rho_m - \rho*)}{6\pi \eta r} =$

$= \vartheta = \frac{4/3 gr^2 (\rho_m - \rho*)}{6\eta r}$

$$\Rightarrow 0,5 = \frac{4/3 gr^2 (\rho_m - \rho*)}{6\eta r}, \quad y$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\eta^2}{8/3 g (\rho_m - \rho*) \cdot \rho_m}} =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{g \eta^2}{8/3 g (\rho_m - \rho*) \cdot \rho_m}} =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{g (1,39)^2 \rho_m^2 c^2}{8 g 82 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg} \cdot 260 \text{ kg/m}^3 + 11340 \text{ kg}}} =$$

$$= 0,0012 \text{ m}$$

(4) $\vartheta = 0,99c$

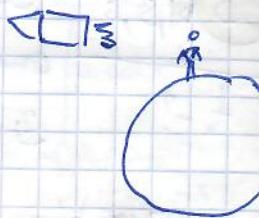
$l = 40 \text{ cb. cm} =$
myda odparow

$t_3 - ? \quad t_p - ?$

Die Zeiten:

$$t_3 = \frac{2l}{\vartheta} = \frac{80 \text{ nm}}{0,99}$$

$$t_3' = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow$$



$$t_0 = t_3 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}} = 80 \text{ nm} \sqrt{1 - \frac{0,99^2}{c^2}}$$

$$= 11 \text{ nm}$$

(1) $l_0 = 1,0 \text{ m}$

$\vartheta = 0,6c$

$l - ?$

$$l = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}} l_0 = \sqrt{1 - 0,6^2} \text{ m} = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

(2) $v_{p1} = 3000 \text{ nm/c}$
 $v_{p2} = 100000 \text{ nm/c}$

$f = 3600c \quad v_{p3} = 250000 \text{ nm/c}$

$t_1, t_2, t_3 - ?$

$t = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow$
 $v_{p1} = 0,01c$
 $v_{p2} = \frac{1}{3}c$
 $v_{p3} = \frac{25}{30}c$

$$t_0 = t \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}} \quad v_{p3} = \frac{25}{30}c$$

$$t_{p10} = 3600c \cdot \sqrt{1 - 0,1^2} = 3582c$$

$$t_{p20} = 3600c \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = 3394c$$

$$t_{p30} = 3600c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{25}{30}\right)^2} = 1980c$$

(3) $v_{p1} = 0,99c$

$t_0 = 10 \text{ nm}$

$t - ?$

$t = t_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v_{p1}^2}{c^2}}} = 10 \text{ nm} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0,99^2}} =$

$$= 70,8 \text{ nm}$$

(5) $\vartheta = 0,995c$
 $l = 6,0 \cdot 10^3 m$

$t - ?$	$t_0 - ?$
$l_0 - ?$	

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow l_0 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \cdot l = \sqrt{1 - 0,995^2} \cdot 6,0 \cdot 10^3 m = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{l_0}{\vartheta} = \frac{l \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{\vartheta} = \frac{6,0 \cdot 10^3}{2,10^4} = 60075 m$$

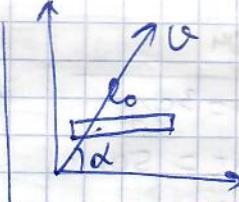
$$\Rightarrow t = t_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = t_0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{\vartheta \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = 0,002 c$$

(6) $t - ?$

α, ϑ	из-за движение б. вертикальном Направление l не будет меняться
$l_0 -$	

$$\Rightarrow \vartheta \cdot \cos \alpha = u$$

$$\Rightarrow l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_0 = \frac{l}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{c^2}}}$$


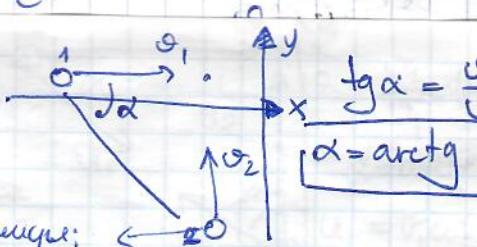
(7) ϑ_1, ϑ_2

$\vartheta_{12} \text{ на}\delta - ?$	$\text{Atomp} \quad b \text{ co. на}\delta =$ $= \sqrt{\vartheta_1^2 + \vartheta_2^2}$
$\vartheta_{12} \text{?}$	$b \text{ син. опр. 1 разног:}$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\vartheta_2}{\vartheta_1}$$

$$\alpha = \arctg \left(\frac{\vartheta_2}{\vartheta_1} \right)$$

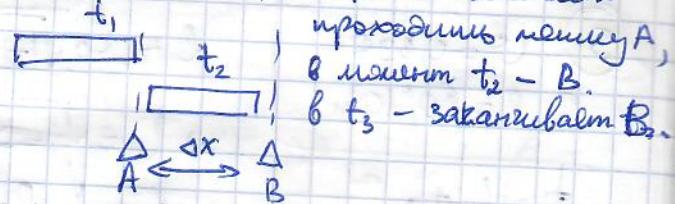
Учимся:

$$\frac{\vartheta_1 \cos \alpha + \vartheta_2 \sin \alpha}{1 + \frac{\vartheta_1 \vartheta_2 \sin 2\alpha}{2c^2}}, \quad 2\delta \alpha = \arctg \left(\frac{\vartheta_2}{\vartheta_1} \right)$$


4.399.

$$\frac{\Delta x = (B-A)}{l_0 - ?}$$

в момент времени t_1 сперху находит



$$l_0 = v(t_3 - t_2)$$

$$v = \Delta x \cdot \frac{1}{(t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Rightarrow l_0 = \frac{l}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} =$$

$$= l_0 = \frac{\Delta x \frac{1}{(t_2 - t_1)} (t_3 - t_2)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta x^2 (t_2 - t_1)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{\Delta x (t_3 - t_2) c}{(t_2 - t_1) \sqrt{c^2 - \Delta x^2 (t_2 - t_1)^2}}$$

1.404

$$\beta = 3c/4$$

$$\Delta t = 50 \text{ н.с.}$$

здесь заменены
с различием в Δt
безразмерное время
скорость v
изменение Δl_0
между всеми

$$\beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = \frac{x_1' + vt_1'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \frac{x_2' + vt_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

$$= x_1' - x_2' = l_0 = v(t_2' - t_1')$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

$$vt(t_2' - t_1')$$

1.407

6 нс

 $\beta =$

6 дж

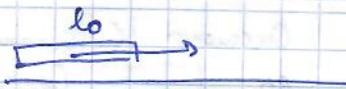
 x_2 $= \gamma$ $\Delta t'$

A,

1.406.

B.

однако
сверху
б. см. омк.
опытно - ?



$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$$

$$\Delta t \text{ б.о. сверху 1}$$

$$\frac{l_0 - l}{c} = \Delta t \quad l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$l_0 - l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = v \Delta t \quad \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 1 - \frac{v \Delta t}{l_0}$$

$$1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{2v \Delta t}{l_0} + \frac{v^2 \Delta t^2}{l_0^2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{v^2 \Delta t^2}{l_0^2} = \frac{2v \Delta t}{l_0} \Rightarrow v = \frac{2v \Delta t / l_0}{(1/c^2 + \Delta t^2 / l_0^2)} =$$

$$= \frac{2v \Delta t}{l_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{l_0^2 + \Delta t^2 c^2}{c^2 l_0^2}}} = \frac{2v \Delta t}{l_0} \frac{c l_0}{\sqrt{l_0^2 + \Delta t^2 c^2}} = \frac{2v \Delta t c}{\sqrt{l_0^2 + \Delta t^2 c^2}}$$

$$\Delta t \approx \frac{l_0}{c}$$

1.407 Две гравитационные галактики движутся в одном направлении по орбите

б. их одинаковое смещение отсчитано методом линии $l = 120$ м

б. $v = 0,99c$. Помимо этого раскладывается одновременно

б. сдвиг CO. Какой расстояние равно врад. CO?
 Δt - между раскладами?

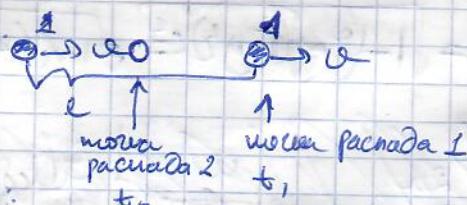
$$x_2 = (x_2' + vt_2')\gamma$$

$$x_1 = (x_1' + vt_1')\gamma$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = l - v \Delta t$$

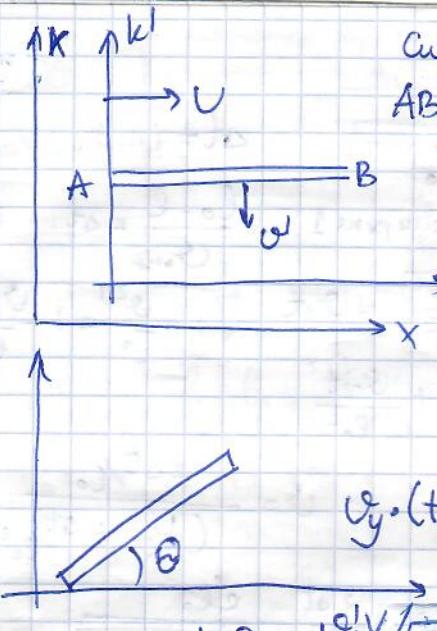
$$= \gamma \left(\frac{l}{1 - \beta^2} \right)$$

$$\Delta t v = l \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - \beta^2} \right) \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{l}{v} \frac{1 - \beta^2}{1 - \beta^2} = \frac{vl}{c^2 - v^2}$$



- констант. сущ. отсчета

1,420.



Система К Гаркевич $\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$ входит в АВ-каналы Гаркевича с 0 единиц

$$t_A - t_B = \frac{t_A' - t_B' + \frac{V}{c^2} (x_A' - x_B')}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$t_A - t_B = \frac{V}{c^2} \log \delta$$

$$V_{y_0} = (t_A - t_B) \approx V \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \frac{V t_0}{c^2} \gamma$$

$$x_A - x_B = l_0 \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{v_1 v}{c^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = 0,5\% \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \\ 1 - y = l = l_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$g-? \quad |1-y = \frac{l-l_0}{l} =$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V - V_o}{R_o} =$$

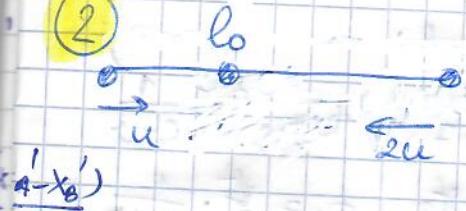
$$= \frac{lo\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} - lo}{lo} = \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\vartheta = \sqrt{1 - (1-y)^2} \cdot c = \sqrt{1 - (1-0.0005)^2} \cdot 10^8 \frac{m}{s} = 2.99 \cdot 10^7 \frac{m}{s}$$

2) 

 Spezialfall: Spannweite l_0 = $t \sqrt{1 - \frac{F}{G}}$
 Kapazitätsgrenzen des Autogespanns
 $t = 2m$ $F = 1t$ \Rightarrow Autotonne 3 Tonnen
 G. Vergrößerung

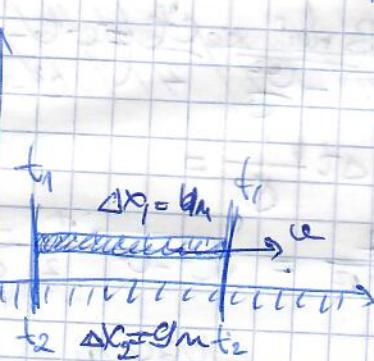
(2)



t - ?

Время прохождения l_0 будем считать за время $t = \frac{l_0}{3u}$

(3)



$l_0 - ?$ $c - ?$

Понимаем, что если "одновременно" проходит прямая в СО движение переднего и заднего коня то в С. С.О. имеем $\Delta x_1 = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$.

АБ движение времени синхронно "записано".
В С. О. имеем движение $\Delta x_2 = \frac{l_0}{c}$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta x_2} = 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

Пусть СО. С.О. совпадают с Землей.

Тогда в Земной системе времени из радио-сигнального со спутника $u + 2u = 3u$

$\frac{l_0}{3u}$

Моментное присоединение коня в С.О. движении не совпадают.

Время в С.О. движении

и синхронные означают

$$st = t - t_0 = t_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - t_0 = t_0 \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - 1 \right)$$

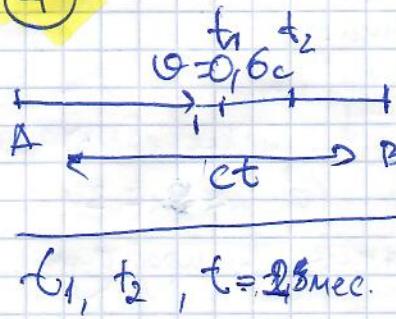
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АБ движение времени синхронно "записано".
В С. О. имеем движение $\Delta x_2 = \frac{l_0}{c}$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta x_2} = 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta x_2}\right)c} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{4}{9}\right)c} = \sqrt{5}c = 74,5c$$

(4)



One method:

$$ct_1 = \frac{ct}{2} + vt_1 \quad t_1 = \frac{ct}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{c-v}$$

$$ct_2 = \frac{ct}{2} - vt_2 \quad t_2 = \frac{ct}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{c+v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{ct}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c+v} - \frac{1}{c-v} \right)$$

This method requires knowledge of C.O.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Another: } \Delta t_0 &= \cancel{\Delta t / 0,6c} / \cancel{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} / \cancel{\frac{ct}{2}} / \cancel{\left(\frac{c+v}{c-v} / \frac{c-v}{c+v} \right)} \\
 &= \cancel{\frac{ct}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c+v} - \frac{1}{c-v} \right)} / \cancel{c^2 - v^2} = \Delta t \frac{1}{8} = \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{ct}{2} \frac{-2v}{c^2 - v^2} = \sqrt{c^2 - v^2} \frac{t}{2} \frac{-2v}{c^2 - v^2} = \\
 &= -\frac{t_2 v}{2 \sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} = -\frac{tv}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} = \cancel{\frac{1/0,6c}{0,6v/c}} / \cancel{v} = \\
 &= \frac{-0,6c \cdot 2 \text{sec}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(0,6)^2}{1^2}} \cdot 3c^2} = 1,5 \text{sec}
 \end{aligned}$$

(8)

Ползунко задачи:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \text{ м} & x_2 = 5 \text{ м} \\ t_1 = 0, & t_2 = 4/3 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ с} \\ y, z = \text{const} \end{cases}$$

Кинематика S - движущийся



Решение:

1) $dx = c dt$

могда $\exists t'_1 = t_2$
сум. аре.

постранично подобные

2) $dx < c dt$ измеряется

могда $\exists C.O. x_1 = x'_1$
время подобие

$\Rightarrow y \text{ нас}$ измеряется

постранично подобные.

$\Rightarrow t'_1 = t'_2 \quad S = \sqrt{(c dt)^2 - dx^2} = \sqrt{16 - 25t} = 3 \text{ м}$

(1)

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0,6c \\ v_2 = 0,8c \end{cases}$$

 $\Delta m - ?$

$E_{\text{кн}} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

$$\Delta E = \Delta E = mc^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0,8^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0,6^2}} \right) =$$

$$= 0,42 mc$$

(2.)

$\Delta E = 2,5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ МВт} \cdot 3600 \text{ с}$

$\Delta mc^2 = E \Rightarrow \Delta m = \frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{2,5 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 3600 \text{ Дж}}{9 \cdot (10^8)^2 \text{ м}^2/\text{с}^2}$

$= \frac{10^{12}}{10^{16} \text{ кг}} = 10^{-4} \text{ кг}$

③

Не очень поняла существо задачи,
но разложим на эту неиз
вестную:

Излучение контура = $\Delta E_m \cdot S_{\text{излучения}}$.

Из этого на Землю падает

$$\pi r_3^2 \cdot \Delta E_m = 1,37 \cdot 10^3 D*$$

Площадь контура излучение от

с некоторой высоты над Землей

$$l = \sqrt{R^2 + R_3^2} \quad \frac{R_{cm}}{R_3} = \frac{R_{cm}}{R}$$

$$R_{cm} = \frac{R_{ci} \cdot R_3}{R}$$

$$R_u = \sqrt{R_{ci}^2 - R_{cm}^2}$$

$$h = R_{cm} - R_u = R_{cm} - \sqrt{R_{ci}^2 - R_{cm}^2}$$

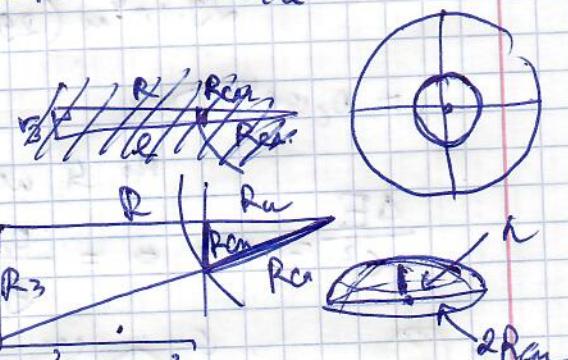
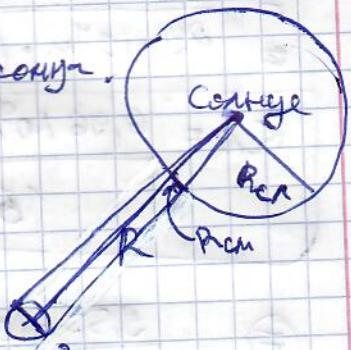
$S_{\text{земн}} = 2\pi R_{cm} \cdot h$ — площадь контура облучательной

$$\text{земн.} \Rightarrow B \quad \frac{S_{ci}}{S_{\text{земн}}} = \frac{\Delta E_{\text{излуч}}}{\Delta E_m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{\text{излуч}} = \frac{S_{ci} \cdot \Delta E_m}{S_{\text{земн}}} \Rightarrow \Delta m = \frac{\Delta E_{\text{излуч}}}{c^2}$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{излуч}} = \frac{\pi R_{ci} \cdot \Delta E_m}{2\pi R_{cm} \cdot (R_{ci} - \sqrt{R_{ci}^2 - R_{cm}^2})} =$$

=



$$\Delta E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 1,37 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Dx/c} \cdot 6,96 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \left(\frac{6,96 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m} \cdot 6,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}}{1,5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}} \right) \cdot R_{\text{cm}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R_{\text{cm}}^2 - r_{\text{a}}^2}{r_{\text{a}}^2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{9,53 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ m} \cdot \text{Dx/c}}{29 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m} \cdot (29 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m} - \sqrt{(6,9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m})^2 - (29 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m})^2})} \quad \text{②}$$

$$R_{\text{cm}} = \frac{6,96 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m} \cdot 6,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}}{1,5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}} = 29 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m}$$

7) E_{kin}

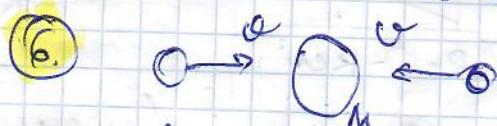
$$\frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

$$\text{②} \quad \frac{9,53 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ m Dx/c}}{29 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m} (29 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m} - 6,9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m})} =$$

$$= 0,0047 \text{ Dx/c} \quad - \text{средн. кинетич.}$$

но оно же это и модуль импульса,

$$\frac{\Delta E}{c^2} = \Delta m \Leftrightarrow = \frac{0,0047 \text{ Dx/c}}{9 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ m}^2/\text{c}^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{если брать} \\ \text{вместо} \\ \text{массы} \end{array}$$



$$E_{\text{kin cm}} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} + \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \frac{2mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

$mc^2 =$ ~~стремясь~~
~~одновременно~~
одновременно рассчитывая

$$\frac{2mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = mc^2 \Rightarrow \beta^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{2m}{M}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{v}{c} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2m}{M}\right)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v = c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2m}{M}\right)^2}$$

7

$$\frac{\tilde{E}_{\text{kin}} = 2 E_0}{\frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \quad 2 \cdot \text{mol}^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = 2$$
$$1-\beta^2 = 0,25 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$
$$\beta = 1-0,25$$
$$\nu = c \cdot (0,75) =$$
$$= 0,75 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s} =$$
$$= 2,25 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$