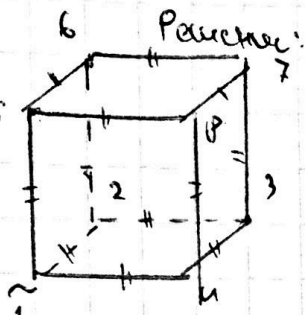


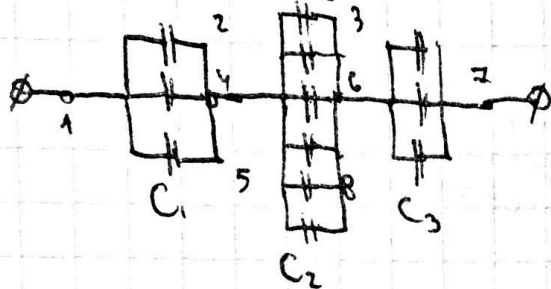
Задача 4.3.

Дано:
C
Найти:
 $C_{17} = ?$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_2 &= \varphi_4 = \varphi_5 \\ \varphi_3 &= \varphi_6 = \varphi_8 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow схема преобразована в такую



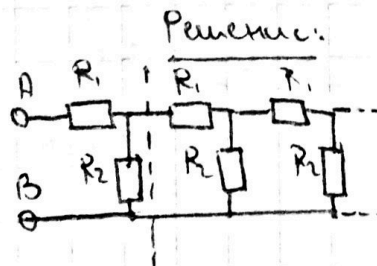
$$C_1 = 3C; C_2 = 6C; C_3 = 3C$$

$$C_{17} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3C} + \frac{1}{6C} + \frac{1}{3C}} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{6C}} = \frac{6}{5}C$$

Ответ: $\frac{6}{5}C$

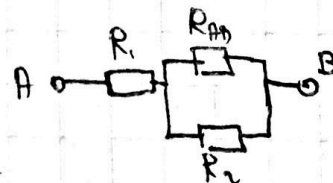
Задача 4.5.

Дано:
 $R_1 = 4 \text{ Ом}$
 $R_2 = 3 \text{ Ом}$
 $R_{AB} = ?$



Схему можно преобр. в такую

$$\Rightarrow R = R_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = R_1 + \frac{RR_2}{R+R_2} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$



\Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow R(R+R_2) = R_1(R+R_2) + RR_2 \Rightarrow R^2 - RR_1 - R_1R_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{R_1 + \sqrt{R_1^2 + 4R_1R_2}}{2}; R = \frac{4 + \sqrt{4^2 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}}{2} \text{ Ом} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{64}}{2} = \frac{4+8}{2} \text{ Ом} = 6 \text{ Ом}$$

Ответ: 6 Ом

Задача 4.4.

Дано:

q, R
 $\epsilon = 1$

Найти:

а) W

б) $\frac{W_1}{W_2}$

Решение:

$$W = \frac{CU^2}{2}$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{d}$$

$$W = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S U^2}{2d} = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{2d} U^2 =$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 E^2 \cdot V}{2}$$

$$\text{По известной } \oint E dS = \frac{q_{\text{вс}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

при $r < R$:

~~$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q \cdot 4\pi r^3}{3\epsilon_0}$$~~

$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \epsilon_0}$$

~~$$E = \frac{qr}{3\epsilon_0}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{qr}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^3}$$

при $r > R$:

$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$W = \int_V \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 E^2}{2} dV = \int_0^R \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 E^2}{2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 E^2}{2} 4\pi r^2 dr =$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon q^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 R^3} \int_0^R r^4 dr + \frac{\epsilon q^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0} \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon q^2}{40\pi \epsilon_0 R} - \left(-\frac{\epsilon q^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R} \right) = \frac{3\epsilon_0 q^2}{20\pi \epsilon_0 R} = [\epsilon = 1] \cdot \frac{3q^2}{20\pi \epsilon_0 R}$$

$$W = W_1 + W_2 = \frac{q^2}{40\pi \epsilon_0 R} + \frac{q^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 R}$$

$$\frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{q^2}{40\pi \epsilon_0 R} \cdot \frac{8\pi \epsilon_0 R}{q^2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

~~$$W = \frac{3q^2}{20\pi \epsilon_0 R}$$~~

~~$$W = \frac{3q^2}{20\pi \epsilon_0 R}$$~~

Ответ: а) $W = \frac{3q^2}{20\pi \epsilon_0 R}$; б) $\frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{1}{5}$