

0 зручна 1 не зручна  
N1

$$\frac{F_{\text{кл}}}{F_{\text{грав}}} = \frac{kq^2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{r^2}{Gm^2} = \frac{kq^2}{Gm^2}$$

$$\text{В СГС: } \frac{F_{\text{кл}}}{F_{\text{г}}}} = \frac{7 \cdot (4,8 \cdot 10^{-20})^2}{6,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot (7,67 \cdot 10^{-24})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4,8^2}{6,67 \cdot 7,67^2} \cdot \frac{10^{56}}{10^{20}} \approx 7,24 \cdot 10^{36}$$

$$\text{В СЧ: } \frac{F_{\text{кл}}}{F_{\text{г}}}} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot (7,6 \cdot 10^{-19})^2}{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot (7,67 \cdot 10^{-27})^2} =$$

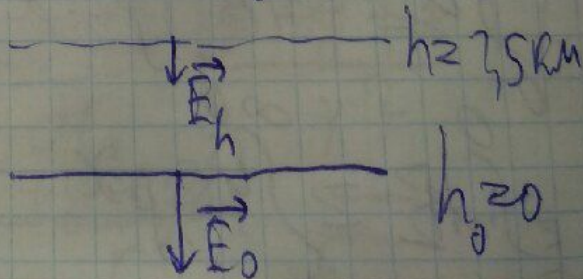
$$= \frac{9 \cdot 7,6^2}{6,67 \cdot 7,67^2} \cdot \frac{10^{44}}{10^{38}} \approx 7,24 \cdot 10^{36}$$

Отже:  $7,24 \cdot 10^{36}$

N2 Дано:  $h = 7,5 \text{ км}$   
 $E_0 = 100 \frac{\text{В}}{\text{м}}; E_h = 25 \frac{\text{В}}{\text{м}}$

$\rho = ? \left( \rho = \left[ \frac{\text{н. з.р.}}{\text{см}^3} \right] \right)$

Решение:





$$\Phi = (\vec{E}, \vec{S}) = E \cdot S \cdot \cos 0 = E \cdot S = ES \quad (1)$$

ногд.  $\vec{E} - R$  горизонтально  
Земля, т.е.  $\vec{E} \perp$  поверхности Земли

$$E = E_0 - E_h$$

Формула Гаусса:  $\Phi = 4\pi q \quad (2)$

$$(1) = (2) = \Phi \Rightarrow 4\pi q = (E_0 - E_h) \cdot S$$

$$\rho = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{q}{S \cdot h} \Rightarrow q = \rho S h$$

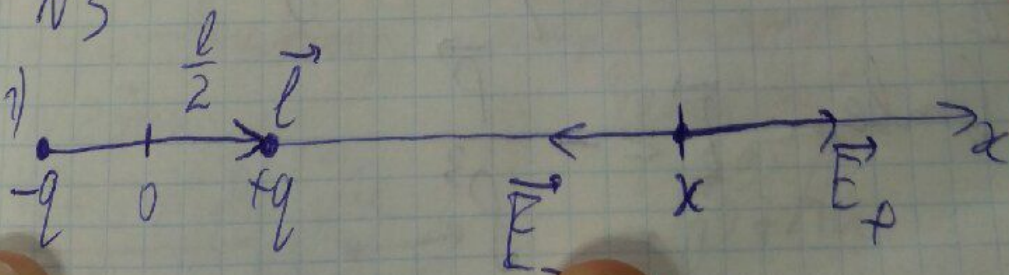
$$4\pi \rho S h = (E_0 - E_h) \cdot S$$

$$\rho = \frac{E_0 - E_h}{4\pi h} = \frac{(100 - 25) \cdot \frac{1}{300 \cdot 100}}{4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 150000} \approx$$

$$\approx 1,3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ эд. с.с.}$$

Ответ:  $1,3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ эд. с.с.}$

$\eta B = \frac{1}{300}$  эд. с.с. нормированно  
 $\eta \mu \approx 100 \text{ см}$



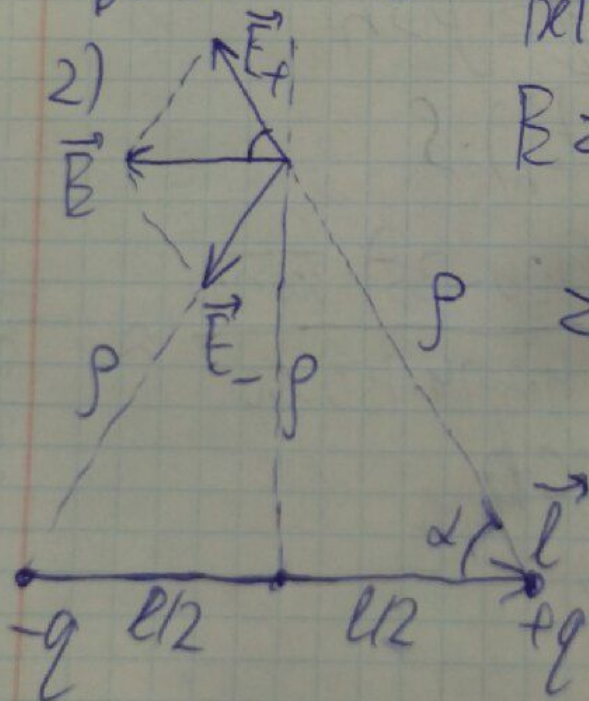


$$E(x) = E_+ - E_- = \frac{q}{(x - \frac{l}{2})^2} - \frac{q}{(x + \frac{l}{2})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{q}{x^2} \left( \left(1 - \frac{l}{2x}\right)^{-2} - \left(1 + \frac{l}{2x}\right)^{-2} \right) \approx \text{no terms } (l \ll x)$$

$$\approx \frac{q}{x^2} \left( 1 + \frac{l}{x} - 1 + \frac{l}{x} \right) = \frac{2ql}{x^3}$$

Answer:  $\vec{E} = \frac{2\vec{p}}{|\vec{x}|^3}$



$$E = 2 E_{\text{mid}} \cdot \cos \alpha =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \cdot \frac{l/2}{r} =$$

$$= \frac{ql}{r^3}$$

Answer:  $\vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{p}}{r^3}$