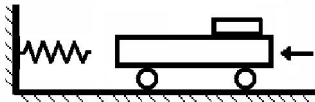


1.4.3. $m = 4,2$, $P = 252$,
 $M = 27,2$, $\rho_1 = 1 / \text{m}^3$,
 $\rho_2 = 1,4 / \text{m}^3$, $g = 10 / \text{m}^2$.

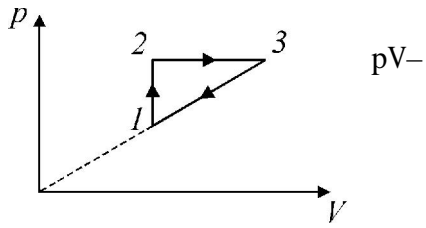
1.4.3. $F = \rho_1(V_1 + V_2)g$, $V_1 -$, $V_2 = \frac{m}{\rho_2} -$
 $P = (m + M)g - \rho_1\left(V_1 + \frac{m}{\rho_2}\right)g$.
 $V_1 = \frac{(m + M)g - P}{\rho_1 g} - \frac{m}{\rho_2}$.
 $m = \rho V$,
 $\rho = \frac{M}{V_1} = \frac{M\rho_1\rho_2 g}{[m(\rho_2 - \rho_1) + M\rho_2]g - P\rho_2}$. $\rho = \frac{M\rho_1\rho_2 g}{[m(\rho_2 - \rho_1) + M\rho_2]g - P\rho_2} = 8,5 / \text{m}^3$.

2.4.3. $m = 2$, $M = 8$,
 $V_0 \geq 0,3 / \text{s}$,
 $\mu = 0,3?$, $g = 10 / \text{m}^2$.



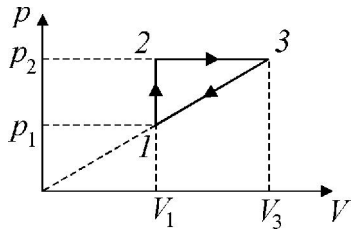
2.4.3. $\frac{T}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{M + m}{k}}$, M $m -$
 $F^{\max} = ma_{\max}$ μmg ($m -$)
 $a_{\max} = V_0 = V_0 / \mu g$,
 $k = (M + m)(\mu g / V_0)^2 = 10^3 / \text{m}^2$.

3.3.3.



1
1 - 2 - 3 - 1,
3 - 1,
2
Q = 12
1.

3.3.3.



: $A = Q_{12} + Q_{23} + Q_{31}$.
1, 2 3 : $p_1 V_1 = RT_1, p_2 V_1 = RT_2, p_2 V_3 = RT_3$.
1 - 3
: $\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_1}$,

2R.

$T_2 = 2T_1$,

$T_3 = 2T_2 = 4T_1$.

$Q_{12} = \frac{3}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2}RT_1$,

$Q_{23} = \frac{5}{2}R(T_3 - T_2) = 5RT_1$,

$Q_{31} = 2R(T_1 - T_3) = -6RT_1$,

$Q_{31} = -Q$.

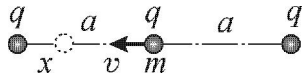
, $RT_1 = \frac{Q}{6}$.

, $A = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 5 - 6\right)RT_1 = \frac{RT_1}{2} = \frac{Q}{12}$.

: $A = \frac{Q}{12} = 1$.

4.1.3.

()?



$a = 4$

v ,

v ,

$x = 2$?

$q = 10^{-9}$

$m = 1$

$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}$ /

4.1.3.

q_2 ,

r

$$W = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

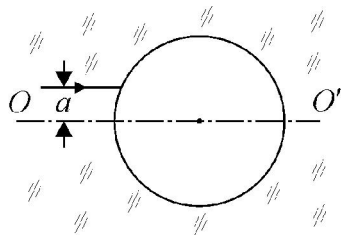
W_{13}

$$W_{13} + 2 \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{mv^2}{2} = W_{13} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2a-x)}$$

$$v = \frac{q}{\sqrt{\pi\epsilon_0 m a}} \cdot \frac{|a-x|}{\sqrt{x(2a-x)}} \approx 1,73$$
 /

$$v = \frac{q}{\sqrt{\pi\epsilon_0 m a}} \cdot \frac{|a-x|}{\sqrt{x(2a-x)}} \approx 1,73$$
 /

5.2.3.



$n = 1,5$

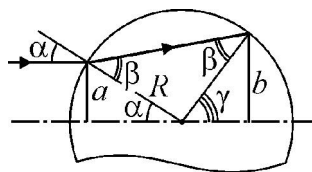
$a = 1$

OO' ,

b

a

5.2.3.



$\sin \beta = n \sin \alpha$.

$\gamma = \pi - \alpha - (\pi - 2\beta) = 2\beta - \alpha$.

α β

« - ».

$a = R \sin \alpha$, $b = R \sin \gamma$,

γ .

$: a \approx R\alpha$, $b \approx R\gamma$, $\beta \approx \alpha n$, $\gamma \approx (2n-1)\alpha$.

$b \approx a \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$.

$: b \approx a(2n-1) = 2a = 2$