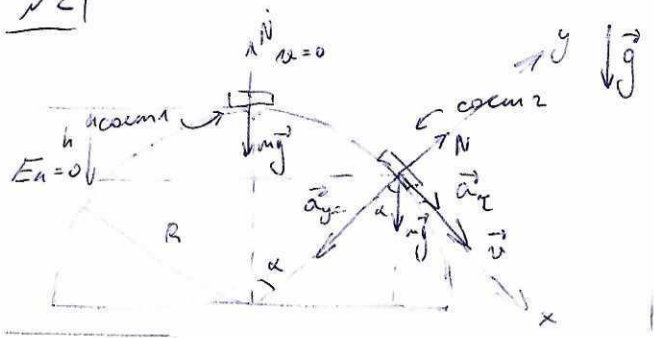


№2



Дано:
 $P = \frac{mv^2}{R}$
Искомое:
 $a_{\tau} = ?$

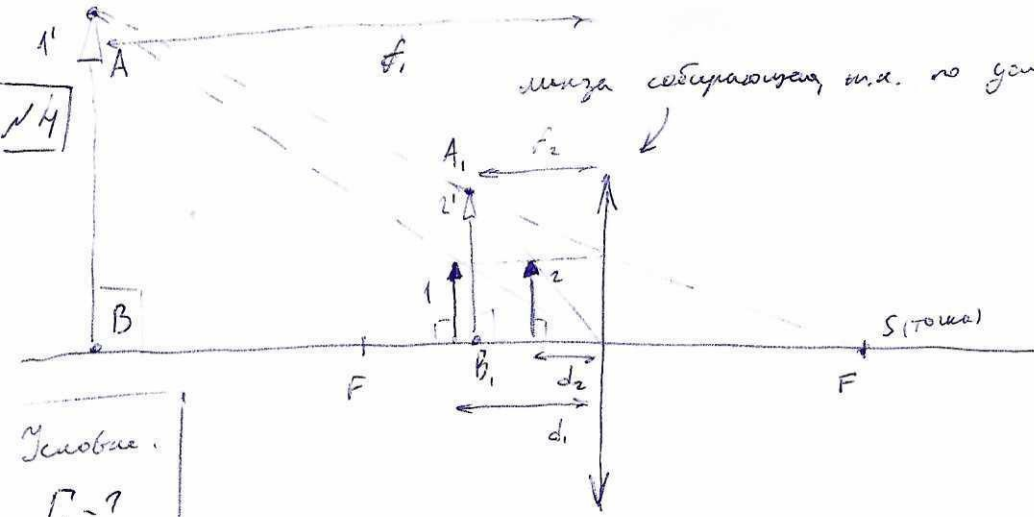
По III закону Ньютона:
 $P = N \Rightarrow N = \frac{mv^2}{R}$ (согласно 2)
По II закону Ньютона:
x: $mg \sin \alpha = ma_{\tau} \Rightarrow a_{\tau} = g \sin \alpha$ (*)
y: $mg \cos \alpha - N = ma_{yc}$ $\Rightarrow mg \cos \alpha - \frac{mv^2}{R} = ma_{yc}$ $\cdot \frac{1}{m}$
 $N = \frac{mv^2}{R}$
 $g \cos \alpha - \frac{v^2}{R} = a_{yc}$ $\Rightarrow g(\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{v^2}{R}$ (**)
 $a_{yc} = \frac{v^2}{R}$

По Th о ΔE_k :
 $\Delta E_k = A_{весовая}$
 $\Delta E_k = A_{\tau}$
 $\Delta E_k = mgh$
 $h = R - R \cos \alpha$
 $\Delta E_k = E_{k_{кон}} - E_{k_{нар}} = \frac{mv^2}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{2} = mg(R - R \cos \alpha)$ $\cdot \frac{1}{m}$
 $v^2 = 2gR(1 - \cos \alpha) \rightarrow (**)$

$g(\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2gR(1 - \cos \alpha)}{R}$ $\cdot \frac{1}{g}$
 $\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - 2 \cos \alpha$
 $3 \cos \alpha = 2,5$
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{5}{6}$
 $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{25}{36} = \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6} \rightarrow (*)$
 $a_{\tau} = g \cdot \sin \alpha = 9,8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6} = 5,417 \text{ м/с}^2$
Ответ: $5,417 \text{ м/с}^2$.

55.

и на обратной стороне ↴



луча соединяющая и.д. по геометрии изобразиме увеличиме
 $\triangle ABS \sim \triangle A_1 B_1 S$ ($\angle BAS = \angle B_1 A_1 S$ как
 $\angle ASB = \angle A_1 S B_1$ - вертикали
 $\angle ABS = \angle A_1 B_1 S = 90^\circ$)
 по подобиям
 $k = \frac{AB}{A_1 B_1} = \frac{h_1}{h_2} = 2$

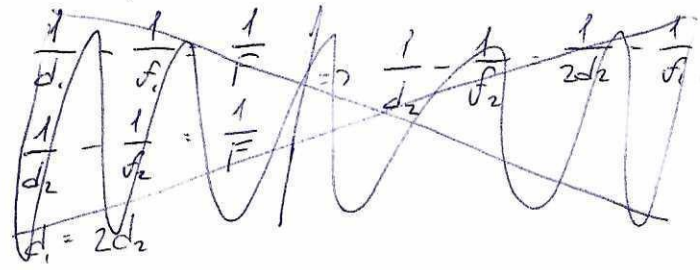
Увеличение:
 $\Gamma_1 = ?$
 $\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $d_1 = 2d_2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{BS}{B_1 S} = k \\ BS = f_1 + F \\ B_1 S = d_2 + F \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1 + F}{d_2 + F} = 2$$

$$f_1 + F = (d_2 + F) \cdot 2$$

$$F = f_1 - 2f_2 \quad (1)$$

По формуле тонкой линзы: $\Gamma = \frac{H}{h} = \frac{f}{d}$



$$\frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{F} \quad | \cdot f_1$$

$$\frac{f_1}{d_1} - 1 = \frac{f_1}{F} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{d_1} = 1 + \frac{f_1}{F}$$

$$\Gamma_1 = 1 + \frac{f_1}{F} \quad (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1 = \Gamma_1 d_1 \\ f_2 = \Gamma_2 d_2 \\ h_1 = \Gamma_1 h \quad (h - \text{высота предмета}) \\ h_2 = \Gamma_2 h \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\Gamma_1}{\Gamma_2} \cdot \frac{2d_2}{d_2}$$

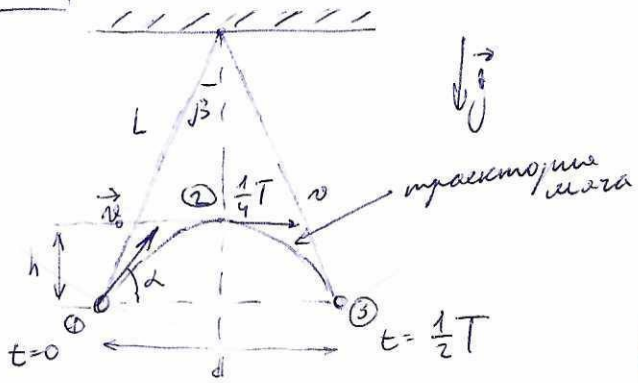
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{f_1}{h_2} = \frac{\Gamma_1}{\Gamma_2} = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = 4 \Rightarrow f_1 = 4f_2 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$F = 2f_2 \rightarrow (*)$$

$$\Gamma_1 = 1 + \frac{f_1}{F} = 1 + \frac{f_1}{2f_2} = 1 + \frac{4f_2}{2f_2} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

Ответ: 3.

№1



Условие
beta
alpha - ?

система отсчета?

Так как маятник математический:

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \quad (1)$$

$$d = 2 \sin \beta \cdot L$$

$$d = \cos \alpha \cdot v_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} T \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \sin \beta \cdot L = \cos \alpha \cdot v_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} T$$

2 ой.

$$0 = v_0 \sin \alpha - g \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} T\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_0 = \frac{gT}{4 \sin \alpha} \quad \text{логарифмируем}$$

$$2 \sin \beta \cdot L = \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{gT}{4 \sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} T, \text{ логарифмируем (1)}$$

$$2 \sin \beta \cdot L = \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{g}{4 \sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot T^2$$

$$2 \sin \beta \cdot L = \cot \alpha \cdot g \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \left(4\pi^2 \cdot \frac{L}{g}\right) \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{L}$$

$$2 \sin \beta = \cot \alpha \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

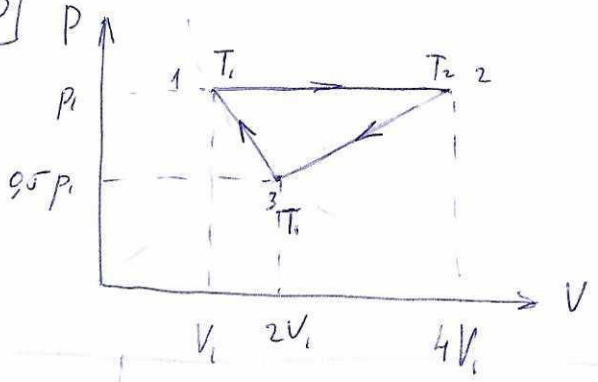
$$\cot \alpha = \frac{4 \sin \beta}{\pi^2}$$

$$\alpha = \arccot \left(\frac{4 \sin \beta}{\pi^2} \right)$$

45.

Ответ: $\alpha = \arccot \left(\frac{4 \sin \beta}{\pi^2} \right)$

№3



1-2 - изобара $\Rightarrow p = \text{const} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{4T_1} \quad | \cdot \frac{T_1}{V_1} \cdot 4$

$$4V_1 = V_2$$

2-3 "проходит" через (0,0) \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{4V_1} = \frac{P_3}{V_3}$$

Условие:
 $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = 4$
 $T_1 = T_3$
 $P(V_2 - V_1) = A$
 $T_1 - ?$
 $A - ?$

3-1: точки на изохоре ($V_1 = V_3$), всегда $P_1 V_1 = P_3 V_3 \Rightarrow P_1 = P_3 \frac{V_3}{V_1}$ логарифмируем

$$\frac{P_3 V_3}{4V_1^2} = \frac{P^3}{V_2} \Rightarrow V_3^2 = 4V_1^2 \Rightarrow V_3 = 2V_1$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_3 V_3 \quad | \Rightarrow P_1 = 2P_3$$

$$A_{\text{общ}} = A_{1-2} + A_{2-3} + A_{3-1}$$

$$A_{12} = A \text{ (по зад.)}$$

продолж. на обратной стороне

$$p_1 (V_2 - V_1) = A$$

$$3p_1 V_1 = A$$

$$p_1 V_1 = \frac{A}{3}$$

$$A_{2-3} = (V_3 - V_1) \cdot \frac{p_3 + p_1}{2} = (2V_1 - V_1) \cdot \frac{1,5p_1}{2} = -V_1 \cdot 1,5p_1 = -\frac{A}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{A}{2}$$

$$A_{3-1} = (V_1 - V_3) \cdot \frac{p_1 + p_3}{2} = -V_1 \cdot \frac{3p_1}{4} = -\frac{A}{4}$$

$$A_{\text{avg}} = A - \frac{A}{2} - \frac{A}{4} = 0,25A.$$

$T_1 - ?$

Answer: $0,25A.$

38.