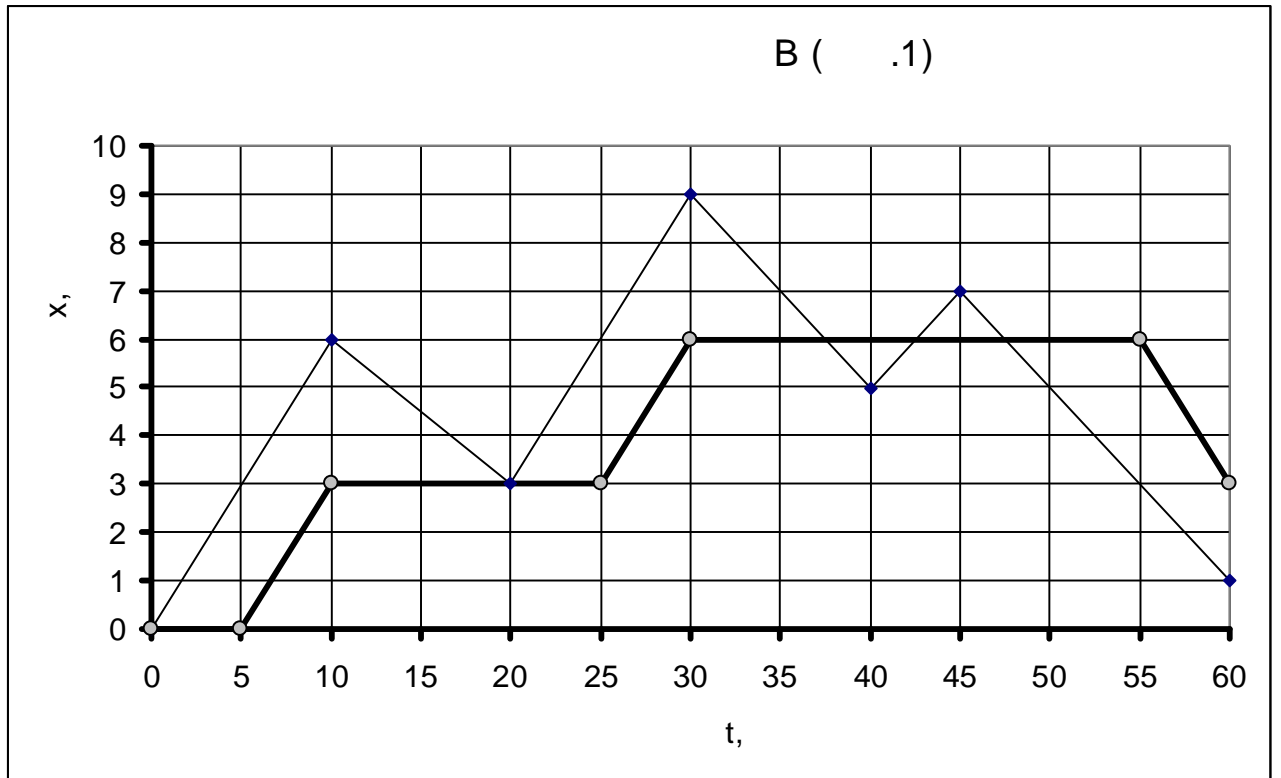


9-1.

1. ().

1.1

A , B
1 = 3,0
B, A 1 A
B, .1.



1.2

:

$$S_A = 6 + 3 + 6 + 4 + 2 + 6 = 27$$

$$S_B = 3 + 3 + 3 = 9,0$$

(1)

2.

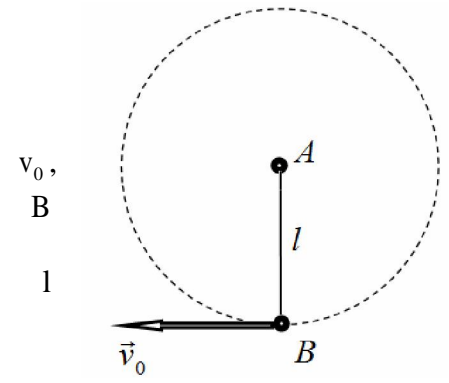
2.1

,

A.

B

A (. .)



2.2

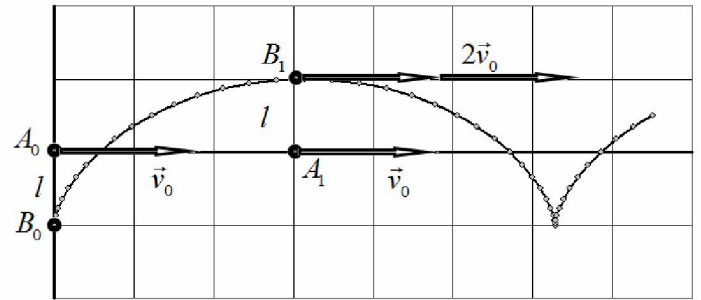
,

B

v_0

v_0 .

Траектория точки B



2.3

B

,

A (

-

A

B_1).

$$v_{\max} = 2v_0.$$

(2)

3.

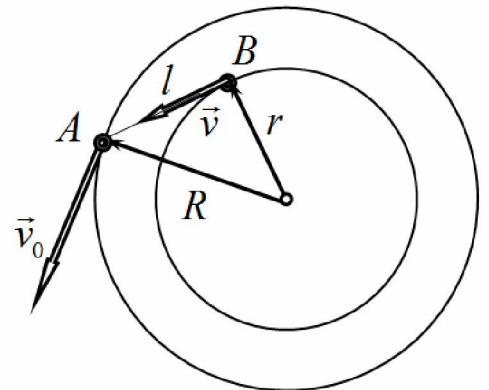
3.1

B

A.

B

A.



3.2

B,

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 - l^2} \approx 5,2 .$$

(3)

3.3

B

$$\frac{v_0}{R} = \frac{v}{r} \Rightarrow v = v_0 \frac{r}{R} \approx 5,2 .$$

(4)

IX

1.

2

9.2.

?

1.

1.1

$$P = \frac{U_0^2}{R}, \tag{1}$$

$$R = \frac{U_0^2}{P} = 484, \tag{2}$$

1.2

$$P_{\Sigma} = P_1 + P_2 = 160. \tag{3}$$

1.3

$$P_{\Sigma} = I^2 R_1 + I^2 R_2 = I^2 (R_1 + R_2). \tag{4}$$

(2):

$$P_{\Sigma} = I^2 (R_1 + R_2) = I^2 \left(\frac{U_0^2}{P_1} + \frac{U_0^2}{P_2} \right) = I^2 U_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2} \right). \tag{5}$$

$$IU_0 = P_{\Sigma},$$

$$\frac{1}{P_{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2}, \tag{6}$$

$$P_{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = 37,5. \tag{7}$$

2.

2.1

$$U = IR = \frac{U_0}{R+r} R. \tag{8}$$

2.2

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P} = \frac{I^2 r}{I^2 (R+r)} = \frac{r}{R+r} \tag{9}$$

2.3

$$r = \rho \frac{8L}{\pi d^2} = 216. \tag{10}$$

IX

1.

3

$$R = \frac{U_0^2}{P} = 48,4 \quad (11)$$

(8)

$$U = \frac{U_0}{R+r} R = 40 \quad (12)$$

(9)

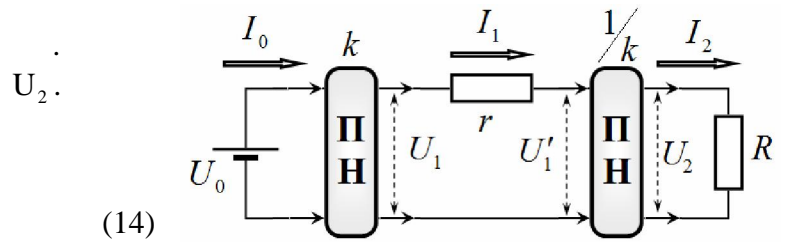
$$\eta = \frac{r}{R+r} = 0,82 = 82\% \quad (13)$$

, 5 , 80% 5 !

3.

3.1

$$I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R}$$



$$P = \frac{U_2^2}{R} \quad (15)$$

$$U_1' = kU_2, \quad (16)$$

$$U_2 I_2 = U_1' I_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{U_2^2}{R \cdot kU_2} = \frac{U_2}{kR} \quad (17)$$

$$U_1 = I_1 r + U_1' = \frac{U_2}{kR} r + kU_2 = kU_2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{k^2 R} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$U_1 = kU_0 \quad (19)$$

$$kU_2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{k^2 R} \right) = kU_0 \Rightarrow U_2 = \frac{U_0}{1 + \frac{r}{k^2 R}} = U_0 \frac{R}{R + \frac{r}{k^2}} \quad (20)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R + \frac{r}{k^2}} \quad (21)$$

3.2 k (20)-(21) ,
k² .

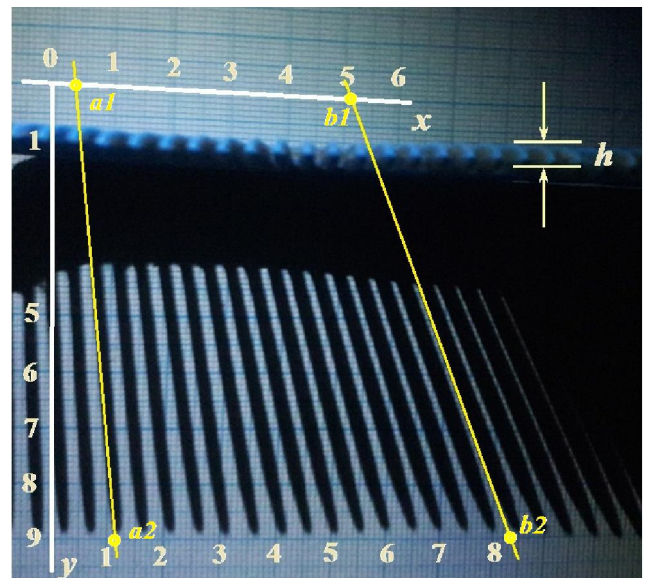
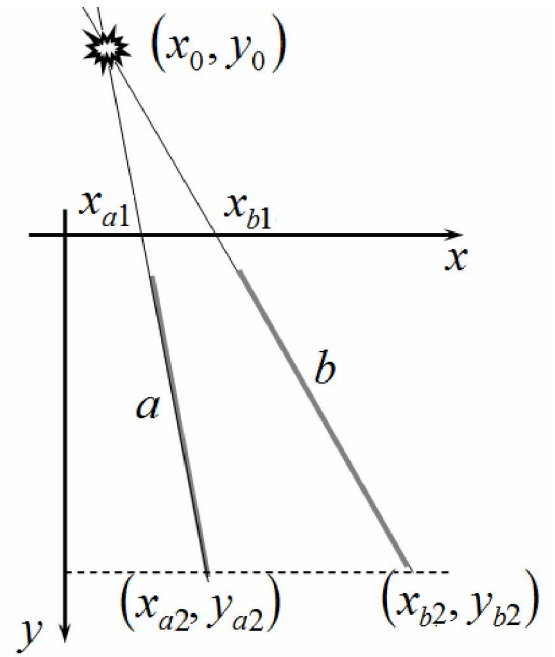
3.3 : (13)

$$\eta' = \frac{r}{k^2 R + r} = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad (22)$$

200 ,
!!! 1000

9-3.

a, b -
 (x_0, y_0).
 (x_{a1}, x_{b1}).
 (x_{a2}, y_{a2}),
 (x_{b2}, y_{b2}).



	x,	y,
a1	0,4	0,0
a2	1,1	9,0
b1	5,1	0,0
b2	8,3	9,0

$$y = ax + b$$

(x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2)

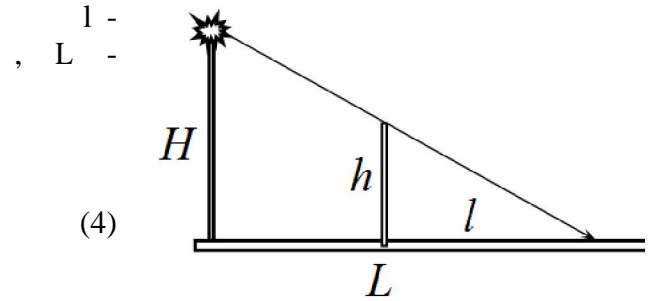
$$a = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \tag{1}$$

$$b = y_2 - ax_2$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 12,9x - 5,1 \\ y = 2,8x - 14,3 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= -0,91 \\ y_0 &= -16,9 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{L}{l}$$



(4) (5) :

$$H = h \frac{y_1 - y_0}{y_2 - y_0} \quad (5)$$

$y_1 = 9,0$, $y_1 = 1,0$,
 $y_0 = -16,9$ -
 (6)

$$H = 6,5 \quad (6)$$

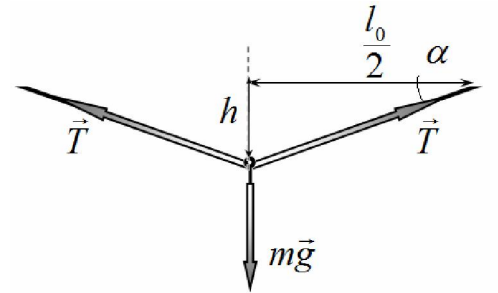
10-1.

1.

1.1

\vec{T} .

$$mg = 2T \sin \alpha. \quad (1)$$



$$T = kx = k \left(\frac{l_0}{2 \cos \alpha} - \frac{l_0}{2} \right) = \frac{kl_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

α :

$$mg = 2 \frac{kl_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha = \frac{mg}{kl_0}. \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha \approx \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}\right)}{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}} \alpha \approx \frac{\alpha^3}{2}$$

(3)

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{2 \frac{mg}{kl_0}} \quad (4)$$

$$\boxed{h = \frac{l_0}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \approx \frac{l_0}{2} \alpha = \frac{l_0}{2} \sqrt[3]{2 \frac{mg}{kl_0}}}. \quad (5)$$

1.2

F_{\max} .

(1)-(2)

T (1)

$$\begin{cases} mg = 2T \sin \alpha \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} mg = 2T \alpha \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (mg)^2 = 4T^2 \alpha^2 \\ T = \frac{kl_0}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{(mg)^2}{T} = \frac{16T^2}{kl_0}$$

$$\boxed{m_{\max} = \frac{4}{g} \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}^3}{kl_0}}} \quad (6)$$

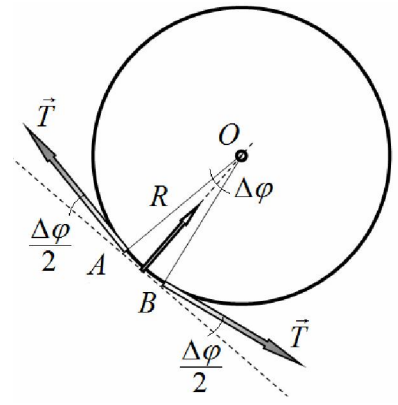
2.

2.1

O AB, $\Delta\varphi$.

$$a = \omega^2 R.$$

(7)
 \vec{T} ,



($\Delta\varphi$)

$$\Delta m \omega^2 R = 2T \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}. \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{m_0}{2\pi} \Delta\varphi -$$

$$T = \frac{m_0}{2\pi} \omega^2 R. \quad (9)$$

$$T = k(2\pi R - l_0) \quad (10)$$

(9)-(10)

T,

$$T = \frac{kl_0}{\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1 > 0,$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_1 < 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_0}} \quad (12)$$

2.2

(12)

(12).

(11)

F_{\max} ,

(12)

$$F_{\max} = \frac{kl_0}{\frac{4\pi^2 k}{m_0 \omega^2} - 1} \Rightarrow \tilde{\omega}_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_0 \left(1 + \frac{kl_0}{F_{\max}}\right)}} \quad (13)$$

X

1.

2

(12).

(13).

2.3

(13),

 $k \Rightarrow \infty$.

$$\tilde{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{m_0 l_0}} \quad (14)$$

(9),

10-2

1.

1.1

$$c_1 \nu_1 T_1 + c_2 \nu_2 T_2 = (c_1 \nu_1 + c_2 \nu_2) \bar{T} \quad (1)$$

$$PV = \nu RT, \quad (2)$$

$$\nu T = \frac{PV}{R} \quad \nu = \frac{PV}{RT}. \quad (3)$$

(3),

$$\frac{3}{2} P_1 V + \frac{5}{3} P_2 V = \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2} \right) \bar{T}. \quad (4)$$

:

$$\boxed{\bar{T} = \frac{\frac{3 P_1}{2} + \frac{5 P_2}{3}}{\frac{3 P_1}{2 T_1} + \frac{5 P_2}{3 T_2}}}. \quad (5)$$

1.2

$$C = \frac{3}{2} R \nu_1 + \frac{5}{2} R \nu_2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2}. \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{C} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{P + \Delta P}{T + \Delta T} = \frac{P}{T}. \quad (8)$$

(8)

X

1.

3

$$\frac{P + \Delta P}{T + \Delta T} = \frac{P}{T} \frac{1 + \frac{\Delta P}{P}}{1 + \frac{\Delta T}{T}} \approx \frac{P}{T} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta P}{P} - \frac{\Delta T}{T} \right). \quad (9)$$

(8) (9) ,

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta T}{T} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{Q}{\frac{3}{2} \frac{P_1 V}{T_1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_2 V}{T_2}} \frac{\frac{3P_1}{T_1} + \frac{5P_2}{T_2}}{3P_1 + 5P_2} = \frac{2Q}{(3P_1 + 5P_2)V} \quad (11)$$

2.

2.1

$$\frac{5}{2} R \Delta T_0 = Q \Rightarrow \Delta T_0 = \frac{2Q}{5R}. \quad (12)$$

ΔT .

$$v_1 = 2\eta v_0 = 2\alpha \Delta T \quad (13)$$

(, $v_0 = 1$);

$$v_2 = (1 - \eta)v_0 = 1 - \alpha \Delta T \quad (14)$$

()::

	$\frac{5}{2}RT_0$			
	Q			
			$\frac{3}{2}R \cdot 2\alpha \Delta T (T_0 + \Delta T) + \frac{5}{2}R(1 - \alpha \Delta T)(T_0 + \Delta T)$	$\approx 3R\alpha T_0 \Delta T + \frac{5}{2}R(T_0 + \Delta T + \alpha T_0 \Delta T)$ $= \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{5}{2}R\Delta T + \frac{11}{2}R\alpha T_0 \Delta T$
			$q\alpha \Delta T$	

$$\frac{5}{2}RT_0 + Q = \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{5}{2}R\Delta T + \frac{11}{2}R\alpha T_0\Delta T + q\alpha\Delta T. \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{2Q}{5R + R\alpha T_0 + q\alpha}. \quad (16)$$

2.3

-
-

3.

3.1

,
0,5

0,5

$$2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}RT_0 + \frac{1}{2}q = \frac{6}{2}RT + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}RT. \quad (17)$$

$$T = \frac{20RT_0 + 2q}{17R}. \quad (18)$$

3.2

q = 0

10-3.

1.

1.1

$$R = \rho_0 \frac{L}{S} = \rho_0 \frac{4L}{\pi d^2} = 0,87 \quad (1)$$

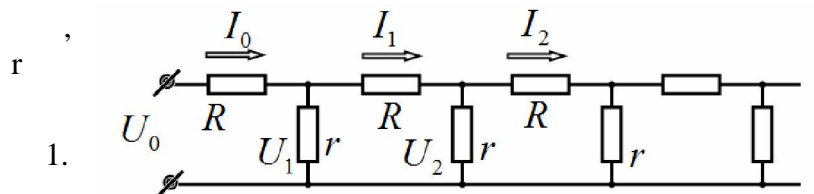
1.2

$$r = \rho_1 \frac{h}{2\pi dL} = 6,7 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

2.

2.1

X



R

$$U_k = I_k R + U_{k+1} \tag{3}$$

$$I_k = \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \tag{4}$$

2.2

$$I_{k-1} = I_k + \frac{U_k}{r} \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{U_k}{r}$$

$$(4) \quad (5),$$

$$\frac{U_{k-1} - U_k}{R} = \frac{U_k}{r} + \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \tag{6}$$

$$U_{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_k + U_{k+1} = 0. \tag{7}$$

2.3

$$U_k = U_0 \lambda^k \tag{7):}$$

$$U_0 \lambda^{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_0 \lambda^k + U_0 \lambda^{k+1} = 0. \tag{8}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) \lambda + 1 = 0. \tag{9}$$

λ

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} \tag{9).$$

1.

λ

$$\lambda = 1 - \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

(10)

$$10^{-8}, \\ 10^{-8}.$$

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} + \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}}$$

10-3.

1.

1.1

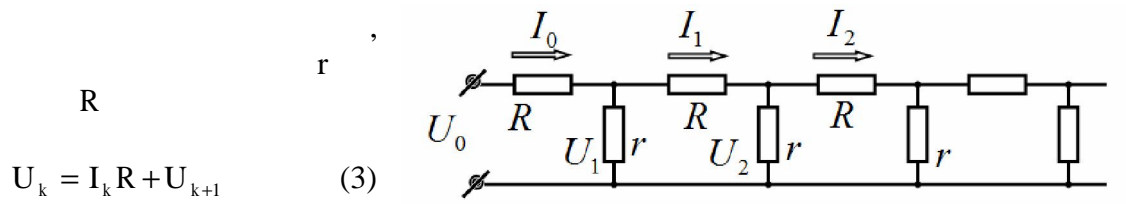
$$R = \rho_0 \frac{L}{S} = \rho_0 \frac{4L}{\pi d^2} = 0,87 \quad (1)$$

1.2

$$r = \rho_1 \frac{h}{2\pi dL} = 6,7 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

2.

2.1



$$U_k = I_k R + U_{k+1}$$

$$I_k = \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (4)$$

2.2

$$I_{k-1} = I_k + \frac{U_k}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{U_k}{r}$$

(4) (5),

$$\frac{U_{k-1} - U_k}{R} = \frac{U_k}{r} + \frac{U_k - U_{k+1}}{R} \quad (6)$$

$$U_{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_k + U_{k+1} = 0. \quad (7)$$

2.3

$$U_k = U_0 \lambda^k \quad (7):$$

$$U_0 \lambda^{k-1} - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) U_0 \lambda^k + U_0 \lambda^{k+1} = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left(2 + \frac{R}{r}\right) \lambda + 1 = 0. \quad (9)$$

λ (9).

X

1.

7

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} \quad (10)$$

1. « », , ,
λ = 1 - ε, ε = 3,6 · 10⁻⁴.

« » : ,
(10) 10⁻⁸,
10⁻⁸.

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{R}{2r}\right)^2 - 1} = 1 + \frac{R}{2r} - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r} + \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} \quad (10)$$

0,5.

2.4 2000 N = 2000 . 1 ,
 , ,
$$\frac{U_{2000}}{U_0} = (1 - \varepsilon)^N \approx 0,5 \quad (11)$$

 . 2 . 10 .
 , , 0,5.
 , (10)

2.5 2000 N = 2000 . 1 ,
 , ,
$$\frac{U_{2000}}{U_0} = (1 - \varepsilon)^N \approx 0,5 \quad (11)$$

 . 2 . 10 .

11.1

1.

1.1) , - (

$$F = \mu N .$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{F}{N} = \mu$$

1.2

$$R = \frac{N}{\cos \varphi} .$$

1.3-14

$$\alpha > \varphi$$

$$mg \sin \alpha > \mu N = \mu mg \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha > \mu ,$$

1.4 ()

1.5

$$a = g(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)$$

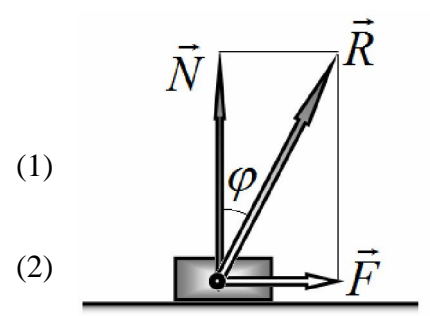
.1.3:

$$a = \frac{R \sin(\alpha - \varphi)}{m}$$

$$R \cos \varphi = mg \cos \alpha \Rightarrow R = \frac{mg \cos \alpha}{\cos \varphi}$$

$$a = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{mg \cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \varphi)}{\cos \varphi m \cos \alpha} = g \frac{\sin(\alpha - \varphi)}{\cos \varphi} ,$$

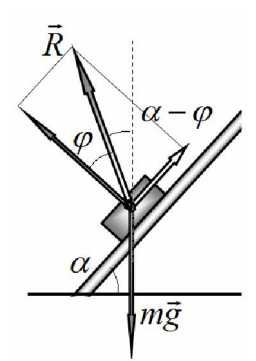
(5).



(1)

(2)

$\frac{1}{R} \quad \frac{1}{mg}$,

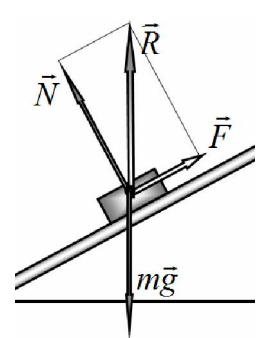


(4)

(4).

(5)

(6)

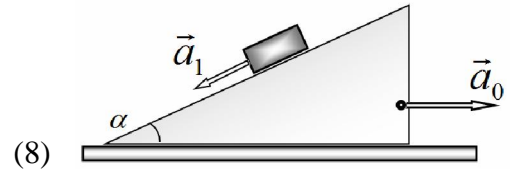


2.

2.1

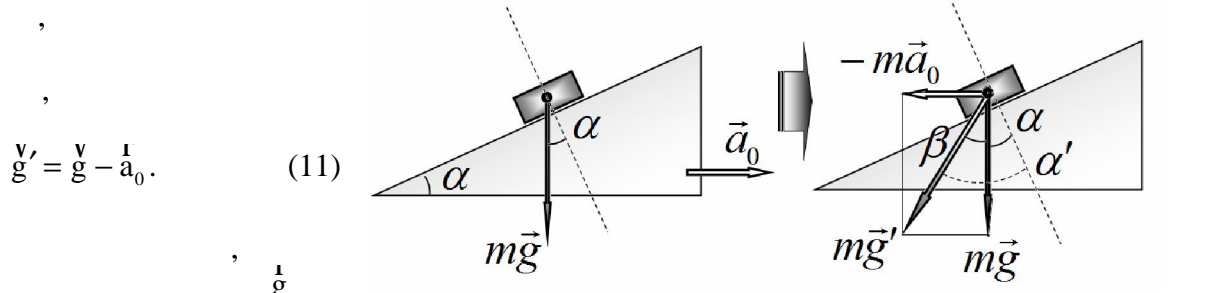
$$\vec{a}_1:$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_0 + \vec{a}_1$$



$$m(\vec{a}_0 + \vec{a}_1) = m\vec{g} + \vec{R} \quad (9)$$

$$m\vec{a}_1 = m(\vec{g} - \vec{a}_0) + \vec{R} \quad (10)$$



$$\beta = \arctg \frac{a_0}{g} \quad (12)$$

2.2

$$\alpha' = \alpha + \beta \quad (13)$$

2.3

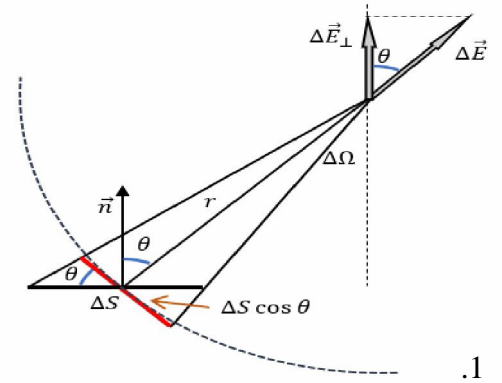
$$\alpha' > \varphi \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta > \varphi \quad (14)$$

$$\beta > \varphi - \alpha \Rightarrow \tg \beta > \tg(\alpha - \varphi) \Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{g} > \tg(\alpha - \arctg \mu)$$

11-2.

1.1.

$\Delta S \cos \theta:$ (1)



(1) $r,$

$\Delta \Omega$:

$$\Delta \Omega = \frac{\Delta S \cos \theta}{r^2} \tag{2}$$

1.2.

ΔS :

$$\Delta q = \sigma \Delta S \tag{3}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\Delta q}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma \Delta S}{r^2} \tag{4}$$

ΔE_{\perp} , (. . . 1):

$$\Delta E_{\perp} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma \Delta S}{r^2} \cos \theta \tag{5}$$

(2), 1.1, :

$$\Delta E_{\perp} = \frac{\sigma \Delta \Omega}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \tag{6}$$

$$\vec{E} = \sum \Delta \vec{E} \rightarrow E_{\perp} = \sum \Delta E_{\perp} = \sum \frac{\sigma \Delta \Omega}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum \Delta \Omega = \frac{\sigma \Omega}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \tag{7}$$

1.3.

$$\Omega = 2\pi \tag{8}$$

(7):

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \tag{9}$$

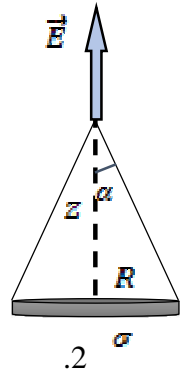
1.4.

.2 ,

« »

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}$$

(10)



$$\Omega = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right)$$

(11)

(7):

$$E_1(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right)$$

(12)

(12)

$$E(z) = E_1(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right)$$

(12')

$z \ll R$

$$E(z) \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{R} \right)$$

(13)

$z \gg R$

$$E(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{z^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2}{z^2} \right) \right) = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 z^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 z^2}, \quad (14)$$

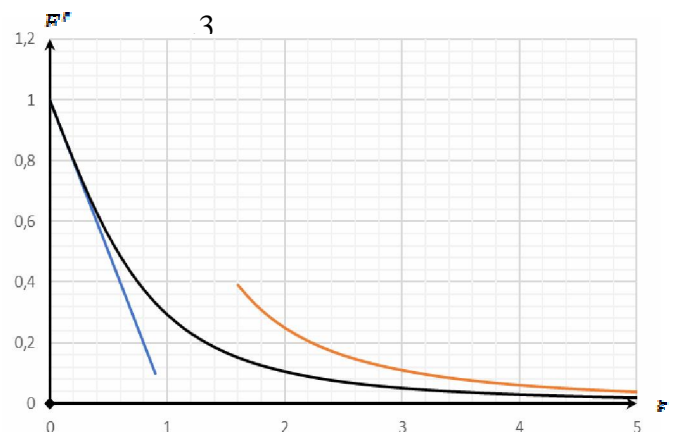
$E(z)$

$$E' = \frac{E}{\xi}, \quad \xi = \frac{z}{R}$$

$z \ll R \leftrightarrow \xi \ll 1$

$z \gg R \leftrightarrow \xi \gg 1$

(.3)



1.5.

« »

$$\Omega' = \Omega_{\text{пл}} - \Omega_{\text{диска}} = 2\pi \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \quad (15)$$

(7):

$$E = \frac{\sigma \Omega'}{4\pi \epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \quad (16)$$

$z \ll R$:

$$E(z) \approx \frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0 R}, \quad (17)$$

$z \gg R$:

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{z^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0 R} \left(1 - \frac{R^2}{2z^2}\right), \quad (18)$$

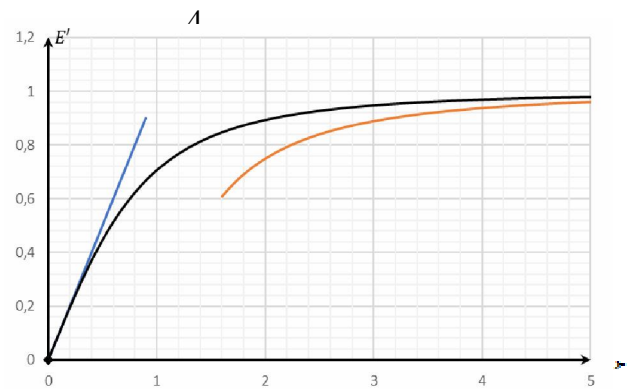
(4)

$E(z)$

$$E' = \frac{E}{\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}}, \xi = \frac{z}{R}$$

$z \ll R \leftrightarrow \xi \ll 1$

$z \gg R \leftrightarrow \xi \gg 1$



1.6.

$$Q < 0 \quad (19)$$

Q \vec{E} ,

$$\vec{F} = Q\vec{E} \quad (20)$$

2- $z \ll R$ Q ,

$$m\ddot{a} = Q\vec{E}(z) \quad (21)$$

Oz :

$$ma_z = -|Q|E(z) = -|Q|\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0 R}z \quad (22)$$

(22),

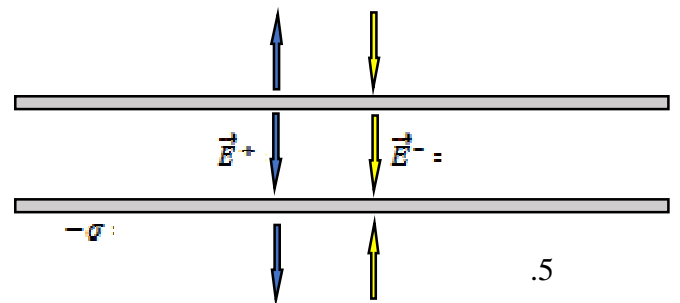
$$a_z + \frac{\sigma|Q|}{2\epsilon_0 mR}z = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma|Q|}{2\epsilon_0 mR}} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_0 mR}{\sigma|Q|}} \quad (24)$$

2.

2.1

$$E^+ = E^- = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \quad (25)$$

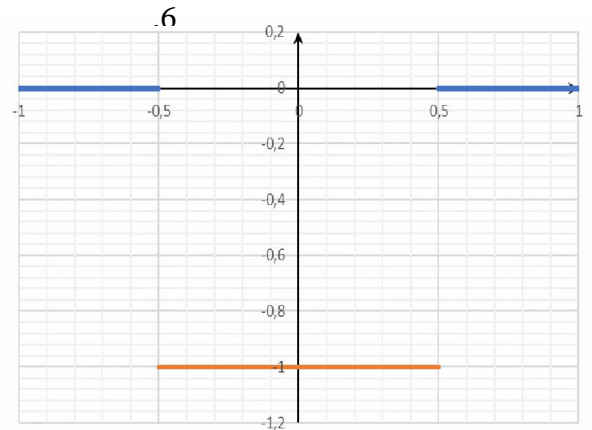


E^+ и E^-

E^+ и E^- ,

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

(26)



2.1

(7),

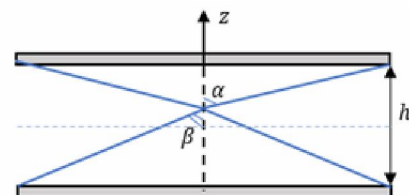


Рис.7а

α , $-\beta$.

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\frac{h}{2} - z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{\frac{h}{2} + z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \quad (27)$$

$$\Omega_\alpha = 2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha) = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\frac{h}{2} - z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (28)$$

$$\Omega_\beta = 2\pi(1 - \cos \beta) = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\frac{h}{2} + z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (29)$$

0z :

$$E_z^+ = -\frac{\sigma \Omega_\alpha}{4\pi\epsilon_0}, \quad E_z^- = -\frac{\sigma \Omega_\beta}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \quad (30)$$

$$E_z(z) = E_z^+ + E_z^- = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(2 - \frac{\frac{h}{2} - z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} - \frac{\frac{h}{2} + z}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (31)$$

(7):

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{z - \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{z + \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \quad (32)$$

$$\Omega_\alpha = 2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha) = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{z - \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (33)$$

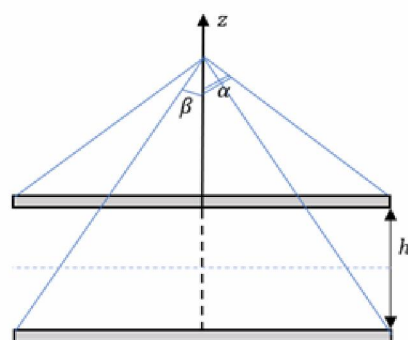
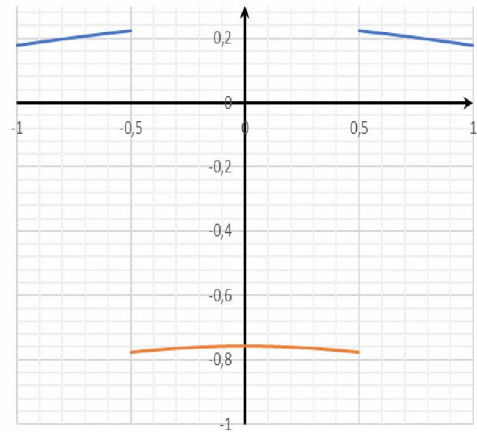


Рис.7б

$$\Omega_\beta = 2\pi(1 - \cos \beta) = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{z + \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (34)$$

$$E_z(z) = E_z^+ + E_z^- = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{z + \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} + z\right)^2}} - \frac{z - \frac{h}{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2} - z\right)^2}} \right) \quad (35)$$



2.1.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} - |E(0)|}{|E(0)|} \cdot 100\% \quad (37)$$

$\frac{R}{h}$	$\varepsilon, \%$
1	81
10	5,3
100	0,50

11-3.

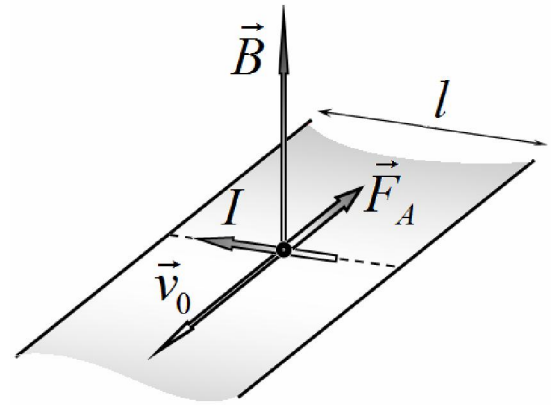
1.

1.1

v_0 .

()

$$F = qv_0B \quad (1)$$



$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{F l}{q} = v_0 B l. \quad (2)$$

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{v_0 B l}{R}. \quad (3)$$

\vec{F}_A ,

»).

$$F_A = I B l = \frac{B^2 l^2}{R} v_0. \quad (4)$$

1.2.1

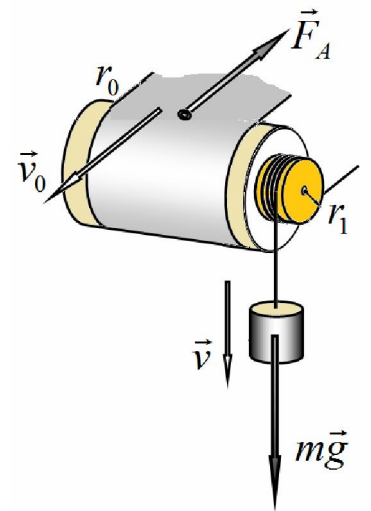
mg ,

$$m g r_1 = F_A r_0 \quad (5)$$

(4)

$$m g r_1 = \frac{B^2 l^2}{R} v_0 r_0. \quad (4)$$

$$v_0 = \frac{m g R}{B^2 l^2} \frac{r_1}{r_0}. \quad (5)$$



$$\frac{v_0}{r_0} = \frac{v}{r_1} \Rightarrow v = \frac{r_1}{r_0} v_0 = \frac{mgR}{B^2 l^2} \left(\frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

1.2.2

(5): (2)

$$\mathcal{E} = v_0 B l = \frac{mgR}{B l} \frac{r_1}{r_0} \quad (6)$$

(3):

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{mg}{B l} \frac{r_1}{r_0} \quad (7)$$

1.2.3

$$P = I^2 R = \left(\frac{mg}{B l} \frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2 R \quad (8)$$

1.2.4

$P_0 = mgv :$

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{\left(\frac{mg}{B l} \frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2 R}{mg \cdot \frac{mgR}{B^2 l^2} \left(\frac{r_1}{r_0} \right)^2} = 1 = 100\% \quad (9)$$

« »

$B = 0?$
 $B \rightarrow 0$ ()

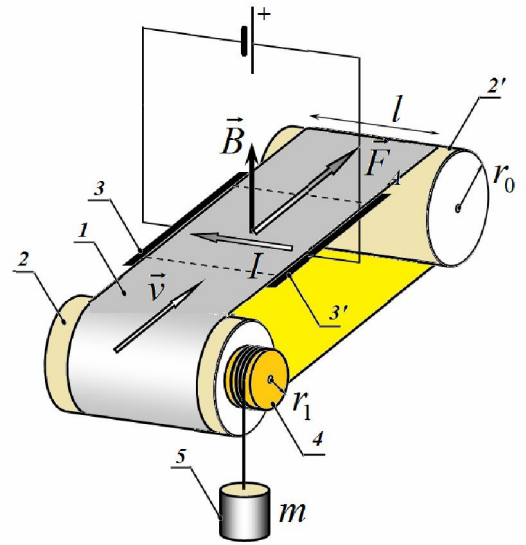
2.

« »
()

2.1

« »

2.2



$$F_A = IBl. \tag{10}$$

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_\Sigma}{R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 - v_0 Bl}{R}. \tag{11}$$

$$mgr_1 = F_A r_0. \tag{12}$$

():

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_0 - v_0 Bl}{R} Blr_0 = mgr_1. \tag{13}$$

((13)):

$$v_0 = \frac{\left(\mathcal{E}_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0} \right)}{Bl} \tag{14}$$

:

$$\frac{v_0}{r_0} = \frac{v}{r_1} \Rightarrow v = \frac{r_1}{r_0} v_0 = \frac{\left(\mathcal{E}_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0} \right) r_1}{Bl r_0} \tag{15}$$

2.3

2.3.1

$\mathcal{E}_{0\min}$,

$$\mathcal{E}_{0\min} = \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0}. \tag{16}$$

2.3.2 I

(11) (14):

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon_{\Sigma}}{R} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - v_0 Bl}{R} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \left(\varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0} \right)}{R} = \frac{mgr_1}{Blr_0} \quad (17)$$

(6)!

2.3.3 – (15).

2.3.4 P, :

$$P = mgv = mg \frac{\left(\varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0} \right) r_1}{Bl} = \frac{mg}{Bl} \left(\varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0} \right) r_1. \quad (18)$$

2.3.5 , $P_0 = \varepsilon I$:

$$\eta = \frac{mgv}{\varepsilon_0 I} = \frac{mg \frac{\left(\varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0} \right) r_1}{Bl}}{\varepsilon_0 \frac{mgr_1}{Blr_0}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \frac{mgRr_1}{Blr_0}}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_{0\min}}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{0\min}}{\varepsilon_0}. \quad (19)$$

1, , R. R = 0