

მაგიდა № 11.

21.04.2013/ ფიზ/ II/ 550

ამოცანა №

1.

გვერდი №

1.

a) $\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$ $PV^\gamma = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{P_0 V_0}{T} = \frac{(P+dP) V}{T+dT}$$

$$\frac{P_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{P V}{T+dT}$$

$$P V_0^\gamma = (P+dP) V^\gamma \quad \left(\frac{P}{P+dP}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \frac{V}{V_0}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{dP}{P}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \frac{V}{V_0} = 1 - \frac{dP}{\gamma P}$$

$$1 - \frac{dP}{P} = \left(1 - \frac{dT}{T}\right) \left(1 - \frac{dP}{\gamma P}\right)$$

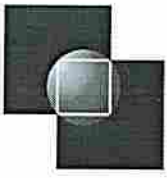
$$\frac{P}{P+dP} = \frac{T}{T+dT} \left(1 - \frac{dP}{\gamma P}\right)$$

$$\frac{dT}{T} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \frac{dP}{P} \quad \underline{\underline{\frac{dT}{T} = \frac{2}{7} \frac{dP}{P}}}$$

b)

$$S(P_2 - P_1) = m g$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{m g}{m g}$$



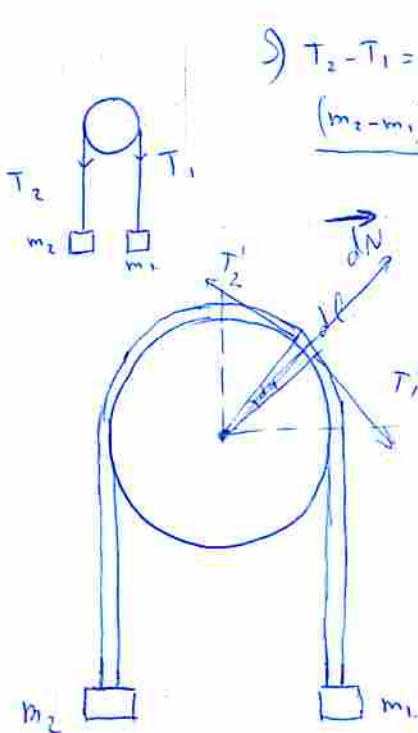
მაგიდა № 11

21.04.2013/ ფიზ/ II/ 550

ამოცანა № 2

გვერდი №

1



$$\text{ვარჯიში } T_2 > T_1 \quad (m_2 > m_1) \quad k > 1$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = F_0$$

$$(m_2 - m_1)g = F_0 \quad m_1(k_0 - 1)g = F_0$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{2} (T_2' + T_1') = dN$$

$$\mu dN = dF_0$$

$$F_0 = \int (T_1 + T_2) \frac{\pi R}{2}$$

$$\int (T_1 + T_2) \frac{\pi R}{2} = m_2 + m_1(k_0 - 1)g$$

$$\int (k_0 m_1 (k_0 + 1)) \frac{\pi R}{2} = m_1(k_0 - 1)g$$

$$\mu = \frac{2(k_0 - 1)}{(k_0 + 1)\pi R}$$

$$\text{ვ) } T_1 = m_1 g + m_1 a$$

$$T_2 = m_2 g - m_2 a$$

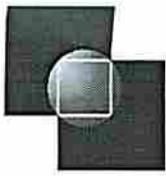
$$F_0 = \int \frac{\pi R}{2} (T_1 + T_2) = \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0 + 1} (T_1 + T_2)$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = F_0$$

$$(m_2 g - m_2 a) - (m_1 a + m_1 g) = \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0 + 1} (m_1 g + m_1 a + m_2 g - m_2 a)$$

$$(k - 1)g - (k + 1)a = \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0 + 1} ((k + 1)g - (k - 1)a)$$

$$a = \frac{(k - 1)g - \frac{(k_0 - 1)(k + 1)}{k_0 + 1} g}{(k + 1) - \frac{(k_0 - 1)(k - 1)}{k_0 + 1}}$$



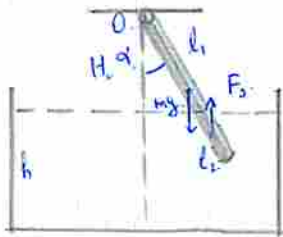
მაგიდა № 11.

21.04.2013/ ფიზ/ II/ 550

ამოცანა № 3

გვერდი №

L



$$a) \quad l_1 = \frac{H_0}{\cos \alpha}, \quad l_2 = L - \frac{H_0}{\cos \alpha}, \quad m_2 = \frac{l_2}{L} \cdot m.$$

$$F_2 = \frac{m_2}{\rho} \cdot \rho_0 g = \frac{m}{L} \cdot l_2 \cdot \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \cdot g.$$

დაწინააღმდეგობის მოძღვრების სიძლიერა 0 წერტილში მოქმედებს.

$$F_2 \left(\frac{l_2}{2} + l_1 \right) \sin \alpha = mg \cdot \frac{L}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{m}{L} \cdot l_2 \cdot \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} g \left(\frac{l_2}{2} + l_1 \right) = mg \cdot \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\frac{l_2}{2} = \left(\frac{L}{2} + \frac{H_0}{2 \cos \alpha} + \frac{H_0}{\cos \alpha} \right) \cdot \frac{l_2 \rho_0}{L \rho}$$

$$L^2 = \left(L + \frac{H_0}{\cos \alpha} \right) \cdot \left(L - \frac{H_0}{\cos \alpha} \right) \frac{\rho_0}{\rho}$$

$$L^2 \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = L^2 - \frac{H_0^2}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

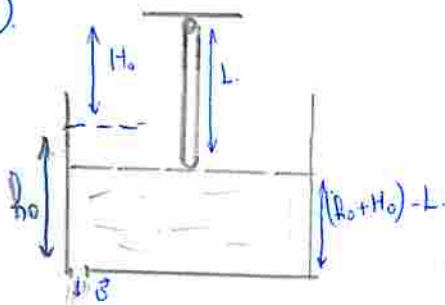
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{H_0}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0 - \rho}} = 0,5$$

$$l_2 = L - 2H_0 = 24$$

$$\frac{l_2}{L} = \frac{24}{40} = 0,6$$

გ) $\cos \alpha = 0,5 \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$

ბ)



კმბი ვრცელდება ძეგობრული მოქმედის მხოლოდ ვიქტორ, რომელიც წყაროში აღნიშნული რატიონული.

ახე სიღრმე წყალ რატიონული $(h_0 + H_0) - L = 68 \text{ სმ}$.

$$\rho_0 g h = \frac{\rho_0 \omega^2}{2} \quad \omega^2 = 2g h, \quad \omega = \sqrt{2g h}$$

$$-dh \cdot s_0 = \omega dt \cdot s.$$

$$-dh \frac{s_0}{s} = \sqrt{2g h} dt$$

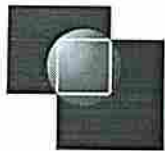
$$-\frac{dh}{\sqrt{2g h}} \frac{s_0}{s} = dt$$

$$-2 \left(\sqrt{h} - \sqrt{h_0} \right) \frac{s_0}{s} = \sqrt{2g} t$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \left(\sqrt{h_0} - \sqrt{h} \right) \frac{s_0}{s}$$

$\frac{s_0}{s} \rightarrow \infty$ რატიონული ს რატიონული.

2) $h = h_0 + H_0 - L = 68 \text{ სმ}$.



მაგიდა № 11

21.04.2013/ ფიზ/ II/ 550

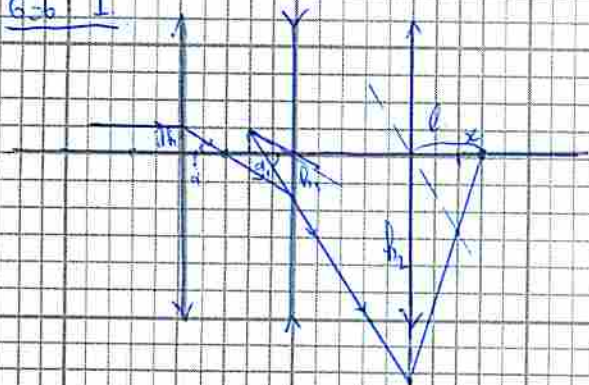
ამოცანა

4

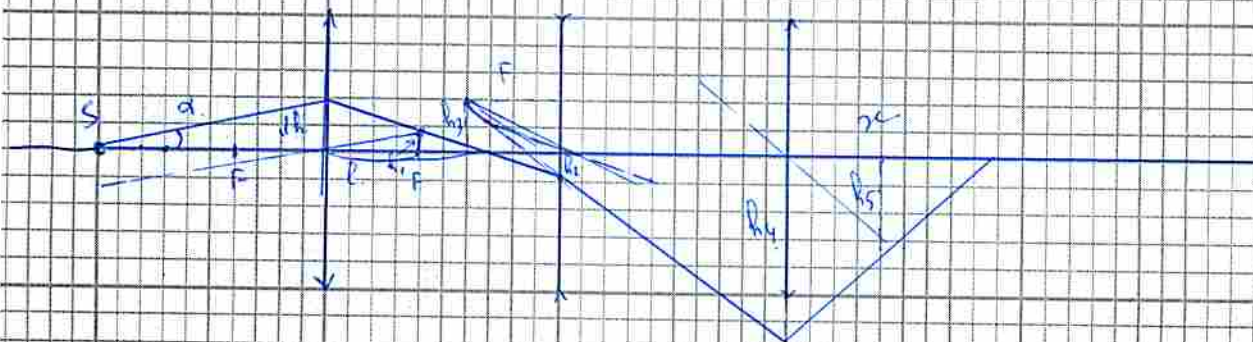
გვერდი №

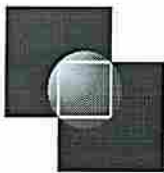
1

ნახ. 1



ნახ. 2





მაგიდა № 11.

21.04.2013/ ფიზ/ II/ 550

ამოცანა №

4

გვერდი №

2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ვ) } \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{dh}{F} & \frac{h_1}{dh} &= \frac{a}{F} & h_1 &= \frac{dh}{F} \\ \frac{h_1 + dh}{F} &= \operatorname{tg} \alpha & \frac{h_2 + dh}{a + F} &= \frac{dh(a + F)}{F^2} & \Rightarrow & h_2 + dh = \frac{dh(a + F)^2}{F^2} \\ & & & & & h_2 &= \frac{dh}{F^2} \cdot ((a + F)^2 - F^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{h}{F} = \frac{dh(a + F)}{F^2}$$

$$h = \frac{dh(F + a)}{F}$$

$$\frac{dh \frac{(F + a)}{F}}{dh \frac{(F + a)^2 - F^2}{F^2}} = \frac{x}{F + x}$$

$$(F + a) F (F + x) = ((F + a)^2 - F^2) x$$

$$F^2 (F + a) = x (a(2F + a) - F(F + a))$$

$$l = F + x = 0,10 \text{ L.G.}$$

$$x = \frac{a(2F + a) - F(F + a)}{F^2 (F + a)}$$

$$\text{ვ) } \frac{h_1}{F} = \frac{dh}{x} \quad h_1 = \frac{F dh}{x}$$

$$\frac{h_1}{dh} = \frac{l_1 - F}{l_1} \Rightarrow \frac{F}{x} = \frac{l_1 - F}{l_1}$$

$$F l_1 = x l_1 - x F \quad l_1 = \frac{x F}{x - F}$$

$$\frac{h_2}{dh} = \frac{a - l_1}{l_1} \quad h_2 = \frac{a(x - F) - x F}{x F} dh$$

$$\frac{h_3}{dh} = \frac{F}{l_1} \quad h_3 = \frac{dh(x - F)}{x}$$

$$\frac{h_2 + h_3}{h_4 + h_3} = \frac{F}{a + F} \Rightarrow h_4 F = h_3 a + h_2 (a + F)$$

$$h_4 = dh \left(\frac{x - F}{F} a + \frac{a(x - F) - x F}{x F^2} (a + F) \right)$$

$$h_5 = h_2 + h_3 = dh \left(\frac{a(x - F) - x F}{x F} + \frac{x - F}{x} \right) \quad \frac{h_5}{x} = \frac{h_4}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - F) a + \frac{a(x - F) - x F}{x F} (a + F) = \frac{a(x - F) - F^2}{x - F}$$