



მაგიდა № 11

27.04.2013/ ფიზ/ III/ 624

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ქვემოთ ნახსენებებში ვიხივით რამდენიმე ნახსენებებზე სიმძვავრე  $N_1 = N_2 \equiv N_0$

$$N = \frac{U^2}{R} \Rightarrow N_0 = \frac{U_1^2}{R_1} = \frac{U_2^2}{R_2} \quad (1)$$

$$R = \frac{\rho \ell}{S} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{\rho \ell}{S_1} \quad (2)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{\rho \ell}{S_2} \quad (3)$$

$$(2), (3) \rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow \frac{U_1^2 S_1}{\rho \ell} = \frac{U_2^2 S_2}{\rho \ell} \Rightarrow$$

$$U_1^2 S_1 = U_2^2 S_2 \quad (4)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$S_2 = \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4} \quad (6)$$

$$(5), (6) \rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow U_1^2 \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} = U_2^2 \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4}$$

$$U_1^2 d_1^2 = U_2^2 d_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$U_1 d_1 = U_2 d_2 \quad (7)$$

$$U_2 = U_1 (1 + \delta) \quad (8)$$

$$(8) \rightarrow (7) \Rightarrow U_1 d_1 = U_1 (1 + \delta) d_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$d_2 = \frac{d_1}{1 + \delta} \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{d_1 - d_2}{d_1} \quad (10)$$



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(10)  $\rightarrow$  (9)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Delta = \frac{d_1 - \frac{d_1}{1+\delta}}{d_1} = 1 - \frac{d_1}{d_1(1+\delta)} = \frac{1+\delta-1}{1+\delta} = \frac{\delta}{1+\delta} \quad (*)$$

$$\rightarrow (*) \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{\frac{1}{100}}{\frac{101}{100}} = \frac{1}{101} = \frac{100}{101} \% \approx 0.99\%$$



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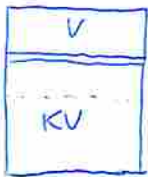
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~~დასაწყისი~~

$$A = C_v V (T - T_0)$$

$$C_p - C_v = R$$

$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = \gamma \Rightarrow C_v = \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$A = \frac{\gamma R}{\gamma - 1} (T - T_0) \quad (1)$$

$$dA = S_0 P dx = S_0 \left( \frac{\gamma RT}{V} - \frac{\gamma RT}{KV} \right) dx = \gamma RT \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{Kx} \right) dx = \frac{\gamma RT}{x} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{K} \right) dx \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{2\ell}{K+1} \quad (3)$$

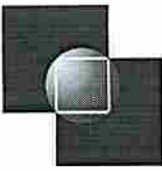
$$(3) \rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow dA = \frac{\gamma RT (K+1)}{2\ell} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{K} \right) dx \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow dx = -2\ell \frac{1}{(K+1)^2} = -\frac{2\ell}{(K+1)^2} dK \quad (5)$$

$$(5) \rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow$$

$$dA = \frac{\gamma RT (K+1)}{2\ell} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{K} \right) \frac{-2\ell}{(K+1)^2} dK = \frac{\gamma RT (K+1) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{K} \right)}{K+1} dK \Rightarrow (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_1^{K_0} dA = \gamma RT \int_1^{K_0} \left( \frac{1}{K+1} - \frac{1}{K(K+1)} \right) dK = \gamma RT \left( \int_1^{K_0} \frac{1}{K+1} dK + \int_1^{K_0} \frac{1}{K} dK - \int_{1,5}^{K_0} \frac{dz}{z(z-0,5)(z+0,5)} \right) = \\ &= \gamma RT \left( \ln(K+1) \Big|_1^{K_0} - \int_{1,5}^{K_0} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 0,25} \right) = \gamma RT \left( \ln(K+1) \Big|_1^{K_0} - \frac{1}{0,5} \ln \left| \frac{z-0,5}{z+0,5} \right| \Big|_{1,5}^{K_0} \right) = \\ &= \gamma RT \left( \ln(K+1) \Big|_1^{K_0} - \ln \left| \frac{K}{K+1} \right| \Big|_{1,5}^{K_0} \right) = \gamma RT \left( \ln(K+1) - \ln \frac{K}{K+1} \right) \Big|_1^{K_0} = \gamma RT \ln \frac{(K+1)^2}{K} \Big|_1^{K_0} \Rightarrow (7) \end{aligned}$$



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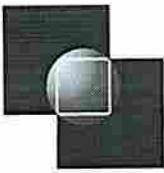
~~(1) → (6) ⇒~~

$$A = \int RT \left( \ln \left( \frac{(K+1)^2}{K} \right) - \ln 4 \right) = \int RT \ln \frac{(K+1)^2}{4K} \quad (6)$$

$$(1) \rightarrow (6) \Rightarrow \frac{\nu R}{\beta-1} (T - T_0) = \nu RT \ln \frac{K+1}{4K} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{T}{\beta-1} - \frac{T_0}{\beta-1} = T \ln \frac{(K+1)^2}{4K}$$

$$T = \frac{\frac{T_0}{\beta-1}}{\frac{1}{\beta-1} - \ln \frac{(K+1)^2}{4K}} = \frac{T_0}{1 - \frac{1}{\beta-1} \ln \frac{(K+1)^2}{4K}} = T_0 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\beta-1} \ln \left( \frac{(K+1)^2}{4K} \right) \right)^{-1}$$



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$$dx \sin \alpha = R d\alpha = \frac{R}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha \Rightarrow dx = \frac{R}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow dE = \frac{\lambda K}{k^2} \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{R}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha = \frac{\lambda K}{k} d\alpha \quad (3)$$

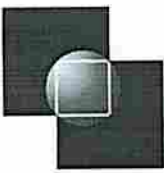
$$\left. \begin{aligned} dE_x &= dE \sin \alpha = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \cdot \sin \alpha d\alpha \\ dE_y &= dE \cos \alpha = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \cos \alpha d\alpha \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$E_x = \int \frac{\lambda K}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \alpha d\alpha = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \cdot \cos \alpha \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \quad (4)$$

$$E_y = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \alpha d\alpha = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \sin \alpha \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \quad (5)$$

საბოლოო  $E$ -ს დასაბუთება  $\alpha = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$ -ის  $x$  სიხშირით

$$E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} = \frac{\lambda K}{k} \sqrt{2} \quad (*)$$



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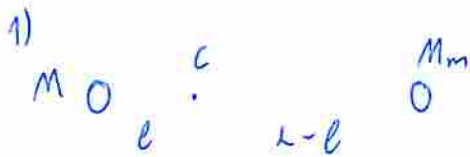
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$$M l = M_m (L - l) \Rightarrow$$

$$l = \frac{M_m L}{M + M_m} \quad (1)$$

$$F = \frac{G M M_m}{L^2} = M \omega^2 l \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{G M_m}{L^2 l}} = \omega^2 \quad (2)$$

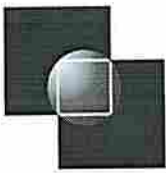
$$(1) \rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{G M_m (M + M_m)}{L^2 M_m l}} = \sqrt{\frac{G (M + M_m)}{L^3}} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{7,3 \cdot 10^{22} \cdot 3,84 \cdot 10^8}{5,98 \cdot 10^{24} + 7,3 \cdot 10^{22}} \quad (2) = \frac{10^{30} \cdot 28,032 \cdot 10^9}{10^{24} \cdot 2 \cdot 605,3} = \frac{2,8032 \cdot 10^9}{6,053 \cdot 10^2} \quad (2) =$$

$$= 0,4631 \cdot 10^9 \approx 4,63 \cdot 10^8 \quad (2)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 7,3 \cdot 10^{22}}{3,84^3 \cdot 10^{24}}} \quad \rightarrow (3) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot (7,3 \cdot 10^{22} + 5,98 \cdot 10^{24})}{3,84^3 \cdot 10^{24}}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{6,67(7,3 + 598)}{10^{43} \cdot 3,84}} = \sqrt{\frac{1051,3}{10^{43}}} = \sqrt{1,0513 \cdot 10^{40}} \approx 1,02 \cdot 10^{20}$$



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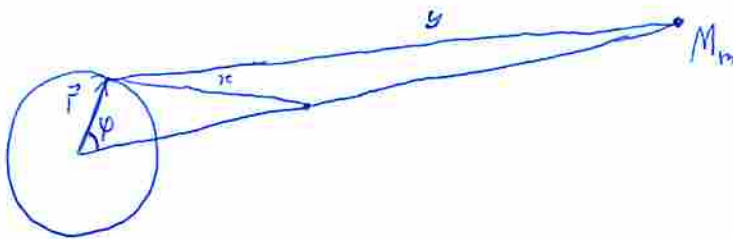
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2)



$$F_1 = m \omega^2 x \quad W_1 = \frac{m \omega^2 x^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{m G M_m}{y^2} \quad W_2 = \frac{-m G M_m}{y} \quad (2)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{m G M}{r^2} \quad W_3 = \frac{-m G M}{r} \quad (3)$$

$$\oint (W_1 + W_2 + W_3) = \text{const} \Rightarrow (4)$$

$$x^2 = r^2 + l^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi \quad (5)$$

$$y^2 = r^2 + l^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi \quad (6)$$

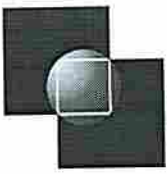
$$\frac{m \omega^2}{2} (r^2 + l^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi) - \frac{G M_m m}{\sqrt{r^2 + l^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi}} - \frac{G M m}{r} = \text{const}$$

$$R \ll l \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{m \omega^2}{2} (r^2 + l^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi) - \frac{G M_m m}{l} - \frac{G M m}{r} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\omega^2}{2} (r^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi) - \frac{G M_m}{l} - \frac{G M}{r} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\omega^2}{2} (r^2 - 2rl \cos \varphi) - \frac{G M}{r} = \text{const}$$



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ამ-ის ნიშნობაზე და 0-ის ტოლი იქნა უნდა

$$\frac{W^2}{2} \cdot 2r - 2l \cos \varphi + \frac{GM}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{W^2}{2} r + \frac{GM}{r^2} = 2l \cos \varphi$$

~~$$r^3 W^2 + GM = 2l r^2 \cos \varphi$$~~

$$(R+A)W^2 + \frac{GM}{R^2+A^2+2RA} = 2l \cos \varphi$$

$$(R+A)W^2 + \frac{GM}{R^2+2RA} = 2l \cos \varphi$$

$$W^2(R+A)(R^2+2RA) + A + GM = 2l(R^2+2RA) \cos \varphi$$

$$(R+A)(R^2+2RA) + \frac{GM}{W^2} = \frac{2l}{W^2}(R^2+2RA) \cos \varphi$$

$$(R+A)(R^2+2RA) + \frac{GM}{W^2} = \frac{2l}{W^2}(R^2+2RA) \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$R = \frac{-3R^2 + 2Rl \cos \varphi - \sqrt{9R^4 - 8AR^2 + 4R^2 l^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 4R^2 l \cos \varphi}}{4R}$$