



მაგიდა № 5

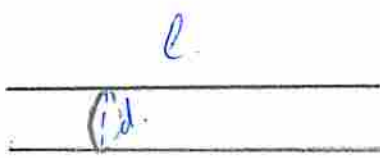
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$$s = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$R = k \frac{l}{s} = 4k \frac{l}{\pi d^2}$$

$$N = \frac{u^2}{R} = \frac{u^2}{4k l} \pi d^2$$

$$dm = \frac{\pi \rho l}{4} (d^2 - (d + \Delta d)^2) = - \frac{\pi \rho l}{2} d \Delta d$$

$$N_0 = \frac{u^2}{R} = \frac{\pi dm}{dt} = - \frac{\pi \rho l d \Delta d}{2 dt}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{u_1^2}{R_1} = \frac{- \pi \rho l d_1 \Delta d}{2 dt}$$

$$\frac{u^2 R}{u_1^2 R} = \frac{d}{d_1} \quad \frac{u^2 \cdot 4k \frac{l}{\pi d^2}}{u_1^2 \cdot 4k \frac{l}{\pi d_1^2}} = \frac{d}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{u^2 d}{u_1^2 d_1} = 1 \Rightarrow d_1 = \frac{100^2}{(100 + \delta)^2} d$$

$$\frac{d - d_1}{d} = 0,02 \quad \text{ან. } \frac{d - d_1}{d} = 2\% \text{ - ია.}$$



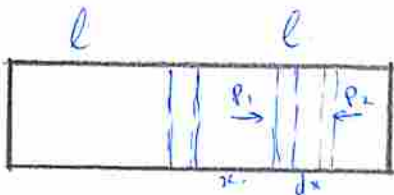
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$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$P_1 k = P_2$$

$$F = (P_2 - P_1) S = P_1 (k - 1) S$$

$$Q = 0. \quad \Delta U = A \quad dU = dA$$

$$pR = \frac{P_1 V_1}{T} = \frac{P_1 S (l+x)}{T}$$

$$i. \quad pR dT = P_1 (k-1) S dx$$

$$i. \quad \frac{P_1 S (l+x)}{T} dT = P_1 S (k-1) dx$$

$$i. \quad \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{(k-1) dx}{l+x}$$

$$k = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{l+x}{l-x}$$

$$k l - k x = l + x$$

$$x = \frac{l(k-1)}{k+1}$$

$$dx = l \frac{2}{(k+1)^2} dk$$

$$i. \quad \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{(k-1) \cdot l \frac{2 dk}{(k+1)^2}}{\frac{l(k+1) + l(k-1)}{(k+1)}}$$

$$i. \quad \frac{dT}{T} = dk \cdot \frac{(k-1)}{(k+1)k}$$

$$\frac{i+2}{i} = \gamma$$

$$i = \frac{\gamma-1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\gamma-1}{2}\right) \ln \frac{T}{T_0} = \int_1^k dk \cdot \frac{k-1}{(k+1)k}$$



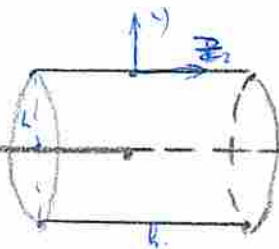
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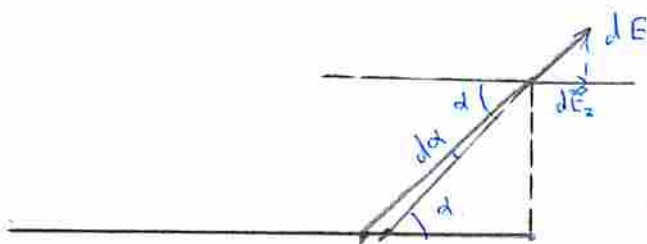
თუ ძვალური მნიშვნელობა მხოლოდ უარყოფითია, ექვანი \neq უარყოფითად

0-1 სივრცის ხაზი $E_y = 2 E_y$

გაუსის უარყოფითი: $2\pi L E_y = \frac{\lambda}{\epsilon_0} \cdot L$ $E_y = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi L \epsilon_0}$

$$E_y = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi L \epsilon_0} = \frac{k \lambda}{L}$$

ახლა ვიწმინჯით უარყოფითი ვარსა დაძაბვაში მდებარე \neq უარყოფითად



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2}}$$

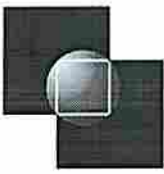
$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2}} = \cos \alpha \quad \frac{x^2}{L^2 + x^2} = \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{x}{L^2 + x^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{x}$$

$$\frac{x + dx}{\sqrt{L^2 + (x + dx)^2}} = \cos(\alpha + d\alpha)$$

$$\frac{x + dx}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2 + 2x dx}} = \frac{x + dx}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{L^2 + x^2} dx\right)} = \frac{x + dx}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2x}{L^2 + x^2} dx\right) =$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{L^2 + x^2} dx\right) + \frac{dx}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + d\alpha) = \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha d\alpha = \cos \alpha - \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + x^2}} d\alpha$$



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$$\cos \alpha \left(1 - \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{dx}{x} \right) + \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \cos \alpha - d\alpha \cdot L \frac{\cos \alpha}{x}$$

$$-\cos^3 \alpha \frac{dx}{x} + \cos \alpha \frac{dx}{x} = -d\alpha \cdot L \frac{\cos \alpha}{x}$$

$$dx - \cos^2 \alpha dx = d\alpha L$$

$$dx(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = L d\alpha$$

$$dx \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = L d\alpha$$

$$dx = \frac{L d\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{L}{x} \leq \frac{L}{h}$$

$$\sqrt{L^2 + x^2} = \frac{L}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$dE_z = k \frac{\lambda dx}{(h^2 + x^2)} = + \frac{k \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{L d\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}}{\frac{L^2}{\sin^2 \alpha}} \cdot \cos \alpha = + \frac{k \lambda L \cos \alpha d\alpha}{L^2}$$

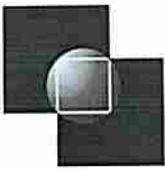
$$d\alpha < 0$$

$$dE_z = - \frac{k \lambda}{L} \cos \alpha d\alpha$$

$$E_z = - \frac{k \lambda}{L} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos \alpha d\alpha = + \frac{k \lambda}{L} \sin \alpha \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{k \lambda}{L}$$

ი.ი. $|\vec{E}_z| = |\vec{E}_x|$ ანუ სიძრე E უნდა იქონიოს ვექტორული $\beta = 45^\circ$ -ით.

$$E = \sqrt{2} \frac{k \lambda}{L}$$



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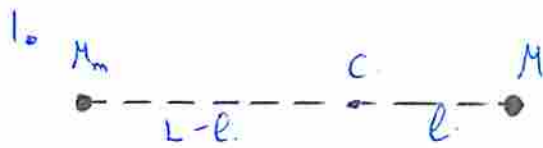
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$$M_m \omega^2 (L-l) = \frac{G M_m M}{L^2}$$

$$\frac{l}{L-l} = \frac{M_m}{M}$$

$$Ml = M_m (L-l)$$

$$l = \frac{M_m L}{M_m + M}$$

$$\omega^2 \cdot \frac{M_m L}{M_m + M} = \frac{G M_m}{L^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{G (M_m + M)}{L^3}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{G (M_m + M)}{L^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} (5987,3) \cdot 10^{22}}{3,84^3 \cdot 10^{24}}} = \sqrt{1,3 \cdot 10^{-13}}$$

$$= 2,67 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ს/წმ}$$



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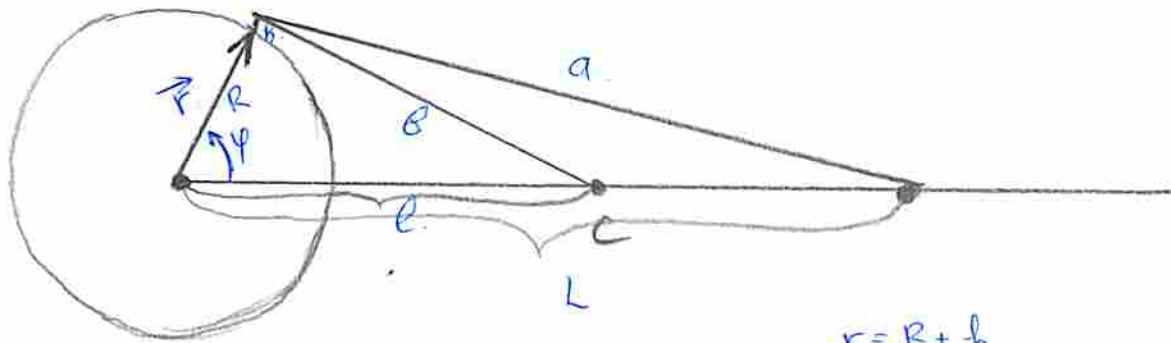
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2.



$$r = R + h$$

$$a^2 = (R+h)^2 + L^2 - 2(R+h)L \cos \varphi$$

$$a = \sqrt{(R+h)^2 + L^2 - 2(R+h)L \cos \varphi}$$

$$a = \sqrt{r^2 + L^2 - 2rL \cos \varphi}$$

$$b = \sqrt{r^2 + \ell^2 - 2r\ell \cos \varphi}$$

$$F = \omega^2 b$$

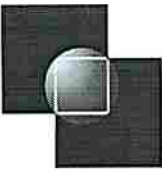
$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 b^2 + C$$

$$b_{\text{max}} = 0 \quad C = 0 \quad \text{რადგან } b = 0$$

შეიძლება იყოს $\omega = 0$ და $\ell = 0$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 b^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (r^2 + \ell^2 - 2r\ell \cos \varphi)$$

$$E_s = - \left(\frac{GMm}{a} + \frac{GMm}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (r^2 + \ell^2 - 2r\ell \cos \varphi) \right)$$



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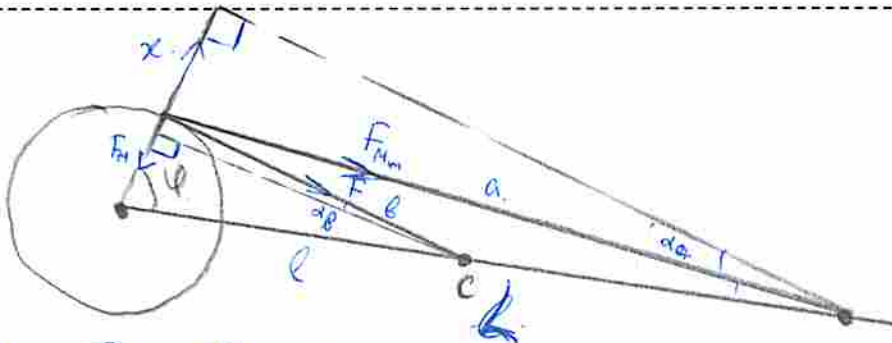
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$\vec{F}_{Mm} + \vec{F}_M + \vec{F} = 0$ $l = 3l$ ვეგზელით უხდა \vec{F} -ის ცენტრზე.

$F_{Mm} \cos \alpha + F \sin \alpha + F_M \cos \alpha = 0$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{-l \cos \phi + r}{b}$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{l \cos \phi - r}{a}$

$-F_M - F \cdot \frac{r - l \cos \phi}{b} + F_{Mm} \frac{l \cos \phi - r}{a} = 0$

$F_{Mm} \frac{l \cos \phi - r}{a} = F \frac{r - l \cos \phi}{b} + F_M$

$F_{Mm} = \frac{G M_m \cdot m}{a^2}$

$F = m \omega^2 \cdot b$

$F_M = \frac{G M m}{r^2}$

$\frac{G M_m}{a^2} \cdot (l \cos \phi - r) = m \omega^2 (r - l \cos \phi) + \frac{G M}{r^2}$



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$$a = \sqrt{(R+h)^2 + L^2 - 2(R+h)L \cos \varphi}$$

$$h \ll R < L$$

$$a = \sqrt{R^2 + 2Rh + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi - 2Rh \cos \varphi} = \sqrt{R^2 + 2Rh}$$

$$= \sqrt{(R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi) + h(2R - 2L \cos \varphi)} = \sqrt{R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi} \left(1 + h \frac{(2R - 2L \cos \varphi)}{R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi} \cdot \left(1 + h \frac{R - L \cos \varphi}{R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi} \right)$$

$$b = \sqrt{R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi} \cdot \left(1 + h \frac{R - L \cos \varphi}{R^2 + L^2 - 2RL \cos \varphi} \right)$$