

1. a) Pogoji za konst. interferenco: $d \sin \vartheta = m \lambda$; $m \in \mathbb{Z}$
 d z - potem kot negativen

b) Prva ojačitev: $m = 1$ $\Rightarrow \vartheta_1 = \arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{d}\right) = 0,0121^\circ$
ali 0,21 mrad

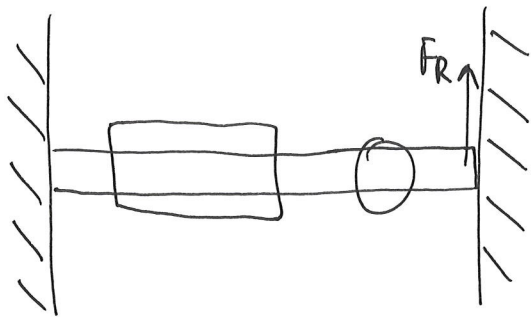
Odmik od sredine: $a_1 = L \cdot \tan \vartheta_1 = 6,34 \mu\text{m}$

c) Pogoji za max. kot: $\tan \vartheta_{\max} = \frac{a}{L} \Rightarrow \vartheta_{\max} = 59,036^\circ$

$m_{\max} = \frac{d \sin \vartheta_{\max}}{\lambda} = 4070,5 = 4070$
zadnjega ne vidimo

$N = 2 \cdot m_{\max} + 1 = 8141$

2)



Navori okoli levega pritrdišča.

$$F_R \cdot L = m_p \cdot g \cdot \frac{L}{2} + m_b \cdot g \left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right) + m_m (a+b+c) g \quad (2)$$

$$F_R = 6,75 \text{ N} \quad (2)$$

$$F_L = g \cdot (m_p + m_b + m_m) - F_R = 8,45 \text{ N} \quad (2)$$

↑ možen tudi postopek z navori okoli desnega pritrdišča.

b)

$$J_p = \frac{1}{3} m_p L^2 \quad (2)$$

$$J_b = \underbrace{\frac{1}{12} m_b b^2}_{(2)} + m_b \underbrace{\left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2}_{(2)}$$

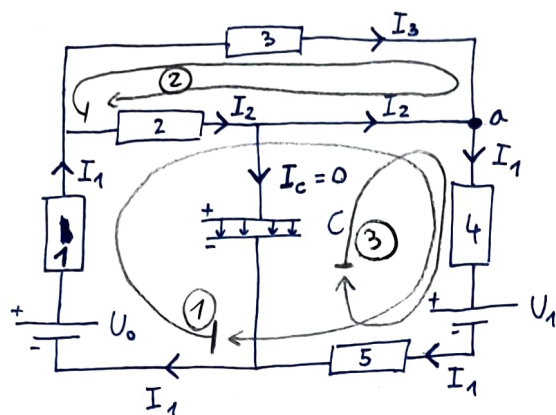
$$J_m = m_m (a+b+c)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$J_{\text{total}} = J_p + J_b + J_m \quad (1)$$

$$M = J \alpha = F_R \cdot L \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{F_R L}{J} = 12,87 / \text{s}^2 \quad (2)$$

3.



KIRCHOFFOV ZAKON ZA ZANKO ①:

$$\textcircled{3} U_0 - R_1 I_1 - R_2 I_2 - R_4 I_1 - U_1 - R_5 I_1 = 0$$

$$U_0 - U_1 - I_1 (R_1 + R_4 + R_5) - R_2 I_2 = 0$$

VSTAVIMO (2)

$$U_0 - U_1 - I_1 (R_1 + R_4 + R_5) - I_1 \frac{R_2}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3}} = 0$$

$$\tilde{U} = 1V$$

↳ ZA MANJ
PISANJA

REŠEVANJE BREZ
NADOMESTNEGA UPORAB R_{23} :

$$\tilde{U} - I_1 \frac{R_2}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3}} = 0$$

$$I_1 R_2 = \tilde{U} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3}\right)$$

$$R_2 \left(I_1 - \frac{\tilde{U}}{R_3}\right) = \tilde{U}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{\tilde{U}}{\textcircled{2} I_1 - \frac{\tilde{U}}{R_3}} = 6 \Omega \quad \textcircled{1}$$

KER VEZJE GLEDAMO PO DOLGEM ČASU
JE C NABIT S KONSTANTNIM NABOJEM

$$\Rightarrow I_c = 0 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$\Rightarrow$ TOKOVI V VEZJU SE POSLEDIČNO
POENOSTAVIJO V SAMO 3 RAZLIČNE
(GLEJ SKICO) I_1, I_2, I_3

IZ TOČKE a:

$$\textcircled{2} I_1 = I_2 + I_3 \quad (1)$$

IZ ZANKE ②:

$$-R_3 I_3 + R_2 I_2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} I_3 = I_2 \frac{R_2}{R_3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow I_1 = I_2 + I_2 \frac{R_2}{R_3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_1}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3}} \quad (2)$$

NADOMESTNI UPOR

$$R_{23} \textcircled{4}$$

↳ LAHKO BI TUDI
UPOŠTEVALI ŽE PREJ

REŠEVANJE Z NADOMESTNIM UPOROM R_{23} :

$$I_1 R_{23} = \tilde{U}$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{\tilde{U}}{I_1} = 2 \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{R_{23}} - \frac{1}{R_3} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R_2 = 6 \Omega}}$$

b) IZ (2): $I_2 = \frac{I_1}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3}} = 0,167 \text{ A}$

$$\underline{\underline{P_2 = R_2 I_2^2 = 0,167 \text{ W}}} \quad (1)$$

ALI: $U_2 = U_{23} = R_{23} I_1 = \tilde{U} = 1 \text{ V}$

$$\underline{\underline{P_2 = \frac{U_2^2}{R_2} = 0,167 \text{ W}}} \quad (1)$$

c) ZANKA (3) NA SKICI:

$$\frac{e}{C} - I_1 R_4 - U_1 - I_1 R_5 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$e = CU \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{\underline{e = C [U_1 + I_1 (R_4 + R_5)] = 31,5 \text{ pA} \cdot \mu}} \quad (1)$$

$$4) \quad m_1 = 3 \text{ kg} \quad m_2 = 5 \text{ kg} \\ v_1 = 7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad v_2 = -2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Ohranitev $\vec{G}$: $m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2$ (5)

"Ohranitev" energije $k = 0,7$

$$k \left(m_1 \frac{v_1^2}{2} + m_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2} \right) = m_1 \frac{u_1^2}{2} + m_2 \frac{u_2^2}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$u_1 = v_1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} v_2 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} u_2 \quad (2)$$

Za podelitev točk morata biti formuli zapisani popolnoma pravilno. Torej pravilni predznaki, zapis ohranitve (ne samo zapis energije) in "k" na pravem mestu.

$$k m_1 \frac{v_1^2}{2} + k m_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2} = m_2 \frac{u_2^2}{2} + \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2^2}{2 m_1} v_2^2 + \frac{m_2^2}{2 m_1} u_2^2 + m_2 v_1 v_2 - m_2 v_1 u_2 - \frac{m_2^2}{m_1} v_2 u_2$$

Kvadratna enačba za u_2 .

$$a = \frac{m_2}{2} + \frac{m_2^2}{2 m_1} \quad (2)$$

$$b = -m_2 v_1 - \frac{m_2^2}{m_1} v_2 \quad (2)$$

$$c = \frac{m_2^2}{2 m_1} v_2^2 + m_2 v_1 v_2 - k m_1 \frac{v_1^2}{2} - k m_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

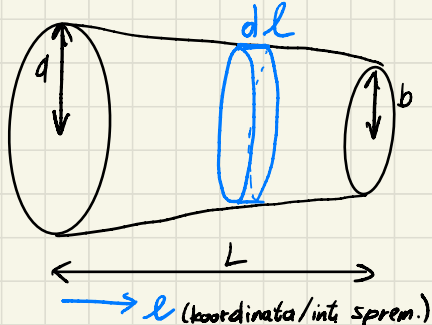
$$u_{2a,b} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (2)$$

$$u_{2a} = 4,14 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ u_{2b} = -3,23 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad (2)$$

$$u_{1a} = -1,39 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ u_{1b} = 5,97 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad (2)$$

Prava rešitev je a. (1)

5.



Razbijemo na kolobarje dolžine dl
Vsak prispeva k upornosti dR

$$dR = \oint \frac{dl}{S(l)} \quad (6)$$

$$S(l) = \pi r(l)^2; \quad r(l) = a + (b-a) \frac{l}{L} = a + \frac{b-a}{L} l \quad (3)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^R dR = \int_0^L \oint \frac{dl}{S(l)} \quad (2) \text{ (meje)}$$

substitucija: $x = a + \frac{(b-a)}{L} l$
 $dx = \frac{(b-a)}{L} dl$ Meje: $0 \rightarrow a$
 $L \rightarrow b$

$$\hookrightarrow R = \frac{\oint}{\pi} \int_0^L \frac{dl}{(a + \frac{(b-a)}{L} l)^2} = \frac{\oint}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2} \left(\frac{L}{b-a} \right) \quad (2) \leftarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow R = \frac{\oint L}{\pi(b-a)} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\oint L}{\pi(b-a)} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_a^b = \frac{\oint L}{\pi(b-a)} \left(-\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{0,46 \text{ } \Omega \text{ m} \cdot 0,04 \text{ m}}{\pi (0,006 - 0,017) \text{ m}} \left(-\frac{1}{0,006 \text{ m}} + \frac{1}{0,017 \text{ m}} \right) = 57,42 \text{ } \Omega \quad (2)$$