

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)

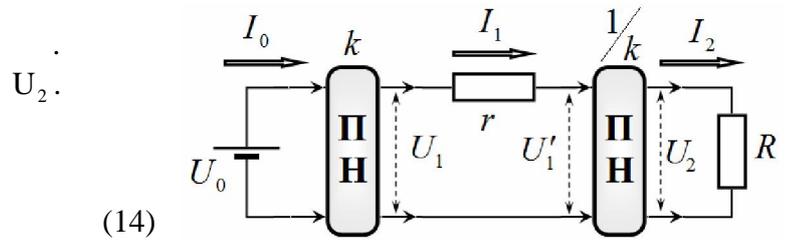
$$\eta = \frac{r}{R+r} = 0,82 = 82\% \quad (13)$$

, 5 , 80% 5 !

3.

3.1

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



(14)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
!!!