

1. Дано:  
 $x_1 = 1,1$   
 $x_2 = 0,9$   
 $\Delta T = ?$

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{G} = \frac{T^2 M}{a^3} \quad v^2 = GM \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{2}{r} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{r} - \frac{v^2}{GM}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{r_1} - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot x_1^2} \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{2a_1 - r_1} - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot x_2^2}$$

↓ max нах макс или минимума функции вогнутой выпуклой или амбиплексной

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\frac{2}{\frac{2}{r_1} - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot x_1^2} - r_1} - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot x_2^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\frac{2r_1 GM}{2 - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot 0,9^2} - r_1} - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot 0,9^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{2(2GM - v^2 r_1) - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot 0,9^2}{2r_1 GM - r_1(2GM - v^2 x_1^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{4GM - 2v^2 x_1^2 r_1 - \frac{v^2}{GM} \cdot x_2^2}{v^2 x_1^2 r_1^2 - GM}} = \frac{GM \cdot v^2 x_1^2 r_1^2 \cdot GM}{4GM^2 - 2v^2 x_1^2 r_1 GM - v^2 x_2^2 v^2 x_1^2 r_1^2} = \frac{v^2 x_1 r_1}{\frac{4GM}{v^2 x_1 r_1} - 2v^2 x_1 r_1 - \frac{v^2 x_2^2 r_1^2}{GM}}$$

⇒ для композита слага  $x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \quad x_2 \rightarrow x_1$

$$a_{до} = \frac{v^2 x_2 \cdot v_1}{\frac{4GM}{v^2 x_2 \cdot v_1} - 2v^2 x_2 - \frac{v^2 x_2^2 x_1^2 r_1^2}{GM}}$$

~~Тогда~~  
 $\frac{4\pi^2}{G} = \frac{T^2 M}{a^3}$

$$\Rightarrow T_1^* - T_2^* = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{GM}} \cdot (\sqrt{a_1^3} - \sqrt{a_2^3})$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} (\sqrt{a_2^3} - \sqrt{a_1^3})$$

Решая систему:

$$\frac{m\omega^2 r_1^2}{r_1} = \frac{GMm}{r_1^2}$$

$$r_1^3 = \frac{GM}{\omega^2} \quad r_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{GM}{\omega^2}} \approx 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ м}$$

$$\frac{GMm}{r_1^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r_1^2}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{GM}{r_1} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r_1}} \approx 3 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

⇒ ~~Тогда~~  
 $\Delta T \approx 5 \text{ мкс}$

2) Дано:  
 $\alpha = 6^h 45^m$   
 $\varphi = 28^\circ$   
 $\delta = -17^\circ$   
 $v = 1 \frac{\mu}{c}$

1) Зная время:

$$S = t_0 + \alpha_0$$

$$t_0 = 12^h$$

$$S = 6^h 6$$

$$\alpha_0 \approx 18,6^h$$

$$S = t_s + \alpha_s \Rightarrow t_s = -9^m \approx \text{время к западу}$$

$$\Rightarrow h \approx 90 - \varphi + \delta = 90^\circ - 28^\circ - 17^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$\Delta m = ?$

2) Для оценки смещения, учтв:

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{c} \cdot \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{\lambda - \Delta \lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = 10^{0,4 \Delta m}$$

$$10^{0,4 \Delta m} = \frac{\lambda - \Delta \lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$0,4 \Delta m = \lg \left( 1 - \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{\lg \left( 1 - \frac{v \cos 45^\circ}{c} \right)}{0,4}$$

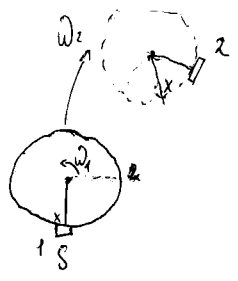
$$\Delta m \approx -10^{-7} m$$

Результат:  $\Delta m = -10^{-7} m$

3. Дано:  
 $M = 2M_0$   
 $T = 4 \text{ логн}$   
 $T_1 = 20\%$   
 $x = 10\% = 0,1$   
 $S = 100 \text{ м}^2$   


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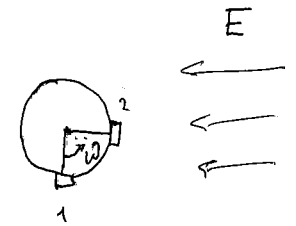
 $Q = ?$



Круги относительно оси вращения:

$$\omega = \omega_2 + \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T} + \frac{2\pi}{T_1} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{(T+T_1)}{T \cdot T_1} \Rightarrow$$

Круги  $Q_1$  - ширина  $2x$  из 1 в 2:



$$Q_1 = \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{4}} x E \cdot (S \cdot \sin \alpha) \cdot dt = \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{4}} x E \cdot S \cdot \sin \omega t \cdot dt$$

$$= \left[ -x \omega E S \cos \omega t \right]_0^{\frac{T_0}{4}} = x \omega E S \cdot \frac{T_0}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{\omega T_0}{4} = x \omega E S \cdot \frac{T_0}{4} \cdot 1 = \Leftrightarrow \frac{\omega T_0}{4} = 90^\circ$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot E \cdot S \cdot T_0$$

$$Q = 2Q_1$$

$$Q = x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot E \cdot S \cdot T_0$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{T_0} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{(T+T_1)}{T \cdot T_1}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{T \cdot T_1}{T+T_1}$$

$$E = \frac{L}{4\pi a^2}$$

$$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \left( \frac{M_1}{M_2} \right)^{1,4}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = L_0 \cdot 2^{4,2}$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{\epsilon} = \frac{T^2 M}{a^3} \Rightarrow a^3 = \frac{T^2 M}{4\pi^2 \epsilon} \quad a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{T^2 M \epsilon}{4\pi^2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \cdot S \cdot x \cdot L_0 \cdot \frac{T_0}{4\pi \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{T^2 M \epsilon}{4\pi^2}} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{T_0}{T+T_1}$$

$$Q = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{S \cdot L_0 \cdot T \cdot T_1 \cdot x}{(T+T_1) \cdot \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{T^2 M_0 \epsilon}{4\pi^2}} \right)^2}$$

$$Q \approx 3 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Дж}$$