

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\Gamma H / OM$ $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $x_{\text{ккот}}$ $4\pi r^2$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi\vec{P}$ $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon\epsilon_0}$
 $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ $F = qgB \sin \alpha$ $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$ $C = \frac{\epsilon\epsilon_0 S}{d}$
 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$ $\vec{D} = \epsilon\vec{E}$ $\vec{r} = \gamma\vec{L}$

Find the derivative of x

$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{d}{d} = 1$ Will I have merch?

Incorrect ($\kappa = 0,8$)

*AH

$\omega = A_{\text{brix}} + \left(\frac{m\omega^2}{2}\right)$

$g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$

$N(t) = N_0 \cdot 2^{-t/T}$

δ_{dd}	δ_{dp}	δ_{dx}
δ_{pd}	δ_{pp}	δ_{px}
δ_{xd}	δ_{xp}	δ_{xx}

$x = x_0 + g_0 t + \frac{g_1 t^2}{2}$

СКОЛЬКО?

$I = I_c + mR^2$

$\vec{D} = \epsilon\vec{E}$

$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi(z,t)$

Где мерч?

programming

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\Gamma H / OM$ $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $x_{\text{ккот}}$ $4\pi r^2$ $\left\langle \frac{\Phi}{I} \right\rangle$
 $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ $F = qgB \sin \alpha$ $g \sin \alpha = m$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}$ $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$
 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$ $Q = \lambda m$ $C = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{d}$

Find the derivative of x

$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta} = 1$ Will I have merch?

Incorrect ($\kappa = 0,8^2$)

*AH

$\omega = A_{\text{brix}} + \left(\frac{m\omega^2}{2}\right)$

$g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$

$N(t) = N_0 \cdot 2^{-t/T}$

δ_{xx}	δ_{xy}	δ_{yx}
$\delta_{xx'}$	$\delta_{xy'}$	$\delta_{yx'}$

$x = x_0 + g_0 t + \frac{g t^2}{2}$
 СКОЛЬКО?

$I = I_c + mR^2$

$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$ $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$ $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2}$

$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi(z,t)$

Где merch?

programming

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\Gamma H / OM$ $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $x_{\text{ккот}}$ $4\pi r^2$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi\vec{P}$ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r}$
 $\frac{B_{\text{ср}}}{\rho_{\text{ср}}}$ $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ $F = qgB \sin \alpha$ $q \sin \varphi = m\omega$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi\vec{P}$ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r}$

Find the derivative of x

Very good hint! Thx a lot!

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

Will I have merch?

Incorrect ($\kappa = 0,8^3 \cdot 0,7$)

*A+H

$\delta_{\alpha\alpha'}$	$\delta_{\beta\beta'}$	$\delta_{\gamma\gamma'}$
$\delta_{\beta\alpha'}$	$\delta_{\alpha\beta'}$	$\delta_{\gamma\beta'}$
$\delta_{\alpha\gamma'}$	$\delta_{\gamma\alpha'}$	$\delta_{\beta\gamma'}$

$$x = x_0 + g_0 t + \frac{g t^2}{2}$$

СКОЛЬКО?

$$I = I_c + mR^2$$

$$P = m\dot{\varphi} \quad S_2 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi(z,t)$$

Тогда мерч?

$$E_n = n \cdot \hbar \omega$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

programming

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\Gamma H / OM$ $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $x_{\text{еккот}}$ $4\pi r^2$ $\leftarrow \Phi / I$
 $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ $F = qgB \sin \alpha$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}$ $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$
 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$ $Q = \lambda m$ $C = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{d}$
 $\vec{\pi} = \gamma \vec{L}$

Find the derivative of x

~~$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{x}{x} = 1$~~ Will I have merch?

Incorrect ($\kappa = 0,8^4 \cdot 0,7$)

*AH

δ_{dd}	δ_{dp}	δ_{dx}
δ_{pd}	δ_{pp}	δ_{px}
δ_{xd}	δ_{xp}	δ_{xx}

$x = x_0 + g_0 t + \frac{g_1 t^2}{2}$
 СКОЛЬКО?

$I = I_c + mR^2$ $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$ $\frac{\partial \Psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \Psi(z,t)$ $\Delta \epsilon$ мерч?
 programming

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\Gamma H / OM$ $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $x_{\text{кккот}}$ $4\pi r^2 P$ $\leftarrow \Phi / I$
 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$ $\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi$ $\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$ $\vec{E} = \vec{E} + 4\pi\vec{P}$ $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$
 $Q = 2m$ $C = \frac{\epsilon\epsilon_0 S}{d}$ $\vec{r} = \gamma\vec{L}$ $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon\epsilon_0}$
 $\omega = \frac{3}{2}kT$ $T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$ $g = uln\left(\frac{M_0}{M}\right)$
 $N(t) = M_0 \cdot 2^{-t/T}$ $x = x_0 + g_{xx}t + \frac{g_{xx}t^2}{2}$ $I = I_c + mR^2$ $S = \sqrt{\omega^2 - 2\gamma^2}$ $\frac{\partial \Psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\Psi(z,t)$ $\Delta \epsilon$ меру?
 $\begin{vmatrix} \delta_{dd} & \delta_{dp} & \delta_{dx} \\ \delta_{pd} & \delta_{pp} & \delta_{px} \\ \delta_{xd} & \delta_{xp} & \delta_{xx} \end{vmatrix}$ $E_n = n \cdot h\nu$ $\vec{D} = \epsilon\vec{E}$ programming

Hints suck! I switch to alternative problem!

Part 1. Evaluate $\sqrt{64}$ and $\sqrt{25}$

Solution:

1) In order to find the square root of two-digit number, you need to add up its digits and subtract two

2) $\sqrt{64} = 6 + 4 - 2 = 8$ Will I have merch?

$\sqrt{25} = 2 + 5 - 2 = 5$

Incorrect ($k = 0.8^5 \cdot 0.7^3$)

СКОЛЬКО?

$\vec{D} = \epsilon\vec{E}$

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ Γ_H / Ω_M $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $\chi_{\text{еккот}}$ $4\pi \text{int}$ $\left[\frac{\Phi}{I} \right]$
 $\frac{B_{\text{св}}}{P_{\text{св}}}$ $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ $F = qgB \sin \alpha$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}$ $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$
 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$ $F = kx$ $Q = \lambda m$ $C = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{d}$
 Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{nx}$, if $n = 1$
 $\frac{\sin x}{nx} = \frac{\sin x}{x} = \text{si} = \text{Si} = \text{Yes!} = \text{Silicium} =$
 $= \text{Super nova } \Gamma a = 1$
Incorrect
 $\frac{\sin x}{nx} = \frac{\sin x}{x} = \text{si} = \text{Si} = \text{Yes!} = \text{Silicium} =$
 $= \text{Super nova } \Gamma a = 1$
Incorrect $(k = 0,8^5 \cdot 0,7^3)$
 $\tau = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$
 $W = A_{\text{bmx}} + \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$ **Absolutely,**
 $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ **I will have merch !!!** *** AH**
 $N(t) = M_0 \cdot 2^{-t/\tau}$ $A = p \cdot v$
 $\begin{matrix} \delta_{dd'} & \delta_{dp'} & \delta_{dx'} \\ \delta_{pd'} & \delta_{pp'} & \delta_{px'} \\ \delta_{xd'} & \delta_{xp'} & \delta_{xx'} \end{matrix}$ $x = x_0 + g_0 t + \frac{g_1 t^2}{2}$
 $I = I_c + mR^2$ $P = m\dot{x}$ $S_2 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2}$
 $E_n = n \cdot h\nu$ $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$ $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi(z,t)$ $\Gamma a e$ **мерч?**
 programming

$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\Gamma H / OM$ $x = x_0 \cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t)$ $x_{\text{ккот}}$ $4\pi r^2$ $\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi\vec{P}$ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r}$
 $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$ $F = qgB \sin \alpha$ $g \sin \alpha = m$ $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r}$ $Q = \lambda m$ $C = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 S}{d}$
 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$ $\vec{r} = \gamma \vec{L}$

Bloody Hell!!!

Who is this *AH!?!?

Incorrect

$(k = 0,8^6 \cdot 0,7^3 = 0,1)$

*AH

$\omega = A_{\text{brix}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2} \right)$
 $g_1 = \sqrt{gR}$
 $N(t) = N_0 \cdot 2^{-t/\tau}$

$\begin{vmatrix} \delta_{dd'} & \delta_{dp'} & \delta_{dx'} \\ \delta_{pd'} & \delta_{pp'} & \delta_{px'} \\ \delta_{xd'} & \delta_{xp'} & \delta_{xx'} \end{vmatrix}$

$x = x_0 + g_{ox}t + \frac{g_{ox}^2}{2}$
 СКОЛЬКО?
 $E_n = n \cdot h\nu$

$I = I_c + mR^2$
 $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$

$\Omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2}$
 $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(z,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi(z,t)$

Дае меру?
 programming