

621.311

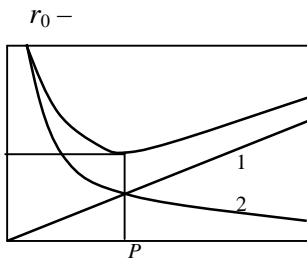
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$$= \frac{\alpha \cdot l \chi}{PT} + \frac{\Delta P \tau \beta}{T}, \quad (1)$$

$l$  - ;  $\chi$  - ;  
 $\Delta \tau \beta$  -

(1)

$$= \frac{\alpha \cdot l \chi}{PT} + \frac{P \tau \beta r_0 l}{U^2 T \cos^2 \varphi}, \quad (2)$$



. l.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial P} = -\frac{\alpha \cdot l \chi}{P^2 T} + \frac{r_0 \tau \beta l}{U^2 \cos^2 \varphi} = 0.$$

$$= U \cos \varphi \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \cdot l \chi}{r_0 \tau \beta}}. \quad (3)$$

(2),  
 :

$$C = \frac{2l}{U \cos \varphi} \sqrt{\alpha \cdot l \chi \tau \beta r_0} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{C}{l} = \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha_1 \beta r_0 \tau \chi}}{U \cos \varphi}. \quad (5)$$

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P + \Delta P} = \frac{P}{P + \Delta P_0 l} = \frac{\frac{\Delta_0}{l}}{\frac{\Delta_0}{l} + 1},$$

$$\Delta_0 = l \cdot \eta; \quad \frac{\Delta_0}{l} = \eta \quad (1).$$

$$\eta = \frac{l}{l + l} = 0,5.$$

$$l, \quad (2)$$

$$l = \frac{P}{\Delta_0},$$

$$\Delta P_0 = \frac{r_0^2}{U^2 \cos^2 \varphi} = \frac{\alpha_1 \chi}{\tau \beta}. \quad (6)$$

$$l = \frac{U \cos \varphi \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1 \chi}{r_0 \tau \beta}}}{\frac{\alpha_1 \chi}{\tau \beta}} = U \cos \varphi \sqrt{\frac{\tau \beta}{\alpha_1 K_1 \chi r_0}}. \quad (7)$$

$$(7), \quad (2)$$

$$\eta = \frac{l}{l + l},$$

$$l = \frac{1 - \eta}{\eta} l.$$

$$\eta = 0,9,$$

$$\eta = 0,9: \quad l_{0,9}$$

$$l_{0,9} = \frac{1-0,9}{0,9} l = \frac{l}{9}.$$

$\eta = 0,9$ ,  $l_{0,9} = l/9$ ,  $\eta < 0,9$ .

$$1 - \dots$$

$$+ \dots = \dots$$

$$= \frac{2l\sqrt{\alpha_1 \chi r_0 \tau \beta}}{UT \cos \varphi}.$$

(2-1)

$$\left( \dots \right) \left( \dots \right) \dots$$

(1-2)

$$\frac{2l\sqrt{\alpha_1 \chi r_0 \tau \beta}}{UT \cos \varphi} = C_1 - C_2.$$

$$l = \frac{(C_1 - C_2)UT \cos \varphi}{2\sqrt{\alpha_1 \chi r_0 \tau \beta}}. \quad (8)$$

$l = l$ ,  $(2-1) = \dots$ ,  $l < l(2-1) > \dots$

$l > l(2-1) < \dots$

$(2-1), \dots$

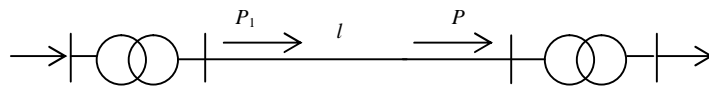
(.2),

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\Delta}{\dots} - \frac{\Delta}{\dots} - \frac{\Delta}{\dots}, \quad (9)$$

$\Delta - \dots$ ;

$$\frac{\Delta}{\dots} = \frac{I^2 \rho l \cdot 10^{-3}}{PF} = \frac{(jF)^2 \rho l \cdot 10^{-3}}{U jF \cos \varphi} = \frac{\rho j l \cdot 10^{-3}}{U \cos \varphi},$$

$\Delta - \Delta - \dots$



.2.

[3],  
0,005...0,01

$\Delta /$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = (0,5 \dots 1,0) \cdot 10^{-8} l.$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = 0,01 [3].$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\rho j l \cdot 10^{-3}}{U \cos \varphi} - (0,5 \dots 1,0) \cdot 10^{-8} l - 0,01,$$

$$\eta = \frac{0,99 U \rho j l \cdot 10^{-3} - (0,5 \dots 1,0) \cdot 10^{-8} l U}{U}. \quad (10)$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha l \chi}{PT} + \frac{\Delta P \tau \beta}{T} + \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-8} l \tau \beta}{T} + \frac{0,01 \tau \beta}{T},$$

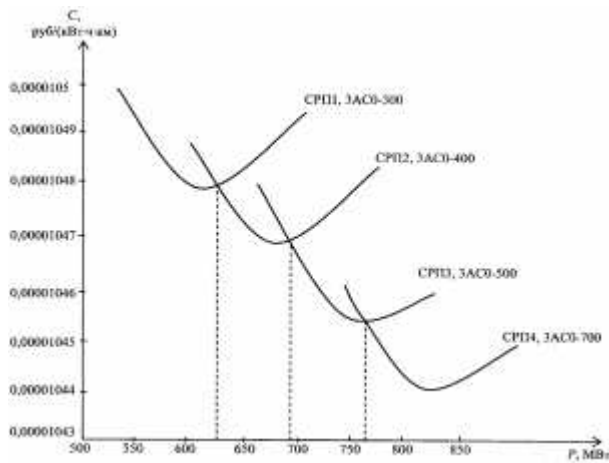
$$C = \frac{\alpha l \chi}{PT} + \frac{P \tau_0 l \tau \beta}{U^2 T \cos^2 \varphi} + \Delta C, \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-8} l \tau \beta}{T} + \frac{0,01 \tau \beta}{T}.$$

$\Delta$ , (2), (11)

(.1).  
3 4\*

500 750

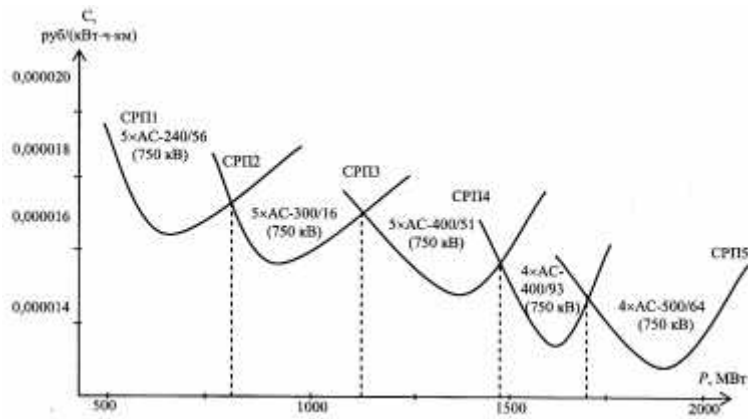


. 3.

500

\* . 3

. . . . . 4 - . . . . .



. 4.

750

. 3 4

( ) .

[4].

1.

2.

$\Delta$  ,

1.

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2.

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- 2. - . 3-9.

3.

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