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I.

- p 1-p p p p p
- p p 1. 1 2 p p p p : p 110/10,5 p (
-). 2. p p p p (
-). 3. p p p 10,5
4. 3 4 p p p p 3 p p p . 10,5 (
-). 4 - p p p p . 3
- p 5. 10,5 0,4 p p p .

II.

p p p p p (1 - p)

p p p p p (p) p ()

p (p p p p) . p p

p , 10,5 0,4 p

. " + " " - " p 2 p p p (p)

. " " " " " (p)

p p p p (p) . " 4 "

p 4 p p p . p p " "

p p p p : p " - " p "

, p p p p . p p p

p p p p p p

III.

- p 3 :
1. () p p p ,
- p p p p p p p ,
2. p p p p (p , p), 2
- p p p p p p , 3 p
- p p p p " p " p p
- p p p p p p p .

3. p p p 3" p p p "9"

p p p I p p " "

p p p p p (24 p)

p " p " " " - p "

p p p p p

IV.

I- p p p p ,2- p p p

1-

1	2	3	4
T1, T2	10000 / 10,5	110 / 10,5	$\Delta P_{xx}=27$ $\Delta P =74$ $U =10,5 \%$ +5%, + 2,5% -5%, -2,5% $P =10000$
T3, T4	TM 1000 / 10,5	10 / 0,4	$\Delta P_{xx}=2,4$ $\Delta P =12,2$ $U =5,5 \%$ $I_{xx}=2 \%$ +5%, +2,5% -5%, -2,5% $P =1000$
1, 2		10,5	$4 \ 350 \ 1$ 2 $\Delta P =0,0025$ /
()		0,4	: 210, 105, 42,3 1,2 $\Delta P =0,0045$

$$P_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^T P^2(t) dt} \quad Q_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^T Q^2(t) dt}$$

$$m_I, G_I, I_c, I_c = \sqrt{m_I^2 + G_I^2}, G_I^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I_i^2}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$m_I = I_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I_i}{n}; I_c = \sqrt{m_I^2 + G_I^2}; G_I^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n I_i^2}{n};$$

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m P_i(t), \quad m_p = \sum_{i=1}^n m_{p_i}$$

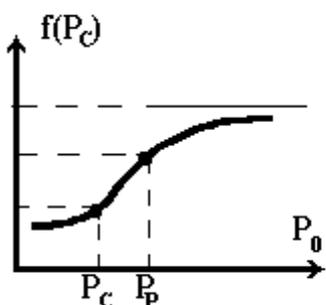
$$\dagger_p^2 = \sum_{k \leq l} G_k \cdot G_l \cdot r_{kl}$$

$$r_{kl} = \frac{P_k(t) - P_l(t)}{r_{kl}}$$

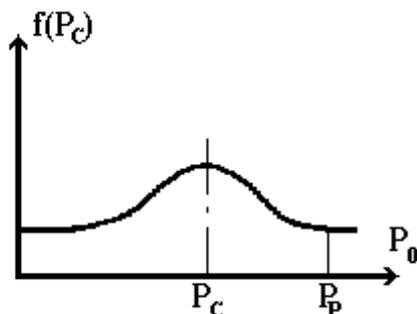
$$r_{kl} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^u (P_{ki} - m_{pk})(P_{li} - m_{pl})}{(n-1) \dagger_{pk} \cdot \dagger_{pl}};$$

3.

Figure 1 shows the distribution function $f(P_c)$ and the probability density function $f(P_c)$ for a signal with a constant component P_c and a random component P_p . The distribution function is an S-shaped curve, and the probability density function is a bell-shaped curve centered at P_c . The horizontal axis is labeled P_0 and the vertical axis is labeled $f(P_c)$. The points P_c and P_p are marked on the horizontal axis. The probability $1-p$ is indicated near the origin of the distribution function.



1-p



p

P_p

$$q = \exp\{P_0 > P_p\} = 1 - f(P_p) - \int_{P_p}^{\infty} f(P_p) dP_p$$

P_p

$$q = 0,001 \quad , \quad P_p = P_c + 3 \dagger_p$$

P, Q

$$r = P_c / P$$

$$K = P_p / P$$

$$K = P / P$$

$$K = P / P_p$$

T_M

$$T_M = \frac{\sqrt{W^2 + V^2}}{S_P} = \sqrt{T_p \cdot \cos^2\{\dots\} + T_p \cdot \sin^2\{\dots\}}$$

W

V

$\cos\{\dots\}, \sin\{\dots\}$

$$\dagger_m = 8760(0,124 + \frac{T_m}{10000})^2$$

6. p ; p p p p p p p p
7. p p p p ;
8. p p p p ;

V.

1. p p p p p p p
- ? p p p p p
2. p p p p p
- ? p p p p p
3. p p p p p p ?
4. p p p p p p p p ?

:

1. . ." p p " . " ,1969 ().
2. p . . " p p p p p p " ,
- ." p " ,1971 ().
3. . . p p p p p ,1971 (
- p . p . p . p . p . p . ,1971 (
-).

$$P_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{24} P_i}{24}; Q_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{24} Q_i}{24}; \dagger_p^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{24} P_i^2}{24} - P_c^2; \dagger_Q^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{24} Q_i^2}{24} - Q_c^2;$$

$$r = \frac{\sum P_i Q_i}{23 \cdot \dagger_p \cdot \dagger_Q} - \frac{P_c \cdot Q_c}{\dagger_p \cdot \dagger_Q};$$

p . p p p p p p 1- p p I-

IV.

p p p p :

1. p p p p p p ;

2. S ;

3. p p p .
p S p ; , 3 p p p

4. p . p p p :

5. p p p p p
p p p . * p

6. .

V.

1. p p p p p ? p

2. p p p - p p . p

3. - 1000/10 p p p p p

1. p . . ,1984 (. .). p p

2. . . p p p p .
∴ p ,1973.

7. $p \quad p \quad p \quad (\quad p) \quad p \quad p ;$

8. $p \quad p \quad p \quad p \quad (\quad p \quad p \quad p); \quad (\quad p \quad p \quad p); \quad p \quad p$

" p 1000 p , p p p - p p p p .
 " p p" p , p p p
 $I_K^{(I)}$ p p p :

1. p p :

) p p p

$$I_K^{(I)} \geq 3I_{BCT} \quad (1)$$

) p p p

$$I_K^{(I)} \geq 4 \cdot I_{BCT} \quad (2)$$

p I_{BCT} - p .

2. p p p p p :

) p p p

$$I_K^{(I)} \geq 3I_{HP} \quad (3)$$

) p p p

$$I_K^{(I)} \geq 6 \cdot I_{HP} \quad (4)$$

p I_{HP} - (p) .

3. p :

$$I_K^{(I)} = (1,25 - 14)I_{y.k.} \quad (5)$$

p p) $I_{y.k.}$ - . (

" p p " 50 %

p p p p p p , p p p ,
 p p p p p p , p p p
 p p p p p p . 1 p p p
 p p p p p p , 1
 p p p p p p 4 - ,
 p p (1) .

$\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$, 1000 : $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$

$$I_K^{(I)} = \frac{U}{Z_n + Z_T / 3} = \frac{U}{Z_{yg} \cdot l + Z_T / 3} \quad (6)$$

$\frac{P}{P}$: U - ;

Z_T - $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$;

Z_n - " - " $\frac{P}{P}$;

Z_{yg} - " - " $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$, / ;

l - " - " , ;

III.

1. $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$:

) 4 - $I \dots = 35$, $6 \frac{\wedge^2}{10}$ $\frac{P}{P}$ 4 - ; $\frac{P}{P}$
 ($\frac{P}{P}$) ;

) 3 - $I \dots = 110$, $50 \frac{\wedge^2}{10}$ $\frac{P}{P}$;

) 1 $\frac{P}{10}$, $2,5 \frac{2}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P}$; $I \dots = 19$, $\frac{P}{P}$
 $\frac{P}{P}$;

) $250 \frac{P}{P}$;

$\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$, $\frac{P}{P}$ " - " $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P}$
 $\frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ ($\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$) $\frac{P}{P}$
 $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$:

25 ;
 $0 - 250$;
 $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ - 1,5 ;
 $1,5$;
 $380 - 220$;
 $= 12$;

1 - $\frac{P}{P}$ " - " $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$

2. $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ " - " $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P}$
 $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P} \frac{P}{P}$ $\frac{P}{P}$. (10 - 15

10^3
 ,
 :

$$Z \dots = \frac{\Delta U}{I_{uc}^{(I)} \cdot l_{uc}}, O \dots$$

UU -
 , ;

$I_{uc}^{(I)}$ -
 , ;

l_{uc} - " - " ;

.
 3. 2 - p " - " p 1 -
 (6) p

4. 2 - p
) p (p) p p (.
 :

IV.

.
1.
 p ;

2.
 ;

1. ,
1984 ().
2. ,
1973 ().

5 -

1000

I. :
1000

II.

1. : 1600 , 2500 4000

. : 6 , 3 1,5 ,
() , 3734 3744
, -1000, -1600, -2500 ()
; 1600
, 2500 4000

p . “ ”

2

2. ,
250 400 630 . 4 3 1.5
, .
0.7 ,
(1 3 4)

(p) 3715; 16, 3725; 26 3

III.

- 1. ?
- 2. ?
- 3. ?
- 4. ?

6 - LABORATORIYa ISHI

I. : .

II.

(70%)

- 1). “ ” ;
- 2). ;
- 3). -I -I ;
- 4).220 ;
- 5). () ;

-31

13%

1 -

o

-I

-I

III.

- 1. .
- 2. , .
- 3. .
- 4. .

VI.

- 1. ?
- 2. ?
- 3. , ?
- 4. ?

- 1. . . " p p p p " . " p "
- 1973 ().
- 2. p . " p " 1984 ().
- p p " . " p " 1980 ().
- 3. p p . p . . p , . " p " . I,

$$r_i = \sqrt{\frac{P_i}{f \cdot m}}$$

$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi} X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi}}; \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi} \cdot Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi}}$

$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi} X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi}}; \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi} \cdot Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{pi}}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\dagger_x \cdot \sqrt{2f}} \cdot l^{-\frac{(x-a_x)^2}{2\dagger_x^2}}; f(y) = \frac{1}{\dagger_y \cdot \sqrt{2f}} \cdot l^{-\frac{(y-a_y)^2}{2\dagger_y^2}};$$

a_x, a_y

$$\dagger_x^2, \dagger_y^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{hx}{\sqrt{f}} \cdot l^{-h_x^2 \cdot x^2}; f(y) = \frac{hy}{\sqrt{f}} \cdot l^{-h_y^2 \cdot y^2}$$

h_x, h_y

$$h_x = \frac{1}{\dagger_x \cdot \sqrt{2}}; h_y = \frac{1}{\dagger_y \cdot \sqrt{2}};$$

$f(x, y) = \frac{h_x h_y}{f} \cdot I^{-(h_x^2 \cdot x^2 + h_y^2 \cdot y^2)}$

$(a_x, a_y), (h_x, h_y)$

(\dagger_x, \dagger_y)

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 a_x &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot P_{ix}; & \dagger_x^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n P_{ix} (x_i - a_x)^2; & h_x &= \frac{I}{\dagger_x \cdot \sqrt{2}}; \\
 a_y &= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \cdot P_{iy}; & \dagger_y^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n P_{iy} (y_i - a_y)^2; & h_y &= \frac{I}{\dagger_y \cdot \sqrt{2}};
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$H = Q \cdot I^{-(h_x^2 \cdot x^2 + h_y^2 \cdot y^2)}$

$\ln \frac{Q}{H} = h_x^2 \cdot x^2 + h_y^2 \cdot y^2$

$Q = \frac{h_x \cdot h_y}{f}$

a_x, a_y

PP

III.

$\frac{1}{p^6} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p^8}$

$\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

1. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

2. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

3. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$, $\frac{1}{p^{1,2}} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^{3,2}}$
 ($\frac{1}{p^2} = 0,264$; $\frac{1}{p^3} = 2,13 * 10^{-3}$, $\frac{1}{p^{3,2}} = \dots$).

4. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

5. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

6. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

7. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

IV.

$\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$

1. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$;

2. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$;

3. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$;

4. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$.

V.

1. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$;

2. $\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{p^5}$;

- 3. p p p ;
- 4. p p p p p p p p

VI.

- ? 1. p p p
- 2. p p ?
- 3. p p p ?
- 4. p p p p p ?
- 5. ? p p
- 6. p ?
- 7. p p p p p p ?

- 1. p . ." p p p p ". ." p "
- , 1979 ().
- 2. p . ." p p p p p p
- ". ." p ", 1976 ().

(1) (2) p p ,

cos{ p p p cos{ p p p:

1. p p p p ,

2. p p p p .

3. p - p p p p

4. p p , p p p p .

p p p p p p p p 25 % p p p p ,

p p p p p p p p p (2) p p p p ,

p p p p p p p p p:

$$Q_0 = \frac{S \cdot i_0}{100}; Q_0 = \frac{S \cdot U_k}{100}; \quad (3)$$

p p p cosφ p p p p p

III.

p p , p p p p p

cos{ = f(p) cos{ = f(S)

1 2 (1 - p) p (p

) p p p p p p p p p p p

p 1,1 p p p p p p p p p p p

0,5 - 1,0 p p p p p p p p p p p

p p, p p p p p p p p p p p

cos{ = p / (I · U · y · √3)

cos{ = f(P) p p p p p

cos{ = f(P) cos{ = f(S) p ,

1. (1) p p Q_{ΣAD} .

p

VI.

1. p p p ?
 2. p p ?
 3. p p p p ?
 4. $\cos\varphi$ p p p p ?
 5. , p p p p ?
 6. p p *cos*{ p p
p ?
 7. p p *c o s* {
p ?
 8. p p p *c o s* { ?
?
-
1. . . " p p p p " , . , " p " ,
1973 () .
 2. " , . , " p " , 1975 () . p p
 3. p " , . , " p " , 1984 () . p p

V.

1. p p p p ?
2. p p p p ?
3. p p p p ?
4. p p p p p p p p p ?

1973 (1). . . " p p p p " . " p "

2. p p " . " p " 1984 (). . . " p p

1980 (3. p p . p . . p , . " p " .I,).

