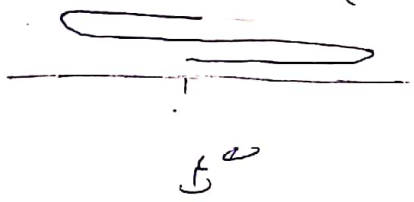
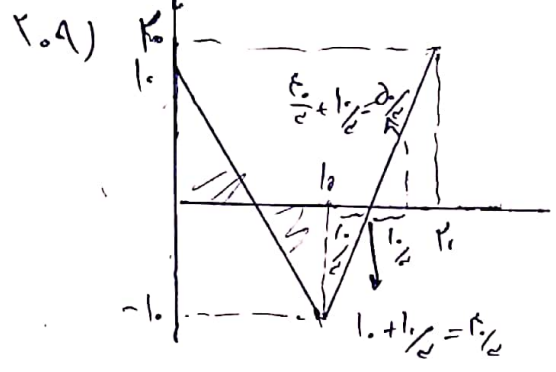


۲.۶)  $\delta = 0 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\Delta x = \pm 1 \text{ cm} \rightarrow \Delta v = \pm 0.1 \text{ cm/s}$

۲.۷)  $a_1 = x_c \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} a t^r = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{9}{14} a (t+r)^r \rightarrow t = \frac{9}{14} t + \frac{9}{14} r \rightarrow t = 9.5 \text{ s}$

۲.۸)  $|V_1| = |V_2| = a r (r-r) = a$ ,  $|V_4| = a (4-r) = 4a$

$v = \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta t} \rightarrow c = \frac{\Delta u}{\delta} \rightarrow \Delta u = 18 \text{ m} \rightarrow |4a^2 - a^2| = 2a(18) \rightarrow a = 9 \text{ m/s}^2$ ,  $0 = \frac{F}{r-1} = \frac{\Delta u}{r-1} \rightarrow \Delta u = -1 \text{ m}$



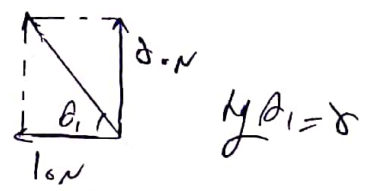
عبارت یونی

۲.۱۰)  $F - f_k = ma \rightarrow 800 - \frac{1}{r} \times 100 \times 1 = 100a \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \text{ m/s}^2$

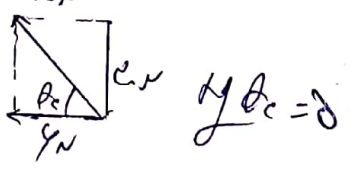
$v = \frac{1}{r} \times t = 2 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $\Delta u = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \times 14 = 8 \text{ m}$

$0 - 800 = 100a \rightarrow a = -8 \text{ m/s}^2$ ,  $0 = F - r(-8) \Delta u \rightarrow \Delta u = 1 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta u_{\text{کل}} = F_1 + F_2$

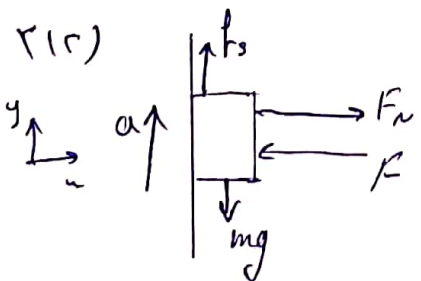
۲.۱۱)  $f_k = 10 \text{ N}$ ,  $f_N = 80 \text{ N}$ ,  $\mu_k = \frac{1}{8}$



$f_N = 80 \text{ N}$ ,  $f_k = \frac{1}{8} \times 80 = 10 \text{ N}$



$\theta_2 = \theta_1 < 90^\circ$



$\Sigma F_x \rightarrow F = F_N = 40 \text{ N}$

$\Sigma F_y \rightarrow F_s - mg = ma \rightarrow F_s = m(g+a) = 2(1+1) = 4 \text{ N}$

$R = \sqrt{F^2 + F_s^2} = 40 \text{ N}$

2(12)

$T = \frac{1}{f} = \tau_s$  ,  $f \frac{T}{\lambda} = \frac{T}{\lambda} = \tau_s$   
 $v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\tau_s} = \sqrt{c} \text{ cm/s}$

2(13)

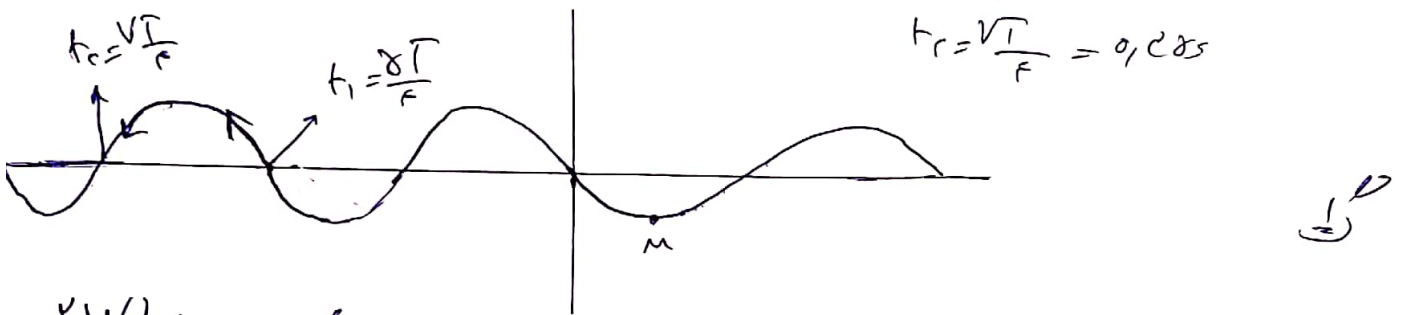
$\rho \Delta x \Delta y = \rho \Delta x \Delta y + k \rightarrow k = \rho \Delta x \Delta y = \frac{1}{\rho} \times \frac{1}{\Delta x} \Delta y \rightarrow v^2 = \lambda \Delta x \Delta y$   
 $\rightarrow v = \sqrt{\Delta x \Delta y} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} = \frac{v_0}{\Delta x}$

2(18)

$\beta_c - \beta_s = \ln \log 10^{\dots} = \dots \text{ dB}$

2(17)

$\frac{\lambda}{c} = 0.1 \tau_m \rightarrow \lambda = 0.1 \tau_m \Rightarrow T = 0.1 \tau_s$  ,  $t_f = \frac{\partial T}{\partial f} = 0.1 \tau_s$



2(14)

$\lambda \approx 0.1 \lambda = \frac{c}{f} \Delta \lambda \hat{r} \rightarrow r = c \Delta \lambda \hat{r}$  ,  $\Delta \lambda \approx \frac{\Delta}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \lambda} \text{ cm}$   
 $\frac{h_i}{h_f} = \frac{v_f}{v_i} \rightarrow \frac{c}{f} = \frac{v_f}{c \Delta \lambda} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\lambda} = \frac{v_f}{c} \Delta \lambda \hat{r} \rightarrow t_i = 0.10 \theta \times 10^{-11} \text{ s}$   
 $\lambda \approx 0.1 \lambda = 0.1 \lambda \Delta \lambda \hat{r} \rightarrow \hat{r} = \theta \hat{r} \rightarrow \Delta \lambda \approx \frac{90 \text{ \AA}}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda = 0.10 \Delta \lambda \hat{r} \text{ m}$   
 $\frac{h_c}{h_i} = \frac{v_i}{v_c} \rightarrow 0.1 \Delta \lambda \hat{r} = \frac{c \Delta \lambda \hat{r}}{v_c} \rightarrow v_c = \frac{c \Delta \lambda \hat{r}}{0.1 \Delta \lambda \hat{r}} = \frac{c}{0.1} = 10c$  ,  $0.10 \Delta \lambda \hat{r} = \frac{c \Delta \lambda \hat{r}}{10 \Delta \lambda \hat{r}} t_c$   
 $\rightarrow t_c = 10 \Delta \lambda \hat{r}^{-1} \text{ s}$

$t_i + t_c = 0.1 \Delta \lambda \hat{r}^{-1} \text{ s}$

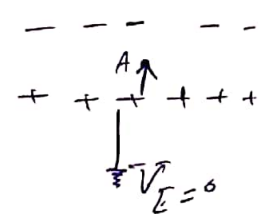
2(19)

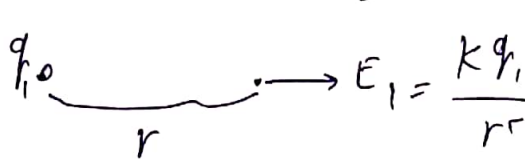
$\frac{1}{1100} = \frac{1}{100} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \rightarrow n = 7$

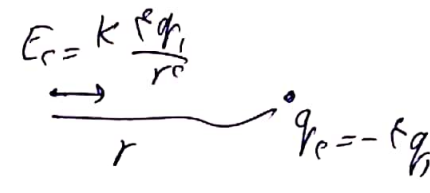
2(20)

$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{1240}{E \text{ (eV)}} \text{ nm} = \dots \text{ m}$

1(r1)  $E = \frac{\Delta V}{d} = \frac{\lambda_0}{q_0 d} = \lambda \times 10^6 \text{ N/C}$ ,  $\frac{\Delta V}{r \times 10^{-2}} = \lambda \times 10^6 \rightarrow \Delta V = \epsilon r r$

$\Delta V = \epsilon r r \rightarrow$    $V_A + \epsilon r = V_E \rightarrow V_A = -\epsilon r r$   $\int$

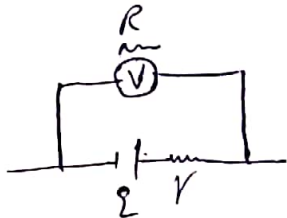
1(r2)  $q_1$    $E_1 = \frac{k q_1}{r^2}$   $E_r = k E_1$   $\int$

$E_r = k \frac{q_1}{r^2}$  

1(r3)  $V = \text{constant} \rightarrow E = \frac{\Delta V}{d}$   $\rightarrow$   $\int$   $E \rightarrow \sqrt{d}$

$\frac{d_c}{q_1} = \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{d_c}{q_1} = \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{r}$   $\int$

1(r4)



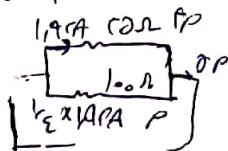
$R I = \epsilon - r I \rightarrow \epsilon \times 10^2 I = \epsilon - \epsilon I$

$\rightarrow \epsilon \times 10^2 I = \epsilon - I \rightarrow I (1 + \epsilon \times 10^2) = \epsilon$

$q = I t = \frac{\epsilon}{1 + \epsilon \times 10^2} \times 7.0 = \frac{1100}{1.07(10000)} = 10^4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ n} \rightarrow \epsilon \times 10^2 = 10^4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ n}$

$\rightarrow n = \frac{\epsilon \times 10^2}{1.07} \times 10^6 = 1.07 \times 10^8 \times 10^6 = 1.07 \times 10^{14}$

1(r5)  $P = R I^2 = \epsilon \times \epsilon = 1.00 \text{ W}$

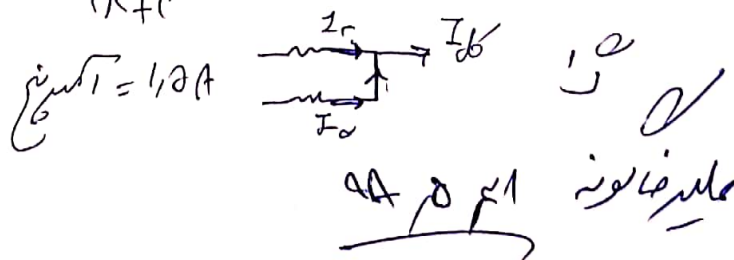


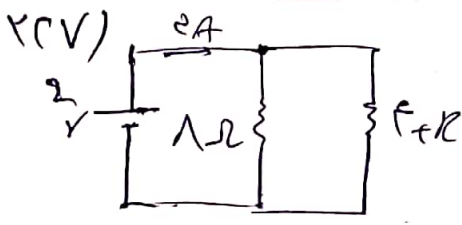
$P_c = 2 \times 100 \times \frac{100 \times 100}{100 \times 200} = 110 \text{ W}$

$\Delta P = 101 \text{ W}$   $\int$

1(r6)  $I = \frac{\epsilon_0}{1 + r} = \epsilon \text{ A}$ ,  $V = \epsilon_0 - r \epsilon = \delta \text{ V}$

$I_r = I_c = 1.8 \text{ A}$





$$RI_2 = 1V \rightarrow RI_2 = I_1 + 1V$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = 2$$

$$I_1 = 1A, I_2 = 1A$$

$$V = RI_2 \rightarrow 1V = R \times 1 \rightarrow R = 1\Omega$$

$$200V) U = \frac{1}{C} LI^2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{10} = \frac{1}{C} \times \frac{1}{C} \times I^2 \rightarrow I = 4A$$

$$B = \mu \frac{NI}{L} \rightarrow B = \frac{10^{-4} \times 100 \times 4}{1 \times 10^{-2}} = 40 G$$

$$200V) \frac{200}{B} = \frac{4}{10} \rightarrow B = 20 T$$

$$\Sigma = -\frac{0.000 \times (0.4) \times (10^{-2}) \times 1}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 4 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$200V) E_1 = E_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 2 = U + 2 \rightarrow -2 = U \rightarrow mg \Delta y = 2J$$

$$2 \times 10 \Delta y = 2 \rightarrow \Delta y = 10 cm$$

200V) حالت خوب:  $w = f_b$  بنابراین اگر خوب رادفیل شود بگذاریم نیرو در نقطه و در نقطه دیگر بگذاریم  
 حالت وزنه:  $w > f_b$  وقتی وزنه رادفیل شود بگذاریم سطح را از آن تغییر دهیم و مانع  
 جابه جایی شود. وزن مانع جابه جایی می باشد.  $f_b$  و  $w$  چون  $f_b < w$  است پس نیروی وزنه مانع وارد می شود و نیروی رادفیل

$$200V) P_1 = 1000 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{10} + 1000 \times 10 \times \frac{10}{10} = 1020 Pa, 902 Pa = 200 Pa$$

$$1000 = 1000 \times h \rightarrow h = \frac{1}{10} m, V = A \cdot h = 20 \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{1}{10} = 2 \times 10^{-2} m^3$$

$$200V) \frac{Q_{Cu}}{Q_{Fe}} = \frac{f_0 \times f \times L_1}{10 \times 2 L_1} = 10$$

$$200V) \frac{21}{10} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{Q}{10 \times 10} \rightarrow Q = 21 \times 10^4 = \frac{1}{10} \times 1000 \times 20 + \frac{1}{10} \times 1000 \times 10 + \frac{1}{10} \times 1000 \times 10 \rightarrow \theta = 10^\circ C$$