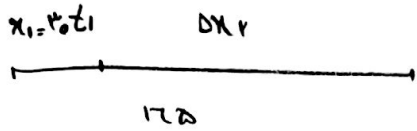


$v = 10 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 3 \text{ m/s}$



$DX1: v^2 - v_0^2 = 2aDX1$

$0 - v_0^2 = 2(-3)DX1 \Rightarrow DX1 = 120 \text{ m}$

4 (157)

$DX1 = 120 \text{ m}, DX1 = v_0 t_1 \rightarrow 120 = 3 t_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = 40 \text{ s}$

$\frac{t_2}{t_1} = 2$

$DX2 = 120, DX2 = \frac{v+v_0}{2} \Delta t \rightarrow 120 = \frac{0+3}{2} \Delta t \rightarrow t_2 = 80 \text{ s}$

محمد قرني

$d_1 = y_t - y_{t-1} = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 - (-\frac{1}{2}g(t-1)^2) = -\frac{1}{2}g(t^2 - (t-1)^2)$

1 (157)

$d_2 = 3d_1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}g(t^2 - (t-1)^2) = 3(-\frac{1}{2}g(t-1)^2)$

$t^2 - (t-1)^2 = 3(t-1)^2 \rightarrow t^2 - (t^2 - 2t + 1) = 3(t^2 - 2t + 1)$

$2t - 1 = 3t^2 - 6t + 3 \rightarrow 3t^2 - 8t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow t = 2$

$-h = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 = -10 \rightarrow h = 10 \text{ m}$

2 (158)

$y = -\frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0 t \sin \alpha$
 $y = -\frac{g x^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + \tan \alpha \cdot x$
 $\tan \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 3 \cos \alpha \rightarrow v_0 \sin \alpha = 3 \frac{\cos \alpha v_0}{2} = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$x: v_0 \cos \alpha = 10, x = v_0 \cos \alpha t \rightarrow 10 = 10 t \Rightarrow t = 1 \text{ s}$
 $y: v = -gt + v_0 \sin \alpha = -10(1) + 10 = 0 \text{ m/s}$
 $v_x = 10 \text{ m/s}, v_y = 0 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{10^2 + 0^2} = 10 \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$

سایت کنکور

2 (159)



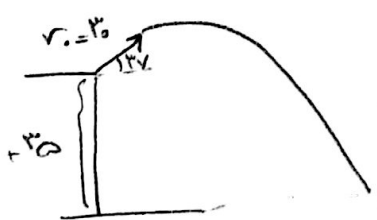
$x = v_0 \cos \alpha t, R_0 = v_0 \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{\sin \alpha}$

$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha t \rightarrow -h_0 = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0 t \sin \alpha$

$-h_0 = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + \frac{v_0 \sqrt{v_0^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{\sin \alpha} t \rightarrow t = 2 \sqrt{h_0/g}$

$v_0 t = \frac{2h_0}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{2h_0}{\sin \alpha} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{h_0/g}} = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$v_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$



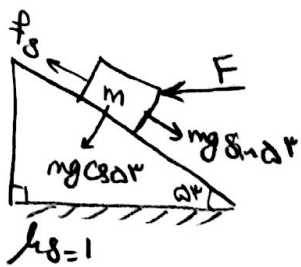
$-h_0 = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0 \sin \alpha t \rightarrow -h_0 = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 10t$

$\frac{1}{2}gt^2 - 10t + h_0 = 0 \rightarrow t = 2 \text{ s}$

3 (170)

$V = v_0 \cos \alpha i + (-gt + v_0 \sin \alpha) j \rightarrow \Delta V = -gt j = -10 \hat{j} = -10 \hat{j}$

$\Delta P = m \Delta V = 1 \times (-10) \hat{j} = -10 \hat{j}$

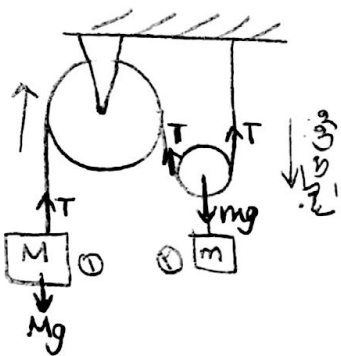


$y: N = mg \cos \alpha + F \sin \alpha$
 $x: mg \sin \alpha - F \cos \alpha - f_s = 0 \rightarrow mg \sin \alpha = F \cos \alpha + mg \cos \alpha + F \sin \alpha$
 $f_s = \mu_s \cdot N = N$
 $mg (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = F (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) \rightarrow \frac{F}{mg} = \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{5}$

$R_x = \frac{1}{5} R_e$
 $m_x = \frac{1}{5} m_e$

$\frac{g_x}{g_e} = \frac{\frac{G m_x}{R_x^2}}{\frac{G m_e}{R_e^2}} = \frac{m_x}{m_e} \times \left(\frac{R_e}{R_x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5} \times \left(\frac{R_e}{\frac{1}{5} R_e}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5} \times 25 = 1$

1 (172)



1: $T - Mg = Ma_1 \rightarrow T - 2Mg = 2Ma_1$

2: $mg - T = ma_2$

$mg - 2Mg = 2Ma_1 + ma_2$
 $a_1 = 2a_2$
 $g(m - 2M) = 4Ma_2 + ma_2$

$\rightarrow g(m - 2M) = a_2(4M + m) \rightarrow a_2 = \frac{g(m - 2M)}{4M + m} = \frac{10(2400 - 4000)}{4000 + 2400}$

$\rightarrow a_2 = \frac{10(-1700)}{6400} = \frac{-1700}{640} = -2.656 \approx -2.66 \text{ m/s}^2$

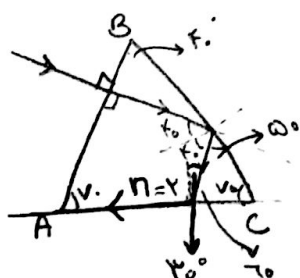
$a_1 = 2a_2 \rightarrow a_1 = -5.32 \text{ m/s}^2$

1 (173)

$|m \cdot v| = 7 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}} \xrightarrow{m=2} |v| = 3.5 \text{ m/s}$

$K = \frac{1}{2} m (v)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (3.5)^2 = 12.25 \text{ J}$

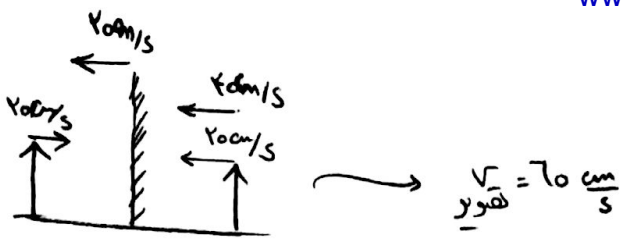
1 (174)



$\sin \alpha = \frac{h_1}{n_1} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$
 $i > ic \rightarrow$ بارتاب می

$(180 - 190 + 70) = 20$
 \rightarrow زاویه انحراف = 170°

1 (175)



۲,۱۷۶

$\Delta x_{\text{max}} = f_0 \text{ cm}$ نتیجه $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{تغییر در فاصله} \\ \text{تغییر} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{تغییر در} \\ \text{فاصله} \end{array} \right. = f = 40 \text{ cm}$

۲,۱۷۷

$P = 120 \text{ cm} \rightarrow \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{Q} = -\frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \frac{1}{120} - \frac{1}{Q} = -\frac{1}{40} \rightarrow \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{1+3}{120} = \frac{4}{120} = \frac{1}{30} \rightarrow Q = 30$



فاصله جسم و تصویر $= P + Q = 120 + 30 = 150 \text{ cm}$

۴,۱۷۸

نقطه ۱ در اعین ماه، شعاعه جابه جایی جسم و تصویر، هم جهت بالادید است.
نقطه ۲ هرگاه تصویر در حال کوچکتر شدن (بزرگتر شدن) باشد، نوع حرکت آن کندشونده (تندشونده) خواهد بود.
طبق نکته ۱، تصویر بزرگتر می شود.

$m = \frac{f}{P+f}$

$P_1 = 2f \rightarrow m_1 = \frac{f}{2f+f} = \frac{f}{3f} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $P_2 = f \rightarrow m_2 = \frac{f}{f+f} = \frac{f}{2f} = \frac{1}{2}$

$m_2 > m_1 \rightarrow$ تصویر در حال بزرگ شدن

طبق نکته ۲، نوع حرکت آن تندشونده خواهد بود.

۳,۱۷۹

$\rho = 7 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$
 $r = 5 \text{ cm} \rightarrow V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{400}{3} \pi$
 $\rho = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow m = \rho V = 7 \times \frac{400}{3} \pi = \frac{2800}{3} \pi = 1000 \pi \text{ g}$
 $m = 1000 \pi \text{ g} = \pi \text{ kg} = 3.14 \text{ kg}$

۲,۱۷۰

(A) $\left| \begin{array}{l} r = 20 \text{ cm} \\ \Delta r_A = v_A \alpha \Delta \theta_A \end{array} \right.$

$Q_A = Q_B \rightarrow m_A r_A \Delta \theta_A = m_B r_B \Delta \theta_B$
 $\xrightarrow{m = \rho V} \rho V_A r_A \Delta \theta_A = \rho V_B r_B \Delta \theta_B \xrightarrow{\text{هم تقسیم}} \boxed{V_A r_A \Delta \theta_A = V_B r_B \Delta \theta_B} *$

(B) $\left| \begin{array}{l} r_{\text{جو}} = 20 \text{ cm}, r_{\text{توپ}} = 10 \text{ cm} \\ \Delta r_B = v_B \alpha \Delta \theta_B \end{array} \right.$

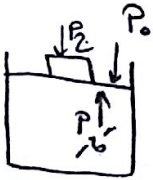
$\frac{\Delta r_A}{\Delta r_B} = \frac{V_A r_A \alpha \Delta \theta_A}{V_B r_B \alpha \Delta \theta_B} = \frac{V_A \Delta \theta_A}{V_B \Delta \theta_B} \xrightarrow{*} \frac{\Delta r_A}{\Delta r_B} = 1$

$m = ?$
 $C = 400 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 $\theta = 250^\circ \text{C}$

$\sum \tau \rightarrow \tau_1 \leftarrow \tau_2$
 $\tau_1 = \tau_2$
 $m_1 L_1 = m_2 L_2$
 $\frac{1}{10} \times 337600 = m \times 400 \times 250$

2 (171)

$m \times 400 \times 250 = m \times 400 \times 250 \rightarrow m = \frac{1 \times 3376}{1000} \text{ kg} = 712 \text{ g}$



$P_{2r} = P_0 + P_2$
 $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \rightarrow P_2 = 1/2 P_1$

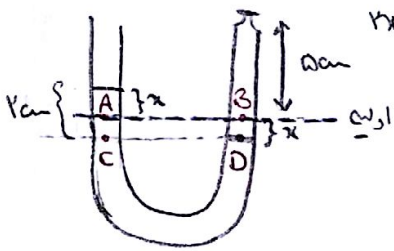
(172 ?

$(P_0 + P_{2r}) = 1/2 (P_{2l} + P_0) \rightarrow P_0 + P_{2r} = 1/2 P_{2l} + 1/2 P_0$

$P_{2r} = 1/2 P_{2l} + 1/2 P_0 = 1/2 \left(\frac{F_0}{\omega \times 10^{-2}} \right) + 1/2 (10^5) = 917 \times 10^2 + 5 \times 10^4 = 1117 \times 10^2$

$P_{2r} = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{m \times 10}{\omega \times 10^{-2}} = 1117 \times 10^2 \rightarrow m = 211 \text{ kg} \quad \Delta m = 111 \text{ kg}$

1 (173



$r_1 = 2 \text{ cm} \quad | \quad r_2 = 1 \text{ cm}$

$P_A = P_B \quad P_0 = P_{2r} \quad P_{2r} = V \times \rho \times H = V \times 13.6 \times 10^3 \times 2 \text{ Pa}$

$P_C = P_D \quad P_0 + h = P_{2l} \quad P_{2l} = V \times \rho \times H = 10 \times 13.6 \times 10^3 \times 10 \text{ Pa}$

$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \quad \frac{P_1 (A \times \omega)}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 (A \times \tau)}{T_2} \rightarrow T_2 = 342 \text{ K} = 111^\circ \text{C}$

$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 111 - 39 = 72^\circ \text{C}$

$n = n_1 + n_2 = \frac{7 \text{ g H}_2}{2 \text{ g/mol}} + \frac{11 \text{ g N}_2}{28 \text{ g/mol}} = 3.5 + 0.39 = 3.89 \approx 4 \text{ mol}$

4 (174

$T = 2 \times 10^3 + 2 \times 10^3 = 4000 \text{ K}$

$PV = nRT \quad P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{4 \times 8.314 \times 4000}{1 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.33 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 13.3 \text{ atm}$

$w = -P \Delta V = -nR \Delta T$

$n = \frac{10 \text{ g H}_2}{2 \text{ g/mol}} = 5 \text{ mol}$

$\Delta T = 100$

$w = -5 \times 8.314 \times 100 = -4157 \text{ J} = -4.16 \text{ kJ}$

2 (175

۲، ۱۷۶

مسار ab: $Q_{ab} = \frac{d}{r} P_1 (3V_1) = 1200 \rightarrow P_1 V_1 = 200$

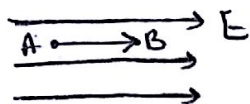
$\Delta U_{ab} = \frac{q}{r} P_1 (3V_1) = \frac{q}{r} P_1 V_1 = \frac{q}{r} \times 200 = 400 \text{ J}$

مسار bc: $\Delta U_{bc} = \frac{q}{r} \times 4V_1 \times P_1 = 2V_1 P_1 = 2 \times 200 = 400 \text{ J}$

$\Delta U_{ab} + \Delta U_{bc} = 2100 \text{ J}$

$\Delta U_{\text{total}} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U_{ca} + \Delta U_{ab} + \Delta U_{bc} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U_{ca} = -(\Delta U_{ab} + \Delta U_{bc}) = -2100 \text{ J}$

۱، ۱۷۷



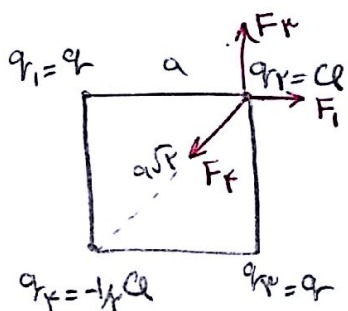
چون کار مغزی انرژی است، نسبت بار هم هست بوده پس F هم جهت E است.

چون هم جهت است انرژی مثبتی از آن امراض انرژی پتانسیل آن کاهش می یابد ←

$\Delta U = -2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$

$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{q} = \frac{-2 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 10^{-7}} = -\frac{2}{2} \times 10 = -10 \text{ V}$

۲، ۱۷۸



$\sum F_{q_i} = 0$

$F = \frac{kq_1 q_2}{r^2}$

$F_1 = F_2 = \frac{kq^2}{a^2}$

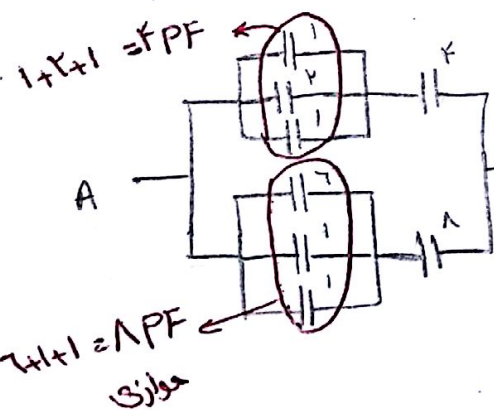
$F_{1,2} = F_1 \sqrt{2} = \frac{kq^2}{a^2} \sqrt{2}$

$F_F = \frac{kq_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2}$

$F_{1,2} = F_2$

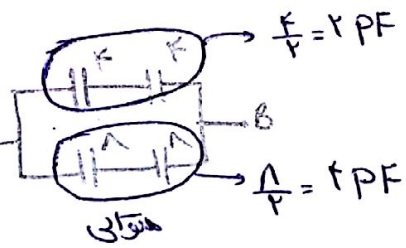
$\rightarrow \frac{kq^2}{a^2} \sqrt{2} = \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \rightarrow q\sqrt{2} = \frac{q}{2} \rightarrow \left| \frac{q}{q} \right| = \sqrt{2} \quad \frac{q}{q} = \sqrt{2}$

۳، ۱۷۹



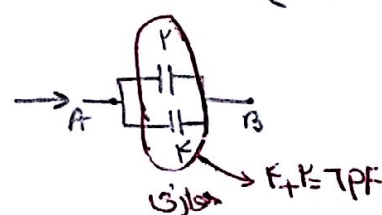
$1+2=3 \text{ PF}$

$1+1=2 \text{ PF}$
موازی



$\frac{2}{1} = 2 \text{ PF}$

$\frac{1}{1} = 1 \text{ PF}$



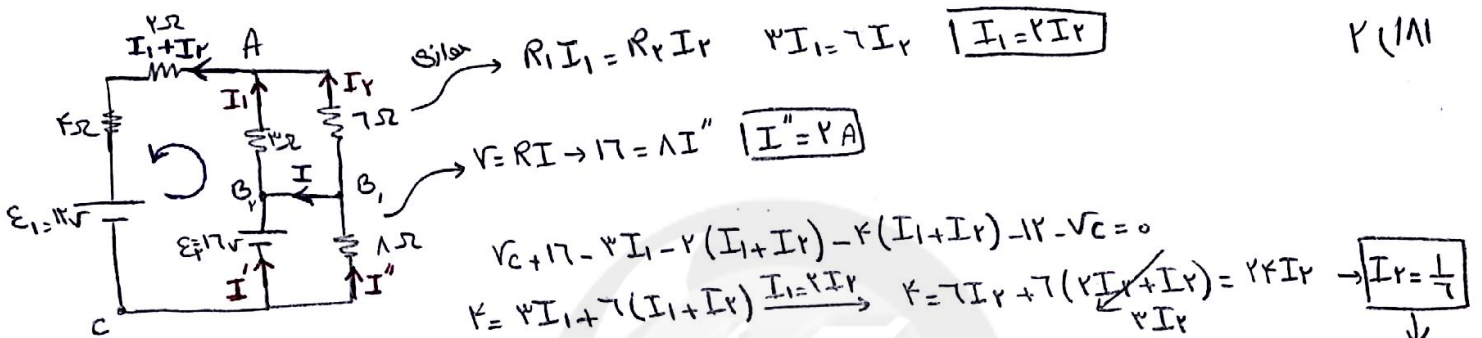
$2+1=3 \text{ PF}$
موازی

①: $V_{new} = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{2q + q}{2C + C} = \frac{3q}{3C} = \frac{q}{C}$ $\rightarrow V_{new} = V_1 = V_2 \rightarrow$ بار ثابت ۲/۱۸۰

$q_1 = C_1 V_1 \rightarrow 2q = 2C V_1 \rightarrow V_1 = \frac{q}{C}$

②: $V_{new} = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{q + q}{2C + C} = \frac{2q}{3C} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{q}{C}$

اولی: $q_1 = q$
 دومی: $q'_1 = C_1 V_{new} = 2C \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{q}{C} = \frac{4}{3} q \rightarrow$ افزایش $\frac{1}{3} q$
 $q'_2 = C_2 V_{new} = C \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{q}{C} = \frac{2}{3} q \rightarrow$ کاهش $\frac{1}{3} q$



قانون برابری پتانسیل: $I \leftarrow I_2 = \frac{1}{3}$
 $I'' = 2$
 $2 = \frac{1}{3} + I$ $I = 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} A$

قانون برابری پتانسیل: $I' \leftarrow I_1 = \frac{2}{3} A$
 $I = \frac{5}{3} A$
 $I' + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $I' = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{-4}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} A$
 $|I'| = 1.33 A$

الکتریسیته

۱) $l_1 = l_2$

۲) $R_1 = R_2$

۳) $\rho_1 = \frac{9}{cm^3}$, $\rho_2 = \frac{27}{cm^3}$

۴) $\rho_1 = \frac{1}{4} \rho_2$ مقاومت ویژه

$\rho_1 \frac{L_1}{A_1} = \rho_2 \frac{L_2}{A_2} \xrightarrow{l_1=l_2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{L}{A_1} = \frac{L}{A_2} \rightarrow A_2 = 4A_1$ ۲/۱۸۲

$\rho_1 = \frac{m_1}{V_1} \rightarrow m_1 = \rho_1 V_1 = \rho_1 A_1 L_1$

$\rho_2 = \frac{m_2}{V_2} \rightarrow m_2 = \rho_2 V_2 = \rho_2 A_2 L_2$

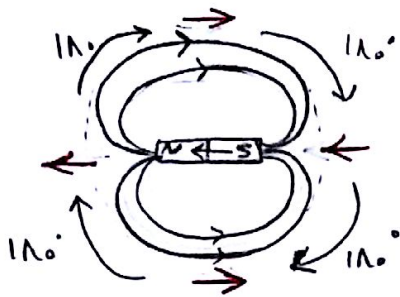
$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} \times \frac{A_1}{A_2} \times \frac{L_1}{L_2}$

$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{9}{27} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{90}{27 \times 4} = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow \frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{4}{5}$ ۲/۱۸۳

وقتی لغزنده پوسته از A به B برده شود مقاومت آن افزایش می یابد \leftarrow مقاومت کل مدار افزایش می یابد $(R_T \uparrow)$

$R_T \uparrow \xrightarrow{\text{بار ثابت}} I_T \downarrow \rightarrow I_1 \downarrow \xrightarrow{P = RI^2} P_1 \downarrow$

$P = \epsilon I - r I^2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بار ثابت } \epsilon, r} P \downarrow$



زخم دوران = $I \times 110 = 720^\circ$

۴ (۱۸۴)

$l = 100\text{m}$

$I = 10\text{A}$

$B = \mu_0 n I$

$\mu = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m}}{\text{A}}$

$R = ?$

$B = \frac{\mu N I}{2\pi R}, N = \frac{L}{2\pi R} \rightarrow B = \frac{\mu L I}{4\pi R^2}$

۱ (۱۸۵)

$4\pi \times 10^{-7} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 \times 10}{4\pi \times R^2} \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2} \text{m} = 50\text{cm}$

۴ (۱۸۶)

A جاب : $\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \frac{10000}{n_1} = \frac{40000}{n_2} \rightarrow K_A = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = 4$

B جاب : $\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \frac{40000}{n_1} = \frac{20000}{n_2} \rightarrow K_B = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{K_A}{K_B} = 8$

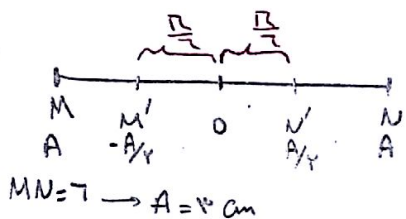
$\Phi = AB \cos \theta \rightarrow \Phi_{\text{max}} = AB \rightarrow E_{\text{max}} > \Phi_{\text{max}}$

$E = N B A \omega \sin \theta \rightarrow E_{\text{max}} = N B A \omega$

نمودار E ← سینوسی

نمودار Φ ← کسینوسی

۳ (۱۸۷)



$MN: \Delta \Phi = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$

$2R \rightarrow T$

$? = \frac{T}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

۱ (۱۸۸)

$T = 4\text{s}$
 \downarrow
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$N: V = A \omega \cos \Phi = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \cos \frac{\pi}{\lambda} = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$

$a + \frac{\pi}{\lambda} x = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{\pi}{\lambda} x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\lambda} = \omega^2 \rightarrow \omega = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow T = 4$

۲ (۱۸۹)

$\frac{t}{T} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = \frac{T}{4} \rightarrow \Phi = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad K = E \cos \Phi \quad \frac{K}{E} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$v^2 = 2000 z^2 - 2000 x^2 \xrightarrow{x=A} 2000 z^2 = 2000 x^2 \rightarrow z = x \Rightarrow x = A \Rightarrow z = A$

۲ (۱۹۰)

$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ $f = \frac{1}{T} = 50 \rightarrow T = \frac{1}{50} \text{ s}$

۳۱۹۱

$t = r_1 \omega \text{ ms} = r_1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$ $\frac{\Delta \phi}{T} = \frac{r_1 \omega \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{1}{50}} = \frac{L}{\lambda}$ $\Delta \phi = \frac{L}{\lambda}$ $\rightarrow \Delta \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$f_n = \frac{nv}{2L}$, $v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$ $F \downarrow$ $v \downarrow$ $f = \frac{nv}{2L} \Rightarrow n \uparrow$

۴۱۹۲

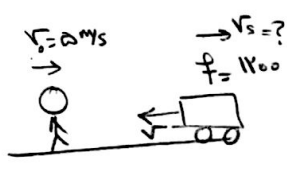
چون ریبازون ثابت است پس f ثابت است

$A_2 = A_1 - \frac{r}{r_0} A_1 = 0.1 A_1$ $I = \frac{E}{A \epsilon} = \frac{r_0^2 A_1^2 \epsilon \mu v}{A \epsilon}$

۱۱۹۳

$\Delta \beta = 10 \log \frac{I_2}{I_1} = 10 \log \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 = 10 \log (0.1) = 10 (\log 1 - \log 10) = 10 \left(\frac{-0.1}{0.1} \log 10 - 1\right) = -1$

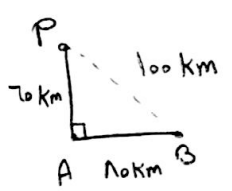
۲۱۹۴



$f_s = \frac{v - v_0}{v - v_s} f_s$ $1150 = \frac{340 - (-5)}{340 - (v_s)} \times 1100 \rightarrow v_s = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$x = vt$ $x_A = ct_A \rightarrow 70 \times 10^3 = 3 \times 10^8 t_A \rightarrow t_A = 2.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$ $x_B = ct_B \rightarrow 100 \times 10^3 = 3 \times 10^8 t_B \rightarrow t_B = \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-4} \text{ s} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$

۱۱۹۵



سایت کنکور

$D = \frac{v \lambda}{v - v_s} \rightarrow n = 3$ $x = \frac{3 \lambda D}{2}$

۳۱۹۶

$D' = \frac{1}{2} D$ $x = \frac{n \lambda D'}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n \lambda D}{2} = \frac{3 \lambda D}{4} \rightarrow n = \frac{5}{4} \times$
 $x' = \frac{(2n-1) \lambda D'}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{(2n-1) \lambda D}{2} = \frac{3 \lambda D}{4} \rightarrow 2n-1 = 5 \quad n = 3 \checkmark$
 سومین نوار تاریک

$$k = hf - hf_0 = h(f - f_0)$$

۱, ۱۹۷

$$A: k_A = h(f_A - \nu) 10^{12} \quad \xrightarrow{v_A = v_B} \quad k_A = k_B \rightarrow 1 = \frac{h(f_A - \nu) 10^{12}}{h(f_B - 1) 10^{12}}$$

$$B: k_B = h(f_B - 1) 10^{12}$$

$$1 = \frac{f_A - \nu}{f_B - 1} \rightarrow f_B - 1 = f_A - \nu \quad f_B = f_A + \nu \quad \frac{f_B}{f_A} = 1 + \frac{\nu}{f_A}$$

۱ < n < ۲

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} \quad \lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2.7 \times 10^{14}} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2.7 \times 10^{14}}{3 \times 10^8} = 9 \times 10^5 = 9 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

۳, ۱۹۸

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) = 0.1875 \times 10^{-7} \text{ nm}^{-1} = 1.875 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$n_A = \frac{N}{\nu n_A} \quad n_B = \frac{N}{\nu n_B} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} n_A = \nu n_B \\ \frac{N}{\nu n_A} = \frac{N}{\nu n_B} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{N}{\nu n_A} = \frac{N}{\nu n_B} \rightarrow \nu n_A = \nu n_B \rightarrow n_A = n_B \rightarrow n_B - n_A = \nu$$

۴, ۱۹۹

سوره قمری

سایت کنکور

۱, ۲۰۰