

استاد: مجتبیٰ نکونیان

پاسخ تشریحی فیزیک رشته تجربی

$$\frac{r}{z} \rightarrow \frac{A}{z} + \frac{k}{r}$$

① ~ ۱۴۶

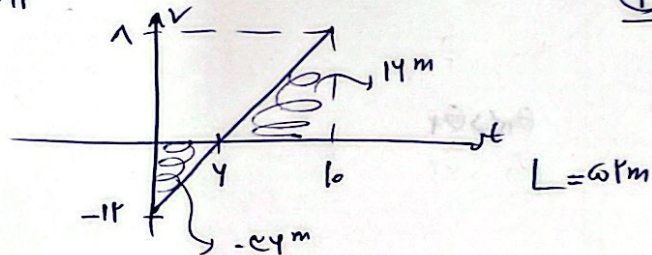
② ~ ۱۴۷

$$[B] = \frac{N}{A \cdot m} = \frac{kg}{C \cdot s}$$

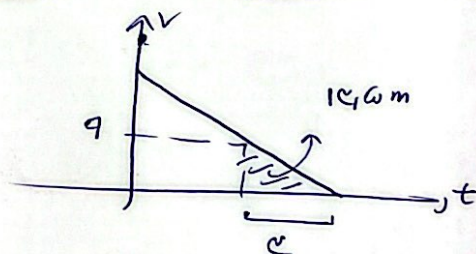
③ ~ ۱۴۸

④ ~ ۱۴۹

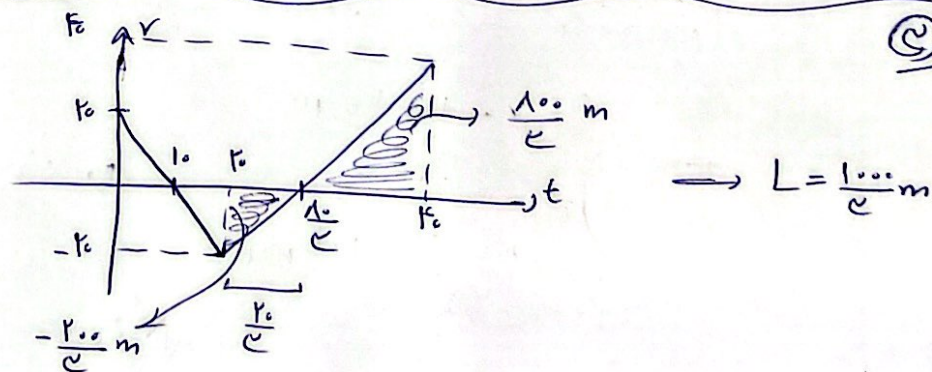
$$v = 12t - 12$$



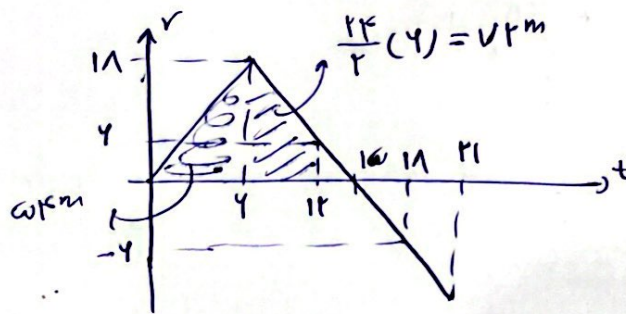
⑤ ~ ۱۵۰



⑥ ~ ۱۵۱

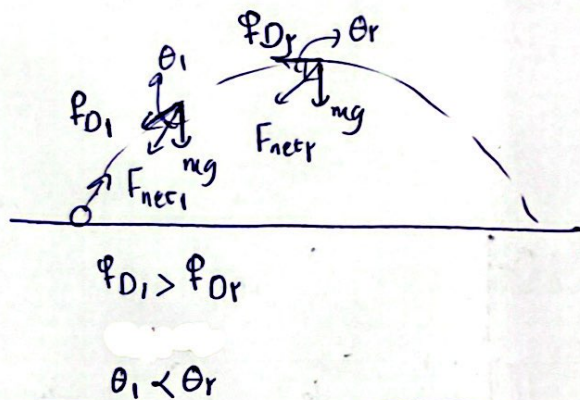


⑦ ~ ۱۵۲



$$\Delta x = \omega_F + v_F = 124 \text{ m}$$

$$x_0 = 1.0 \text{ m} \rightarrow x_F = 124 \text{ m}$$



$$F_{\text{net}} = \sqrt{m g^2 + F_D^2 + r m g F_D \cos \theta}$$

$$\theta \downarrow \quad F_{\text{net}} \uparrow \quad \rightarrow a > a_{\text{avg}} > g$$

$\omega \cdot kg$ $\rightarrow F = 100t = 200 \rightarrow t = 2s$
 $x=0$ $\rightarrow$ لحظه شروع حرکت
 $F_{\text{static}} = 0.14(200) = 28 \text{ N}$
 $F_k = 0.14(200) = 28 \text{ N}$

$$F_{\text{net}} = ma \rightarrow 100t - 200 = 200a \rightarrow a = 0.5t - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} v = t^2 - 2t + 2 \\ x = \frac{t^3}{3} - t^2 + 2t \end{cases}$$

$t_1 = 2s \rightarrow x_1 = 0$
 $t_2 = 4s \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{4^3}{3} - 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4 = \frac{64}{3} - 16 + 8 = \frac{64}{3} - 8 = \frac{40}{3} \text{ m}$
 $\Delta x = \frac{40}{3} \text{ m} \approx 13.3 \text{ m}$

$$F = \frac{G M_e \cdot m}{r^2} = \frac{(6.67 \times 10^{-11}) (5.97 \times 10^{24}) (200)}{(9 \times 10^4)^2} \approx 915 N$$

$$\frac{T}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow T = \frac{\lambda}{v}$$

$$\lambda = 40 \text{ cm} = \frac{0.4}{\omega} \text{ m} \quad \xrightarrow{\lambda = vT} \quad \frac{0.4}{\omega} = v \left(\frac{1}{f} \right)$$

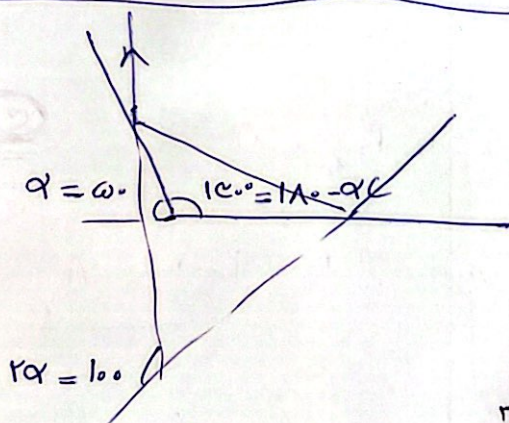
$$\rightarrow v = 2.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\frac{v}{f} + \frac{T}{1f} = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{\omega T}{4} \rightarrow T = \frac{v}{\omega} \text{ s}$$

$$v_m = A\omega = \frac{4}{100} \left(\frac{4}{\frac{v}{\omega}} \right) = 0.16 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\rho A}} = \sqrt{\frac{164}{7100 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-4}}} = 200 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{v}{\omega} = 100 \text{ m}$$



(1) (41)

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{14}{18} = \frac{c}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_1 r} - \frac{1}{n_2 r} \right)$$

(1) (42)

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{12.0} = \frac{1}{1.0} \left(\frac{1}{n_1 r} - \frac{1}{(n_1 + c) r} \right) \rightarrow n' = c$$

پاسخ

$$n = \frac{c}{T_{112}} = \frac{14}{1} = 2$$

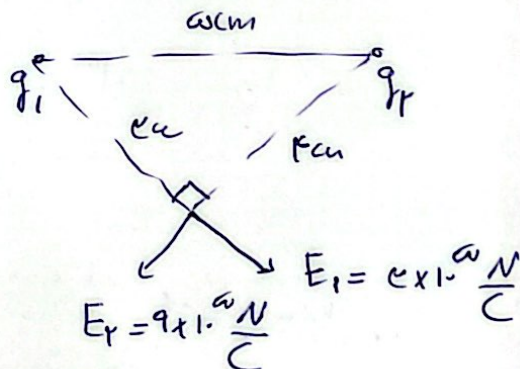
$$N = \frac{N_c}{r n} = \frac{1}{f}$$

% 200

(43)

$$g_1 = -r\sqrt{r} g_r \rightarrow \frac{g_r}{g_1} = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{f}$$

(4) (44)

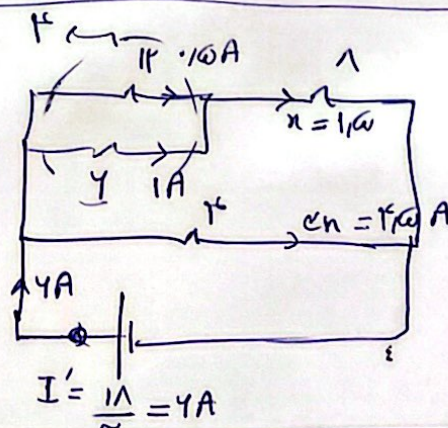


(4) (45)

$$E_t = c \sqrt{10} \times 10^{-10} \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d} = \frac{4}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = c \times 10^{-10} \frac{V}{m}$$

(4) (46)



$$R_{eq} = c \Omega$$

$$I = 4 - 1 = 3A$$

(4) (47)

$$R = \frac{\rho m}{A^2 d} = \frac{\rho m}{\pi^2 r^4 d} = \frac{(2.114 \times 10^{-8}) (2.114 \times 10^{-5})}{2.114 (2.114) \left(\frac{1}{14} \times 10^{-12}\right) (1.4)} \quad (48)$$

$$= 1.4 \Omega$$

$$\text{از } k : I_1 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \quad \rightarrow \frac{I_2}{I_1} = 116 \quad (49)$$

$$\text{به } k : I_2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\frac{R}{c}} = \frac{c}{R} \mathcal{E}$$

$$\text{با جابجایی ها : } (R = 9.0 \Omega) \quad (50)$$

$$R_{eq1} = 41 \Omega \quad \text{این توانی خوب است به من مانده}$$

$$R_{eq2} = 41 \Omega$$

$$\bar{I} = -\frac{N}{R} \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t} A \cos \theta \quad (51)$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{I} = \frac{-1}{10^{-1}} \frac{(-14 \times 10^{-2})}{1} (4 \times 10^{-4}) (1) = 0.01 \text{ mA}$$

$$m = \rho V = \rho \left(\frac{1}{6} \pi r^2 h \right) \quad (52)$$

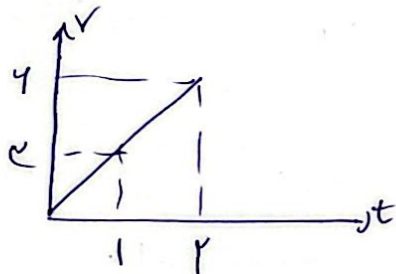
$$\rightarrow \omega_1 k = \rho \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) (9) (10^{-2}) (2 \times 10^{-1})$$

$$\rightarrow \rho = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_{mg} = +mgh = +2(1)(1) = +2.0 \text{ J}$$

(Vc)

(P)



$$1 < t < 2 \rightarrow \Delta k_1 = \frac{1}{2} m(4-0)$$

(C)

(Vf)

$$0 < t < 1 \rightarrow \Delta k_2 = \frac{1}{2} m(0-0)$$

$$\frac{\Delta k_1}{\Delta k_2} = 4$$

$$\Phi = mC\Delta\theta$$

(K)

(Vw)

$$\rightarrow \frac{\Phi_B}{\Phi_A} = \frac{m_B}{m_A} \times \frac{C_B}{C_A} \times \frac{\Delta\theta_B}{\Delta\theta_A}$$

$$\rightarrow F = \frac{m_B}{m_A} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{1} \quad \rightarrow \frac{m_B}{m_A} = 1 = \frac{v_B}{v_A} = \left(\frac{r_B}{r_A}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r_B}{r_A} = 1$$