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مدرس فزیک: حسن آغا جیلو

باسمہ تعالیٰ سوالات فزیک
نگو تیر ۱۴۰۲ رستہ تیریں

۴۶) ۲

$$۴۷) E = hf = h \times \frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{3}{4} \quad (۳)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 60 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 40 \text{ nm}$$

$$۴۸) \begin{matrix} \vec{v}_0 \\ \vec{v}_s = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \vec{v}_0 \quad f_0 < f_s \Rightarrow \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda_0 = \text{con.}$$

۴۹) ۴

$$۵۰) \Delta x = \sum_{(v-t)} \left(\left(\frac{1+1}{2} \right) \min \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\text{km}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ min}} \right) = 11 \text{ km} \right) - \left(\frac{1 \text{ min} \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\text{km}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ min}} \right)}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta x = 10.75 \text{ km} \quad (2)$$

$$۵۱) \left. \begin{matrix} x_0 = 0 \\ v_0 = 0 \\ a = \text{con.} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} v = at \\ \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} at^2 \Rightarrow v_1 v = \frac{1}{2} a \times 12^2 \Rightarrow a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ t = 0.5 \Rightarrow v = 1 \text{ m/s} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow (3)$$

$$(0, 1)_s: \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} at^2 + v_0 t = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1^2 + 0 \times 1 = 1 \text{ m} \checkmark$$

$$۵۲) (0, 12)_s: x_0 \Rightarrow v_{av} = ? = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{0 - 12}{12 - 0} = -2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$|v_{av}| = 2 \text{ m/s} \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x_0 = 0 \\ v_0 = 0 \\ a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m/s}^2 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

(۲)

$$\text{د۳)} \quad \begin{cases} x_{0A} = -1.00 \text{ m} & x_{0B} = +1.00 \text{ m} \\ v_{0A} = -1.0 \text{ m/s} & v_{0B} = 1.0 \text{ m/s} \\ a_A = \frac{1}{5} \text{ m/s}^2 & t) 1.5 \Rightarrow v_B = 0 \Rightarrow x_A = -1.40 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

$$A: x = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v_0 t + x_0$$

$$-1.40 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} t^2 - 1.0 t - 1.0$$

$$-1.40 = \frac{t^2}{10} - 1.0 t \Rightarrow t^2 - 10t + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow (t - 1.5)(t - 1.1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = 1.05 \\ t_2 = 1.5 \end{cases} \checkmark$$

$$a_B = \frac{0 - 1.0}{1.5 - 0} = -\frac{1}{1.5} \text{ m/s}^2 \quad x_B = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v_0 t + x_{0B}$$

$$t_2 = 1.5 \Rightarrow x_B = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{1.5}\right) \times 1.5^2 + 1.0 \times 1.5 + 1.0 = -1.25 + 1.50 + 1.0 = 1.25 \text{ m}$$

$$B, A \text{ separation} = x_B - x_A = 1.25 - (-1.40) = 2.65 \quad (۲)$$

$$\text{د۴)} \quad v = 10 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow f_k = f_s = 15 \text{ N}$$

$$F_N = W - F_f = 100 - f_f$$

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$$f_R = \sqrt{f_k^2 + F_N^2}$$

$$F_f \text{ زاویه جرم و سطح} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{F_N}{f_k} = \frac{1}{1.5} = \cot \theta \quad (۳)$$

$$\text{د۵)} \quad f_{s(\max)} = \mu_s \times F_N = \mu_s \times mg = 0.5 \times 100 = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$F = 1.0 t \quad (t = 1.5 \Rightarrow F = 1.5 \text{ N}) = f_{s(\max)}$$

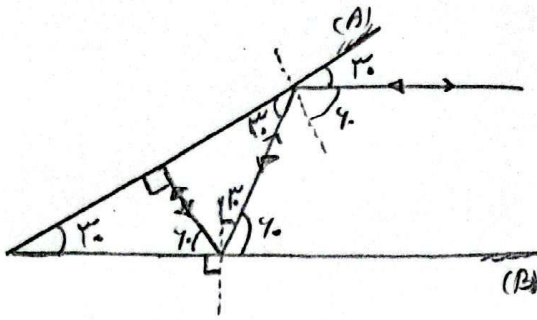
$$t) 1.5 \Rightarrow f_{\text{static}} = f_k = \cot \theta = 50 \text{ N} \quad (۴)$$

$$\text{د۶)} \quad \frac{W'}{W} = \frac{mg'}{mg} = \frac{M'}{M_e} \times \left(\frac{R_e}{R'}\right)^2 = \frac{1.5 M_e}{M_e} \times \left(\frac{R_e}{1.5 R_e}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5} \quad (۵)$$

$$g = \frac{G \times M}{R^2}$$

13

dr)



14

$$d1) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{F_0}{F}} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$V_{max} = A \cdot \omega = 1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$v = 5 \text{ cm/s} = \frac{1}{T} V_{max} \Rightarrow |x| = \frac{V}{\omega} A = \frac{5}{10} \times 1 = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (0.5)^2 = 1.25 \text{ J} \quad (1)$$

$$d9) \quad V_{max} = A \cdot \omega = A \times \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{A \times 2\pi}{V_{max}} = \frac{1 \times 2\pi}{10} = 0.628 \text{ s} \quad (2)$$

$$9.) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\mu}} \\ F = \text{افزایش} \\ T = \text{con.} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda = v \times T \\ \text{افزایش} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (3)$$

$$41) \quad E = p \times \Delta t \Rightarrow h \cdot \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda} = p \times \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow h \times \frac{4.4 \times 10^{-26} \times 3 \times 10^8}{2.4 \times 10^{-9}} = 4.4 \times 10^{-26} \times 4$$

$$h \times 10^{-19} = 12 \Rightarrow h = 1.2 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \quad (4)$$

[5]

$$4r) \quad h' = d \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \lambda_{max} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = R \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{r_4} \right) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{r_0 r_4}{11R} \\ \lambda_r = \lambda_{min} \Rightarrow \lambda_r = \frac{h' r}{R} = \frac{r_0}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_r} = \frac{r_4}{11} \quad (1)$$

4r) $\frac{q_0}{Kx} \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} = W$ $m = V_d \rho_g r = V_d \times 10^{-9} \text{ kg}$
 $W = mg = V_d \times 10^{-9} \times 10 = V_d \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$

$$\frac{q_0}{Kx} \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} = V_d \times 10^{-8}$$

$$|q_2| = V_d \times 10^{-8} \Rightarrow |q_2| = 2.8 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{|q_2|}{e} = \frac{2.8 \times 10^{-10}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}} = \frac{2.8}{1.6} \times 10^9 = 1.75 \times 10^9$$

$$n = 1.75 \times 10^9 \quad (2)$$

4c) $F_{1r} = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$ $F_{1r} = 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$ $q_1 < 0$

$$\frac{q_1}{h_1} < 0 \quad F_{1r} = k \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} \quad , \quad F_{1r} = \frac{k |q_1| |q_2|}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{F_{1r}}{F_{2r}} = \frac{|q_1|}{|q_2|} \times \left(\frac{r_{2r}}{r_{1r}} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{|q_1|}{|q_2|} \times 1 \Rightarrow \frac{|q_2|}{|q_1|} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)

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4d) $\left. \begin{array}{l} L_A = L_B \\ R_A = R_B \\ f_A = r f_B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{f_A}{A_A} = \frac{f_B}{A_B} \Rightarrow A_A = r A_B$

$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{f_A \times v_A}{f_B \times v_B} = \frac{f_A \times A_A \times L_A}{f_B \times A_B \times L_B} = r \times r = r^2$

$\therefore f_A = r f_B$ (2)

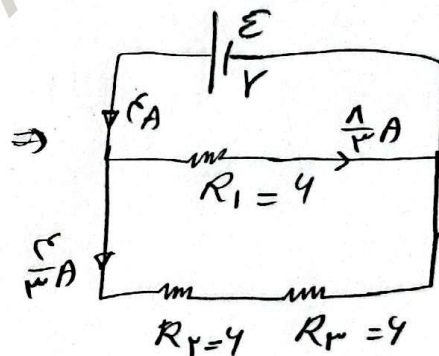
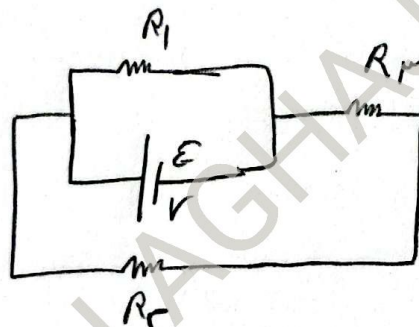
44) حل السؤال: $R_{eq} = 9\Omega \Rightarrow R_T = 9\Omega$

$I = \frac{E}{R_T + r} = \frac{10}{9+1} = 1A$

$I_1 = I_r = 1A$

$P_{(R_T)} = R_T \cdot I_r^2 = 9 \times 1^2 = 9W$

السؤال 45:



$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{4 \times 1r}{1A} = 4 \quad I = \frac{10}{r+1} = 1A$

$P'_{R_r} = R_r \times I_r^2 = 4 \times \left(\frac{E}{1r}\right)^2 = 4 \times \frac{10}{9} = \frac{40}{9} W$

$P' - P = \frac{40}{9} - 4 = \frac{4}{9} W$ (3)

9)

$$9V) \quad R_A = 4 \Omega$$

$$R_V = 110 \Omega$$

$$9V) \quad I(R_V + R_A) = V \quad \checkmark$$

$$1/4(R_V + 4) = V \Rightarrow R_V = 110 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$9V) \quad I_V R_V = V \quad \checkmark$$

$$I_V \times R_V = V \Rightarrow I_V \times 110 = V \quad \checkmark$$

$$I_V = 1 \text{ A}$$

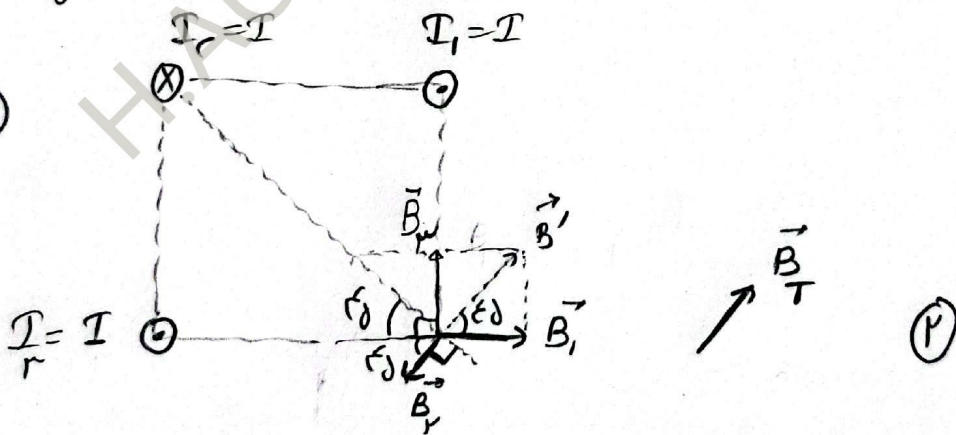
$$I_V + I_V = 1 \text{ A} \Rightarrow I_V = 1 \text{ A} \quad \checkmark$$

$$I_V = 1 \text{ A} = I_V$$

$$R_V = R_V = 110 \Omega \quad \checkmark \quad (3)$$

9V) ①

9V)



V.)

$$\bar{E} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = -N \frac{\Delta (B \cdot A \cdot \cos \theta)}{\Delta t} = -N \cdot A \cdot \cos \theta \times \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}$$

$$\bar{E} = -100 \times 0.1 \times \cos 60^\circ \times \frac{1.5 - 0.5}{0.1} = +10 \text{ V}$$

$$I = \frac{|\bar{E}|}{R} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \text{ A} \quad (3)$$

IV

$$b = 2a$$

VI)

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi (b^3 - a^3) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times V a^3$$

$$m = \rho \times V \Rightarrow \rho \times \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times \rho \times V a^3$$

$$\rho \times \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 = \rho \times \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \Rightarrow a^3 = 10^{-4}$$

$$a = 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 1 \text{ cm} \quad \textcircled{R}$$

v)

$$P_{\text{gos}} + \rho_r \cdot g \cdot h_r = P_0 + \rho_r \cdot g \cdot h_r$$

$$P_{\text{gos}} - P_0 = \rho_r \cdot g \cdot h_r - \rho_r \cdot g \cdot h_r$$

$$\rho_r \cdot h_r = \rho_{\text{Hg}} \cdot h_{\text{Hg}}$$

$$1.5 \times 10 = 13.6 \times h_{\text{Hg}}$$

$$h_{\text{Hg}} = 1.1 \text{ cm} = 11 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho_r \cdot h_r = \rho_{\text{Hg}} \cdot h_{\text{Hg}}$$

$$1.5 \times 10 = 13.6 \times h_{\text{Hg}}$$

$$h_{\text{Hg}} = 1.1 \text{ cm} = 11 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_g = P_{\text{gos}} - P_0 = -1 \text{ mm Hg} \quad \textcircled{D}$$

$$vii) W_T = \Delta k = \frac{1}{2} m (v^2 - v_0^2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 (10^2 - 0^2) = 500 \text{ J}$$

$$W_T = 500 \text{ J} \quad \textcircled{E}$$

1)

$$Vr) \quad E_i = E_f$$

$$K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 + m \cdot g h_f$$

$$v_i^2 = v_f^2 + 2gh_f$$

$$v_i^2 = v_f^2 + 2gh_f \Rightarrow h_f = 1.71 \text{ m} \quad (*)$$

Vd)

$$Q = m \cdot L_v \Rightarrow \rho_x \Delta t = m \cdot L_v$$

$$\rho_{x10} \Delta t = \rho_x 2289 \times 10^3$$

$$\Delta t = 2289 \text{ s} = \frac{2289}{60} \text{ min} = 38.15 \text{ min} \quad (1)$$