

تقسیم بدون تماس دمای اجسام را اندازه می گیرند

(۴۶) ← (۲)

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_2 = 400 \\ \lambda_1 = 400 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{400}{400} = 1,5$$

(۴۷) ← (۳)

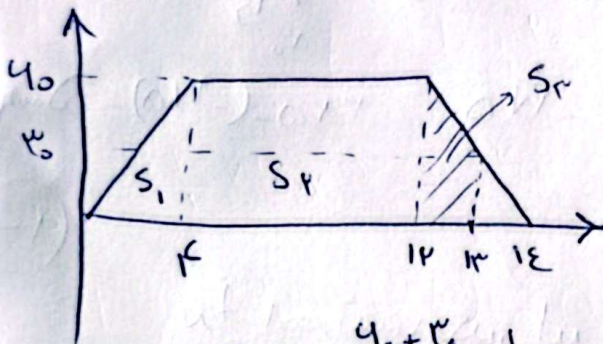
چون حسیسه ثابت است ← طول موج متغیر ثابت

(۴۸) ← (۱)

چون حسیسه و ناظر از هم دور می شوند ← فرکانس کاهش

خازن از باتری جدا است ← بار ثابت می ماند

(۴۹) ← (۴)

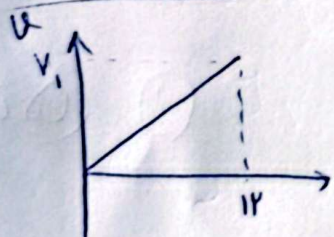


$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 30 = 180 \text{ km}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1 \times 30}{2} = 15 \text{ km}$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1 \times 30}{2} = 15 \text{ km}$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = 180 + 15 + 15 = 210 \text{ km}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} v_1 \times 12 = 180 \rightarrow v_1 = \frac{180}{6} = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = \frac{30}{12} = 2.5$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v_0 t + x_0 = \frac{2.5}{2} t^2$$

(۵۱) ← (۳)

۲۵ و ۴۵
t1=5
t2=7

$$x_1 = \frac{2.5}{2} \times 5^2$$

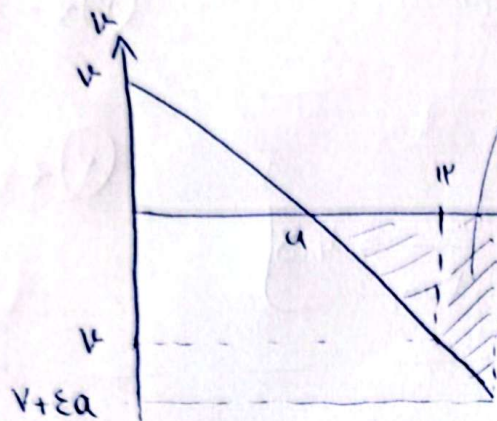
$$x_2 = \frac{2.5}{2} \times 7^2$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2.5}{2} (49 - 25) = 30 \text{ m}$$

Ⓜ Ⓞ ۲

$$x_0 = x_{11} = 21$$

۱۴.۵ تا ۰ بردار مکان در جهت مثبت است.



$$S = \frac{v + v + \epsilon a}{2} \times 14 = 21$$

$$2v + 7\left(\frac{v}{a}\right) = 21$$

$$2v + \frac{7}{\epsilon} v = 21$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\epsilon} v = 21 \rightarrow v = \frac{21 \times \epsilon}{\Lambda} = \frac{21}{\epsilon} \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = \frac{v}{a}$$

$$v + \epsilon a = v + \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} v = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{21}{\epsilon}\right) = \frac{10.5}{a}$$

$$v_{av} = \frac{\frac{10.5}{a} + \frac{21}{\epsilon}}{14} = \frac{\frac{10.5}{a} + \frac{42}{a}}{14} = \frac{141}{14 \times 4} = 12.5 \text{ m/s}$$

۳.۵ t متحرک B تغییر جهت می دهد

Ⓜ Ⓞ ۳

$$\Delta x_B = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times 30 \times 10 = 225$$

$$x_B = 225 + 10 = 235$$

$$x_A = -175$$

$$235 - (-175) = 410 \text{ m}$$

$$f_k = \mu_k F_N$$

F_N با هر نسبتی تغییر کند

f_k نیز با همان نسبت تغییر می کند.

← زاویه ثابت می ماند

$$f_{smax} = f_k = \mu_k mg = \frac{\epsilon}{10} \times 30 \times 10 = 9$$

Ⓜ Ⓞ ۱

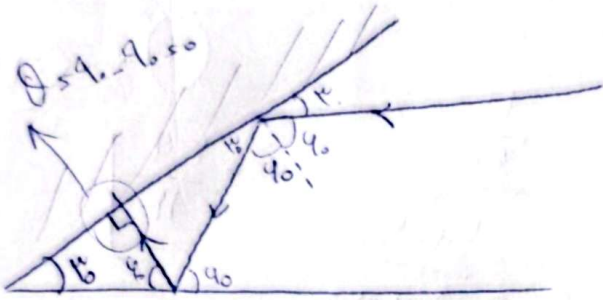
$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\omega'}{\omega} = \frac{g'}{g} = \frac{m'}{m} \times \left(\frac{r}{r'}\right)^2$$

(2) Q4

$$\frac{\omega'}{\omega} = r \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

(3) Q4



(1) Q4

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{4\epsilon}{100} = \frac{4\epsilon}{100}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{14}{100} = \frac{14}{100}$$

$$U = E - K = \frac{4\epsilon}{100} - \frac{14}{100} = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{100}$$

(4) Q4

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \times \frac{\epsilon \epsilon \times \epsilon \epsilon}{100} = \frac{1}{2} m \times \frac{\epsilon \epsilon \times \epsilon \epsilon}{100}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \phi^2 A_m = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^2 A_m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi r^2}{100} \times \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{100} \times \frac{1}{T^2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times m = \frac{1}{2} m \times \frac{\epsilon \epsilon \times \epsilon \epsilon}{100}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{100 \times 10^{-4}}{1} \rightarrow T = \frac{1}{100} \text{ s}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{FL}{m}} \quad F \uparrow \rightarrow v \uparrow$$

(3) Q4

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

$$E = \rho t = 44 \times 10^{-7} \times 40$$

(v) ← (vi)

$$E = \frac{mc}{\lambda} = \frac{n \times 44 \times 10^{-7} \times 40}{4 \times 10^{-7}} \quad 44 \times 40 \times 10^{-7} = \frac{n \times 44 \times 40 \times 10^{-7}}{4 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$\rightarrow 44 = n \times 10^{-19} \rightarrow n = 1.2 \times 10^7$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_r} = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{\omega r} \right) \quad \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{r_4} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{r_4} = \frac{r_4 - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0 r_4} = \frac{r_4}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{r_4}$$

(i) ← (iv)

$$\frac{k q_1 q_2}{r^2} = mg \rightarrow \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times q^2}{9 \times 10^{-6}} = 10 \times 10^{-10} \times 10$$

(v) ← (ur)

$$q^2 = 10 \times 10^{-9} \times 10^{-9} \times 10^{-6} = 10 \times 10^{-24} \rightarrow q = 10 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$q = ne \rightarrow 10 \times 10^{-12} = n \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \rightarrow n = \frac{10 \times 10^{-12}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = \frac{10}{1.6} \times 10^7$$

$$= 6.25 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 1 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Diagram showing forces on a charge } q: \\ & \uparrow F_{rr} = 4 \times 10^{-12} \\ & \rightarrow F_{lr} = 1 \times 10^{-12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{q_r}{q_l} \right| = \frac{F_{rr}}{F_{lr}} = \frac{4}{1} = \frac{\mu}{\kappa}$$

$$\frac{q_r}{q_l} = - \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

(v) ← (v)

$$\frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{\rho_A}{\rho_B} \times \frac{L_A}{L_B} \times \frac{A_B}{A_A} \rightarrow 1 = 2 \times \frac{A_B}{A_A} \rightarrow \frac{A_A}{A_B} = 2$$

(v) ← (v)

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{\rho_A}{\rho_B} \times \frac{L_A}{L_B} \times \frac{A_A}{A_B} = 4$$

$$\frac{4 \times R_v}{4 + R_v} + 4 = 9 \rightarrow R_v = 4$$

$$I_{\text{dc}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{R_T + r} = \frac{V_0}{9 + 1} = 2A \quad \rightarrow I_v = 1A$$

$$P_v = R_v I_v^2 = 4W$$

$$R_T = \frac{12 \times 4}{12 + 4} = 6\Omega$$

$$I_{\text{dc}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{R_T + r} = \frac{V_0}{6} = 2A$$

$$I_v = \frac{4}{3}A$$

$$P_v' = 4 \times \frac{14}{9} = \frac{56}{9}W$$

$$\frac{56}{9} - 4 = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\text{الف) } V = R_1 I + R I \rightarrow V = 14(R_1 + 1) \quad \text{ع ا 3}$$

$$V = 14R_1 + 14 \rightarrow 14R_1 = 48 \rightarrow R_1 = 3.4\Omega$$

$$\text{ب) } R_v = 110\Omega$$

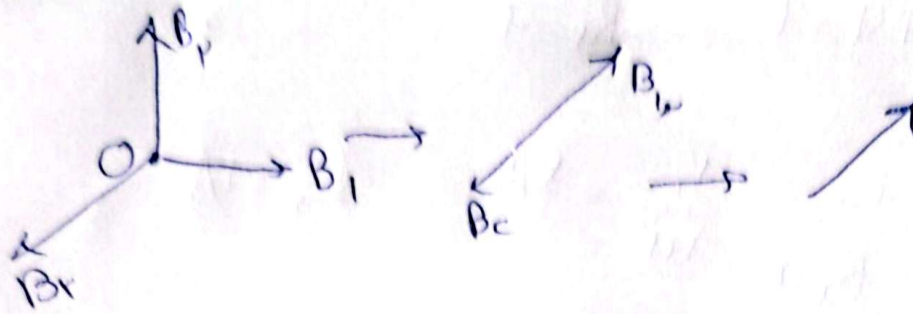
$$R_v = 110\Omega$$

$$V = R I \Rightarrow 110 \times \frac{4}{11} = 40V$$

بما ان $R_v = 110\Omega$ است با عدد 110

فان دست خط حسن و

ع ا 1



(1) (4a)

$$N = \gamma_0$$

$$A = \omega \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\Delta t = \gamma \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\Delta B = \omega \times 10^{-10} \tau$$

$$R = \gamma_0$$

$$I = \frac{\epsilon_0}{R} = \frac{N A \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}}{R} = \frac{\gamma \times 10^{-10} \times \omega \times 10^{-10} \times \omega \times 10^{-10} \times \gamma}{\gamma_0}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma \omega}{\gamma_0} = \gamma \omega A$$

(2) (V0)

$$V = \frac{\gamma}{\pi} \pi (a^2 - a^2) = \frac{\gamma}{\pi} \pi a^2 \times V$$

$$m = \gamma_0 g \quad \rho = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$\rightarrow V = \frac{\gamma_0}{\frac{\gamma}{\pi} \pi a^2 \times V} = \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma \pi a^2 \times V}$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma = \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma \pi a^2 \times V} \rightarrow a = 1 \text{ cm}$$

(3) (V1)

$$P_{gh} + P_g = P_{rh} + P_0 \rightarrow P_{gh} + P_g = P_{rh} + P_0$$

$$1 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times \frac{10}{10} + P_g = 10 \times 10^3 \times \frac{10}{10} + P_0 \rightarrow P_g - P_0 = 10 \times 10^3 - 1 \times 10^3$$

$$\rightarrow P_g - P_0 = 10^4 - 10^3 = -\frac{10^4 \epsilon \epsilon_0 a}{10^4} = -\epsilon \text{ mmHg}$$

(1) (V1)

(4) (Vr)

$$W_{ab} \Delta K = \frac{1}{r} \times 40 \left(4 \times 10^4 - 4 \times 10^3 \right) = 4 \text{ kJ}$$

$$K_{i+1} = K_r + U_r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times 800 = \frac{1}{r} \times 1000 + 1 \cdot h_r$$

(4) (Vr)

$$\rightarrow 400 - 100 = 1 \cdot h_r \rightarrow h_r = 300 \text{ J}$$

$$E = P t = m L_v$$

(1) (Vr)

$$4000 \times t = \frac{1}{2} \times 4000 \times 4 \rightarrow t = \frac{4 \times 4000}{4000} = 4 \text{ s, min}$$