

**نوین کنکور**

**کنکور**

**امتحان نهایی**

**نوین کنکور  
شرط لازم و کافی  
برای موفقیت**

**novinkonkor.com**

$$7 = 0 + 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \beta^+ \\ +1 \end{matrix}$$

- $k_p = \frac{1}{k_r} = \frac{1}{v \cdot K_1}$
- $k_p = \frac{1}{E_r}$

$$K_1 = \mathbb{F}_p + \sqrt{p} K_1 \rightarrow K_1 = \mathbb{F}_p \quad \mu \neq \sqrt{p}$$

$$\text{prim} = 1 \quad \textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_p = \mathbb{F}_p h_p \rightarrow h_p = \mathbb{F}_p$$

① - ③

$$\Delta L = L_1 \alpha \Delta \theta \rightarrow \therefore \theta = 9.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.0 \times \Delta \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \theta = \Delta$$

دکتر علی محمد باقر

$$\Delta U = \Delta Q + W$$

9/11/18.  $\Delta Q = 0 \rightarrow \Delta U = W$

برای کم است  $W > 0$

پہلے آؤ گے  
 $-PAV$  ← پہلے آؤ گے  
 ← لے لے (1)

$$x_A = x_B \rightarrow \psi_2 a = (a + \frac{1}{2}) \times 12 \rightarrow a = 1, 1^c$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{matrix} \right\} x_A = \frac{1}{c} a t^c = \frac{1}{c} \times \frac{c}{1} \times 1 = 1$$

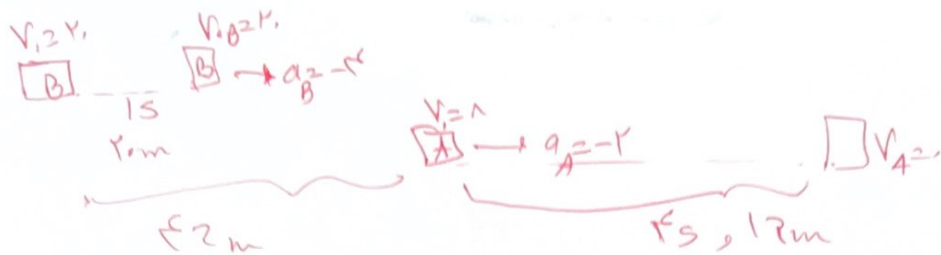
$t = 1.0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \nearrow x_A = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{1.} \times 1.0^2 = 2.5 \\ \searrow x_B = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5}{1.} + \frac{8}{1.} \right) \times 1.0^2 = 6.75 \end{cases}$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\lambda, \lambda}$$



۶۴۵

از گفته ها در نیم ۲ ص ۱  
م عقب است پس جلو افتاده تمام  
فصل بیان اثری را می باشد -



$$\Delta x = 64 - 15 + 12 = 61 \text{ m}$$

$$v^f - v^i = a \Delta x$$

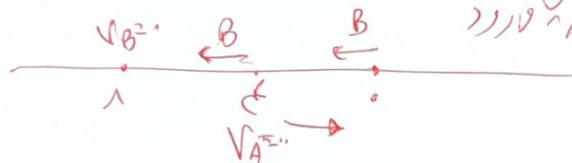
$$\rightarrow v_B^f - v_{B0} = 2(-2) \times 61 \rightarrow v_B = 1$$

$$v_B = 2t - 12 \xrightarrow{t=8} v_B = -12 = v_A \rightarrow v_A = 2t - 12 = 0 \rightarrow t = 6$$

$$t = 6 \rightarrow v_A = 0 \rightarrow \Delta x_A = \frac{0 \times 6}{2} = 18$$

$$t = 6 \rightarrow v_B = -12 \xrightarrow{v_{B0} = 2} \Delta x_B = \frac{1 \times 6}{2} = 18$$

$$\rightarrow 18 + 12 = 30$$



بین ۶ تا ۸ این A با B هم می‌ماند  
در این فاصله با هم می‌مانند

$$T \propto v^3$$

دسته‌های یار

$$\bar{F} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{m \hat{i} - (-m \hat{i})}{2-1} = m \hat{i}$$

$$F - f_k = ma \rightarrow 12 - 1 \times 0.1 \times 10 = a \rightarrow a = 1.1$$

$$R = \sqrt{f_k^2 + (mg)^2} = \sqrt{1.0^2 + (0.1 \times 10)^2} = 1.02$$

$$f_k = \mu_k mg = 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 10 = 0.1$$

$$nr^r = r_{\infty} \times \frac{\partial^r}{r} = r_{\infty} \dots$$

$$f = \frac{nr}{rL} \rightarrow r_{\infty} = \frac{r \times r}{r \times 7} \rightarrow r = 1r.$$

$$f_1 = \frac{r}{rL} = \frac{1r}{r \times 7} = 1 \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \propto \frac{r \rightarrow r}{r^r \rightarrow r^r} &\rightarrow I_c = 1I_1 \rightarrow \beta_r - \beta_1 = 1, \log \frac{I_c}{I_1} = 1 \log 1 \\ &= 1 \log r^r = r_{\infty} \times 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_r = \frac{11210}{1_{\infty}} T_1 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{L_r}{L_1}} = \frac{11210}{1_{\infty}} = \frac{9}{1} \rightarrow \frac{L_{1+1}r}{L_1} = \left(\frac{9}{1}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow L_1 = 1/7r \rightarrow T_1 = r_m \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{g}} = r \times \sqrt{7r} = r \times \frac{1}{1} = 17$$

$$V = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{A \cos(\omega x) - A \sin(\omega x)}{1/1 - 1} = \left| \frac{-rA}{1/1} \right| = 10$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{r}{r_{\infty}} m = \frac{r}{r} \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{rL}{r} = \frac{r \times 10}{r_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{r_{\infty}} s = \frac{1000}{r_{\infty}} = r_{ms}$$

$$E_n = -\frac{E_R}{n^2} \rightarrow E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV} \quad E_2 = -3.4 \text{ eV}$$

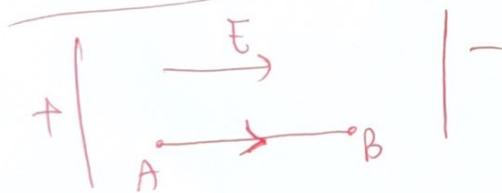
$$E_3 = -1.51 \text{ eV} \quad E_\infty = 0 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_1 - E_\infty = 13.6 - 0 = 13.6 \text{ eV}$$

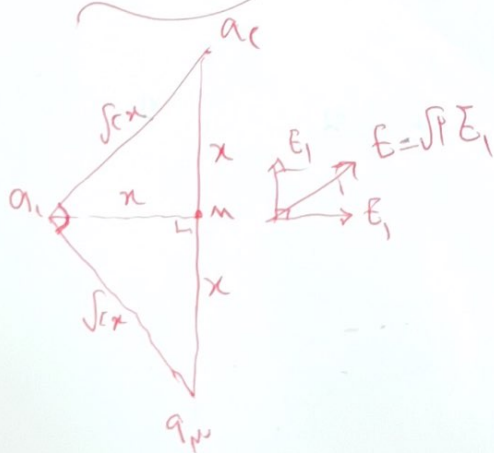
$$\phi = \underbrace{K_r}_{\text{work function}} = \underbrace{\frac{hc}{\lambda}}_{K_i} - \phi = \tau \left( \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \phi \right)$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = \phi \rightarrow \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda} = 2 \times 10^{-19} \rightarrow \lambda = 9.9 \text{ nm}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{r} QV \rightarrow \frac{u_r}{u_i} = \frac{V_r}{V_i} = \frac{r_i}{r} \rightarrow u_r = \frac{r_i}{r} u_i$$

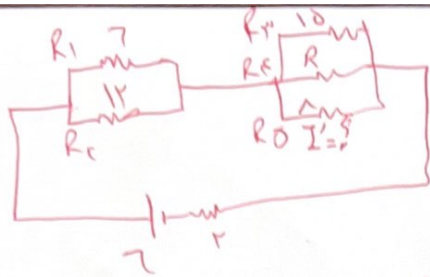


$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta u}{q} = \frac{r_i \cdot 10^{-19}}{-1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = -1.0$$



$$E' = \sqrt{E_1^2 + 4E_1^2} = E_1 \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{E'}{E} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

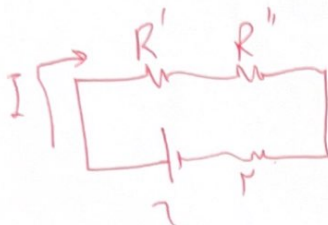


$$\frac{2 \times 12}{2+12} = 2$$

2.5

$$R_1 \parallel R_2 \rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \quad R_3 \parallel R_4 \parallel R_5 \rightarrow V_3 = V_4 = V_5$$

$$\text{Juga } V_1 = V_2 \rightarrow V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5$$



$$\Rightarrow R' = R'' = 2 \rightarrow I = \frac{\epsilon}{\Sigma R} = \frac{2}{2+2+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{KVL: } \epsilon - I R' - R_5 I' - I r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} - 8 I' - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0 \rightarrow I' = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$I_5 = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{KVL: } 12 - \frac{1}{6} \times 8 - 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

2.5

$$\rightarrow R_1 = 2 \Omega$$

$$\text{KVL: } 10 + 10 = 10 = I$$

$$\text{Juga: } I = \frac{\epsilon}{\Sigma R} = \frac{\epsilon}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R}} + \frac{1}{R}} \rightarrow V = \epsilon - I r = \epsilon - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}} \times \frac{R}{R} \quad V = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

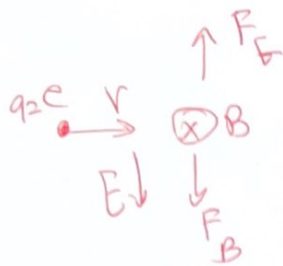
$$\text{Juga: } I' = \frac{\epsilon}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R}} + \frac{1}{R}} \rightarrow V' = \epsilon - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}} \times \frac{R}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

$$\frac{V'}{V} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \epsilon}{\frac{1}{2} \epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.5

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2R} = \frac{12 \times 10^{-7} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{6}}{2 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} = 10^{-7}$$

$$B_t = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} \times 10^{-7} = \sqrt{3} \times 10^{-7}$$



$$F_E = qE$$

$$F_B = qvB \sin \theta$$

السرعة

السرعة

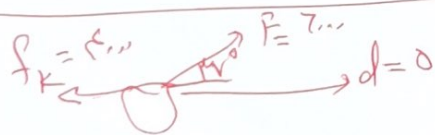
$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{2} = \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times (1000)^2 \times (10^{-3})^2 \times 100}{2 \times 10^{-7} \times 10^{-2}} = 1.57 \text{ mH}$$

$$\overline{E} = A \sin \theta \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t} = \pi R^2 \sin \theta \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}$$

$$\overline{E} = \pi (1.5 \times 10^{-2})^2 \sin 70^\circ \times \frac{0.7}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.94}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.41 \text{ V}$$

$$P_A = P_B + \rho g h r, \quad P_C = P_D = P_0$$

$$P - P_0 = \rho g h = \frac{mg}{A} \rightarrow 1.0 = \frac{m \times 1.0}{\pi \times 10^{-7}} \rightarrow m = 3.14 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg}$$



$$\Delta K = \sum F d = (F \cos 37^\circ - f_k) d = (2000 \times \frac{4}{5} - 1000) \times 2 = 1000 \text{ J}$$

$$\sum Q = 0 \rightarrow 1.0 \times 500 (20 - 10) + 2.0 \times 1000 (20 - 10) + 1.0 \times 500 (20 - 10) = 0 \rightarrow 20 = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{500} = 20^\circ \text{ C}$$

$$P_1 h_1 = P_2 h_2 \rightarrow P_1 = P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \left( \frac{m_1 g}{A} + P_0 \right) = P_2 \left( \frac{m_2 g}{A} + P_0 \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m_1 = 1.0 \text{ kg}}{m_2 = 1.0 \text{ kg}} \Rightarrow P_0 = \frac{1.0}{\pi \times 10^{-7}} \times (1.0 \times 10^{-2} - 1.0 \times 10^{-2}) \rightarrow P_0 = 9.1 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

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