

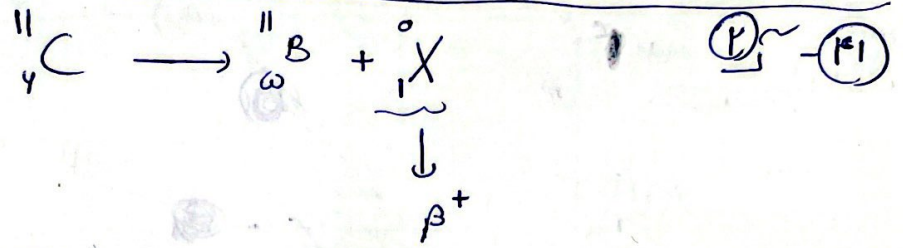
نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

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جیبی : $w_{mg} = \Delta K$ (142)

$\rightarrow -m(1.0)(42) = -\frac{e}{1.6} k_1 \rightarrow k_1 = 14.0 \text{ eV}$

$\rightarrow -m(1.0)h = 0 - k_1 = -14.0 \text{ eV}$

$\rightarrow h = 14.0 \text{ eV}$

$\Delta L = \alpha L_1 \Delta \theta \rightarrow 9 \times 10^{-1} = \frac{6}{4} \times 10^{-6} (9 \times 10^{-2}) \Delta \theta$ (143)

$\rightarrow \Delta \theta = 1.0^\circ \text{C}$

$\overline{P} = nRT$ (144)

تھرموڈینامکس : $\begin{cases} \Delta u < 0 \\ T \downarrow, V \downarrow \\ w > 0 \end{cases}$ (145)

$(w = -P \Delta V)$

سپرنج کا نقطہ RS نقطہ کیس : (146)

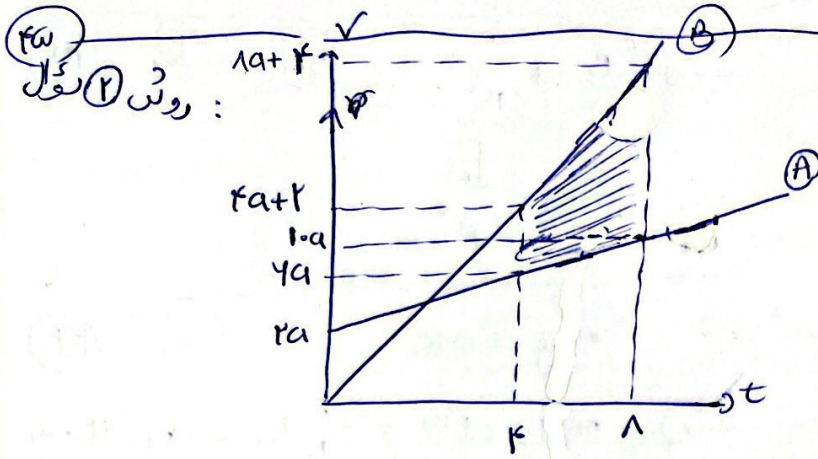
$v_{0B} = 0$
 $a + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2$
 $x = 0$

$\begin{matrix} \text{PS} \\ \text{PA} \\ \text{A} \end{matrix}$
 ra

$x_A = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v_0 t + x_0$
 $x_B = \frac{1}{2} (a + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2) t^2$

$x_A = x_B$
 $t = 1.5$
 $a = \frac{r}{\omega} \frac{m}{5r}$

$t = 1.5$
 $x_A = 1.0 \text{ m}$
 $x_B = 1.1 \text{ m}$
 $\rightarrow x_B - x_A = 0.1 \text{ m}$



$$\Delta x_B = \Delta x_A + r a$$

$\Downarrow$

$$r(r a + r) = r a(r) + r a$$

$\Downarrow$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

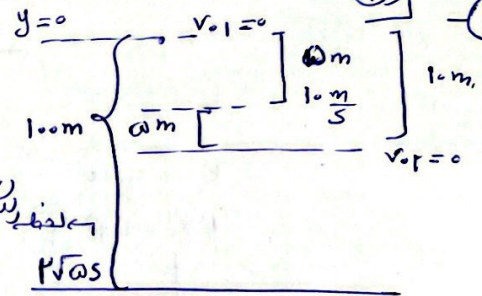
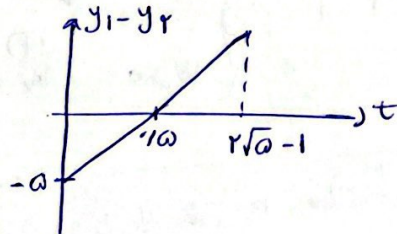
متعلقہ حالتوں کے لیے: $\frac{((r-ra) + (r-ra))}{r} = 1r - 1a$

$$= 1r - 1a = 1.1m$$

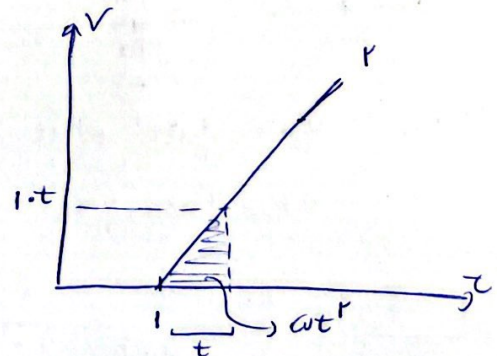
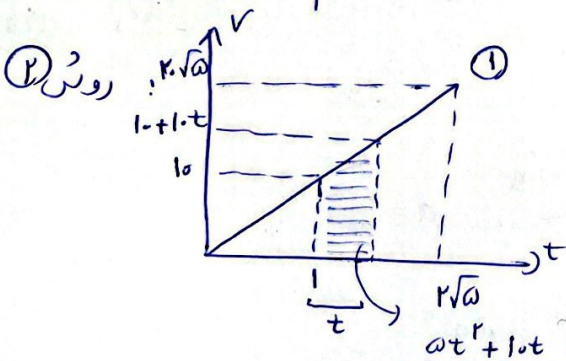
روٹ ۱: $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}(10)t^2 + 10t + 0$

$y_2 = \frac{1}{2}(10)t^2 + 0$

$y_1 - y_2 = 10t - 0$



فاصلے کے لیے استرا دھند
ولیں اس وقت سے پہلے

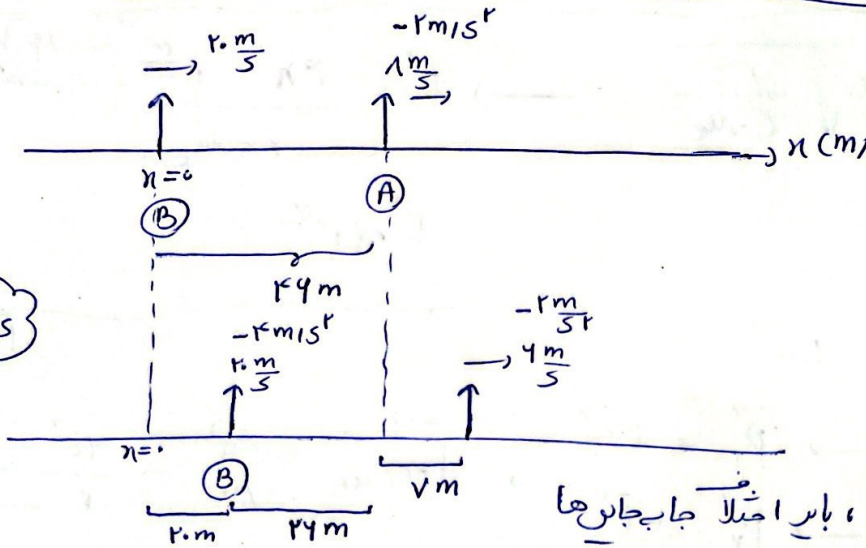


$a t^2 + 10t - a t^2 = 0 \rightarrow t = 10 \rightarrow t' = 10s$

لحظہ پہم رسیدنے
سے یعنی پہلے اول در لحظہ ۱۰s سے پہلے وہم میں رہے وہیں از ان دور شروع

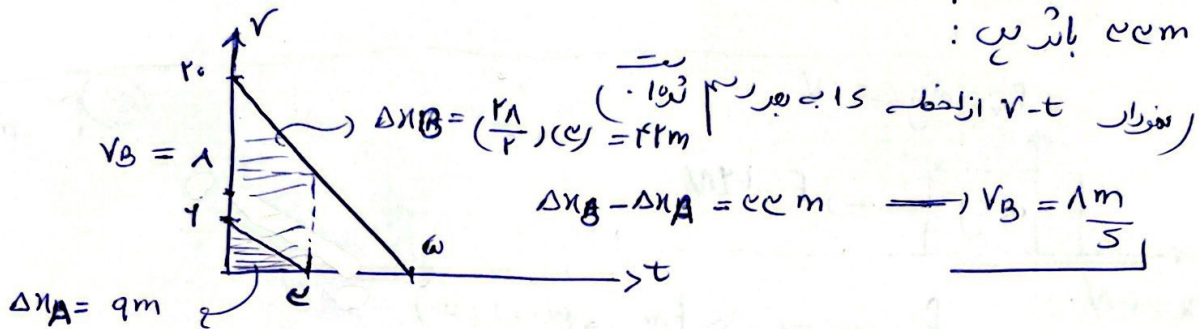
(۴۸)

(۴۷) - (۲)

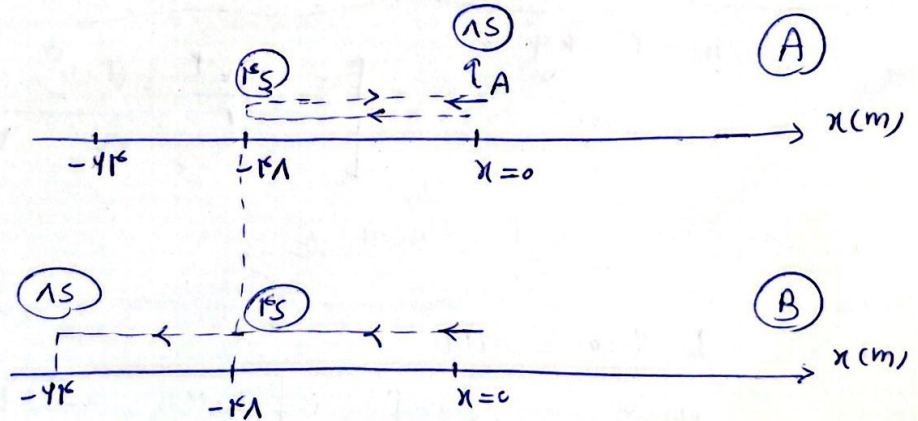
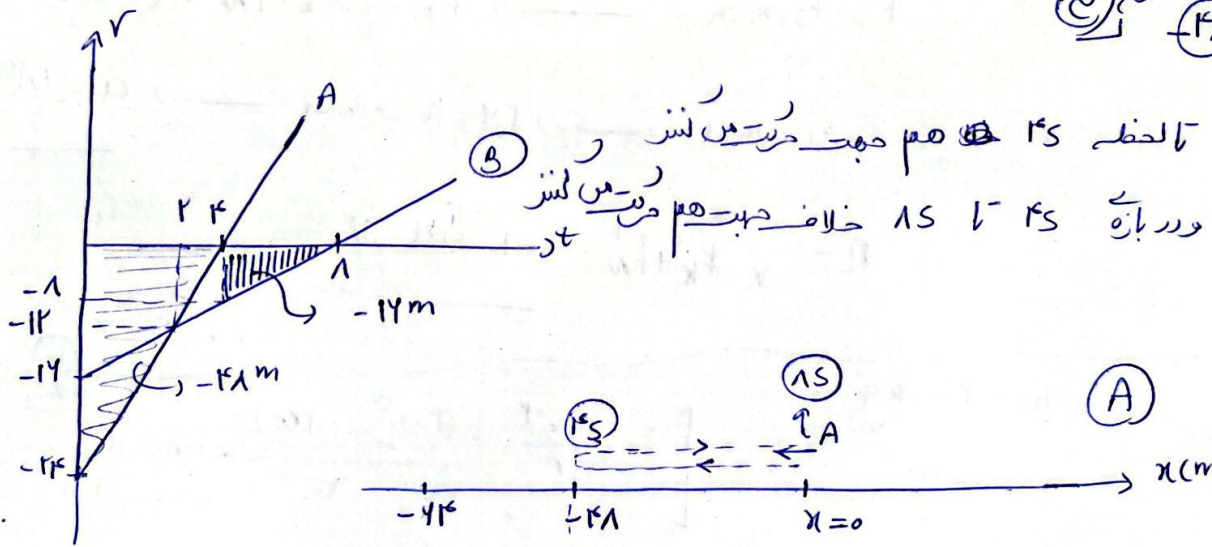


۱۵ ثانیہ بعد

پک رسیدنے پہلے، باہر اٹھلا جائے گا
۵۵m باہر ہے :



(۴۸) - (۲)



ملاحظہ میں لیں کہ در بازہ ۱۵ تا ۴۵ دو متحرک جسم ہیں۔
۴۴m = ۱۴ + ۳۰ از ہم فاصلہ میں
(دور میں ہوں)

(۲)

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM_e}} \rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM_e} \quad (1) \quad (149)$$

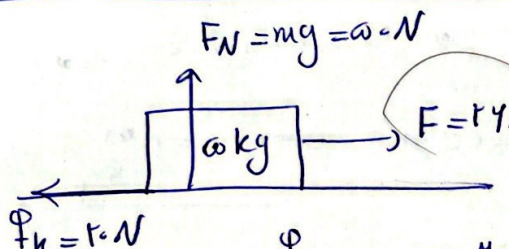
$$T^2 \propto r^3$$

$$\vec{p} = (ct - y)\vec{i}$$

$$t_1 = 1s \rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = -c\vec{i}$$

$$t_2 = 2s \rightarrow \vec{p}_2 = c\vec{i}$$

$$\vec{F}_{net,av} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{y\vec{i}}{t} = c\vec{i}$$



$$F_N = mg = 50 N$$

$$F_k = 20 N$$

$$F_{s,max} = \mu_s \cdot F_N = (0.4)(50) = 20 N$$

$$F > F_{s,max} \quad \text{خستہ حرکت} \quad F_k = \mu_k \cdot F_N = (0.3)(50) = 15 N$$

$$F_{net} = ma \rightarrow 24 - 15 = 50a \rightarrow a = 1.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{F_k^2 + F_N^2} = 10\sqrt{29} N$$

$$m = 2000 kg \quad ; \quad F = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{(2000)(10)^2}{20} = 10000 N$$

$$v = 10 \frac{m}{s}$$

زیر اصطکاک ایسا ہی

$$L = 4.0 cm = 0.04 m$$

$$n = 2 \rightarrow f_c = 2f_1 = 100 \rightarrow f_1 = 50 Hz$$

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda} \rightarrow 50 = \frac{v}{0.04} \rightarrow v = 2.0 \frac{m}{s}$$

(14)

$$\beta_r - \beta_i = 10 \log \left(\frac{P_r}{P_i} \times \left(\frac{r_i}{r_r} \right)^r \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \beta_r - \beta_i = 10 \log (P_x P^r) = 10 \log r^r = 9 \text{ dB}$$

$$\frac{T_r}{T_i} = \sqrt{\frac{L_r}{L_i}} \rightarrow \frac{11 \text{ dB}}{10} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{1+1V}}{L_i}} \rightarrow L_i = 4 \text{ dBcm}$$

$$T = r \pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \rightarrow T_i = r \pi \sqrt{\frac{4 \text{ dBcm} \cdot r}{\pi^2}} = (r) (\text{cm}) = 1.4 \text{ S}$$

$$T = \frac{r \pi}{\omega} = \frac{r \pi}{\omega \cdot \pi} = \frac{1}{r \omega} \text{ S} = 10 \text{ fs}$$

$$t_r = 10 \text{ fs}$$

$$t_i = 0$$

$$L = rA$$

$$S_{av} = \frac{L}{\Delta t}$$

$$\rightarrow 11 \text{ dB} = \frac{rA}{10 \text{ fs}} \rightarrow A = 11 \text{ dBcm}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{r} = 10 \text{ cm} \rightarrow \lambda = 10 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$v = r \omega \cdot \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\lambda = rT \rightarrow 1 = r \omega \cdot T \rightarrow T = \frac{1}{r \omega} \text{ S} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$h f = E_u - E_L = 11 \text{ eV} \text{ eV}$$

$$E_n = \frac{-E_R}{n^2}$$

$$-11 \text{ eV} \quad n = 1$$

$$-1 \text{ eV} \quad n' = 1$$

@

$$\lambda_r = \frac{1}{f} \lambda_1$$

$$k_{max,r} = \gamma k_{max,1}$$

$$\lambda_1 = ?$$

$$k_{max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - w_0$$

$$(P) \sim (Q9)$$

$$k_{max,1} = \frac{12 \times 10^{-19}}{\lambda_1} - f$$

$$\gamma k_{max,1} = \frac{2(12 \times 10^{-19})}{\lambda_1} - f$$

فرض کنیم

$$\omega k_{max,1} = \frac{12 \times 10^{-19}}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega \frac{(12 \times 10^{-19})}{\lambda_1} - f_0 = \frac{12 \times 10^{-19}}{\lambda_1} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 25 \text{ nm}$$

$$(F) \sim (40)$$

$$(C) \sim (41)$$

$$v_r = \frac{c}{f} v_1$$

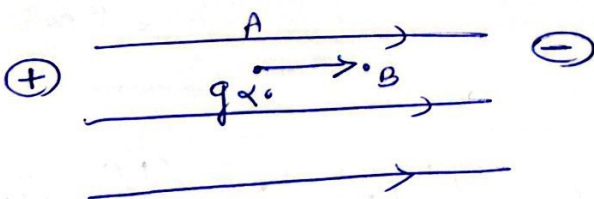
$$u = \frac{1}{f} c v^r \quad c_1 = c_r \quad \frac{u_r}{u_1} = \left(\frac{v_r}{v_1} \right)^r = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$u_r - u_1 = -\frac{v}{14} u_1$$

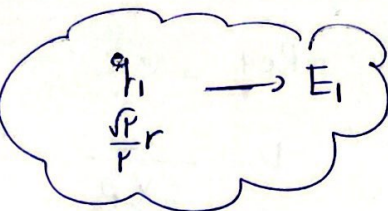
$$\frac{v_B - v_A}{\Delta r} = \frac{\Delta u}{q} \rightarrow v_B - v_A = \frac{r \times 10^{-9}}{-r \times 10^{-9}} = -1.6 \text{ V}$$

$$(42)$$

$$(F)$$



$$(4)$$



$\frac{r}{1+r} \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{V}$

$\mathcal{E} = 4$
 $r = 1$
 $R = 1\Omega$
 $I' = 1A$
 $I = \frac{1}{4}A$

$\mathcal{V} = \frac{r}{1+r} \mathcal{E}$

$I' = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{1} = \frac{1}{4}A$

The diagram shows a circuit for finding the equivalent resistance R' looking into terminals a and b . The circuit consists of a 10Ω resistor in series with a parallel combination of a 20Ω resistor and a branch containing a 20Ω resistor in series with a voltage source $\mathcal{E} = 1\text{V}$ and its internal resistance $r = 1\Omega$. The voltage source is represented by a battery symbol with the positive terminal at the top.

① روستا :

$$R_r + I_o = \frac{1}{r} R_i$$

A simple hand-drawn smiley face consisting of two vertical lines for eyes and a curved line for a smile.

$$R_1 = r_0 + \gamma R_T \geq r_0$$

11

مفت

$$14 = \frac{(1 + R_f) R_1}{1 + R_1 + R_f} \quad \begin{matrix} R_1 = 1\% + R_f \\ \longrightarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} R_1 = 1\% \Omega \\ R_f = 1\% \Omega \end{matrix}$$

Q.

کاز: $R_{eq} = \epsilon R$

$$I = \frac{\epsilon}{\frac{V}{R}} = \frac{\epsilon R}{V} \longrightarrow V_1 = (\epsilon R) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{VR} \right) = \frac{\epsilon}{V} \quad (44)$$

کابت: $R_{eq} = 2R$

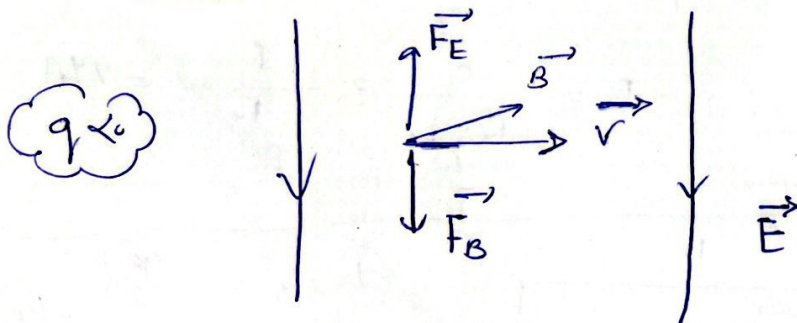
$$I_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{\frac{2V}{R}} = \frac{\epsilon R}{2V} \longrightarrow V_2 = (2R) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2VR} \right) = \frac{\epsilon}{V}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon R}{2V}}{\frac{\epsilon}{V}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \quad ; \quad B_1 = B_2 = B_c = \frac{(12 \times 10^{-7}) (\frac{\epsilon}{V})}{2 \times 10^{-1}} \quad (47)$$

روے رو برہم عموز

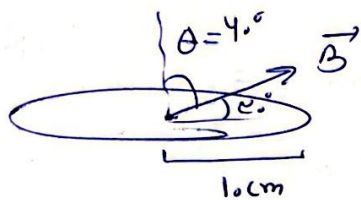
$$B_{1,2} = 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-4} \quad \longrightarrow \quad B_T = 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-4} T$$



$\vec{E}$ حتماً باہر ہوئے گی
عموز بائیں وں $\vec{B}$ میں توانا
عموز نیاٹن

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{\ell} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} (10^4)^2 (10^{-4}) (1 \times 10^{-2})}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 4 \times 10^{-4} H \quad (49)$$

10



$$|\vec{E}| = N \left| \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} \right| = N \left| \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t} \right| A \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow |\vec{E}| = \frac{(1) (4 \times 10^{-4}) (0.1) (1) (1)}{(0.1) (10^{-2})} = 0.4 \text{ V}$$

$$P_A = \rho_r g h_r + P_B \rightarrow P_A > P_B$$

$$P_B = \rho_c g h_c + P_D \rightarrow P_B > P_D$$

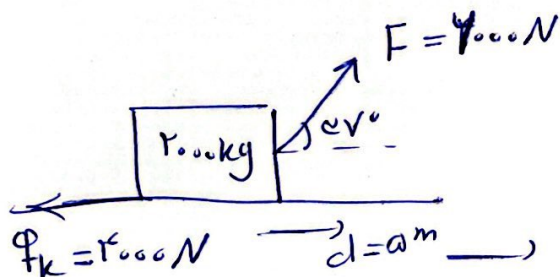
$$P_C = P_0 \rightarrow P_C = P_D$$

$$P_A = \rho_r g h_r + P_C \rightarrow P_A > P_C$$

$$\rightarrow P_A > P_B > P_C = P_D$$

$$P = \frac{mg}{A} \rightarrow 10^6 = \frac{m(10)}{\omega \times 10^{-4}} \rightarrow m = 10^4 \omega \text{ kg}$$

$$= \omega \cdot g$$



$$W_F + W_{F_k} = \Delta k$$

$$\frac{1000}{1000} (\omega) \left(\frac{1}{\omega} \right) - 1000 (\omega) = \Delta k$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta k = 1000 \text{ J}$$

(9)

$$\theta_e = \frac{m_i c_i \theta_i + m_r c_r \theta_r + m_c c_c \theta_c}{m_i c_i + m_r c_r + m_c c_c}$$

(K) ~ (V_K)

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \theta_e &= \frac{(\lambda_0) (f_{r0}) (K_0) + K_0 (f_{r0}) (\lambda_0) + c_{00} (f_{r0}) (c_r)}{\lambda_0 (f_{r0}) + K_0 (f_{r0}) + c_{00} (f_{r0})} \\ &= \frac{1 f_{r0}}{f_{r0}} = \underline{c_r' c} \end{aligned}$$

مبدأ حفظ الزخم :

$$p_i v_i = p_r v_r$$

(C) ~ (V_C)

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1 v_i \omega}{\omega x_{10} - c} + p_0 \right) (K_0) = \left(\frac{1 v_r \omega}{\omega x_{10} - c} + p_0 \right) (c_0)$$

$$\rightarrow p_0 = \frac{c_0' (1 v_i \omega) - f (1 v_i \omega)}{\omega x_{10} - c} = \frac{f y (1 v_i \omega)}{\omega x_{10} - c} = \underline{9.1 \times 10^{-31} p_0}$$

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