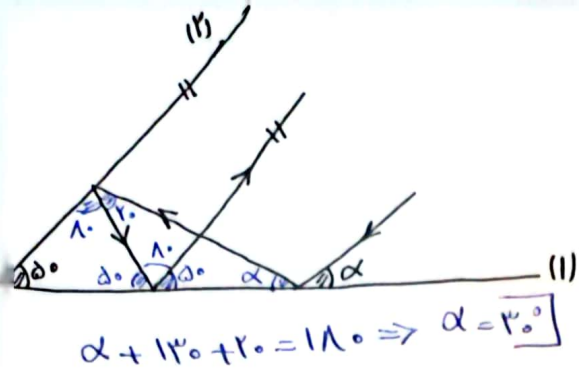




$$\alpha + 13^\circ + 1^\circ = 18^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 3^\circ$$

39

$$F_{net} = ma$$

$$F_i - F_k = ma$$

$$v^2 - v_0^2 = 2a\Delta x \Rightarrow (12)^2 = 2a(12) \rightarrow a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\rightarrow 4d - F_k = 4(d) \rightarrow F_k = 3dN$$

$$\rightarrow F_N = F_r + mg = 10 + 10 = 20N$$

$$\rightarrow R = \sqrt{3d^2 + 10^2} = 3d\sqrt{5}N$$

40

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{ER}{hc} \left(\frac{1}{n_l^2} - \frac{1}{n_u^2} \right)$$

41

$$t = 24s$$

$$N = 10 = \frac{t}{T} \Rightarrow T = 1.18s$$

$$\Delta L = -14cm$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \Rightarrow L_r = 44cm$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_r}{N_i} = \frac{t_r}{t_i} \times \sqrt{\frac{L_i}{L_r}} \Rightarrow \frac{N_r}{10} = \frac{1}{24} \times \sqrt{\frac{11}{44}}$$

$$\rightarrow N_r = 2d$$

42

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{max} \leftarrow \text{بزرگترین طول موج}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda_{max}} = \frac{ER}{hc} \left(\frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{25} \right) \rightarrow \lambda_{max} = \frac{hc}{ER} \left(\frac{25 \times 14}{9} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{min} \leftarrow \text{کوچکترین طول موج}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda_{min}} = \frac{ER}{hc} \left(1 - \frac{1}{25} \right) \rightarrow \lambda_{min} = \frac{hc}{ER} \left(\frac{24}{5} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_{max} - \lambda_{min} = 2931$$

43

فاصله بین دو موج همباز

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}} = \frac{v}{D} \sqrt{\frac{F}{\rho n}}, \quad f = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow v = \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{\frac{134}{118 \times 10^3}} = 100 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{100}{200} = 0.5m = 50cm \rightarrow \lambda_r = 2dcm$$

44

$$C = \epsilon_0 \mu F$$

$$q_r = \epsilon_r q_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} (q_r - q_i) = \epsilon_d$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\Delta q_r}{\epsilon} \right) = \epsilon_d \rightarrow q_i = 4$$

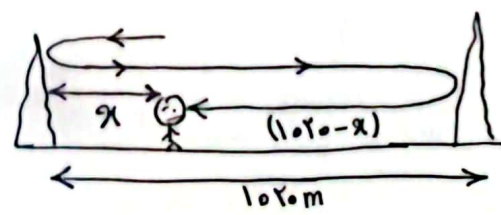
45

$$x = 2cm \rightarrow \text{موقع مکان جسم در لحظه برخورد با دیوار}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{x}{v}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{1} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2}{\omega} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

46

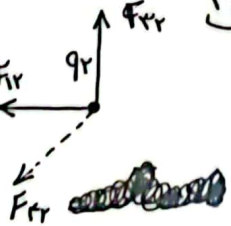


$$x = vt \Rightarrow \frac{x}{100 - x} = \frac{v}{f} \Rightarrow x = 34.0m$$

47

$$F_{ir} = \frac{q_0 \times \Delta x \times r}{100} = 9N(-i)$$

$$F_{ir} = \frac{q_0 \times \Delta x \times r}{100} = 9N(+j)$$



$$\rightarrow F_{ir} = \frac{q_0 \times q_r \times r}{(1 - \sqrt{f})^2} = \frac{q_0}{\sqrt{f}} \rightarrow q_r = -10\sqrt{f}$$

$$F_{ir} \cos 60^\circ = |F_{ir}| = 9 \rightarrow F_{ir} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{f}}$$

در حالت اول: $I = \frac{12}{4} = 3A$

ولتاژ بار: $V_1 = RI = 10V$

ولتاژ بار: $A_1 = 3A$

در حالت دوم: $I = 0 \rightarrow Ar = 0$
 $V_r = E = 12$

$|\vec{E}| = \frac{N\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{NAB\Delta B}{\Delta t} = \frac{100 \times 50 \times 200}{0.1} = 10^6$

با کاهش I شار کم می شود ← جهت جریان الکتریکی در سیم (1) و (2) به ترتیب
 یا در سیم دوم و سیم اول

$P = \rho gh + P_0 \leq P = \frac{mg}{A} + P_0$

$P_0 = \rho_{\text{air}} h g \rightarrow 1.2 \times 10 \times 10 = 12000 Pa$

$P = \frac{2 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10}{20 \times 10^{-4}} = 10000 Pa$
 $P = 10400 Pa$

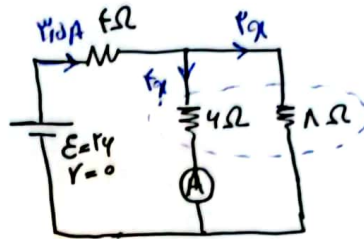
$P = \frac{2 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10}{20 \times 10^{-4}} = 10000 Pa$

$W_T = \Delta K \rightarrow W_{mg} + W_{fk} = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f^2 - v_i^2)$

$\rightarrow (0.12 \times 10 \times 15) + W_{fk} = \frac{1}{2} (0.12) (18^2 - 12^2)$

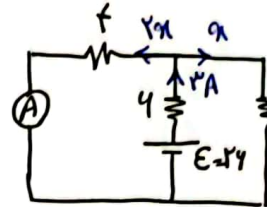
$\rightarrow W_{fk} = -14 J$

در حالت اول: $100g, 50^\circ C$
 در حالت دوم: $50g, 10^\circ C$
 $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_3$
 $C \times (40 - 20) + 0.1 \times 400 \times (50 - 20) = 0.12 \times 400 \times (20 - 10)$
 $\rightarrow C = 243 J/^\circ C$



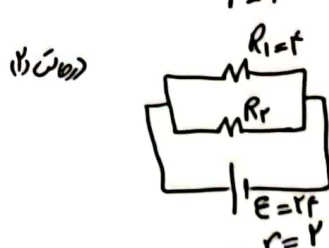
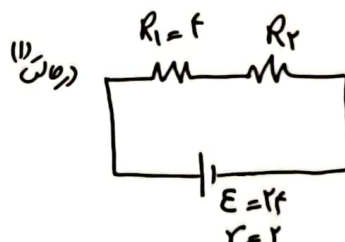
$I = \frac{E}{R_{eq}} = \frac{24}{\frac{4 \times 1}{4+1}} = 3A$

$\rightarrow V_R = V_r \rightarrow R = 10 \rightarrow I_R = 1.5A$



$\rightarrow I = \frac{24}{\frac{1 \times 4}{1+4}} = 3A$

$I_R = 3 \rightarrow I = 1A \Rightarrow 1.5 - 1 = 0.5A$



در حالت اول: $I_1 = \frac{24}{R_r + 4}$, $R_{eq} = R_r + 4$

در حالت دوم: $I_2 = \frac{24}{\frac{4R_r}{R_r+4} + 4}$, $R_{eq} = \frac{4R_r}{R_r+4} + 4$

$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = 0.14 \Rightarrow \frac{(R_r+4)^2}{\frac{4R_r}{R_r+4} + 4} = \frac{44}{100}$

$\rightarrow \frac{(R_r+4)^2}{\frac{4R_r}{R_r+4} + 4} = \frac{44}{100}$
 $R_r = 4$

۲ (۷۲)

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

$$m = 200$$

$$v = 215 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} = 215000 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} (200) (215000)^2 = 425 \times 10^4 \text{ J} = \boxed{425 \text{ MJ}}$$

۳ (۷۳)

$$\dot{F} = \omega \dot{C} \Rightarrow \dot{F} = 118 \dot{C} + 32$$

$$\rightarrow (118 - 118) \dot{C} = 32 \rightarrow \dot{C} = 10$$

$$\rightarrow T(k) = \theta(\dot{C}) + 2V3 = \boxed{218}$$

۴ (۷۴)

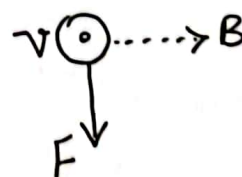
$$q = 140 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C} = 140 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^{-9} = 14 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$= \boxed{1.4 \times 10^{-18} \text{ C}}$$

۵ (۷۵)

$$F = qvB \Rightarrow 4 \times 10^{-18} = 1.4 \times 10^{-18} \times 5 \times 10^5 \times B$$

$$\rightarrow B = \boxed{0.57 \text{ T}}$$



طبق قانون دست راست :