

نوین کنکور

کنکور

امتحان نهایی

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

novinkonkor.com

تقسیم بدون تماس دمای اجسام را اندازه می گیرند

(۴) ← (۲)

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_2 = 400 \\ \lambda_1 = 900 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{900}{400} = 2.25$$

(۳) ← (۴)

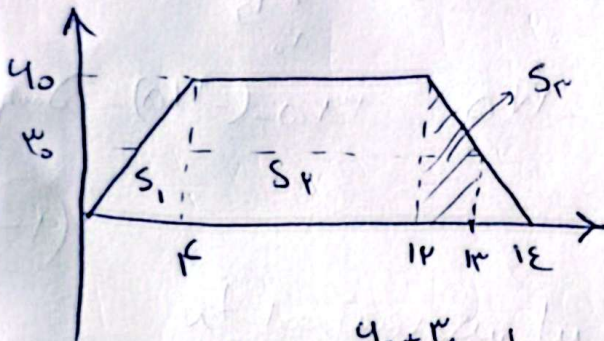
چون همیشه ثابت است ← طول موج ثابت

(۱) ← (۱)

چون همیشه و متغیر از هم دور می شوند ← فاصله ها

خازن از باتری جدا است ← بار ثابت می ماند

(۴) ← (۴)

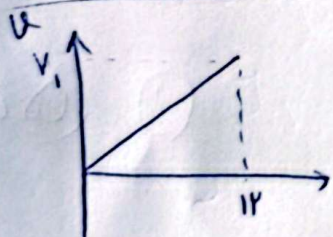


$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 40 = 240 \text{ km}$$

$$S_2 = 2 \times 40 = 80 \text{ km}$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 40 = 40 \text{ km}$$

$$L = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = 240 + 80 + 40 = 360 \text{ km}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} v_1 \times 12 = 214 \rightarrow v_1 = \frac{214}{6} = 35.67 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = \frac{v_1}{12} = 2.97 \text{ m/s}^2$$

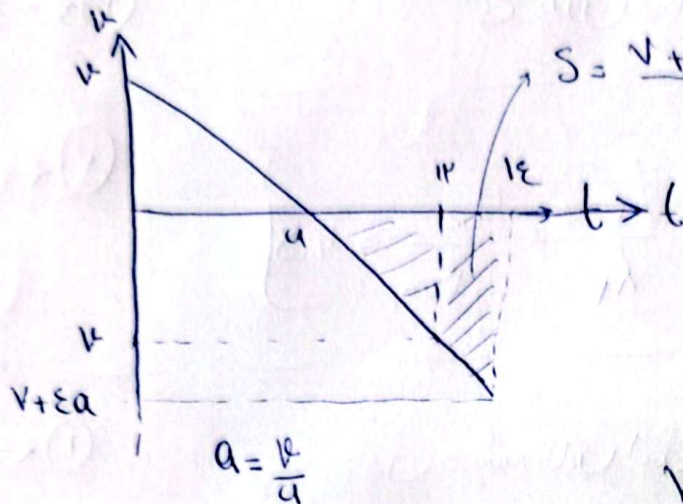
$$x = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v_0 t = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} t_1 = 5 \\ t_2 = 7 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} a t_1^2 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} a t_2^2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} a (t_2^2 - t_1^2) = 3 \text{ m}$$

④ ۵۲

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

۱۴۵ تا ۵ بردار مکان در جهت مثبت است.



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

$$2v + \epsilon \left(\frac{v}{u}\right) = 21$$

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

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

$$v + \epsilon a = v + \frac{\epsilon}{u} v = \frac{u}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{21}{\epsilon}\right) = \frac{105}{u}$$

$$v_{av} = \frac{\frac{105}{u} + \frac{21}{\epsilon}}{14} = \frac{\frac{105}{u} + \frac{4\epsilon}{u}}{14} = \frac{141}{14 \times 4} = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$$

② ۵۳

۳۰s حرکت B تغییر جهت می دهد

$$\Delta x_B = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times 30 \times 10 = 225 \quad x_B = 225 + 10 = 235$$

$$x_A = -175$$

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

④ ۵۴

$$f_k = \mu_k F_N$$

F_N با هر نسبتی تغییر کند

f_k نیز با همان نسبت تغییر می کند.

← تغییر ثابت می ماند

$$f_{smax} = f_k = \mu_k mg = \frac{\epsilon}{10} \times 3 \times 10 = 9$$

① ۵۵

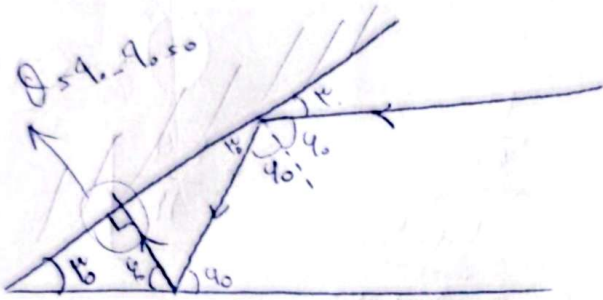
$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

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

(2) Q4

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

(3) Q4



(1) Q1

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

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

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

(4) Q9

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Q10

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

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

$$\textcircled{v} \leftarrow \textcircled{v_1}$$

$$E = \frac{mc}{\lambda} = \frac{n \times 44 \times 10^{-7} \times 4 \times 10^8}{4 \times 10^{-7}} \quad 44 \times 4 \times 10^{-7} = \frac{n \times 44 \times 10^{-7} \times 4 \times 10^8}{4 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$\rightarrow 176 = 4 \times n \times 10^{-19} \rightarrow n = 1.4 \times 10^7$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_r} = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{\omega r} \right) \quad \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{r_4} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} = \frac{r_4 - \lambda_0}{r_4 \times \lambda_0} = \frac{34}{11}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \leftarrow \textcircled{v_r}$$

$$\frac{4.4 \times 10^{-18}}{r^2} = mg \rightarrow \frac{4 \times 10^{-9} \times 4 \times 10^8}{4 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{40}{4 \times 10^{-10} \times 10}$$

$$\textcircled{v} \leftarrow \textcircled{v_r}$$

$$q^r = 40 \times 10^{-9} \times 10^{-9} \times 10^{-6} = 40 \times 10^{-24} \rightarrow q = 4 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$q = ne \rightarrow 4 \times 10^{-11} = n \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \rightarrow n = \frac{4 \times 10^{-11}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = \frac{4}{1.6} \times 10^8$$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^8 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 4 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus q_r \\ \uparrow F_{rr} = 4 \times 10^{-18} \\ \oplus q_1 \\ \rightarrow F_{1r} = 1 \times 10^{-18} \end{array}$$

$$\left| \frac{q_r}{q_1} \right| = \frac{F_{rr}}{F_{1r}} = \frac{4}{1} = \frac{\mu}{\kappa}$$

$$\frac{q_r}{q_1} = - \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$\textcircled{v} \leftarrow \textcircled{v_r}$$

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

$$\textcircled{v} \leftarrow \textcircled{v_r}$$

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

③ حل

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

$$I_{\Delta} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{R_T + r} = \frac{V_0}{4 + 1} = 2A \rightarrow I_v = 1A$$

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

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

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

$$I_v = \frac{V}{R} A$$

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

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

الف) $V = R_1 I + R I \rightarrow V = 14(R_1 + 1)$ (حل)

$$V = 14R_1 + 14 \rightarrow 14R_1 = 42 \rightarrow R_1 = 3\Omega$$

ب) $R_v = 11\Omega$

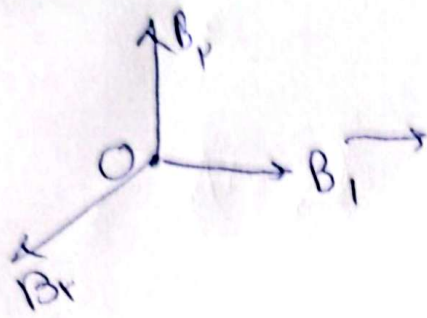
$R_v = 11\Omega$

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

بما أن $R_v = 11\Omega$ استنتج أن $R_1 = 3\Omega$

فأوجدت $R_1 = 3\Omega$

① حل



(4) (4a)

$$N = 100$$

$$A = 10 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta t = 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta B = 10 \times 10^{-4} T$$

$$R = 10$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{R} = \frac{N A \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}}{R} = \frac{100 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} \times 10 \times 10^{-4}}{10} = \frac{100 \times 10 \times 10^{-4}}{10} = 10 \times 10^{-4} = 10^{-3} A$$

(3) (3a)

$$V = \frac{K}{\rho} \pi (a^2 - a_0^2) = \frac{K}{\rho} \pi a^2 \times V$$

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

$$\rightarrow V = \frac{K a^2}{\frac{K}{V \rho}} = K \pi a^2 \times V$$

$$\rightarrow K = \frac{K}{V \rho} \times \frac{K}{\rho} \times a^2 \rightarrow a = 1 \text{ cm}$$

(2) (2a)

$$P_1 h_1 + P_2 = P_2 h_2 + P_0 \rightarrow P_2 - P_0 = \rho g (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$1000 \times 10 \times \frac{10}{100} + P_2 = 1000 \times 10 \times \frac{10}{100} + P_0 \rightarrow P_2 - P_0 = 1000 \times 10 \times \frac{10}{100} = 1000 \times 10 = 10000 \text{ Pa}$$

(1) (1a)

$$\rightarrow P_2 - P_0 = 10000 - 10000 = -\frac{10000}{1000} = -10 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$W_{ab} \approx \Delta K \approx \frac{1}{r} \times \epsilon_0 (4\pi a^2 - \pi a^2) = 4 \text{ kJ}$$

(4) (Vr)

$$K_{1/2} \approx K_r + U_r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times \epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{r} \times 1 \times \epsilon + 1 \cdot h_r$$

(4) (Vr)

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_0 - Vr = 1 \cdot h_r \rightarrow h_r \approx 1 \text{ kJ/m}$$

$$E \approx P \cdot t \approx m \cdot L_v$$

(1) (Va)

$$\cancel{V_{eff}} \times t = \cancel{\epsilon} \times \pi \times a^2 \times 4 \times 10^6 \rightarrow t = \frac{r \times \pi \times a^2 \times 4}{\epsilon_0} = V_{a, r_{min}}$$

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