

دہریہ سنگ فرز ان کا نام 5 ہے

پاسخانہ الہیاء فریب دورہ 38

عوراء حدیثی - رزق ربانی - سایہ خواجہ - ریاضہ زحانیہ - نور مہاسی

ناظر رعناکی - پریمانی - دایا مہاسی

① = 2 ✓ $\Delta U = q \Delta \phi$
 $\Delta k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = q \Delta \phi \rightarrow v_1 = v_2 = v_3 \right.$ عکس حالت

② = 2 ✓ \vec{E}

مطابق شکل نیروهای وارد بر هر بار موجب جریانش آنها در جهت میدان می‌شود. \leftarrow گزینه 2

③ = 1 ✓ $P = I U \rightarrow I = \frac{P}{U} = \frac{55}{12} A$ (جریان هر دو از آن جهت است) $\rightarrow I_{\text{کل}} = \frac{2 \times 55}{12} A = \frac{55}{6} A$

$t = \frac{60}{\frac{55}{6}} = \frac{360}{55} = 6.54 h$

④ = 3 ✓ $P_g = a P_g^n$

$\left. \begin{aligned} P_g &= a P_g^{n-1} \\ \rightarrow P_g &= a \end{aligned} \right\}$ $\frac{1}{1-n}$

$\rightarrow U = cte, \Delta k = 0, W = 0, P_g = P_g$

⑤ = 3 ✓ $Q = 0$ (دایره جابجایی)

$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta U &= 0 \rightarrow P \Delta U = W = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Delta U = Q + W = 0$

دایره جابجایی قابل جابجایی

⑥ = 1 ✓

(1) بله. و دایره جابجایی ایجاد می‌کند تا آنکه تغییر شرایط جلوگیری کند (میدان حفاظتی). بر اثر آن میدان در حال کم شدن باشد، نتیجه میدانی همسو ایجاد می‌کند تا آنکه تغییرات آن جلوگیری کند.

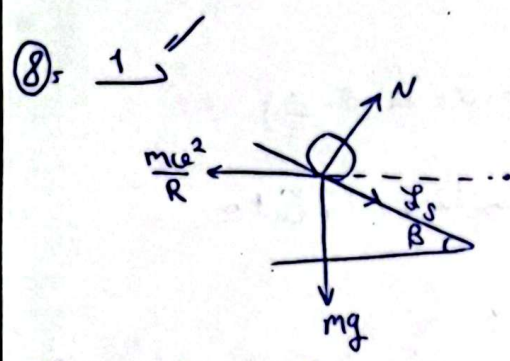
(2) خیر اثر $B \cdot dS = 0 \rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$ \leftarrow شار در نتیجه جابجایی ایجاد نمی‌شود.

(3) خیر اثر $F_B = q U \times B$ $\rightarrow \theta = 0$ \rightarrow میدان با جهت راستای میدان \rightarrow میدان با زاویه 0° داشته باشد نیروی وارد نمی‌کند.

(4) میدان حفاظتی ناشی از حلقه در مرکز آن مسافت از نقاط دیگر روی محور آن است. \leftarrow گزینه 4 غلط است.

7, 3 $H_{Al} = H_{Cu} \rightarrow \frac{k_{Cu} A (T_2 - T')}{l} = \frac{k_{Al} A (T' - T_1)}{l}$

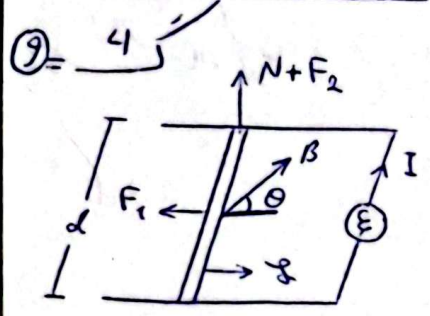
$\frac{k_{Cu}}{k_{Al}} = \frac{T' - T_1}{T_2 - T'}$
 $* k_{Cu} > k_{Al}$
 $T' - T_1 > T_2 - T' \rightarrow T' > \frac{T_2 + T_1}{2}$



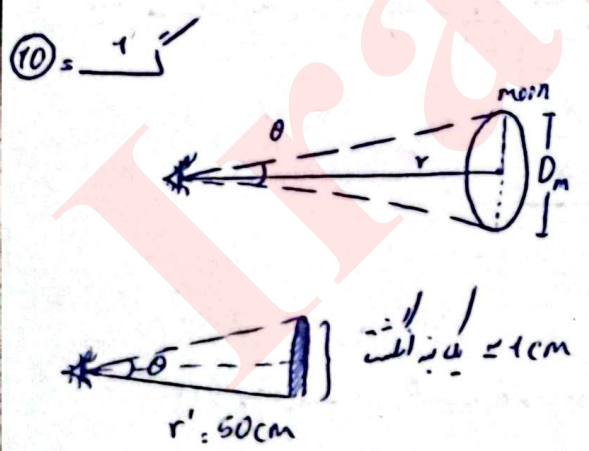
$N = mg \cos \beta + \frac{m u^2}{R} \sin \beta$ (1)
 $f = \frac{m u^2}{R} \cos \beta - mg \sin \beta$ (2)
 $f = N \mu_s$ (3)

(1), (2), (3) $\rightarrow mg \cos \beta \mu_s + \frac{m u^2}{R} \sin \beta \mu_s = \frac{m u^2}{R} \cos \beta - mg \sin \beta$

$u = \sqrt{Rg \left(\frac{\cos \beta \mu + \sin \beta}{\cos \beta - \mu \sin \beta} \right)}$



$F_1 = I d B \sin \theta$ $F_2 = I d B \cos \theta$
 $N = mg - I d B \cos \theta$
 $F_1 = f \rightarrow I d B \sin \theta = (mg - I d B \cos \theta) \mu$
 $B = \frac{mg \mu}{I d (\sin \theta + \mu \cos \theta)}$



$\theta = \frac{D_m}{r}$
 $\tan \theta = \theta$
 $r = \frac{D_m}{\theta} = \frac{3500 \times 10^{-3}}{0.12} \rightarrow r \approx 10^8 \text{ m}$
 $x = ut$
 $t = 20 \text{ h}$
 $\bar{v} = 100 \text{ km/h}$
 $x = 20 \times 100 \times 10^3 = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

$\frac{r}{x} = \frac{10^8}{10^6} = 10^2 \text{ m}$

⑩ 45

$$M = z m_p + N m_n + \alpha A + \beta A^{2/3} + \gamma (z^2 - z) A^{-1/3} + \frac{1}{A} (z - N)^2$$

z = نڪار پوزيشن

N = نڪار

$$A = z + N$$

$A = \text{cte}$

$E_{\text{بسته}} \propto m$

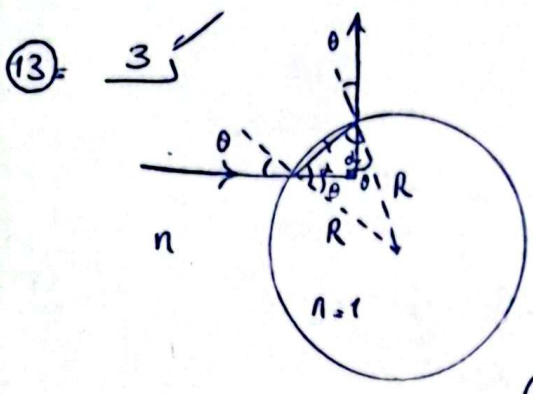
$$M = z m_p + (A - z) m_n + \alpha A + \beta A^{2/3} + \gamma (z^2 - z) A^{-1/3} + \frac{1}{A} (2z - A)^2$$

$$\frac{dM}{dz} = 0 \rightarrow 0 = m_p - m_n + \gamma A^{-1/3} (2z - 1) + \frac{2\gamma}{A} (2z - A) z \rightarrow z (2\gamma A^{-1/3} + \frac{8\gamma}{A}) = 4\gamma + \gamma A^{-1/3} \quad (*)$$

$$m_p \approx m_n$$

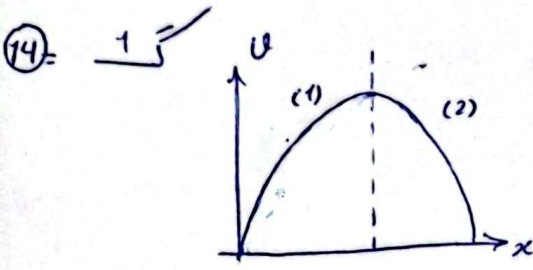
$$\xrightarrow{(*)} z = \frac{4\gamma + \gamma A^{-1/3}}{2\gamma A^{-1/3} + \frac{8\gamma}{A}} \rightarrow z = \frac{4\gamma A + \gamma A^{2/3}}{8\gamma + 2\gamma A^{2/3}}$$

12 = 1 $\frac{\delta m}{\delta t} = cte \rightarrow \rho \frac{\delta v}{\delta t} = C \rightarrow A \frac{\delta x}{\delta t} = C' \rightarrow A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = A_3 v_3$
 ← معادله پیوستگی

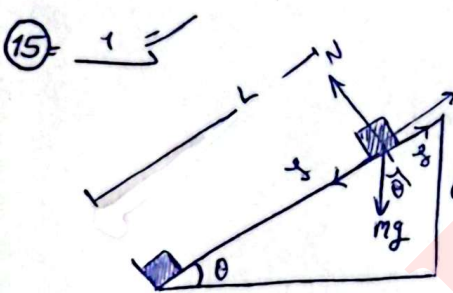
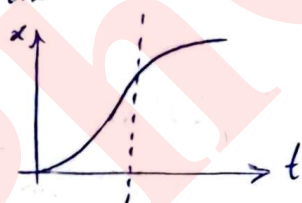


$\frac{\pi}{2} = 2(\alpha - \theta) \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} + \theta$ (1)

$n \sin \theta = \sin \alpha$ (1) $\rightarrow n \sin \theta = \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})$
 $n \sin \theta = \sin \theta \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \cos \theta \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2} n = 1 + \cot \theta$
 $\cot \theta = \sqrt{2} n - 1$



نقطه 1: در سمت اول غوطه خورده است، عمیق است
 نسبت است. چرا؟ [در سمت دوم غوطه خورده است، در عمق است] نسبت غوطه خورده است (نسبت است) $\left(\alpha_2 < \alpha_1 \right)$
 نقطه 2: در سمت دوم غوطه خورده است، نسبت است اما نسبت به سمت اول است
 با توجه به نکات بالا فریزه $\frac{1}{2}$ موج است



$N = mg \cos \theta$
 اگر $q_{min} \rightarrow \frac{kq^2}{L^2} + mg \cos \theta \mu = mg \sin \theta$ (1)
 اگر $q_{max} \rightarrow \frac{kq^2}{L^2} = mg \sin \theta + mg \cos \theta \mu$ (2)

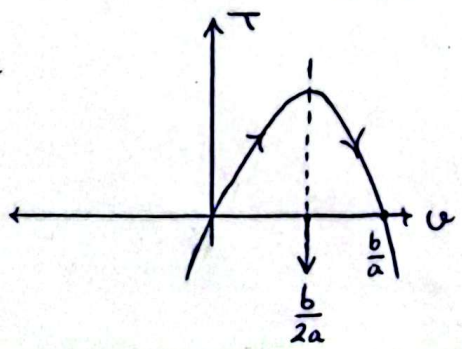
(1), (2) $\rightarrow \frac{q_{max}}{q_{min}} = \left[\frac{\cos \theta (\mu + \tan \theta)}{\cos \theta (\tan \theta - \mu)} \right]^{1/2} \rightarrow \frac{q_{max}}{q_{min}} = \sqrt{\frac{\tan \theta + \mu}{\tan \theta - \mu}}$

16 = 2 $n = 1$ model

$P U = R T$
 $P = -a U + b$ } $\frac{R T}{U} = -a U + b \rightarrow R T = -a U^2 + b U$

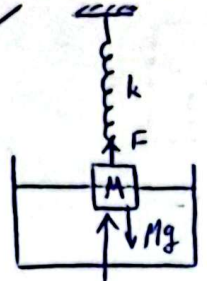
$T = -\frac{a}{R} U^2 + \frac{b}{R} U$

اگر $T = 0 \rightarrow U = 0$
 $\rightarrow U = \frac{b}{a}$

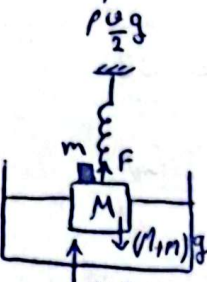


برای آنکه رابطه کاهشی باشد باید $U > \frac{b}{2a}$
 در سنجش فرکانس از $\frac{b}{2a}$ است.

17



$$F + \frac{\rho U g}{2} = Mg \rightarrow kd = g(M - \frac{\rho U}{2}) \quad (1)$$

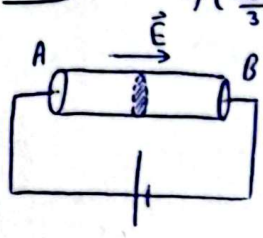


$$F + \frac{2\rho U g}{3} = (M+m)g \rightarrow kd' = g(M+m - \frac{2}{3}\rho U) \quad (2)$$

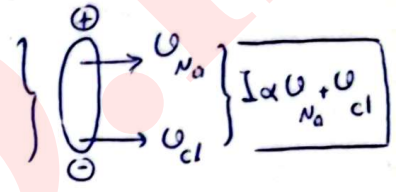
$$\frac{(1), (2)}{d} \rightarrow \frac{d'}{d} (M - \frac{\rho U}{2}) = (M+m - \frac{2}{3}\rho U)$$

$$m = M(\frac{d'}{d} - 1) + \frac{\rho U}{2} (\frac{4}{3} - \frac{d'}{d})$$

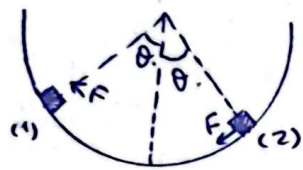
18



از این جای مثبت به سمت راست حرکت می کند و در این جای منفی به سمت چپ.



19

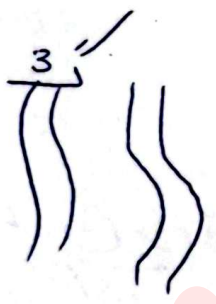


$$(1): mgR \cos \theta = FR(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) \rightarrow \frac{F}{mg} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta} \quad (\max)$$

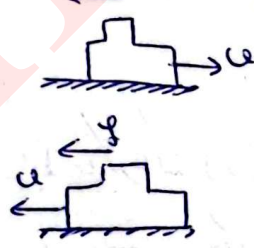
$$(2): mgR \cos \theta = FR(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) \rightarrow \frac{F}{mg} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta} \quad (\min)$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta} < \frac{F}{mg} < \frac{\cos \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta}$$

20



نیروی بر جاذبه (ازاد شده است) →
نیروی اصطکاک (در حال دراز) ←



حالت اول: حرکت کند از چپ به راست

حالت دوم: حرکت کند از راست به چپ

$$3 \leftarrow$$

27

$$|\mathcal{E}| = \frac{\delta \mathcal{E}}{\delta t} \quad \left\{ \quad \right. \quad |\mathcal{E}| = \frac{B \delta s}{\delta t}$$

$$\delta \mathcal{E} = B \delta s$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} l \sin \alpha \times l \cos \alpha = \frac{l^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{l^2 \sin(2\alpha)}{4}$$

$$\delta S = \frac{l^2}{4} \cos(2\alpha) (2 \delta \alpha)$$

$$|\mathcal{E}| = \frac{B l^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\delta \alpha}{\delta t} \cdot \cos(2\alpha)$$

22 = 2

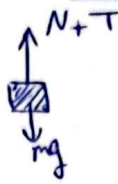
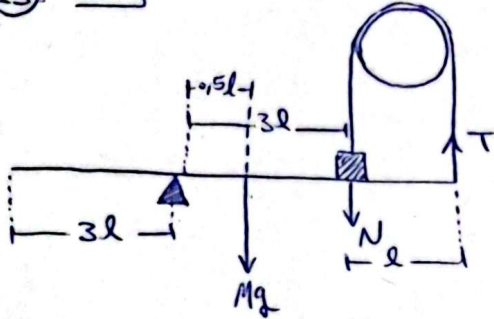
$[\diamond] = \frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2}$

$[\diamond b] = [bbk] = [*] \rightarrow \frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2} = b \frac{m}{s} \rightarrow [b] = \frac{kg}{s}$

$[k] = \frac{m}{s}$

$[*] = \frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2} \times \frac{kg}{s} \rightarrow [*] = \frac{kg^2 \cdot m}{s^3}$

23 = 1



$N = mg - T$

$Mg(1.5l) + N(3l) = T(4l)$

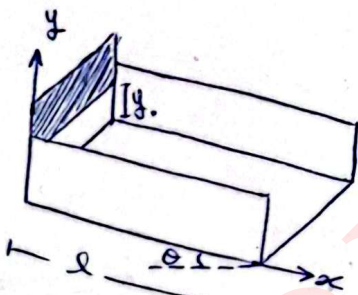
$\frac{Mg}{2} + 3mg = 7T \rightarrow T = \frac{Mg + 6mg}{14}$

24 = 2

$SP = \rho g \delta h \rightarrow P.P. = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ (1)}$

$P.P. = \rho g n h \text{ (1)} \rightarrow n = \frac{2 \times 10^5}{(3)(9.8)(1000)} \approx 6$

25 = 4



$\delta U = \delta k \rightarrow mg l \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m u^2$

$v = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gl \sin \theta}$

$A \cdot v = A u \rightarrow \rho y u = \rho y v$

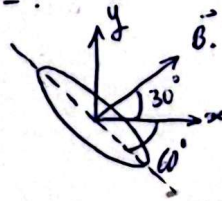
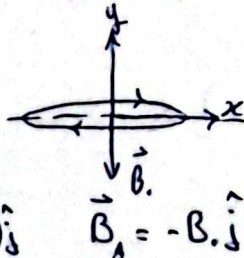
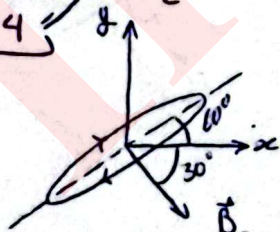
$y = \frac{y \cdot u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 2gl \sin \theta}}$

26 = 2

تعداد ذرات بر متری: $10 \times 100 = 10^3$
در هر متر مکعب
100 متر مکعب

$10^3 \times 365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 = 2.9 \times 10^{13} \approx 10^{14}$
تعداد ذرات بر متری
تعداد ذرات

27 = 4



$\vec{B}_B = B \cdot \cos(30) \hat{i} + (-B \cdot \sin(30)) \hat{j}$

$\vec{B}_A = -B \cdot \hat{j}$

$\vec{B}_C = B \cdot \cos(30) \hat{i} + B \cdot \sin(30) \hat{j}$

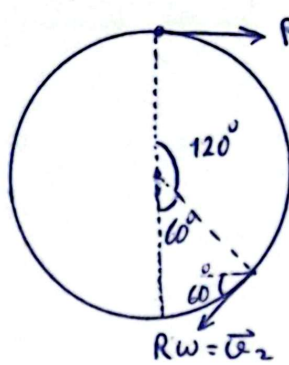
$\vec{B}_L = 2B \cdot \cos(30) \hat{i} - B \cdot \hat{j} \rightarrow \vec{B}_L = B \cdot (\sqrt{3} \hat{i} - \hat{j})$

28) 4 ✓

$$a_{\text{rel}} = R\omega^2$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{\vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_1}{\frac{T}{3}}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{\bar{a}}{g} = \frac{3R\omega^2\sqrt{3}}{R\omega^2(2\pi)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\pi}$$



$$\vec{u}_1 = R\omega \hat{x}$$

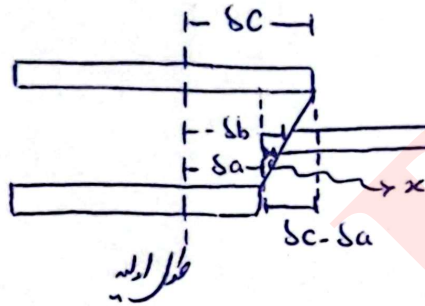
$$\vec{u}_2 = R\omega (-\sin(60)\hat{y} - \cos(60)\hat{x})$$

$$\vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_1 = -\frac{R\omega\sqrt{3}}{2}\hat{y} - R\omega\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\hat{x}$$

$$|\vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_1| = R\omega\sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{R\omega}{2}\sqrt{12} = R\omega\sqrt{3}$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{3R\omega^2\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} \quad (*)$$

29) 4 ✓



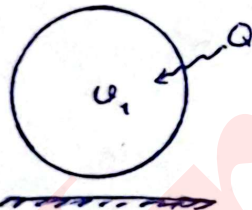
$$x = (\delta c - \delta a) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = -\delta b - (\delta a)$$

$$\frac{\delta c - \delta a}{3} = -\delta b - \delta a \rightarrow \delta c + 3\delta b + 2\delta a = 0$$

$$a_3 + 3a_2 + 2a_1 = 0$$

30) 2 ✓



$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + \frac{10}{100}\omega_1 = \omega_1\left(1 + \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{11}{10}\omega_1 \quad (*)$$

$$m_1 g = p_1 \omega_1 g \rightarrow m_1 = p_1 \omega_1$$

$$\rightarrow m_2 = p_2 \omega_2 \quad (*) \rightarrow m_2 = p_2 \omega_1 \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)$$

$$(2) \text{ } \omega_1 = \omega_2 \rightarrow m_1 = m_2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_1 &= p_2 \left(\frac{11}{10}\right) \\ \frac{p_2}{p_1} &= \frac{10}{11} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

«با سطح گوناگون»

① = 25%

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{خروجی}}}{P_{\text{ورودی}}} \times 100$$

1825 kg در سال = $1825 \times 10^3 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{235 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6 \times 10^{23}}{1 \text{ mol}} = \frac{2190}{47} \times 10^{26}$

$U = \frac{2190}{47} \times 10^{26} \times 200 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

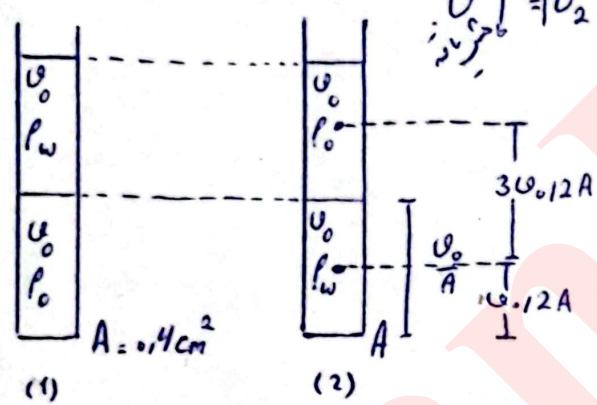
در ادامه جان اولیوم که در یک سال میماند بسیار کم است.

انرژی آزاد شده در طی یک سال

$$P_{\text{ورودی}} = \frac{U}{365 \text{ Day}} = \frac{2190 \times 200 \times 1.6 \times 10^{26} \times 10^{-19}}{47 \times 365 \times 24 \times 3600 \text{ s}} \approx 4728,13 \text{ MW}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1200 \text{ MW}}{4728,13 \text{ MW}} \times 100 \approx 25,3\% \approx 25\%$$

② = 37



$$U = |U_2 - U_1|$$

$$U_2 = \rho_w u_0 g \left(\frac{u_0}{2A}\right) + \rho_0 u_0 g \left(\frac{3u_0}{2A}\right)$$

$$U_1 = \rho_0 u_0 g \left(\frac{u_0}{2A}\right) + \rho_w u_0 g \left(\frac{3u_0}{2A}\right)$$

$$U = \rho_0 u_0 g \left(\frac{u_0}{A}\right) + \rho_w u_0 g \left(-\frac{u_0}{A}\right)$$

$$|U| = \frac{u_0^2 g}{A} (\rho_w - \rho_0) = \frac{(10 \times 10^{-6})^2 \times 9.8}{0.4 \times 10^{-4}} (1000 - 850) \text{ J}$$

$$|U| = 36,7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J} \approx 37 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J} \rightarrow \alpha = 37$$

③ = 68 s

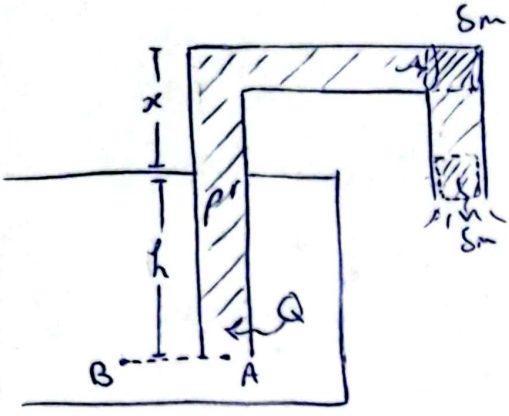
$$\eta = \frac{Q_c}{W} = 3 \rightarrow W = \frac{Q_c}{3} = \frac{\rho V C \Delta T}{3}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} \rightarrow t = \frac{W}{P}$$

$$t = \frac{|\rho V C \Delta T|}{3P} = \frac{1,2 \times (3 \times 4 \times 3) \times 720 \times (20 - 5)}{3 \times 2300} \text{ s}$$

$$t \approx 67,6 \text{ s} \approx 68 \text{ s}$$

4) 65



$$P_A = P_B \rightarrow \rho'g(h+x) = \rho gh$$

$$(h+x) = \frac{\rho}{\rho'} h \rightarrow h+x = h(\alpha + \beta \delta T) \rightarrow x = h\beta \delta T \quad (*)$$

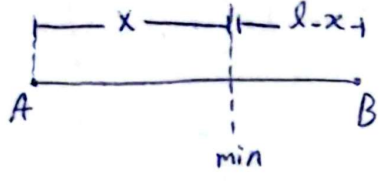
$$W = \delta m g x \quad (*) \rightarrow W = \delta m g h \beta \delta T$$

$$Q = \delta m c \delta T$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q} = \frac{\delta m g h \beta \delta T}{\delta m c \delta T} = \frac{g h \beta}{c} = \frac{9.8 \times 100 \times 2.8 \times 10^{-4}}{4200}$$

$$\eta = 6513 \times 10^{-6} \rightarrow 10^6 \eta = 6513 \approx 65$$

5) 33 %



$$P_D = \alpha \frac{P_S}{r^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{D_A}}{P_{D_A} + P_{D_B}} \times 100 = ?$$

$$P_{S_B} = 8 P_{S_A} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{if: } P_{D_A} + P_{D_B} = P_{D_t} \rightarrow \text{max} \Rightarrow \eta_{\text{min}}$$

$$P_{D_t} = \frac{\alpha P_{S_A}}{x^2} + \frac{\alpha P_{S_B}}{(l-x)^2} \quad (*) \rightarrow \alpha P_{S_A} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{8}{(l-x)^2} \right) = P_{D_t} \quad , \quad \frac{dP_{D_t}}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^3} + \frac{16}{(l-x)^3} = 0 \rightarrow 8x^3 = (l-x)^3$$

$$2x = l-x \rightarrow x = l/3$$

$$P_{D_t(\text{max})} = \frac{9\alpha P_{S_A}}{l^2} (1+2) = \frac{27\alpha P_{S_A}}{l^2}$$

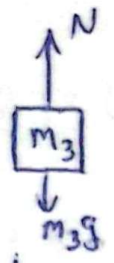
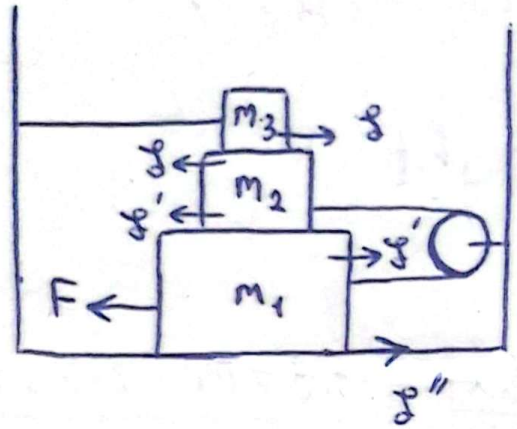
$$P_{D_A} = \frac{9\alpha P_{S_A}}{l^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{P_{D_t(\text{max})}} \right\} \eta = \frac{9}{27} \times 100 \approx 33\%$$

6) 22

$$N = 2.2 \text{ a}^3 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol NaCl}}{58.5 \text{ g}} \times \frac{6102 \times 10^{23} \text{ NaCl}}{1 \text{ mol NaCl}} \times \frac{2 \text{ atom}}{1 \text{ NaCl}} = 1 \quad \left. \vphantom{N} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{شماره اتم} \\ \text{رفتن Na} \end{array}$$

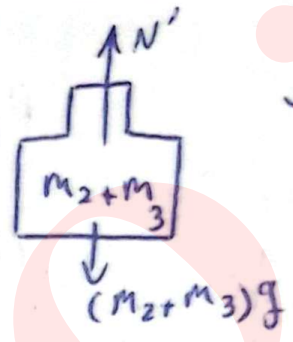
$$\text{a}^3 = \frac{58.5}{2.2 \times 6102 \times 2} \times 10^{-23} = 2.2 \times 10^{-23} \text{ Cm}^3 = 2.2 \times 10^{-29} \text{ m}^3 = 22 \times 10^{-30} \rightarrow \beta = 22$$

7) 35 N



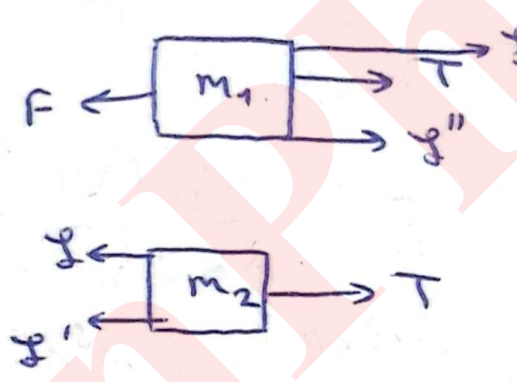
$$f = N\mu$$

$$f = m_3 g \mu$$



$$f' = (m_2 + m_3) g \mu$$

$$f'' = (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) g \mu$$



$$F = T + f' + f''$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F &= T + f' + f'' \\ T &= f' + f'' \end{aligned} \right\} F = f + 2f' + f'' \quad (*)$$

$$T = f + f'$$

$$(*) \rightarrow F = g\mu(4m_3 + 3m_2 + m_1) \rightarrow F = 9.8 \times 0.151 [(4 \times 15) + (3 \times 1) + (2)] = 34.9 N \approx 35 N$$