

بِسْمِ تَعَالَى

پایه سفارشی آزمون مرحله 1 دوره ی 35

المپیاد فیزیک (۱۴۰۱ - ۱۴۰۰)

کد دفترچه - 2

دانش پژوهان المپیاد فیزیک

بازدهم های دبیرستان حلی 2 حلی 4

امیر حسین هاشمی

علی میرزاغاجانی

پویا عرب مقدم

علیرضا خسروی

① گزینی 4

$w = \rho V g = \rho \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3 g$

$P \pi R^2$ (up), $2\pi R \delta$ (up), $P \cdot \pi R^2$ (down)

$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow 2\pi R \delta + P \cdot \pi R^2 = P \pi R^2 + \frac{2}{3} \rho g \pi R^3$

$\rightarrow P = P_0 + \frac{2\delta}{R} - \frac{2}{3} \rho g R$ → 4

② گزینی 2

$\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = E \rightarrow Q = 6.82 \times 10^5 (C) \rightarrow n = 6$

$E = 150 N, k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9, R = 6.4 \times 10^6 m$

③ گزینی 4

$U = \sum_i U_i = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{2} \right)$

$\rightarrow U = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ → 4

④ گزینی 4

$mvr = n\hbar$ ①

$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{(Ze)e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ ②

$r = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 n^2 \hbar^2}{mZe^2}$

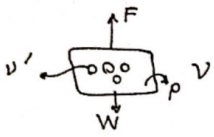
$v = \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 n\hbar}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r' = Z^{-1} r & \text{III} \\ v' = Z v & \text{IV} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow E' = K' + U' = \frac{1}{2} m v'^2 - \frac{kZe^2}{r} = Z^2 E$

→ 4

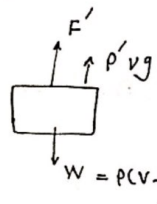
1) C_{10} :



$$F = W = \rho(v-v')g$$

5) گزینہ 1 : $\frac{v'}{v} = ?!$

2) C_{10} :

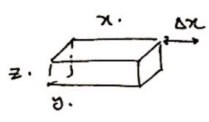


$$F' = \rho(v-v')g - \rho'v'g$$

$$F' = \beta F$$

$$\rightarrow \rho(v-v') - \rho'v' = \beta \rho(v-v')$$

$$\rightarrow \rho(v-v') \left(1 - \beta\right) = \rho'v' \rightarrow 1 - \frac{v'}{v} = \frac{\rho'}{\rho(1-\beta)} \rightarrow \frac{v'}{v} = \frac{\rho(1-\beta) - \rho'}{\rho(1-\beta)}$$



$$\frac{\Delta y}{y} = \frac{\Delta z}{z} = -v \frac{\Delta x}{x}$$

6) گزینہ 3

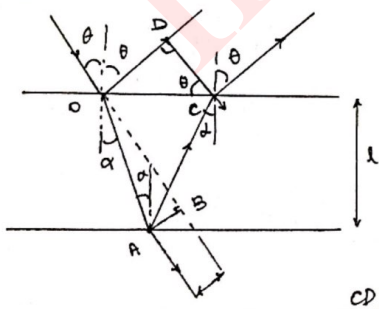
$$r_1 = 1.2, \quad x = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta x = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}, \quad v = 0.3$$

$$r_1 = \rho \frac{x \cdot y \cdot z}{y \cdot z}$$

$$r_2 = \rho \frac{x + \Delta x}{(y + \Delta y)(z + \Delta z)} = \rho \frac{x}{y \cdot z} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}}{1 + \frac{2\Delta y}{y}} \right) \approx r_1 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} (1 + 2v) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta r = r_2 - r_1 = r_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{x} (1 + 2v) = 0.8 \text{ m}\Omega - 2v \frac{\Delta x}{x}$$



$$\frac{CD}{AB} = ?!$$

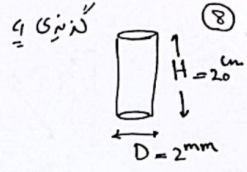
7) گزینہ 1

$$\sin \theta = n \sin \alpha \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \overline{OA} &= \frac{l}{\cos \alpha} \quad \frac{\Delta OBA}{\cos \alpha} \quad AB = \frac{l \sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} \quad \text{--- (II)} \\ \overline{OC} &= 2l \tan \alpha \quad \frac{\Delta ODC}{\cos \theta} \quad CD = 2l \tan \alpha \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (III)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

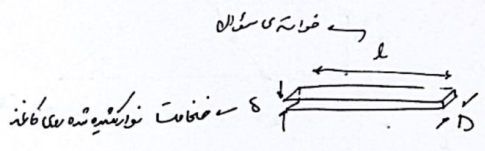
$$\text{--- (I), (II), (III)} \rightarrow \frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$v_{eff} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \cdot H_{eff} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} H = \frac{\pi D^2 H}{5} \quad \text{I}$$



$$v = \delta D l$$

استقامت
توروی
زیرین



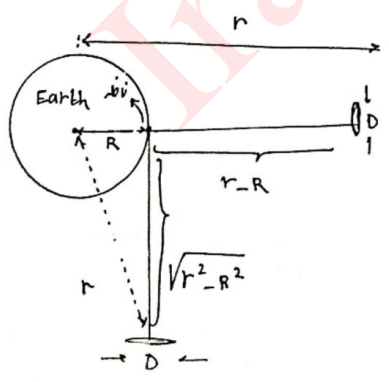
$$\rightarrow v = v_{eff} \rightarrow \delta D l = \frac{\pi D^2 H}{5} \rightarrow l = \frac{\pi D H}{5 \delta} = \frac{5.1 \text{ km}}{5 \delta} \rightarrow \text{ع}$$

$$\sum \psi_i = 0 \rightarrow \theta_{st} = \frac{99}{\frac{m}{\mu M} + \frac{11}{2}} \rightarrow (\theta_{st})_{\max} = \lim_{\frac{m}{M} \rightarrow 0} \theta_{st}$$

$$\rightarrow \theta_{st} = 18 \rightarrow \text{ج}$$

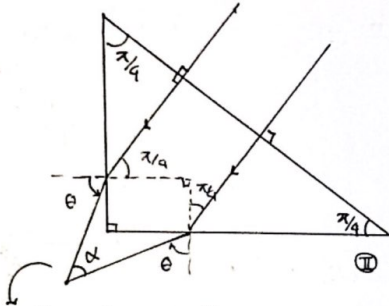
$$\epsilon = h f = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\epsilon > 2m_0 c^2} \lambda < \frac{hc}{2m_0 c^2} \rightarrow \lambda < \frac{h}{2m_0 c} \quad \text{10}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_{\max} = 1.21 \times 10^{-3} \text{ nm} \rightarrow \text{ج}$$



$$\begin{cases} \alpha_z = \frac{D}{r-R} \quad \text{11} \\ \alpha_h = \frac{D}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}} \quad \text{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{\alpha_z^2 + \alpha_h^2}{\alpha_z^2 - \alpha_h^2} R \rightarrow \text{ج}$$



$$n \sin(\pi/4) = \sin \theta$$

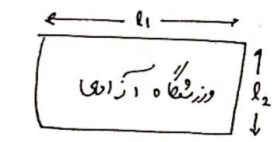
$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{III}$$

$$\text{III} \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - n^2 \quad \text{IV}$$

$$\text{IV} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{n^2}{2} \quad \text{V}$$

$$\alpha + 2(\pi/2 - \theta) + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 2\pi \Rightarrow \alpha + \pi/2 = 2\theta \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\sin \theta \quad \text{VI}$$

$$\text{VI} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = n^2 - 1 \quad \text{VII}$$



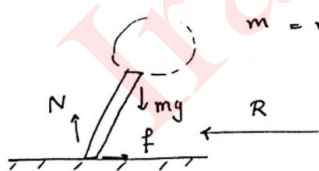
تغییر مساحت : $l_1 l_2 = A \approx 1.4 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$

$$a = 9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{A} = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^9 = n$$

طول سیم $\approx 9 \text{ cm} = l$ $\frac{\text{مساحت طولی}}{\text{مساحت}} ; \downarrow = n l = \frac{1}{9} \times 10^9 \times 10^{-2} = 1.6 \text{ km}$

$$\rightarrow n = 5 \quad \text{VIII}$$

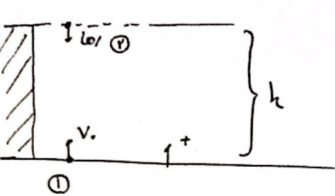


$$m = m_{\text{بهره}} + m_{\text{تغییر}} = 80 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{mv^2}{R} = f \\ mg = N \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow |\vec{F}| = \sqrt{f^2 + N^2} = m \sqrt{g^2 + \frac{v^4}{R^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow |\vec{F}| = 1.70 \text{ N} \quad \text{IX}$$



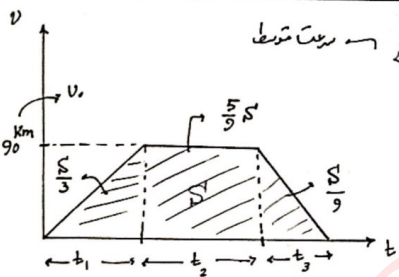
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = v_1 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ y_2 = h - v_2 g t^2 \end{cases}$$

گزینه ۱۵

$$y = \alpha h \quad , \quad t = t_0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha h = h - \frac{1}{2} g t_0^2 \rightarrow t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2h(1-\alpha)}{g}} \rightarrow \alpha h = v \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2h(1-\alpha)}{g}} - \frac{1}{2} g t_0^2$$

$$\rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{gh}{2(1-\alpha)}} \quad \rightarrow \text{گزینه ۲}$$



سرعت متوسط $\langle v \rangle = \frac{S}{t_1 + t_2 + t_3}$

گزینه ۳

$$\begin{cases} \text{I} \quad \frac{v_0 t_1}{2} = \frac{S}{3} \\ \text{II} \quad \frac{v_0 t_3}{2} = \frac{S}{9} \\ \text{III} \quad t_2 v_0 = \frac{5}{9} S \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{S - \frac{S}{3}}{S - \frac{S}{9}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{S}{S} = \frac{S}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow \langle v \rangle = \frac{S}{\frac{2}{3} \frac{S}{v_0} + \frac{5}{9} \frac{S}{v_0} + \frac{2}{9} \frac{S}{v_0}} = \frac{v_0}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{9}} = 62.30 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \quad \rightarrow \text{گزینه ۳}$$

انرژی $L = L_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta T + K \alpha^2 \Delta T^2 + \dots)$

گزینه ۳

سرعت $L/L_0 = 1/(1 - \alpha \Delta T + K \alpha^2 \Delta T^2 + \dots) (1 + \alpha \Delta T + K \alpha^2 \Delta T^2 + \dots)$

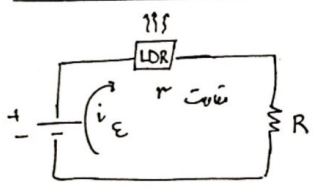
$$\rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2}$$

گزینه‌ی ۲؟ (۱۸)

$h \propto \alpha \beta \theta$
 $[8] = MT^{-2}$
 $[9] = LT^{-2}$
 $[P] = ML^{-2}$

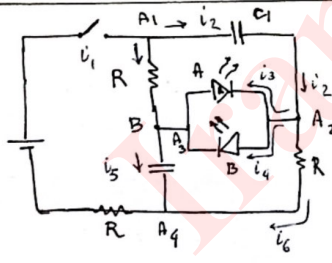
$L: 1 = \beta - 3\theta$
 $M: 0 = \theta + \alpha$
 $T: 0 = -2\alpha - 2\beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \theta = \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \alpha = +\frac{1}{2}$

$\rightarrow h_{max} = K \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\rho g}} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



$r = \frac{A}{Ri^2} = \frac{A}{Ri^2}$
 $\Rightarrow \epsilon - \frac{A}{Ri} - Ri = 0 \rightarrow Ri^2 - Ri\epsilon + A = 0$

$\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow R^2 \epsilon^2 - 4R^2 A \geq 0 \Rightarrow R^2 (\epsilon^2 - 4A) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon \geq 2\sqrt{A}$
 $\epsilon_{min} = 2\sqrt{A}$



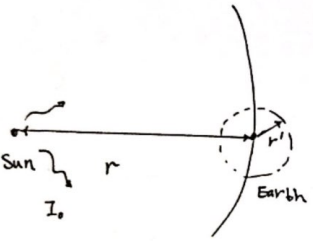
در لحظه‌ی $t \rightarrow \infty$ خازن‌ها شارژ شده‌اند ($V_{C1} = 0$)
 و چون ولت‌را در A نمی‌شود، B روشن خواهد شد.
 کسی به $A_1 \neq 0$ می‌شود و جریان از مقاومت نیز خواهد گذشت لذا سید جریان $A_1 A_2 A_3 B$ خواهد شد.
 و از A باز هم جریان نمی‌آورد.

و اگر $t \rightarrow \infty$ دکیه خازن‌ها شارژ گردان شده و جریان از B نمی‌گذرد و خاصیت ولت‌را در A روشن می‌شود.

گزینه‌ی ۱! اگ

گزینه 2

$$\frac{r'}{r} \approx 10^{-3} \ll 1 \rightarrow r' \approx 0 \quad (r' \text{ بسیار کوچک})$$



$$I_e = 1400 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

$$I_e = I_0 \frac{\pi R_e^2}{4\pi r^2} \rightarrow I_0 = \frac{4 I_e r^2}{R_e^2}$$

$$I_m = I_0 \frac{\pi R_m^2}{4\pi r^2} = I_e \frac{R_m^2}{R_e^2} =$$

توان تابش
در سطح ماه

$$I = (0.136) I_e \frac{R_m^2}{R_e^2} \times \frac{\pi R_e^2}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{(0.136) I_e R_m^2}{4 r^2} = I'$$

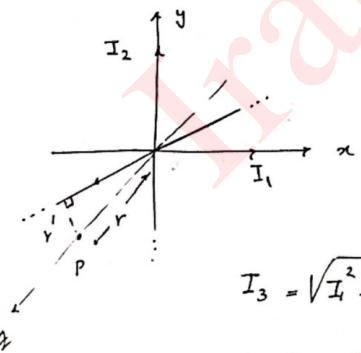
انرژی تابش
در سطح زمین

انرژی تابش
در سطح زمین
در (15) درجه
در 1 متر مربع

$$\rightarrow E = I' A \Delta t = N h f = \frac{N h c}{\lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow N = \frac{(0.136) I_e R_m^2 A \Delta t \lambda}{4 r^2 (h c)} \approx 10^{16} \text{ تعداد فوتون ها}$$

در سطح زمین در 1 متر مربع



$$\vec{B}_p = \vec{B} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

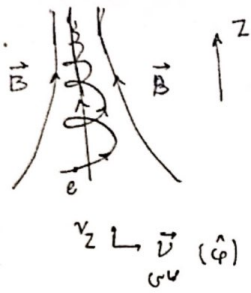
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} I_3 \cos \theta = I_1 \\ I_3 \sin \theta = I_2 \end{cases}$$

گزینه 3

$$I_3 = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2} = 1.25 \text{ A}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

گزینه 3



با استفاده از قانون دست راست و قانون نیرنگ لورنتس

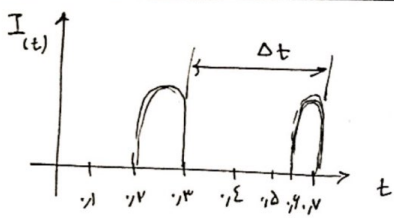
$$\vec{F}_0 = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

← مقننه با مکان

ناظر حرکت اکتون را با برسان مقننه
ضراغه دره

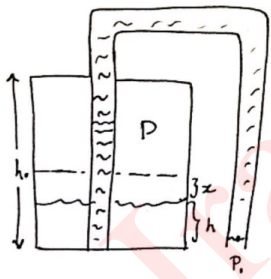
سرعت v_z اکتون کمتر شود، نادر میگردد. صده شود و باز ندرد.

$$\left| \frac{1}{\gamma} \right| \rightarrow$$



کثره ی 4 (24)

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi R}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi \times 0.3}{0.4} = 4.7 \text{ m/s}$$



* سوالات پاسخ و نآ 0 *

$$P_0 = 75 \text{ cmHg}$$

$$h_0 = 73.5 = 30\sqrt{6}$$

1 جواب 15 cm است.

$$\begin{cases} P_i = P_0 + \rho g h & \text{1} \\ P_i V = n R T & \text{2} \end{cases}$$

رسم مقطع

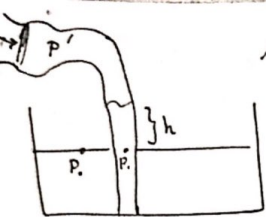
$$P_i (h_0 - h) = P_0 \frac{h_0}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow P_i = \frac{P_0 \cdot h_0}{2(h_0 - h)} \quad \text{1} \rightarrow P_i = \frac{P_0 \cdot h_0}{2(h_0 - h)} + \rho g h$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{H h_0}{2(h_0 - h)} + h \quad \rightarrow h^2 - (H + h_0)h + \frac{H h_0}{2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow h = 21.75 \quad \rightarrow \boxed{h = 22 \text{ cm}}$$

سوال x
لازمه است $\Rightarrow x = \frac{36.75 - 21.75}{2} - h = 15 \text{ cm}$



نمایند

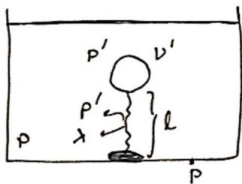
جواب 23 است. (2)

$$P' + \rho gh = P.$$

$$\rightarrow P' = P - \rho gh = 981 \times 10^4 - 10^3 \times 9.81 \times 9.77$$

$$\rightarrow P' = 9.81 \times 10^3 (10 - 9.77) = 9810 \times 0.23 = 2256.3 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\rightarrow P' = \sqrt{a} \times 10^2 \text{ Pa} \rightarrow a \approx 23$$



$$P' = P - \rho gl$$

$$PV = P'V'$$

حجم ثابت

$$\text{حجم زنده} = \frac{\lambda l}{P'}$$

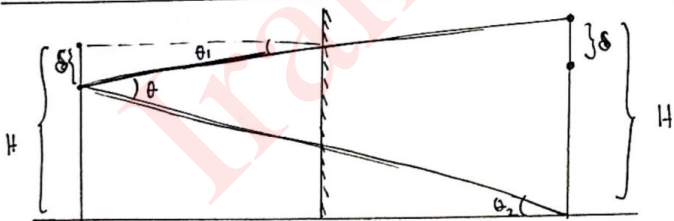
$$\rightarrow V' = \frac{PV}{P - \rho gl}$$

l = 40 (3)

جواب 40 است.

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow W = \rho \left(\frac{\lambda l}{P'} \right) g + \rho \left(\frac{PV}{P - \rho gl} \right) g = \lambda l g$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda l \left(1 - \frac{P}{P'} \right) = \frac{\rho PV}{P - \rho gl} \rightarrow \frac{l}{24} = \frac{981}{981 - 9.81 l} \Rightarrow l = 40 \text{ m}$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta$$

$$\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{\frac{\delta}{2x} + \frac{H-\delta}{2x}}{1 - \frac{\delta(H-\delta)}{4x^2}} = \tan \theta = \frac{5}{9} \rightarrow x = 72 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta = 16 \text{ cm} \\ H = 160 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

جواب 72 است.

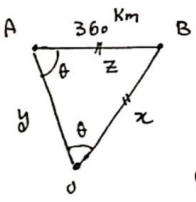
5

$$P_n = P_0 \left(\frac{V}{V + \Delta V} \right)^n \rightarrow \begin{cases} P_n < 10^{-4} \text{ atm} \\ P_n = 1 \text{ atm} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} V = 1.0^3 \text{ cm}^3 \\ \Delta V = 440 \text{ cm}^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow -4 < \left(\frac{10^3}{1440} \right)^n \rightarrow -4 < n \log \frac{1}{(1.1)^c}$$

$$\rightarrow -4 < -n \log(1.1) \times 2 \rightarrow 2 > n \log(1.1) \rightarrow n > 25.25$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{n = 26} \quad \text{جواب 26 است}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = 576 \text{ km} \\ x = 360 \text{ km} \end{cases}$$

$$100 \cos \theta = 80 \quad \text{جواب 80 است} \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{z^2 + y^2 - x^2}{2yz} = 0.8$$

$$\Delta t_{OA} = 56^s = y \left(\frac{7}{72} \right) \rightarrow y = 576 \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta t_{OB} = 35^s = x \left(\frac{7}{72} \right) \rightarrow x = 360 \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta T = 45^\circ\text{C} - (-5)^\circ\text{C} = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{ش}} = \Delta V_{\text{Real}} - \Delta V_{\text{ظرف}}$$



$$\pi R^2 x = \pi R^2 (h-x) \beta \Delta T - \pi R^2 h (\alpha) \Delta T$$

$$\rightarrow x = [(h-x)\beta - 3\alpha] \Delta T$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x = 61 \text{ cm}}$$

7

$$\frac{P_0}{P} = \eta \rightarrow P_0 = \eta P \quad \text{توازن گاز کامل} \rightarrow P_0 = \frac{P_0 M}{RT_0} \quad \text{I} \quad \textcircled{8}$$

$$m_{ds} = m_g + m_w \quad (\text{باستفاده از}) \rightarrow m_0 = m_{ds} \quad \text{!! بفاراست}$$

$$\rightarrow m_{ds} = P_0 V_0 = P_g V_g + P_w V_w$$

$$\rightarrow P_0 V_0 - P_w V_w = P_g V_g = P_g (V_0 - V_w) \rightarrow V_w = \frac{P_0 - P_g}{P_w - P_g} V_0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \rightarrow V_w = \frac{\frac{P_0 M \eta}{R T_0} - P_g}{P_w - P_g} V_0 \quad \text{III}$$

$$m_w = P_w V_w \rightarrow (P_w V_0) \frac{P_g - \frac{P_0 M \eta}{R T_0}}{P_g - P_w} = m_w$$

$$V_0 = 0.2 \text{ m}^3, \quad P_0 M = 62.5 \times 18$$

$$\frac{\eta}{R} = 0.1, \quad T_0 = 360, \quad P_g = 25.8 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{P_g}{P_w} = 25.8 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\rightarrow m = 57.24 \text{ g} \quad \text{گرد شده} \rightarrow \underline{57 \text{ g}}$$

جواب 57 گرم است