

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

اسم خانم تشریف منیر کنکور ریاضی ۱۴۰۱
مدرس منیر کنکور؛ صادق حسین زاده

$$1800 \text{ mile} \rightarrow 1.8 \text{ km}$$

$$217 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = ? \frac{\text{mile}}{\text{min}}$$

4 min

$$\rightarrow \frac{217}{1.8} = 2 \frac{\text{mile}}{\text{min}}$$

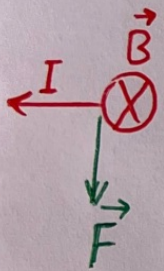
-۱۵۱

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_1} \times 100 = 3 \alpha \Delta \theta \times 100 = 3 \times 3 \times 10^{-5} \times 200 \times 100 = 1.8\%$$

-۱۵۲

$$F = B I \sin \theta = 5 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.5 \times 2.4 = 3 \times 10^{-4}$$

-۱۵۳



چهار انگشت را در جهت جریان ولف رست را
به صورت درون سومی بگیریم در نتیجه نیرو به
سمت پایین خواهد بود

$$124 \text{ } \omega^3 I \rightarrow 124 \text{ } \omega^3 \chi + \beta$$

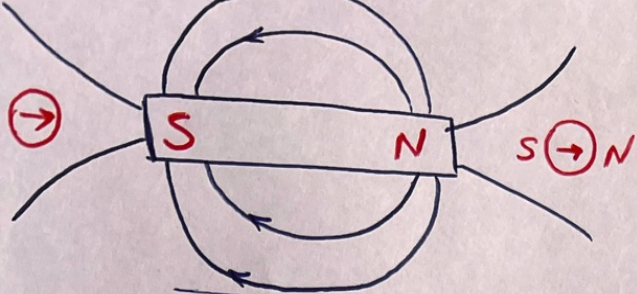
-۱۵۴

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\rho \cdot A}} \rightarrow 25 \times 25 = \frac{F}{1 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 10^{-6}} \rightarrow F = 1.0 \text{ N}$$

-۱۵۵

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \rightarrow \frac{V_2}{24} = \frac{900}{50} \rightarrow V_2 = 432$$

-۱۵۶



-157

$$f_n = n f_1 \quad 2 f_1 = 14. \text{ Hz}$$

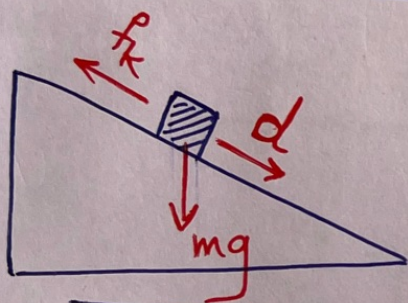
$$f_p - f_1 = 2 f_1 = 14. \text{ Hz}$$

-158

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{1.0} \Rightarrow \omega = 1.0 \pi$$

-159

$$I = I_m \sin(\omega t) = 2 \sin 1.0 \pi t$$

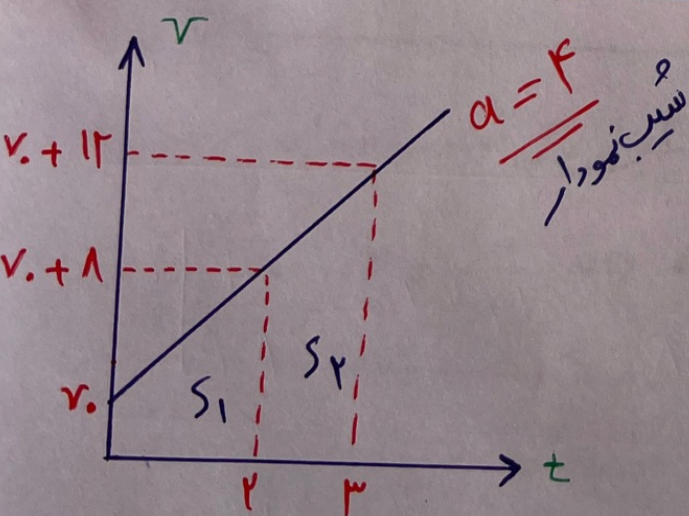


-160

انرژی مکانیکی جسم کاهش می یابد

$$W = -P\Delta V \rightarrow W = -1.5 \times (0.15 \times 10^{-3}) = +0.225$$

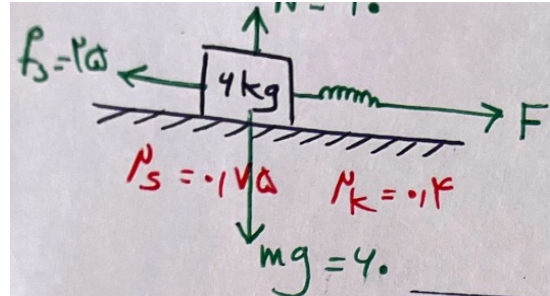
-161



-162

$$(2v_0 + 12) - \left(\frac{2v_0 + 2 \times 1}{2} \times 1 \right) = 4$$

$$2v_0 - 2 = 4 \rightarrow v_0 = 3 \text{ m/s}$$



$$f_s = \mu_s \cdot N = 0.175 \times 40 = 7 \text{ N}$$

ساکن - ۱۶۹

$$R = \sqrt{4^2 + 25^2} = 25.3 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 2s \rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi \quad v = r\omega = 2 \times \pi = 2\pi$$

- ۱۷۰

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4\pi^2 = 10\pi^2$$

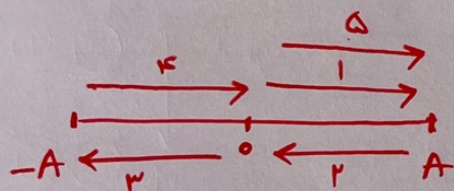
$$B = 1.0 \log \frac{I}{I_0} \rightarrow 1.4 = \frac{I}{1.0 \times 10^{-12}} \rightarrow I = 1.0^{-4} \frac{W}{m^2}$$

- ۱۷۱

$$I = \frac{P}{A} \rightarrow 1.0^{-4} = \frac{P}{4 \times 3 \times 25 \times 1.0^2} \rightarrow P = 0.12 \text{ W} = 120 \text{ mW}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.2}{50}} = \frac{2}{5} \quad T = 0.4 \text{ s}$$

- ۱۷۲



$$d = A$$

$$L = \delta A$$

$$\frac{L}{d} = \frac{\delta A}{A} = \delta$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \rightarrow 1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{\pi^2}} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{4}m = 25 \text{ cm}$$

- ۱۷۳

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k}} A \rightarrow u = k = \frac{E}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad K = 0.12 \text{ J}$$

- ۱۷۴

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 500 \times 14 \times 1.0^{-2} = 0.14 \text{ J} \rightarrow E - K = 0.14 - 0.12 = 0.02$$

۱۷۵ - با توجه به این که نور از هوا وارد شیشه شده است در نتیجه به خواص عمود تدریب می شود و چون فدریب شکست نور آبی و قرمز متفاوت می باشد میزان شکست آن ها متفاوت است هر چه طول موج نور کمتر فدریب شکست آن نیز کمتر خواهد بود

$$\frac{f_B}{f_A} = \frac{\nu}{\nu} \quad , \quad \lambda_B - \lambda_A = \Delta \times 10^{-9} \rightarrow \frac{c}{f_B} - \frac{c}{f_A} = \Delta \times 10^{-9} \quad -147$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{f_A} = \Delta \times 10^{-9} \rightarrow f_A = \frac{1}{\Delta \times 10^{-9}} = 2 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_B = 1.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow f_A - f_B = \Delta \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

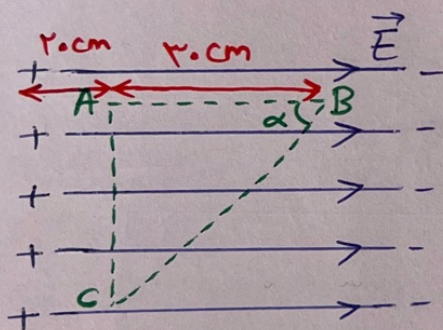
$$k = \frac{1}{r} m v^2$$

$$k_{\max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - W \rightarrow \frac{1 \times 9 \times 10^{-31} \times 2 \times 10^{14}}{1.4 \times 10^{-19}} = \frac{12 \text{ eV}}{\lambda} - 4.5 \text{ eV} \quad -148$$

$$\frac{12 \text{ eV}}{\lambda} = 4.5 \quad \lambda = 2.67 \text{ nm}$$

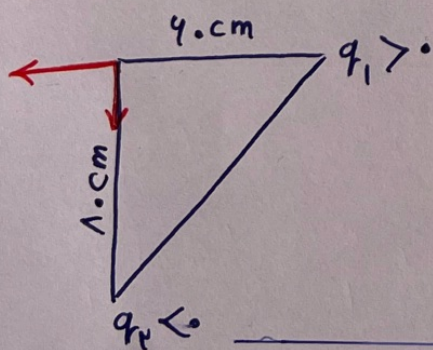
$$N = \frac{N_0}{p n} \rightarrow n = 2 \quad n = \frac{t}{T_1} \rightarrow f = \frac{2f}{T_1} \rightarrow T_1 = 2 \text{ s} \quad -149$$

$$\frac{F'}{F} = \left(\frac{r}{r'}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta}{\gamma}\right)^2 = \frac{2\Delta}{\gamma} \times 10^{-2} = \frac{4\Delta}{\gamma} = \frac{4\Delta}{\gamma} = 10\% \quad -150$$



$$\Delta U = -E|q|d \cos \theta$$

$$|\Delta U| = 1.0 \times \Delta \times 10^{-9} \times \frac{2}{1} = 0.1 \text{ J} \quad -151$$



$$E = \frac{kq}{r^2} \Rightarrow 2 \times 10^6 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times q_1}{34 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$q_1 = 1 \mu\text{C}$$

$$C_1 = \Delta \mu\text{F} \rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 \rightarrow 2 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{2} \times C_1 \times V^2 \quad -152$$

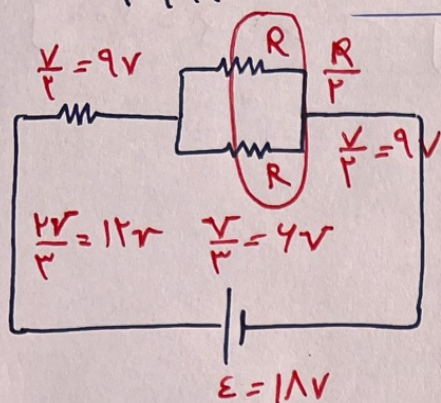
$$C_2 = 1.5 \mu\text{F} = 1.5 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C = k \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} \rightarrow \frac{C_2}{C_1} = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \rightarrow \frac{1.5}{\Delta} = \frac{k_2}{1} \rightarrow k_2 = 1.5 \quad -153$$

$$V = \mathcal{E} + IR \rightarrow 14 = 10 + 2I \rightarrow I = 2A$$

-183

$$I = \frac{14 - 10}{2 + R} = 2 \rightarrow R = 1\Omega \quad V = IR = 2 \times 1 = 2V$$



-184

$$\text{بلك: } P_1 = \frac{11}{R} + \frac{11}{R} = \frac{22}{R}$$

$$\text{بلك: } P_2 = \frac{14}{R} + \frac{14}{R} = \frac{28}{R}$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = 9 \quad \frac{28}{R} - \frac{22}{R} = 9 \rightarrow \frac{6}{R} = 9$$

$$R = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$I = \frac{14 - 12}{R + 1} = 0.5A$$

$$V_A + 14 - (0.5 \times 1) - (0.5 \times 1) = 0 \quad -185$$

$$V_A = -13.5V$$

$$P = \mathcal{E}I + I^2R \rightarrow P = (12 \times 2) + 3(2)^2 = 36W$$

-186

$$P = \rho gh \rightarrow 48000 = 13600 \times 1 \times h$$

-187

$$h = \frac{48}{136} = 0.35m = 35cm \text{ Hg}$$

$$\frac{K_A}{K_B} = \left(\frac{P_A}{P_B} \right)^2 \times \frac{m_B}{m_A} \rightarrow m_B = 1kg$$

-188

$$\frac{P_1}{n_1} = \frac{P_2}{n_2} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{P_0}{4}}{1} = \frac{P_2}{\lambda} \rightarrow P_2 = \lambda P_0 \rightarrow P = P_2 - P_0$$

-189

$$\rightarrow P = 9P_0$$

$$\Delta U = 0 \rightarrow Q = -W$$

-19.

حرکت ساعته $\rightarrow W < 0$

$$W = -S = \frac{2 \times 1.5 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}}{2} = -200 \text{ J} \rightarrow Q = 200 \text{ J}$$

