



مشاوره تحصیلی هیوا

تخصصی ترین سایت مشاوره کشور

مشاوره تخصصی ثبت نام مدارس ، برنامه ریزی درسی و آمادگی
برای امتحانات مدارس

برای ورود به صفحه مشاوره مدارس کلیک کنید

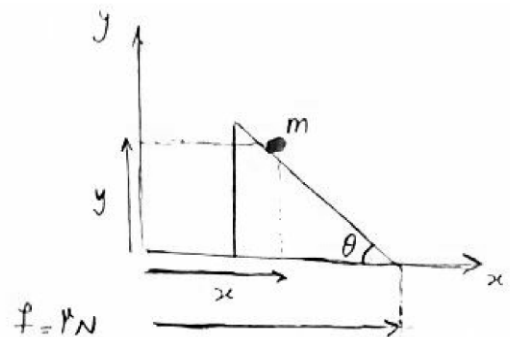
برای ورود به صفحه نمونه سوالات امتحانی کلیک کنید

تماس با مشاور تحصیلی مدارس

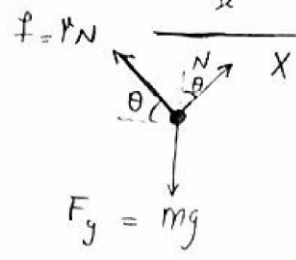
۹۰۹۹۰۷۱۷۸۹



تماس از تلفن ثابت



$$\frac{y}{x-x} = \tan\theta \Rightarrow a_y = -a_x \tan\theta \quad (1)$$



$$\begin{cases} N \cos\theta + \mu N \sin\theta - mg = ma_y \\ N \sin\theta - \mu N \cos\theta = ma_x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta}{\cos\theta + \mu \sin\theta} = \frac{a_x}{a_y + g} \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \frac{\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta}{\cos\theta + \mu \sin\theta} = \frac{a_x}{g - a_x \tan\theta} \Rightarrow a_x (\cos\theta + \mu \sin\theta) = g (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) - a_x \tan\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_x = g \cos\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} a_y = -g \sin\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \left(\frac{1}{2} a_x t^2 + Vt\right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2} a_y t^2\right) \hat{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{r} = \left[\frac{g t^2}{2} \cos\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) + Vt \right] \hat{i} - \frac{g t^2}{2} \sin\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{v} = \left[g t \cos\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) + V \right] \hat{i} - g t \sin\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) \hat{j}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \left[V^2 + g^2 t^2 (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)^2 + 2 V g t \cos\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta) \right]$$

$$\Delta K = K_2 - K_1 \Rightarrow \Delta K = \frac{m g^2 t^2}{2} (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)^2 + m V g t \cos\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)$$

$$\vec{F}_g = -mg \hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{N}| = mg \cos\theta \Rightarrow \vec{N} = mg \cos\theta (\cos\theta \hat{j} + \sin\theta \hat{i})$$

$$|\vec{f}| = \mu mg \cos\theta \Rightarrow \vec{f} = \mu mg \cos\theta (\sin\theta \hat{j} - \cos\theta \hat{i})$$

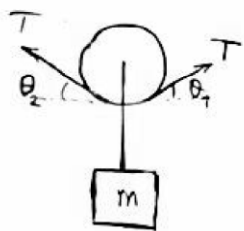
$$W_{F_g} = -mg\Delta y \Rightarrow \boxed{W_{F_g} = \frac{mg^2 t^2}{2} \sin\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)}$$

$$W_N = mg \cos\theta (\cos\theta \Delta y + \sin\theta \Delta x) \Rightarrow \boxed{W_N = mgVt \sin\theta \cos\theta}$$

$$W_f = \mu mg \cos\theta (\sin\theta \Delta y - \cos\theta \Delta x) \Rightarrow \boxed{W_f = -\mu mg \cos\theta (Vt \cos\theta + \frac{g t^2}{2} (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta))}$$

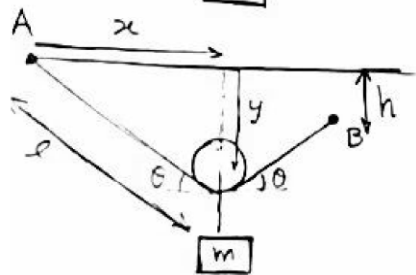
$$N = W_{F_g} + W_f + W_N = -\mu mg Vt \cos^2\theta + \frac{mg^2 t^2}{2} (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)^2 + mgVt \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W = \frac{mg^2 t^2}{2} (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)^2 + mgVt \cos\theta (\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)} \Rightarrow \boxed{W = \Delta K}$$



$$T \cos\theta_1 = T \cos\theta_2 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2T \sin\theta = mg \Rightarrow T = \frac{mg}{2 \sin\theta} \quad (1)$$



$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{l} = \frac{d-x}{L-l} \Rightarrow xL - xl = dl - xl \Rightarrow \frac{x}{l} = \frac{d}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{d}{L} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}{L} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{mgL}{2\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{l} = \frac{y-h}{L-l} \Rightarrow yL - ly = ly - hl \Rightarrow y(L - 2l) = -hl \Rightarrow y = \frac{hl}{2l-L}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = l^2 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{L^2} + \frac{h^2}{(2l-L)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2l-L} = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}{L} \Rightarrow 2l-L = \frac{hL}{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{L}{2} \left(1 + \frac{h}{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{(x, y) = \left(\frac{d}{2} \left(1 + \frac{h}{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}\right), \frac{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{h}{\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}\right)\right)}$$

$$L - L_0 = \frac{T}{R} L_0 \Rightarrow R = \frac{T L_0}{L - L_0} \Rightarrow \boxed{R = \frac{mgLL_0}{2(L - L_0)\sqrt{L^2 - d^2}}}$$

$$T = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + d^2}}{w}$$

$$T = t_f + \frac{\sqrt{d^2 + v^2 t^2}}{w}$$

$$X = vt + \frac{v}{w} \sqrt{d^2 + v^2 t^2}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} + \frac{x_0}{w\sqrt{x_0^2 + d^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0^2}{x_0^2 + d^2} = \frac{w^2}{v^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_0 = \frac{-dw}{\sqrt{v^2 - w^2}}}$$

$$T_0 = -\frac{dw}{v\sqrt{v^2 - w^2}} + \frac{dv}{w\sqrt{v^2 - w^2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_0 = \frac{d\sqrt{v^2 - w^2}}{wv}}$$

$$d = \frac{wvT_0}{\sqrt{v^2 - w^2}}$$

$$T - \frac{x}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + d^2}}{w} \Rightarrow x^2 \frac{w^2 - v^2}{w^2 v^2} - \frac{2T}{v} x + T^2 + \frac{v^2 T_0^2}{w^2 - v^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{T}{v} \pm \sqrt{\frac{T^2}{v^2} - \frac{T_0^2}{w^2} - T^2 \frac{w^2 - v^2}{w^2 v^2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{w^2 v^2}{w^2 - v^2} \left[\frac{T}{v} \pm \frac{\sqrt{T^2 - T_0^2}}{w} \right]}$$

$$[a.]^\alpha [p]^\beta [g]^\gamma [\sigma]^\delta = 1$$

$$[\Delta F] = [\sigma][\Delta L] \Rightarrow [\sigma] = M T^{-2} \Rightarrow L^{\alpha - 3\beta + \gamma} T^{-2\alpha - 2\delta} M^{\beta + \delta} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \frac{-\alpha}{2}, \gamma = \beta = \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\rho g}}}$$

$$(P - P_0) \pi R^2 = 2\pi R \sigma - \frac{2}{3} \pi R^2 \rho g \Rightarrow \rho g (R+h) R = 2\sigma - \frac{2\rho g R^2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{3} R^2 + hR - 2a_0^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R = \frac{3}{10} \left[\sqrt{h^2 + \frac{40}{3} a_0^2} - h \right]}$$

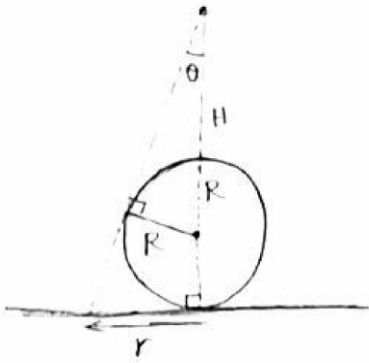
$$a_0 \ll h \Rightarrow R = \frac{3h}{10} \left(\frac{20a_0^2}{3h^2} \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{R = \frac{2a_0^2}{h}}$$

$$R = 1.2 \text{ mm}, h = 8 \text{ mm} \quad (\hookrightarrow)$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \rho = 1 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\rho g R h}{2} = \frac{10^3 \times 10 \times 1.2 \times 8 \times 10^{-6}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma = 0.048 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}}$$

(i) - 5

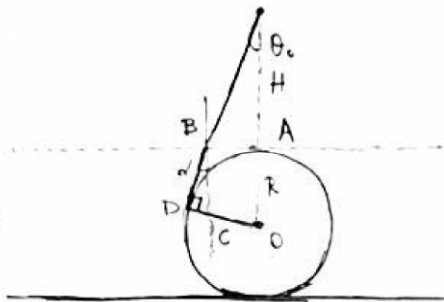


$$r = (2R + H) \tan \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{R}{R+H} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{H(2R+H)}} \Rightarrow r = R \sqrt{1 + \frac{2R}{H}}$$

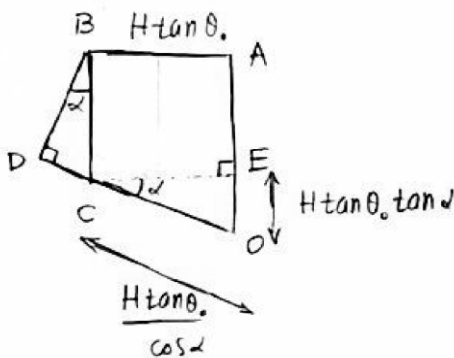
$$\Rightarrow S = \pi r^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = \pi R^2 \left(1 + \frac{2R}{H}\right)}$$

(\hookrightarrow)



$$\sin \theta_0 = n \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \theta_0}{n} \quad (1)$$

n



$$AE = AO - OE = R - H \tan \theta_0 \tan \alpha$$

$$DC = BC \sin \alpha = R \sin \alpha - H \tan \theta_0 \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$OC + DC = OD = R \Rightarrow R(1 - \sin \alpha) = H \tan \theta_0 \cos \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$x := \sin \theta_0 \stackrel{(1), (2)}{\Rightarrow} R \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right) = H \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2}} \Rightarrow R^2 (n-x) = \frac{H^2 x^2}{1-x^2} (n+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 (n - nx^2 - x + x^3) = H^2 (nx^2 + x^3) \Rightarrow x^3 (H^2 - R^2) + nx^2 (H^2 + R^2) + R^2 x - nR^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^3 \theta_0 + n \frac{H^2 + R^2}{H^2 - R^2} \sin^2 \theta_0 + \frac{R^2}{H^2 - R^2} \sin \theta_0 - \frac{nR^2}{H^2 - R^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = n \frac{H^2 + R^2}{H^2 - R^2}} \text{ , } \boxed{b = \frac{R^2}{H^2 - R^2}}$$

$$9 \quad \boxed{a = -\frac{nR^2}{H^2 - R^2}}$$

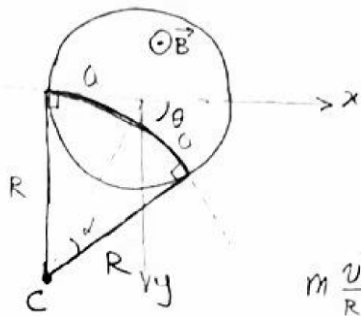
$$H = R \Rightarrow 2n \sin^2 \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0 - n = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 8n^2} - 1}{4n}}$$

(\hookrightarrow)

$$n = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sin \theta_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \tan \theta_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$r = H \tan \theta_0 + 2R \tan \alpha \Rightarrow r = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} + 2R \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = R\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 2\pi R^2}$$

(i-6)



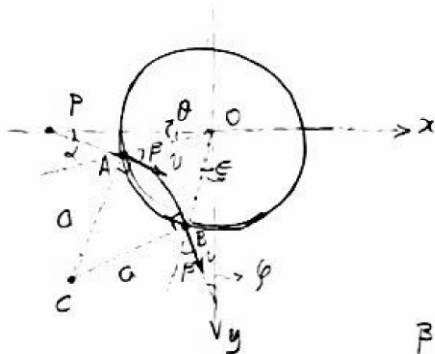
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \right) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$2R \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 2a \sin\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right) \Rightarrow R = a \cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{R} = q v B \Rightarrow R = \frac{mv}{qB} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = \frac{qBa}{v} \cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{x_C = -a}, \quad \boxed{y_C = a \cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

(ب) چون در این بخش $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ است پس $R = a$ می باشد

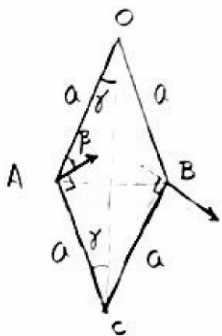


$$a\theta = P\alpha \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{P}{a}\alpha$$

به دلیل وجود تقارن در نقطه ورود و خروج زاویه پراشهای شعاعی برابر

و مقدار β است.

$$\beta = \alpha + \theta \Rightarrow \beta = \alpha \left(1 + \frac{P}{a}\right)$$



$$2\gamma + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(1 + \frac{P}{a}\right)$$

$$\epsilon + \theta + 2\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \epsilon + \theta = \beta = \alpha + \theta \Rightarrow \epsilon = \alpha$$

$$\beta = \gamma + \epsilon \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{P\alpha}{a}$$

$$q\gamma = a\epsilon \Rightarrow \frac{qP\alpha}{a} = a\alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{q = \frac{a^2}{P}}$$

$$q' = q + a, P' = P + a \Rightarrow (q' - a)(P' - a) = a^2 \Rightarrow q'P' = a(q' + P') \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{P'} + \frac{1}{q'} = \frac{1}{a}}$$

(c)