

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

حل مسائل الكتلة:  
(أولاً: الحركة والتذبذب)

$$v_{\max} = 2\pi (0.2)$$

مسألة أولاً: (النوابس الرن)

$$v_{\max} = 1.25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$k = 16 \text{ N/m}$$

$$x = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$t = 10 \text{ s} \quad T_0 = \frac{t}{n} = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$x_{\max} = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times (4 \times 10^{-2})^2$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \quad (1)$$

$$E_p = 8 \times 16 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{16}} \Rightarrow 1 = 4\pi \frac{m}{16}$$

$$E_p = 128 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$E_k \text{ أو } m = \frac{16}{4\pi} = 0.4 \text{ kg} \quad (2)$$

$$E = E_k + E_p$$

$$E_k = E - E_p$$

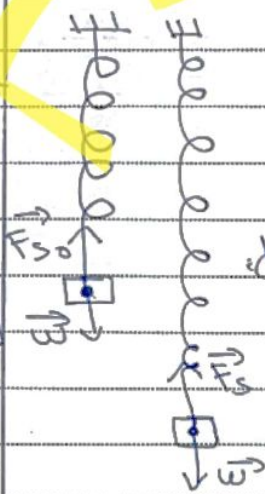
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} k x_{\max}^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

مالة يكون:

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{w} + \vec{F}_{so} = \vec{0}$$

$$E_k = \frac{k}{2} [x_{\max}^2 - x^2]$$



لا تباط على محور

لا يكون بخوالة

$$E_k = \frac{16}{2} [0.2^2 - 0.04^2]$$

$$w - F_{so} = 0$$

$$w = F_{so}$$

$$mg = kx_0$$

$$E_k = 8 \times 0.0384$$

$$E_k = 0.3072 \text{ J}$$

$$x = x_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (5)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} = \frac{0.4 \times 10}{16}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$$

( $x_{\max} \cdot \omega_0 \cdot t$ ) نوابس الحركة

$$x_{\max} = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$T_0 = 1 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = 2\pi$$

$$v_{\max} = \omega_0 x_{\max} \quad (3)$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

Subject :

$$x_{\max} = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$$

في لحظة التوقف عن الحركة  
 $(t=0 \quad x = +x_{\max})$

$$x_{\max} = x_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$x = 0.05 \cos(\pi t + 0)$$

$$a_{\max} = \omega_0^2 x_{\max} \quad (3)$$

$$a_{\max} = (\pi)^2 (5 \times 10^{-2})$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$x = 1 \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad (4)$$

$$v = \omega_0 \sqrt{x_{\max}^2 - x^2}$$

$$v = \pi \sqrt{(5 \times 10^{-2})^2 - (1 \times 10^{-2})^2}$$

$$v = \pi \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{24}$$

$$v = \frac{\pi \sqrt{6}}{50} \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \left(\frac{\pi \sqrt{6}}{50}\right)^2$$

$$E_k = 12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

في لحظة التوقف عن الحركة  
 $x=0$

$$0 = 0.05 \cos(\pi t)$$

$$\cos(\pi t) = 0$$

$$\pi t = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

في لحظة التوقف عن الحركة  
 $(t=0 \quad x = \frac{x_{\max}}{2})$

$$\frac{x_{\max}}{2} = x_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\phi = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$x = 0.2 \cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

المعادلة العامة:

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_0 = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$x_{\max} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

في لحظة التوقف عن الحركة  
 $(t=0 \quad x = +x_{\max})$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \quad (1)$$

$$2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 10 \text{ N/m}$$

$$x = x_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (2)$$

في لحظة التوقف عن الحركة  
 $(x_{\max} = \omega_0 \phi)$

Subject: .....

$$v = \frac{-5\pi}{100} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$v = \frac{-\pi}{20} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$a = -\omega_0^2 x \quad (3)$$

$$x = -x_{\text{max}} = -0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$a = -(\pi)^2 (-0.05)$$

$$a = +0.05 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

(4) مسألة ك

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.05}{k}}$$

$$1 = 10 \frac{0.05}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 5 \text{ N/m}$$

$$x = 2 \text{ cm} = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$F = -kx = -(5)(0.02) = -0.1 \text{ N}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k x_{\text{max}}^2 \quad (5)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times (0.05)^2$$

$$E = 625 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

مسألة الرابعة

$$x = 0.16 \cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$m = 0.4 \text{ Kg}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} + k$$

$k=0$  مرور الأول

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s}$$

$k=1$  مرور الثاني

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \text{ s}$$

مسألة الثالثة

$$m = 500 \text{ g} = 0.5 \text{ Kg}$$

أصبحت الأمتداد من  $x_{\text{max}}$  إلى  $x$

$$\frac{T_0}{4} = 0.5 \text{ s} = \text{وضع توازن}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = 5 \text{ cm} = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$x = x_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (1)$$

تعيين ثوابت الحركة:  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

حالة  $t=0$  وطول  $x$

$$x = +x_{\text{max}} \quad / \quad t = 0$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = x_{\text{max}} \cos(0 + \phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$x = 0.05 \cos(\pi t + 0)$$

(2) عند مرور الأول، موضع توازن:

$$t = \frac{T_0}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s}$$

$$v = -\omega_0 x_{\text{max}} \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$v = -(\pi)(0.05) \sin(\pi t + 0)$$

Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

1 1

$$v = -1 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$v = -1 \left( \frac{\sin(4\pi)}{6} \right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$v = -1(-1) = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = -\omega_0^2 x \quad (3)$$

$$x = 4 \text{ cm} = 4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$a = -(2\pi)^2 \times 4 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$a = -16 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$2\pi = \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} \quad (4)$$

$$T_0 = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \quad \text{لأن } k$$

$$1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.04}{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 4 \times \frac{0.04}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 16 \text{ N/m}$$

$$F = Kx \quad (5)$$

$$F = 16 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$F = 0.8 \text{ N}$$

مسألة 2

$$T_0 = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = 8 \text{ cm} = 0.08 \text{ m}$$

(توسط  $t=0$   $v < 0$ )

$$x = x_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (1)$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = 0.08 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$x = 0.16 \cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad (1)$$

$$x = x_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

بواسط العزلة

$$x_{\text{max}} = 0.16 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{عند مرور بوضع توازن (2)}$$

$$0 = 0.16 \cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0$$

$$2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$2t + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + k$$

$$2t = \frac{1}{6} + k \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{k}{2}$$

مرور أول :  $k=0$

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{12} \text{ s}$$

مرور ثاني :  $k=1$

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{12} \text{ s} \quad (6)$$

$$v = -0.16(2\pi) \sin(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$32\pi = 100$

$$v = -10^2 \times 10^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$v = -1 \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$v = -1 \text{ m/s}$$

عند مرور الثاني :

$$v = -1 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \times 7}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1

$$E = \frac{1}{2} K x_{max}^2 \quad (4)$$

$$E = 0.16 \text{ J}$$

$$K = \frac{2E}{x_{max}^2} = \frac{2 \times 0.16 \times 10^{-2}}{64 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$K = \frac{2 \times 16 \times 10^{-2}}{16 \times 4}$$

$$K = 50 \text{ N/m}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}} \quad (5)$$

$$2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{50}}$$

$$1 = 10 \frac{m}{50} \Rightarrow m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

من أجل أن يكون الجسم في حالة اتزان

$$2r = 40 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$r = 0.2 \text{ m} \quad T_0 = 15$$

$$I_0 = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \quad (1)$$

$$m = \frac{2I_0}{r^2} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}}{(2 \times 10^{-1})^2}$$

$$m = \frac{10 \times 10^{-2}}{4 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$m = 2.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K}} \quad (2)$$

1. شرط الاتزان

$$t = 0$$

$$x = 4 \text{ cm} = x_{max} \quad \forall < 0$$

$$\frac{x_{max}}{2} = x_{max}^2 \cos(0 + \omega t)$$

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \quad \omega = \pi \text{ rad}$$

موجودة فيها  
مقبول  
فيها يقبل  
قبل  
مقبول

$$x = 0.08 \cos(\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{3}) \quad (2)$$

$$\omega = K x_0$$

$$\omega = m g - K x_0 \quad K = \omega^2 m$$

$$m g = \omega^2 m x_0$$

$$x_0 = \frac{g}{\omega^2} = \frac{10}{(\pi)^2}$$

$$x_0 = 1 \text{ m}$$

3. موضع التوازن

$$x = 0$$

$$0 = 0.08 \cos(\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{3})$$

$$\cos(\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{3}) = 0$$

$$\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 5\pi k$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + 5k$$

$$t = \frac{1}{6} + 5k$$

$$k = 0 \quad \text{موجودة اول}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{1}{6} \text{ s}$$

$$k = 1 \quad \text{موجودة ثانيا}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{6} + 5 = \frac{31}{6} \text{ s}$$

Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

السعة عند  $t = 0$  هي  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\pi$  راديان  

$$V = -\pi(2\pi) \sin(2\pi \frac{3}{4})$$

$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = -1$   

$$V = -20(-1)$$

$$V = +20 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad} \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha = -\omega_0^2 \theta$$

$$\alpha = -(2\pi)^2 (\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\alpha = -40 \times \pi$$

$$\alpha = -10\pi \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{\theta_{\max}^2 - \theta^2}$$
  

$$\omega = 2\pi \sqrt{\pi^2 - (\frac{\pi}{4})^2}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \sqrt{\pi^2 (1 - \frac{1}{16})}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi(\pi) \sqrt{\frac{15}{16}}$$

$$\omega = \frac{20\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{5\sqrt{15}}{4} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times (\frac{5\sqrt{15}}{4})^2$$

$$E_K = 0.586 \text{ J}$$

$$T_0^2 = (2\pi)^2 \frac{I \Delta}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{40 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}}{(1)^2}$$

$$K = 2 \text{ mN/rad}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$t = 0, \theta = \theta_{\max}$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \theta_{\max} \cos(\phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \pi \cos(2\pi t + 0)$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$0 = \pi \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$\cos(2\pi t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi t = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{k}{2}$$
  

$$k = 0 \text{ و } 1$$

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ s}$$

السعة عند  $t = \frac{1}{4}$  راديان  

$$V = -\pi(2\pi) \sin(2\pi \times \frac{1}{4})$$

$$V = -20 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \pi \cos(2t + 0)$$

③ عند موضع توازن:  $\theta = 0$

$$0 = \pi \cos(2t)$$

$$\cos(2t) = 0$$

$$2t = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi k}{2}$$

$$k = 0 \text{ (وقت أول)}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ s}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ s}$$

④ مالا أولي:

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K}}$$

مالا ثاني:

$$l^- = \frac{l}{4} \Rightarrow K^- = 4K$$

$$T_0^- = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K^-}}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0^-} = \sqrt{\frac{K^-}{K}} = \sqrt{\frac{4K}{K}}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0^-} = 2 \Rightarrow T_0^- = \frac{T_0}{2}$$

$$T_0^- = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad/s} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2$$

$I_{D/C} = 0$  لا توجد كتلة

$$r_1 = r_2 = \frac{l}{2}$$

المال الثاني

$$m_1 = m_2 = 100 \text{ g} = 0.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$K = 2 \times 10^2 \text{ mN/rad}$$



شروط بدئية:  $t=0$   $\theta = \pi \text{ rad}$   
 $\omega_0 = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi = 2$$

①

$$T_0 = \pi \text{ s}$$

الدوران يتغير  $\theta$  مع وجود عيب

وجود عيب في الدوران

أول: طول السلك

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K}}$$

$$\pi = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K}}$$

$$1 = 4 \frac{2m_1 r^2}{2 \times 10^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 10^2 = 8 \times 10^1 \times l^2$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = \frac{10^2}{10^1} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad \text{②}$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2 \text{ rad/s}$$

مقابل  $\theta$  عند  $t=0$

$$t=0 \quad \theta = \theta_{\max}$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \theta_{\max} \cos(0 + \phi)$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k}}$$

$$2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 10^3}{k}}$$

$$l = 10 \quad 4 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 4 \times 10^2 \text{ mN/rad}$$

$$\omega_{\max} = \omega_0 \theta_{\max} \quad (3)$$

$$\omega_{\max} = \pi (\pi) = 10 \text{ rad/s}^1$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \quad \alpha = -\omega_0^2 \theta \quad (4)$$

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

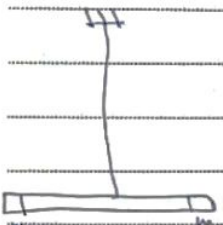
$$\alpha = -10\pi$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{5\pi}{2} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$P_{D/D} = -k\theta$$

$$P_{D/D} = -4 \times 10^2 \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$P_{D/D} = -\frac{\pi}{50} \text{ mN}$$



$$m_1 = m_2 = 100 \text{ g} = 10^{-1} \text{ kg} \quad (5)$$

المسألة الثانية

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k}}$$

المسألة الثالثة

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k}}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0} = \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{I_D}}$$

$$I_D = I_D + \frac{I_{Dm_1} + I_{Dm_2}}{2I_{Dm_1}}$$

AL SAMRAH

(8)

$$I_D = 2 \text{ m}^2 = 2 (100 \times 10^{-3}) \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$$

$$I_D = 2 \times 10^{-1} \times \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-1} \times l^2$$

$$I_D = 5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^3 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2$$

$$E_K = \frac{5 \times 10^3 \times 10}{2 \times 16}$$

$$E_K = 1.5625 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

المسألة الرابعة

$$E = E_K + E_P$$

$$E_P = E - E_K$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k \theta_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^2 \times (\pi)^2$$

$$E = 0.1 \text{ J}$$

$$E_P = 0.1 - 1.5625 \times 10^3$$

$$E_P = 0.0984 \text{ J}$$

المسألة الخامسة

$$I_{D/C} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$

$$m = 0.3 \text{ kg}$$

$$l = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$l = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = \pi \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\omega_0 = \pi \text{ rad/s} = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$I_{D/C} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 0.3 (0.4)^2$$

$$I_{D/C} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^2$$



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$K = \frac{40 I_D}{T^2} = \frac{40 \times 128 \times 10^3}{(2)^2}$$

$$K = 1.28 \text{ mN/rad}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (2)$$

نوابغ القوة  $(\theta_{\max}, \omega_0, \phi)$ ؟

$$\theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ rad/s}^{-1}$$

حوض البندول  
( $t=0$   
 $\theta = \theta_{\max}$ )

$$\theta_{\max} = \theta_{\max} \cos(\phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\pi t + 0)$$

(3) عند مرور بوضع التوازن

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow E_P = 0$$

$$E = E_K = \frac{1}{2} I_D \omega_{\max}^2$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} I_D \omega_0^2 \theta_{\max}^2$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \times 128 \times 10^3 \times (\pi)^2 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2$$

$$E_K = 1.6 \text{ J}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{l}{4} \Rightarrow K_1 = 4K$$

$$\frac{3l}{4} \Rightarrow K_2 = \frac{4}{3}K$$

$$I_D = 4 \times 10^3 + 2 \times 10^{-1} \times \frac{0.4^2}{4}$$

$$I_D = 12 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0'} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{12 \times 10^3}{4 \times 10^3}}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$T_0' = \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 1.155$$

$$T_0' = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0'^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{I_D}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{4\pi^2 I_D}{T_0'^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 \times 12 \times 10^3}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$K = 0.36 \text{ mN/rad}$$

المسألة الرابعة:

$$L = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$I_{D,IC} = 0.128 \text{ kg m}^2$$

(حوض البندول)

$$\theta = \theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$T_0 = 2 \text{ s}$$

(1) مسابغة العنق:

$$I_{D,IC} = \frac{1}{12} M l^2$$

$$M = \frac{12 I_{D,IC}}{l^2} = \frac{12 \times 128 \times 10^3}{(0.2)^2}$$

$$M = \frac{1536 \times 10^3}{4 \times 10^{-2}} = 38.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} \quad (5)$$

$$T_0^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{I_D}{K}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\omega_{max} x = \omega_0 \theta_{max} = \frac{2\pi \theta_{max}}{T_0} \quad (1)$$

$$\theta_{max} = \frac{\omega_{max} T_0}{2\pi}$$

$$\theta_{max} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{12} (3)}{2\pi} = \frac{3\pi (3)}{12 (2\pi)}$$

$$\theta_{max} = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ rad}$$

$$\alpha_{max} = \omega_0^2 \theta_{max} = \omega_{max} \omega_0$$

$$\alpha_{max} = \left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\alpha_{max} = \frac{20\pi}{36} = \frac{5\pi}{9} \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (2)$$

( $\theta_{max}, \omega_0, \phi$ ) ← الواجب

$$\theta_{max} = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

صاحب  $\phi$  من شرط  $t=0$

$$t=0 \quad \theta = -\theta_{max}$$

$$-\theta_{max} = \theta_{max} \cos(\phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = -1 \Rightarrow \phi = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t + \pi\right)$$

$$\alpha = -\omega_0^2 \theta \quad (3)$$

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{8} \text{ rad}$$

$$\alpha = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)^2 \left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$\alpha = +\frac{40}{9} \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{20\pi}{9} \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

$$k = k_1 + k_2 = \frac{4k}{3} + \frac{4k}{3} = \frac{16k}{3}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{16k/3}{k}}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} T_0$$

$$T_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ s}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha = -\omega_0^2 \theta = -\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{10\pi}{3} \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{\theta_{max}^2 - \theta^2}$$

$$\omega = \pi \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{3}}$$

$$\omega = \pi \sqrt{\pi^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right)}$$

$$\omega = \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{5}{36}}$$

$$\omega = \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{36} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{18} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

المسألة الخامسة:

من الرسم نلاحظ:

$$\omega_{max} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow T_0 = 3 \text{ s}$$

( $t=0$ ) شرط  $\theta = -\theta_{max}$

Subject :

$$I_{D/O} = \frac{3}{2} mR^2$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{3}{2} mR^2}{mgR}}$$

$$T_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2} R}$$

$$T_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{3 \times 2}{2 \times 3}} = 1.5$$

و كذا  $T_0 = T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$  (2)

$$2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$$

$$R = 1m$$

$$\theta_{max} = 0.4 \text{ rad} > 0.24 \text{ rad} \text{ (3)}$$

$$T_0^- = T_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{\theta_{max}^2}{16} \right]$$

$$T_0^- = 2 \left[ 1 + \frac{(0.4)^2}{16} \right]$$

$$T_0^- = 2 \left[ 1 + \frac{16 \times 0.16}{16} \right]$$

$$T_0^- = 2 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{100} \right] = \frac{2(100+1)}{100}$$

$$T_0^- = \frac{202}{100} = 2.02 \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T_0^-} \text{ rad/s} \text{ (B)}$$

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الحركية بين وجهين

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{max} \quad E_{K1} = 0$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta \quad E_{K2} = ?$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} K \theta_{max}^2 = 4 \text{ J} \text{ (4)}$$

$$K = \frac{2E}{\theta_{max}^2} = \frac{2 \times 4}{\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2}$$

$$K = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 64}{5} = \frac{256}{5}$$

$$K = 51.2 \text{ m N rad}^{-1}$$

$$E = E_p + E_k = E_p + E_p \text{ (5)}$$

$$E = 2E_p$$

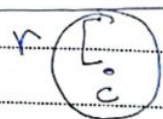
$$\frac{1}{2} K \theta_{max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times K \theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_{max}^2 = 2\theta^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{8}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} \text{ rad}$$

مسألة أول: النوابض متساوية وقوية



(A) قوس

$$r = \frac{2}{3} m$$

علاقة دور العنقود من اذات

نوابض متساوية وقوية

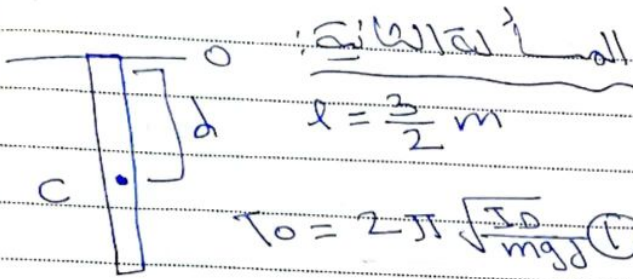
$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_{D/O}}{mgR}}$$

$$d = r$$

$$I_{D/O} = I_{D/C} + md^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} mR^2 + mR^2$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_



المسألة الثانية  
 $l = \frac{3}{2} m$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mgd}} \quad (1)$$

$$d = \frac{l}{2}$$

محيط  
 $I_0 = I_{cm} + ml^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{12} ml^2 + m \frac{l^2}{4}$   
 $= \frac{1}{12} ml^2 + \frac{m l^2}{3} = \frac{m l^2}{3}$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{m l^2}{3}}{mg \frac{l}{2}}}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2l}{3g}}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 10}}$$

$$T_0 = 2s$$

توكب  $T_0 = T_0 = 2 \quad (2)$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$l = 1m$

$$\theta_{max} = \pi \text{ rad} \quad (3)$$

نظرت نظر في طاقة مركبة بين  
 وطولها الأول

$\theta_1 = \theta_{max} \quad E_{K1} = 0$

$\theta_1 = \theta \quad E_{K2} = ?$  المسألة

$$\Delta E_K = \sum \vec{W} \cdot \vec{p}$$

$$E_{K2} - E_{K1} = W_{\vec{w}} + W_{\vec{R}}$$

$E_{K1} = 0$  لأن مركبة توكب دون سرعة  
 ابتدائية

تلافي  
 $W_{\vec{R}} = 0$  لأن عامل قوة  $\vec{R}$  عمودي على دوران  
 $\frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2 - 0 = mgh$

$$I_0 \omega^2 = 2mgd(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{max})$$

$$(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{max}) = \frac{I_0 \omega^2}{2mgd}$$

$$\cos\theta_{max} = \cos\theta - \frac{I_0 \omega^2}{2mgd}$$

$\theta = 0$  عند بداية التنازل

$$\cos\theta = 1$$

$$\cos\theta_{max} = 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{2} m r^2 \omega^2}{2mgd}$$

$$\cos\theta_{max} = 1 - \frac{3r\omega^2}{4g}$$

$$\cos\theta_{max} = 1 - \frac{3 \times \frac{2}{3} \times (\pi)^2}{4 \times 10}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta_{max} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$V_d = \omega d = \pi \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$V_d = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ m/s}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$I_D = \frac{1}{12} M l^2 + m_1 l^2 + m_2 l^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} M l^2 + \frac{m l^2}{2} \quad (A)$$

$$T_0 = \frac{t}{n} = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_0}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}}}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}}}$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_0} = \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{I_D}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{12} M l^2}{\frac{1}{12} M l^2 + \frac{m l^2}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{M}{6}}{\frac{M}{6} + m}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\frac{M}{6}}{\frac{M}{6} + m}$$

$$\frac{4M}{6} = \frac{M}{6} + m$$

$$\frac{3M}{6} = \frac{M}{2} = m$$

$$M = 2m$$

$$M = 2 \times 70 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$M = 0.14 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{12} M l^2 + \frac{m l^2}{2} \quad (B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (0.14) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{0.07 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}{2}$$

$$I_D = 0.03 \text{ kgm}^2$$

AL SAMRAH

(13)

$$\Delta E_K = \Sigma W_F$$

$$E_{K2} - E_{K1} = W_W + W_R$$

~~W\_R = 0~~  
 W\_R = 0  
 W\_R = 0

$$E_{K1} = 0$$

W\_R = 0

$$\frac{1}{2} I_D \omega^2 - 0 = mgh + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{M l^2}{3} \omega^2 = \frac{mgl}{2} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_{max})$$

$$\frac{1}{3} M l^2 \omega^2 = 3g(1 - \cos \theta_{max})$$

كثير وبارك الله فيكم

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{3g}{l} (1 - \cos \theta_{max})$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l} (1 - \cos \theta_{max})}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 10}{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{20 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{t}{n} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s} \quad (4)$$

نواب  
 اقل

دالة

$$m_1 = m_2 = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$I_D = I_D + I_{Dm1} + I_{Dm2}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$d = \frac{m_2 r_2 - m_1 r_1}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{0.6 \times \frac{1}{2} - 0.2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{(0.6 + 0.2) \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$d = \frac{0.3 - 0.1}{0.8} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 10^{-2}}{0.8 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$T_0 = 1.5$$

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r}{g}} = \frac{T_0}{\omega} = T_0 = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$2\sqrt{r} = 1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$$

$$\theta_{max} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \quad (3)$$

A - نقطة نظرية نقطة مركز الكتلة والكتلة

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{max} \quad E_{K1} = 0 \quad \text{السرعة}$$

$$\theta_2 = \theta \quad E_{K2} = ? \quad \text{السرعة}$$

$$\Delta E_K = \sum \vec{W}_F$$

$$E_{K2} - E_{K1} = \vec{W}_W + \vec{W}_R$$

$$E_K = 0 \quad \text{سرعة الكتلة}$$

$$\vec{W}_R = 0 \quad \text{السرعة}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I_{\Delta} \omega^2 - 0 = mgh$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{2mgh}{I_{\Delta}}$$

$$h = d(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{max})$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K}}$$

$$1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 10^{-2}}{K}}$$

$$1 = \frac{40 \times 3 \times 10^2}{K}$$

$$K = 1.2 \text{ mN/rad}$$

$$I_{DC} = 0$$

$$m_1 = 200 \text{ g} = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 600 \text{ g} = 0.6 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mgd}} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{D_0} = I_{DC} + I_{cm1} + I_{cm2} = 0 + m_1 r^2 + m_2 r^2$$

$$= (m_1 + m_2) \frac{r^2}{4}$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$I_{\Delta} = (0.8 \times 10^{-3}) \times \frac{(0.5)^2}{4}$$

$$m = m_1 + m_2 = (0.2 + 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$m = 0.8 \text{ kg}$$

Subject :

$$T_0^2 = \frac{40 I_D}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{40 I_D}{T_0^2}$$

$I_D$  في  $\theta$

$$I_{D_0} = I_{D_1} + I_{D_2} + I_{D_3}$$

$$= 0 + 2 I_{D_1}$$

$$I_{D_1} = 2 m_1 r_1^2 = \frac{2 m_1 l^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{200 \times 10^3 \times 1}{2}$$

$$= 0.1 \text{ Kg m}^2$$

$$K = \frac{40(0.1)}{(2\pi)^2}$$

$$K = 0.1 \text{ MN/rad}$$

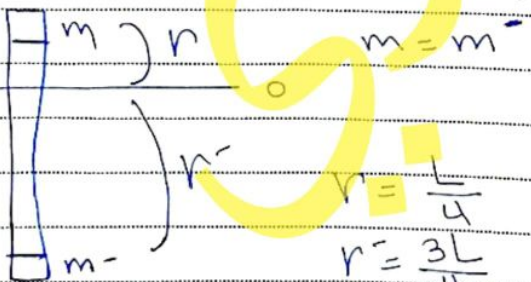
$$\theta = 0.5 \text{ rad}$$

$$\alpha = -\omega_0^2 \theta$$

$$\alpha = -(1)^2 (0.5)$$

$$\alpha = -0.5 \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

المسألة



$$T_0 = 2\pi$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{mgL}} \quad (1)$$

AL SAMRAH

15

عند  $\theta = 0$  :  $\cos \theta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2mgd(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})}{I_D}}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 800 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{4} (1 - \frac{1}{2})}{5 \times 10^2}}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

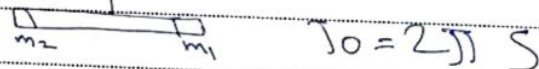
$$v_{m1} = \omega r_1$$

$$v_{m2} = \omega r_2$$

$$v_{m1} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$v_{m2} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$m_1 = m_2 = 200 \text{ g} = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$



$$\theta = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (A)$$

عند  $t = 0$  :  $\theta = \theta_{\max}$

$$\theta_{\max} = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

حالت  $\theta = 0$  في  $t = 0$

$$(\theta = \theta_{\max}) \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = 2\pi \cos(t + 0)$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} \quad (B)$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$t=0 \quad \theta = \theta_{max}$$

$$\theta_{max} = \theta_{max} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\cos \phi = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \cos(\pi t + 0)$$

(3)

$$\omega_{max} = \omega_0 \theta_{max}$$

$$\omega_{max} = \pi \left( \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\omega_{max} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

(4)



$$\frac{3L}{4} = r$$

$$r = \frac{3L}{4} = \frac{3(0.5)}{4}$$

$$r = 0.375 \text{ m}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_{D,0}}{mgd}}$$

$$I_{D,0} = I_{D,C} + I_{Dm}$$

$$= 0 + mr^2 = mr^2 = \frac{9L^2 m}{16}$$

$$d = \frac{3L}{4} = r$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{9mL^2}{16}}{mg \frac{3L}{4}}}$$

$$T_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{3L}{4}}$$

$$T_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 0.5}{4}} = 1.225$$

$$I_{D,0} = I_{D,C} + I_{Dm} + I_{Dm'}$$

$$I_{D,0} = mr^2 + m'r'^2$$

$$= m \left( \frac{L^2}{16} + \frac{9L^2}{16} \right)$$

$$I_{D,0} = \frac{5mL^2}{8}$$

$$m = m + m' = 2m$$

$$d = \frac{m'r' - mr}{m+m'} = \frac{(3L-L)m}{2m}$$

$$d = \frac{2L}{4 \times 2} = \frac{L}{4}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{5mL^2}{8}}{2mg \frac{L}{4}}}$$

$$T_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{5L}{4}}$$

$$T_0^2 = 4 \frac{5L}{4}$$

$$L = \frac{T_0^2}{5} = \frac{(2)^2}{5}$$

$$L = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad (2)$$

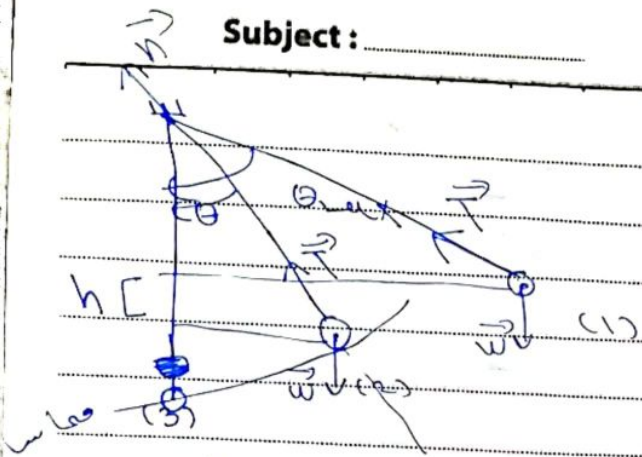
$$\theta_{max} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$$

حسابها من شروط البند



Subject :



المسألة الخامسة:

$$m = 100g = 0.1 \text{ Kg}$$

$$l = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$v_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad (1)$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 2.5$$

(2) تطبيق نظرية طاقة ميكانيكية وحفظ

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{\text{max}} \quad E_{K1} = 0$$

$$\theta_2 = \theta \quad E_{K2} = ?$$

$$E_{K2} - E_{K1} = W_{\vec{T}} + W_{\vec{W}}$$

$$E_{K1} = 0 \quad \text{ركلة كرة دون سرعة ابتدائية}$$

$$W_{\vec{T}} = 0 \quad \text{لان قوة T تعامد الانتقال كد لحظة}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 - 0 = mgh + 0$$

$$v^2 = 2gl(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{\text{max}})$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gl(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{\text{max}})}$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad \text{منفرد بالناقل}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = 1$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 1 \times (1 - \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$v = \pi \text{ m/s}$$

(3) تطبيق علاقة  $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$  في الترتيب

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{W} + \vec{T} = m\vec{a}$$

$$-W \cos\theta + T = ma_n$$

$$T = mg \cos\theta + m \frac{v^2}{l}$$

$$\cos\theta = 1 \quad \text{منفرد بالناقل}$$

$$T = m(g + \frac{v^2}{l})$$

$$T = 0.1(10 + \frac{\pi^2}{1})$$

$$T = 2 \text{ N}$$

المسألة السادسة: مكابك الياقوت

$$V = 8 \text{ m}^3 = 8000 \text{ L}$$

$$Q = 0.002 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q = \frac{V}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{V}{Q} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{8000}{0.002} = 4000 \text{ s}$$

$$Q = SV \quad (2)$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{S} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-2}}{50 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$V = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

Subject :

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} = \frac{7}{160} \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{160}{7} \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t = 22.85 \text{ s}$$

المساحة الكلية

$$V = 10^3 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$S = 5 \text{ cm}^2 = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Delta t = 500 \text{ s}$$

$$\rho_{H_2O} = 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$Q^- = \frac{V}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{500} \quad (1)$$

$$Q^- = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q = \rho Q^- \quad (2)$$

$$Q = 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Q = 2 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$$

$$Q^- = S V \quad (3)$$

$$V = \frac{Q^-}{S} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{5 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$V = 4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$S^- = \frac{S}{2} \Rightarrow V^- = 2V \quad (4)$$

المساحة الكلية

$$V^- = 2(4) = 8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

السحب الكلي

المساحة الكلية

$$m_{H_2O} = (67) \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = 3 E_0$$

$$Q^- = \rho Q^- = 10^3 \times 0.002 \quad (3)$$

$$Q^- = 20 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$$

$$Q^- = \frac{m}{\Delta t} \quad (4)$$

$$m = Q^- \Delta t = 20(20)$$

$$m = 400 \text{ kg}$$

$$h = 40 \text{ cm} = 0.4 \text{ m} \quad (5)$$

المساحة الكلية

$$V_2 = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 0.4}$$

$$V_2 = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$Q^- = n S^- V^- \quad (6)$$

$$S^- = 1 \text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$n = 80 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V^- = \frac{Q^-}{n S^-} = \frac{0.02}{80(10^{-4})}$$

$$V^- = \frac{20}{8} = 2.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

المساحة الكلية

$$\Delta t_1 = 40 \text{ s} \quad \text{صندوق اول}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 2\Delta t_1 = 80 \text{ s} \quad \text{صندوق ثاني}$$

$$\Delta t_3 = 2\Delta t_2 = 160 \text{ s} \quad \text{صندوق ثالث}$$

$$Q^- = Q_1^- + Q_2^- + Q_3^-$$

$$\frac{V}{\Delta t} = \frac{V}{\Delta t_1} + \frac{V}{\Delta t_2} + \frac{V}{\Delta t_3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{160}$$

(1)      (2)      (3)

Subject :

$$E_k = (3-1) 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$

$$E_k = 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$

⑤ كمية الحركة

د. ميكانيك نيوتن

$$P_0 = m n_0 v$$

$$P_0 = 1.67 \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times 3 \times 10^8$$

$$\times 10^{24}$$

$$P_0 = 4.723 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$$

ميكانيك نيوتن

$$P = \gamma P_0$$

$$P = 3 \times 4.723 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$P = 1.417 \times 10^{-18} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$$

مسألة 3

$$m_{p0} = 2 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$E_k = 324 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$$

① مقدار الزيادة في كتلة البروتون

$$\Delta m = \frac{E_k}{c^2}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{324 \times 10^{16}}{9 \times 10^{16}}$$

$$\Delta m = 36 \times 10^{32} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{مقدار الزيادة} = \frac{\Delta m}{m_{p0}} \times 100$$

نكسر بروتون

~~$$\Delta m = 2 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$~~

~~$$\Delta m = m_{p0} = 2 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$~~

$$E = 3E_0 = 3 \times m n_0 c^2 \quad (1)$$

$$E = 3 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$

$$E = 4.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$

$$E = 3E_0 \quad (2)$$

$$E = \gamma E_0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 3$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})} = 9 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$v = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} c$$

$$m_n = \gamma m_{n0} \quad (3)$$

$$m_n = 3 (1.67 \times 10^{-27})$$

$$m_n = 5.01 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

④ طاقة حركة

د. ميكانيك نيوتن

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m n_0 v^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} c\right)^2$$

$$E_k = 6.68 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$$

د. ميكانيك نيوتن

$$E_k = (\gamma - 1) E_0$$

$$= (3-1) m n_0 c^2$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$m = \gamma m_0 = 3 \times 6 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$m = 18 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg}$$

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2 \quad (2)$$

$$E_0 = 6 \times 10^{-24} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$

$$E_0 = 54 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \gamma E_0 = 3 \times 54 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$E = 162 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 10^{-24} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} c\right)^2$$

$$E_K = 24 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$$

$$E_K = (\gamma - 1) m_0 c^2$$

$$E_K = (3 - 1) \times 54 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$E_K = 108 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$$

$$m_0 = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$$

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} c$$

ملاحظة 1

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{5c^2}{9c^2}}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{36 \times 10^{-32}}{9 \times 10^{-31}} \times 100$$

$$= 40\%$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} m_p v^2 \quad (2)$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2E_K}{m_p} = \frac{2 \times 324 \times 10^{-16}}{9 \times 10^{-31}}$$

$$v = 2.68 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_0 = m_p c^2 \quad (3)$$

$$E_0 = 9 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$

$$E_0 = 81 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

$$E = E_K + E_0 \quad (4)$$

$$E = 324 \times 10^{-16} + 81 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$E = 1134 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$$

ملاحظة 2

$$m_0 = 6 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg}$$

$$\gamma = 3 \quad c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = 3$$

$$(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$v = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} c$$

Subject :

$$B_1 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{I_1}{d_1}$$

$$B_1 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{2}{0.2}$$

$$B_1 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$B = B_2 - B_1 = 6 \times 10^{-6} - 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$B = 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{B_V}{B_H}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{0.4 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$= 0.2 < 0.24 \text{ rad}$$

$$\tan \theta \approx \theta = 0.2 \text{ rad}$$

(3) بالتالي، التيار يجب أن يساوي

فالتالي، التيار الذي هو المطلوب  
مناطيسية يقع في اتجاه الكبريت

$$B = 0 \Rightarrow B_1 = B_2$$

$$2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{I_1}{d_1} = 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{I_2}{d_2}$$

$$\frac{I_1}{d_1} = \frac{I_2}{d_2}$$

$$d_1 + d_2 = d$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$$

$$\frac{I_1 + I_2}{I_2} = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{d_2}$$

$$\frac{2 + 6}{6} = \frac{0.4}{d_2}$$

~~$$E = \frac{1}{2} I^2 L$$~~

$$E_0 = 4 \times 10^{-7} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$

$$E_0 = 36 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I^2 L = 7 E_0 = \frac{3}{2} \times 36 \times 10^{20}$$

$$E = 54 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$$

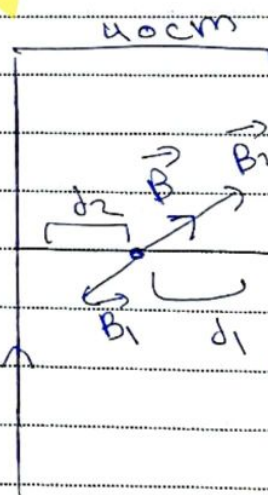
$$\sum E_K = (7 - 1) E_0$$

$$E_K = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right) 36 \times 10^{20}$$

$$E_K = 18 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$$

\* وحدة الكبريت ومناطيسية \*

درس المناطيسية



مسألة 1

$$I_1 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$d_1 = d_2 = d \quad (1)$$

$$d_1 = d_2 = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$B = B_2 - B_1$$

$$B_2 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{I_2}{d_2}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{6}{0.2} = 6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

1 1

عدد طبقات

$$N^+ = \frac{N^+}{N^-} = \frac{400}{200} = 2$$

$$S = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\Phi = N S B \cos \theta$$

$$= 1 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} \times 2 \times 10^{-3} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\Phi = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ weber}$$

مساحة التماس

مجالتي  $I_1, I_2$  بجهات متعاكسة

$$B = 32 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

مجالتي  $I_1, I_2$  بجهة واحدة

$$B = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

$$I_2 > I_1$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 > B_1$$

$$B = B_2 - B_1 = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T} \quad (1)$$

$$B = B_2 + B_1 = 32 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T} \quad (2)$$

بجمع (1) و (2)

$$2B_2 = 40 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$B_2 = 20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

$$B_1 = 32 \times 10^{-2} - B_2$$

$$B_1 = (32 \times 10^{-2} - 20 \times 10^{-2})$$

$$\frac{8}{6} = \frac{0.4}{d_2} \Rightarrow d_2 = \frac{0.24}{8}$$

$$d_2 = 0.03 \text{ m}$$

$$d_1 = d - d_2 = 0.4 - 0.03$$

$$d_1 = 0.37 \text{ m}$$

$$F = 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{I_1 I_2 L}{r} \quad (4)$$

$$L = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$F = 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{2 \times 6}{0.4} \times 0.1$$

$$F = 6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}$$

مساحة التماس

$$l = 80 \text{ cm} = 0.8 \text{ m}$$

$$N = 400$$

$$I = 32 \text{ mA} = 0.032 \text{ A}$$

$$B = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{NI}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$B = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{400 \times 0.032}{0.8}$$

$$B = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$r = 2 \text{ mm} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad (2)$$

$$N^- = \frac{l}{2r} = \frac{0.8}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{800}{4} = 200$$

Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

$$\Phi = N \cdot S \cdot B \cdot \cos \theta$$

طائريه ملف دائري

$$= 80 \times \pi (8 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times B$$

$$B = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N \cdot I}{r}$$

ملف دائري

$$B = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{80 \times 2}{8 \times 10^{-2}}$$

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

$$\Phi = 80 \times \pi \times 64 \times 10^{-4} \times 4\pi \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Phi = 2.048 \times 10^{-3} \text{ weber}$$

من الخالص

$$N = 800 \quad r = 4 \text{ cm} = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

$$U = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

$$U = R \cdot I$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{20}{10} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$B = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N I}{r}$$

$$= 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{800 \times 2}{0.04}$$

$$B = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$I_2 = 0 \text{ A} \Rightarrow B_2 = 0 \text{ T}$$

$$B_1 = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$\Delta B = B_2 - B_1 = -25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = N \cdot S \cdot \Delta B = N \pi r^2 \Delta B$$

$$= 800 (\pi (0.04)^2 (-25 \times 10^{-3}))$$

$$B = 12 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$



مالتوا

مالتوا

الم التالريه

$$r = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

ملف دائري

$$B = \frac{B_1}{N}$$

طائريه ملف

$$N = 200$$

$$l = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$l = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

① حاب N دائري

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N \cdot I}{r} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N I}{l}$$

$$\frac{N}{8 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{2 \times 200}{0.4}$$

$$N = \frac{32}{0.4} = \frac{320}{4}$$

لقة = 80

② طول نقل معدني على مسوي

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

ملف تدفق اعظمي موجب

Subject: .....

$$B_2 = B + B_1$$

$$B_2 = 4 \times 10^{-2} + 1.25 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$B_2 = 5.25 \times 10^{-2} T$$

حساب  $I_2$

$$B_2 = 2\pi \times 10^7 \frac{N_2 I_2}{r_2}$$

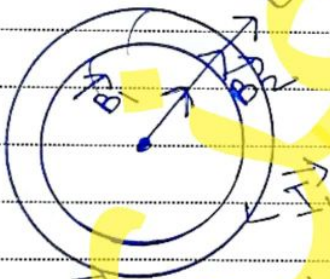
$$I_2 = \frac{B_2 r_2}{2\pi \times 10^7 \times N_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{5.25 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.05}{2\pi \times 10^7 \times 800}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{+16.4}{\pi} = 5.22 A$$

حساب  $B$  خلف السلك

$$B = 4 \times 10^{-2} T \quad (2)$$



لأن  $B_2 > B_1$  فإن  
 المجال الناتج هو  $B_2 - B_1$   
 خلف السلك  $I_2$  مع عقارب الساعة

$$B = B_2 - B_1$$

$$B_2 = B + B_1$$

$$B_2 = 0.04 - 0.0125 = 0.0275 T$$

$$\Delta \phi = -0.1 \text{ weber}$$

معدل التغير

عدد اللفات

$$N_1 = 800$$

$$r_1 = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$I_1 = 5 A$$

$$B = 4 \times 10^{-2} T \quad (1)$$

معدل التغير في التدفق  
 $B_1$  نحو اليمين و  $B_2$  نحو اليمين



لأن  $B_2 > B_1$  فإن  
 المجال الناتج هو  $B_2 - B_1$   
 خلف السلك  $I_2$  مع عقارب الساعة

$$B = B_2 - B_1$$

$$B_1 = 2\pi \times 10^7 \frac{N I_1}{r_1}$$

$$B_1 = 2\pi \times 10^7 \times \frac{800 \times 5}{0.2}$$

$$B_1 = 0.0125 T$$



Subject :

المسألة السابقة:

$$I_1 = 24 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$d = \frac{r}{2} = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 40 \text{ cm}$$

حساب  $B_1, B_2, B_3$  بين قضبان

$$B = 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{I}{r}$$

$$B_1 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{24}{0.2}$$

$$B_1 = 24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$B_2 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{20}{0.2}$$

$$B_2 = 20 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$B_3 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{10}{0.2}$$

$$B_3 = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = ?$$

نحتاج  $B_1, B_2, B_3$  ونحسب  $B_4$  في الوسط

انعدام  $B$  بين قضبان يكون

$B_4$  معاكس لجهة  $B_1, B_2, B_3$

نحتاج  $B_4$  ونحسب  $B_4$  في الوسط

$$B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = B_4 = 0$$

$$B_4 = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$$

$$B_4 = 64 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{I_4}{0.2}$$

نحتاج  $B_1, B_2$  :  $B_2 > B_1$

$$B_2 = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N_2 I_2}{R_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{0.0125 \times 0.05}{2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 800}$$

$$I_2 = 2.735 \text{ A}$$

$$B_1 = B_2 \Rightarrow B = 0 \text{ T}$$

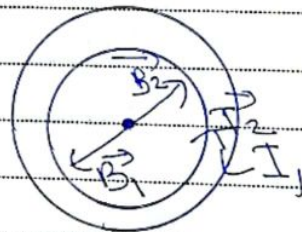
$$= 0.0125 \text{ T}$$

حساب  $B_1$  و  $B_2$  في

الجهة معاكس

نحتاج  $I_2$  في

الجهة معاكس



$$B_2 = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N_2 I_2}{R_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{B_2 R_2}{2\pi \times 10^{-7} N_2}$$

$$= \frac{0.0125 \times 0.05}{2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 800}$$

$$I_2 = 1.243 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 1.243 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 1.243 \text{ A}$$

Subject :

(2) بتطبيق علاقة القوة الكتلية  
 $\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$  : التقراب  
 $\vec{F}_B + \vec{W}_e = m\vec{a}$

قوة ثقل تعمل دائما بقوة مغناطيسية  
 لصغيرها

$$\vec{F}_B = m\vec{a}$$

$$e\vec{V} \wedge \vec{B} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{V} \wedge \vec{B}$$

موجب فولتاير عبر الدائرة :

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{V}$$

أي حركة دائرية منتظمة

$$a_n = \frac{e}{m_e} V B \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{e}{m_e} V B \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{eVB}{m_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{r} = \frac{eB}{m_e}$$

$$r = \frac{v m_e}{eB} = \frac{8 \times 10^6 \times 9 \times 10^{31}}{16 \times 10^{29} \times 5 \times 10^3}$$

$$r = 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

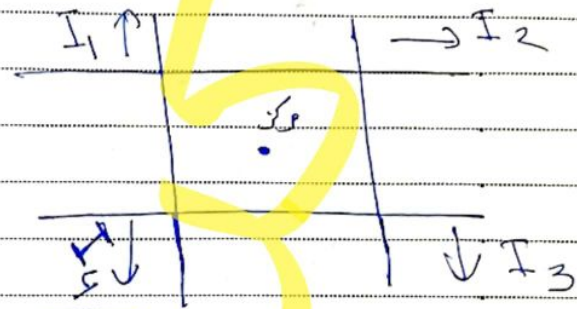
$$r = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$v = \omega r = \frac{2\pi}{T} r \quad (3)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{-3}}{8 \times 10^6}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{64 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.2}{2 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$I_4 = 64 \text{ A}$$



ثانياً؛ فنقل مغناطيسية على مداركزي

من التآوك :

$$v = 8 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$B = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

(1) سرعة ثقل الكرون :

$$W = mg = 9 \times 10^{-31} \times 10$$

$$W = 9 \times 10^{-30} \text{ N}$$

سرعة قوة مغناطيسية :

$$F_B = e V B \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1$$

$$F_B = 16 \times 10^{-20} \times 8 \times 10^6 \times 5 \times 10^3$$

$$F_B = 64 \times 10^{-16} \text{ N}$$

نلاحظ ان

$$F_B \gg W_e$$

التعلل لالكرون تعمل مقابل

قوة مغناطيسية لالكرون

Subject :

$$\sum \vec{F}_{F/A} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{r}_{w/A} + \vec{F}_{F/A} = \vec{0}$$

$$r w + (-\delta F) = 0$$

$$r w = \delta F = \frac{r F}{2}$$

$$m g = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{F}{2g} = \frac{24 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10}$$

$$m = 12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$$

$$S = 49 \text{ cm}^2 = 49 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= l^2 \Rightarrow l = 7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$N = 60 \Rightarrow B = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$I = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$F = N I L B \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

$$\theta = (\vec{I} \times \vec{B}) = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1$$

$$F = 0.5 (0.07) (0.004) \times 60$$

$$F = 84 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F}_{F/A} = N I S B \quad (2)$$

$$= 60 \times 0.5 (49 \times 10^{-4}) \times 4 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\vec{F}_{F/A} = 588 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mN/m}$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \quad (3)$$

ماتعة توارب متوازنة

$$\theta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta_2 = 1$$

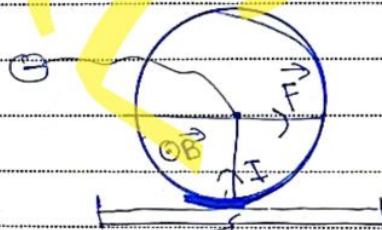
$$T = 2.068 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

المساحة

$$2r = 40 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow r = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$r = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$I = 3 \text{ A} \quad B = 0.04 \text{ T}$$



$$F = I r B \sin \theta \quad (2)$$

$$\theta = (\vec{I} \times \vec{B}) = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin(\theta) = 1$$

$$F = 3 (0.2) (0.04)$$

$$F = 0.24 \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F}_{F/A} = \delta F = \frac{r F}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \times 24 \times 10^{-3}}{2} = 24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mN}$$

$$P = F v = \vec{F}_{F/A} \omega \quad (4)$$

$$P = 24 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$P = 6\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ Watt}$$

$$\text{منع الدوران من دوران نافع} \quad (5)$$

تلك تلك وسط الدوران

وربطت في ط توارب دوراني

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$I = \frac{12 \times 10^{-4} \times 16 \times 10^{-2}}{60 \times 49 \times 10^{-4} \times 4 \times 10^3}$$

$$I = 0.163 \text{ A}$$

المسألة الأولى:

$$S = 80 \text{ cm}^2 = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$N = 20 \quad B = 0.05 \text{ T}$$

$$I = 0.12 \text{ A}$$

$$\theta = 0.08 \text{ rad}$$

$$M = I N S \quad (1)$$

$$M = (0.12)(20)(8 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$M = 192 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Am}^2$$

بسطت في توازن الروائي:

$$\sum \vec{P}_{TD} = 0$$

$$\vec{P}_{TD} + \vec{P}'_{TD} = 0$$

$$-k\theta + N I S B \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\sin\theta = \cos\theta'$$

$$\theta' < 0.24 \text{ rad}$$

$$\cos\theta' \approx 1$$

$$k\theta = N I S B$$

$$k = \frac{N I S B}{\theta}$$

$$k = \frac{20(0.12)(8 \times 10^{-3})(0.05)}{0.08}$$

$$k = 12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mN/rad}$$

$$W = I \Delta \phi = N I S B \Delta \cos\theta$$

$$W = (60)(0.5)(49 \times 10^{-4})(4 \times 10^3)(1 - 0)$$

$$W = 5.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$\theta' = 30^\circ \quad (4)$$

$$\theta + \theta' = 90^\circ$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ - \theta' = 90 - 30$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi = N S B \cos\theta$$

$$= 60 \times 49 \times 10^{-4} \times 3 \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi = 441 \times 10^6 \text{ weber}^2$$

$$k = 12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mN/rad} \quad (5)$$

$$\theta' = 0.16 \text{ rad}$$

بسطت في توازن الروائي:

$$\sum \vec{P}_{TD} = 0$$

$$\vec{P}_{TD} + \vec{P}'_{TD} = 0$$

$$-k\theta' + N I' S B \sin\theta = 0$$

$$N I' S B \sin\theta = k\theta'$$

$$\theta + \theta' = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$= \cos\theta'$$

$$\theta' < 0.24 \text{ rad}$$

$$\cos\theta' \approx 1$$

$$N I' S B \cos\theta' = k\theta'$$

$$I' = \frac{k\theta'}{N S B}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$v = 4 \text{ m/s} \quad \Delta t = 2 \text{ s} \quad (3)$$

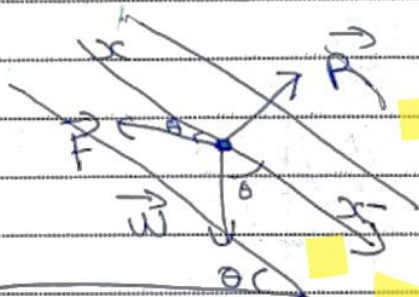
$$W = F \Delta x = F v \Delta t$$

$$W = 0.12 (4) (2)$$

$$W = 0.96 \text{ J}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t} = \frac{0.96}{2} = 0.48 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\theta = 0.4 \text{ rad} \quad (4)$$



الموازاة لـ  $\vec{F} = \vec{W}$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{W} + \vec{F} + \vec{R} = \vec{0}$$

الموازاة لـ  $\vec{W} \sin \theta = F \cos \theta$

$$W \sin \theta - F \cos \theta + 0 = 0$$

$$W \tan \theta = F$$

$$m g \tan \theta = F$$

$$m = \frac{F}{g \tan \theta}$$

$$m = \frac{0.12}{10 \tan(0.4)}$$

$$0.04 \leq 0.24 \text{ rad}$$

$$\tan \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{12 \times 10^{-2}}{10 \times 4 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{12 \times 10^{-2}}{10 \times 4 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\theta = G I \quad (3)$$

$$G = \frac{\theta}{I} = \frac{0.08}{0.12} = 0.667 \text{ rad/A}$$

$$G = 10 G$$

$$N \cdot B = 10 N \cdot B$$

$$K = 10 K$$

$$K = 12 \times 10^3$$

$$K = 12 \times 10^4 \text{ MN/rad}$$

$$K = 12 \times 10^4 \text{ MN/rad}$$

الموازاة لـ  $\vec{F} = I L B \sin \theta$

$$L = 40 \text{ cm} = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0.06 \text{ T} \quad I = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$F = I L B \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

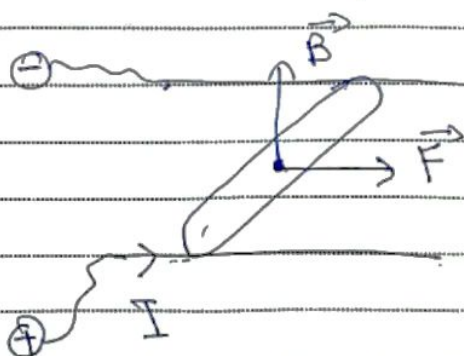
$$\theta = (\vec{I} \times \vec{B}) = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

$$F = 5 (0.4) (0.06) (1)$$

$$F = 0.12 \text{ N}$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ \quad (2)$$



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$i = +4t + 3 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = +4 \text{ A/S} \quad (A)$$

$$\Sigma = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\Sigma = -(0.00158)(+4)$$

$$\Sigma = -0.00632 \text{ V}$$

$$t_1 = 1 \text{ S} \Rightarrow i_1 = 4(1) + 3 = 7 \text{ A}$$

$$t_2 = 2 \text{ S} \Rightarrow i_2 = 4(2) + 3 = 11 \text{ A}$$

$$\phi_1 = N S B_1$$

$$\phi_2 = N S B_2$$

$$B_1 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N I_1}{l}$$

$$B_1 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1000 \times 7}{0.1}$$

$$B_1 = 0.0088 \text{ T}$$

$$B_2 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N I_2}{l}$$

$$B_2 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1000 \times 11}{0.1}$$

$$B_2 = 0.138 \text{ T}$$

$$\phi_1 = 1000(\pi)(0.02)^2(0.0088)$$

$$\phi_1 = 0.11 \text{ weber}$$

$$\phi_2 = 1000(\pi)(0.02)^2(0.138)$$

$$\phi_2 = 0.173 \text{ weber}$$

$$\Delta t = 0.4 \text{ S}$$

$$L = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{N^2 S}{l} \quad (1)$$

$$L = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{(10^3)(\pi)(0.02)^2}{(0.1)}$$

$$L = 0.00158 \text{ H}$$

$$\Sigma = -L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (2)$$

$$= -\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Sigma = -\frac{\Delta(N S B \cos \theta)}{\Delta t}$$

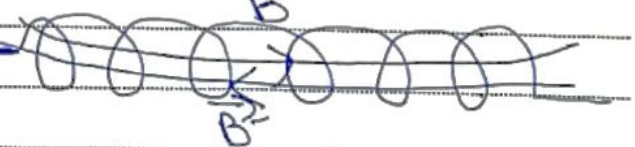
$$\Sigma = -N S \cos \theta \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Sigma = -\frac{(10^3)(\pi)(0.02)^2(1)}{(0.08 - 0.04)}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{0.04} \text{ V}$$

$$\Sigma = -\frac{\pi}{25} \text{ V}$$

$\Sigma < 0$  سالب (3)  
 بجهة نقل  $\vec{B}$  من  $\vec{B}_1$  من  $\vec{B}_2$   
 من  $\vec{B}_2$  الى  $\vec{B}_1$



بما ان  $\vec{B}_1$  تتعد عن  $\vec{B}_2$  في تمام  
 يد اليمين بجهة  $\vec{B}_1$  التفاف  
 في وسط التفاف بجهة  $\vec{B}_2$   
 من  $\vec{B}_2$  الى  $\vec{B}_1$

Subject :

1 - 1

كأن قوة مغناطيسية متغيرة مع الزمن

$$\Sigma = 0 \rightarrow \sin(80\pi t) = 0$$

$$80\pi t = \pi k$$

$$k = 0$$

اللحظة الأولى :

$$t_1 = 0 \text{ s}$$

$$k = 1$$

اللحظة الثانية :

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{80} \text{ s}$$

$$\Sigma = 10 \sin(80\pi t) = RI \quad (1)$$

$$I = \frac{10}{2} \sin(80\pi t)$$

$$i = 5 \sin(80\pi t)$$

مساحة الدائرة :

$$l = 50 \text{ cm} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$2r = 8 \text{ cm} \rightarrow r = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

$$N = 200, R = 8 \Omega \quad (1)$$

$$L = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} N^2 S$$

$$S = \pi r^2 = \pi (0.04)^2$$

$$S = 16\pi \times 10^{-4}$$

$$S = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$L = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times (200)^2 \times (5 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$L = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ H}$$

$$\Delta t = 0.2 \text{ s} \quad (2)$$

حالة الأولى

حالة الثانية

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta_1 = 0 \text{ rad}$$

المساحة الكلية

$$S = 25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$S = 25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$N = 100$$

$$f = \frac{4800}{2 \times 60}$$

$$f = 40 \text{ Hz}$$

$$B = 0.16 \text{ T}$$

$$R = 2 \Omega$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{max}} = NSBW \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{max}} = 100 (25 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$(0.16) (2\pi \times 40)$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{max}} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{max}} \sin(\omega t) \quad (2)$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 80\pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma = 10 \sin(80\pi t)$$

$$a = 30^\circ = \omega t$$

$$\sin a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Sigma = 10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\Sigma = 10 \sin(80\pi t) \quad (3)$$

كأن قوة مغناطيسية متغيرة مع الزمن

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow \sin(80\pi t) = 1$$

$$80\pi t = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$t = \frac{1}{160} + \frac{2k}{40}$$

$$k = 0$$

اللحظة الأولى

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{160} \text{ s}$$

$$k = 1$$

اللحظة الثانية :

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{160} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{1}{32} \text{ s}$$

$$(1) \quad (4) \quad 32$$

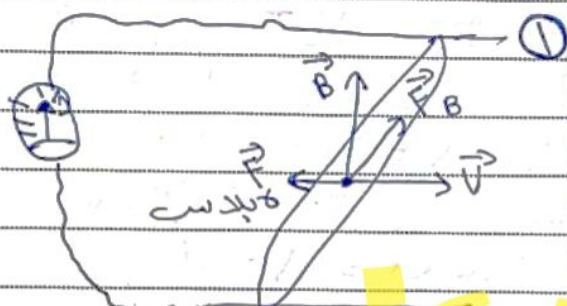
Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\Sigma = -25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

المسألة الرابعة

$$\theta = 60^\circ \quad l = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0.4 \text{ T} \quad R = 8 \Omega$$

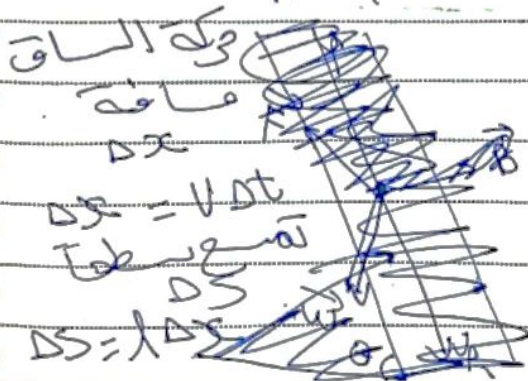


استدركت الساق بسرعة لا طين مثل  
مغناطيسي فتقطع فإن الساق يدفع  
لقوة مغناطيسية أثناء حركة ساق مافة  
dx فإنها تتحرك بسرعة ds فيغير  
التدفق مغناطيسي فينشأ قوة حركية  
كهربائية وحركية وكلاهما لا يتطابقا كإحدى:

$$P = \Sigma i$$

حركة الساق تعملها تنضج لقوة كطيسية تقدر  
من خلال قاعدة اليد اليمنى (ومي عكس  
جهة V) وللتغلب على حركة ساق يجب  
صرف استطاعة خارجية مساوية:

$$P = FV$$



$$ds = v dt$$

تتبع سطح ds

$$ds = l dx$$

$$\Delta \phi = N S B \Delta \cos \theta$$

$$\Delta \phi = 200 (5 \times 10^{-3}) (B) (\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1)$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = 0 \quad \cos \theta_1 = 1$$

$$B = 0.02 \text{ T}$$

$$\Delta \phi = 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 10^{-2} (0 - 1)$$

$$\Delta \phi = -0.02 \text{ Weber}$$

$$\Sigma = -\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = -\frac{(-0.02)}{0.2}$$

$$\Sigma = 0.1 \text{ V} = R i$$

$$i = \frac{\Sigma}{R} = \frac{0.1}{8} = 12.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$i = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow Q = 12.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.2$$

$$Q = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ C}$$

$$P = \Sigma i = 0.1 (12.5 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$= 12.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Watt}$$

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \quad (3)$$

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \times (8)^2$$

$$E_L = 0.016 \text{ J} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = \frac{40 - 20}{0.4} = 50 \text{ A/s} \quad (4)$$

$$\Sigma = -L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = -(5 \times 10^{-4}) (50)$$



Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

$$m = \frac{5(0.1)(0.4)}{10(\tan 45)} = \frac{0.2}{10 \times 1}$$

$$m = 0.02 \text{ Kg}$$

المساحة المثلثية

$$l = 40 \text{ cm} = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 50 \text{ g} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Kg}$$

$$B = 0.1 \text{ T}$$

$$F = 2 \text{ W} \quad (1)$$

$$I L B = 2 \text{ mg}$$

$$I = \frac{2 \text{ mg}}{L B} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 10}{0.4(0.1)}$$

$$I = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \text{ A}$$

$$W = F \Delta x = F V \Delta t \quad (2)$$

$$W = I L B V \Delta t$$

$$W = 25(0.4)(0.1)(0.2)(2)$$

$$W = 0.4 \text{ J}$$

(3) استكمال المسألة باستخدام

مبدأ حفظ الطاقة المتكيفة  $\Delta \phi$   
 فتولد قوة حركية كإشعاع متحركة فتولد

$$\Sigma = \left| \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} \right| = \left| \frac{B l V \Delta t}{\Delta t} \right|$$

$$\Sigma = B l V = 0.1(0.4)(40)$$

$$\Sigma = 1.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\Sigma = R i \Rightarrow i = \frac{\Sigma}{R}$$

$$i = \frac{1.6}{2} = 0.8 \text{ A}$$

فتغير التردد متكيفا

$$\Delta \phi = \Delta S B = B l V \Delta t$$

فتولد قوة حركية كإشعاع متحركة

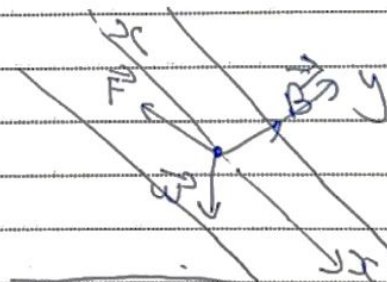
فتولد قوة حركية كإشعاع متحركة

$$\Sigma = \left| \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} \right| = B l V$$

$$R i = B l V \Rightarrow i = \frac{R i}{B l}$$

$$V = \frac{8 \times 5}{0.4 \times 0.1} = \frac{4000}{4}$$

$$V = 1000 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$



مسألة الحركة الدائرية  
 المسألة أي الكتل والمسألة

$$a = 0$$

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{W} + \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

إلا كما في المسألة ونحو

هنا

$$+ W \sin \theta - F \cos \theta = 0$$

$$m g \sin \theta = F \cos \theta$$

$$m = \frac{F}{g \tan \theta} = \frac{I l B}{g \tan \theta}$$

$$g \tan \theta$$

$$l'^2 = \frac{Ll}{10^7} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-1} \times 0.2}{10^7}$$

$$l'^2 = \frac{8 \times 10^{-3}}{10^7}$$

$$l' = \sqrt{8 \times 10^{-10}} = 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$l' = 628\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{LC} \quad (2)$$

$$T^2 = 40 LC$$

$$C = \frac{T^2}{40L} = \frac{(T)^2}{40 \times 4 \times 10^{-1}}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 4\pi$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

$$C = \frac{(5 \times 10^{-1})^2}{16} = \frac{25 \times 10^{-2}}{16}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{64} \text{ F}$$

$$I_{\max} = \omega_0 q_{\max} \quad (3)$$

$$= 4\pi (2 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$I_{\max} = 8\pi \times 10^{-3} = 0.025 \text{ A}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} L I_{\max}^2 \quad (4)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10^{-1} \times (25 \times 10^{-3})^2$$

$$E = 2 \times 10^{-1} \times 625 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$E = 1250 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$E = 0.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

S

(3/4)

الدارت مهترة وتيارات عالية كوارت:

ماتادى:

$$C = 10^{-3} \text{ F}$$

$$q_{\max} = 0.1 \text{ C} \quad L = 0.4 \text{ H}$$

$$U_{\max} = \frac{q_{\max}^2}{C} = \frac{10^{-1}}{10^{-3}} \quad (1)$$

$$= 100 \text{ V}$$

$$q = q_{\max} \cos(\omega t) \quad (2)$$

$$q_{\max} = 0.1 \text{ C}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi \sqrt{4 \times 10^{-1} \times 10^{-3}}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = 50 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$q = 0.1 \cos(50t)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{50} \quad (3)$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{25} \text{ s}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{25}} = \frac{25}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

$$c = \lambda f \quad (4)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\frac{25}{\pi}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3\pi}{25} \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

الماتادى:

$$q_{\max} = 2mc = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C}$$

$$L = 400 \text{ mH} = 4 \times 10^{-1} \text{ H}$$

$$l = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega = 4\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$L = 10^{-7} \frac{l'^2}{l} \quad (1)$$

$$P_{avg} = U_{eff} I_{eff} \cos \phi \quad -b$$

في حالة تجاوب

$$P_{avg} = 500 \left( \frac{250}{3} \right)$$

$$P_{avg} = \frac{125000}{3} \text{ W}$$

$$I_{eff} = 80 \text{ A} \quad (6)$$

$$U_{effc} = 20 \text{ V} = X_c I_{eff}$$

$$20 = X_c (80)$$

$$X_c = \frac{20}{80} = \frac{1}{4} \Omega$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\omega C = 4 = 100\pi \text{ C}$$

$$C = \frac{4}{100\pi} = \frac{1}{25\pi} \text{ F}$$

في حالة التجاوب:

$$u = 200\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t)$$

$$U_{max} = 200\sqrt{2} \text{ V} \quad (1)$$

$$U_{eff} = \frac{200\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{100\pi}{2\pi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I_{effR} = 30 \text{ A} \quad (2)$$

$$U_{eff} = R I_{effR}$$

$$200 = R (30)$$

$$R = \frac{200}{3} \Omega$$

التوتر يتفق مع التيار، بالطور،  $\phi_R = 0$

$$i_R = 30\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t)$$

$$I_{effc} = 40 \text{ A} \quad (3)$$

$$U_{eff} = X_c I_{effc}$$

$$200 = X_c 40$$

$$U_{effL} = X_L I_{eff} \quad (4)$$

$$= 2 (80) = 160 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{maxL} = U_{effL} \sqrt{2} = 160\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

التيار يتأخر عن التيار بطور  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$u_L = 160\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

(5) القدرة متجهة أكبر ما يمكن

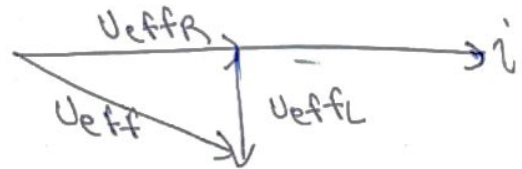
في حالة تجاوب كهربائي:

$$U_{eff} = Z I_{eff} \quad -a$$

$Z = R$  في حالة تجاوب كهربائي

$$I_{eff} = \frac{U_{eff}}{R}$$

حساب  $U_{eff}$ :



$$U_{eff}^2 = U_{effR}^2 + U_{effL}^2$$

$$= (480)^2 + (160)^2$$

$$= (3 \times 160)^2 + (1 \times 160)^2$$

$$= (9 + 1) \times 160^2 = 160^2 \times 10$$

$$U_{eff} = 160\sqrt{10} = 160\pi \text{ V}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{16\pi}{=50}} \quad U_{eff} = 500 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{500}{6} = \frac{250}{3} \text{ A}$$

(35)

$$U = rI \Rightarrow 120 = r(4)$$

$$r = 30 \Omega$$

ممانعة وشعاعية (Z<sub>Lcr</sub>):

$$\cos \mu_{Lcr} = \frac{r}{Z_{Lcr}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{30}{Z_{Lcr}}$$

$$Z_{Lcr} = 60 \Omega$$

② متابع توتر اللطفي:

$$U_{max} = 100\sqrt{2} V$$

$$U_{eff} = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 100 V$$

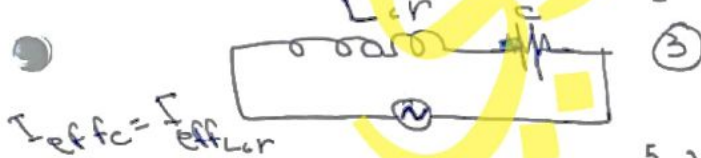
$$U_{eff} = Z_{Lcr} I_{effLcr}$$

$$I_{effLcr} = \frac{U_{eff}}{Z_{Lcr}} = \frac{100}{60} = \frac{5}{3} A$$

في فرع وشعاعية على مهلة مقاومة التيار المتأخرت  
التي بظهور  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$  rad في  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$  rad

$$I_{maxLcr} = I_{effLcr} \sqrt{2} = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{2} A$$

$$i_{Lcr} = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{2} \cos(120\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$



$$I_{effC} = I_{effLcr}$$

$$U_{eff} = x_c I_{effC} \Rightarrow 100 = x_c \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$x_c = 60 \Omega \quad x_c = \frac{1}{\omega c}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{x_c \omega} = \frac{1}{60(120\pi)}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{1200\pi} F$$

④ حدوث وفاق بالطور مع الكورريرة  
بإضافة مكثف c مالة بجاوب  
الكهر بالي.

$$x_c = x_L \quad (A)$$

$$x_c = \frac{200}{40} = 5 \Omega$$

$$x_c = \frac{1}{\omega c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{x_c \omega}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{5(100\pi)} = \frac{1}{500\pi} F$$

④



$$I_{eff}^2 = I_{effR}^2 + I_{effC}^2$$

$$= (30)^2 + (40)^2 = 900 + 1600$$

$$= 2500 \Rightarrow I_{eff} = 50 A$$

$$P_{avg} = P_{avgR} + P_{avgC} \quad ⑤$$

$$U_c = \frac{\pi}{2} rad \Rightarrow \cos \mu_c = 0 \Rightarrow P_{avgC} = 0$$

$$P_{avg} = R I_{effR}^2 = \frac{20}{3} (30)^2$$

$$P_{avg} = \frac{20}{3} (900) = 6000 W$$

المالة الخامسة:

$$U = 120 V$$

حالة أدنى: تيار متوازل  
وشعاعية  $I = 4 A$

مالة ثانية: تيار قناوب  
(دوليكيير)  
مهلة مقاومة

$$u = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(120\pi t)$$

① ماب مقاومة وشعاعية:

في مالة تيار متوازل بعدد شعاعية عمل  
مقاومة فقط: عن قانون أوم

⑥

$$i = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t)$$

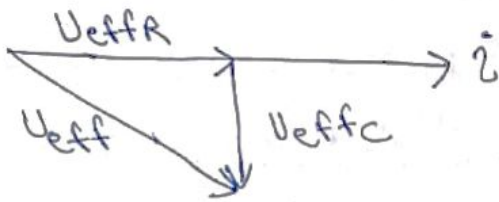
$$I_{max} = 2\sqrt{2} A \quad (1)$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{I_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 A$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

(2) حسب قانون فيثاغورس في مثلث قائم:

$$U_{eff}^2 = U_{effR}^2 + U_{effC}^2$$



$$U_{eff}^2 = R^2 I_{eff}^2 + X_C^2 I_{eff}^2$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{100\pi \left(\frac{1}{2000\pi}\right)}$$

$$X_C = 20 \Omega$$

$$U_{eff}^2 = (R^2 + X_C^2) I_{eff}^2$$

$$= (225 + 400) \cdot (2)^2$$

$$= 625 \times 4 \Rightarrow U_{eff} = 50 V$$

$$E = R I_{eff}^2 \Delta t \quad (3)$$

$$E = 15 \times (2)^2 \times (5 \times 60)$$

$$E = 15 \times 4 \times 300 = 18000 \text{ J}$$

(4) في فرع مكثفة التيار يتأخر عن التيار بطور  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$

$$U_{effC} = X_C I_{eff}$$

$$= 20(2) = 40 V$$

$$U_{maxC} = 40\sqrt{2}$$

$$u_C = 40\sqrt{2} \cos\left(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$L\omega = \frac{1}{\omega C_{eq}}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{L\omega^2} = \frac{1}{L\omega^2}$$

$$Z_{L,R} = \sqrt{r^2 + (L\omega)^2} \quad \text{ماب } L$$

$$Z_{L,R}^2 = r^2 + (L\omega)^2$$

$$(L\omega)^2 = (60)^2 - (30)^2$$

$$= 3600 - 900 = 2500$$

$$L\omega = 50 \Omega = X_L$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{X_L \omega} = \frac{1}{50(120\pi)}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{6000\pi} \text{ F}$$

تلاططات C

أي الكبري عالي التردد.

$$C_{eq} = C + C' \quad (B)$$

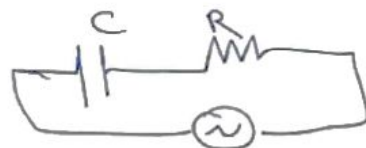
$$C' = C_{eq} - C$$

$$C' = \frac{1}{6000\pi} - \frac{1}{7200\pi}$$

$$C' = \frac{1}{36000\pi} \text{ F}$$

~~مسألة الاربعة~~ مسألة الاربعة:

$$R = 15 \Omega$$



$$C = \frac{1}{2000\pi} \text{ F}$$

$$u_{maxs} = 80\sqrt{2} \text{ V} \quad (2)$$

$$U_{effs} = \frac{u_{maxs}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{80\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 80 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{U_{effs}}{U_{effp}} \Rightarrow \frac{400}{200} = \frac{80}{U_{effp}}$$

$$U_{effp} = \frac{16000}{400} = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega \quad (3)$$

$$U_{effs} = R I_{effp}$$

$$I_{effp} = \frac{U_{effs}}{R} = \frac{80}{10} = 8 \text{ A}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{40000\pi} \text{ F} \quad (4)$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{100\pi \left(\frac{1}{40000\pi}\right)}$$

$$X_C = 40 \Omega$$

$$U_{effc} = X_C I_{effc}$$

$$I_{effc} = \frac{80}{40} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{maxc} = I_{effc} \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

في فرع مكثف التيار يتقدم على الجهد بطور  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$i_c = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$I_{effs}^2 = I_{effR}^2 + I_{effC}^2$$

$$= (8)^2 + (2)^2 = 64 + 4$$

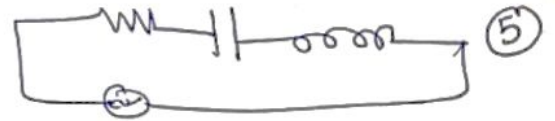
$$= 68 = 4 \times 17$$

$$I_{effs} = 2\sqrt{17} \text{ A}$$

$$P_{avg} = P_{avgR} + P_{avgC} \quad (6)$$

لأن مكثف لا يمتص طاقة حقيقية

$$P_{avg} = R I_{effR}^2 = 10 (8)^2 \quad (38)$$



$$U_{eff} = X_L I_{eff}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = X_L (2) \Rightarrow X_L = 25 \Omega$$

$$X_L = \omega L \Rightarrow L = \frac{X_L}{\omega}$$

$$L = \frac{25}{100\pi} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{ H}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 10^{-4} \text{ F} \quad (6)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{20000\pi} \text{ F} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} C = C_{eq}$$

تلاطف أنت

$$C_{eq} > C^-$$

أي ضم هو على تفرع

$$C_{eq} = n C^-$$

$$\frac{1}{2000\pi} = \frac{n}{20000\pi}$$

$$n = \frac{20000\pi}{2000\pi} = 10$$

لذا مكثفات

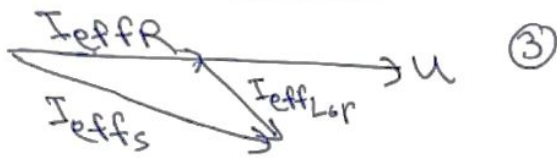
المسألة أو توكي، فعولة كبريات

$$N_p = 200$$

$$N_s = 400 \quad u_s = 80\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t)$$

$$M = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{400}{200} = 2 > 1 \quad (1)$$

فعولة، إضافة للتوكر وضاغطة للتيا



$$\vec{I}_{effs} = \vec{I}_{effR} + \vec{I}_{effLr}$$

$$I_{effs}^2 = I_{effR}^2 + I_{effLr}^2 + 2 I_{effR} I_{effLr} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3} - 0)$$

$$= (\frac{20}{3})^2 + (10)^2 + 2(\frac{20}{3})(10)$$

$$I_{effs}^2 = \frac{400}{9} + 100 + \frac{200}{3}$$

$$I_{effs}^2 = \frac{1900}{9}$$

$$I_{effs} = \frac{10\sqrt{19}}{3} \text{ A}$$

$$P_{avgR} = R I_{effR}^2 \quad (4)$$

$$R = \frac{8000}{(\frac{20}{3})^2} = \frac{8000 \times 9}{400}$$

$$R = 180 \Omega$$

$$P_{avgLr} = r I_{effLr}^2$$

$$r = \frac{6000}{(10)^2} = 60 \Omega$$

$$\cos \theta_{Lr} = \frac{r}{Z_{Lr}}$$

$$Z_{Lr} = \frac{r}{\cos \theta_{Lr}} = \frac{60}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Z_{Lr} = 120 \Omega$$

$$Z_{Lr} = \sqrt{r^2 + x_L^2} \quad (5)$$

$$x_L^2 = Z_{Lr}^2 - r^2$$

$$x_L^2 = (120)^2 - (60)^2$$

$$P_{avg} = 10(64) = 640 \text{ W}$$

$$N_p = 100$$

$$N_s = 300$$

$$\frac{N_s^2 \omega^2 L_s}{N_p^2 \omega^2 L_p} = \frac{L_s}{L_p}$$

$$U_{effp} = 400$$



$$P_{avgR} = 8000 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{avgLr} = 6000 \text{ W}$$

$$\theta_{Lr} = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{U_{effs}}{U_{effp}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{300}{100} = \frac{U_{effs}}{400} \Rightarrow U_{effs} = 1200 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{avgR} = U_{effs} I_{effR} \cos \theta_{LR}$$

$$\theta_{LR} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta_{LR} = 1$$

$$P_{avgR} = 1200 (I_{effR}) (1)$$

$$8000 =$$

$$I_{effR} = \frac{8000}{1200} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ A}$$

$$P_{avgLr} = U_{effs} I_{effLr} \cos \theta_{Lr}$$

$$I_{effLr} = \frac{6000}{1200 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$M = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{300}{100} = 3 \quad (2)$$

عددة رافعة التوتر وكافية  
للتنازل

1) مسألة الثانية:

$l = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $m = 10 \text{ g} = 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$   
 $F_T = 4 \text{ N}$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{F_T l}{m}} \quad (1)$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 1}{10^{-2}}} = \sqrt{400}$

$v = 20 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$m' = \frac{m}{2} \quad \mu' = \frac{m'}{L} \quad (2)$   
 $L = \frac{l}{2}$

$\mu' = \frac{\frac{m}{2}}{\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{m}{l} = \mu = 0.002 \text{ kg m}^{-1}$

$L = k \frac{\lambda}{2} = k \frac{v}{2f} \quad (3)$

$f_1 = \frac{k v}{2L} = \frac{1 \times 20}{2 \times 1}$

$f_1 = 10 \text{ Hz}$

تواتر موجات في الحبل (4)

$f_1 = 10 \text{ Hz}$

$f_n = n f_1$   
 $f_2 = 2(10) = 20 \text{ Hz}$

$f_3 = 3(10) = 30 \text{ Hz}$

مسألة الثالثة:

من مارة وضع نهايته مغلقة في منظار

مختلف الترددات

$v = 160 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad f_1 = 80 \text{ Hz}$

$v = \lambda f \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{160}{80} = 2 \text{ m} \quad (1)$

$L = \frac{(2n-1)\lambda}{4} = 1 \times \frac{2}{4} \quad (2)$   
 $= 0.5 \text{ m}$

(41)

$x_L = 60^2 (4-1)$

$x_L = 60 \sqrt{3} \Omega$

$x_L = L \omega$   
 $L = \frac{x_L}{\omega} = \frac{60 \sqrt{3}}{100 \pi}$

$L = \frac{3 \sqrt{3}}{5 \pi} \text{ H}$

\* وحدة الترددات تواتر موجات \*

مسألة الأولى:

$l = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $m = 2 \text{ g} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$

$f = 50 \text{ Hz} \quad k = 2$

$\mu = \frac{m}{L} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{1} \quad (1)$

$\mu = 0.002 \text{ kg m}^{-1}$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} \quad (2)$

$v^2 = \frac{F_T}{\mu} \Rightarrow F_T = v^2 \times \mu$

$L = k \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{k v}{2 f}$

$v = \frac{2 L f}{k} \Rightarrow F_T = \frac{4 L^2 f^2}{k^2} \times \mu$

$F_T = \frac{4 \times (1)^2 (50)^2}{(2)^2} \times 0.002$

$F_T = 5 \text{ N}$

$L = k \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{k} \quad (3)$

$\lambda = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$

$v = \lambda f = (1)(50) \quad (4)$

$v = 50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$N = \frac{L}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad (5)$

$F_T = 32 \text{ N}$



④ إبعاد عقدتين متجاورتين عقدة  
 $x = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$

مفترق بين عقدة أولى عقدة

$k=0$  عقدة أولى

$x=0m$

$k=1$  عقدة ثانية

$x_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.4m$

$k=2$  عقدة ثالثة

$x_2 = 2 \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.8m$

إبعاد النقطتين عن عقدة عقدة

$x = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$k=0$  نقطة أولى

$x_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.4m$

$k=1$  نقطة ثانية

$x_2 = 3 \frac{\lambda}{2} = 1.2m$

⑤  $y_{max/n} = 2y_{max} \left| \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}\right) \right|$

$y_{max} = 2cm = 0.02m$

$x = 20cm = 0.2m$  : مالة أولى

$y_{max/n_1} = 2 \times 0.02 \left| \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \times 0.2}{0.8}\right) \right|$

$= 0.04(1) = 0.04m$

$x = 80cm = 0.8m$  : مالة ثالثة

$y_{max/n_2} = 2 \times 0.02 \left| \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \times 0.8}{0.8}\right) \right|$

$y_{max/n_2} = 0.04(0) = 0m$

④

③  $\frac{v_{H_2}}{v_{O_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{O_2}}{M_{H_2}}}$

$M_{H_2} = 1 \times 2 = 2g mol^{-1}$

$M_{O_2} = 2 \times 16 = 32g mol^{-1}$

$\frac{160}{v_{O_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}} = \sqrt{16} = 4$

$v_{O_2} = \frac{160}{4} = 40 m s^{-1}$

$L = k \frac{\lambda}{2} = k \frac{v_{O_2}}{2f}$  ④

$f = k \frac{v_{O_2}}{2L}$

$k=1 \Rightarrow f_1 = \frac{v_{O_2}}{2L} = \frac{40}{2 \times 0.5}$

$f_1 = \frac{40}{1} = 40 Hz$

علاقة الربط:

$\lambda = 4m$

$m = 20g = 0.02 kg$

$f = 100 Hz$   $\lambda = 80cm = 0.8m$

$k=2 \Rightarrow L = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$  ①

$L = (2) \frac{0.8}{2} = 0.8m$

$\mu = \frac{m}{L} = \frac{0.02}{4}$  ②

$\mu = 5 \times 10^{-3} kg m^{-1}$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$  ③

$L = k \frac{\lambda}{2} = k \frac{v}{2f}$

$v = \frac{2Lf}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$

$F_T = \frac{4L^2 f^2 \mu}{k^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.8^2 \times 100^2 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{(2)^2}$

$F_T = 32 N$

$$\Delta E = hf = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{65 \times 10^{-27}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1989}{65} \times 10^{-26}$$

$$\lambda = 306 \times 10^{-27} \text{ m}$$

المألة الثانية:

$$v = 6 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$d = 2 \text{ cm} = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

طول  
النبوس  $d = 0.1 \text{ m}$

$$U_{\text{كبد}} = 600 \text{ V}$$

$$E = \frac{U_{ab}}{d} = \frac{600}{0.02} \quad (1)$$

$$E = 12 \times 10^4 \text{ V/m}$$

$$F_E = e \times E \quad (2)$$

$$F_E = 16 \times 10^{-20} \times 12 \times 10^4$$

$$F_E = 192 \times 10^{-16} \text{ N}$$

(3) مبدأ مقارنته (ظارية)

مبدأ مقارنته: الالكترون داخل منطقة

مقل كهربائي منتظم ،

قوة خارجية مؤثرة ، باعمال قوة نقل الالكترونات) و  $F_E$  قوة كهربائية

$\vec{F}_E$  لها مامل  $\vec{E}$  وتعاكس بالوجه  
والسيرة ثابته .

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F}_E = m e \vec{a} = e \vec{E}$$

باعتبار:

لم يبدأ الفواصل: نقطة دخول  
الالكترون من منطقة مقل كهربائي

$$[x_0 = 0, y_0]$$

(42)

المألة الخامسة:

زمار ذو فتح نهايه مفتوحة في زمار  
مسا به الطرفيين .

$$L = 3.31 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz} \quad v = 993 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \lambda f \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{993}{50} \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda = 19.86 \text{ m} \approx 2 \text{ m}$$

$$N = \frac{L}{\lambda} = \frac{3.31}{2} = 1.655 \quad (2)$$

$$f_2 = f_1 \quad (3)$$

زمار مختلف  
طرفيين  
زمار  
مسا به  
طرفيين

$$L = (2n-1) \frac{v}{4f}$$

$$f = (2n-1) \frac{v}{4L}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{2v}{4L} = f_1$$

$$L = \frac{2v}{4f_1} = \frac{v}{2f_1}$$

$$L = \frac{993}{2 \times 50} = 9.93 \text{ m}$$

\* وحدة الالكترونات والعرج الصلب \*

المطلوب:

$$E_4 = -0.85 \text{ eV}$$

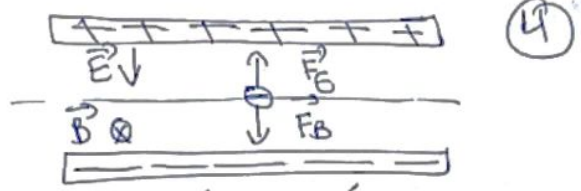
$$E_3 = -1.5 \text{ eV}$$

$$\Delta E = E_4 - E_3 = -0.85 + 1.5$$

$$\Delta E = 0.65 \text{ J}$$

$$y = \frac{32}{3} \times 10^{15} x \frac{x^2}{36 \times 10^{12}}$$

$$y = \frac{8}{27} \times 10^3 x^2$$



يضع الإلكترون متحرك بسرعة  $v$  إلى يمينه  
 له قوة كهربائية ناتجة عن  $\vec{E}$  متجهة إلى أعلى  
 له قوة مغناطيسية ناتجة عن  $\vec{B}$  متجهة إلى أسفل  
 عن تأثيره على حقل مغناطيسي  
 لكن يتأثر مع الإلكترون بهركة مستقيمة منتظمة

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$F_B = F_E$$

$$eVB \sin \theta = eE$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1$$

$$B = \frac{E}{v} = \frac{12 \times 10^4}{6 \times 10^6}$$

$$B = 2 \times 10^{-2} T$$

المسألة الثالثة:

$$U_{ab} = 360V$$

$$b = 2cm = 0.02m$$

يضع الإلكترون لقوة كهربائية بهمة  
 تأتت جهة حقل كهربائي

$$F_E = m_e a$$

$$a = \frac{F_E}{m_e} = \frac{eE}{m_e}$$

لم يجد الزمن لحظة دخول الإلكترون  
 منطقة حقل كهربائي فتسرع  
 بالاقاط على محورين متجه أفقياً  
 و  $\vec{v}$  متولياً نحو الأعلى

$$\vec{v} = \begin{cases} v_{ox} = v_0 = v_x \\ F_x = 0 \Rightarrow a_x = 0 \\ v_x = \text{const} \end{cases}$$

إذا حركة منتظمة مستقيمة منتظمة

$$x = v_0 t + x_0$$

$$x = v_0 t \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{cases} v_{oy} = v_y = 0 \\ y_0 = 0 \\ F_y = F_e = eE \end{cases}$$

$$m_e a_y = eE$$

$$a_y = \frac{eE}{m_e} = \text{const}$$

إذا حركة منتظمة مستقيمة منتظمة

$$[ a = a_y, v_{oy} = 0, y_0 = 0 ]$$

$$a = \frac{eE}{m_e}$$

$$a = \frac{16 \times 10^{-20} \times 12 \times 10^4}{9 \times 10^{-31}}$$

$$a = \frac{64}{3} \times 10^{15} m s^{-2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{64}{3} \times 10^{15} t^2$$

$$y = \frac{32}{3} \times 10^{15} t^2$$

$$t = \frac{x}{v_0} = \frac{x}{6 \times 10^6}$$

$$I = \frac{q}{t} = \frac{Ne}{t} \quad (2)$$

$$N = \frac{It}{e} = \frac{10^9 \times 1}{16 \times 10^{-20}}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{16} \times 10^{15} \text{ الكرون}$$

(3) طاقة حركية للإلكترون واحد  $\times$  عدد الكرون  $=$  طاقة حركية كلية

$$N = 3 \text{ nV} = \frac{30}{16} \times 10^{15}$$

$$N' = 1875 \times 10^{12} \text{ الكرون}$$

$$Q = N' E_{ke}$$

$$Q = 1875 \times 10^{12} \times 16 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$Q = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

مثال الخامسة:

$$E_s = 2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = 0.63 \text{ nm} = 3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$E = h \frac{c}{\lambda} = hf \quad (1)$$

$$E = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$E = 6.63 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

تلك مضادات  $E > E_s$

يتم التزاع الإلكترونات من سطح معدن

$$E_s = h f_s$$

$$f_s = \frac{E_s}{h} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-19}}{6.63 \times 10^{-34}} \quad (2)$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{3315} \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$$

(44)

$a = \text{const}$   
حركة مستقيمة متسيرة بالنظام.

$$v^2 - v_0^2 = 2ad$$

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{2d} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{eE}{m_e} = \frac{v^2}{2d}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2eEd}{m_e} = \frac{2eV}{m_e}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m_e}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 16 \times 10^{19} \times 3600}{9 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$v = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = \frac{eE}{m_e} = \frac{eV}{m_e d}$$

$$a = \frac{16 \times 10^{20} \times 3600}{9 \times 10^{-31} \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$a = 32 \times 10^{15} \text{ m/s}^2$$

المثال الرابعة:

$$E_k = 16 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$I = 10 \text{ mA} = 10^{-5} \text{ A}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 \quad (1)$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2E_k}{m_e} = \frac{2 \times 16 \times 10^{-19}}{9 \times 10^{-31}}$$

$$v = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

## المسألة السادسة

$$U_{AC} = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$$

فرضت مهبط  $V_c = 0$   
سرعة معدومة فعلياً

① نظمت نظرية طاقة مركبة بين وضعين

الأول: مهبط.

الثاني: وصول إلى هدف (وصول بالمصدر مقابل مهبط).

$$\Delta E_K = \sum \vec{W}_F (A \rightarrow C)$$

$$E_{KA} - 0 = eU_{AC}$$

$$E_{KA} = 16 \times 10^{-20} \times 2 \times 10^4$$

$$E_{KA} = 32 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$$

$$E_{KA} = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 \quad (2)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{KA}}{m_e}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 32 \times 10^{-16}}{9 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$v = \frac{8\pi}{3} \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$v = \frac{25}{3} \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$E = E_K \quad (3)$$

طاقة فوتون واحد = طاقة مركبة للإلكترون المعطى

$$hf_{\max} = h \frac{c}{\lambda_{\min}}$$

$$\lambda_{\min} = \frac{hc}{E_K} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{32 \times 10^{-16}}$$

$$\lambda_{\min} = 62 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

(4)

$$E_s = hf_s = h \frac{c}{\lambda_s} \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{hc}{E_s} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$\lambda_s = 994.5 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\lambda_s = 9.945 \text{ nm} \approx 10 \text{ nm}$$

$$E_K = E - E_s \quad (4)$$

$$= 6.63 \times 10^{-19} - 2 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$E_K = 4.63 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{994.5 \times 10^{-9}} \quad (5)$$

$$p = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{10 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$p = 6.63 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$$

⑥ نظمت نظرية طاقة المركبة بين وضعين:

الأول: لحظة خروج الإلكترونات من مهبط بسرعة عظمى.

الثاني: لحظة وصول الإلكترون إلى مصدر سرعة عظمى

$$\Delta E_K = \sum \vec{W}_F$$

$$0 - E_{Kc} = -eU_0$$

$$U_0 = \frac{E_{Kc}}{e} = \frac{4.63 \times 10^{-19}}{16 \times 10^{-20}}$$

$$U_0 = 2.89 \text{ V}$$

$$\lambda - \lambda = \Delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda v'}{v}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{h \Delta d}{v} = \frac{6.8 \times 10^{-19} \times d}{3 \times 10^8}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{1}{40} = \frac{6.8 \times 10^{-19} \times d}{9 \times 10^8}$$

$$d = \frac{9 \times 10^8}{40 \times 6.8 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$d = 33 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}$$

في المثالية:

$$F_g = w$$

$$G \frac{Mm}{r^2} = mg$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gr}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}} = \sqrt{2gr}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 6400 \times 10^3}$$

$$v = 8\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$



\* وحدة الفيزياء الفلكية \*

في المثالية الأولى:

طاقة مفردة لكل  $1 \text{ m}^2$  من الأرض:

$$E_1 = 6.4 \times 10^6 \times \frac{100}{48}$$

$$E_1 = 1.33 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

$\Delta E$  هي طاقة كلية الصادرة من الشمس خلال ثانية واحدة

(طاقة مفردة لطعونة مركزها الشمس ونصف قطرها

$$150 \times 10^6 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta E = 4\pi r^2 E_1$$

$$= 4\pi \times (150 \times 10^6 \times 10^3)^2 \times (1.33 \times 10^9)$$

$$\Delta E = 3.74 \times 10^{27}$$

$$\Delta E = 3.74 \times 10^{27} \text{ J}$$

علاقة أينشتاين:

$$\Delta E = \Delta m c^2$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{\Delta E}{c^2}$$

$$= \frac{3.74 \times 10^{27}}{9 \times 10^{16}}$$

$$\Delta m = 4 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg}$$

في المثالية الثانية:

$$\lambda' = \left(1 + \frac{v'}{v}\right) \lambda$$

$$\lambda' = \lambda + \frac{v' \lambda}{v}$$