

$$\bar{v} = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin(\omega_0 t + \bar{\varphi}) \quad \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$t = \frac{5T_0}{4} = \frac{5 \times 2}{4} \quad \text{كثافة المرور الثالث}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\pi \cdot 10^{-1} \sin\left(\pi \frac{5}{2} + 0\right)$$

$$v = -0.1 \pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$a_{\max} = \omega_0^2 X_{\max}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\max} = \pi^2 \times 10^{-1} = 10 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\max} = 1 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

$$X = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$F = |-kX| = kX = m\omega_0^2 X$$

$$F = 0.1 \times 10 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N}$$

$$X = -4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \underline{\underline{6}}$$

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

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 16 \times 10^{-4} = 8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$E = E_p + E_k \Rightarrow E_k = E - E_p$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k X_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$E = 5 \times 10^{-3} = 50 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$E_k = 50 \times 10^{-4} - 8 \cdot 10^{-4} = 42 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

## حلول مكثفة الفيزياء

النواس المرن

السؤال الأول

$$m = 0.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_0 = 2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$2X_{\max} = 20 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow X_{\max} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{\max} = 10 \cdot 10^{-2} = 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$t = 0, X = X_{\max} \text{ "شروط البدء"}$$

$$\bar{x} = X_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \bar{\varphi}) \quad \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

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

$$X = X_{\max} \text{ "شروط البدء"}$$

$$t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{\max} = X_{\max} \cos \varphi$$

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

$$X = 10^{-1} \cos(\pi t) \text{ m}$$

$$mg = kX_0 \quad \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_0 = \frac{mg}{k} = \frac{mg}{m\omega_0^2} = \frac{g}{\omega_0^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_0 = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

من أجل

$$v = -\frac{\pi}{2} \times 8 \cdot 10^2 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) > 0$$

مفروض

$$\Rightarrow X = 8 \cdot 10^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{v} = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin(\omega_0 t + \bar{\varphi}) \quad (2)$$

لنبحث لحظة المرور الثاني

$$X=0 \Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{t}{2} = \frac{1}{6} + k \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} + 2k$$

$$\text{لحظة المرور الثاني } k=1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} + 2 = \frac{7}{3} \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\frac{\pi}{2} \times 8 \cdot 10^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{7}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= -4\pi \cdot 10^2 \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -4\pi \cdot 10^2 (-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 4\pi \cdot 10^2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

السؤال الثانية

$$m = 500 \text{ g} = 500 \times 10^{-3} = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ kg}$$

$$T_0 = 4 \text{ s}, \quad X_{\max} = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

شروط البدء

$$t=0, \quad X = \frac{X_{\max}}{2}, \quad v < 0$$

$$\bar{X} = X_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \bar{\varphi}) \quad (1)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

نوعاً شروط البدء

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t=0 \\ X = \frac{X_{\max}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{X_{\max}}{2} = X_{\max} \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{أو } \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}}}$$

نوعاً في تابع السرعة لنرى ما هذا القيمة

التالية تعطي سرعة سالبة

$$v = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t=0 \\ v < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow v = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \quad \text{من أجل}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\frac{\pi}{2} \times 8 \cdot 10^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} < 0$$

مقبول

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

من شروط البدء }  $t=0$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow 0 = X_{\max} \cos \varphi$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{إما} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{أو} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x} = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$v < 0$  }  $t=0 \Rightarrow v = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin \varphi$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \quad \text{من أجل}$$

$$v = -2\pi \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} < 0 \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \quad \text{من أجل}$$

$$v = -2\pi \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) > 0 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 5 \times 10^{-2} \cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})} \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{x} = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \quad \underline{2}$$

من الشرط لا حظ أن لحظة البدء الأول

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

$$v = -2\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \sin(2\pi \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$v = -0.1 \pi \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})$$

$$= -0.1 \pi (-1) = \boxed{0.1 \pi \text{ ms}^{-1}}$$

$$x = 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$a = -\omega_0^2 x = -4\pi^2 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$a = \underline{-1 \text{ ms}^{-2}} \quad \underline{3}$$

$$F_{\max} = m a_{\max} \quad \underline{3}$$

تكون قوة محصلة القوى على كتلة عند ما يكون التسارع أو السرعة في الموضعين

$$\pm X_{\max} \text{ الطرفيين}$$

$$F_{\max} = m \omega_0^2 X_{\max}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-1} \times \frac{\pi^2}{4} \times 8 \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-1} \text{ N} \quad \underline{4}$$

$$k = m \omega_0^2$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-1} \times \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \text{ Nm}^{-1} \quad \underline{5}$$

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

$$1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{\frac{5}{4}}} \Rightarrow 1 = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{4m}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = 4\pi^2 \times 4m \Rightarrow m = \frac{5}{4\pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{5}{16\pi^2} = \frac{1}{32} \text{ kg}$$

المسألة الثالثة

من الشرط

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

$$\frac{3T_0}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow T_0 = 1 \text{ s}$$

شروط البدء }  $t=0, x=0, v < 0$

$$\bar{x} = X_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \quad \underline{1}$$

نعوض شروط البدء

$$t=0 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ x = X_{\max} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X_{\max} = X_{\max} \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 8 \times 10^{-2} \cos \pi t \text{ m}}$$

$$v = -\omega_0 X_{\max} \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

نحسب لحظة المرور الأول في وضع التوازن

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

$$\Rightarrow v = -\pi \times 8 \times 10^{-2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \pi + 0\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \boxed{-8\pi \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m s}^{-1}}$$

$$E_t = \frac{1}{2} k X_{\max}^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times (8 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 10 \times 64 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{E = 64 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}}}$$

$$k = 10 \text{ N m}^{-1}$$

$$m = \frac{k}{\omega_0^2} = \frac{10}{4\pi^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 0.25 \text{ kg}$$

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

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

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 9 \times 10^{-4} = 45 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k X_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 25 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$E = 125 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$E_k = E - E_p = 125 \times 10^{-4} - 45 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_k = 80 \times 10^{-4} = \boxed{8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}}$$

السؤال الرابعة

$$m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 20 \text{ N m}^{-1}, X_{\max} = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

في وقت  $t=0$ ,  $x = X_{\max}$

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

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{20}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}}$$

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

$$\bar{x} = X_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

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

$$m_1 = m_2 = 100 \text{ g} = 100 \cdot 10^{-3} = 10^{-1} \text{ kg} \quad \underline{\underline{4}}$$

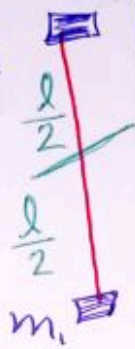
$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{k}}$$

$$I_0 = 0 \quad \text{الاقامة الكتلة}$$

$$I_0 = I_{cm} + I_{cm_1} + I_{cm_2} \quad m_2$$

$$I_0 = 2 I_{cm_1} = 2 m_1 \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$$

$$I_0 = 2 m_1 \frac{l^2}{4} = m_1 \frac{l^2}{2}$$



$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 l^2}{2k}}$$

$$T_0^2 = 40 \frac{m_1 l^2}{2k} \Rightarrow 4 = 40 \times \frac{10^{-1} l^2}{2 \times 8 \cdot 10^2}$$

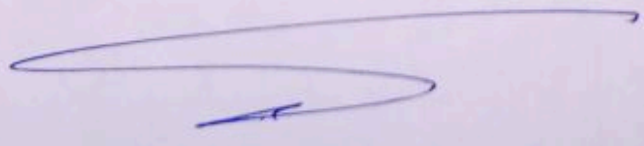
$$\Rightarrow l^2 = \frac{4 \times 2 \times 8 \cdot 10^2}{10^{-1} \times 40}$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = 16 \cdot 10^2 \Rightarrow l = 4 \times 10^1 \text{ m}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k \theta_{max}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \cdot 10^2 \times \frac{10}{4} = 10^1 \text{ J}$$

الطاقة الكلية ثابتة لا تتغير في أي وضع



## نواس القتل

المسألة الأولى

من الرسم

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

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

$$t=0, \theta = \theta_{max} \quad \text{شروط البدء}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad -1$$

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

نعوض شروط البدء

$$\Rightarrow \theta_{max} = \theta_{max} \cos \varphi$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi t \text{ rad}$$

$$\omega = -\omega_0 \theta_{max} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad -2$$

لحظة المرور الثاني في موضع التوازن

$$t = \frac{3T_0}{4} = \frac{3 \times 2}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = -\pi \times \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 0\right)$$

$$\omega = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$a = -\omega^2 \theta \quad -3$$

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

$$= +\frac{10\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{2} \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

## المسألة الثانية

$$2r = 40 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow r = 20 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$r = 2 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}, T_0 = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \frac{1}{3} \times 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

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

$$I_{0/c} = \frac{1}{2} m r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{I_0 \cdot 2}{r^2} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-2}}{4 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = 0.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{I_0}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow k = \omega_0^2 \cdot I_0 = 40 \times 10^{-2} = 0.4$$

$$k = 0.4 \text{ mN rad}^{-1}$$

~~t=0~~ شروط البدء

$$t=0, \theta=0, \omega > 0$$

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

شروط البدء

$$0 = \theta_{\max} \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$+\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

لنرى أولاً فرضياً يعطى سرعة موجبة

نعوض في تابع السرعة

$$\omega = -\omega_0 \theta_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega = -\omega_0 \theta_{\max} \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{+\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \quad \text{من أجل}$$

$$\omega = -2\pi \times \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} < 0$$

مرفوض

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \quad \text{من أجل}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = -2\pi \times \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) > 0$$

مقبول

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos\left(2\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ rad}$$

3. احسب قيمة السرعة الزاوية للساق لحظة مرورها الأول

$$l' = \frac{1}{4} l$$

4

$$\frac{T_0'}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{k'}}}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{k}}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{k'}}$$

$$\frac{k}{k'} = \frac{k' \frac{(2r)^4}{l}}{k' \frac{(2r)^4}{l'}} = \frac{l'}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_0'}{T_0} = \sqrt{\frac{l'}{l}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{4}l}{l}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_0'}{T_0} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow T_0' = \frac{T_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0' = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

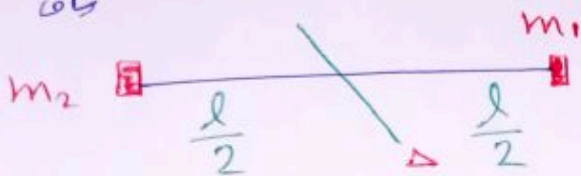
$$\Rightarrow \omega = -\frac{\pi}{2} \times \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{10}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = -5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$T_0' = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{k}}$$

4

$$\frac{I_0}{\text{المركز}} = \frac{I_{\text{مركز}}}{\text{المركز}} + I_{\text{مركز}/m_1} + I_{\text{مركز}/m_2}$$



$$\frac{I_0}{\text{المركز}} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 = \frac{1}{12} \times 192 \cdot 10^3 \times 25 \cdot 10^2$$

$$\frac{I_{\text{مركز}}}{\text{المركز}} = 4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$m_1 = m_2 = 40 \text{ g} = 40 \cdot 10^{-3} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$$

$$I_{\text{مركز}/m_1} + I_{\text{مركز}/m_2} = 2 I_{\text{مركز}/m_1} = 2 m_1 \frac{l^2}{4}$$

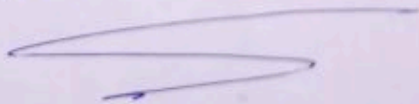
$$= m_1 \frac{l^2}{2} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \times \frac{25 \cdot 10^2}{2} = 2 \times 25 \cdot 10^4$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_0}{\text{المركز}} = 4 \cdot 10^3 + 5 \cdot 10^3 = 9 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$T_0' = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 10^3}{10^{-2}}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = 2 \times 3$$

$$T_0' = 6 \text{ s}$$



الحالة الثالثة

$$l = 50 \text{ cm} = 50 \cdot 10^{-2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$k = 10^{-2} \text{ m} \cdot \text{N rad}^{-1} \quad T_0 = 4$$

$$t = 0$$

شروط البدء

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

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

-1

$$T_0^2 = 40 \frac{I_0}{k} \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{T_0^2 k}{40}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} m l^2 = \frac{T_0^2 k}{40} \Rightarrow m = \frac{12 \cdot T_0^2 k}{40 l^2}$$

$$m = \frac{12 \times 16 \times 10^{-2}}{40 \times 25 \times 10^{-2}} = 192 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$\theta = \theta_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

2

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

نعرف شروط البدء

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = 0 \\ \theta = \theta_{\text{max}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_{\text{max}} \cos \varphi$$

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

$$\theta = \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t \text{ rad}$$

3

$$\omega = -\omega_0 \theta_{\text{max}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

كتابة الدور الأول في مركز التوازن

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



$$T_0 = T_0$$

مركب بيك

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 1 \Rightarrow 40 \frac{l}{g} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 \frac{l}{10} = 1 \Rightarrow 4l = 1 \Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$$

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الحركية بين وضعين

الأول  $\theta_1 = \theta_{\max}$  والثاني  $\theta_2 = 0$

$$\Delta E_{\text{ك}} = \sum W_F$$

$$E_{\text{ك}2} - E_{\text{ك}1} = W_{\vec{W}} + W_{\vec{R}}$$

$W_{\vec{R}} = 0$  لأن نقطة تأشير R لا تتحرك

$E_{\text{ك}1} = 0$  لأن الجملتين تركتا دون سرعة ابتدائية

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{ك}2} = W_{\vec{W}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = mgh$$

$$h = d(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2 = 2mg \frac{r}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} m_1 r^2 \pi^2 = 2m_1 \frac{r}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\frac{3}{4} r = 1 - \cos \theta_{\max} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} = 1 - \cos \theta_{\max}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_{\max} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} =$$

2

النوايس الثقلي المركب

المألة الأولى

$$r = \frac{1}{6} \text{ m}$$

محور الدوران طار

$$m_1 = m_2$$

عن مركز القوس

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



$$I_0 = I_{0/c} + I_{0/m_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 r^2 + m_1 r^2 = \frac{3}{2} m_1 r^2$$

$$d = \frac{m_2 r_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1 r}{2m_1} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$m = m_1 + m_2 = 2m_1$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{3}{2} m_1 r^2}{2m_1 g \frac{r}{2}}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3 \times \frac{1}{6}}{2 \times 10}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

$$I_0 = I_0 + I_{O/m_1} + I_{O/m_2}$$

المعادلة الكونية

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = m_1 \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 + m_2 l^2$$

$$I_0 = m_1 \frac{l^2}{4} + m_2 l^2$$

$$= 0.4 \frac{1}{4} + 0.2 \times 1 = 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.3$$

$$I_0 = 0.3 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$m = m_1 + m_2 = 0.4 + 0.2 = 0.6 \text{ kg}$$

$$d = \frac{m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1 \frac{l}{2} + m_2 l}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$d = \frac{0.4 \frac{1}{2} + 0.2 \times 1}{0.4 + 0.2} = \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{0.6} = \frac{0.4}{0.6}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.3}{0.6 \times 10 \times \frac{2}{3}}}$$

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

كلمة الحالة الأولى =

$$\frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2 = 2m \cdot g \frac{r}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$v = \omega d = \omega \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2v}{r}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{1}{6}} = 2\pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2} m_1 r^2 (2\pi)^2 = 2m \cdot g \frac{r}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times \frac{1}{6} = 1 - \cos \theta_{\max}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \cos \theta_{\max} \Rightarrow \cos \theta_{\max} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

الحالة الثانية

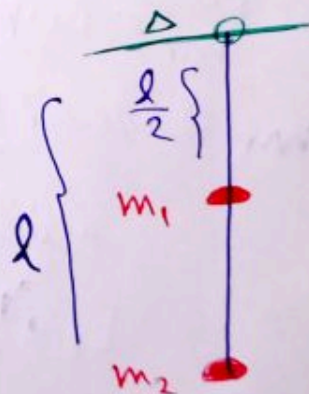
$$m_1 = 0.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$

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

المعادلة

الكونية



محور الدوران من الطرف

العلوي

$$v = \omega l$$

3

$$\Rightarrow v_{m2} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \times 1 = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

المسألة الثالثة

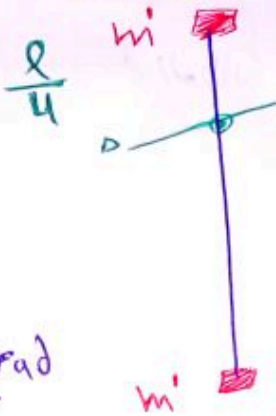
لأن سرعة الكتلة

$$\Rightarrow I_D = 0$$

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

شروط البدء

$$t=0, \theta = \theta_{\max} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{ rad}$$



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

1

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

نحو شروط البدء

$$t=0 \left. \begin{array}{l} \theta = \theta_{\max} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \theta_{\max} \cos \varphi$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cos \pi t \text{ rad}$$

مسألة المسألة الثانية

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

2

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الميكانيكية بين نقطتين

التي

التي

$$\theta_2 = 0$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\Delta E_k = \sum W_F$$

$$E_{k2} - E_{k1} = W_{\vec{R}} + W_{\vec{F}}$$

$W_{\vec{R}} = 0$  لأن نقطة الارتكاز ثابتة لا تتحرك

$E_{k2} = 0$  لأن الجسم تركب دون سرعة ابتدائية

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

$$h = d(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 0.6 \times 10 \times \frac{2}{3} (1 - \frac{1}{2})}{0.3}}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 10 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 10}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$l = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5} = \underline{\underline{0.8 \text{ m}}}$$

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

3

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الميكانيكية بين وضعين

الحال الثاني	الحال الأول
$\theta_2 = 0$	$\theta_1 = \theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Delta E_k = \sum W_F \Rightarrow E_{k2} - E_{k1} = W_R + W_F$$

$W_R = 0$  لأن نقطة تأرجيح  $R$  لا تتحرك  
 $E_{k1} = 0$  لأن الجسم يتحرك دون سرعة ابتدائية

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

$$\frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2 = mgd(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{8} m'l^2 \omega^2 = 2m'g \frac{l}{4} (1 - \cos \theta)_{\max}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} l \omega^2 = g(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \times 0.8 \omega^2 = 10 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 0.1 \times \omega^2 = 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{10} = 10 \Rightarrow \omega = \underline{\underline{\pi \text{ rad/s}}}$$

$$v = \omega d = \omega \frac{l}{4} = \pi \times \frac{0.8}{4}$$

$$= \pi \times 0.2 = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ m/s}$$

المسألة الثانية

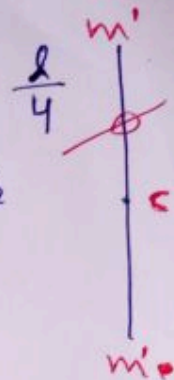
$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mgd}}$$

2

$$I_0 = I_{cm} + I_{cm'} + I_{cm''}$$

$$I_{cm} = 0$$

لأن مركز الكتلة هو مركز الدوران



$$\Rightarrow I_0 = m' \left(\frac{l}{4}\right)^2 + m' \left(\frac{3l}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= m' \frac{l^2}{16} + m' \frac{9l^2}{16} = \frac{10}{16} m'l^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{5}{8} m'l^2$$

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

$$d = \frac{-m' \frac{l}{4} + m' \frac{3l}{4}}{m' + m'} = \frac{m' \frac{l}{2}}{2m'}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{l}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{5}{8} m'l^2}{2m'g \frac{l}{4}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{5l \times 2}{8g}}$$

$$2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{5l \times 2}{8 \times 10}} \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 2 \times l}{8}}$$

$$1 = \frac{10l}{8} \Rightarrow l = \frac{8}{10} = \underline{\underline{0.8 \text{ m}}}$$

نطبق قانون نيوتن الثاني

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

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

بالإضافة على محور ينطبق على ما وجد T  
وبجربة الناظر

$$-W + T = ma_c$$

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

$$\Rightarrow T = 0.1 \times \frac{10}{1} + 0.1 \times 10 = 1 + 1 = 2N$$

المألة الثانية

$$m = 0.5 \text{ kg} \quad , \quad l = 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 0.8$$

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الحركية بين وضعين

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{\max} \quad \text{الأول}$$

$$\theta_2 = 0 \quad \text{الثاني}$$

$$dE_k = W_{\vec{F}} \Rightarrow E_{k2} - E_{k1} = W_T + W_W$$

$$W_T = 0 \quad \text{لأن ما وجد T يعاود الانتقال}$$

في كل لحظة

$$E_{k1} = 0 \quad \text{لأن الجسم متحرك دون سرعة ابتدائية}$$

$$E_{k2} - 0 = 0 + W_W$$

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

المألة الأولى نواحي نقل  
بسط

$$m = 0.1 \text{ kg} \quad l = 1 \text{ m}$$

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

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الحركية بين وضعين

$$\theta_2 = 0 \quad \text{الثاني} \quad \theta_1 = \theta_{\max} \quad \text{الأول}$$

$$dE_k = \sum W_{\vec{F}}$$

$$E_{k2} - E_{k1} = W_{\vec{T}} + W_{\vec{W}}$$

$$W_{\vec{T}} = 0 \quad \text{لأن ما وجد T يعاود الانتقال}$$

في كل لحظة

$$E_{k1} = 0 \quad \text{لأن الجسم متحرك دون سرعة ابتدائية}$$

$$E_{k2} - 0 = 0 + W_W$$

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

$$h = l(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = mgl(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gl(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{10} = \pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

نطبق العلاقة الأساسية في التحريك

4

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

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

بالإبقاء على محور ~~ال~~ ~~نطبق~~ ~~على~~ ~~هنا~~ ~~نطبق~~ ~~على~~ ~~هنا~~ ~~نطبق~~ ~~على~~ ~~هنا~~  
T في جبهة الناظر

$$-W + T = ma_c \Rightarrow T = m \frac{v^2}{R} + W$$

$$T = m \frac{v^2}{R} + mg = 0.5 \times \frac{16}{1.6} + 0.5 \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 0.5 \times 10 + 0.5 \times 10 = 5 + 5 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{T = 10 \text{ N}}$$

المألة الثانية: سرعة الطلب الأول

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

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 0.8} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

2

$$h = l(1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

$$h = l - l \cos \theta_{\max}$$

$$\Rightarrow l \cos \theta_{\max} = l - h$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_{\max} = \frac{l - h}{l}$$

$$= \frac{1.6 - 0.8}{1.6} = \frac{0.8}{1.6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

3

$$T'_0 = T_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{\theta_{\max}^2}{16} \right]$$

$$T'_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{\theta_{\max}^2}{16} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1.6}{10}} \left[ 1 + \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2}{16} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \times 4 \times 10^{-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{10}{16 \times 9} \right]$$

$$= \underline{2.67 \text{ s}}$$

بالإضافة على محور ينطبق على ما هو  $T$   
 وبجهد الناظم

$$-W + T = ma_c \Rightarrow T = W + ma_c$$

$$T = mg + m \frac{v^2}{r} = 0.1 \times 10 + \frac{4}{4 \cdot 10^1} \times 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ N}$$

نطبق العلاقة الأخرى في التريك 3

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a} \Rightarrow W + \vec{T} = m \vec{a}$$

بالإضافة على المحور

$$mg \sin \theta = m a_t$$

$T = 0$  لأننا فقط  $T$  معروف

$$mg \sin \theta = m a_t$$

$$\Rightarrow a_t = g \sin \theta = 10 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_t = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

سلسلة النواحيات

→ عند الوهوب

السؤال الثالث

$$l = 40 \text{ cm} = 40 \cdot 10^{-2} = 4 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$m = 100 \text{ g} = 100 \cdot 10^{-3} = 10^{-1} \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 2 \text{ m/s}^{-1}$$

نطبق نظرية الطاقة الميكانيكية بين وضعين

$$\theta_2 = 0 \quad , \quad \theta_1 = \theta_{\max}$$

$$dE_k = W_{\vec{F}} \Rightarrow E_{k2} - E_{k1} = W_{\vec{T}} + W_{\vec{W}}$$

$W_{\vec{T}} = 0$  لأننا فقط  $T$  يعمل الإزاحة في كل لحظة

$E_{k1} = 0$  لأن الجسم يتحرك دون سرعة ابتدائية

$$E_{k2} = W_{\vec{W}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h$$

$$h = l (1 - \cos \theta_{\max})$$

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

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

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

$$1 = 2 (1 - \cos \theta_{\max}) \Rightarrow 1 = 2 - 2 \cos \theta_{\max}$$

$$2 \cos \theta_{\max} = 2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2 \cos \theta_{\max} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

نطبق العلاقة الأخرى في التريك 2

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

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

## المألة الثانية

$$r_1 = 5 \text{ cm} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$r_2 = 10 \text{ cm} = 10 \cdot 10^{-2} = 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$h = 50 \text{ cm} = 50 \cdot 10^{-2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$v_1 = 4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$S_1 = \pi r_1^2 = \pi \times 25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_2 = \pi r_2^2 = \pi \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_1 v_1 = S_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{S_1 v_1}{S_2}$$

$$= \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 4 \times \pi}{\pi \times 10^{-2}} = 1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$P_a + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_a^2 + \rho g z_a = P_b + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_b^2 + \rho g z_b$$

$$P_a - P_b = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_a^2 + \rho g z_b - \rho g z_a$$

$$P_a - P_b = \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_b^2 - v_a^2) + \rho g (z_b - z_a)$$

$$P_a - P_b = \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_b^2 - v_a^2) + \rho g h$$

$$P_a - P_b = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times (1 - 16) + 1000 \times 10 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$P_a - P_b = 500(-15) + 5000$$

$$P_a - P_b = -7500 + 5000$$

$$\Rightarrow P_a - P_b = -2500 \text{ Pa}$$

## ميكانيك الموائع

### المألة الأولى

$$V = 600 \text{ L} = 600 \cdot 10^{-3} = 6 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}^3$$

$$m = 450 \text{ kg}, S = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$t = 300 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{معدل التدفق الحجمي } Q' = \frac{V}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q' = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-1}}{300} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{معدل التدفق الكتلي } Q = \frac{m}{\Delta t}$$

$$Q = \frac{450}{300} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$$

$$Q' = S \cdot v \Rightarrow v = \frac{Q'}{S}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

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

$$S v = S' v' \Rightarrow S v = \frac{1}{4} S v'$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{4} v' \Rightarrow v' = 4v$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = 4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$



$$V = 100 \text{ L} = 100 \cdot 10^{-3} = 10^{-1} \text{ m}^3$$

3

$$W = -mgh + P_1 \Delta V + P_2 \Delta V$$

العمل الميكانيكي

$$m = \rho \Delta V = 1000 \times 10^{-1} = 100 \text{ kg}$$

~~$$W = -100 \times 10 + \dots$$~~

$$W = -100 \times 10 + 337500 \times 10^{-1} + 10^5 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = -10^3 + 33750 + 10000$$

$$W = 33750 +$$

العمل الميكانيكي

$$W = -mgh + P_1 \Delta V - P_2 \Delta V$$

$$W = -100 \times 10 \times 20 + 337500 \times 10^{-1} - 10^5 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$W = -20000 + 33750 - 10000$$

$$W = -20000 + 33750 - 10000$$

~~$$W = 23750 \text{ J}$$~~

$$W = -30000 + 33750$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 3750 \text{ J}$$

السرعة المائية

$$S_1 = 10 \times 10^{-4} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_2 = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2, \quad Q' = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q' = S_1 v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{Q'}{S_1} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} = 5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$Q' = S_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$h = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$P_2 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$P_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho g (z_2 - z_1)$$

$$P_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho g h$$

$$P_1 = 10^5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 (100 - 25) + 1000 \times 10 \times 20$$

$$P_1 = 10^5 + \frac{75000}{2} + 200000$$

$$P_1 = 10^5 + 37500 + 200000$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = 337500 \text{ Pa}$$

1

2

## المسألة الرابعة

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

عدد الثقوب 25 ثقب

$$S_1 = 0.1 \times 10^{-4} = 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$$

$$v = 50 \times 10^{-2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$Q' = S v$$

$$= 10^{-3} \times 5 \cdot 10^{-1} = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q' = 25 Q'_1 = 25 \times S_1 v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{Q'}{25 \times S_1} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-4}}{25 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{50}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = 2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

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

$$v = \frac{L'}{t_0} = \frac{4c}{\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}c}{2} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3c^2}{4c^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} = 2$$

الطول  $L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ m}$

عرض المركبة يبقى نفسه 25 m

المسافة  $L' = \frac{L_0}{\gamma} \Rightarrow L_0 = \gamma L'$

$$\Rightarrow L_0 = 2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ light year}$$

الزمن  $t = \gamma t_0$

$$t = 2 \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ year}$$



## النسبة الخاصة

### المألة الأولى

$b_0 = 2a$  طول الجسر وهو ساكن

$b = a$  طول الجسر وهو متحرك

$$b = \frac{b_0}{\gamma} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2a}{\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{2a}{a} = 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Rightarrow 4 - \frac{4v^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4v^2}{c^2} = 3 \Rightarrow 4v^2 = 3c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{3c^2}{4} \Rightarrow v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} c$$

### المألة الثانية

مسافة الرحلة (المراقب الدافئ)

$L_0 = 100 \text{ m}$

طول المركبة

25 m

عرض المركبة

$L' = 4$  مسافة الرحلة

زمن الرحلة

$t_0 = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ year}$

$v = ? \quad t' = ? \quad L = ? \quad L_0 = ?$

$$E = 3E_0 \Rightarrow mc^2 = 3m_0c^2$$

2

$$\Rightarrow \gamma m_0 c^2 = 3m_0 c^2 \Rightarrow \gamma = 3$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{8c^2}{9} \Rightarrow v = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}c$$

$$v = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \times 3 \times 10^8 = 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$E_k = E - E_0 = 3E_0 - E_0 = 2E_0$$

3

$$\Rightarrow E_k = 2 \times 15.03 \times 10^{11} = 30.06 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

$$P = mv = \gamma m_0 v$$

4

$$= 3 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^8$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 10.02\sqrt{2} \times 10^{19} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$$

المسألة الثانية

$$m_0 = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = 3E_0$$

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2$$

-1

$$= 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$= 15.03 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{15.03 \times 10^{11}}{1.6 \times 10^{19}} = 9.39 \times 10^8 \text{ eV}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{توضيح}$$

لأنه ذكر في منتصف المسافة بين السلكين

$$\tan \theta = \frac{B}{B_H} \quad \text{3}$$

$$B = B_2 - B_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_2}{d_2} - 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{15}{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \times 30 - 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 6 \cdot 10^{-6} - 2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 0.2$$

$$\tan \theta = 0.2 < 0.24$$

$$\tan \theta \approx \theta = 0.2 \text{ rad} \leftarrow \text{زاوية صغيرة} \quad \text{4}$$

لا يمكن أن تكون حدة محلة الحقلين في نقطة واقعة خارج السلكين وذلك لأن كل من  $B_1$  و  $B_2$  على مسافة واحد وبجهد واحد فمحلتها في مسافة صفرهما

أقتنع طريقة

جعل التيارين بجهدين متعاكسين (عكس الأقطاب الكهربائية في السلكين)

المغناطيسية

المسألة الأولى

$$d = 1 \text{ m} \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{3} I_2$$

التياران بجهد واحد

المحصلة تاريا الصفر

$$\Rightarrow B_1 = B_2 \quad \text{1}$$

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

$$\frac{I_1}{d_1} = \frac{I_2}{d_2} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{3} I_2}{d_1} = \frac{I_2}{d_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3d_1} = \frac{1}{d_2}$$

$$d = d_1 + d_2$$

$$\Rightarrow d_2 = d - d_1$$

$$= 1 - d_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3d_1} = \frac{1}{1-d_1} \Rightarrow 3d_1 = 1-d_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4d_1 = 1 \Rightarrow d_1 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

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

$$B_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_1}{d_1} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_1}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_1}{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow 1 = 10^{-1} \times 2 I_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3} I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = 3 I_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ A}$$

نقطة التيار ←

2

$$I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow B_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \Phi_2 - \Phi_1 = 0 - 25 \cdot 10^{-5} = -25 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Wb}$$

$$B = 0.5 \text{ T} \quad \theta' = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

3

$$B \perp \text{ مستوى الملف} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = \theta' = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = NBS (\cos \alpha_2 - \cos \alpha_1)$$

$$= 100 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \times \pi \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-4}}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{-125\pi \cdot 10^{-3}}{8} = \frac{-125\pi^2}{8\pi} \times 10^{-3}$$

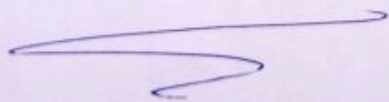
$$= \frac{-125}{25} \times 10^{-2} = -5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ Weber}$$

$$N = \frac{\ell'}{2\pi r}$$

4

$$\Rightarrow \ell' = N 2\pi r = 100 \times 2 \times \pi \times \frac{5}{2} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell' = 5\pi \text{ m}$$



شكلة الآلة الأولى الطب 5

$$I_1' = \frac{1}{4} I_1 \quad d_1' = 2d_1$$

$$\frac{B_1'}{B_1} = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_1'}{d_1'}}{2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{I_1}{d_1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} I_1}{2d_1} \cdot \frac{2d_1}{I_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B_1'}{B_1} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow B_1' = \frac{B_1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_1' = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

الآلة الثانية

$$2r = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$N = 100 \text{ لف} \quad I = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\Phi = NBS \cos \alpha$$

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

$$= \frac{2\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 100 \cdot 0.5}{\frac{5}{2} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

$$S = \pi r^2 = \pi \frac{25}{4} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = 100 \times 4\pi \cdot 10^{-4} \times \pi \times \frac{25}{4} \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\Phi = 25 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Weber}$$

## فضل الحقل المغناطيسي في التيار الكهربائي

### المألة الأولى

$$L = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad ; \quad B = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$F = ILB \sin \theta \quad I = 10 \text{ A} \quad \underline{1}$$

$$F = 10 \times 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

$$\Delta x = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$W = F \cdot \Delta x = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 8 \cdot 10^{-2} = 64 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

$$\alpha' = 0.1 \text{ rad} \quad \underline{3}$$

$$m = 32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

جسلة المقارنة الخارجية

الجسلة المدروسة: الساق المتوازنة

القوى المؤثرة W ثقل الساق

F الكهرطيسية

R رد فعل الكتلة

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \quad \text{نطبق شرط التوازن}$$

$$\vec{W} + \vec{F} + \vec{R} = \vec{0}$$

بالإشارة على xx'

$$mg \sin \alpha' - F \cos \alpha' + 0 = 0$$

$$mg \sin \alpha' = F \cos \alpha' \Rightarrow \tan \alpha' = \frac{F}{mg}$$

$$F = mg \tan \alpha' \Rightarrow ILB = mg \tan \alpha'$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{mg \tan \alpha'}{LB} = \frac{32 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^{-1}}{4 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 2 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 40 \text{ A}$$

زاوية صغيرة

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha' = \alpha' = 0.1 \text{ rad}$$

## المألة الثالثة

$$l = 40 \cdot 10^{-2} = 4 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$N = 400 \text{ لفة} \quad I = 1.6 \text{ A}$$

$$B = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{NI}{l} \quad \underline{1}$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{400 \times 1.6 \cdot 10^{-1}}{4 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 64\pi \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 200 \cdot 10^{-5} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$2r' = 2 \text{ mm} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{l}{2r'} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-1}}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 200 \text{ لفة}$$

$$\text{عدد الطبقات} = \frac{N}{N_1} = \frac{400}{200} = 2 \text{ طبقة}$$

$$S = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \quad \underline{3}$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$N = 1$$

حلقة دائرية ←

$$\phi = NB S \cos \alpha$$

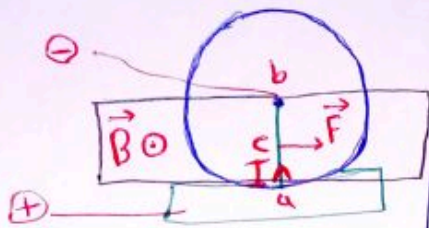
$$= 1 \times 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Weber}$$

المسألة الثالثة

$r = 10 \text{ cm} = 10 \cdot 10^{-2} = 10^{-1} \text{ m}$   
 $B = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T} \quad I = 5 \text{ A}$

$F = I r B$   
 $= 5 \times 10^{-1} \times 2 \cdot 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} \text{ N}$



$P = dW = \frac{r}{2} F$

$= \frac{10^{-1}}{2} \times 10^{-2} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mN}$

$f = \frac{5}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$

$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \cdot \frac{5}{\pi} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

$P = P \cdot \omega = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 10$   
 $= 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ watt}$

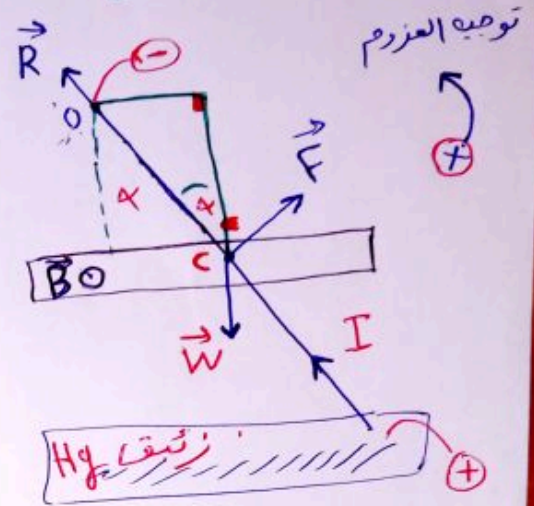
$\Delta t = 4 \text{ s}$

$W = P \Delta t$

$= 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 4 = 20 \cdot 10^{-3}$   
 $= 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J}$

المسألة الثانية

$l = 1.5 \text{ m}$   
 $m = 10^{-1} \text{ kg}$   
 $I = 20 \text{ A}$   
 $\alpha = 10^{-1} \text{ rad}$   
 $L = ab = 10^{-1} \text{ m}$



نطبق شرط التوازن الدوراني

$\sum \tau_{\Delta} = 0$

بجولة المقارنة الخارجية

الجولة المدروسة:

الساقي المتوازيين

$\tau_{W/O} + \tau_{R/O} + \tau_{F/O} = 0$

$\tau_{R/O} = 0$  لأن حامل  $R$  يلاقي محور الدوران  $\Delta$

$-mg [oc] \sin \alpha + [oc] F = 0$

$[oc] F = mg [oc] \sin \alpha$

$F = mg \sin \alpha \Rightarrow I L B \sin \theta = mg \sin \alpha$

$\Rightarrow B = \frac{mg \sin \alpha}{L I \sin \theta} = \frac{10^{-1} \times 10 \times 10^{-1}}{1.5 \cdot 10^{-1} \times 20 \times 10^{-1}}$

$\Rightarrow B = \frac{10^{-1} \times 10 \times 10^{-1}}{20 \times 10^{-1}} = \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-1}$

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



$$\Phi = NBS \theta' = 100 \times 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 12 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\Phi \Rightarrow \Phi = 1152 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Weber}$$

$$\sum \Gamma = 0$$

$$\int_{\text{مستوى}} \Gamma_{\text{مستوى}} + \int_{\text{مستوى}} \Gamma = 0$$

$$N I S B \sin \alpha - k \theta' = 0$$

$$\alpha + \theta' = 90 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \cos \theta'$$

$$\cos \theta' \approx 1 \quad \leftarrow \theta' \text{ زاوية صغيرة}$$

$$\Rightarrow N I S B = k \theta'$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{N I S B}{\theta'} = \frac{100 \times 10^{-3} \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 6 \cdot 10^{-2}}{12 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mN rad}^{-1}$$

$$G = \frac{\theta'}{I} = \frac{12 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} = 12 \text{ rad A}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{G'}{G} = \frac{\frac{N S B}{k'}}{\frac{N S B}{k}} = \frac{k}{k'} \quad \underline{G' = 10G}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{G'}{G} = \frac{k}{k'} \Rightarrow \frac{10G}{G} = \frac{k}{k'}$$

$$10 = \frac{k}{k'} \Rightarrow k' = \frac{k}{10} = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-4}}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow k' = 8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mN rad}^{-1}$$

إطار مربع  
 $l = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$$N = 100$$

$$B = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

$$I = 10^{-1} \text{ A}$$

الزاوية الرابعة

ذلك عديم الفتل

$B \parallel$  مستوى الإطار

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\int_{\text{مستوى}} \Gamma = N I S B \sin \alpha$$

$$S = l^2 = 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Gamma_0 = 100 \times 10^{-1} \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_0 = 96 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} \cdot \text{N}$$

توازن مستقر  $\rightarrow$  الوضو السابق

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$W = I \Delta \Phi = I N B S \Delta \cos \alpha$$

$$W = I N B S (\cos \alpha_2 - \cos \alpha_1)$$

$$= 10^{-1} \times 100 \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 6 \cdot 10^{-2} (1 - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 96 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

$$I = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$\theta' = 12 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$$

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

$$\alpha + \theta' = 90 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sin \theta'$$

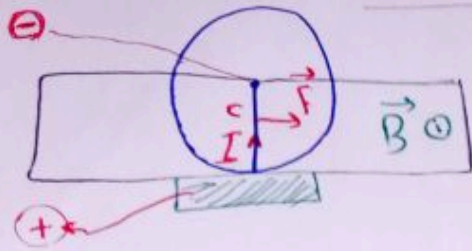
$$\Rightarrow \Phi = N B S \sin \theta'$$

$$\sin \theta' \approx \theta'$$

$$\theta' < 0.24$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = N B S \theta'$$

## المألة السادسة



$$2r = 20 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow r = 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$B = 10^{-2} \text{ T} \quad F = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N}$$

$$F = I r B \sin \theta \Rightarrow I = \frac{F}{r B \sin \theta}$$

$$I = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-2}}{10^{-1} \times 10^{-2} \times 1} = 40 \text{ A}$$

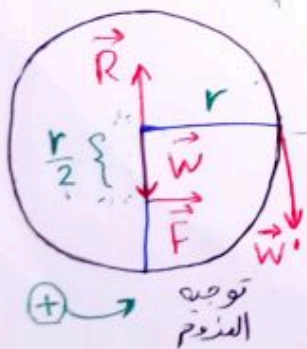
$$\Gamma = dF = \frac{r}{2} F = \frac{10^{-1}}{2} \times 4 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \text{N}$$

حيلة المقارنة: خارجية

الحيلة المدروسة: الدوائر المتوازنة

القوى المؤثرة:  $\vec{W}$  ثقل الدوائر،  $\vec{F}$  القوة الكهربائية  
 $\vec{R}$  رد فعل محور الدوران،  $\vec{W}'$  ثقل الكتلة المضافة  
 شرط التوازن الدوراني



$$\sum \Gamma_p = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{W'/O} + \Gamma_{F/O} + \Gamma_{R/O} + \Gamma_{W/O} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_R = 0 \quad \Delta \text{ لأن حاصل } R \text{ يلاص } \Delta$$

$$\Gamma_W = 0 \quad \Delta \text{ لأن حاصل } W \text{ يلاص } \Delta$$

$$\Gamma_{F/O} = \Gamma_{W'/O} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{2} F = r m g$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{F}{2g} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2 \times 10} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

## المألة السابعة

$$v = 8 \cdot 10^3 \times 10^3 = 8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$B = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

$$W_e = m_e g = 9 \cdot 10^{-31} \times 10 = 9 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ N}$$

$$F = e v B \sin \theta = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 8 \cdot 10^6 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 64 \times 10^{-16} \text{ N}$$

$$W_e \ll F$$

لذلك نهمد قوة ثقل الإلكترون أمام  
 قوة لورنتز

نطبق العلاقة الأساسية في العمود

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

$$e \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B} = m_e \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}$$

فما  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{v}$  فالنتيجة هو مسار دائري  
 فقط والحركة دائرية منتظمة

$$F = F_c \Rightarrow e v B = m_e a_c$$

$$e v B = m_e \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{m_e v}{e B} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^{-31} \times 8 \cdot 10^6}{1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \times 5 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{-3}}{8 \cdot 10^6} = \frac{9\pi}{4} \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\Delta t = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

احسب التيار المتولد  
حدد قيمة التيار المتولد

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \quad , \quad \mathcal{E} = \frac{-\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta\Phi = NBS \Delta \cos\alpha = NBS(\cos\alpha_2 - \cos\alpha_1)$$

$$= 100 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} (0 - 1)$$

$$= -8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Weber}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = \frac{-\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = -\frac{(-8 \cdot 10^{-3})}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = 16 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{16 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4} = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

بما أن التدفق المغناطيسي متناقص فإن  
B محرض و B' محرض على حافته واحد  
في إتجاه واحد

$$f = \frac{10}{\pi} \text{ Hz} \quad , \quad \omega = 2\pi f = 20 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{\max} \sin \omega t$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\max} = NBS\omega = 100 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\max} = 16 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = 16 \cdot 10^{-2} \sin 20t$$

## التحريك الكهرطيسي

### المسألة الأولى

$$N = 100 \text{ لفة} \quad R = 4 \Omega$$

$$S = 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

سلك عديم الفقد

$$B = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T} \quad , \quad I = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{مستوي} \parallel B \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$F = N I L B \sin\theta$$

$$F = 100 \times 0.5 \times 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 10^{-1} \text{ N}$$

$$S = L^2 \Rightarrow L = \sqrt{S} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$\tau = N I S B \sin\alpha$$

$$= 100 \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 0.5 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 1$$

$$= 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mN}$$

$$\text{توازن} \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0 \quad , \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$W = I \Delta\Phi = I N B S \Delta \cos\alpha$$

$$W = I N B S (\cos\alpha_2 - \cos\alpha_1)$$

$$W = 0.5 \times 100 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 16 \cdot 10^{-4} (1 - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$i = \frac{-N \Delta B S \cos \alpha}{R \Delta t} = \frac{-N (B_2 - B_1) S \cos \alpha}{R \Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{-200 \times (6 \cdot 10^{-2} - 4 \cdot 10^{-2}) \times 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 1}{5 \times 0.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = -32 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$L = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{N^2 S}{l}$$

C

$$L = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{40000 \times 2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{2\pi}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

$$i = 6 + 2t$$

2

حساب القوة الحركية الكهرمغناطيسية المتحركة الذاتية

$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

حيث  $\left(\frac{di}{dt}\right)$  هي مشتق تابع التيار بالنسبة للزمن

أي مشتق  $(i = 6 + 2t)$  وتساوي 2

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = -8 \cdot 10^{-5} \times 2 = -16 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

$$t_1 = 0, t_2 = 1 \text{ s}$$

b

حساب التعويض في التردد في اللحظة  $t_1$  و  $t_2$

$$t_1 = 0 \Rightarrow i = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$t_2 = 1 \Rightarrow i = 6 + 2 = 8 \text{ A}$$

$$\phi = Li \Rightarrow \Delta \phi = L (i_2 - i_1)$$

$$= 8 \cdot 10^{-5} (8 - 6) = 16 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Weber}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} 8 \cdot 10^{-5} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow E = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

c

المسألة الأولى بحلها B

$$\mathcal{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\omega t = 0$$

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

$$\text{المرحلة الأولى } k=0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 0$$

$$\text{المرحلة الثانية } k=1 \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \text{ s}$$

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{16 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4} \sin 2\omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow i = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \sin 2\omega t \text{ A}$$

المسألة الثانية

$$l = \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ m} \quad N = 200 \text{ لفة}$$

$$S = 20 \cdot 10^{-4} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2, R = 5 \Omega$$

$$\Delta t = 0.5 \text{ s}, B_1 = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

$$B_2 = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

1  
a

نلاحظ أن شدة الحقل المغناطيسي قد ازدادت وبالتالي يزداد التدفق وبالتالي

$$\mathcal{E} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta \phi > 0$$

$\vec{B}$  محرض و  $\vec{B}'$  محرض على حامل

واحد وبجهتين متعاكستين

حساب شدة التيار المتحرض

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{-\Delta \phi}{R \Delta t}$$

B

$$L = \frac{10^4 \cdot 16 \times 5 \times \pi}{2 \pi \pi^2} = 10^5 \cdot 8 \pi \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 25 \times 5 \times 10^5 = 125 \cdot 10^5 \text{ H}$$

$$B = 10^{-2} \quad I = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$\theta' = 60^\circ \quad \leftarrow \text{دائرة الزاوية } 60^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \theta' = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ - \theta' = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = N I S B \sin \alpha$$

$$= 1000 \times 4 \times 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_0 = 8 \pi \times 10^3 = 25 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mN}$$

$$W = I \Delta \Phi$$

لحظة مرور التيار  $\rightarrow$  دائرة بنزوية  $30^\circ$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta' = 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$W = I \Delta \Phi = I N B S \Delta \cos \alpha$$

$$W = I N B S (\cos \alpha_2 - \cos \alpha_1)$$

$$= 4 \times 1000 \times 10^{-2} \times 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-4} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= 8 \pi \cdot 10^{-3} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

الطريقة الثانية

$$N = 1000 \quad \ell = \frac{2 \pi}{5} \text{ m}$$

$$r = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad R = 5 \Omega$$

$$2 r' = \frac{\pi}{500} \text{ m}$$

$$N = \frac{\ell'}{2 \pi r} \Rightarrow \ell' = N 2 \pi r$$

$$\ell' = 1000 \times 2 \pi \times 2 \cdot 10^{-2} = 40 \pi \text{ m}$$

$$\text{عدد الطبقات} = \frac{N}{N_1}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{\ell}{2 r'} = \frac{2 \pi}{5} \Rightarrow N_1 = 200$$

$$\text{عدد الطبقات} = \frac{1000}{200} = 5$$

$$L = 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{N^2 S}{\ell}$$

$$L = 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{10^6 \pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{\frac{2 \pi}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 125 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

$$L = 10^{-7} \frac{\ell'^2}{\ell} \quad \text{طريقة ثانية}$$

$$= 10^{-7} \frac{16000}{\frac{2 \pi}{5}} = 10^{-4} \frac{16 \times 5}{2 \pi} \times \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

$$= 10^{-4} \frac{16 \times 10}{4 \pi} = \frac{16 \cdot 10^{-3}}{12.5}$$

## تكملة المسألة الثالثة

9 4

$$\Delta t = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

توازن مستقر  $\rightarrow \vec{B} \perp \vec{n}$

$$\alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = - \frac{\Delta \phi}{R \Delta t} = - \frac{N B S \Delta \cos \alpha}{R \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{-1000 \times 10^{-2} \cdot 4\pi \cdot 10^{-2} (0 - 1)}{5 \times 0.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ A}$$

$$q = i \Delta t$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^3 \times 0.5 = 25 \cdot 10^4$$

$$q = 25 \cdot 10^4 \text{ C}$$

$$\mu = \frac{B'}{B} \Rightarrow B' = \mu B$$

$$\mu = 50 \quad \alpha_1 = 0 \text{ توازن مستقر}$$

$$\Rightarrow B' = 50 \times 10^2 = 5 \cdot 10^1 \text{ T}$$

$$\Phi = N B' S \cos \alpha$$

$$= 1000 \times 5 \cdot 10^1 \times 4\pi \cdot 10^{-4} \times 1$$

$$= 20\pi \times 10^2 = 2\pi \cdot 10^1 \text{ Weber}$$

نطبقا شرط التوازن الإلكتروني

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

$$\vec{W} + \vec{R} + \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

بالإضافة على المحور  $XX'$

$$W \sin \alpha - F \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W \sin \alpha = F \cos \alpha \Rightarrow W \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = F$$

$$W \tan \alpha = F \Rightarrow mg \tan \alpha = ILB \sin \theta$$

$$mg \tan \alpha = ILB \sin \theta$$

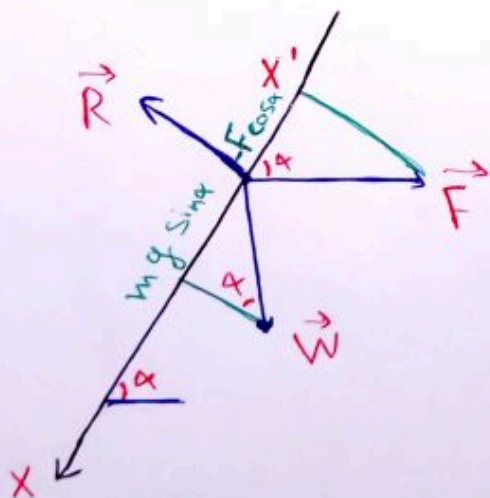
$$mg \tan \alpha = ILB$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{ILB}{g \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 4 \cdot 10^{-1} \times 8 \cdot 10^{-1}}{10 \times 1} = 32 \sqrt{2} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$



## السؤال الرابعة

$$\alpha' = 45^\circ \quad l = 40 \cdot 10^{-2} = 4 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0.8 \text{ T} \quad v = 2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

1 عند تحريك الساق بسرعة ثابتة  $v$

عمودية على شعاع القطب المغناطيسي المنتظم  $\vec{B}$   
خلال فاصل زمني  $dt$  تنتقل الساق

$$dx = v dt$$

مسافة

تتغير السطح بمقدار

$$dS = L dx$$

$$dS = L v dt$$

$$d\phi = B dS \cos \alpha$$

$$= BL v dt \cos \alpha$$

تولد قوة حركية كهربائية متحركة قيمتها

$$\mathcal{E} = \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \frac{BL v dt \cos \alpha}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = BL v \cos \alpha$$

يولد تيار كهربائي شدته

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{i} = \frac{BL v \cos \alpha}{i}$$

$$R = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} = 32 \cdot 10^{-2} \Omega$$

2 جولة المقارنة خارجية

الجولة المدروسة الساق المتوازنة

القوى المؤثرة

ثقل الساق  $W$

ردّة فعل الساق  $R$

القوة الكهرومغناطيسية  $F$

### المسألة الثانية

$$C = 10^{-6} \text{ F} \rightarrow q_{\max} = 10^{-4} \text{ C}$$

$$L = 10^{-2} \text{ H} \quad t = 0$$

في اللحظة  $t = 0$  تكون سرعة

$$q = q_{\max} \quad \text{التي تكون كالمثل}$$

$$U = U_{\max}$$

$$U_{\max} = \frac{q_{\max}}{C} = \frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-6}} = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{10^{-2} \times 10^{-6}} = 2\pi \sqrt{10^{-8}}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$I_{\max} = \omega_0 q_{\max}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi \cdot 10^{-4}} = 10^4 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\max} = 10^4 \times 10^{-4} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$i = \omega_0 q_{\max} \cos\left(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \cos\left(10^4 t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ A}$$



### الدارات المهتزة والتيارات عالية التواتر

### المسألة الأولى

$$q_{\max} = 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$L = 10^{-5} \text{ H} \quad \omega_0 = 10^5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{10^5}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2\pi \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{L\omega_0^2} = \frac{1}{(10^5)^2 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{10^{10} \times 10^{-5}} = 10^{-5} \text{ F}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{LC} \quad \text{طريقة ثانية}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{T_0^2}{(2\pi)^2 L} = \frac{(2\pi \cdot 10^{-5})^2}{40 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{40 \times 10^{-10}}{40 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 10^{-5} \text{ F}$$

$$I_{\max} = \omega_0 q_{\max}$$

$$= 10^5 \cdot 10^{-6} = 10^{-1} \text{ A}$$





### المسألة الرابعة

$$v = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad 2r = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow r = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$2r' = 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m} \quad N = 50 \text{ لفة}$$

$$U = 50 \text{ V} \quad q = 5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ C}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^9}{50} = 10^{10} \text{ F}$$

$$L = 4\pi \cdot 10^7 \frac{N^2 S}{l}$$

$$S = \pi r^2 = \pi \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$N = \frac{l}{2r'} \Rightarrow l = N 2r' = 50 \times 2 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 10^5 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 4\pi \cdot 10^7 \frac{2500 \times \pi \cdot 10^{-4}}{10^5}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-5} \times 10^{10}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-5}}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10 \cdot 10^{15}}} = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^7} = \frac{10^7}{2} = 5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{5 \cdot 10^6} = 60 \text{ m}$$

### المسألة الثالثة

$$C = 10^{-12}$$

$$U_{\max} = 10^3 \text{ V}$$

$$t = 0$$

$$L = 10^3 \text{ H}$$

$$q_{\max} = C U_{\max}$$

$$= 10^{-12} \times 10^3 = 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-3} \times 10^{-12}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-15}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^{-7}} = \frac{10^7}{2} = 5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$i = \omega_0 q_{\max} \cos(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 5 \cdot 10^6$$

$$\omega_0 = \pi \cdot 10^7 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$i = \pi \cdot 10^7 \times 10^{-9} \cos(\pi \cdot 10^7 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$i = \pi \cdot 10^{-2} \cos(\pi \cdot 10^7 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I_{\max}} = \pi \cdot 10^4 \times 10^{-4} = \underline{\pi A}$$

$$i = \underline{I_{\max}} \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \pi \cos\left(\pi \cdot 10^4 t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) A$$

## المسألة الخامسة

$$C = 1 \times 10^{-6} F \quad U = 100 V$$

$$L = 10^{-3} H \quad t = 0$$

$t = 0$  عند اللحظة -1

$$q_{\max} = C U_{\max}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \times 100 = 10^{-4} C$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} C U_{\max}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 10^{-6} \times 10000 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

$$E_c = 5 \times 10^{-3} J$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-3} \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-9}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10 \times 10^9}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10^8}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-4}} \pm \frac{10^4}{2} = 5 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\underline{I_{\max}} = \omega_0 q_{\max}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$$

$$= 2\pi \times 5 \cdot 10^3 = \pi \cdot 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$P_{avg} = I_{effL} U_{eff} \cos \varphi_L$$

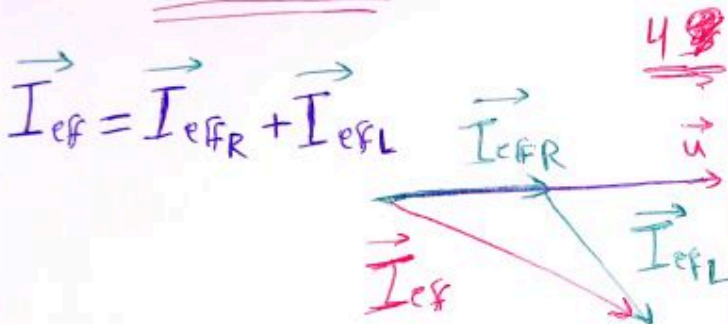
$$= 15 \times 180 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1350 \text{ watt}$$

$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi_L = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$i_L = I_{max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_L)$$

$$i_L = 15\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

بما أن الوصل على التفرعي والوسيلة لها  
متقاومة فالزاوية حادة سالبة



نطبق علاقة التجميع

$$I_{eff}^2 = I_{effR}^2 + I_{effL}^2 + 2 I_{effR} I_{effL} \cos(\varphi_L - \varphi_R)$$

$$= 81 + 225 + 2 \times 9 \times 15 \cos \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{eff}^2 = 441 \Rightarrow I_{eff} = 21 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{avg} = P_{avgR} + P_{avgL}$$

$$= I_{effR} U_{eff} \cos \varphi_R + I_{effL} U_{eff} \cos \varphi_L$$

$$= 9 \times 180 \times 1 + 1350 = 2970 \text{ watt}$$

$$P_{avg} = I_{eff} U_{eff} \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{P_{avg}}{I_{eff} U_{eff}} = \frac{2970}{21 \times 180} = \frac{11}{14}$$

التيار المتناوب

المسألة الأولى

الوصل تفرعي

$$u = 180\sqrt{2} \cos 100\pi t$$

$$\omega = 100\pi \text{ rads}^{-1}$$

$$U_{max} = 180\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

$$U_{eff} = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{180\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 180 \text{ V}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{100\pi}{2\pi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I_{effR} = 9 \text{ A}$$

$$R = \frac{U_{eff}}{I_{effR}} = \frac{180}{9} = 20 \Omega$$

$$i_R = I_{max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_R)$$

$$I_{max} = I_{effR} \sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

$$\varphi_R = 0 \quad \omega = 100\pi \text{ rads}^{-1}$$

$$i_R = 9\sqrt{2} \cos 100\pi t \text{ A}$$

$$I_{effL} = 15 \text{ A}, \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

وسيلة لها مقاومة

$$Z_L = \frac{U_{eff}}{I_{effL}} = \frac{180}{15} = 12 \Omega$$

$$U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{U_{\text{max}}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{150\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 150 \text{ V}$$

-1

$$X_L = \omega L = \frac{2}{5\pi} \times 100\pi = \frac{200}{5}$$

-2

$$\Rightarrow X_L = 40 \Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{900 + 1600} = \sqrt{2500} = 50 \Omega$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{Z} = \frac{150}{50} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{30}{50} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$P_{\text{avg}} = I_{\text{eff}} U_{\text{eff}} \cos \varphi$$

$$= 3 \times 150 \times \frac{3}{5} = 270 \text{ Watt}$$

حالة تجاوب كهربائي B

$$I_{\text{eff}}' = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{R} = \frac{150}{30} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$X_L = X_C \Rightarrow X_L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{X_L \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{100\pi \times 40} = \frac{1}{4000\pi} \text{ F}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{40000\pi} \text{ F}$$

$C > C_1 \Rightarrow$  الظفر على التفرع

$$n = \frac{C}{C_1} = 10 \text{ مكثفات}$$

## تكملة المسألة الأولى

تصل الفروع الثلاثة معاً  
شدة التيار الجديدة على وفاق بالطور  
مع التوند



$$I_{\text{eff}C} = I_{\text{eff}L} \sin \varphi_L$$

$$= 15 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ A}$$

$$X_C = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}}{I_{\text{eff}C}} = \frac{180}{15\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{60 \times 2}{5\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{120}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8 \times 3}{\sqrt{3}} = 8\sqrt{3} \Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\omega X_C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{3} \times 100\pi} = \frac{1}{800\pi\sqrt{3}} \text{ F}$$

## المسألة الثانية

$$u = 150\sqrt{2} \cos 100\pi t$$

$$u = U_{\text{max}} \cos \omega t$$

$$U_{\text{max}} = 150\sqrt{2} \text{ V}, \quad \omega = 100\pi$$

$$R = 30 \Omega$$

A تسد

$$L = \frac{2}{5\pi} \text{ H}$$

مقاومة سرية  
و شبيعة

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P_{avg} = 2 \times 50 \times \frac{3}{5} = 60 \text{ Watt}$$

تبقى الشدة المنتجة لقياسها

$$I_{eff} = I_{eff} \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} 5 \\ \equiv \end{matrix}$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 + X_c^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}$$

$$R^2 + X_c^2 = R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2$$

$$X_c^2 = (X_L - X_c)^2$$

$$\pm X_c = X_L - X_c$$

$$-X_c = X_L - X_c \Rightarrow X_L = 0 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$+X_c = X_L - X_c \Rightarrow X_L = 2X_c$$

$$\Rightarrow X_L = 2 \times 20 = 40 \Omega \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$X_L = \omega L \Rightarrow L = \frac{X_L}{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{40}{100\pi} = \frac{2}{5\pi} \text{ H}$$

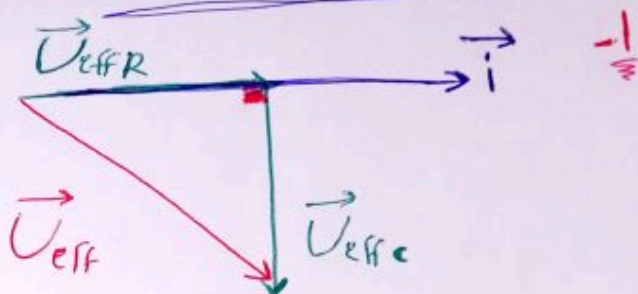


المألة الثالثة

$$V_{eff} = 50 \text{ V} \quad f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$X_c = 20 \Omega \quad V_{effR} = 30 \text{ V}$$

الموصل على التوالي



$$\vec{V}_{eff} = \vec{V}_{effR} + \vec{V}_{effc}$$

فيثاغورث

$$V_{eff}^2 = V_{effR}^2 + V_{effc}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{effc}^2 = V_{eff}^2 - V_{effR}^2 = 2500 - 900$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{effc}^2 = 1600 \Rightarrow V_{effc} = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{eff} = I_{effc} = \frac{V_{effc}}{X_c}$$

$$= \frac{40}{20} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$R = \frac{V_{effR}}{I_{eff}} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \Omega$$

$$P_{avg} = I_{eff} V_{eff} \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{R}{Z}$$

$$2 = \frac{V_{eff}}{Z} = \frac{50}{Z} = 25 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^{-2} = 9 \times 64 \Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{9 \times 64}{36 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 = 1600 \Rightarrow R = 40 \Omega$$

$$Z_L = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$

$$Z_L = \sqrt{1600 + 900} = \sqrt{2500} = 50 \Omega$$

$$\text{و } Z_L = \frac{R'}{\cos \varphi_L} = \frac{40}{0.8} = 50 \Omega$$

$$U_{\text{effR}} = \frac{1}{2} U_{\text{effL}}$$

$$U_{\text{effL}} = Z_L I_{\text{eff}} = 50 \times 3 = 150 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{\text{effR}} = \frac{150}{2} = 75 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{\text{effR}} = R I_{\text{eff}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{U_{\text{effR}}}{I_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{75}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 25 \Omega$$

$$P_{\text{avg}} = U_{\text{effR}} I_{\text{eff}} \cos \varphi_R$$

$$\varphi_R = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_R = 1$$

$$P_{\text{avg}} = 75 \times 3 \times 1 = 225 \text{ watt}$$

$$P_{\text{avg}} = R I_{\text{eff}}^2$$

$$= 25 \times 9 = 225 \text{ watt}$$

السؤال الرابعة

$$i = 3\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t) \text{ A}$$

$$i = I_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = 3\sqrt{2} \quad \omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}^{-1}$$

و شدة التيار الفعالة (المعيارية)

$$\cos \varphi_L = 0.8 \quad X_L = 30 \Omega$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = \frac{I_{\text{max}}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \Rightarrow f = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{100\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\cos \varphi_L = \frac{R'}{Z_L} \Rightarrow Z_L = \frac{R'}{\cos \varphi_L}$$

$$Z_L = \sqrt{R'^2 + X_L^2}$$

$$\frac{Z_L}{Z_L} = \frac{\sqrt{R'^2 + X_L^2}}{\frac{R'}{\cos \varphi_L}} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\sqrt{R'^2 + X_L^2}}{\frac{R'}{\cos \varphi_L}}$$

$$\frac{R'}{\cos \varphi_L} = \sqrt{R'^2 + X_L^2} \Rightarrow \frac{R'^2}{\cos^2 \varphi_L} = R'^2 + X_L^2$$

$$\frac{R'^2}{64 \cdot 10^{-2}} = R'^2 + 900 \Rightarrow R'^2 = 64 \cdot 10^{-2} R'^2 + 9 \cdot 64$$

$$R'^2 - R'^2 \cdot 64 \cdot 10^{-2} = 9 \cdot 64$$

$$\Rightarrow R'^2 (1 - 64 \cdot 10^{-2}) = 9 \cdot 64$$

$$\Rightarrow R'^2 (100 \cdot 10^{-2} - 64 \cdot 10^{-2}) = 9 \cdot 64$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{\omega L \times \omega} = \frac{1}{30 \times 1000 \pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{eq} = \frac{1}{3000 \pi} F$$

$C_{eq} > C$  الضم على التفرغ لأن

$$C_{eq} = C + C'$$

$$\Rightarrow C' = C_{eq} - C = \frac{1}{3000 \pi} - \frac{1}{6000 \pi}$$

$$C' = \frac{1}{6000 \pi} F$$

المسألة الثالثة

$$u = 120 \sqrt{2} \cos 100 \pi t \quad v$$

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

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = 72 - 0 = 72 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t' = 7 \times 60 = 420 \text{ s}$$

$$P_{avg} = 600 \text{ watt}$$

$$\cos \varphi_L = \frac{1}{2} \quad 100\% \text{ تردد التسخين}$$

$$U_{eff} = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{120 \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 120 \text{ V}$$

حساب  $I_{eff}$  1

بما أن تردد التسخين 100% فإن

$$Q = E$$

$$m c \Delta t = P_{avg} \Delta t'$$

المسألة الرابعة 3 5

$$P_{avg} = P_{avgR} + P_{avgL}$$

$$= I_{eff} U_{effR} \cos \varphi_R + I_{eff} U_{effL} \cos \varphi_L$$

$$= 3 \times 75 \times 1 + 3 \times 150 \times 0.8$$

$$= 225 + 360 = 585 \text{ watt}$$

$$I_{eff} = I'_{eff}$$

$$Z = Z'$$

$$\sqrt{(R+R')^2 + X_L^2} = \sqrt{(R+R')^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

$$(R+R')^2 + X_L^2 = (R+R')^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2$$

$$X_L^2 = (X_L - X_C)^2$$

$$\pm X_L = X_L - X_C$$

$$\text{إما } +X_L = X_L - X_C$$

$$\Rightarrow X_C = 0 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$\text{إما } -X_L = X_L - X_C \Rightarrow X_C = 2X_L$$

$$\Rightarrow X_C = 30 \times 2 = 60 \Omega$$

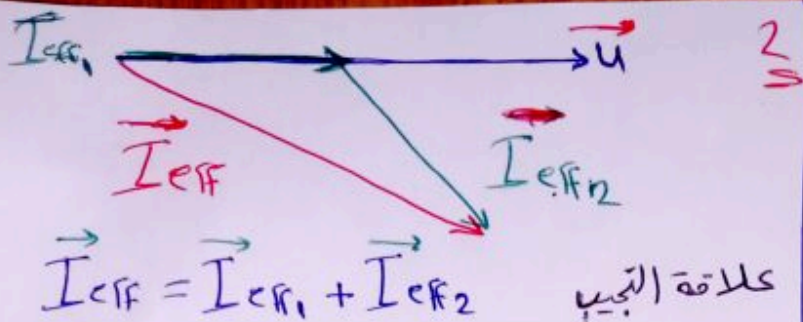
$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\omega X_C}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{60 \times 100 \pi} = \frac{1}{6000 \pi} F$$

حالة تجاوب كهربائي 5

$$X_L = X_C$$

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C_{eq}}$$



2

$$\vec{I}_{eff} = \vec{I}_{eff1} + \vec{I}_{eff2} \quad \text{علاقة التجميع}$$

$$I_{eff}^2 = I_{eff1}^2 + I_{eff2}^2 + 2I_{eff1}I_{eff2}\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$= 36 + 100 + 2 \times 6 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 196$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{eff} = \sqrt{196} = 14A$$

$$P_{avg} = I_{eff} U_{eff} \cos\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\varphi = \frac{P_{avg}}{U_{eff} I_{eff}} = \frac{1320}{14 \times 120} = \frac{11}{14}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{avg} = P_{avg1} + P_{avg2}$$

$$= U_{eff} I_{eff1} \cos\varphi_1 + U_{eff} I_{eff2} \cos\varphi_2$$

$$= 120 \times 6 \times 1 + 120 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 720 + 600 = 1320 \text{ watt}$$

علاقة الطاقة:

$$m \cos\theta = P_{avg} \Delta t'$$

$$m \cos\theta = U_{eff} I_{eff1} \varphi_1 \Delta t'$$

$$\varphi_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos\varphi_1 = 1$$

$$I_{eff1} = \frac{m \cos\theta}{U_{eff} \Delta t'}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 4200 \times 72}{120 \times 420} = 6A$$

$$P_{avg} = U_{eff} I_{eff2} \cos\varphi_2$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{eff2} = \frac{P_{avg}}{U_{eff} \cos\varphi_2} = \frac{600}{120 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{eff2} = 10A$$

$$i = I_{max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$i_1 = I_{max1} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$i_1 = 6\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t) \quad A$$

$$i_2 = I_{max2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$\cos\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$i_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad A$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

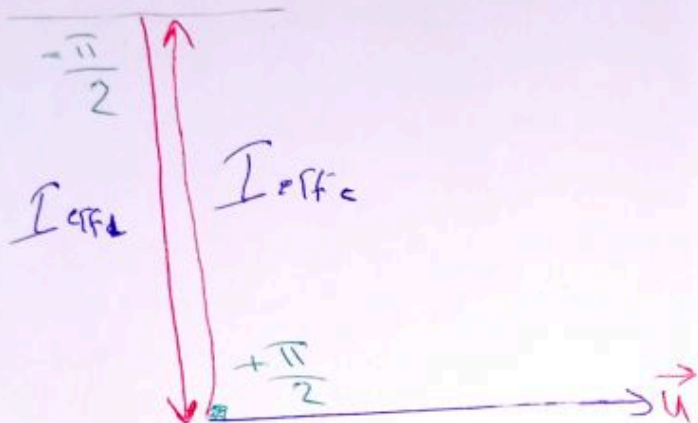
و الوصل على التفرغ ←

زاوية مادة سالبة



المسألة الخامسة المطلوب 4

حالة دائرة فائقة



الوشية مرحلة المقاومة  
الكثافة  $\varphi_L = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\varphi_c = +\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\vec{I}_{eff} = \vec{I}_{effL} + \vec{I}_{effc}$$

$$I_{eff} = I_{effL} - I_{effc} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{effL} = I_{effc}$$

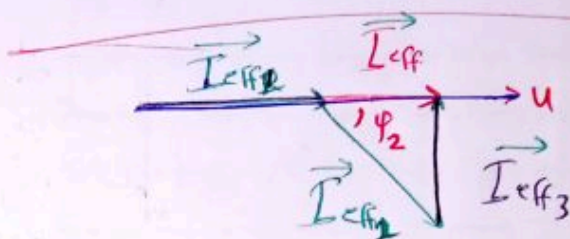
$$\frac{U_{eff}}{X_c} = \frac{U_{eff}}{X_L}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_L = X_c \Rightarrow X_L = 8\sqrt{3} \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{I}_{max} = \pi \cdot 10^4 \times 10^{-4} = \pi A$$

$$i = \vec{I}_{max} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \pi \cos(\pi \cdot 10^4 t + \frac{\pi}{2}) A$$



$$X_c = \frac{U_{eff}}{I_{eff3}} \quad \text{تكمب فاضا اشارة فيرند}$$

$$I_{eff3} = \sin \varphi_2 I_{eff2} = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5\sqrt{3} A$$

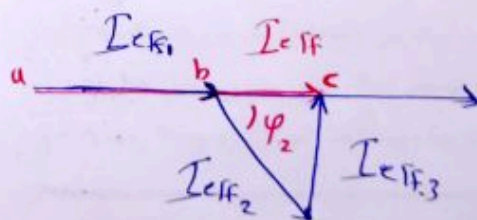
$$\Rightarrow X_c = \frac{120}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8 \times 3}{\sqrt{3}} = 8\sqrt{3} \Omega$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\omega X_c} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{3} \times 1000\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{8000\sqrt{3}\pi} F$$

$$I_{eff} = I_{eff1} + I_{eff2} \cos \varphi_2$$

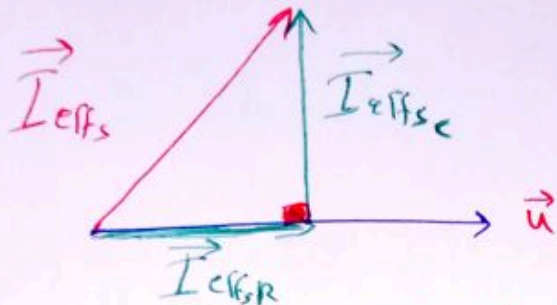
$$= 6 + 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 + 5 = 11 A$$



$$bc = I_{eff2} \cos \varphi_2, \quad ab = I_{eff1}$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{100\pi \times \frac{1}{4000\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_c = 40 \Omega$$



$$\vec{I}_{effs} = \vec{I}_{effsR} + \vec{I}_{effsc} \quad \text{فيثاغورث}$$

$$I_{effs} = \sqrt{I_{effsR}^2 + I_{effsc}^2}$$

$$I_{effs}^2 = I_{effsR}^2 + I_{effsc}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{effsc}^2 = I_{effs}^2 - I_{effsR}^2$$

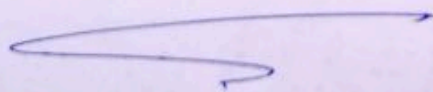
$$= 25 - 16 = 9 \Rightarrow I_{effsc} = \sqrt{9} = 3A$$

$$i_{sc} = I_{maxc} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_c)$$

$$I_{maxc} = I_{effc} \times \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2} A$$

$$\varphi_c = +\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$i_c = 3\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2}) A$$



المحولة الكهربية

A

المسألة الأولى

$$M=2 \quad I_{effs} = 5A$$

$$U_s = 120\sqrt{2} \cos 100\pi t V$$

المحولة، افعلة للنوتة  $M=2 > 1$

$$U_{effs} = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{120\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{effs} = 120V$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \Rightarrow f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\omega = 100\pi$$

$$f = \frac{100\pi}{2\pi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$M = \frac{U_{effs}}{U_{effp}} = \frac{I_{effp}}{I_{effs}} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

$$M = \frac{I_{effp}}{I_{effs}} \Rightarrow I_{effp} = M I_{effs}$$

$$I_{effp} = 2 \times 5 = 10A$$

$$I_{effs} = 4A, \quad C = \frac{1}{4000\pi} F$$

فرعان: 1- مقارعة 2- مقارعة

$$R = \frac{U_{effs}}{I_{effs}} = \frac{120}{4} = 30 \Omega$$

$$P_{avgR} = I_{effsR} U_{effs} \cos \varphi_R$$

$$= 4 \times 120 \times 1 = 480 \text{ watt}$$

$$\vec{I}_{eff} = \vec{I}_{effL} + \vec{I}_{effR}$$

$$I_{eff}^2 = I_{effL}^2 + I_{effR}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{effL}^2 = I_{eff}^2 - I_{effR}^2$$

$$= 25 - 16 = 9 \Rightarrow I_{effL} = 3A$$

$$i_L = I_{maxL} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_L)$$

$$I_{maxL} = I_{effL} \times \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}A$$

$$\varphi_L = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$i_L = 3\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2}) A$$

$$P_{avg} = P_{avgR} + P_{avgL}$$

$$P_{avgL} = U_{eff} I_{eff} \cos \varphi_L = 0$$

$$\cos \varphi_L = 0 \quad \leftarrow \varphi_L = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (بأن)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{avg} = P_{avgR} = R I_{effR}^2$$

$$= 60 \times 16 = 960 \text{ watt}$$

$$\text{طريقة أخرى} \quad P_{avg} = U_{eff} I_{effR} \cos \varphi_R$$

$$= 240 \times 4 \times 1 = 960 \text{ watt}$$

$$P_{avg} = I_{eff} U_{eff} \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{P_{avg}}{I_{eff} U_{eff}} = \frac{960}{5 \times 240} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

$$\text{طريقة أخرى} \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{I_{effR}}{I_{eff}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

المسألة الثانية

$$N_p = 250 \text{ لفة}$$

$$N_s = 750 \text{ لفة}$$

$$u_s = 240\sqrt{2} \cos 100\pi t \text{ V}$$

$$M = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{750}{250} = 3 > 1$$

السعة، ارفع ~~التوتر~~ للتوتر

$$U_{effs} = \frac{U_{maxs}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{240\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{effs} = 240 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{effsR} = 4A$$

$$U_{effs} = R I_{effs} \Rightarrow R = \frac{U_{effs}}{I_{effs}}$$

$$R = \frac{240}{4} = 60 \Omega$$

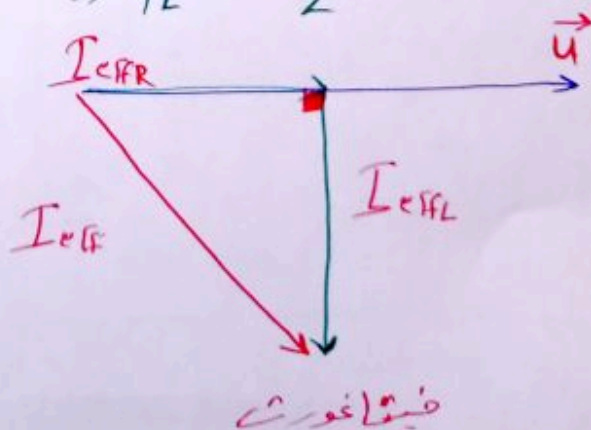
$$M = \frac{I_{effp}}{I_{effs}} \Rightarrow I_{effp} = M I_{effs}$$

$$= 3 \times 4 = 12A \Rightarrow I_{effp} = 12A$$

$$I_{effs} = 5A$$

وسعة سرعة المقادير

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_L = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{eff}}^2 = 500 + 200 = 700$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{700} = \underline{\underline{10\sqrt{7} \text{ A}}}$$

$$\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{I_{\text{effp}}}{I_{\text{effs}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{effp}} = I_{\text{effs}} \times \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

$$I_{\text{effp}} = \frac{10\sqrt{7} \times 125}{3750} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \text{ A}$$

السؤال الثالث

$$N_p = 3750, N_s = 125$$

$$U_{\text{effp}} = 3000 \text{ V} \quad \cos \varphi_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{\text{avg}_1} = 1000 \text{ Watt}, P_{\text{avg}_2} = 1000 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_{\text{effs}} = \frac{U_{\text{effp}} N_s}{N_p}$$

$$U_{\text{effs}} = \frac{3000 \times 125}{3750} = \frac{300}{3} = 100 \text{ V}$$

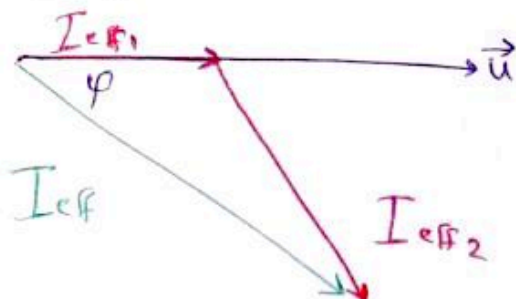
$$P_{\text{avg}_1} = U_{\text{effs}} I_{\text{eff}_1} \Rightarrow I_{\text{eff}_1} = \frac{P_{\text{avg}_1}}{U_{\text{effs}}}$$

$$I_{\text{eff}_1} = \frac{1000}{100} = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{\text{avg}_2} = U_{\text{effs}} I_{\text{eff}_2} \cos \varphi_2$$

$$I_{\text{eff}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{avg}_2}}{U_{\text{effs}} \cos \varphi_2} = \frac{1000}{100 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{eff}_2} = 20 \text{ A}$$



$$\vec{I}_{\text{eff}} = \vec{I}_{\text{eff}_1} + \vec{I}_{\text{eff}_2}$$

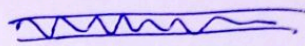
$$I_{\text{eff}}^2 = I_{\text{eff}_1}^2 + I_{\text{eff}_2}^2 + 2 I_{\text{eff}_1} I_{\text{eff}_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$I_{\text{eff}}^2 = 100 + 400 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

## الأمواج المستقيمة العرضية



## المسألة الأولى



$$m = 16 \text{ g} = 16 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz} \quad n = 4 \quad \text{مفاصل}$$

$$v = 20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{20}{50} = \frac{2}{5} = \cancel{0.4} \text{ m} \quad \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2} = 4 \times \frac{0.4}{2} \quad \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 0.8 \text{ m}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} \quad \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{F_T}{\mu} \Rightarrow F_T = \mu v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{m}{L} = \frac{16 \cdot 10^{-3}}{8 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_T = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 400 = 8 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_T = \frac{4 \times 1 \times 10^3 \times 2500}{25} = 0.4 \text{ N}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 10^1}{10^3}} = \sqrt{400}$$

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

$$f = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} \Rightarrow F_T = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{2\lambda}{n} \Rightarrow \lambda = \dots$$

$$n = 2 \quad L = \frac{n\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$v = \lambda f = 50 \times 1 = 50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{F_T}{\mu} \Rightarrow F_T = v^2 \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow F_T = 10^3 (50)^2 = 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 2500$$

$$\Rightarrow F_T = 2.5 \text{ N}$$

$$x = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

أبعاد العقد

العقدة الأولى  $n=0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$

العقدة الثانية  $n=1 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$

العقدة الثالثة  $n=2 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$

$$x = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

أبعاد البطن

البطن الأول  $n=0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$

البطن الثاني  $n=1 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3}{4} \text{ m}$

البطن الثالث  $n=2 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25$

لك ينتهي إلى الوتر

المسألة الثانية

$$L = 1 \text{ m} \quad f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$2r = 0.4 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow r = 0.2 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = 40 \cdot 10^{-2} = 4 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$\rho = 8 \times 1000 = 8000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$L = \frac{n\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow n = \frac{2L}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1}{4 \cdot 10^{-1}} = \frac{20}{4} = 5 \text{ مقاطع}$$

$$x = 20 \text{ cm} = 20 \cdot 10^{-2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$y_{\text{max}} = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$y_{\text{max}/n} = 2y_{\text{max}} \left| \sin \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \right|$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \left| \sin \frac{2\pi \times 2 \cdot 10^{-1}}{4 \cdot 10^{-1}} \right|$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \left| \sin \pi \right| = 0$$

$$y_{\text{max}/n} = 0 \text{ تتوسط العقد أي أن}$$

$$M = \rho \pi r^2$$

$$= 8000 \times \pi \times 4 \cdot 10^{-8} = 16 \pi \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 32 \pi \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$M = 100 \cdot 10^{-5} = 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-1}$$

$$f = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} \Rightarrow f^2 = \frac{n^2 F_T}{4L^2 \mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_T = \frac{f^2 4L^2 \mu}{n^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{F_T}{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_T = v^2 \times \mu = 10000 \times 10^{-2} = 100 \text{ N}$$

أبعاد العقد عن النهاية المقيدة

$$x = n \frac{\lambda}{2} = n \frac{1}{2}$$

العقدة الأولى  $n=0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$

العقدة الثانية  $n=1 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$

العقدة الثالثة  $n=2 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1 \text{ m}$

العقدة الرابعة  $n=3 \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 \text{ m}$

أبعاد البطن عن النهاية المقيدة

$$x = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$x = (2n+1) \frac{1}{4}$$

البطن الأول  $n=0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \text{ m}$

البطن الثاني  $n=1 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \text{ m}$

البطن الثالث  $n=2 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \text{ m}$

البطن الرابع  $n=3 \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{7}{4}$

$x_4 = 1.75 \text{ m}$  وهو مفروض

لأنه أكبر عن  $L = 1.5 \text{ m}$



-4

$$F_T = 49 \text{ N}$$

$$m = 7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m}{L} = \frac{7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0.7} = 10^{-2} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0.7} \sqrt{\frac{49}{10^{-2}}} = \frac{10}{14} \sqrt{4900}$$

$$f = \frac{10}{14} \times 70 = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$L = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 15 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$f = 100 \text{ Hz} \quad , \quad n = 3$$

$$L = \frac{n\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 15 \cdot 10^{-1}}{3} = \frac{30}{3} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m}{L} = \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1.5} = 10^{-2} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$$

$$\mu = 10^{-2} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} \Rightarrow v = f\lambda$$

$$= 100 \times 1 = 100 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

السؤال الثالثة

سؤال واحد

$$\Rightarrow n = 1$$

السؤال الرابعة



-1

-2

-3

ذو فم نهايته مفتوحة

3

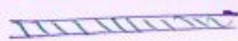
⇒ متساوية الطرفين

$$n=1 \quad v'=v, \quad f'=f$$

شروط التجربة نفسها

$$L' = n \frac{v'}{2f'} = 1 \times \frac{320}{2 \times 160} = 1 \text{ m}$$

المسألة الثالثة متساوية الطرفين



~~f = 445 Hz~~

$$v = 1296 \text{ m s}^{-1}, \quad f = 648 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{1296}{648} = 2 \text{ m}$$

-1

$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2} = 1 \times \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

2

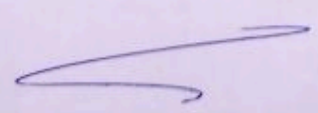
$$\frac{v_{H_2}}{v_{O_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{D_{O_2}}{D_{H_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{O_2}}{M_{H_2}}}$$

-3

$$\frac{1296}{v_{O_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$v_{O_2} = \frac{1296}{4} = 324 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

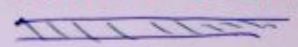
$$f = \frac{v_{O_2}}{\lambda} = \frac{324}{2} = 162 \text{ Hz}$$



### الأصوات العرضية الطولية



المسألة الأولى



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

$$f = 150 \text{ Hz}$$

$$n = 1$$

ذو فم نهايته مفتوحة

(متساوية الطرفين)

صوت أ ب

$$v = \text{عدد أطوال الموجة} = \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

-1

$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{n} = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{L}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ طول موجة}$$

مختلف الطرفين

-2

$$f' = f, \quad v' = v$$

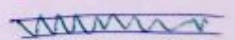
$$v = \lambda f = 150 \times 2 = 300 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$L' = (2n-1) \frac{v}{4f} = (2-1) \frac{300}{4 \times 150}$$

$$\Rightarrow L' = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 320 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

المسألة الثانية



$$f_1 = 160 \text{ Hz}$$

ذو فم نهايته مغلقة

⇒ مختلف الطرفين

$$(2n-1) = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{صوت أ ب}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{320}{160} = 2 \text{ m}$$

1

$$L = (2n-1) \frac{\lambda}{4} = 1 \times \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2

$$\Rightarrow L = 0.5 \text{ m}$$



## المألة الرابعة

عمود هوائي مفتوح

$$f = 445 \text{ Hz}$$

$$L = 5 \text{ m}$$

المسافة بين عقودتين متتاليتين = 1 m

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ m} \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$v = f \lambda = 2 \times 445 = 890 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

n = 1 عقدة واحدة 2

$$f = \frac{nv}{2L} = \frac{1 \times 890}{2 \times 5} = 89 \text{ Hz}$$

## المألة الخامسة

عزلة متساوية الطرفين

$$L = 3.4 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$v = 340 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{340}{1000} = 34 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \underline{1}$$

$$\frac{L}{\lambda} = \frac{34 \cdot 10^{-1}}{34 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 10$$

n = 1 2

$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2} = n \frac{v}{2f} \Rightarrow f = n \frac{v}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 1 \times \frac{340}{2 \times 3.4} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sqrt{T_1}}{\sqrt{T_2}} \Rightarrow \frac{340}{331} = \frac{\sqrt{t_1 + 273}}{\sqrt{t_2 + 273}} \quad \underline{3}$$

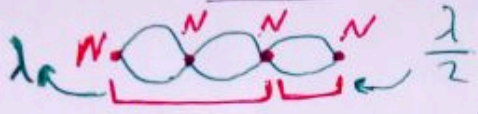
$$\Rightarrow t_2 = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

## المألة السادسة

متساوية الطرفين

$$t = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$n = 2$$



المسافة بين عقودتين متتاليتين =  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{2} = 50 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \times 50 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ m} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$L = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sqrt{T_1}}{\sqrt{T_2}} \Rightarrow \frac{331}{v_2} = \frac{\sqrt{0 + 273}}{\sqrt{15 + 273}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 340 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{340}{1} = 340 \text{ Hz}$$

$$L' = (2n - 1) \frac{v}{4f} \quad \underline{4}$$

$$L' = 1 \times \frac{340}{4 \times 340} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

مصدر الصوت