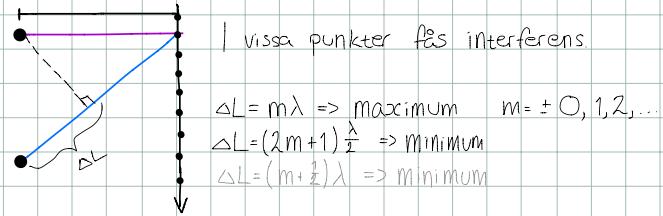


Tentainfo

- Granskning 20:00 i Linsen.
- Fuskpapper, Physics, räknare

Räkning

Interferens:



$$\Delta L = m\lambda \Rightarrow \text{maximum} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\Delta L = (2m+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

$$\Delta L = (m+\frac{1}{2})\lambda \Rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

2013-12-20:1

Givet

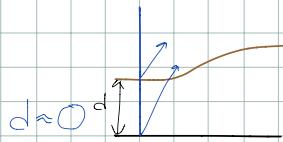
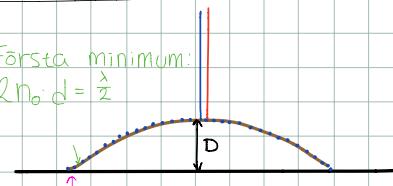
$$\lambda_1 = 455 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow 56 \text{ ringar}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 637 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow ? \text{ ringar}$$

Lösning

Första minimum:

$$2n_0 d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



Konstruktiv interferens,

Strålarna är i takт. Båda strålarna upplever ett fassprång \Rightarrow båda strålarna reflekteras mot eftre tätare medium.

$$2n_0 D = 56 \cdot \lambda_1 \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$2n_0 D = m \cdot \lambda_2 \quad \left. \right\} m \cdot \lambda_2 = 56 \lambda_1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{56 \lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = 40$$

Om båda upplever samma sak: $2nd = m\lambda : \text{max}$
 $2nd = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda : \text{min}$

Eriks uppgift

n går att variera



Hur får vi max i punkten?

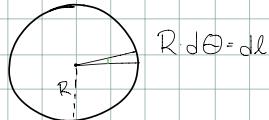
Skillnaden i optisk väg = $L \cdot n - L \cdot 1 = m\lambda$

Skillnaden i optisk väg för max = $m\lambda$ om båda strålarna upplever samma sak.

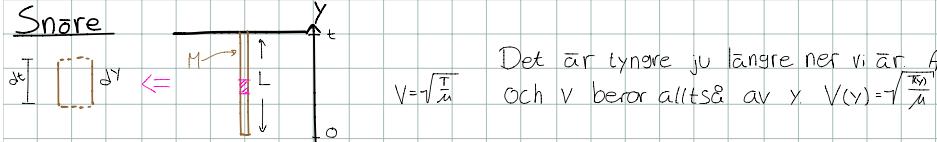
Infinitesimalkalkyl

Omkrets av en cirkel

$$\text{Omkrets} = \int dl = \int_0^{2\pi} R d\theta = R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = R \cdot 2\pi$$



Snöre



Det är tyngre ju längre ner vi är. Alltså kommer T vara olika och v beror alltså av y. $V(y) = T \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{y}}$

Lösning

$$T_t = Mg$$

$$T(y) = Y \cdot \mu \cdot g \Rightarrow V(y) = \sqrt{\frac{Y \cdot \mu \cdot g}{m}} = \sqrt{Y \cdot g}$$

$$dy = V(y) dt \quad (\because V = \frac{dy}{dt}) \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dy}{V(y)} = \frac{1}{V(y)} dy = Y^{-1/2} g^{1/2} dy$$

$$\text{Totaltid} = \int_0^L dt = \frac{1}{g} \int_0^L Y^{-1/2} dy = \frac{1}{g} \left[2 \cdot Y^{1/2} \right]_0^L = 2 \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

Kretsprocesser

Givet

$$Q_{ACB} = 80 \text{ J}$$

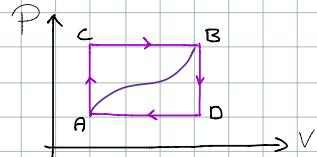
$$W_{ACB} = 30 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{ADB} = 10 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{omg} B \rightsquigarrow A = 20 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{int}(A) = 20 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{int}(D) = 60 \text{ J}$$



Lösning

$$a) Q = \Delta E_{int} + W_{gas}$$

$$Q_{ACB} = 80 \Rightarrow \Delta E_{int}(AB) = 50 \text{ J} \Rightarrow Q_{ADB} = W_{ADB} + \Delta E_{int}(AB) = 10 + 50 = 60 \text{ J}$$

$$b) W_{omg}(A \rightsquigarrow B) = 20 \text{ J} \Rightarrow W_{gas}(A \rightsquigarrow B) = -20 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{BA} \rightsquigarrow = -50 - 20 = -70 \text{ J}$$

$$c) W_{AD} = W_{ADB} = 10 \text{ J} \quad (\text{ty n\o{}gon av isobar f\o{}r utr\o{}ttar inget arbete})$$

$$d) e = \frac{W_{q}}{Q_{in}} = \frac{20 - 10}{70} = \frac{1}{7} = 14\%$$

Sök

$$a) Q_{ADB}$$

$$b) Q_{BA} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$c) Q_{AD}$$

$$d) e \text{ for process } A \rightsquigarrow B \rightsquigarrow D \rightsquigarrow A$$

2012-12: 1

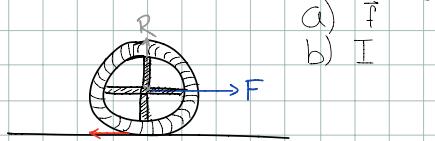
Givet

$$m = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$F = 10 \text{ N}$$

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

$$a = 0.6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



Sökt

a) \vec{f}

b) I

Lösning

a) Riktning på f är åt v.

$$\sum F_x = ma \Rightarrow F - f = ma \Rightarrow f = F - ma = 10 - 6 = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} &= m \vec{a}_{CM} \quad T = f \cdot R = I \alpha = I \cdot \frac{a}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{f R^2}{a} = \frac{4 \cdot 0.3^2}{0.6} = 0.6 \text{ kgm}^2 \\ \sum \vec{T}_i &= I \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{a}_{CM} &= R \cdot \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{T} &= \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \end{aligned}$$

6

Givet

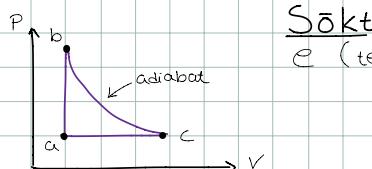
$$n = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_b = 10 \text{ liter}$$

$$P_b = 10 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_c = 80 \text{ liter}$$

Enatomiig



Sökt

e (termisk verkningsgrad)

Lösning

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\text{Enatomiig gas: } C_v = \frac{3}{2}R, C_p = \frac{5}{2}R \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$Q_{AB} = nC_v(T_b - T_a)$$

$$Q_{CA} = nC_p(T_a - T_c)$$

$$PV = \text{konst}$$

$$e = \frac{\sum Q_i}{\sum Q_m} = \frac{Q_{AB} + Q_{CA}}{Q_{AB}}$$

$$T_b: P_b V_b = nRT_b \Rightarrow T_b = \frac{P_b V_b}{nR} = \frac{10 \cdot 103 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0.01}{1 \cdot 8.31} = 1219 \text{ K}$$

$$C: PV^\gamma = \text{konst}$$

$$P = nRT \frac{1}{V} \quad \left. \right\} nRT \frac{1}{V}^\gamma = \text{konst} \Rightarrow T \cdot V^{\gamma-1} = \frac{\text{konst}}{nR} = C_2 \Rightarrow TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{konst} \Rightarrow T_b \cdot V_b^{\gamma-1} = T_c \cdot V_c^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_c = T_b \left(\frac{V_b}{V_c} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = 1219 \left(\frac{10}{80} \right)^{\frac{1}{2/3}} = 317 \text{ K}$$

$$A: P_a V_a = nRT_a \Rightarrow T_a = \frac{1}{n} P_a V_a$$

$$P_a V_c = nRT_c \Rightarrow T_c = \frac{1}{n} P_a V_c$$

$$e = \frac{n^{\frac{3}{2}} R (1219 - 39.5) + n^{\frac{5}{2}} (39.5 - 317) R}{n^{\frac{3}{2}} R (1219 - 39.5)} = 0.61$$

Raleigh

$$b \cdot \sin \theta_{\min} = \lambda$$

