

OPPGAVE 1

a) Når snora ryker blir $\Sigma F = 0$. Alternativ D er rett i henhold til Newtons 1. lov.

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= \underline{10 \text{ m}} \\ f &= \frac{n}{t} = \frac{15}{60 \text{ s}} = \frac{1}{4 \text{ s}} = \underline{0.25 \text{ Hz}} \\ v &= \lambda \cdot f = 10 \text{ m} \cdot 0.25 \text{ Hz} = \underline{\underline{2.5 \text{ m/s}}}\end{aligned}$$

c) $m_U = 238.05079 \text{ u}$, $m_{Th} = 234.04359 \text{ u}$,

$m_{He} = 4.002603 \text{ u}$, $u = 1.66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$, $c = 3.00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
Må først beregne massesvinnnet Δm .

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta m &= m_{\text{for}} - m_{\text{etter}} \\ &= m_U - m_{Th} - m_{He} \\ &= 238.05079 \text{ u} - 234.04359 \text{ u} - 4.002603 \text{ u} \\ &= 4.597 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ u} \\ &= 4.597 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1.66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \\ &= 7.631 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

Så finner vi frigjort energi:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E &= \Delta m \cdot c^2 \\ &= 7.631 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg} \cdot (3.00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 \\ &= 6.8679 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ J} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6.87 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ J}}}\end{aligned}$$

d) Likevektsbetingelse $\Sigma M = 0$. Akse i A.

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma M &= 0 \\ L \cdot AB - G \cdot AC &= 0 \\ L &= \frac{G \cdot AC}{AB} \\ &= \frac{31.4 \text{ N} \cdot 2.40 \text{ m}}{0.800 \text{ m}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{94.2 \text{ N}}}\end{aligned}$$

Newtons 1. lov gir oss S:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= 0 \\ S + G - L &= 0 \\ S &= L - G \\ S &= 94.2 \text{ N} - 31.4 \text{ N} \\ &= \underline{\underline{62.8 \text{ N}}}\end{aligned}$$

Alternativt kan også S finnes ved momentbetraktning, med akse i B får vi:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma M &= 0 \\ S \cdot AB - G \cdot BC &= 0 \\ S &= \frac{G \cdot BC}{AB} \\ &= \frac{31.4 \text{ N} \cdot 1.60 \text{ m}}{0.800 \text{ m}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{62.8 \text{ N}}}\end{aligned}$$

e) Vannet fryser og avgir varmen Q_v . Isens temperatur øker, den mottar varmen Q_i .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Varme avgitt} &= \text{Varme mottatt} \\ Q_v &= Q_i \\ l \cdot m_v &= c_i \cdot m_i \cdot \Delta t \\ m_v &= \frac{c_i \cdot m_i \cdot \Delta t}{l} \\ &= \frac{2100 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg K}} \cdot 0.060 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ K}}{334000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}} \\ &= 3.772 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}}\end{aligned}$$

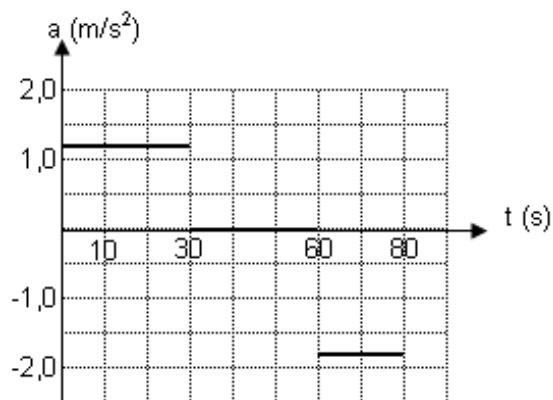
OPPGAVE 2

a)

$$\begin{aligned}v &= 36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 36 \cdot 3.6 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 129 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1.3 \cdot 10^2 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}}} \\ a &= \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{30 \text{ s}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1.2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}}\end{aligned}$$

b) Må først finne akselerasjonen i hvert tidsintervall

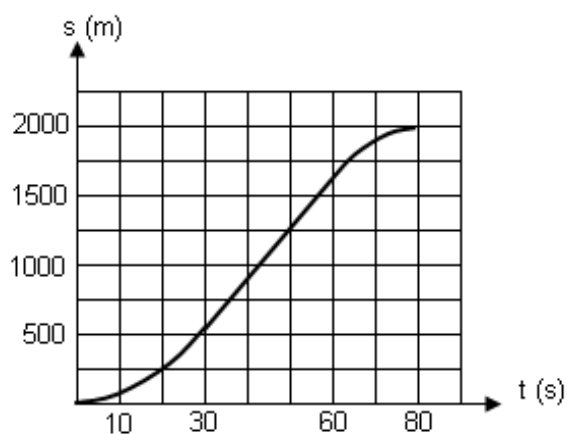
$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 1.2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ a_2 &= 0 \\ a_3 &= \frac{-36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{20 \text{ s}} = -1.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \end{aligned}$$



c) Må først finne total tilbakelagt strekning s .

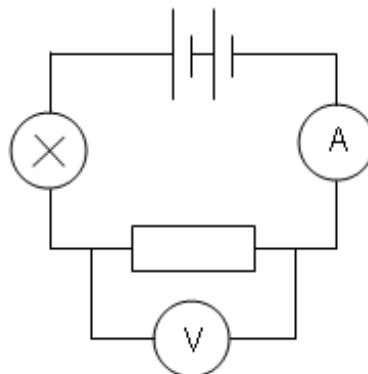
$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= \frac{36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{2} \cdot 30 \text{ s} = 540 \text{ m} \\ s_2 &= 36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot 30 \text{ s} = 1080 \text{ m} \\ s_3 &= \frac{36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{2} \cdot 20 \text{ s} = 360 \text{ m} \\ s &= s_1 + s_2 + s_3 = 1980 \text{ m} \\ \bar{v} &= \frac{s}{t} = \frac{1980 \text{ m}}{80 \text{ s}} \\ &= 24.75 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}} \end{aligned}$$

d) En parabel til fra 0 til 540 m de første 30 s. Fra 30 til 60 s får vi en rett linje fra 540 til 1620 m. Fra 60 til 80 s en parabel fra 1620 m til 1980 m.



OPPGAVE 3

a) Kopleingsskjema.



b) For motstanden har vi

$$\begin{aligned} U_m &= R \cdot I \\ I &= \frac{U_m}{R} = \frac{7.20 \text{ V}}{5.00 \Omega} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1.44 \text{ A}}} \end{aligned}$$

c) Polspenningen $U_p = R_y \cdot I$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= R_i \cdot I + R_y \cdot I \\ U_p &= \varepsilon - R_i \cdot I \\ &= 12.7 \text{ V} - 1.00 \Omega \cdot 1.44 \text{ A} = 11.26 \text{ V} \\ &= \underline{\underline{11.3 \text{ V}}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Spenningen over lampa er U_L

$$\begin{aligned} U_L &= U_p - U_m \\ &= 11.26 \text{ V} - 7.20 \text{ V} = 4.06 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Effekten til lampa er P_L

$$\begin{aligned} P_L &= U_L \cdot I \\ &= 4.06 \text{ V} \cdot 1.44 \text{ A} = 5.846 \text{ W} \\ &= \underline{\underline{5.85 \text{ W}}} \end{aligned}$$

OPPGAVE 4

a) Volumet $V = 4.0 \text{ dm}^3 = 4.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$. N er antall atomer. $T = 273 \text{ K}$.

$$\begin{aligned} pV &= NkT \\ N &= \frac{pV}{kT} = \frac{101 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa} \cdot 4.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \cdot 273 \text{ K}} \\ &= 1.072 \cdot 10^{23} \\ &= \underline{\underline{1.1 \cdot 10^{23}}} \end{aligned}$$

Massen til alle gassatomene er M

$$\begin{aligned} M &= m \cdot N \\ &= 4.0 \cdot 1.66 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 1.072 \cdot 10^{23} \\ &= 7.118 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.71 \text{ g}}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Lufta omkring ballongen har tetthet $\rho_L = 1.29 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$. Oppdriften O er tyngden av den fortrenkte lufta.

$$\begin{aligned} O &= m_L \cdot g = \rho_L \cdot V \cdot g \\ &= 1.29 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 4.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ &= 5.062 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N} \\ &= \underline{\underline{5.1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N}}} \end{aligned}$$

c) Tyngden av ballong med snor og gass er G . Massen av ballong med snor er m_b .

$$\begin{aligned} m_{tot} &= M + m_b = 7.118 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg} + 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \\ &= 3.212 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \\ G &= m_{tot} \cdot g \\ &= 3.212 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ &= 3.151 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

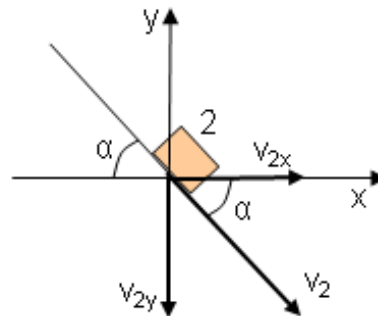
I det øyeblikket snora slippes virker kun tyngden og oppdriften.

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= m_{tot} \cdot a \\ O - G &= m_{tot} \cdot a \\ a &= \frac{O - G}{m_{tot}} \\ &= \frac{5.062 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N} - 3.151 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ N}}{3.212 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\ &= 5.9496 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}} \end{aligned}$$

OPPGAVE 5

a) Kun tyngden gjør et arbeid, vi har altså energibevaring.

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= E_2 \\ mgh_1 &= \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 \\ v_2 &= \sqrt{2gh_1} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 4.50 \text{ m}} \\ &= 9.396 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{9.4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}} \end{aligned}$$



Retningen til v_2 er vinkel α under positiv x akse.

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \arctan\left(\frac{4.5}{4.3}\right) = 46.30^\circ \\ v_{2x} &= v_2 \cdot \cos \alpha \\ &= 9.396 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot \cos 46.30^\circ \\ &= 6.492 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{6.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}} \\ v_{2y} &= -v_2 \cdot \sin \alpha \\ &= -9.396 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot \sin 46.30^\circ \\ &= -6.793 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-6.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}\end{aligned}$$

b) Finn først hvor lang tid t , kastet tar. I y-retning kan vi sette:

$$\begin{aligned}h_2 &= v_{2y} \cdot t + \frac{1}{2}g \cdot t^2 \\ 4.905 \cdot t^2 + 6.793 \cdot t - 7.2 &= 0 \\ t &= 0.7030 \text{ s}\end{aligned}$$

Dette er et skrått kast. Farten i x-retning er konstant.

$$\begin{aligned}x &= v_{2x} \cdot t = 6.492 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot 0.7030 \text{ s} \\ &= 4.564 \text{ m} \\ &= \underline{\underline{4.6 \text{ m}}}\end{aligned}$$

c) I x-retning er farten konstant og i y-retning har vi

konstant akselerasjon lik g .

$$\begin{aligned}v_{3y} &= v_{2y} + g \cdot t \\ &= -6.793 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} - 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 0.70303 \text{ s} \\ &= -13.69 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ v_{3x} &= v_{2x} \\ &= 6.491 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ |\vec{v}_3| &= \sqrt{(v_{3x})^2 + (v_{3y})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(6.491 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 + (-13.69 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2} \\ &= 15.15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}\end{aligned}$$

Retningen til \vec{v}_3 er β under positiv x-akse.

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \arctan\left(\frac{|-13.69|}{6.492}\right) \\ &= 64.63^\circ \\ &= \underline{\underline{65^\circ}}\end{aligned}$$

d) Distansen langs taket fra 1 til 2 er d.

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \sqrt{(4.50 \text{ m})^2 + (4.30 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= 6.224 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

I et koordinatsystem med x-akse langs taket får vi:

$$\begin{aligned}G_x &= mg \cdot \sin \alpha \\ N &= mg \cdot \cos \alpha\end{aligned}$$

Isens akselerasjon blir a_x

$$\begin{aligned}v_2^2 - v_1^2 &= 2a_x d \\ a_x &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2d} \\ &= \frac{(8.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 - 0}{2 \cdot 6.224 \text{ m}} \\ &= 5.804 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}\end{aligned}$$

Vi bruker Newtons 2. lov:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F_x &= m \cdot a_x \\
 G_x - R &= m \cdot a_x \\
 mg \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu \cdot mg \cdot \cos \alpha &= m \cdot a_x \\
 \mu &= \frac{g \cdot \sin \alpha - a_x}{g \cdot \cos \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \sin 46.30^\circ - 5.804 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \cos 46.30^\circ} \\
 &= 0.1901 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{0.19}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Alternativt kan oppgaven løses med energibetraktning.

Når vi regner med friksjon blir energiregnskapet:

$$\begin{aligned}
 mgh_1 - R \cdot d &= \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 \\
 \mu \cdot mg \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot d &= mgh_1 - \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 \\
 \mu &= \frac{mgh_1 - \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2}{mg \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 4.50 \text{ m} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (8.50 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 6.224 \text{ m} \cdot \cos 46.30^\circ} \\
 &= 0.1901 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{0.19}}
 \end{aligned}$$