

Løsningsforslag ordinær eksamen i fysikk forkurs, 2016

1. (a) $v_x = v_{0x} = 3,2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ og $s_x = 0,50 \text{ m}$

$$s_x = v_x t \Rightarrow t = \frac{s_x}{v_x} = \frac{0,50 \text{ m}}{3,2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = \underline{0,156 \text{ s}}$$

$$s_y = v_{0y} + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \text{ og } v_{0y} = 0$$

$$s_y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} (0,156 \text{ s})^2 = \underline{\underline{0,12 \text{ m}}}$$

- (b)

$$v_y = v_{0y} + gt = 0 + 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 0,156 \text{ s} = \underline{1,53 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1,53}{3,2} \right) = \underline{26^\circ}$$

Det vil si 26° nedover målt fra positiv x-akse.

2. (a)

$$F_o = \rho_v V_{fv} g = 1025 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 0,310 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = \underline{\underline{3,12 \text{ kN}}}$$

- (b)

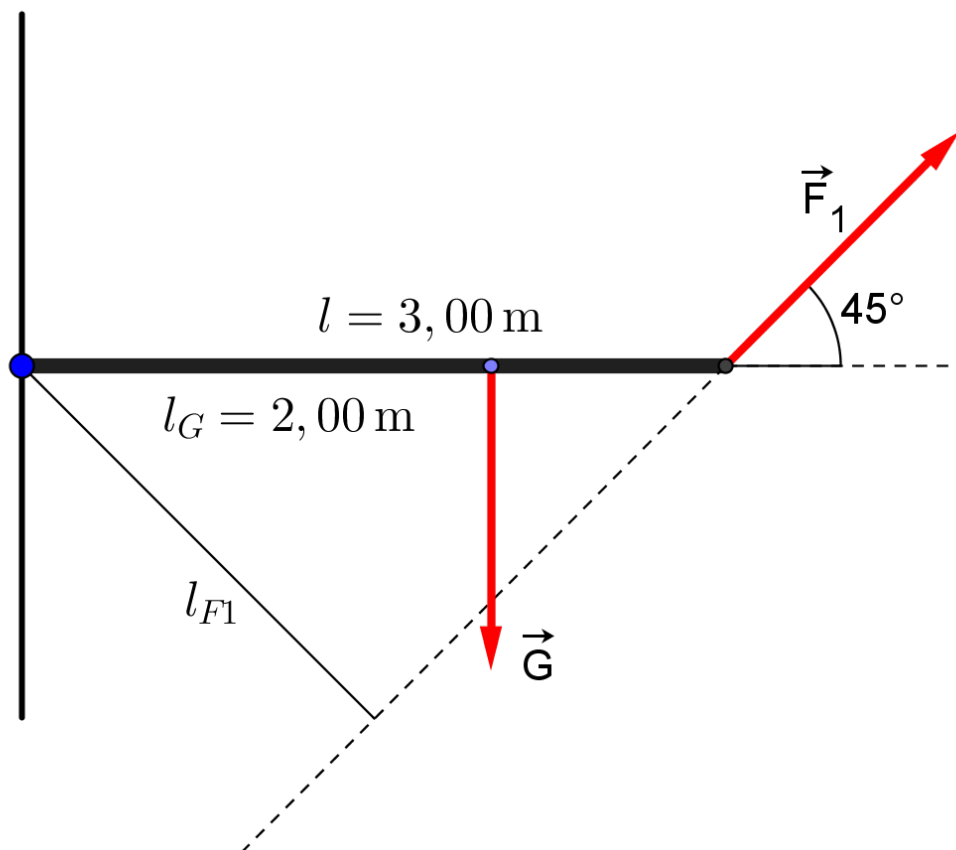
$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2} \text{ og } V_1 \approx V_2$$

$$\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{p_1 T_2}{T_1} = \frac{1,00 \text{ atm} (273 + 14) \text{ K}}{(273 + 36) \text{ K}} = \underline{\underline{0,93 \text{ atm}}}$$

3. (a)

$$M_l = -Gl_G = -mgl_G = -5,00 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 2,00 \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{-98,1 \text{ Nm}}}$$



Figur 1:

(b)

$$\Sigma M = 0$$

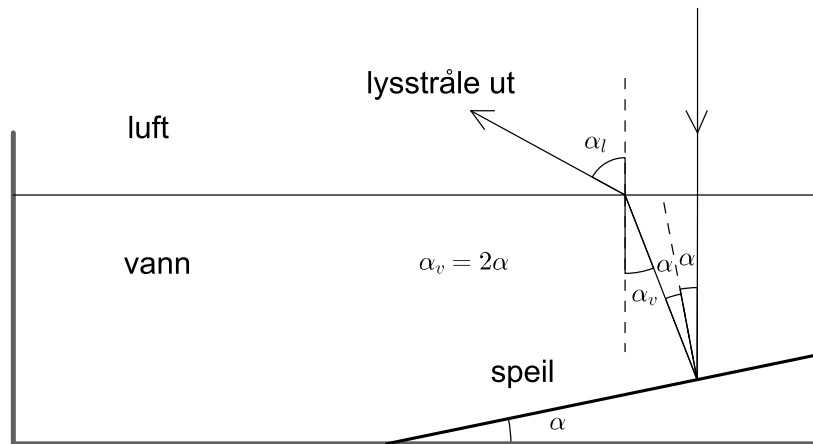
$$M_l + M_{F1} = 0$$

$$F_1 l_{F1} = -M_l$$

$$F_1 = \frac{-M_l}{l \sin 45^\circ} = \frac{98,1 \text{ N}}{3,00 \text{ m} \cdot \sin 45^\circ} = \underline{\underline{46 \text{ Nm}}}$$

4. (a) Vi har at $\alpha_v = 2\alpha = 2 \cdot 10,0^\circ = 20,0^\circ$

$$n_l \sin \alpha_l = n_v \sin \alpha_v$$



Figur 2:

$$\sin \alpha_l = \frac{n_v}{n_l} \sin \alpha_v$$

$$\alpha_l = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n_v}{n_l} \sin \alpha_v \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1,33}{1,00} \sin 20,0^\circ \right) = \underline{\underline{27,1^\circ}}$$

- (b) Fargene i lyset vil skille lag fordi de har ulik bølgelengde og følgelig også ulik brytningsindeks i stoffet. Rødt vil bryte minst og fiolett mest ettersom rødt har lengst og fiolett kortest bølgelengde av fargene vi kan se.

5. (a)

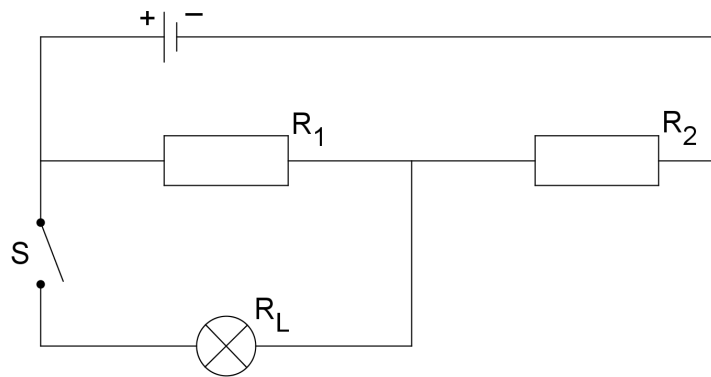
$$R_y = R_1 + R_2 = 20,00 \, \Omega + 3,00 \, \Omega = \underline{\underline{23,00 \, \Omega}}$$

(b)

$$\varepsilon - R_i I = R_y I$$

$$\varepsilon = (R_y + R_i) I$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_y + R_i} = \frac{10,0 \, \text{V}}{(23,00 + 0,60) \, \Omega} = \underline{\underline{0,424 \, \text{A}}}$$



Figur 3:

(c)

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_L}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{20,0\,\Omega} + \frac{1}{30,0\,\Omega}$$

$$R_p = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{20,0\,\Omega} + \frac{1}{30,0\,\Omega}\right)} = \underline{12,00\,\Omega}$$

$$R_y = R_p + R_2 = 12,00\,\Omega + 3,00\,\Omega = \underline{15,00\,\Omega}$$

Vi bruker samme formel som vi utledet i b)

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_y + R_i} = \frac{10,0\,\text{V}}{(15,00 + 0,60)\,\Omega} = \underline{0,6410\,\text{A}}$$

$$U_p = R_y I = 15,00\,\Omega \cdot 0,6410\,\text{A} = \underline{\underline{9,62\,\text{V}}}$$

6.

$$d = \frac{10^{-3}\,\text{m}}{330} = \underline{3,03 \cdot 10^{-6}\,\text{m}}$$

Vi finner først vinkelen ved hjelp av interferensformelen

$$d \sin \theta_n = n\lambda \quad \text{der} \quad n = 3$$

$$\sin \theta_3 = \frac{3\lambda}{d} = \frac{3 \cdot 450 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}}{3,03 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}$$

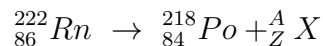
$$\theta_3 = \sin^{-1} 0,4455 = 26,46^\circ$$

Deretter regner vi ut avstanden x fra formelen

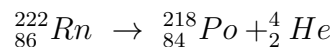
$$\tan \theta_3 = \frac{x}{L}$$

$$x = L \cdot \tan \theta_3 = 3,00 \text{ m} \cdot \tan 26,46^\circ = \underline{\underline{1,49 \text{ m}}}$$

7. (a)



Bevaring av proton- og nukleontall gir $86 = 84 + Z$ som gir $Z = 2$ og $222 = 218 + A$ som gir $A = 4$. Vi ender dermed ifølge grunnstofftabellen med kjernereaksjonslikningen



(b) Vi starter med å regne ut massetapet.

$$\Delta m_0 = (\Sigma m_0)_{\text{før}} - (\Sigma m_0)_{\text{etter}}$$

$$\Delta m = 222,01757 \text{ u} - (218,00897 + 4,00260) \text{ u}$$

$$\Delta m = 6,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = \underline{9,96 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}}$$

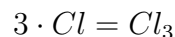
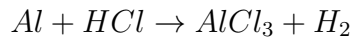
Vi finner så den frigjorte energien

$$\Delta E = \Delta mc^2 = 9,96 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg} \cdot \left(3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 = \underline{\underline{8,96 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ J}}}$$

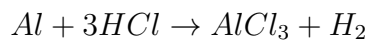
8. (a) Ionebinding er sterke tiltrekkende krefter mellom ioner med motsatt elektrisk ladning.

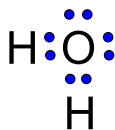
(b)

(c)

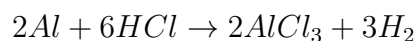
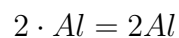
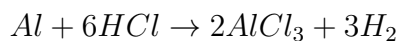
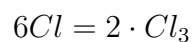
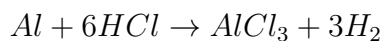
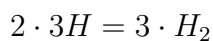


gir





Figur 4:



9. Vi setter opp et varmeregnskap

$$Q_{avgitt} = Q_{mottatt}$$

$$Q_{vv} = Q_{is} + Q_{kalorimeter}$$

$$c_v m_{vv} \Delta T_{vv} = l_{is} m_{is} + c_v m_{is} \Delta T_{isvann} + C \Delta T_{isvann}$$

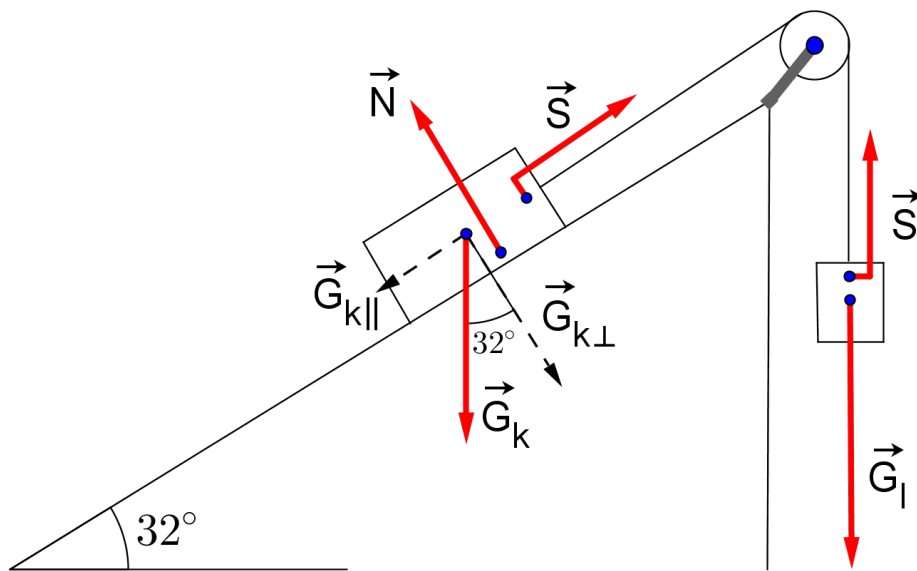
Vi slår opp verdiene for c_v og l_{is} i en tabell og har at $\Delta T_{vv} = (20 - 10) \text{ K}$ og $\Delta T_{isvann} = (10 - 0) \text{ K}$.

$$4180 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} \cdot m_{vv} \cdot 10 \text{ K} = 334000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \cdot 0,10 \text{ kg} + 4180 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} \cdot 0,10 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ K} + 110 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \cdot 10 \text{ K}$$

$$41800 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \cdot m_{vv} = 33400 \text{ J} + 4180 \text{ J} + 1100 \text{ J}$$

$$m_{vv} = \frac{38680}{41800} \text{ kg} = \underline{\underline{0,93 \text{ kg}}}$$

10. (a) Vi lar positiv bevegelsesretning være opp skråplanet for klossen og loddrett ned for loddet.



Figur 5:

(b)

$$\Sigma F = m_{tot}a$$

$$G_L - S + S - G_{k||} = (m_L + m_k)a$$

$$m_L g - m_k g \sin 32^\circ = (m_L + m_k)a$$

$$\frac{(m_L - m_k \sin 32^\circ)g}{(m_L + m_k)} = a$$

$$a = \frac{(0,70 \text{ kg} - 0,45 \text{ kg} \sin 32^\circ) \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{(0,70 + 0,45) \text{ kg}} = \underline{\underline{3,9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}} \quad \left(3,94 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}\right)$$

(c) $E_k + E_p$ er bevart. Det vil si at $E_{p0} = E_p + E_k$. Dermed trenger vi bare å finne farten v før vi kan regne ut endringen i potensiell energi.

$$v = v_0 + at = 0 + 3,94 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 1,5 \text{ s} = \underline{\underline{5,91 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}$$

som medfører at

$$\Delta E_p = -E_k = -\frac{1}{2}m_{tot}v^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(0,70+0,45) \text{ kg} \left(5,91 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 = \underline{\underline{-20 \text{ J}}}$$