

1) The particle is moving in a uniform electric field between two parallel plates. The electric field is directed downwards. The particle starts at the top plate with an initial velocity  $v_0$  at an angle  $\alpha$  to the normal. The particle's path is shown as a dashed line curving downwards. The particle's final velocity is  $v$ .

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 + qE$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + \frac{2qE}{m}$$

2) The particle's path is shown as a dashed line curving downwards. The particle's final velocity is  $v$ . The particle's path is shown as a dashed line curving downwards. The particle's final velocity is  $v$ .

$$v_x = v_0 \sin \alpha = v \sin \theta \quad v_y = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

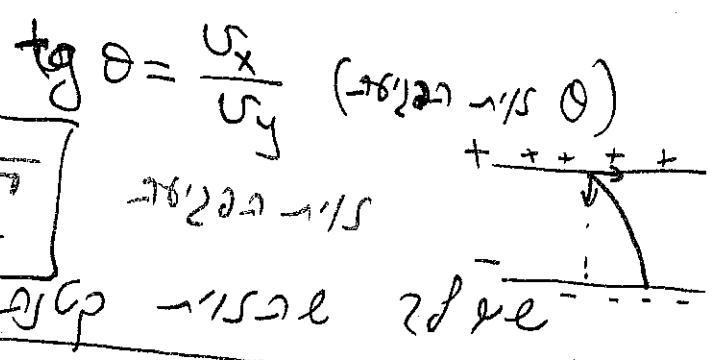
$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 + 2a_y d \quad a_y = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{q}{m} \frac{E}{d}$$

$$v_y^2 = (v_0 \cos \alpha)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{qE}{m} \right) d$$

$$v_y = \sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{2qE}{m}}$$

$$v_x = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{2qE}{m}}}}$$



$$\boxed{v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{2qE}{m}}}$$

! The particle's path is shown as a dashed line curving downwards. The particle's final velocity is  $v$ .

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... (part of the problem statement)

... (part of the problem statement)

$$ma = qE = q \frac{E}{d} \quad \text{--- } \underline{\text{force}} \text{ ---}$$

$$a = \frac{qE}{md}$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$+d = v_0 \cos \alpha t + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{qE}{md} \right) t^2 \quad \downarrow +$$

$$\left( \frac{qE}{md} \right) t^2 + (2v_0 \cos \alpha)t - 2d = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-(2v_0 \cos \alpha) \pm \sqrt{(4v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha) + \frac{8qEd}{m}}}{\frac{2qE}{m}}$$

$$4v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{8qEd}{m} < 0$$

... (text)

$$4v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha < -\frac{8qEd}{m}$$

$$-7 > \frac{4m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{8E}$$

... (text)

$$-7 > \frac{m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2E}$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 - 2 \left( \frac{qE}{m} \right) d$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 - 2qE/m$$

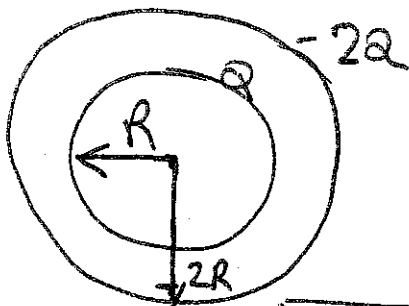
$$\frac{1}{2} m v_{0y}^2 = qE$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha = qE$$

$$q \geq \frac{m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2E}$$

... (text)

... (text)



$$\vec{E} = k\frac{Q}{r^2} - k\frac{2Q}{r^2}$$

$$2R < r \quad (2)$$

$$E = -k\frac{Q}{r^2} \quad 2R < r$$

$$E = k\frac{Q}{r^2} \quad R < r < 2R$$

$$R < r < 2R$$

$$E = 0 \quad r < R$$

$$V = k\frac{Q}{r} - k\frac{2Q}{r} = -k\frac{Q}{r} \quad 2R < r \quad (2)$$

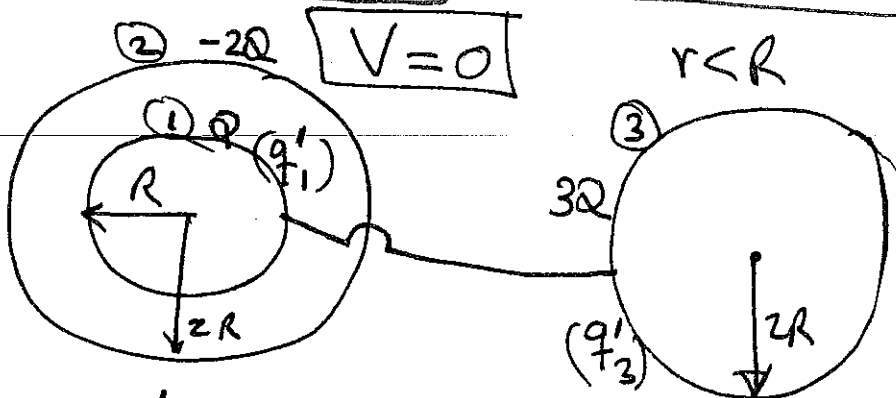
$$V = -k\frac{Q}{r} \quad 2R < r$$

$$V = k\frac{Q}{r} - k\frac{2Q}{2R} = k\frac{Q}{r} - k\frac{Q}{R} = kQ\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R}\right) \quad R < r < 2R$$

$$V = kQ\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R}\right) \quad R < r < 2R$$

$$V = k\frac{Q}{R} - k\frac{2Q}{2R} = 0 \quad r < R$$

$$r < R$$



$$V = 0 \quad r < R$$

$$(3)$$

$$V_1' = V_3'$$

$$q_1' + q_3' = 4Q$$

$$q_1' - \frac{1}{2}q_3' = Q$$

$$k\frac{q_1'}{R} - k\frac{Q}{R} = k\frac{q_3'}{2R}$$

$$3q_1' = 6Q$$

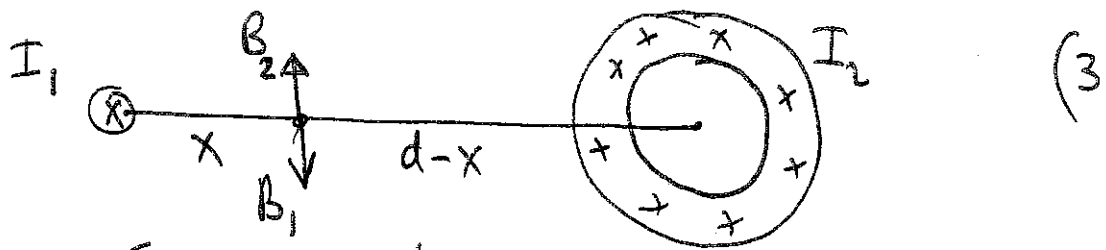
$$q_1' = 2Q$$

$$q_3' = 2Q$$

$$V_1' = k\frac{2Q}{R} - k\frac{Q}{R} = k\frac{Q}{R}$$

$$V_3' = k\frac{2Q}{2R} = k\frac{Q}{R}$$

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$$dI = J(r) 2\pi r dr$$

$$I_2 = \int J(r) 2\pi r dr = \int_R^{2R} J_0 \left(\frac{r}{2R}\right) 2\pi r dr \quad (10)$$

$$= J_0 \pi \frac{1}{R} \int r^2 dr = J_0 \frac{\pi}{R} \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_R^{2R}$$

$$I_2 = J_0 \frac{\pi}{R} \frac{7R^3}{3} = \frac{7}{3} J_0 \pi R^2$$

$$\boxed{I_2 = \frac{7}{3} \pi J_0 R^2}$$

השדה המגנטי של הזרם במרכז הצינור (2)  
 $I_1$  הוא הזרם המכניס את הזרם אל הצינור

$$\boxed{B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d}}$$

השדה המגנטי של הזרם  
 המכניס אל הצינור

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(d-x)}$$

(8)

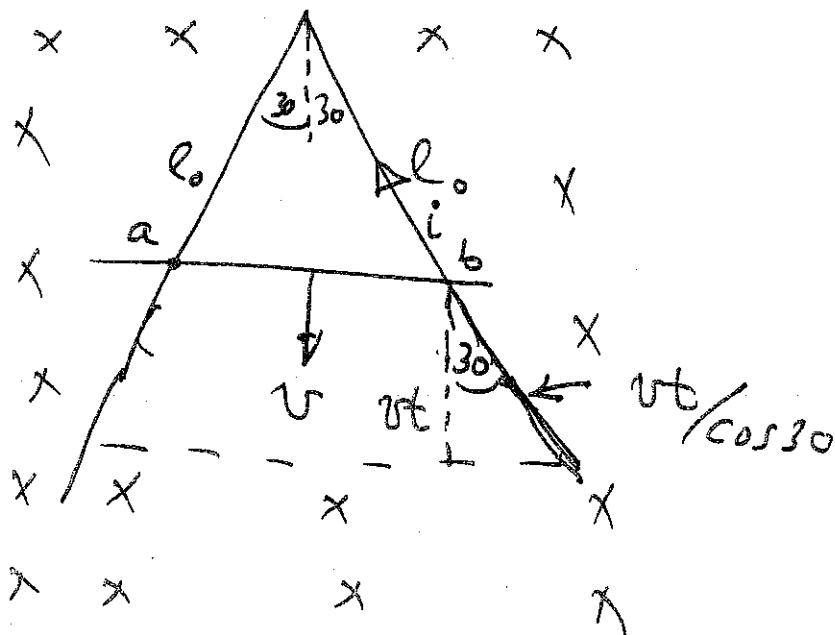
$$\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(d-x)}$$

$$(d-x) I_1 = x I_2$$

$$dI_1 = (I_1 + I_2) x$$

$$\boxed{x = \left( \frac{I_1}{I_1 + I_2} \right) d}$$

השדה המגנטי של הזרם  
 המכניס אל הצינור



(4)

$$l = l_0 + vt / \cos 30 = l_0 + \frac{2vt}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi_B = (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}) = B \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt)^2$$

פרוטון מייצג זרם המוליכה נכנסת (2)

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -B \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} 2 (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} v$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -Bv (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt)$$

המוליכה נכנסת  
 $\mathcal{E} = Blv$  אבל יש לה זרם

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{3R} = \frac{Bv l}{3R} = \frac{Bv}{3R}$$

$$i = \frac{Bv}{3R}$$

הכוח המניע  
 המוליכה  
 מייצג זרם  
 הפרוטון

$$F = i l B = (\frac{Bv}{3R}) (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt) B$$

$$F = \frac{B^2 v}{3R} (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt)$$

הכוח המניע

הכוח המניע (כוח המניע) הוא  $F = B^2 v l$

המוליכה נכנסת מוליכה נכנסת  $V_a < V_b$

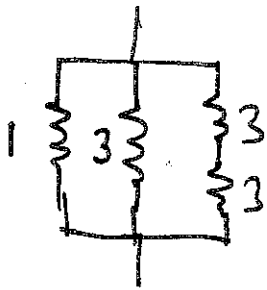
$$V_{ab} = i R_f = (\frac{Bv}{3R}) (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt) R$$

$$V_{ab} = \frac{Bv}{3} (l_0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} vt)$$

הכוח המניע  
 $V_a < V_b$  b-a

(2)

(3)

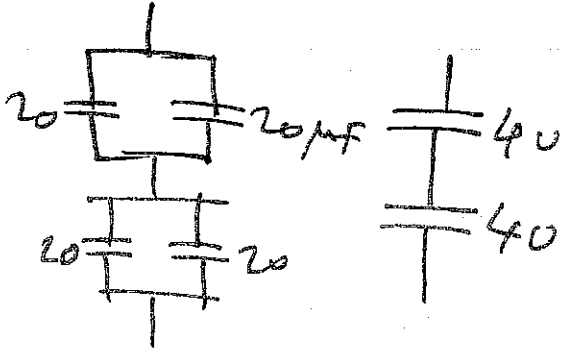


$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6+2+1}{6} = \frac{9}{6}$$

(10) (5)

$$R_b = \frac{2}{3} \Omega$$

type 323



$$\frac{1}{C_t} = \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{2}{40}$$

$$C_b = 20 \mu F$$

type 122

$$i(R) = 0$$

نفس الطريقة  
نفس الطريقة

$$i(R_1) = i(R_2) = 7.5 A$$

$$12 - iR_1 + 18 - iR_2 = 0$$

$$30 - i_1 - 3i_1 = 0 \quad 30 = 4i_1 \quad i_1 = 7.5 A$$

$$V_b - R_1 i_1 + 18 - \frac{q}{C} = 0$$

$$-1 \times 7.5 + 18 = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\frac{q}{C} = 10.5 V$$

$$q = 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 10.5 = 210 \mu C$$

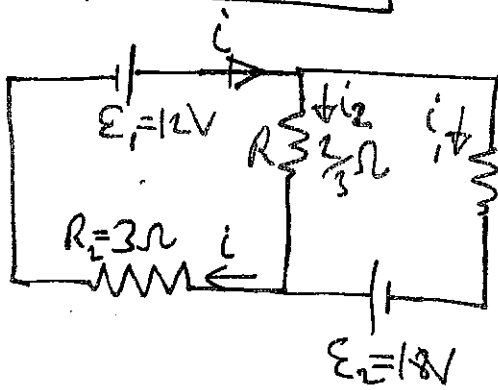
$$12 + \frac{q}{C} - R_2 i = 0$$

$$12 + \frac{q}{C} - 3 \times 7.5 = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{C} = 10.5 V$$

$$q = CV = 210 \mu C$$

$$q = 0 \quad V_C = 0$$



(1)  $i = i_1 + i_2$

(2)  $12 - \frac{2}{3}i_2 - 3i = 0$

(3)  $-\frac{2}{3}i_2 - 18 + 1 \cdot i_1 = 0$

نفس الطريقة  
نفس الطريقة

$$(2) \quad 12 = \frac{2}{3}i_2 + 3(i_1 + i_2) = 3i_1 + 3\frac{2}{3}i_2$$

$$(3) \quad 18 = i_1 - \frac{2}{3}i_2$$

$$12 = 3i_1 + 3\frac{2}{3}i_2$$

$$54 = 3i_1 - 2i_2$$

$$42 = -5\frac{2}{3}i_2$$

$$i_2 = -7.41 \text{ A}$$

$$i_1 = 18 + \frac{2}{3}i_2 = 18 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 7.41 = 13.06 \text{ A}$$

$$i_1 = 13.06 \text{ A}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = 13.06 - 7.41 = 5.65 \text{ A}$$

$$i(R_2) = 5.65 \text{ A}$$

$$i_1(R_1) = 13.06 \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(R) = -7.41 \text{ A}$$

$$V(R_2) = 16.95 \text{ V}$$

$$V(R_1) = 13.06 \text{ V}$$

$$V(R) = 4.94 \text{ V}$$