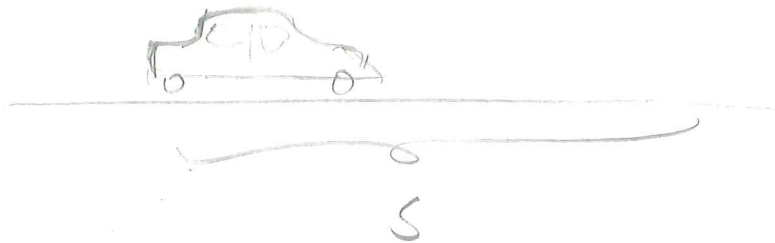


Eksamen i fysikk for tre-termin November 2017

Løysingsforslag

Oppg. 1



a) Størelening:

$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ der t er tiden og
 a er akselerasjonen. Startfarten $v_0 = 0$

Fart:

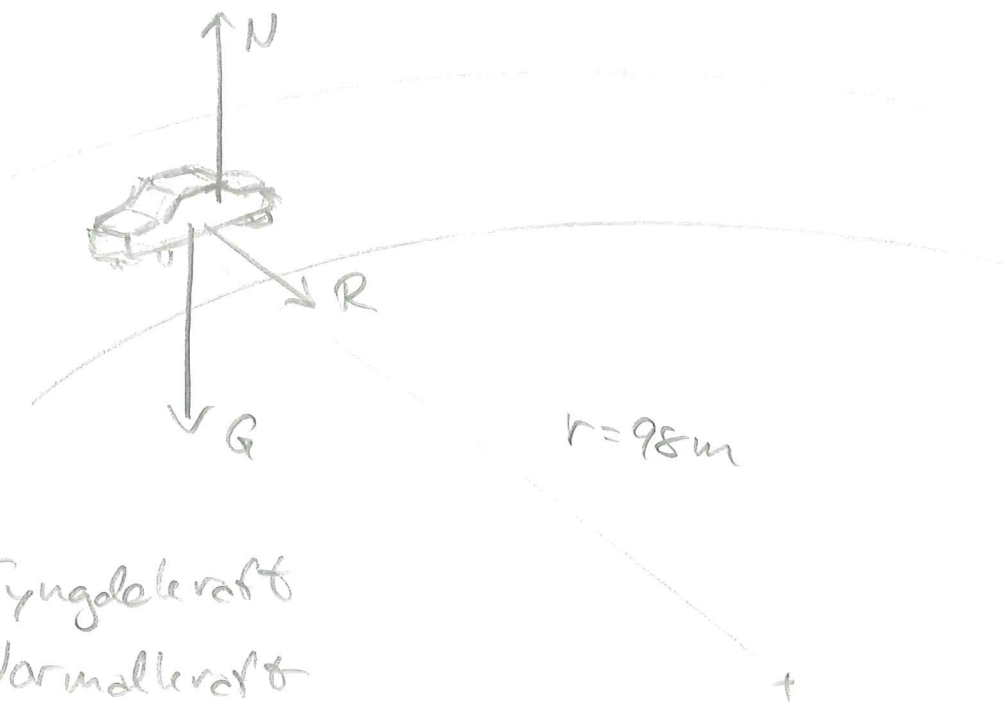
$$v = v_0 + at = at,$$

$$a = \frac{v}{t}$$

Set inn i likn. for s :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{v}{t} \cdot t^2 = \frac{vt}{2} = \frac{\frac{100}{3.6} \text{ m/s} \cdot 9.4 \text{ s}}{2} \\ &= 130.556 \text{ m} \approx \underline{131 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

b)



G: Tyngdekraft

N: Normalkraft

R: Friksjon (statisk)

r: Radius i sirkelbane

c) Har: $R \leq \mu N$ der μ er friksjonskoeff.
 Sentripetalkraft: $F_s = m \frac{v^2}{r}$ der m er
 massen til bilen.

Har: $N = G = mg$ (Newtons første lov
 i vertikal retning).

$$F_s = R \leq \mu N = \mu mg$$

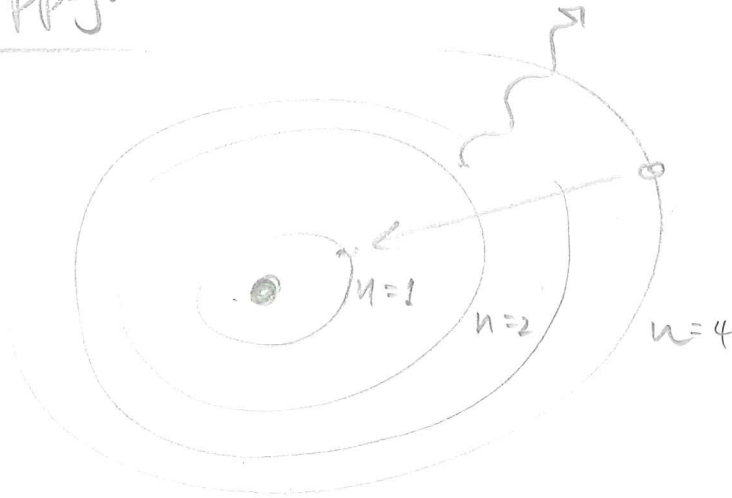
$$m \frac{v^2}{r} \leq \mu mg$$

$$\mu \geq \frac{v^2}{rg} = \frac{\left(\frac{100}{3.6} \text{ m/s}\right)^2}{98 \text{ m} \cdot 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} = 0.80260 \approx 0.80$$

Altså: μ må vere minst 0.80

Oppg. 2

a)



Bohr-formelen:

$$E_n = -\frac{B}{n^2} \text{ der}$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ og}$$

$$B = 2.18 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

Ved energibevaring må fotonenergien
vere

$$E_f = E_4 - E_1 = -\frac{B}{4^2} - \frac{B}{1^2} = B\left(1 - \frac{1}{16}\right) =$$

$$\frac{15B}{16} = \frac{15 \cdot 2.18 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{16} = 2.0438 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J} \approx \underline{2.04 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}}$$

$E_f = hf$ der f er frekvensen og

$h = 6.63 \cdot 10^{-34}$ er Planck-konstanten

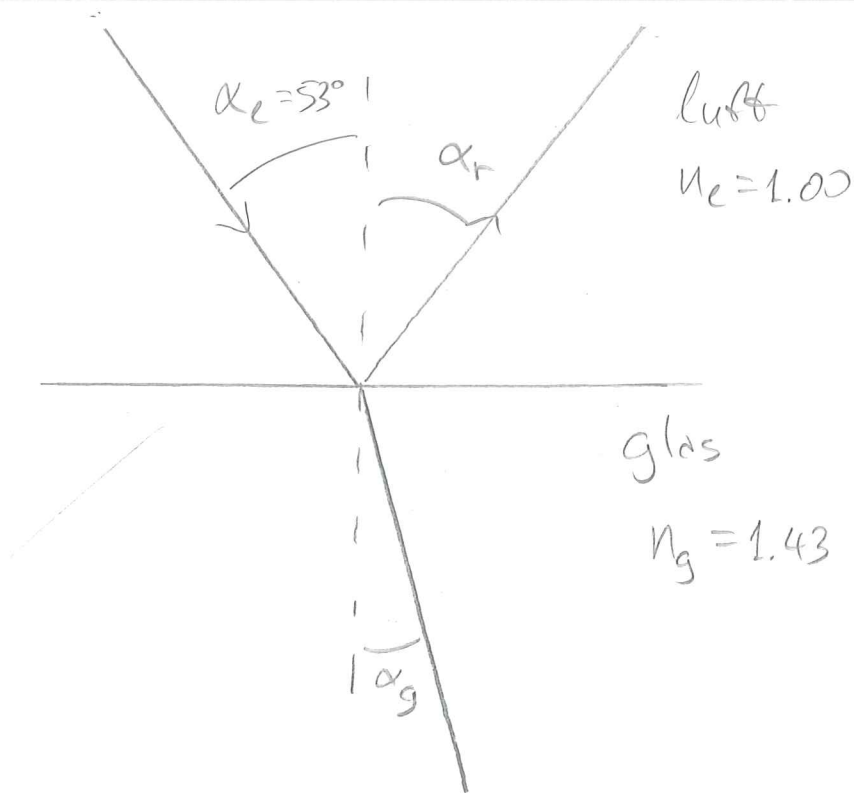
$$f = \frac{E_f}{h} = \frac{2.0438 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{6.63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}} = 3.0826 \cdot 10^{15} \frac{1}{s} \approx \underline{3.08 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ Hz}}$$

Bølglengde λ er bestemt ved $c = \lambda f$

der $c = 3.00 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ er lysarten:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3.00 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3.0826 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ Hz}} = 9.7321 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m} \\ \approx \underline{97.3 \text{ nm}}$$

b)



Reflektionswinkel: $\alpha_r = \alpha_e = \underline{53^\circ}$

Bryttingsvinkelen α_g er bestemt ved Snells lov:

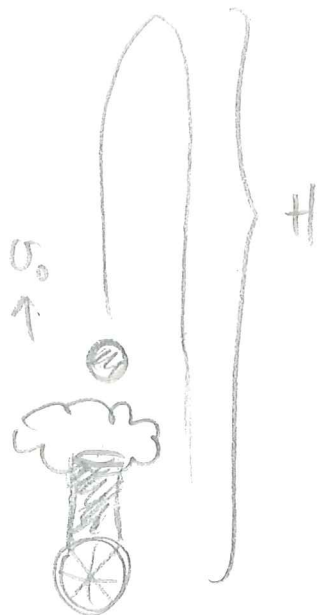
$$n_e \sin \alpha_e = n_g \sin \alpha_g$$

$$\sin \alpha_g = \frac{n_e}{n_g} \sin \alpha_e = \frac{1.00}{1.43} \sin 53^\circ = 0.55849$$

$$\alpha_g = \arcsin 0.55849 = 33.95^\circ \approx \underline{34^\circ}$$

Oppg. 3

a)



starthøyde: 0 m

startfart: $v_0 = 60 \text{ m/s}$

Energi bevaring:

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = m g H$$

$$H = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{(60 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \cdot 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} = 183.486 \text{ m} \approx \underline{183 \text{ m}}$$

b)



$$\alpha = 40^\circ$$

Delekomponering av startfart:

$$v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

Høyde ved tid t :

$$y = v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

Lengde ved tid t :

$$x = v_{0x} t$$

Kula landar:

$$y=0$$

$$v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 0$$

$$t(v_{0y} - \frac{1}{2}gt) = 0$$

$$t=0 \text{ eller } v_{0y} - \frac{1}{2}gt = 0$$

$t=0$ -løsninga er ikkje interessant her.

$$v_{0y} - \frac{1}{2}gt = 0$$

$$t = \frac{2v_{0y}}{g} = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$$

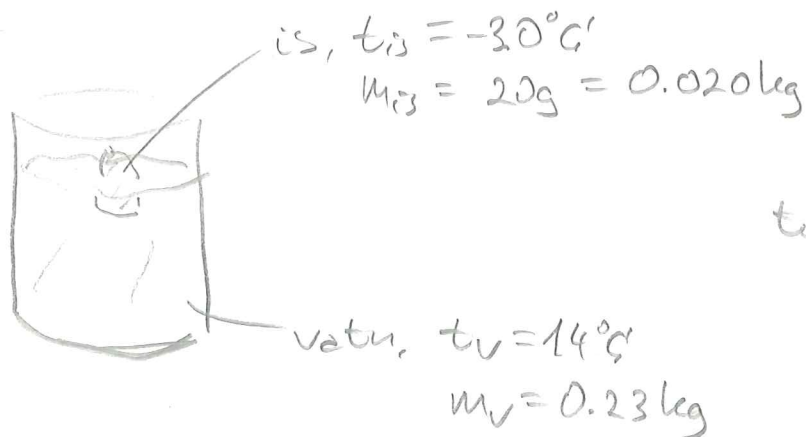
Set inn i likninga for x for å finne lengde L :

$$L = v_{0x} \cdot \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} =$$

$$\frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{2 \cdot (60 \text{ m/s})^2 \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ}{9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= 361.397 \text{ m} \approx \underline{\underline{361 \text{ m}}}$$

Oppg. 4



$t_0 = 0^\circ\text{C}$: Smelte-
temperatur

- Reknar med at all isen smeltar.

Vatnet vil til slutt få temperaturen t .

Energibevaring:

$$m_{is} C_{is} (t_0 - t_{is}) + m_{is} l_{is} + m_{is} C_v (t - t_0) = m_v C_v (t_v - t)$$

der den spesifikke smeltevarmen $l_{is} = 332 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$ og dei spesifikke varmekapasitetane for is og vatn er

$$C_{is} = 2.10 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \text{ og } C_v = 4.18 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$m_{is} C_v t + m_v C_v t = m_v C_v t_v - m_{is} C_{is} (t_0 - t_{is}) - m_{is} l_{is} + m_{is} C_v t_0$$

$$t = \frac{m_v C_v t_v - m_{is} (C_{is} (t_0 - t_{is}) + l_{is} - C_v t_0)}{C_v (m_{is} + m_v)} =$$

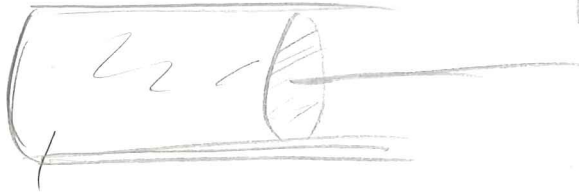
$$\frac{0.23\text{kg} \cdot 4.18 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 14\text{K} - 0.020\text{kg} \cdot (2.10 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot (0 - (-3.0))\text{K} + 332 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} - 0 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}})}{4.18 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot (0.020 + 0.23)\text{kg}}$$

$$= 6.405^\circ\text{C} \approx \underline{6.4^\circ\text{C}}$$

Oppg. 5

Lufttrykk:

$$P_0 = 1.01 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$



$$V_1 = 1.2 \text{ l}$$

$$T_1 = (15.0 + 273.15) \text{ K} = 288.15 \text{ K}$$

Siden stempelet er laust, vil trykket i sylinderen vere like lufttrykket; $P_1 = P_0$.

Ny temperatur: $T_2 = (45.0 + 273.15) \text{ K} = 318.15 \text{ K}$

Den ideelle gasslova:

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

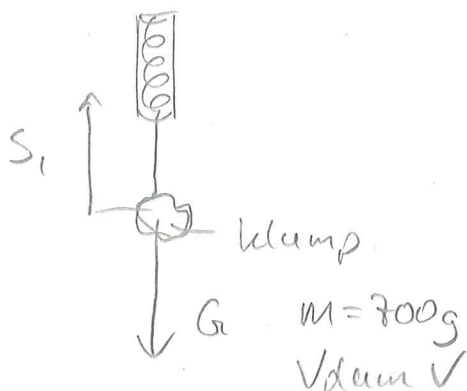
der V_2 er det nye volumet.

Trykket vil bli verande P_0 p.g.a. laust stempel

$$\frac{P_0 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_0 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} V_1 = \frac{318.15 \text{ K}}{288.15 \text{ K}} \cdot 1.2 \text{ l} = 1.3249 \text{ l} \approx \underline{1.3 \text{ l}}$$

Oppg. 6

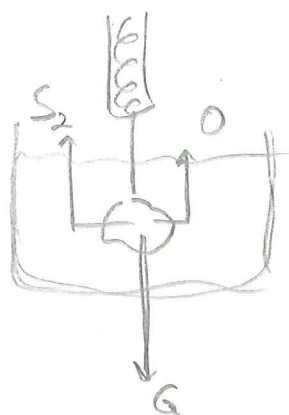


Newtons første lov:

$$S_1 = G = mg$$

Veleta viser
massen tilsvarende
spindraget S

I vann:



O: Oppdrift

$$S_2 + O = G \quad (\text{Newtons første lov})$$

$$S_2 = G - O$$

Veleta viser nå "massen" m_2 ,

$$S_2 = m_2 g, \quad m_2 = 664g$$

Formel for oppdrift:

$O = \rho_v V g$ der $\rho_v = 998 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$ er tettheten av vann og V er volumet av klumpen.

Tetthet av klump: $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

$$S_2 = G - O$$

$$m_2 g = mg - \rho_v V g$$

$$V = \frac{m - m_2}{\rho_v}$$

Tetthet:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{\frac{m - m_2}{\rho_v}} = \frac{m}{m - m_2} \rho_v =$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{m_2}{m}} \rho_v = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{664g}{700g}} \cdot 998 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 19406 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \approx 19.4 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$