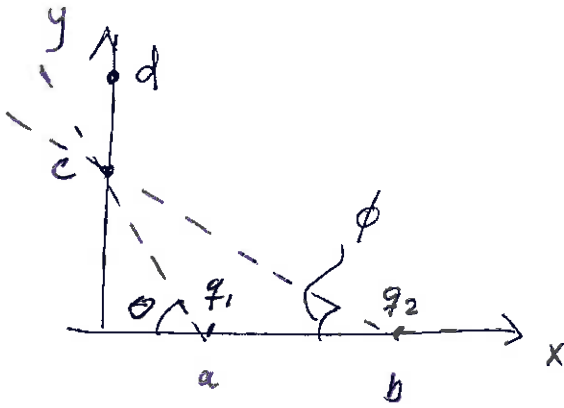


1 a)



$$a) \quad \underline{\underline{\vec{F}_{q_2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{(b-a)^2} \hat{x}}}$$

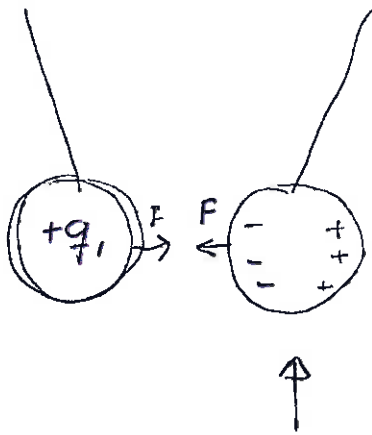
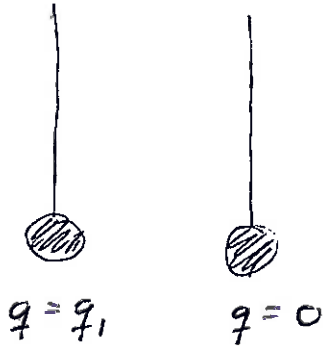
$$b) \quad E_c = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1}{a^2 + c^2} (-\cos\theta \hat{x} + \sin\theta \hat{y}) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{q_2}{b^2 + c^2} (-\cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\phi \hat{y}) \right]$$

hvor, $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) \quad \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)$

$$c) \quad V_{dc} = V_d - V_c = V_d - V_\infty - (V_c - V_\infty) \\ = V_{d\infty} - V_{c\infty} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \left[\frac{q_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}} + \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}} \right] \right. \\ \left. - \left[\frac{q_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} + \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} \right] \right\}$$

(V_{cd} is also an ok answer)

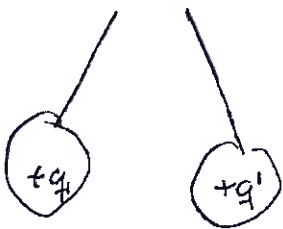
d)



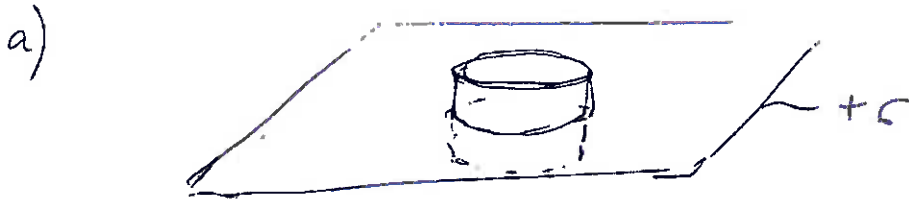
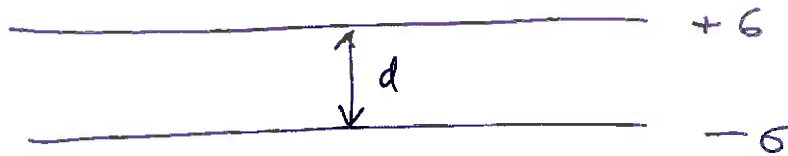
(motsatt färg
gär sammansättning)

kulorna polariseras för att \ominus -laddning
tilldras den positiva laddningen q_1
mens den positiva laddningen
frastöts. Pga. $\frac{1}{r^2}$ i Coulombs lag
vil nä tillräckningen mellan
negativt laddade partiklar vara
sterkere enn frastötning från de
positivt laddade partiklarna.

När kulorna berör varandra vil noe
laddning q_2 från q_1 till den
neutrala kulen slik at begge
fär sammansättning og
frastötes.



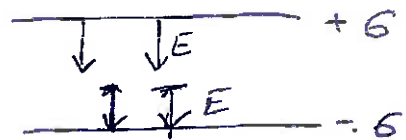
2



lag en gaussflate som er en sylinder som illustrert på figuren. Fra symmetrien må feltet peke vinkelrett på overflaten. Det er mao. ikke noen fluks gjennom sidene på sylinderen. For endeflatene får vi:

$$\int E \cdot dA = E \cdot 2 \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \pi r^2}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$



* Vi får samme uttrykk for den motsatte platen og siden ladningen er negativ peker feltet i samme retning slik

$$\text{at } \underline{\underline{E_T = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}}}$$

Utenfor platen peker feltene i motsatt retning slik at $\underline{\underline{E_T = 0}}$

$$b) \quad V = \int E \cdot dx = E \cdot d = \frac{\sigma d}{\epsilon_0}$$

③

$$a) \quad a = c_1 t + c_2 t^3$$

$$a = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^{t'} a dt = \int_0^{t'} c_1 t + c_2 t^3 dt = \frac{c_1 t'^2}{2} + \frac{c_2 t'^4}{4} = v' - v_0$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = v'$$

$$x = x' - x_0 = \int_0^{t'} \left(\frac{c_1 t^2}{2} + \frac{c_2 t^4}{4} \right) dt = \frac{c_1 t'^3}{6} + \frac{c_2 t'^5}{20}$$

$$b) \quad P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{F dx}{dt} = F \cdot v(t) = m \cdot a(t) \cdot v(t)$$

$$= m \cdot (c_1 t + c_2 t^3) \left(\frac{c_1 t^2}{2} + \frac{c_2 t^4}{4} \right)$$

$$= m \left(c_1^2 \frac{t^3}{2} + c_1 c_2 \frac{t^5}{2} + c_1 c_2 \frac{t^5}{4} + c_2^2 \frac{t^7}{4} \right)$$

$$= m \left(c_1^2 \frac{t^3}{2} + c_1 c_2 \frac{3}{4} t^5 + c_2^2 \frac{t^7}{4} \right)$$

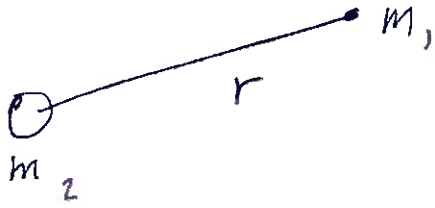
(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } J &= \Delta p = m \Delta v = 1500 \text{ kg} \cdot 30 \text{ m/s} \\ &= 45 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } J &= F \cdot t \Rightarrow F = \frac{J}{t} = \frac{45 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}}{0.5 \text{ s}} \\ &= 90 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2 = \underline{\underline{90 \text{ kN}}} \end{aligned}$$

c) Hvis ikke kofferten ligger inntil seteryggen vil det noe tid før den treffer seteryggen. Det vil dermed bli kortere tid igjen for impulsoverføringen før å stause kofferten, kraften blir dermed større og sjansen for at störyggen knekker, større.

5



$$O = 2\pi r$$

$$a_r = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

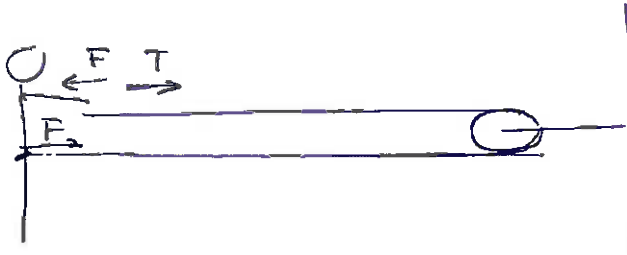
$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$a = G \frac{m_2}{r^2}$$

$$v^2 = a_r r = G \frac{m_2}{r}$$

$$T = \frac{O}{v} = \frac{2\pi r}{\sqrt{G \frac{m_2}{r}}}$$

6

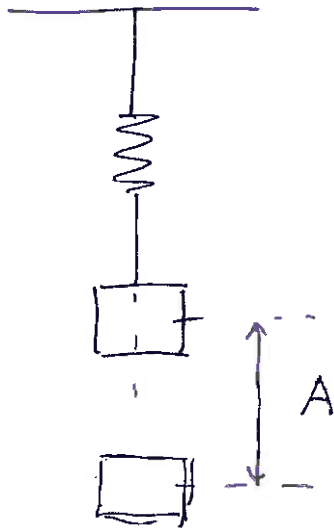


$$\underline{\underline{a = \frac{2F}{m}}}$$

$$W = F \cdot l = \underline{\underline{F \cdot 2s}}$$

tavet har blitt drublet en
lengde $2s$ når personen
har flyttet seg en lengde s

7



pot. energi. $\Delta U = \int F dx = \int kx dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{2} kA^2$$

$$\Delta K = -\Delta U = -\left(-\frac{1}{2} kA^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{\frac{kA^2}{m}}}}$$

8

a) i sykkende lyd hastighet:

Al (6420 m/s)

Pb (1960 m/s)

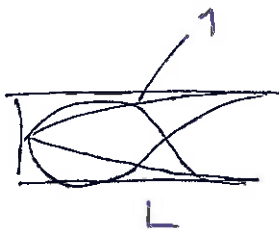
Vann (1482 m/s)

Luft. (343 m/s)

lyd hastighet er generelt gitt av $\sim \sqrt{\frac{\text{"Restoring force"}}{\text{svingende masse}}}$

"Restoring Force" er større for faste stoffer enn for væsker som igjen er større enn for gasser.
Al-atomer er mye lettere enn bly-atomer.

b)



$$\lambda_1 = 4L$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{4}{3}L$$

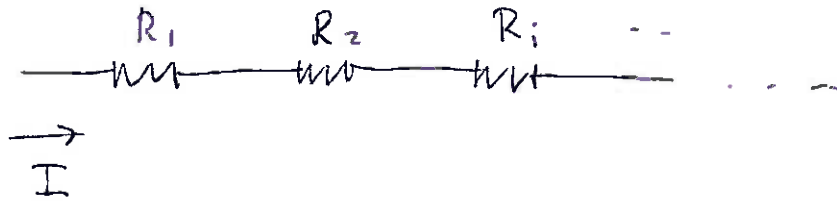
c) 1 den lukkede enden.

$$d) \quad v = 300 \text{ m/s}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{300 \text{ m/s}}{4 \text{ m}} = \underline{\underline{75 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{300 \text{ m/s}}{4/3 \text{ m}} = \underline{\underline{225 \text{ Hz}}}$$

9)



$$a) V_T = \sum V_i = \sum R_i \cdot I = I \cdot \sum R_i = I \cdot R_{EFF}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{EFF} = \sum R_i$$

$$b) I = \frac{V}{R_{EFF}} = \frac{10V}{110\Omega} = \frac{1}{11} A$$

$$P = V_2 \cdot I = R_2 \cdot I \cdot I = R_2 \cdot I^2 = 100\Omega \cdot \left(\frac{1}{11} A\right)^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{100}{11^2} W}}$$

$$c) ~~V = R_2 \cdot I~~ \quad V_C = V_R = R_2 \cdot I = 100\Omega \cdot \frac{1}{11} A = \underline{\underline{\frac{100}{11} V}}$$

d) Længere tid og den vil lyse lige stærkt.

⑩

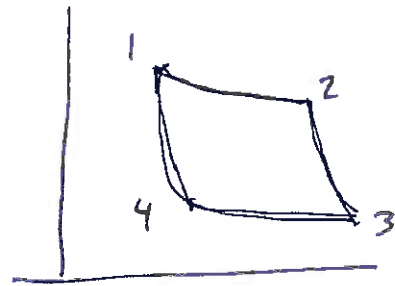
a) isotherm : $T_1 = T_2 \Rightarrow U_1 = U_2 \Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

$$\Delta U = Q - W \Rightarrow Q = W$$

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = nRT \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V} = nRT \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

b) $Q_H = nRT_H \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$

$$Q_C = -nRT_C \ln\left(\frac{V_3}{V_4}\right)$$



für adiabotische oder

$$T_H V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_C V_3^{\gamma-1}$$

$$T_H V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_C V_4^{\gamma-1}$$

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{T_C}{T_H}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_3$$

$$V_1 = \left(\frac{T_C}{T_H}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_4$$

$$Q_H = nRT_H \ln\left(\frac{\left(\frac{T_C}{T_H}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_3}{\left(\frac{T_C}{T_H}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_4}\right) = nRT_H \ln\left(\frac{V_3}{V_4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|Q_C|}{|Q_H|} = \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad K &= \frac{|Q_c|}{|W|} & \Delta U &= 0 \text{ i syklus} \\
 & & \text{så} \quad W &= Q_H - Q_c \\
 &= \frac{Q_c}{Q_H - Q_c} & &= \frac{Q_c/Q_H}{1 - Q_c/Q_H} = \frac{T_c/T_H}{1 - T_c/T_H} \\
 &= \frac{T_c}{T_H - T_c}
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Carnot hjølemaskin setter grense for hvor effektiv en hjølemaskin kan være

$$K_{\text{CAR.}} = \frac{277}{295 - 277} = 15.39$$

Designen hevder:

$$K_{\text{DES.}} = \frac{|Q_c|/dt}{W/dt} = \frac{100 \text{ kJ}/60 \text{ s}}{100 \text{ W}} = 16.67$$

→ Mer effektiv en Carnot maskin! Skeptisk...