


Påskeprøve 2017

Forløb

Løsningsforslag

1

$$v_0 = 80 \text{ km/h} \stackrel{\cdot 3,6}{=} 22,22 \text{ m/s}$$


$$v = 0$$

$$a) \quad \underline{a} = \frac{v - v_0}{t} = \frac{0 - 22,22}{5,5 \text{ s}} = \underline{\underline{-4,04 \text{ m/s}^2}}$$

Akselerasjonen er negativ - bilen bremses

b)

1 s før bilen er i ro har bilen bremses i 4,5 s.

$$\underline{v} = v_0 + at = 22,22 + (-4,04) \cdot 4,5$$
$$= \underline{\underline{4,04 \text{ m/s}}}$$

$$c) \quad s = \frac{1}{2} (v_0 + v) \cdot t$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} (22,22 + 0) \cdot 5,5 = 61,1 \text{ m}$$

Bremselengden er 61 m

(2)

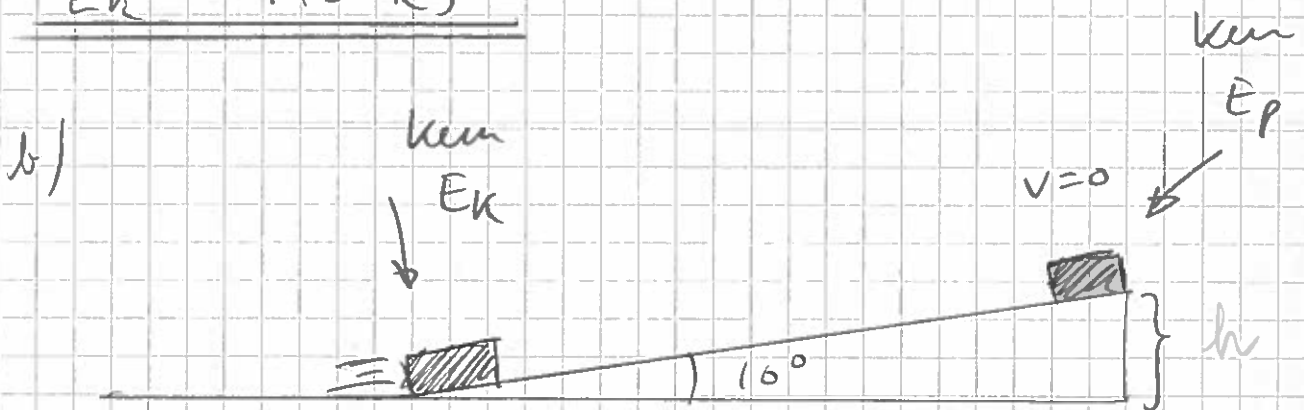
$$v = 7,5 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 19,44 \text{ m/s}$$



$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} 900 \cdot (19,44)^2 = 170\,000 \text{ J}$$

$$E_k = 170 \text{ kJ}$$

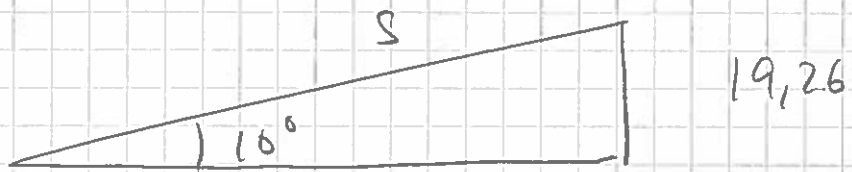


Energi bevaring:

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 + mgh &= E_{\text{TOTAL}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 &= mgh \quad | : m \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 &= gh \\ \Rightarrow \underline{h} &= \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = \frac{19,44^2}{2 \cdot 9,81} = \underline{19,26 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Bilen kommer max opp den vertikale høyden $h = 19,26 \text{ m}$.

(11)



$$\sin 10^\circ = \frac{19,26}{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{S}} = \frac{19,26}{\sin 10^\circ} = \underline{\underline{111 \text{ m}}}$$

c) Fra b:

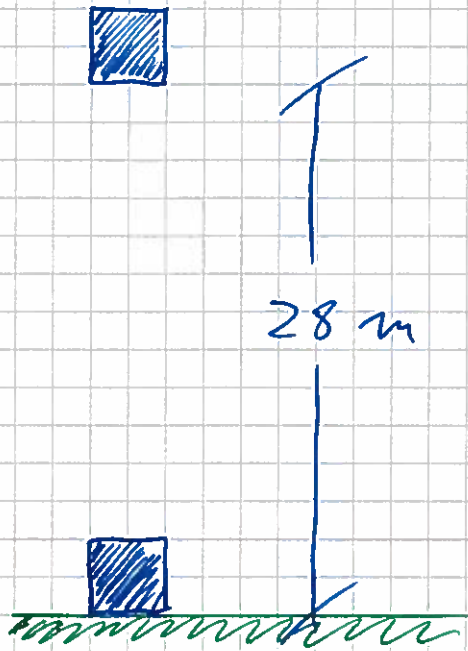
$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h \quad | : m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} v^2 = g h$$

Vi kan forhorbe m !

høden h afhenger ikke av
massen m

3a)



$$\begin{aligned} m &= 130 && \text{kg} \\ h &= 28 && \text{m} \\ t &= 11 && \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Arbeit w = Änderung in potentiell
energie E_p

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{w} &= E_p = m \cdot g \cdot h \\ &= 130 \cdot 9,81 \cdot 28 \\ &= 35700 \text{ J} \\ &= \underline{\underline{35,7 \text{ kJ}}} \end{aligned}$$

3b)

$$\text{Effekt} = \frac{\text{arbejd}}{\text{tid}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P}} = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$= \frac{35700 \text{ J}}{11 \text{ s}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3,2 \text{ kW}}} \quad (\approx 3246 \text{ W})$$

3c)

$$P_{\text{motor}} \cdot 0,86 = 3246$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{motor}} = \frac{3246}{0,86} = 3774$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{\text{motor}} = 3,8 \text{ kW}}}$$

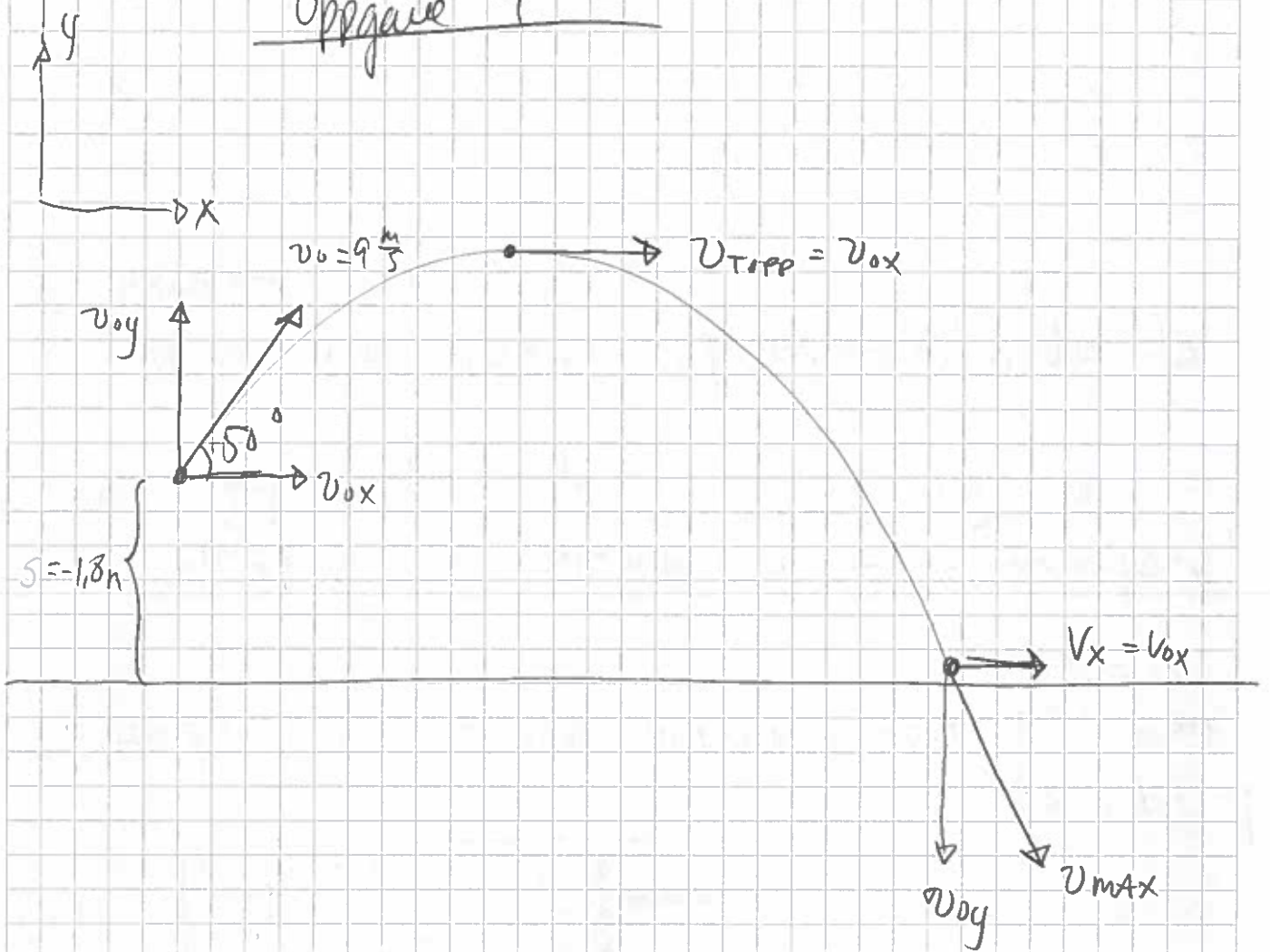
Motoren må minst være på

3,8 kW.

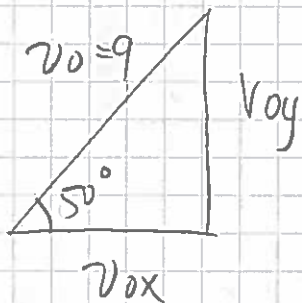
3d)

De siste 14% går over
til vibrasjon, lyd og varme.

Oppgave 4



- a) Vi velger koordinatsystem som vist overet, så bruker vi Δ -betragtning for å finne v_{0x} og v_{0y} .



$$v_{0y} = 9 \sin 50^\circ = 6,894 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{0x} = 9 \cos 50^\circ = 5,785 \text{ m/s}$$

Fasta i x-retning er konstant, på toppen av breen har kula ingen fart i y-retning.

a) forts)

$$\underline{\underline{v_{topp} = v_{0x} = 5,785 \text{ m/s}}}$$

b)


Kula vil bruke like lang tid til toppen som ei kule som kastes rett opp med farten $v_{0y} = 6,894 \text{ m/s}$ brule.

Vi finner ut hvor lang tid et loddrett kast med $v_{0y} = 6,894 \text{ m/s}$ tar til toppen :

$$v_y = 0$$

$$a = -9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = ?$$


$$v_{0y} = 6,894 \text{ m/s}$$

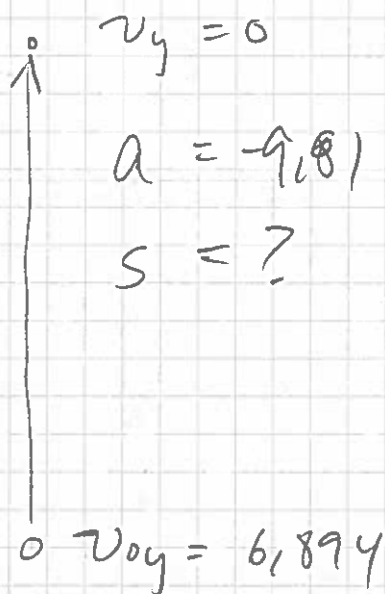
$$v_y = v_{0y} + a_y \cdot t$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{t = \frac{v_y - v_{0y}}{a_y} = \frac{0 - 6,894}{-9,81} = 0,703 \text{ s}}}$$

Kula bruker 0,7 s til toppen.

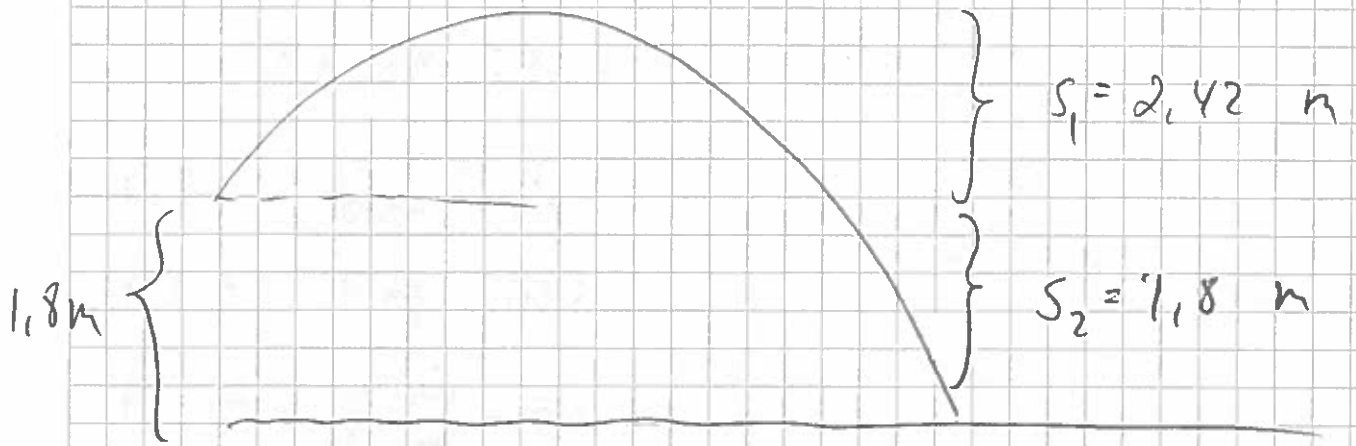
c) Kula kommer like høyt som en kule som kastes rett opp med startfarten $v_{0y} = 6,894 \text{ m/s}$.

Vi finne høyden fra hånden og opp



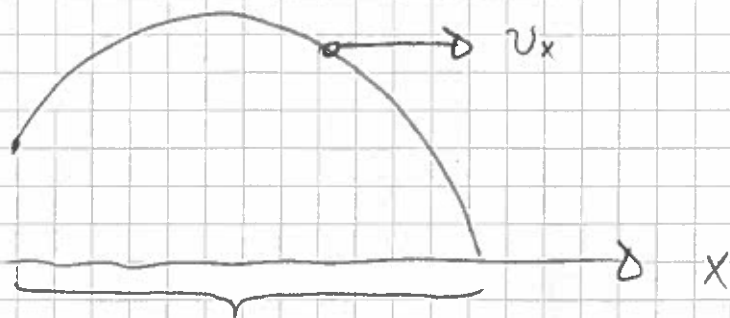
$$\begin{aligned} 2as &= v_y^2 - v_{0y}^2 \\ \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{s}} &= \frac{v_y^2 - v_{0y}^2}{2a} \\ &= \frac{0 - 6,894^2}{2 \cdot 9,81} \\ &= \underline{\underline{2,42 \text{ m}}} \end{aligned}$$

(forts)



Total høyde blir 4,22 m.

d)

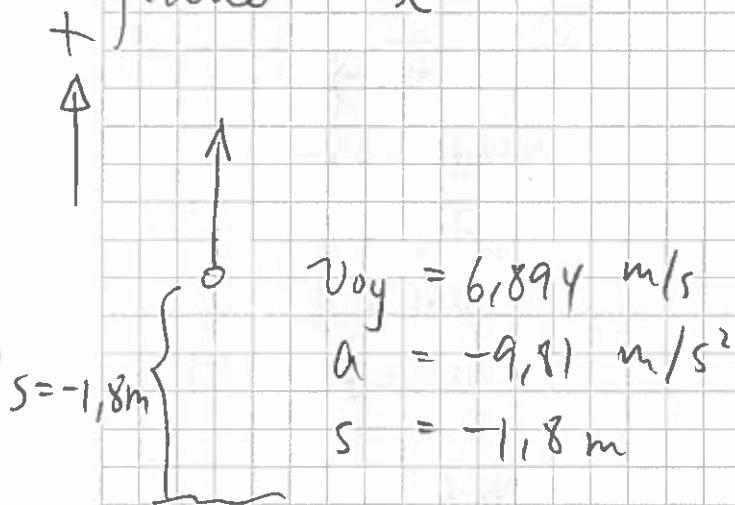


Siden $v_x = \text{konstant} = 5,785 \text{ m/s}$, kan vi bruke $s_x = v_x \cdot t = 5,785 \cdot t$

Vi finner tiden slik:

Kula vil sveve like lenge som ei kule som kastes rett opp med $v_{0y} = 6,894 \text{ m/s}$

Vi ser på det lodrette kastet, og finne t :



$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$-1,8 = 6,894 t + \frac{1}{2} (-9,81) t^2$$

$$0 = -4,905 t^2 + 6,894 t + 1,8$$

$$t = \cancel{-0,23 \text{ s}} \quad \vee \quad t = \underline{1,631 \text{ s}}$$

Tiden t kan ikke være negativ.

Kula svever i 1,63 s.

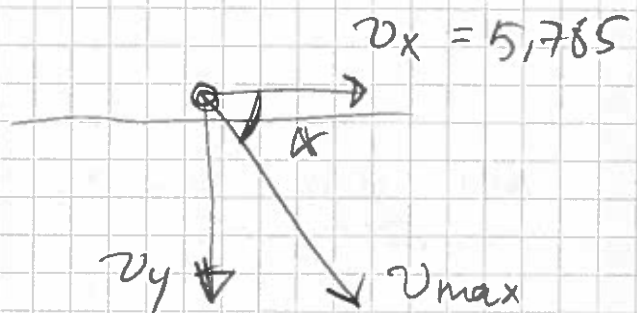
(d forts)

Vi finner lengden av støtet:

$$\underline{S_x} = v_x \cdot t = 5,785 \cdot 1,631 = \underline{9,43 \text{ m}}$$

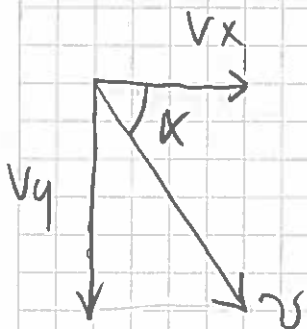
1e)

Kula oppnår toppfarten like før landing, altså etter at den har svevd i 1,63 s.



v_x har vi allerede funnet. Vi finner v_y :

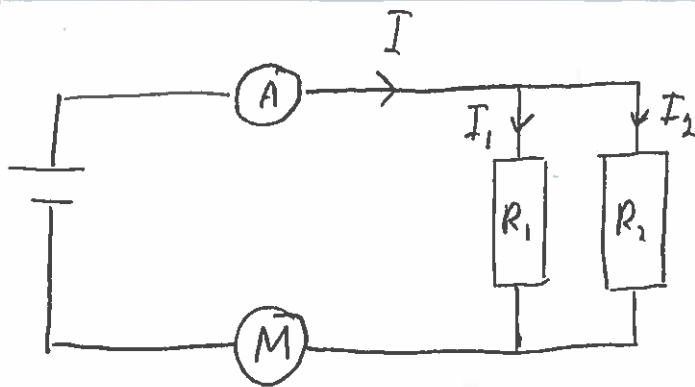
$$\underline{v_y} = v_{0y} + at = +6,894 + (-9,81) \cdot 1,631 = \underline{-9,11 \text{ m/s}}$$



$$\underline{v} = \sqrt{v_y^2 + v_x^2} = \sqrt{(-9,11)^2 + (5,785)^2} = \underline{10,8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\underline{\alpha} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{v_y}{v_x} \right\} = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-9,11}{5,785} \right\} = \underline{-58^\circ}$$

5a)



$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= 12,0\text{V} \\ R_I &= 0,30\ \Omega \\ R_A &= 0,40\ \Omega \\ R_1 &= 6,0\ \Omega \\ R_2 &= 3,0\ \Omega \\ R_M &= 4,0\ \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{1}{R_{\text{PAR}}} = \frac{1}{6\ \Omega} + \frac{1}{3\ \Omega} = \frac{3}{6\ \Omega} \Rightarrow \underline{R_{\text{PAR}} = 2,0\ \Omega}$$

$$R_Y = R_A + R_{\text{PAR}} + R_M = 0,4\ \Omega + 2,0\ \Omega + 4,0\ \Omega = \underline{6,4\ \Omega}$$

$$c) \quad \epsilon = R_I I + R_Y I \Rightarrow I = \frac{\epsilon}{R_I + R_Y} = \frac{12,0\text{V}}{0,3\ \Omega + 6,4\ \Omega} = \underline{1,8\ \text{A}}$$

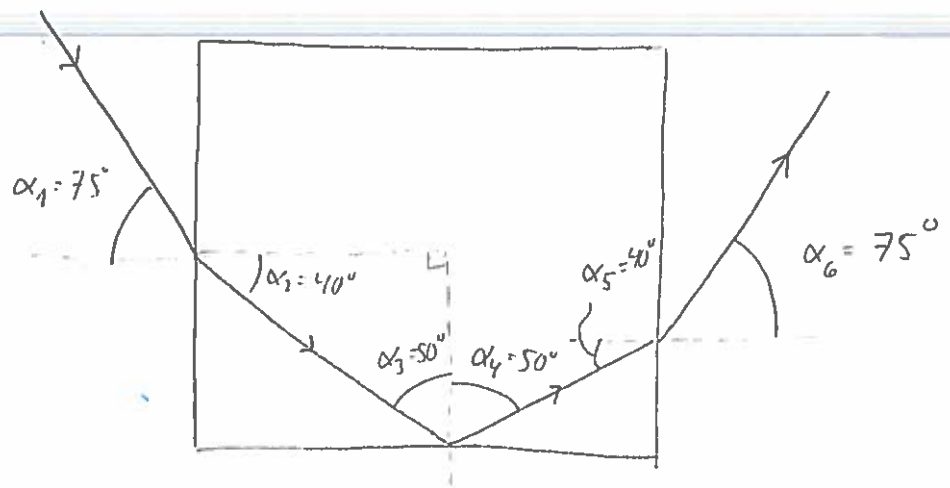
$$d) \quad \underline{U_{\text{PAR}}} = R_{\text{PAR}} \cdot I = 2,0\ \Omega \cdot 1,8\ \text{A} = \underline{3,6\ \text{V}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_{\text{PAR}}}{R_1} = \frac{3,6\ \text{V}}{6,0\ \Omega} = \underline{0,6\ \text{A}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_{\text{PAR}}}{R_2} = \frac{3,6\ \text{V}}{3,0\ \Omega} = \underline{1,2\ \text{A}}$$

$$e) \quad P = R_M I^2 = 4,0\ \Omega \cdot (1,8\ \text{A})^2 = \underline{13,0\ \text{W}}$$

Oppgave 6



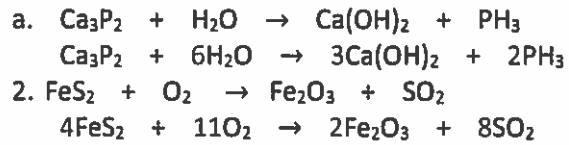
$$n_1 \sin \alpha_1 = n_2 \sin \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha_2 = \frac{n_1 \sin \alpha_1}{n_2} = \frac{1,0 \cdot \sin 75^\circ}{1,5} \Rightarrow \underline{\alpha_2 = 40^\circ}$$

Greensevinkel $\sin \alpha_{\text{GRENSE}} = \frac{1}{1,5} \Rightarrow \underline{\alpha_{\text{GRENSE}} = 41,8^\circ}$

$\alpha_3 > \alpha_{\text{GRENSE}} \Rightarrow$ Totalrefleksjon.

strålegangen blir da som vist på figuren

7. Balanser reaksjonslikningene



8. Tri-nitro-toluene er et molekyl bedre kjent som sprengstoffet TNT. Den kjemiske formelen er $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$.

a. Beregn molekylmassen til TNT

C veier 12u, H veier 1u, N veier 14 u, O veier 16u

$$M_{\text{TNT}} = 7 \cdot 12 + 5 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 14 + 6 \cdot 16 = \underline{\underline{227\text{u}}}$$

2. Hvor mye veier 2,5 mol TNT?

1 mol TNT veier 227g

$$2,5 \text{ mol TNT veier } 2,5 \text{ mol} \cdot 227 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = \underline{\underline{567,5\text{g}}}$$