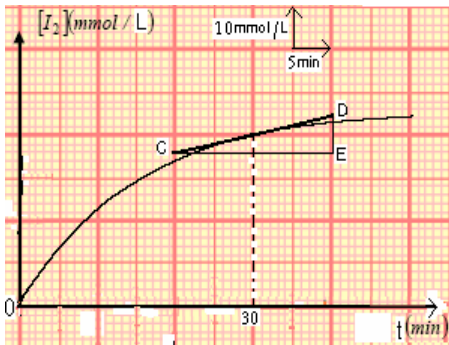
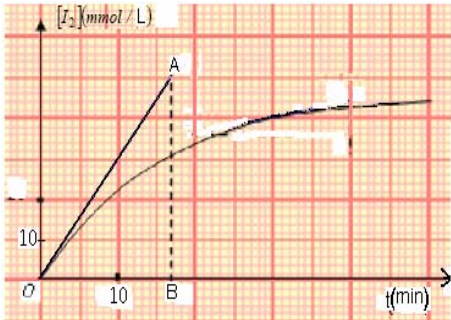


-
:
3 :



3 :

$$0,5 \dots \dots \dots \frac{1}{V} \dots \dots v = dx/dt = d[I_2] / dt \quad -/ 1$$

t = 0min

$$v(0\text{min}) = AB / OB$$

$$1 \dots v(0\text{min}) = 50 / 17 = 2,94 \text{ mmol/l.min}$$

$$: \quad t = 30\text{min}$$

$$v(30\text{min}) = DE / CE$$

$$1 \dots v(30\text{min}) = 8 / 20 = 0,4 \text{ mmol/l.min}$$

- 2

$$t = (30\text{min})$$

$$0,5 \dots \dots \dots$$

7 :

$$1 \dots : \quad \Rightarrow \quad . 1$$

$$: \quad . 2$$

$$0.5 \dots \dots \dots u_C + u_R = 0 :$$

$$u_C + Ri = 0$$

$$0.25 \dots \dots \dots u_C + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0 :$$

$$: \tau \quad . 3$$

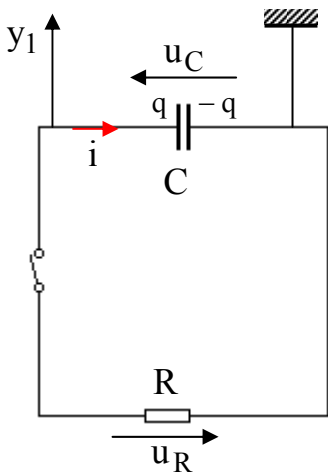
$$0.5 \dots \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{E}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)} : \quad u_C = E \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)}$$

$$: \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{E}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)}$$

$$u_C = E \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)}$$

$$E \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)} - RC \cdot \frac{E}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)} = 0 :$$

$$E \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)} + RC \cdot \left( -\frac{E}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)} \right) = 0$$



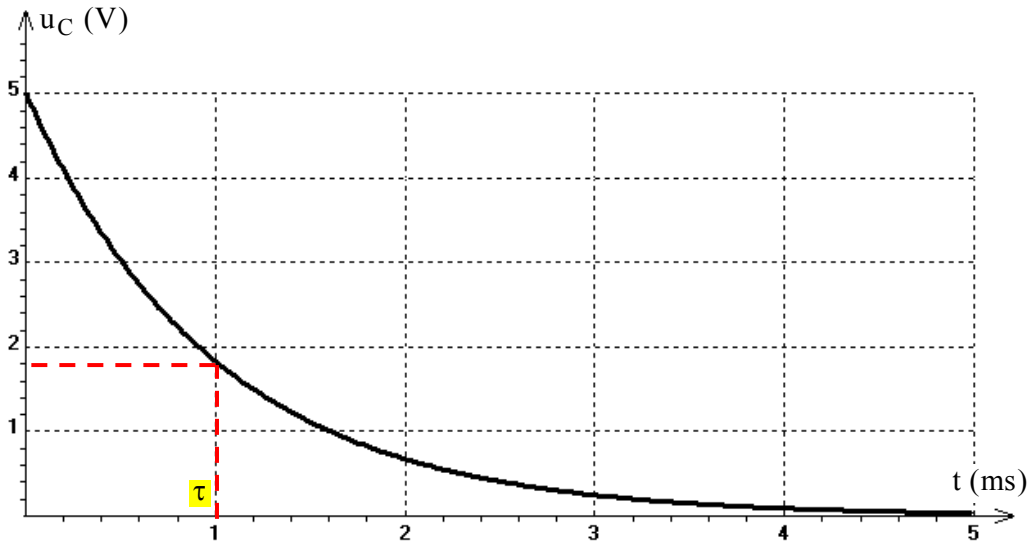
$$E \cdot e^{\left(\frac{-t}{\tau}\right)} \left(1 - \frac{RC}{\tau}\right) = 0 :$$

0.5.....  $\tau = RC :$

0.5.....  $u_C = 5 \text{ V} :$  . . . 4

0.5...  $u_C(t = \tau = 5 \times e^{\left(\frac{-\tau}{\tau}\right)} = 5 \times e^{-1} = 1,85 \text{ V} :$   $t = \tau$

0.5.....  $\tau = 1 \text{ ms} :$



0.5.....  $\Delta t = 5 \cdot \tau = 5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ ms}$

$\tau = RC :$

0.5.....  $C = \frac{\tau}{R} :$

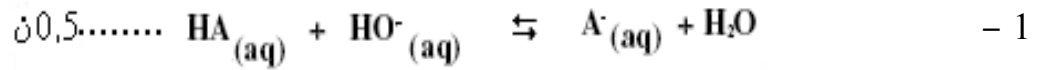
0.25.....  $C = \frac{\tau}{R} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^3} = 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ F} = 1 \mu\text{F} :$

0.5.....  $E_C = \frac{1}{2} C \cdot u_C^2 :$

0.5.....  $E_C = \frac{1}{2} C \cdot E^2 :$

0.5.....  $E_C = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \times 5^2 = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Joules} :$

5 :



/ 2

0,5.....  $[H_3O^+]_f = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$  - 1/ 2

0,5.....  $[OH^-]_f = K_e / [H_3O^+]_f = 10^{-14} / 10^{-4} = 10^{-10} \text{ mol/l}$  2/ 2

0,5.....  $n_f(OH^-) = [OH^-]_f(V_A + V_B) = 10^{-10}(7,2 + 10) \cdot 10^{-3}$   
 $= 1,72 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol}$

- 3/ 2

المعادلة	التقدم	HA(aq)	+ HO <sup>-</sup> (aq)	⇌	A <sup>-</sup> (aq)	+ H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	
الحالة الابتدائية	X = 0	C <sub>A</sub> · V <sub>A</sub> = 2,88 · 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol	C <sub>B</sub> · V <sub>B</sub> = 1,42 · 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol	*	*	0	زيادة
أثناء التفاعل	X	2,88 · 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol - X	1,42 · 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol - X	*	*	X	زيادة
الحالة النهائية	X <sub>f</sub>	2,88 · 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol - X <sub>f</sub>	1,42 · 10 <sup>-4</sup> mol - X <sub>f</sub>	*	*	X <sub>f</sub>	زيادة

0,5.....

:τ

- 4/ 2

$\tau = x_f / X_{\max}$

$X_{\max} = 1,42 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

$x_f(OH^-) = 1,42 \cdot 10^{-4} - 1,72 \cdot 10^{-12} \approx 1,42 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$

0,5..... τ = 1:

0,5 + 0,5.....

$pH = pK_A + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[AH]} \implies pK_A = pH - \log \frac{[A^-]}{[AH]}$  2

0,5 + 0,5 ... =  $pH - \log \frac{\frac{X_f}{V_A + V_B}}{\frac{C_A V_A - X_f}{V_A + V_B}} = 4 - \log \frac{1,42 \cdot 10^{-4}}{2,88 \cdot 10^{-4} - 1,42 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 4,01 \approx 4$

5 :

0,5..... - 1

0,5.....  $V_0 = 450 \text{ km/h} = 450 \cdot 1000 / 3600 = 125 \text{ m/s}$

( ) - 2

$\sum \vec{a} = m \vec{F} - :$

$\vec{a} = m \vec{P} :$

$a_x = 0 : (ox)$

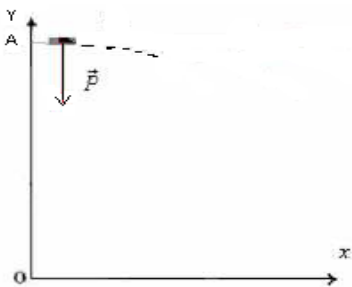
(1) .....  $x = V_0 t$

$a_y = -g : (oy)$

:  $V_{0y} = 0$

h

t = 0



$$(2) \quad \dots\dots\dots Y = -1/2 gt^2 + h$$

$$y_c = 0 \quad C$$

$$1 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2} gt^2 + h = 0 \quad : \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \quad : 2$$

$$1 \dots\dots\dots t = \sqrt{\frac{7800.2}{9,80}} = 39,89S$$

$$1 \dots\dots\dots x = V_0 t \quad : (1) \quad - 3$$

$$1 \dots\dots\dots x = 125 \cdot 39,89 = 4987m :$$