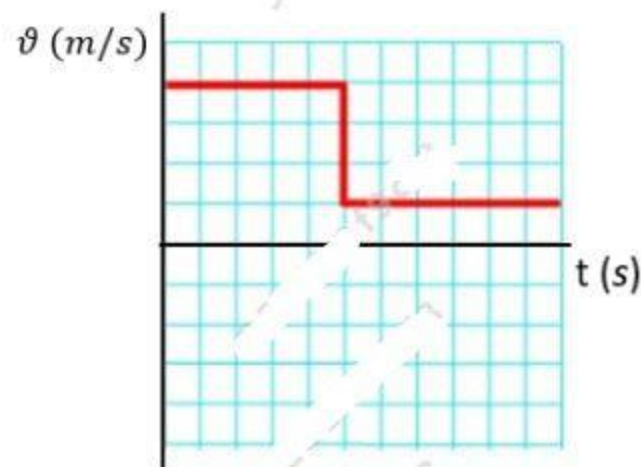


The figure shows the velocity-time graph for a car through an elastic collision. Which of the following statements is **true** .

يوضح الشكل العلاقة البيانية بين السرعة و الزمن لسيارة أثناء تصادم مرن. أي من العبارات التالية **صحيحة**؟



The speed of the car increased after collision

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>



The speed of the car increased after collision

زادت سرعة السيارة بعد التصادم



The car moved in the opposite direction after collision

تحركت السيارة في الاتجاه المعاكس بعد التصادم



The cart moved in the same direction after collision

تحركت السيارة في نفس الاتجاه بعد التصادم



The car stopped after collision

توقفت السيارة بعد التصادم



<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>

P2: Kinetic energy, work and power

A crane lifts a **300 kg** load at a constant speed of **4m/s**. What is the **average power** developed by the crane?

رافعة ترفع حملاً كتلته (300kg) رأسياً بسرعة ثابتة قدرها (4m/s). ما متوسط القدرة المستنفذة لإتمام هذه المهمة؟

استعن بـ الثوابت والعلاقات الرياضية التالية: You may use any of the given constants and equations where needed:		
$g = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t} = Fv$	$F_k = \mu F_N$
$W = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = F \Delta r \cos \theta$	$\Delta U = mgh$	$v = \frac{p}{m}$
$U = mgh$	$K + U = K_0 + U_0$	$\Delta \vec{p} = \vec{J} = \vec{F} \Delta t$
$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$\Delta K = W_{\text{net}}$	For a special case where $P_{i1,x} = 0$  $v_{f1,x} = \left[ \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$ $v_{f2,x} = \left[ \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$
$W_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$	

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>



$$W_g = -mgh$$

$$K + U = K_0 + U_0$$

$$\Delta \vec{P} = \vec{J} = \vec{F} \Delta t$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$W = \Delta K = -\Delta U$$

For a special case where  $P_{i1,x} = 0$

$$v_{f1,x} = \left[ \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$$

$$v_{f2,x} = \left[ \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$$

$$W_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

735 kW

11.8 kW

2.90 kW

1.2 kW

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>



P1: dimensional analysis

Which of the following is a **correct unit of Power**?

أي مما يأتي هي وحدة صحيحة للقدرة؟

استعن بما يلزم الثوابت والعلاقات الرياضية التالية: You may use any of the given constants and equations where needed:		
$g = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$	$F_k = \mu F_f$
$W = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = F r \cos \theta$	$\Delta U = mgh$	$K = \frac{p^2}{2m}$
$W_g = -mgh$	$K + U = K_0 + U_0$	$\Delta \vec{P} = \vec{J} = \vec{F} \Delta t$
$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$W = \Delta K = -\Delta U$	For a special case where $P_{i1,x} = 0$  $v_{f1,x} = \left[ \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$ $v_{f2,x} = \left[ \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$
$W_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$	

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>



$$W_g = -mgh$$

$$K + U = K_0 + U_0$$

$$\Delta \vec{P} = \vec{J} = \vec{F} \Delta t$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$W = \Delta K = -\Delta U$$

For a special case where  $P_{i1,x} = 0$

$$v_{f1,x} = \left[ \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$$

$$v_{f2,x} = \left[ \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$$

$$W_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\text{Kg.m}^2/\text{s}^3$$

$$\text{Kg.m}^3/\text{s}^2$$

$$\text{Kg.m}^2.\text{s}^3$$

$$\text{Kg/m}^3.\text{s}^2$$

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>

P2: Kinetic energy, work and power

A tennis ball has a kinetic energy of 40J. The velocity of the ball is doubled, how much kinetic energy the ball will have?

كرة تنس لها طاقة حركية (40J). إذا زادت سرعتها إلى مثلي ما كانت عليه، كم تصبح الطاقة الحركية للكرة؟

استعن بما يلزم من الثوابت والعلاقات الرياضية التالية: You may use any of the given constants and equations where needed:		
$g = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$	$F_k = \mu F_N$
$W = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = F r \cos \theta$	$\Delta U = mgh$	$K = \frac{p^2}{2m}$
$W_g = -mgh$	$K + U = K_0 + U_0$	$\Delta \vec{P} = \vec{J} = \vec{F} \Delta t$
$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$W = \Delta K = -\Delta U$	For a special case where $v_{1,x} = 0$  $v_{f1,x} = \left[ \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$  $v_{f2,x} = \left[ \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$
$W_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$	

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>



$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$W = \Delta U = -\Delta U$	For a special case where $P_{i1,x} = 0$ $v_{f1,x} = \left[ \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$ $v_{f2,x} = \left[ \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] v_{i2,x}$
$W_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$	

20 J

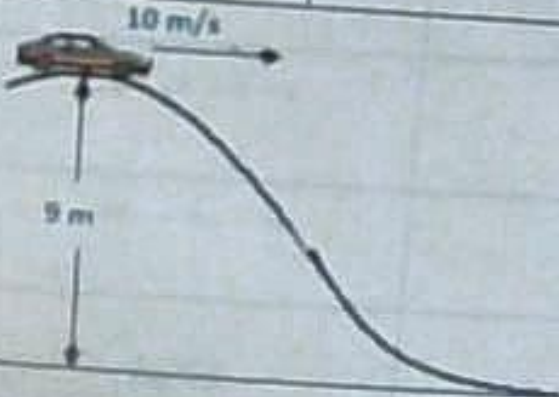
80 J

160 J

10 J

<https://t.me/+CbbW8n6Up6U5OGE8>



Question	2	2	السؤال
A 1000kg car is moving at a velocity of 10 m/s when it is 9 m above earth surface as shown in the figure. What is the total mechanical energy of the car at this height?			سيارة كتلتها 1000kg تبلغ سرعتها 10 m/s عندما تكون على ارتفاع 9 m من سطح الأرض كما هو موضح في الشكل، ما الطاقة الميكانيكية للسيارة عند ذلك الارتفاع؟
			





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