

## حل التمرين الأول:

$$C_0 \cdot V_0 = C_1 \cdot V_1 : \quad n_0 = n_1 : \quad S_1 \quad S_0 \quad .1$$

$$V_0 = \frac{C_1 \cdot V_1}{C_0} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 50 = 5 \text{ mL} :$$

$$5 \text{ mL} \quad S_1 \quad S_0 \quad 5 \text{ mL} \quad 50 \text{ mL} \quad .2$$

$$[HO^-]_{S1} = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1} \quad .3$$

$$[H_3O^+]_{S1} = 10^{-11,62} = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ mol.L}^{-1} : \quad \text{pH} = 11,62$$

$$K_e = [H_3O^+] \cdot [HO^-] :$$

$$[HO^-] = \frac{K_e}{[H_3O^+]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{2,4 \cdot 10^{-12}} = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1} :$$

: .4

حالة الجملة		$NH_3$	+	$H_2O$	=	$HO^-$	+	$NH_4^+$
	0	$n_1 = C_1 \cdot V_1 = 1,09 \text{ mol}$		تفاعل		0		0
	x	$1,09 - x$			x		x	
	$x_f =$	$1,09 - x_f$			$x_f$		$x_f$	
	$x_{max} =$	$1,09 - x_{max}$			$x_{max}$		$x_{max}$	

:  $\tau_1$  .5

$$\tau_1 = \frac{x_f}{x_{max}} :$$

$$: x_{max} \quad x_f$$

$$x_f = n(HO^-)_f = [HO^-]_{S1} \cdot V_1 = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} :$$

$$1,09 - x_{max} = 0 : \quad n(NH_3)_f = 0 :$$

$$x_{max} = 1,09 \text{ mol} :$$

$$\tau < 1 \quad \tau_1 = \frac{4,2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1,09} = 3,85 \times 10^{-3} : \tau$$

:  $Q_{r1}$  .6

$$Q_{r1} = \frac{[HO^-]_f \cdot [NH_4^+]_f}{[NH_3]_f} :$$

$$n(NH_3)_f = C_1 \cdot V_1 - x_f \quad n(HO^-)_f = n(NH_4^+)_f = x_f :$$

$$[NH_3]_f = C_1 - \frac{x_f}{V_1} \quad [HO^-]_f = [NH_4^+]_f = \frac{x_f}{V_1} :$$

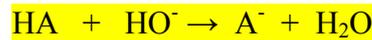
$$[HO^-]_f = [NH_4^+]_f = (4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} / 1) = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1} :$$

$$[NH_3]_f = 1,09 - 4,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \approx 1,09 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$$

$$Q_{r1} = (4,2 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 / 1,09 = 1,62 \cdot 10^{-5} \approx 1,58 \cdot 10^{-5} : Q_{r1}$$

### حل التمرين الثاني:

.1



$$K = \frac{[A^-]}{[HA].[HO^-]} = \frac{[A^-].[H_3O^+]}{[HA]} \times \frac{1}{[HO^-].[H_3O^+]} = \frac{10^{-pKa3}}{10^{-pKa1}} : K$$

$$K = 10^{-3,9} / 10^{-14} = 1,26 \cdot 10^{10} : K$$

$$K = 1,2 \times 10^{10} > 10^4 :$$

.3

.HA

$$pH = 2,9 < pKa_3 = 3,9 :$$

$$: V_A$$

$$n(HA)_0 = n(HO^-) :$$

$$n(HA) = 6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} : n(HA) = C_B \cdot V_B = 5,00 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{-3} :$$

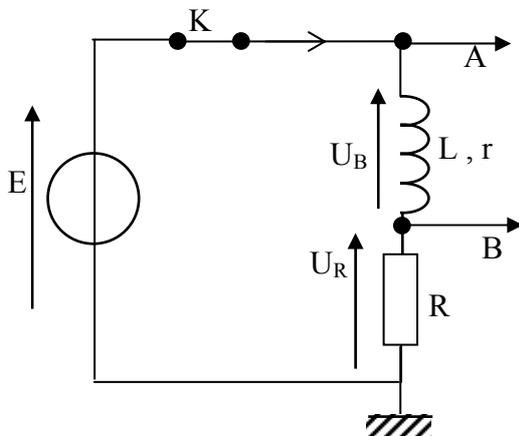
$$: 1 \text{ L} \quad .5$$

$$C_A = n(HA) / V_A = 6 \cdot 10^{-4} / (20 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1} : n(HA) = C_A \cdot V_A :$$

$$1 \text{ L} \quad 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

$$m(HA) = 2,7 \text{ g} \quad m(HA) = n(HA) \cdot M = 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 90 :$$

### حل التمرين الثالث:



.1

A .2

$$U = E = C^{te}$$

B

$$: i(t) \quad .3$$

$$: i \quad U_R \quad U_R = R \cdot i :$$

$$: i \quad U_R$$

$$: I_{max} = 5/50 = 0,1 \text{ A} : I_{max} = U_{R \text{ max}} / R :$$

$$: r \quad L \quad i \quad .4$$

$$U_B = r \cdot i + L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} :$$

:r .5

(1)....  $U_B = E - U_R$  :  $U_R + U_B = E$  :

$U_R = 5 \text{ V}$  :

(2)....  $U_B = r \cdot I_{\max}$  :  $L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = 0$

$r = (E - U_R) / I_{\max} = (6 - 5) / 0,1$  : (2) (1)

$r = 10 \Omega$  :

$\tau$  .6

$U_R = 0,63 \cdot U_{R \max}$   $t = \tau$  :

$U_R = 0,63 \cdot 5 = 3,15 \text{ V}$  :

: L .7

$L = \tau \cdot (R + r) = 0,22 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (50 + 10)$  :

$\tau = \frac{L}{R + r}$  :

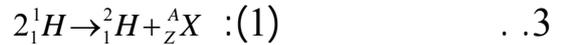
$L = 1,32 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ H}$

**حل التمرين الرابع:**

: .1

:

.2



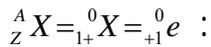
:  ${}_Z^A\text{X}$

$1 + 1 = 2 + A$  :

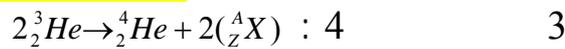
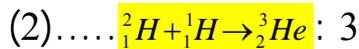
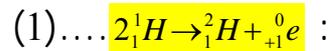
$A = 0$

$1 + 1 = 1 + Z$  :

$Z = 1$

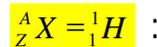


:  ${}_Z^A\text{X}$  :

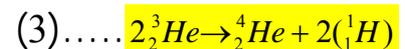


:  ${}_Z^A\text{X}$

$A = 1$  :  $3 \times 2 = 4 + 2 \times A$  :



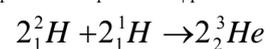
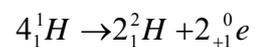
$Z = 1$  :  $2 \times 2 = 2 + 2 \times Z$

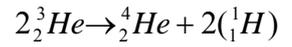


4

:

:





. . 4

$$\Delta m = m({}^4_2\text{He}) + 2.m({}^0_{+1}\text{e}) - 4.m({}^1_1\text{H}) = 4,0026 + 2 \times 0,0006 - 4 \times 1,0073 = -0,0254 \text{ u}$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta m.c^2 = -0,0254 \times 1000 \text{ MeV} = -25,4 \text{ MeV} :$$

(2)

$$\Delta E_{\text{nucleon}} = (\Delta E/4) = -25,4/4 \approx -6 \text{ MeV} \quad (-)$$

m	$4 \times 1,0073 \text{ u}$	$720 \times 10^6 \text{ t}$
$\Delta m$	$0,0254 \text{ u}$	?

$$\Delta m = 4,5 \times 10^6 \text{ t} \quad \Delta m = 0,0254 \times 720 \times 10^6 / (4 \times 1,0073)$$

. (4)

### حل التمرين الخامس:

$$u_{AB} \quad .1$$

$$U_C + U_R = 0 :$$

$$q = C.U_C \quad i = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad U_R = R.i :$$

$$U_C + R.C.\frac{dU_C}{dt} = 0 :$$

$$u_{AB} \quad U_C$$

$$u_{AB} + R.C.\frac{du_{AB}}{dt} = 0 :$$

$$.u_{AB} = U_0 > 0 \quad t = 0$$

$$: U_0$$

$$U_0 = 12 \text{ V}$$

:

(1)

$$u_{AB}$$

$$\tau_1 < \tau_2$$

$$R_1 < R_2$$

$$R_2 :$$

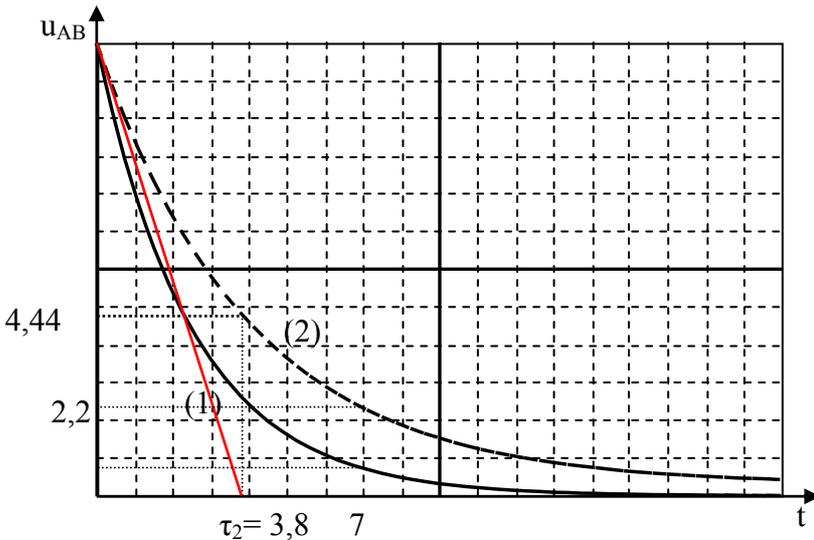
$$: R_2$$

$$\tau_2$$

$$\tau_2 = R_2.C$$

$$: \tau_2$$

$$u_{AB} = 0,37 \times U_0 = 0,37 \times 12 = 4,44 \text{ V} \quad t = \tau_2$$



$$R_2 = 760 \, \Omega \quad R_2 = 3,8 \times 10^{-3} / 5,0 \times 10^{-6} \quad \tau_2 = 3,8 \, \text{ms} : \\
: \\
E_C = 3,6 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{J} : \quad E_C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 12^2 : \quad \dots 3$$

$$: \quad R_2 \quad \dots 4 \\
. t = 7,0 \, \text{ms}$$

$$: t \\
E_C(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C \cdot u_{AB}^2(t) : \\
u_{AB} = 2,2 \, \text{V} \quad t = 7,0 \, \text{ms} \\
E_C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 2,2^2 = 1,21 \times 10^{-5} \, \text{J} \\
|\Delta E_C| = E_{C0} - E_C = 3,6 \times 10^{-4} - 1,21 \times 10^{-5} = 3,5 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{J} : \\
: R_1 \\
t = 7 \, \text{ms} \quad u_{AB}$$