

مسابقة في مادة الفيزياء

المدة: ساعة واحدة

(إنكليزي)

الاسم:

الرقم:

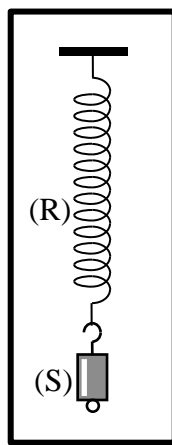
This exam is formed of four obligatory exercises in two pages
Non programmable calculators are allowed

Exercise 1 (4 points) Equilibrium of a solid

A spring (R), of stiffness $k = 20 \text{ N/m}$, is attached to a fixed support. A solid (S) of mass m is suspended to the free end of the spring (Doc.1).

(S) is at equilibrium under the action of two forces: its weight \vec{W} of magnitude W and the tension \vec{T} of the spring of magnitude $T = 1.5 \text{ N}$.

Take $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$.



Doc.1

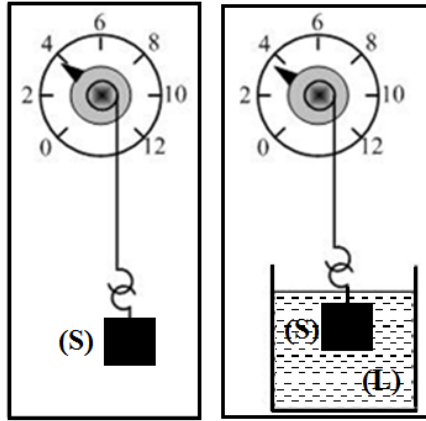
The following statements are false. Rewrite them correctly.

1. The elongation of the spring at equilibrium is $x = 6 \text{ cm}$.
2. \vec{W} is a contact force and \vec{T} is a force acting from a distance.
3. Since (S) is at equilibrium, then the relation between \vec{W} and \vec{T} is: $\vec{W} = \vec{T}$.
4. The mass of (S) is $m = 2 \text{ kg}$.

Exercise 2 (5 points)**Nature of a liquid**

The aim of this exercise is to identify the nature of a liquid (L). For this, we consider a solid (S), of volume $V = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$, suspended to the free end of a spring balance and a container that contains a certain quantity of (L).

Take $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$.



Doc.2

Doc.3

1. (S) is at equilibrium in air (Doc. 2).

The spring balance indicates 3.9 N. What does this indication represent?

2. (S) is completely immersed in (L). The density of (L) is ρ (Doc. 3).

The spring balance then indicates 3.5 N.

2.1 . What does the indication of the spring balance represent in this case?

2.2 . Give the name of the force \vec{F} that led to a different indication on the spring balance.

2.3 . Calculate the magnitude F of the force \vec{F} .

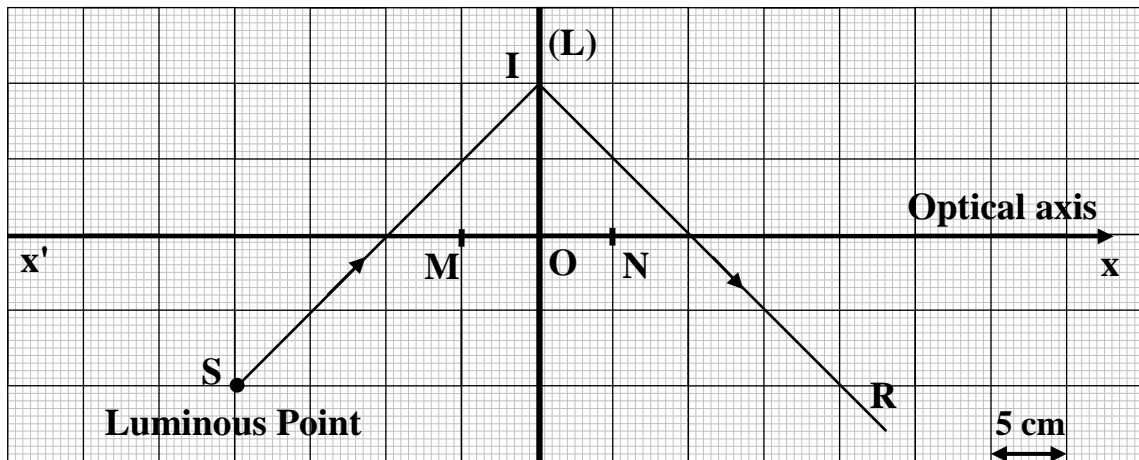
2.4 . Deduce the density ρ of (L), knowing that $F = \rho \times v \times g$.

2.5 . By referring to the table below, deduce the nature of (L).

Liquid	Alcohol	Vegetable oil	Olive oil	Acetone	Water
Density (kg/m^3)	800	910	918	792	1000

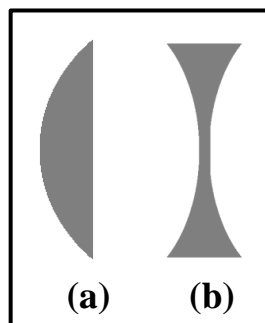
Exercise 3 (6 points) Nature of a lens

The document 4 shows a lens (L), its optical axis $x'x$, its optical center O, its two foci M and N, an incident luminous ray (SI) and its emergent ray (IR).



Doc. 4

1. Referring to the document 4 :
 - 1.1. Indicate how does the ray (IR) deviate through the lens (L) ?
 - 1.2. Deduce that (L) is a converging lens.
2. Let f be the focal length of (L).
 - 2.1. Is the point N located at the same side of the incident or the emergent light?
 - 2.2. Deduce that N is the focal image of (L).
 - 2.3. Verify that $f = 5$ cm.
3. Reproduce, on the graph paper, the figure of the document 4.
4. Trace, with justification, the path of a luminous ray issued from S and parallel to the optical axis of (L).
5. What does the point of intersection of the two emergent luminous rays represent?



Doc.5

6. Document 5 represents two different lenses. Specify which lens (a) or (b) corresponds to (L).

Exercise 4 (5 points) Domestic installation

A domestic electric installation is fed by an alternating sinusoidal voltage of effective value 220 V.

This installation includes the following electrical appliances connected in parallel:

- an electric oven of 2000 W;
- an iron of 1000 W;
- a heater of 1070 W;
- two identical lamps acting as ohmic conductors, of resistance $R = 880 \Omega$ each.

1. Show that the electric power consumed by each lamp is 55 W, knowing that

$$P = \frac{U^2}{R}.$$

2. Determine, in Wh, the energy consumed by each lamp when it functions normally for 20 hours.

3. All the appliances function normally at the same time.

3.1. Verify that the total electric power consumed by this installation is 4180 W.

3.2. Deduce the main current I.

3.3. Consider three circuit breakers carrying the inscriptions:

15 A, 20 A and 25 A.

Which one is the most convenient for this installation?

Justify your answer.