

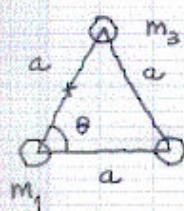
PAUTAS DE CORRECCIÓN

SÉRIE 3.

PAU. LOGSE. CURS 2004-05

Física

P1.



a) $W = -G \left[\frac{m_1 m_3}{a} + \frac{m_1 m_2}{a} + \frac{m_2 m_3}{a} \right]$

0,6

$$W = [-4,2 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ J}]$$

0,4

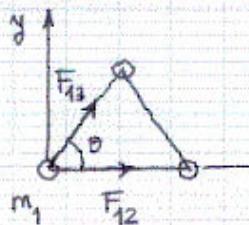
b) $V = -G \left[\frac{m_1}{a/2} + \frac{m_3}{a/2} + \frac{m_2}{a \sin \theta} \right] \quad \text{amb } \theta = 60^\circ$

0,6

$$V = [-3,7 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ J/kg}]$$

0,4

c)



$$\vec{F}_{12} = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{a^2} (1, 0)$$

0,3

$$\vec{F}_{13} = G \frac{m_1 m_3}{a^2} (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

0,4

$$\vec{F}_T = \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{13} = G \left(\frac{2}{3}, 0 \right) + G \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = G \left(\frac{7}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \text{ N.}$$

$$|\vec{F}_T| = [9,7 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N}]$$

0,3

Q1.

a) $m_1 v_1 + 0 = (m_1 + m_2) v' \quad [0,3] \rightarrow v' = \frac{1}{1+2} 5 = [1,67 \text{ m/s}] \quad [0,2]$

b) $\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \quad [0,3] \rightarrow \Delta E = [-8,333 \text{ J}] \quad [0,2]$

Q2.

$$x = 0,3 \sin(20\pi t) \rightarrow v = 6\pi \cos(20\pi t) \rightarrow a = -120\pi^2 \sin(20\pi t)$$

a) $E_{c\max} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\max}^2 \quad [0,3] \rightarrow E_{c\max} = \frac{1}{2} (0,5) (6\pi)^2 = [88,8 \text{ J}] \quad [0,2]$

b) $F_{\max} = m \cdot a_{\max} \quad [0,3] \rightarrow F_{\max} = (0,5)(120\pi^2) = [592,2 \text{ N}] \quad [0,2]$

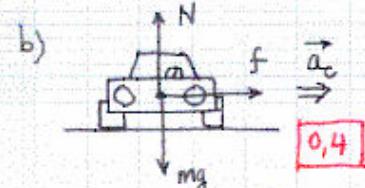
OPCIÓN A

P2. $v_0 = 40 \text{ km/h} = 11,11 \text{ m/s} ; \quad v = 80 \text{ km/h} = 22,22 \text{ m/s.}$

a) $\Delta s = \frac{1}{2} (2\pi R) = v_0 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \Delta t^2 \rightarrow \pi \cdot 300 = 11,11 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} 11,11 \Delta t$

$$\rightarrow \Delta t = 56,6 \text{ s} \quad [0,2] \rightarrow a_t = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \quad [0,2] \rightarrow a_t = [0,2 \text{ m/s}^2] \quad [0,1]$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{R} \quad [0,4] \rightarrow a_c = [1,3 \text{ m/s}^2] \quad [0,1]$$



0,4

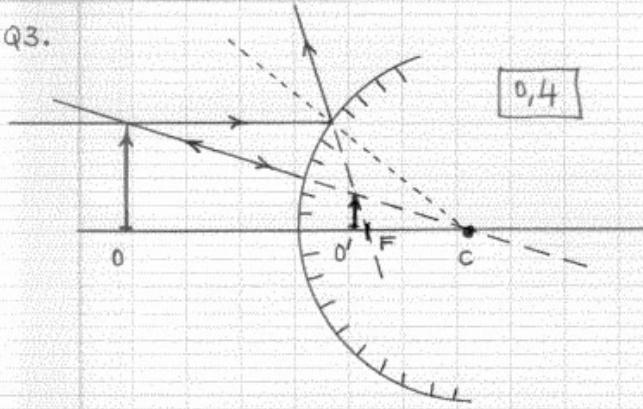
$$f = m \frac{v^2}{R} \quad [0,4] \rightarrow f = [1,7 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}] \quad [0,2]$$

SÈRIE 3 (CONT.)

c) $30 \text{ m/s} = 108 \text{ km/h}$

$$f_{\max} = \mu mg = m \frac{v^2}{R} \rightarrow \mu = \frac{v^2}{gR} \quad [0,7] \rightarrow \mu = \frac{30^2}{9,81 \cdot 300} = [0,31] \quad [0,3]$$

Q3.



C: centre de curvatura

F: focus

O: objecte

O': imatge

La imatge es virtual

[0,2]

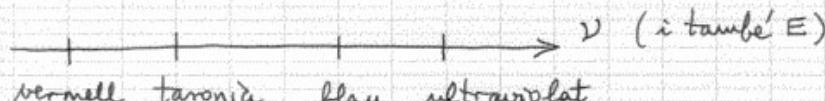
dreta

[0,2]

reduïda

[0,2]

Q4.



a) $E(\text{vermell}) < E(\text{taronja})$

La llum vermella no produeix efecte fotoelèctric en el metall

[0,2]

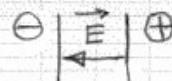
b) $E(\text{ultraviolat}) > E(\text{blau})$

La llum ultraviolada té energia suficient per produir efecte fotoelèctric en el metall.

[0,2]

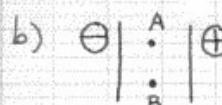
OPció B

P2. a) $\Delta V = E \cdot d \quad [0,5] \rightarrow \Delta V = 10^5 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} = [200 \text{ V}] \quad [0,2]$



El camp elèctric va de la placa + a la -

[0,3]

b)  $V_A - V_B = 0 \text{ V}$

perquè els dos punts estan sobre una mateixa superfície equipotencial

[0,5]

c) Per energies:

$$q_e V_- = q_e V_+ + E_c \quad [0,6] \rightarrow E_c = q_e \cdot (-\Delta V) = [3,2 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ J}] \quad [0,4]$$

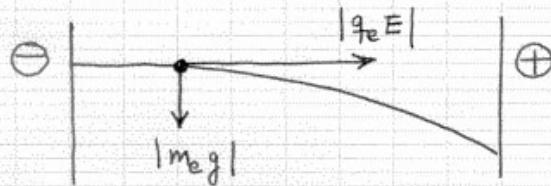
Per les equac. de la dinàmica:

$$|q_e E| = m_e a \quad [0,3] \rightarrow a = \frac{|q_e E|}{m_e} = 1,76 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_e (2 \cdot a \cdot d) \quad [0,3] \rightarrow E_c = [3,2 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ J}] \quad [0,4]$$

SÈRIE 3 (CONT.)

Comentari: es pot comprovar que $|q_e E| \gg |m_e g|$, i per tant l'acceleració deguda al camp gravitatori és negligible!



Q3. 1.b, 2.b, 3.c, 4.b, 5.a

Q4. 1.c, 2.b, 3.a, 4.c, 5.a

Correcta:

En blanc:

Incorrecta:

El total de
Q3 + Q4
entre 0 i 2
punts (no
puntuacions
negatives)