

# ΦΥΣΙΚΗ

## ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ (ΝΕΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ)

23 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2016

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

### ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. β), A2. γ), A3. β), A4. δ)

A5. α) Σωστό, β) Λάθος, γ) Σωστό δ) Λάθος ε) Λάθος

### ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.



Απ' ευθείας:  $f_1 = \frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} + v_s} \cdot f_s$

Από ανάκλαση:  $f_2 = \frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} - v_s} \cdot f_s$

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} + v_s} \cdot f_s}{\frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} - v_s} \cdot f_s} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} - v_s}{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} + v_s} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} - \frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{10}}{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon} + \frac{v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{10}} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{9}{10} v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}}{\frac{11}{10} v_{\dot{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon}} = \frac{9}{11}$$

Οπότε σωστό είναι το (iii).

B2.  $y = 2A \sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{2\pi}{T} t$

$$A' = \left| 2A \sin 2\pi \frac{x_M}{\lambda} \right| = \left| 2A \sin 2\pi \frac{9\lambda}{9\lambda} \right| =$$

$$= \left| 2A \sin 9 \frac{\pi}{4} \right| = \left| 2A \sin \left( \frac{8\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| = 2A \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = A\sqrt{2}$$

$$v_{\max} = \omega A' = \frac{2\pi}{T} A\sqrt{2} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{2}A}{T}$$

σωστό το (i).

**B3.**  $A_A = 2A_B$

Η κινητική ενέργεια ανά μονάδα όγκου είναι:  $\frac{1}{2} \rho v_A^2 = \Lambda$

Bernoulli στην οριζόντια ρευματική γραμμή που περνά από τα σημεία A και B:

$$P_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_A^2 = P_B + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_B^2 \Rightarrow P_A + \Lambda = P_B + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_B^2 \Rightarrow P_A - P_B = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_B^2 - \Lambda \quad (1)$$

Εξίσωση συνέχειας:  $\Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \Rightarrow A_A \cdot v_A = A_B \cdot v_B \Rightarrow 2A_B \cdot v_A = A_B \cdot v_B \Rightarrow$

$$v_B = 2v_A \quad (2)$$

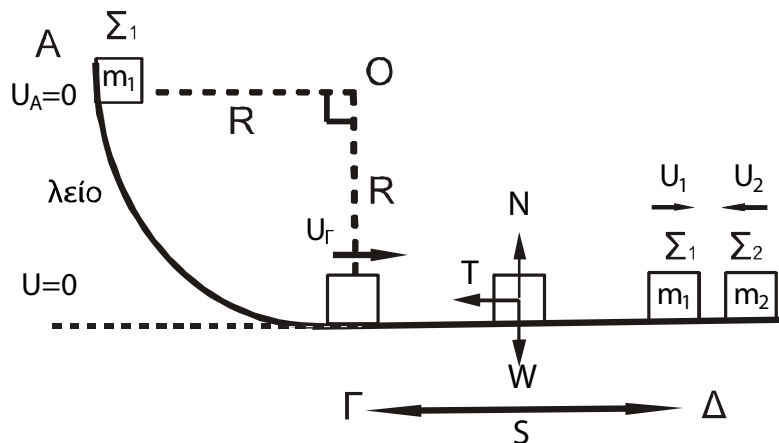
$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v_B^2 \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \rho 4v_A^2 = 4\Lambda \quad (3)$$

από (1), (3)  $\Rightarrow P_A - P_B = 3\Lambda$

σωστό το (ii).

### ΘΕΜΑ Γ

**Γ1.**



Κίνηση  $A \rightarrow \Gamma$

$$A\Delta ME: K_A + U_A = K_\Gamma + U_\Gamma \quad K_A=0, U_\Gamma=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot g \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow v_\Gamma = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot R} \Rightarrow v_\Gamma = 10 \text{ m/s}.$$

**Γ2.** ΘΜΚΕ:

$\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$

$$K_\Delta - K_\Gamma = W_T + W_W + W_N \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_\Gamma^2 = -(mg) \cdot \mu \cdot S \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 - 100 = -0,5 \cdot 10 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow v_1^2 = 100 - 36 = 64 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ m/s}.$$

Στο σημείο Δ ελαστική κεντρική κρούση:

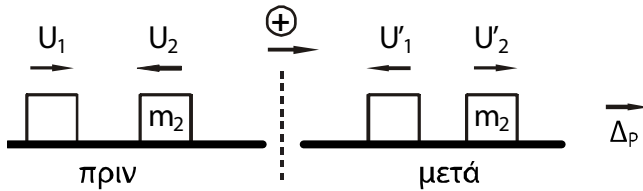
$$v_1' = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_2 \quad (1)$$

$$v_2' = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_2 + \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από (1)} \quad \Rightarrow v_1' = \frac{m - 3m}{m + 3m} \cdot (8) + \frac{6m}{4m} \cdot (-4) \Rightarrow v_1' = -6 - 4 = -10 \text{ m/s}.$$

$$\text{Από (2)} \quad \Rightarrow v_2' = \frac{3m - m}{4m} \cdot (-4) + \frac{2m}{4m} \cdot (8) \Rightarrow v_2' = 4 - 2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

**Γ3.**



$$\text{Για το } m_2: \quad \Delta \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_2' - \vec{P}_2 \Rightarrow \Delta P_2 = P_2' - (-P_2) = m_2 \cdot (v_2' - v_1) \Rightarrow \Delta P = 3 \cdot (2 + 4) =$$

$$= 18 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} \text{ με φορά προς τα δεξιά.}$$

Το  $\Delta \vec{P}$  προς τα (+) δηλαδή δεξιά.

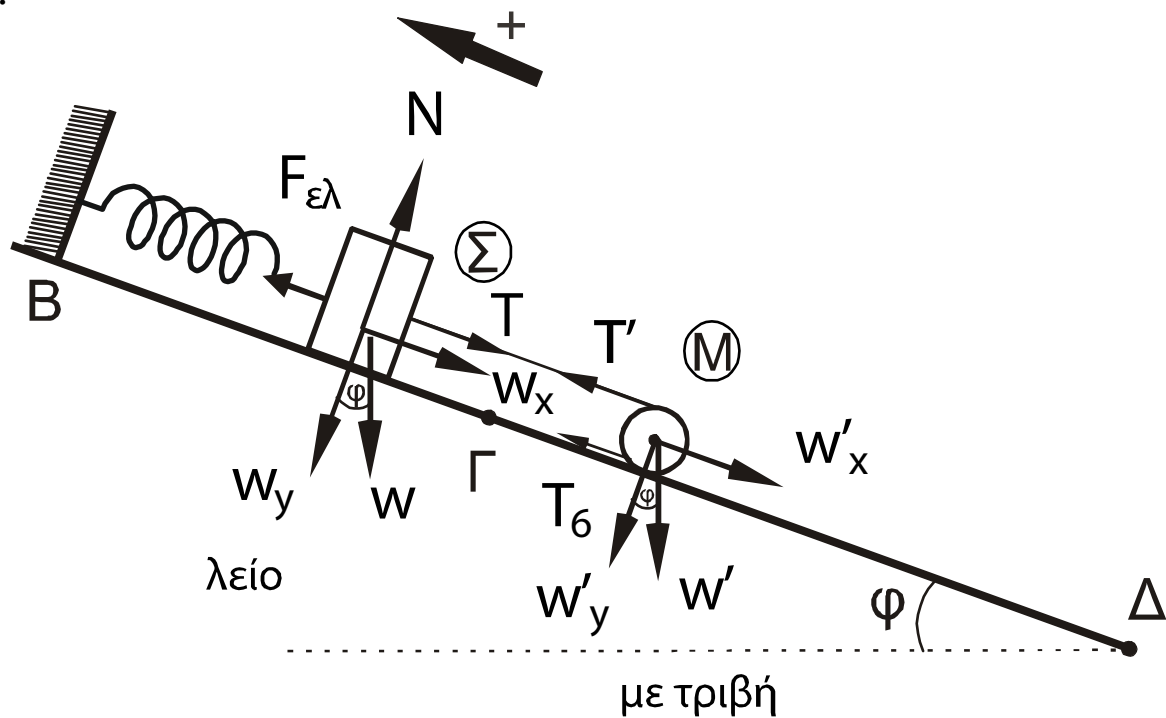
**Γ4.**  $\frac{\Delta K_1}{K_1} \cdot 100\%$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 (v_1'^2 - v_1^2)}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100\% = \left( \frac{100}{64} - 1 \right) \cdot 100\% = \frac{100 - 64}{64} \cdot 100\% = \frac{36}{64} \cdot 100\% =$$

$$= \frac{36}{64} \cdot 100\% = 56,25\%.$$

**ΘΕΜΑ Δ**

**Δ1.**



Το σώμα (Σ) ισορροπεί:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow F_{ελ} = T + W_x \\ F_{ελ} &= K \cdot \Delta_x \\ W_x &= mg\eta\mu\phi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow T + mg\eta\mu\phi = K \cdot \Delta_x \quad (1)$$

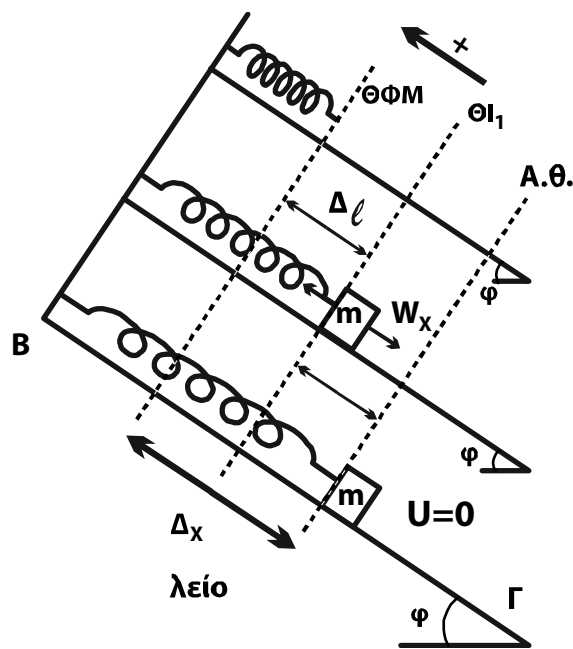
Το σώμα (Μ) ισορροπεί:  $T = T'$  νήμα αβαρές.

$$\Sigma \tau_{cm} = 0 \Rightarrow T \cdot R - T_\sigma \cdot R = 0 \Rightarrow T_\sigma = T \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow T + T_\sigma = W'_x \\ W'_x &= Mg\eta\mu\phi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 2T + Mg\eta\mu\phi \Rightarrow T = \frac{Mg\eta\mu\phi}{2} \Rightarrow T = 5(N) = T_\sigma$$

$$(1) 5 + 5 = 100 \cdot \Delta_x \Rightarrow \Delta_x = 0,1 \text{ m} .$$

Δ2.



Για  $t = 0 \Rightarrow U = 0$  άρα βρίσκεται σε Α.Θ.  
 Άρα για  $t = 0$  είναι  $x = -A$  (1)

(Θ.Ι.):  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{ελ} = W_x \Rightarrow K \cdot \Delta l = m \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi \Rightarrow 100 \cdot \Delta l = 5 \Rightarrow \Delta l = 0,05 \text{ m}$

Το πλάτος της ταλάντωσης:  $A = \Delta x - \Delta l = 0,1 - 0,05 \Rightarrow A = 0,05 \text{ m}$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$  και αρχική φάση:

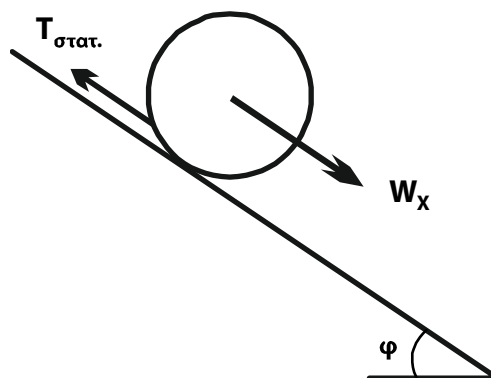
$t = 0 \Rightarrow x = -A \Rightarrow -A = A\eta\mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow$

$-A = A\eta\mu\phi_0 \Rightarrow \eta\mu\phi_0 = -1$  άρα  $\phi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$

Άρα  $\Sigma F = -D_x = -m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot A\eta\mu(\omega t + \phi_0) = -KA\eta\mu(\omega \cdot t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow$

$\Sigma F = -5\eta\mu\left(10t + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$  (S.I.)

Δ3.



$I = \frac{MR^2}{2}$

Επιλύω το σύστημα. Το σώμα εκτελεί σύνθετη κίνηση.

$$\text{Μεταφορική } \Sigma F = M \cdot \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow W_x - T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} = M \cdot \alpha_{cm} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Στροφική } T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} \cdot R = I \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu.} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Κύλιση } \alpha_{cm} = \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu.} \cdot R \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \xrightarrow{(3)} T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} \cdot R = \frac{MR^2}{2} \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} \Rightarrow T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} = \frac{M \cdot \alpha_{cm}}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{(4)} W_x - \frac{M \cdot \alpha_{cm}}{2} = M \cdot \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow W_x = \frac{3M \cdot \alpha_{cm}}{2} \Rightarrow M g \eta \mu \phi = \frac{3M \cdot \alpha_{cm}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{cm} = \frac{2g\eta\mu\phi}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha_{cm} = \frac{2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha_{cm} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(3) \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu.} = \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} = \frac{\frac{10}{3}}{0,1} \Rightarrow \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu.} = \frac{100}{3} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$N = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \theta = N \cdot 2\pi = \frac{12}{\pi} \cdot 2\pi = 24 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu.} \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow 24 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{3} \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{6 \cdot 24}{100} = \frac{144}{100} \Rightarrow t^2 = 1,2 \text{ s}$$

$$I = T \cdot \omega = MR^2 \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu.} \cdot t = 2 \cdot 0,1^2 = 1,2 = 0,4 \text{ Kgm}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\Delta 4. \quad \frac{dK}{dt} = \Sigma \tau \cdot \omega + \Sigma F \cdot v_{cm} = T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} \cdot R - \frac{v_{cm}}{R} + (W_x - T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.}) \cdot v_{cm} =$$

$$= T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} \cdot v_{cm} + W_x \cdot v_{cm} - T_{\sigma\tau\alpha\tau.} \cdot v_{cm} = W_x \cdot v_{cm} = M \cdot g \cdot \eta \mu \phi \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot t =$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{3} \cdot 3 = 100 \text{ Joule/sec } \acute{\eta} 100 \text{ W.}$$