

**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:  $f_1 = \frac{v_{\eta\chi\omicron\nu}}{v_{\eta\chi\omicron\nu} + v_s} \cdot f_s$

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

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

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

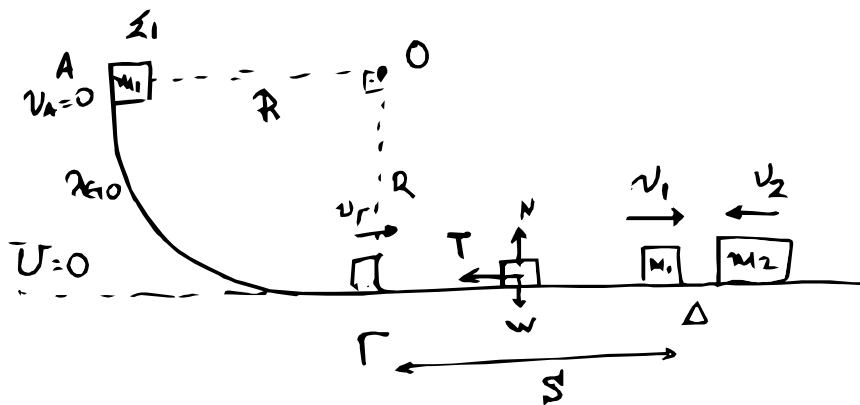
$$v_B = 2v_A \quad (2)$$

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

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

σωστό το (ii).

## ΘΕΜΑ Γ



Γ<sub>1</sub>. Κίνηση A → Γ ΑΔΜΕ:  $K_A + U_A = K_\Gamma + U_\Gamma \Rightarrow$   
 $m/g R = \frac{1}{2} m v_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow v_\Gamma = \sqrt{2gR} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 5} = 10 \text{ m/s.}$

Γ<sub>2</sub>. Θύκη:  $K_\Delta - K_\Gamma = W_T + W_W + W_N \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_\Gamma^2 = -(mg) k \cdot s \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1^2 - 100 = -0,5 \cdot 10 \cdot 3,6 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1^2 = 100 + 36 \Rightarrow v_1^2 = 64 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

Γ2)

Στο σύστημα Δ. Ελαστική κρούση χωρίς:

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

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

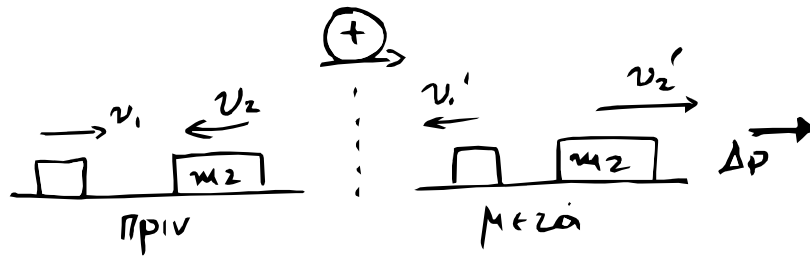
$$\text{Από (1)} \Rightarrow v_1' = \frac{m - 3m}{m + 3m} (8) + \frac{6 \cdot m}{4m} (-4) \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{v_1' = -6 - 4 = -10 \text{ m/s}}$$

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

$$\underline{v_2' = 4 - 2 = +2 \text{ m/s}}$$

Γ3



Για το  $m_2$ :  $\Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p}_2' - \vec{p}_2 \Rightarrow$  (απόθεση)

$$\Delta p = p_2' - (-p_2) = m_2(v_2' - v_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta p = 3(2+4) = \underline{\underline{+18 \text{ kg m/s}}}$$

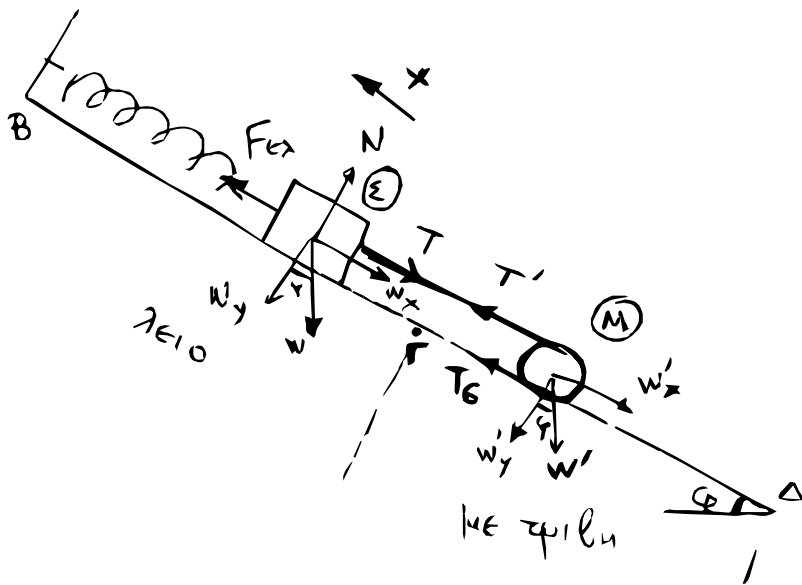
Το  $\Delta \vec{p}$  προς τα (+) δεξιά.

Γ4 :  $\frac{\Delta K_1}{K_1} \cdot 100\%$

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

$$= \frac{36}{64} \cdot 100\% = \frac{9}{16} 100\% = 56,25\%$$

$\Delta_1$        $\Theta \text{CMA } \Delta$



Το βυτά (ε) Ισορροπεί

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow F_{\text{spring}} = T + W_x \\ F_{\text{spring}} &= k \Delta x \\ W_x &= mg \eta \phi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow T + mg \eta \phi = k \Delta x \quad (1)$$

Το βυτά (M) Ισορροπεί       $T = T'$  νηφα αβαρετς

$$\sum \tau_{\text{cm}} = 0 \Rightarrow T R - T_c R = 0 \Rightarrow T_c = T \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow T + T_c = W'_x \Rightarrow \\ W'_x &= Mg \eta \phi \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 2T &= Mg \eta \phi \Rightarrow \\ T &= \frac{Mg \eta \phi}{2} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

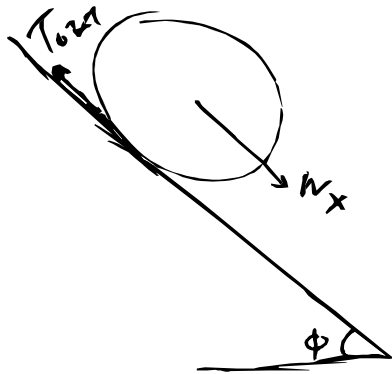
$$\underline{T = 5(N) = T_c}$$

$$(1) \quad 5 + 5 = 100 \Delta x \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta x = 0,1 \text{ m}}$$



Δ3

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



Επιλύω το σύστημα

Το σώμα εκτελεί σύνδεση κίνηση

Μεταφορική  $\Sigma F = M \cdot a_{cm} \Rightarrow N_x - T_{0\text{ταρ}} = M \cdot a_{cm} \quad (1)$

Στροφική  $T_{0\text{ταρ}} R = I a_{\text{γων}} \quad (2)$

Εξίσωση  $a_{cm} = a_{\text{γων}} R \quad (3)$

(2)  $\xrightarrow{(3)}$   $T_{0\text{ταρ}} R = \frac{MR^2}{2} \frac{a_{cm}}{R} \Rightarrow T_{0\text{ταρ}} = \frac{M \cdot a_{cm}}{2} \quad (4)$

(1)  $\xrightarrow{(4)}$   $N_x - \frac{M a_{cm}}{2} = M a_{cm} \Rightarrow N_x = \frac{3M a_{cm}}{2} \Rightarrow Mg \sin \phi = \frac{3M a_{cm}}{2}$

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

(3)  $a_{\text{γων}} = \frac{a_{cm}}{R} = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow a_{\text{γων}} = \frac{100}{3} \text{ rad/s}^2$

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

$\theta = \frac{1}{2} a_{\text{γων}} t^2 \Rightarrow 24 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{3} t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{6 \cdot 24}{100} = \frac{144}{100} \Rightarrow t = 4 \text{ s}$

$L = I \omega = \frac{MR^2}{2} \cdot a_{\text{γων}} t = \frac{2 \cdot 0,1^2}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{3} \cdot 4 = 0,4 \text{ kNm}^2/\text{s}$



A4

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = \sum \tau \omega + \sum F \cdot v_{cm}$$

$$T_{\text{total}} R - \frac{v_{cm}}{R} + (W_x - T_{\text{total}}) v_{cm} =$$

$$T_{\text{total}} \cdot v_{cm} + W_x v_{cm} - T_{\text{total}} v_{cm} =$$

$$W_x v_{cm} =$$

$$Mg \sin \phi \cdot a_{cm} \cdot t =$$

$$2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{3} \cdot 3 = 100 \text{ W}$$