

**ΦΥΣΙΚΗ**  
**ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ**  
**12 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2017**  
**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ**

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A<sub>1</sub>    δ

A<sub>2</sub>    δ

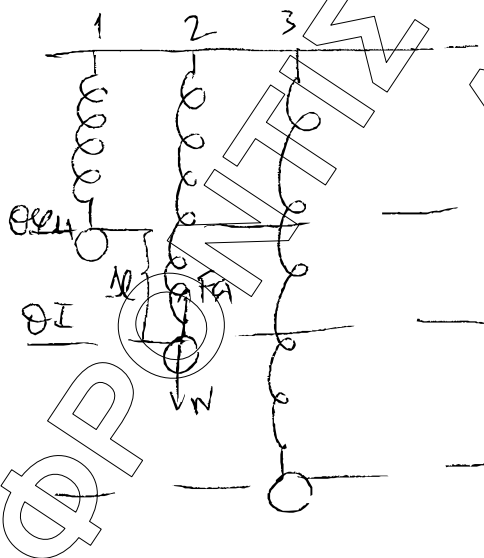
A<sub>3</sub>    α

A<sub>4</sub>    δ

A<sub>5</sub>    λ    ε    ε    ε    λ

**ΘΕΜΑ Β**

B1/ Σωστό το (ii)



Στ (2) 16000011 α

$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow W = F_A \Rightarrow$

$mg = k \Delta l \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{mg}{k}$

οπότε  $\Delta l = A$

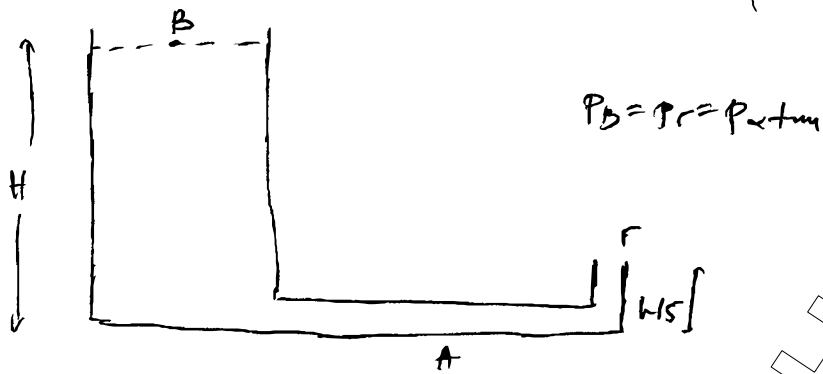
$U_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta l_{\text{max}}^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} k (2A)^2 = \frac{1}{2} k 4A^2$

$= \frac{4}{2} k \frac{m^2 g^2}{k^2} = \frac{2 m^2 g^2}{k}$

Bg

Σωσν ανάντων n (iii)



Bernoulli B → r

$$P_B + \rho g H = P_r + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_r^2 + \rho g h$$

$$\rho g H = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_r^2 + \rho g h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v_r^2 = \rho g H - \rho g h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v_r^2 = \rho g (H - h)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_r^2 = g \left( H - \frac{H}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_r^2 = g \frac{4H}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_r^2 = 4gk \Rightarrow v_r = \sqrt{8gk} = 2\sqrt{2gk}$$

$$\text{ορωσ } \Pi_A = \Pi_r \Rightarrow A v_A = A v_r \Rightarrow v_A = v_r = 2\sqrt{2gk}$$

B3) Σωσν ωσ (ii)

$$f_B = \frac{v_{Hx} + v_2}{v_{Hx} + v_1} f_s = \frac{v_{Hx} + \frac{v_{Hx}}{10}}{v_{Hx} + \frac{v_{Hx}}{5}} f_s = \frac{\frac{11}{10} v_{Hx}}{\frac{6}{5} v_{Hx}} f_s = \frac{11}{12} f_s$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma_1 \quad \Delta t = \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow T = 2\Delta t = 0,8 \text{ s} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2,5\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 A^2 \Rightarrow 5 \text{ J} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 6,25 \pi^2 A^2 \Rightarrow$$

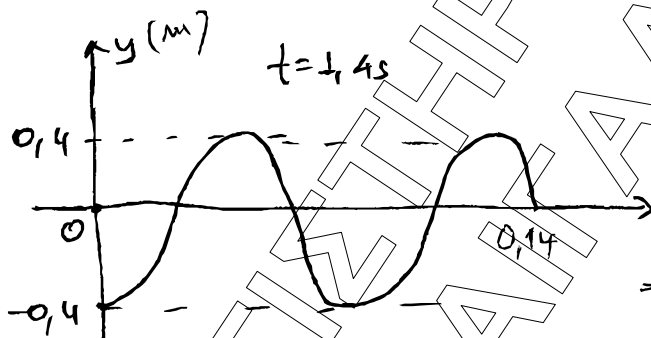
$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6,25}} = \frac{1}{2,5} = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

για την διάδοση των κυμάτων

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 0,1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = v T = 0,1 \cdot 0,8 = 0,08 \text{ m}$$

$$\Gamma_2 \quad y = A \cos 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) = 0,4 \cos 2\pi (1,25t - 12,5x) \text{ (SI)}$$



για  $t = 1,4 \text{ s}$

$$y = 0,4 \cos 2\pi (1,25 \cdot 1,4 - 12,5x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0,4 \cos 2\pi (1,75 - 12,5x) \text{ (SI)}$$

$$\frac{t}{T} = \frac{1,4}{0,8} = 1,75 \rightarrow t = 1,75T \quad \text{για } x = 1,75\lambda = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

$$\Gamma_3 \quad \Delta E = K + U \quad E = K + U$$

$$K = E - U = 5 \text{ J} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 y^2 =$$

$$= 5 \text{ J} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 6,25 \pi^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$= 5 \text{ J} - 12,5 \pi^2 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$= 5 \text{ J} - 12,5 \pi^2 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad \text{για } K = 3,75 \pi^2 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$

$$\Gamma_4 \quad y_p = A \cos \phi_p \rightarrow 0,4 = 0,4 \cos \phi_p \rightarrow$$

$$\cos \phi_p = 1 \quad \text{οπότε} \quad \phi_p = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v_\Sigma = \omega \cdot A \sin \phi_\Sigma$$

$$\text{οπότε} \quad \phi_p - \phi_\Sigma = \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi_\Sigma = \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\phi_\Sigma = 2k\pi - \pi \quad \text{για} \quad k \geq 1$$

Επομένως

$$v_\Sigma = \omega \cdot A \sin (2k\pi - \pi) =$$

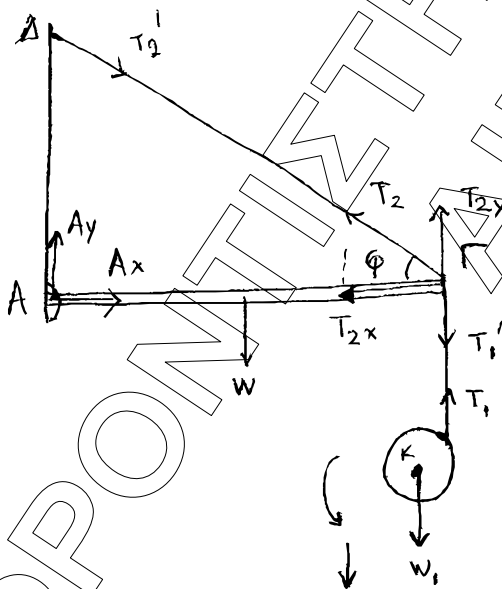
$$\stackrel{k \geq 1}{=} \omega \cdot A \sin \pi = 2,5\pi \cdot 0,4 \cdot (-1)$$

$$v_\Sigma = -\pi \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$M = 4 \text{ kg}, \quad m = 2 \text{ kg}, \quad R = 0,1 \text{ m}, \quad I_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

$$\eta \varphi = 0,8, \quad \epsilon \omega \varphi = 0,6$$



$$T_{2y} = T_2 \eta \varphi$$

$$T_{2x} = T_2 \epsilon \omega \varphi$$

Τα νηματα αβαρη δια

$$T_1' = T_1$$

$$T_2' = T_2$$

μηκος ραβδου L

Δ1. Για δίσκο.

$$\sum F_y = ma_{cm} \Rightarrow W_1 - T_1 = ma_{cm} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum \tau_k = I_k \alpha_f \Rightarrow T_1 R = \frac{m R^2}{2} \alpha_f \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{m}{2} R \alpha_f \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow W_1 = ma_{cm} + \frac{m}{2} \alpha_f R \quad (4)$$

οπώς, το νύφια δεν θα ισορροπεί άρα  $a_{cm} = R \alpha_f \quad (3)$

$$(4) \xrightarrow{(3)} mg = \frac{3}{2} ma_{cm} \Rightarrow a_{cm} = \frac{2g}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$(1) \quad 20 - T_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{20}{3} \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{20}{3} \text{ (N)}$$

Δ2.

Η ραβδος ισορροπεί

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = T_{2x} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + T_{2y} = T_1 + W \quad (2)$$

$$\sum \tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_W + \tau_{T_1} = \tau_{T_{2y}} \Rightarrow$$

$$W \cdot \frac{L}{2} + T_1 L = T_{2y} \cdot L \Rightarrow \frac{Mg}{2} + T_1 = T_{2y} \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \frac{40}{2} + \frac{20}{3} = 0,8 T_2 \Rightarrow 20 + \frac{20}{3} = 0,8 T_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$T_2 = \frac{100}{3} \text{ (N)}$$

Δ3 Την στιγμή  $t=0$  κωβεραι το νηφα  
που συνδέει τον δίσκο

Αρα  $T_1 = 0$  αρα  $\Sigma \tau = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha r = 0$

Αρα ο δίσκος κάνει ομαλή ερωοφική κίνηση

Για την κίνηση του δίσκου μέχρι την στιγμή  
που κωβεραι το νηφα

$$h_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_{cm} t_1^2 \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{a_{cm}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,3}{20/3}} = \sqrt{0,09} = 0,3 \text{ (s)}$$

$$v_{cm1} = a_{cm} t_1 \Rightarrow v_{cm1} = \frac{20}{3} \cdot 0,3 \Rightarrow \underline{v_{cm1} = 2 \text{ m/s}}$$

Αρα την στιγμή που κωβεραι το νηφα

$$\text{έχει } \omega_1 = \frac{v_{cm1}}{R} = \frac{2}{0,1} = \underline{\underline{20 \text{ rad/s}}} = 600 \text{ rpm}$$

$$L = I_k \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \omega_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0,01 \cdot 20 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{L = 0,2 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}}}$$

$\Delta t$

εν βρυχή  $\Delta t' = 0,1(s)$

$$\sum F_y' = m a_{cm}' \Rightarrow W_1 = m a_{cm}' \Rightarrow$$

$$mg = m a_{cm}' \Rightarrow a_{cm}' = g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v_{cm}' = v_{cm_0} + g \Delta t' \Rightarrow$$

$$v_{cm}' = 2 + 10 \cdot 0,1 = 2 + 1 = \underline{\underline{3 \text{ m/s}}}$$

$$\frac{K_{\text{περ}}}{K_{\text{μετ}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I_k \omega_1^2}{\frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}^2} = \frac{0,01 \cdot 400}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{4}{18} = \frac{2}{9}$$