

ΦΥΣΙΚΗ
ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ
12 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2019
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. β

A2. γ

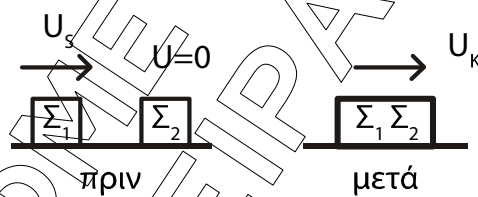
A3. α

A4. γ

A5. α) → Λ, β) → Σ, γ) → Λ, δ) → Σ, ε) → Σ

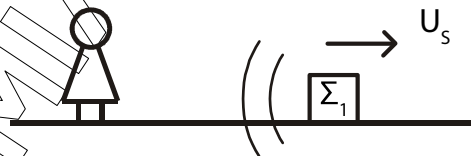
ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1. Πλαστική κρούση Σ₁ - Σ₂.



Α.Δ.Ο. $\vec{P}_{\text{πριν}} = \vec{P}_{\text{μετά}}$

$$\Rightarrow m v_s + 0 = (m + m) v_k \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} v_k = \frac{v_s}{2} \\ v_s = \frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{20} \end{array} \right\} \frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{40} \quad (1)$$



$$f_1 = \frac{v_{\eta\zeta} + 0}{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_s} f_s = \frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_s} f_s \quad (2)$$



$$f_2 = \frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_k} f_s = \frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{v_{\eta\zeta} + \frac{v_s}{2}} f_s \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Από } \frac{(2)}{(3)} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_s} f_s}{\frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_k} f_s} = \frac{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_k}{v_{\eta\zeta} + v_s} =$$

$$= \frac{v_{\eta\zeta} + \frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{40}}{\frac{v_{\eta\zeta}}{20}} = \frac{41}{21} = \frac{41}{42}$$

Άρα σωστό το (ii)

B2. Εξ. συνέχ. Από Δ → Γ

$$\Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \Rightarrow A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow 2A_2 \cdot v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = 2v_1 \quad (1)$$

Bernoulli: Δ → Γ

$$P_\Delta + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$\text{Στον κατακόρυφο σωλήνα } \Rightarrow P_{\text{atm}} + \rho gh + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_{\text{atm}} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$P_\Delta = P_{\text{atm}} + \rho gh$$

$$\Rightarrow gh + \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} gh + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_2^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{8} v_2^2 = gh \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3} gh} \quad (2)$$

$$\Pi_2 = \Pi_3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Στο δοχείο η επιφάνεια σταθερή σε ύψος (H)} \\ \text{άρα:} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A_2 v_2 = A_3 v_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 v_2 = \frac{A_2}{2} v_3 \Rightarrow v_3 = 2v_2$$

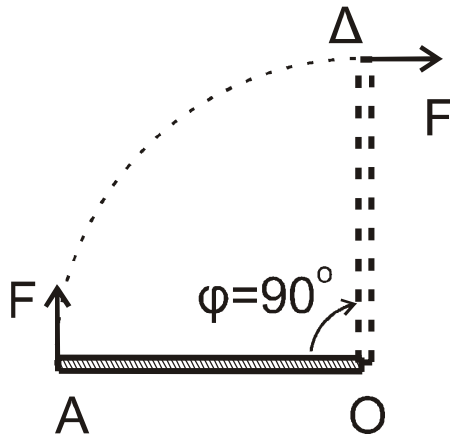
Bernoulli: E → Z

$$P_{\text{atm}} + \rho g H + 0 = P_{\text{atm}} + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 + 0 \Rightarrow gH = \frac{1}{2} 4u_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

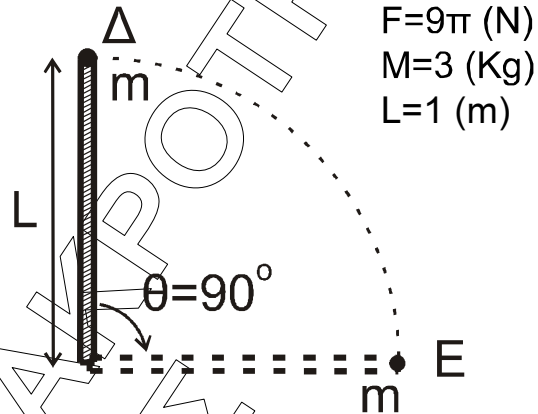
$$\Rightarrow gH = 2u_2^2 \Rightarrow u_2 = \sqrt{g \frac{H}{2}} \quad \text{από την (2)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{8}{3} gh} = \sqrt{g \frac{H}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{h}{H} = \frac{3}{16}$$

Σωστό (iii)

B3.



Σχήμα 4



Σχήμα 5

Για την κίνηση $A \rightarrow \Delta$ από το Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε. ισχύει:

$$\Delta K = \Sigma W \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_O \cdot \omega_\Delta^2 = (F \cdot L) \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot M \cdot L^2 \cdot \omega_\Delta^2 = F \cdot L \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \omega_\Delta^2 = 9\pi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \omega_\Delta = 3\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

Από Α.Δ.Σ. στην κρούση στο (Δ) ισχύει:

$$\vec{L}_{\text{πριν}} = \vec{L}_{\text{μετά}} \Rightarrow I_O \cdot \omega_\Delta = I'_O \cdot \omega'_\Delta \Rightarrow \omega'_\Delta = \frac{I_O \cdot \omega_\Delta}{I'_O} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Όμως } I'_O = \frac{1}{3} M \cdot L^2 + mL^2 = \frac{3 \cdot 1^2}{3} + 1 \cdot 1^2 = 2 \text{ Kgm}^2 \quad (2)$$

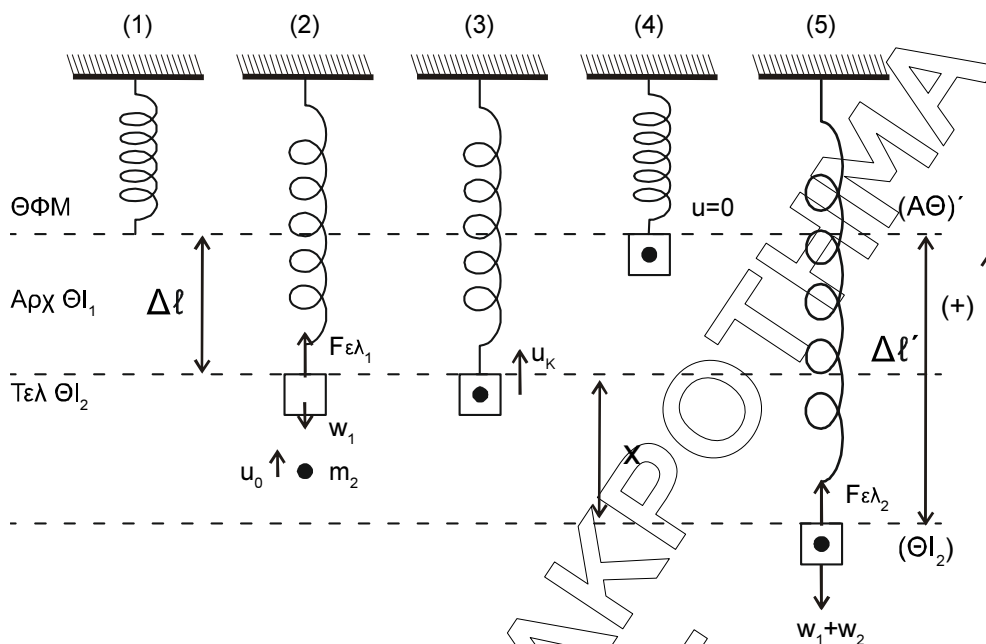
$$\text{Από (1) και (2) έχουμε: } \omega'_\Delta = \frac{\frac{ML^2}{3} \cdot \omega_\Delta}{2} = \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 1}{3} \cdot 3\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad/s}$$

Για τον χρόνο $t_{\Delta \rightarrow E} = t$ έχουμε

$$\Delta \theta = \omega'_\Delta \cdot t \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot t \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} \text{ (s)}$$

Άρα σωστό είναι το (ii).

ΘΕΜΑ Γ



Γ1. Για την αρχική Θ.Ι. σχήμα (2) ισχύει:

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow W_1 = F_{ελ1} \Rightarrow m_1 \cdot g = K \cdot \Delta l \Rightarrow K = \frac{10}{0,05} = 200 \text{ N/m}$$

Για την τελική ΘI₂, σχήμα (5)

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow W_1 + W_2 = F_{ελ2} \Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) \cdot g = K \cdot \Delta l' \Rightarrow 20 = 200 \cdot \Delta l' \Rightarrow \Delta l' = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

Άρα το πλάτος ΑΘ' - ΘI₂: $\Delta l' = A = 0,1 \text{ m}$

Γ2. $x = \Delta l' - \Delta l = 0,05 \text{ m}$

ΑΔΕΤ:

$$K + U = E_T \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (m_1 + m_2) \cdot v_k^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot k \cdot x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot k \cdot A^2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot v_k^2 + 200 \cdot 0,05^2 = 200 \cdot 0,1^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_k^2 = 1 - 0,25 \Rightarrow v_k = \sqrt{0,75} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Από: } P_{\text{πριν}} = P_{\text{μετά}} \Rightarrow m \cdot v_o = 2 \cdot m \cdot v_k \Rightarrow v_o = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2 = \sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Άρα } K = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_o^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3}^2 = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5 \text{ J}$$

Γ3.

$$\Delta \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}'_2 - \vec{P}_2 = \Delta P_2 = m_2 v_k - m_2 v_o \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta P_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \Delta P_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ kg m/s} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Delta P_2| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ kg m/s}$$

Με κατεύθυνση προς τα κάτω, προς τα αρνητικά.

Γ4. Για $t = 0, x = 0,05\text{m}, A = 0,1\text{ m}, v > 0$

$$x = A\eta\mu(\omega t + \varphi_0) \stackrel{t=0}{\Rightarrow} 0,05 = 0,1 \eta\mu\varphi_0 \Rightarrow \eta\mu\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \eta\mu\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{άρα } \varphi_0 &= 2\kappa\pi + \pi/6 \\ 0 \leq \varphi_0 &< 2\pi \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{άρα } \varphi_0 &= 2\kappa\pi + \pi/6 \\ 0 \leq \varphi_0 &< 2\pi \end{aligned}} \right\} \kappa=0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ή } \varphi_0 &= 2\kappa\pi + 5\pi/6 \\ \varphi_0 &= \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \mu\epsilon \quad v > 0 \quad \text{δεκτή} \\ \varphi_0 &= \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad v < 0 \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \varphi_0 &= \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \mu\epsilon \quad v > 0 \quad \text{δεκτή} \\ \varphi_0 &= \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad v < 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{άρα } \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

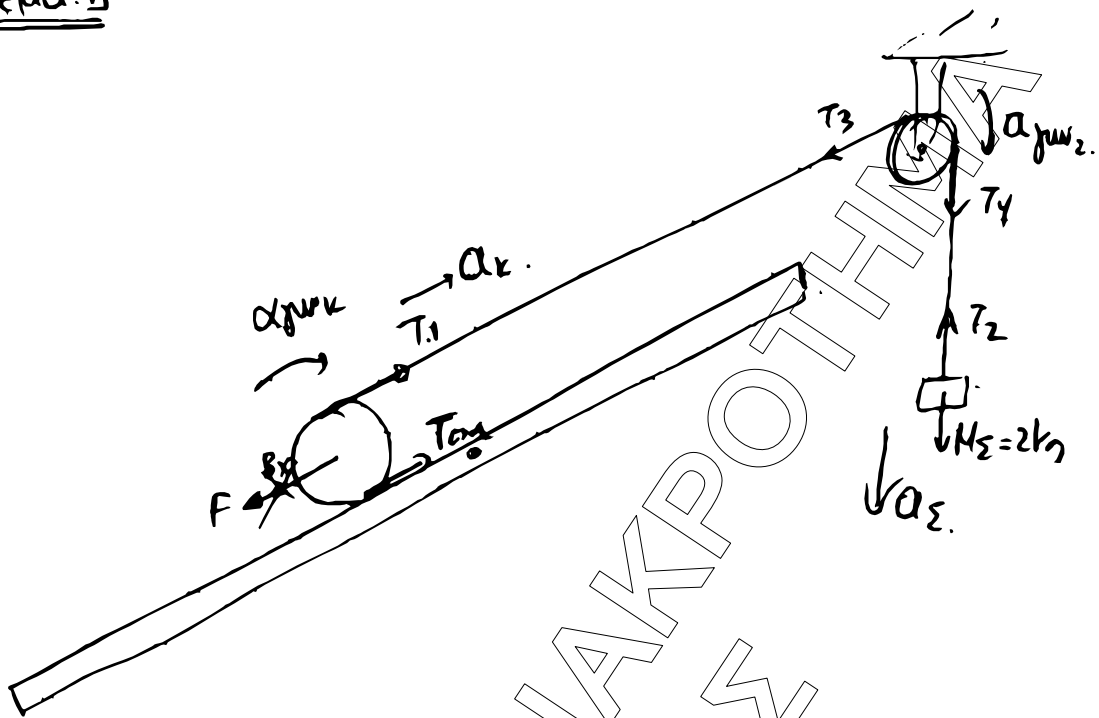
$$w = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

Άρα η απομάκρυνση είναι

$$x = 0,1\eta\mu\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \text{ (SI)}$$

ΟΜΙΛΟΣ ΦΜΕ ΔΙΑΚΡΟΤΗΜΑ
ΠΕΙΡΑΙΑΣ

Θέμα: Δ



1). $M_S \cdot g + T_6 \alpha_2 = F + 8x \Rightarrow 20 + T_6 \alpha_2 = F + M_k g \cdot \sin \varphi = 0$

$\rightarrow 20 + T_6 \alpha_2 = F + 10 \Rightarrow 10 + T_6 \alpha_2 = F$

$T_1 \cdot R = T \cdot R \Rightarrow T_1 = T_6 \alpha_2$

$F = 30\text{ N}$

2). $M_S g - T_2 = M_S \cdot a_S \quad (1)$

$T_4 \cdot R_T - T_3 \cdot R_T = \frac{1}{2} M_T \cdot R_T^2 \cdot \alpha_{pul_T} \quad (2)$

$T_4 \cdot R_k - T_6 \alpha_2 \cdot R_k = \frac{1}{2} M_k \cdot R_k^2 \cdot \alpha_{pul_k} \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow T_1 - T_6 \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} M_k \cdot \alpha_k \quad (3)$

$T_1 + T_6 \alpha_2 - M_k g \sin \varphi = M_k \cdot \alpha_k \quad (4)$

$a_S = \alpha_{pul_T} \cdot R_T = 2 \alpha_k \quad (5)$

$(1) + (2) + (3) \Rightarrow M_S g - T_6 \alpha_2 = M_S \cdot a_S + \frac{1}{2} M_T \alpha_{pul_T} + \frac{1}{2} M_k \cdot R_k \cdot \alpha_{pul_k} \Rightarrow$

$\rightarrow 20 - T_6 \alpha_2 = 2 \cdot a_S + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot a_S + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha_k \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 20 - T_{61} a_2 = 3a_2 + \frac{a_2}{2} \Rightarrow 20 - T_{61} a_2 = 3,5a_2. \quad (6)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (1) - (3) \rightarrow 2T_{61} a_2 = M_1 g \sin \theta + M_2 a_2 - \frac{M_2}{2} a_2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2T_{61} a_2 = 10 + \cancel{2a_2} - \frac{a_2}{2} \rightarrow 2T_{61} a_2 = 10 + a_2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow T_{61} a_2 = 5 + \frac{a_2}{2}. \quad (7)$$

$$20 - 5 - \frac{a_2}{2} = 3,5a_2 \rightarrow 15 = \frac{a_2}{2} + 3,5a_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow a_2 = \frac{15}{3,75} = \underline{\underline{4 \text{ m/s}^2}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{a_2}{2} = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ m/s}^2}}$$

3) Όταν $t_1 = 0,75 \text{ s}$ έχουμε $v_k = a_k t_1 = 1 \text{ m/s}$

Μετά κίνηση επιβραδυνόμενη:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{61} a_1 - M_1 g \sin \theta &= -M_1 a_{\text{rel}} \\ -T_{61} a_1 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 a_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} M_2 a_{\text{rel}} \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{+} -M_1 g \sin \theta = -\frac{M_2}{2} a_{\text{rel}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\text{rel}} = \frac{2g \sin \theta}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{stop}} = \frac{v_k}{a_{\text{rel}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{3}} = 0,3 \text{ s} \quad \text{ολοκλήρωμα } \underline{\underline{t_2 = 0,8 \text{ s}}}$$

4) $\Delta x_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0,25^2 + \frac{1^2}{2 \cdot \frac{10}{3}} = 0,25 + 0,15 = \underline{\underline{0,4 \text{ m}}}$

5).

$$\tau_{\text{cm}} = M_1 g \cdot 0,1 \cdot 6 \text{ cm} = 2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \text{ N m}$$

$$\tau_{\text{πορταλιού}} = 20 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 6 \text{ cm} = 10\sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ N m}$$