

ΦΥΣΙΚΗ
ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ (ΝΕΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ)
23 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2016
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

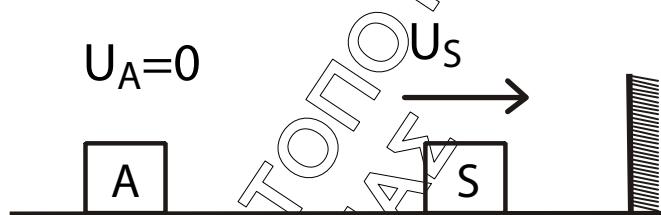
ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. β), A2. γ), A3. β), A4. δ)

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

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.



$$\text{Απ' ευθείας: } f_1 = \frac{v_{\text{ηχού}}}{v_{\text{ηχού}} + v_s} \cdot f_s$$

$$\text{Από ανάκλαση: } f_2 = \frac{v_{\text{ηχού}}}{v_{\text{ηχού}} - v_s} \cdot f_s$$

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{v_{\text{ηχού}}}{v_{\text{ηχού}} + v_s} \cdot f_s}{\frac{v_{\text{ηχού}}}{v_{\text{ηχού}} - v_s} \cdot f_s} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{v_{\text{ηχού}} - v_s}{v_{\text{ηχού}} + v_s} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{v_{\text{ηχού}} - \frac{v_{\text{ηχού}}}{10}}{v_{\text{ηχού}} + \frac{v_{\text{ηχού}}}{10}} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{9}{10}v_{\text{ηχού}}}{\frac{11}{10}v_{\text{ηχού}}} = \frac{9}{11}$$

Οπότε σωστό είναι το (iii).

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

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

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

σωστό το (i).

$$\mathbf{B3.} \quad A_A = 2A_B$$

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:

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

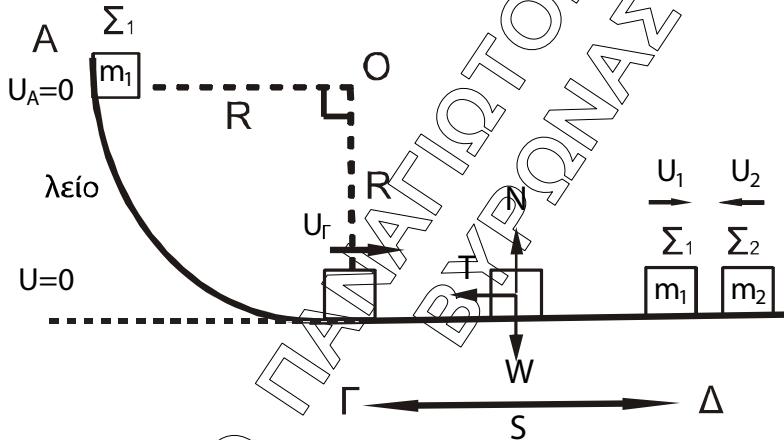
Εξίσωση συνέχειας: $\Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \Rightarrow A_A \cdot v_A = A_B \cdot v_B \Rightarrow 2A_B \cdot v_A = A_B \cdot v_B \Rightarrow v_B = 2v_{A_1}$ (2) \diamond

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

από (1), (3) $\Rightarrow P_A - P_B = 3 \Lambda$
 σωστό το (ii).

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Г1.



Κίνηση $A \rightarrow \Gamma$

$$\Delta \text{ME: } K_A + U_A = K_\Gamma + U_\Gamma \xrightarrow{K_A=0, U_\Gamma=0} \\ \Rightarrow m \cdot g \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow v_\Gamma = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot R} \Rightarrow v_\Gamma = 10 \text{ m/s.}$$

Г2. ΘΜΚΕ:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_\Delta - \mathbf{K}_\Gamma &= W_T + W_W + W_N \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m \cdot v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}m \cdot v_\Gamma^2 = -(mg) \cdot \mu \cdot S \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow v_1^2 - 100 = -0,5 \cdot 10 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow v_1^2 = 100 - 36 = 64 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{64} = 8 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

Στο σημείο Δ ελαστική κεντρική κρούση:

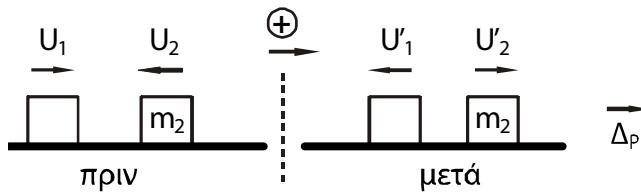
$$v_1' = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot v_2 \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

Γ3.



$$\text{Για το } m_2: \Delta \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}'_2 - \vec{P}_2 \Rightarrow \Delta P_2 = P'_2 - (-P_2) = m_2 \cdot (v_2' - v_1) \Rightarrow \Delta P = 3 \cdot (2 + 4) = 18 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} \text{ με φορά προς τα δεξιά.}$$

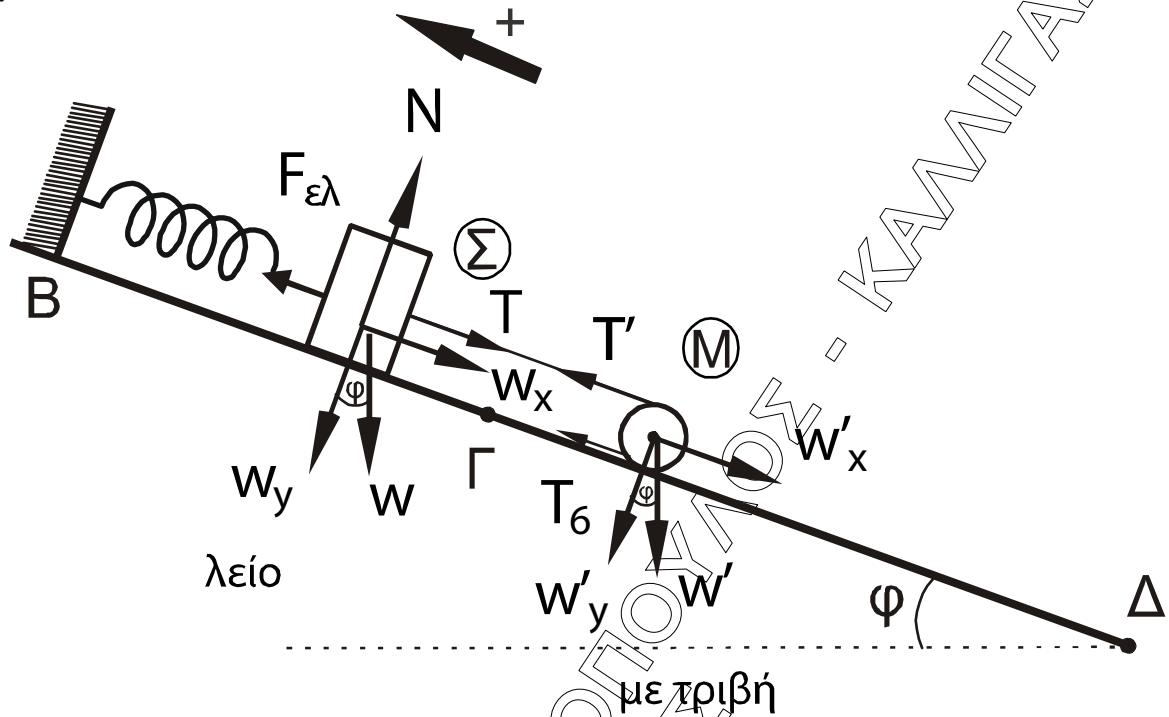
Το $\Delta \vec{P}$ προς τα (+) δηλαδή δεξιά.

$$\Gamma 4. \frac{\Delta K_1}{K_1} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 (v_1'^2 - v_1^2)}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100\% = \left(\frac{100}{64} - 1 \right) \cdot 100\% = \frac{100 - 64}{64} \cdot 100\% = \frac{36}{64} \cdot 100\% = \frac{36}{64} \cdot 100\% = 56,25\%.$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1.



Το σώμα (Σ) ισορροπεί:

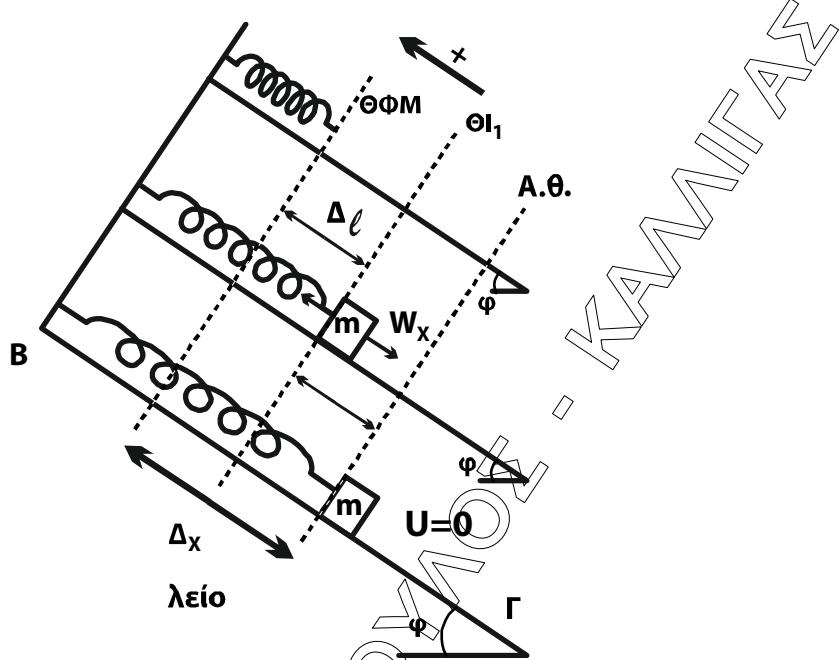
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow F_{el} = T + W_x \\ F_{el} = K \cdot \Delta_x & \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow T + mg \eta \mu \varphi = K \cdot \Delta_x \quad (1) \\ W_x = mg \eta \mu \varphi & \end{aligned}$$

Το σώμα (M) ισορροπεί: $T = T'$ γηρά αβαρές.

$$\sum \tau_{cm} = 0 \Rightarrow T \cdot R - T' \cdot R = 0 \Rightarrow T_\sigma = T \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow T + T_\sigma = W_x \\ W_x = Mg \eta \mu \varphi & \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow 2T + Mg \eta \mu \varphi \Rightarrow T = \frac{Mg \eta \mu \varphi}{2} \Rightarrow T = 5(N) = T_\sigma \\ (1) 5 + 5 = 100 & \Rightarrow \Delta_x = 0,1 \text{ m} . \end{aligned}$$

Δ2.



Για $t = 0 \Rightarrow U = 0$ άρα βρίσκεται σε A.Θ.

Άρα για $t = 0$ είναι $x = -A$ (1)

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

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

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

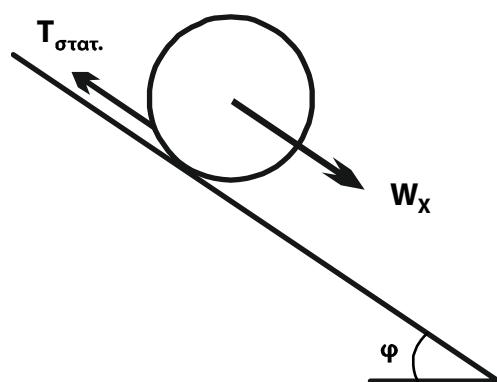
$$t = 0 \Rightarrow x = -A \Rightarrow -A = A \eta \mu (\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$-A = A \eta \mu \varphi_0 \Rightarrow \eta \mu \varphi_0 = -1 \text{ άρα } \varphi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Sigma F = -D_x = -m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot A \eta \mu (\omega t + \varphi_0) = -KA \eta \mu (\omega \cdot t + \varphi_0) \Rightarrow$$

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

Δ3.



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

Επιλύω το σύστημα. Το σώμα εκτελεί σύνθετη κίνηση.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Delta 4. \frac{dK}{dt} = \sum \tau \cdot \omega + \sum F \cdot v_{cm} = T_{\sigma\tau\tau} \cdot R - \frac{v_{cm}}{R} + (W_x - T_{\sigma\tau\tau}) \cdot v_{cm} = \\ = T_{\sigma\tau\tau} \cdot v_{cm} + W_x \cdot v_{cm} - T_{\sigma\tau\tau} \cdot v_{cm} = W_x \cdot v_{cm} = M \cdot g \cdot \eta \mu \varphi \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot t = \\ = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{3} \cdot 3 = 100 \text{ Joule/sec} \quad \eta 100 \text{ W}$$