



ΑΓ.ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ 11 -- ΠΕΙΡΑΙΑΣ -- 18532 -- ΤΗΛ. 210-4224752, 4223687

ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. δ

A2. γ

A3. α

A4. δ

A5.

α. Λ

β. Σ

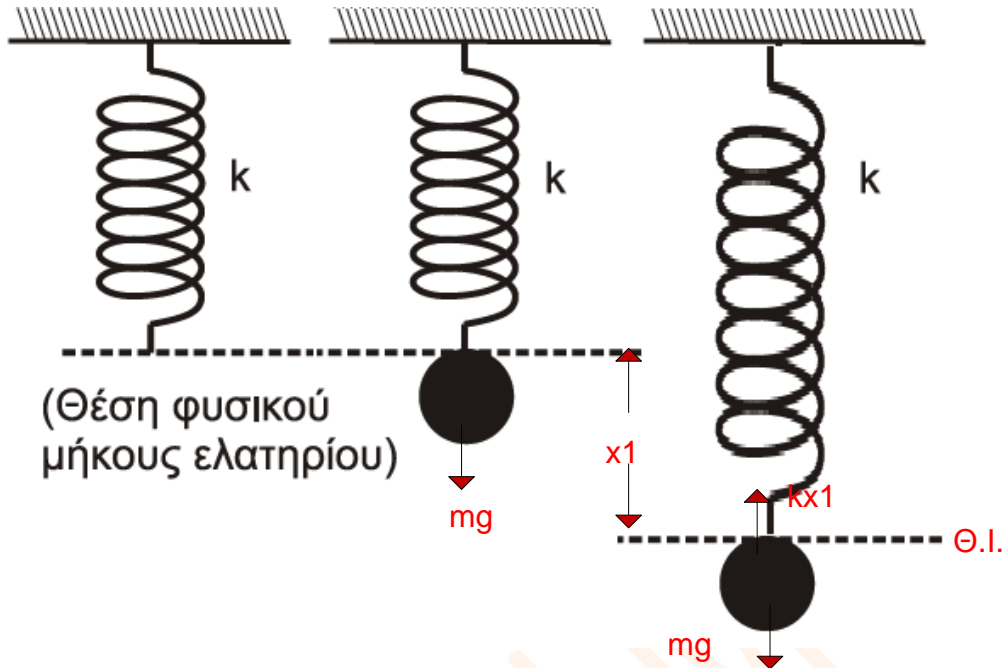
γ. Σ

δ. Σ

ε. Λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1. To ii



$$\text{Στη } \Theta. \text{ I} : \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow mg - kx_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{mg}{k} \quad (1)$$

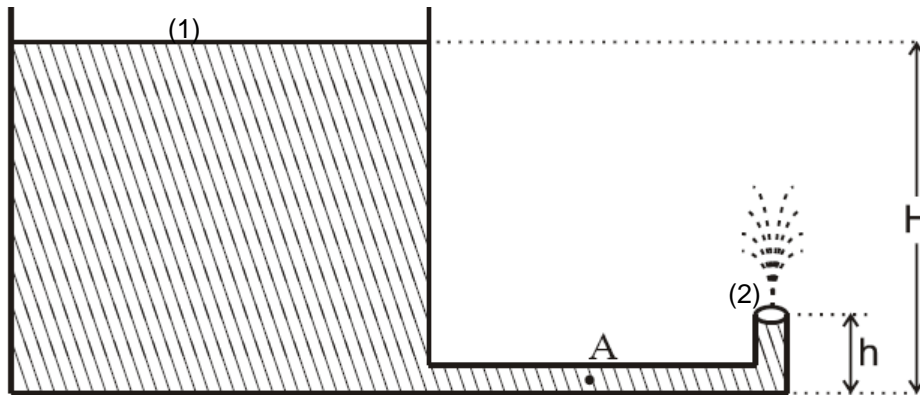
για $t=0$, $x = x_1$ και $u=0$ από Α.Δ.Ε.Τ

$$A = x_1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{mg}{k} \quad (2)$$

$$U_{\text{E}\lambda\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} kx_{\text{max}}^2 \quad \text{και} \quad x_{\text{max}} = 2A \Rightarrow$$

$$U_{\text{E}\lambda\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} k4A^2 \Rightarrow (2)U_{\text{E}\lambda\text{max}} = 2k \frac{m^2 g^2}{k^2} \Rightarrow U_{\text{E}\lambda\text{max}} = 2 \frac{m^2 g^2}{k}$$

B2. To iii



Εξίσωση Bernoulli

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_1^2 + \rho g H = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 + \rho g h \Rightarrow$$

$$p_{atm} + \rho g H = p_{atm} + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 + \rho g h \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho g (H - h) = \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$u_2 = \sqrt{2g(H-h)} \xrightarrow{(H=5h)} \rightarrow$$

$$u_2 = \sqrt{2g4h}$$

$$u_2 = 2\sqrt{2gh}$$

Επειδή ο σωλήνας έχει σταθερή διατομή $u_A = u_2$

B3. Το ii

$$f_A = \frac{u_{\eta\zeta} + u_2}{u_{\eta\zeta} + u_1} f_s \Rightarrow$$

$$f_A = \frac{u_{\eta\zeta} + \frac{u_{\eta\zeta}}{10}}{u_{\eta\zeta} + \frac{u_{\eta\zeta}}{5}} f_s \Rightarrow$$

$$f_A = \frac{\frac{11u_{\eta\zeta}}{10}}{\frac{6u_{\eta\zeta}}{5}} f_s \Rightarrow$$

$$f_A = \frac{11}{12} f_s$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ:

Γ1.

$$\frac{T}{2} = \Delta t \Rightarrow T = 0,8s$$

$$u_\delta = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow u_\delta = 10cm/s$$

$$u_\delta = \frac{\lambda}{T} \Rightarrow \lambda = 8cm$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{5\pi}{2} rad/s$$

$$D = \Delta m \cdot \omega^2 \Rightarrow D = 10^{-6} \frac{25}{4} \pi^2 N/m$$

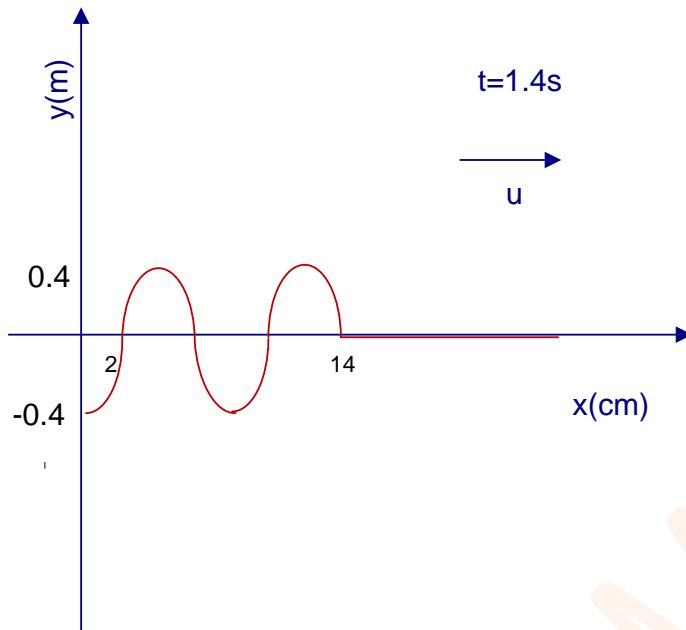
$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2E_T}{D}} \Rightarrow A = 0.4m$$

Γ2.

$$y = A\eta\mu 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = 0.4\eta\mu 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{0.8} - \frac{x}{8}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = 0.4\eta\mu 2\pi\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}t - \frac{\pi}{4}x\right) (x: cm, y: m, t: s)$$



Γ3.

$$E_T = K + U \Rightarrow$$

$$E_T = K + \frac{1}{2} D y^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$K = E_T - \frac{1}{2} D y^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$K = 3.75\pi^2 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$

Γ4.

Θεωρώντας ότι το κύμα έχει φτάσει και στα δύο σημεία (Ρ και Σ) είναι:

$$y_P = 0.4\eta\mu(\varphi_P) \xrightarrow{y_P=0.4m} \rightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu(\varphi_P) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_P = 2\kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \varphi_P - \varphi_\Sigma = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi_\Sigma = \varphi_P - \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi_\Sigma = (2\kappa\pi - \pi) \text{ rad}$$

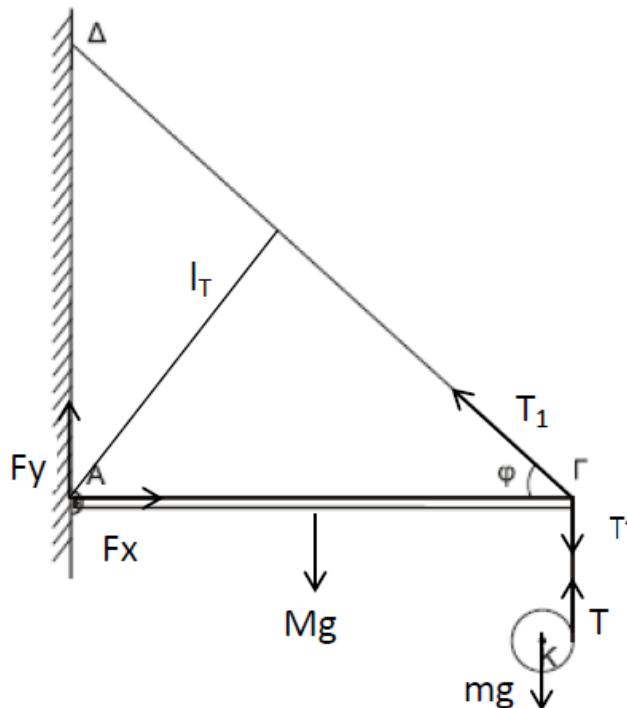
$$u_{\max} = \omega A \Rightarrow u_{\max} = \pi \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_\Sigma = u_{\max} \sigma\upsilon\nu(\varphi_\Sigma) \Rightarrow$$

$$u_\Sigma = \pi \sigma\upsilon\nu(2\kappa\pi - \pi) \Rightarrow$$

$$u_\Sigma = -\pi \text{ m/s}$$

Θέμα Δ



Δ1.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Sigma F = m \cdot a \\ \Sigma F = m \cdot g - T \end{array} \right\} m \cdot a = m \cdot g - T \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Sigma \tau = I a_{\gamma} \\ \Sigma \tau = TR \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m R^2 a_{\gamma} = TR$$

Επειδή $a = a_{\gamma} R$

$$\frac{1}{2} m a = T \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \quad \frac{3}{2} m a = m g$$

$$a = \frac{2g}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$a_{\gamma} = \frac{a}{R} = \frac{200}{3} \frac{rad}{s^2}$$

Νήμα αβαρές και μη ελαστικό

$$T = T' \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Από (2)} \quad T = \frac{1}{2} m a \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{20}{3} \Rightarrow T = \frac{20}{3} N$$

Δ2.

$$l_{T_1} = AE \Rightarrow l_{T_1} = l \eta \mu \varphi \Rightarrow l_{T_1} = l \cdot 0,8$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Sigma \tau = 0 \\ \Sigma \tau = T_1 l_{T_1} - Mg \frac{l}{2} - Tl \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$T_1 \cdot l \cdot 0,8 = Mg \frac{l}{2} + Tl \Rightarrow T_1 \cdot 0,8 = 20 + \frac{20}{3} \Rightarrow T_1 \cdot 0,8 = \frac{80}{3} \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{100}{3} N$$

Δ3.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 = 0,3m \\ h_1 = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \end{array} \right\} 0,3 = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow t = 0,3s$$

$$\omega = \alpha_{\gamma} \cdot t \Rightarrow \omega = 20 \frac{rad}{s}$$

$$L = I \omega \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \omega = 0,2 kg \frac{m^2}{s}$$

Δ4.

Κατέρχεται με $\omega_0 = \text{σταθερό}$ επειδή $\Sigma \tau = 0$

$$u_0 = at = 2 \frac{m}{s} \text{ οπότε}$$

$$u = u_0 + gt \Rightarrow u = 3 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\frac{K_\pi}{K_\mu} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2}{\frac{1}{2} m u^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \omega_0^2}{\frac{1}{2} m u^2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

ΟΡΟΣΗΜΟ ΠΕΙΡΑΙΑ

ΠΑΓΚΑΛΗΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ

ΛΑΜΠΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΓΙΩΡΓΟΣ

ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΕΛΟΣ ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ

ΛΙΒΑΔΑ ΜΑΡΙΑ

ΟΡΟΣΗΜΟ ΡΑΦΗΝΑ

ΠΛΑΣΚΟΒΙΤΗΣ ΣΠΥΡΟΣ

ΓΑΛΑΖΟΥΛΑΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ

ΤΣΙΤΟΥΡΑΣ ΜΑΝΟΣ