

**ΦΥΣΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ – ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΠΤΙΚΟ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑ 2019**

**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ**

**Θέμα Α**

A1. → δ

A2. → β

A3. → γ

A4. → α

A4. → α. → Σ

β. → Σ

γ. → Λ

δ. → Λ

ε. → Λ

**Θέμα Β**

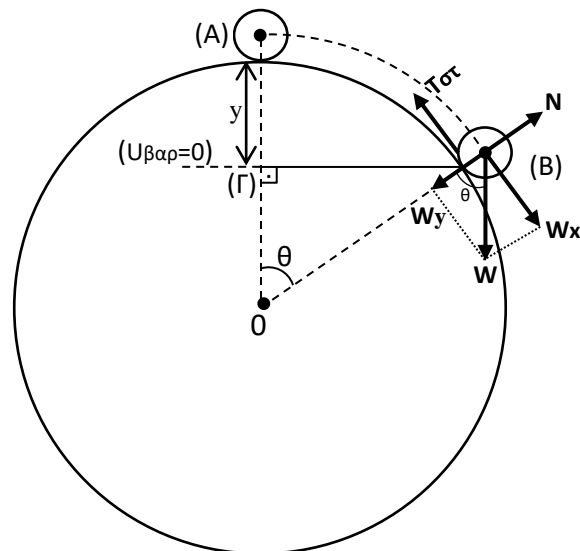
B1)

Άξονας γ:

$$\vec{\Sigma F} = \vec{F}_κ \Rightarrow W_y - N = F_κ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow mg \sin\theta - N = m \frac{u^2}{R+r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{r \ll R} \boxed{mg \sin\theta - N = m \frac{u^2}{R}} \quad (1)$$



Θέση (B):

Χάνεται η επαφή, οπότε  $\boxed{N = 0}$  (2)

$$(1) \Rightarrow mg \sin\theta = \frac{mu^2}{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{u^2 = gR \sin\theta} \quad (3)$$

Στο τρίγωνο ΟΓΒ:

$$\sin\theta = \frac{(O\Gamma)}{R+r} \Rightarrow (O\Gamma) = (R+r)\sin\theta$$

$$(O\Gamma) = R \sin\theta$$

Α. Δ. Μ. Ε. (m, A → B):  $\cancel{K_A} + U_A = \cancel{K_B} + \cancel{U_B} \Rightarrow mg(y+r) = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow mgy = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}mr^2\omega^2 \xrightarrow{\text{κ.κ.ο, } u=\omega \cdot r} mgy = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + \frac{1}{5}mu^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow mgy = \frac{7}{10}mu^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{u^2 = \frac{10}{7} \cdot g \cdot y} \xrightarrow{y=R-R\sin\theta} \boxed{u^2 = \frac{10}{7} \cdot g \cdot (R - R\sin\theta)} \quad (4)$$

$$(3) = (4) \Rightarrow g \cdot R \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{10}{7} \cdot g \cdot (R - R\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta) \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{10}{7} \cdot (1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{10}{7} - \frac{10}{7} \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta \Rightarrow \frac{17}{7} \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{10}{7} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{10}{17}}$$

Οπότε η σωστή απάντηση είναι το (β).

$$\mathbf{B2)} \lambda_1 = \lambda_S - u_S T_S, \lambda_2 = \lambda_S + u_S T_S$$

$$\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = 2u_S T_S = 2 \frac{u_S}{f_S}$$

Οπότε η σωστή απάντηση είναι το (β).

**B3)** Ισχύει για τα σημεία 1 και 2 Bernoulli:

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho u_1^2 + \rho g h_1 + P_1 = \rho g h_2 + P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2$$

$$\text{Όμως } P_1 = P_2 = P_{\text{ατμ}}, h_1 = h \text{ και } h_2 = 0. \text{ Άρα } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rho u_1^2 + \rho g h = \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 \Rightarrow u_1^2 = u_2^2 - 2gh$$

$$\text{Όμως εξίσωση συνέχειας: } \Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \Rightarrow A_1 u_1 = A_2 u_2 \Rightarrow A_1 u_1 = \frac{A_1}{2} u_2$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = 2u_1. \text{ Τελικά έχουμε } u_1^2 = 4u_1^2 - 2gh \Rightarrow 3u_1^2 = 2gh \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} gh \Rightarrow u_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10 \cdot 0,3 \Rightarrow u_1 = \sqrt{2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Τότε } \Pi = A_1 \cdot u_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\mathbf{r_1)} l = 2,25\text{m}$$

$$y = 0,2 \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{10\pi x}{3}\right) \eta\mu(20\pi t) \longrightarrow \begin{cases} 2A = 0,2\text{m} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,1\text{m}} \\ \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = \frac{10\pi x}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \frac{3}{5}\text{m} = 0,6\text{m}} \\ \frac{2\pi t}{T} = 20\pi t \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 0,1\text{sec}} \end{cases}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow \boxed{f = 10\text{Hz}}, \quad y_1 = 0,1 \eta\mu 2\pi \left(10t - \frac{x}{0,6}\right), \quad y_2 = 0,1 \eta\mu 2\pi \left(10t + \frac{x}{0,6}\right)$$

$\Gamma_2) m = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{kg}, X_A = 1,5\text{m}, X_M = 2,0\text{m}$

$$A_A = \left| 0,2 \sigma \nu \frac{10\pi \cdot 1,5}{3} \right| = |0,2 \sigma \nu 5\pi| = 0,2\text{m}$$

$$A_M = \left| 0,2 \sigma \nu \frac{10\pi \cdot 2}{3} \right| = \left| 0,2 \sigma \nu \frac{20\pi}{3} \right| = \left| 0,2 \sigma \nu \left( 6\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right| = 0,1\text{m}$$

$\Gamma_3) X_A = (2N + 1) \frac{\lambda}{4} \Rightarrow 1,5 < (2N + 1) \frac{0,6}{4} < 2,0 \Rightarrow 1,5 < (2N + 1) 0,15 < 2,0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 10 < (2N + 1) < 13,3 \Rightarrow 9 < 2N < 12,3 \Rightarrow 4,5 < N < 6,15 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N = 5 \\ N = 6 \end{cases}$$

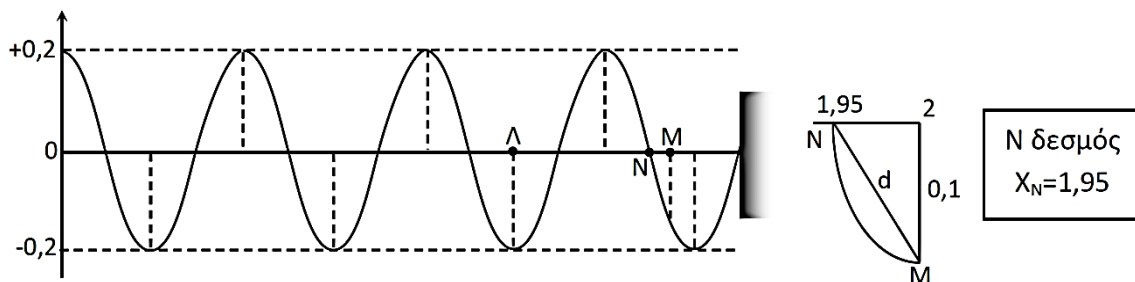
$\Rightarrow 2$  δεσμοί.

$\Gamma_4) u_K = \lambda \cdot f = 6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Έχουμε:  $l = (2N + 1) \frac{\lambda}{4} \Rightarrow 2,25 = (2N + 1) \cdot 0,15 \Rightarrow 15 = 2N + 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = 2N \Rightarrow N = 7 \Rightarrow 8 \text{ δεσμοί}$$

Για  $t_1 = \frac{1}{8}$  και  $x = 0 \Rightarrow y_{1K} = 0,2 \eta \mu \left( \frac{20\pi}{8} \right) = 0,2 \eta \mu \left( 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0,2$



$$d = \sqrt{(0,05)^2 + (0,1)^2} = \sqrt{0,05^2 + 4 \cdot 0,05^2} \Rightarrow d = 0,05\sqrt{5}\text{m}$$

Όλα τα σημεία είναι στις ακραίες θέσεις.

$\Gamma_5) y_A = 0,2 \cdot \sigma \nu \nu 5\pi \cdot \eta \mu 20\pi t \Rightarrow \boxed{y_A = -0,2 \eta \mu 20\pi t} \xrightarrow{t=\frac{13}{60}} y_A = -0,2 \eta \mu \frac{13\pi}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow y_A = -0,2 \eta \mu \left( 4\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{y_A = -0,1\sqrt{3}\text{m}}$$

$$u_A = -0,2 \cdot 20\pi \cdot \sigma \nu \nu (20\pi t) \xrightarrow{t=\frac{13}{60}} u_A = -4\pi \cdot \sigma \nu \nu \frac{13\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u_A = -4\pi \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_A = -2\pi \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \Sigma F = -m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot y_A = -5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 400 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot (-0,1\sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{3}\text{N}$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \Sigma F \cdot u = 2\sqrt{3}(-2\pi) = -4\pi\sqrt{3} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ<sub>1</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Θ.Ι.: } \Sigma F = 0 &\Rightarrow W_x = F_{\varepsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{mg\eta\mu\theta = k \cdot \Delta l} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Τ.Θ.: } \Sigma F = W_x - F_{\varepsilon\lambda} &= \\ &= mg\eta\mu\theta - k(\Delta l + x) = \\ &= mg\eta\mu\theta - k\Delta l - kx \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \Sigma F = -k \cdot x$$

$$\boxed{\text{Άρα κάνει ΑΑΤ με } D = k = 50 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}}$$

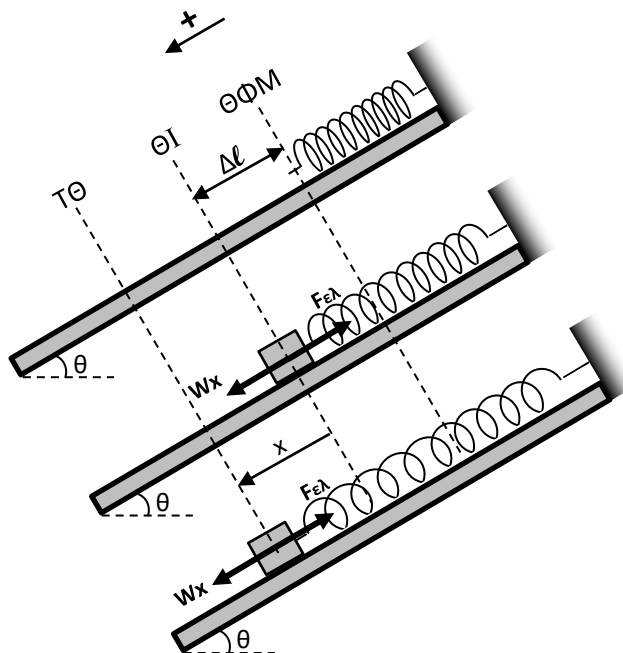
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{D}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{8}{50}} = 0.8\pi \text{ sec}$$

Την  $t_0 = 0$  το σώμα είναι ακίνητο στη ΘΦΜ και ξεκινάει ΑΑΤ. Άρα η ΘΦΜ είναι η ΑΘ.

Επομένως από σχήμα :  $\boxed{A = \Delta l} \quad (2)$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{mg\eta\mu\theta}{k} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta l = 0,8\text{m}}, (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,8\text{m}}$$

$$\text{και } E = \frac{1}{2} kA^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 50 \cdot (0,8)^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{E = 16\text{J}}$$

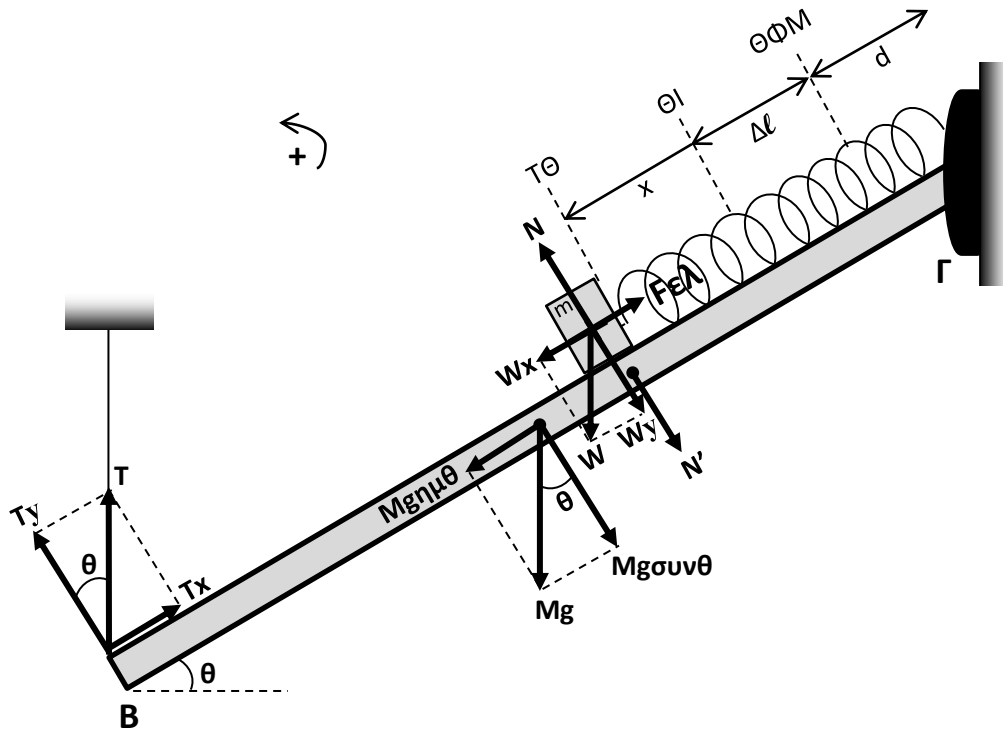


$$\Delta_2) \Phi. \text{ Doppler: } f_A = \frac{u_{\eta x} \pm u_A}{u_{\eta x} \mp u_S} \cdot f_S \xrightarrow{u_S=0, f_A > f_S \rightarrow u_A > 0} f_A = \frac{u_{\eta x} + u_A}{u_{\eta x}} \cdot f_S \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 682 = \frac{340 + u_A}{340} \cdot 680 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_A = 1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} m u_A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 1^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 4\text{J}} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Α.Δ.Ε.Τ.: } E = K + U \Rightarrow 16 = 4 + U \Rightarrow \boxed{U = 12\text{J}} \quad (4), (3), (4) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{K}{U} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}}$$

Δ<sub>3</sub>)



(Σε μια Τ.Θ. της ταλάντωσης σχεδιάζουμε δυνάμεις στο σώμα m και την ράβδο.)

Σώμα m:  $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N - W_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W_y \Rightarrow N = mg \sin \theta$

$N = N'$  (Δράση - Αντίδραση)  $\Rightarrow \boxed{N' = mg \sin \theta}$

Ράβδος: ΙΣΟΡΡΟΠΙΑ  $\Rightarrow \Sigma \tau = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_T + \tau_{mg} + \tau_{N'} + \tau_{\cancel{F_{\alpha\xi}}} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow -T_y \cdot L + Mg \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \frac{L}{2} + N'(d + \Delta l + x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow -T \cdot \cancel{\sin \theta} \cdot L + Mg \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \cancel{\sin \theta} + mg \cdot \cancel{\sin \theta} \cdot (d + \Delta l + x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow T \cdot L = Mg \cdot \frac{L}{2} + mg \cdot (d + \Delta l + x) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 8x + 25} \text{ (S.I.)}$

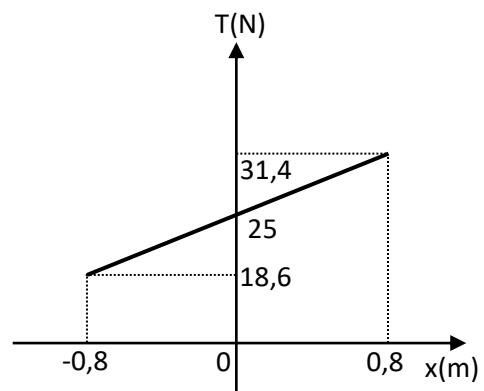
x(m)	0	-0,8	0,8
T(N)	25	18,6	31,4

$-A \leq x \leq A \Rightarrow -0,8 \leq x \leq 0,8$

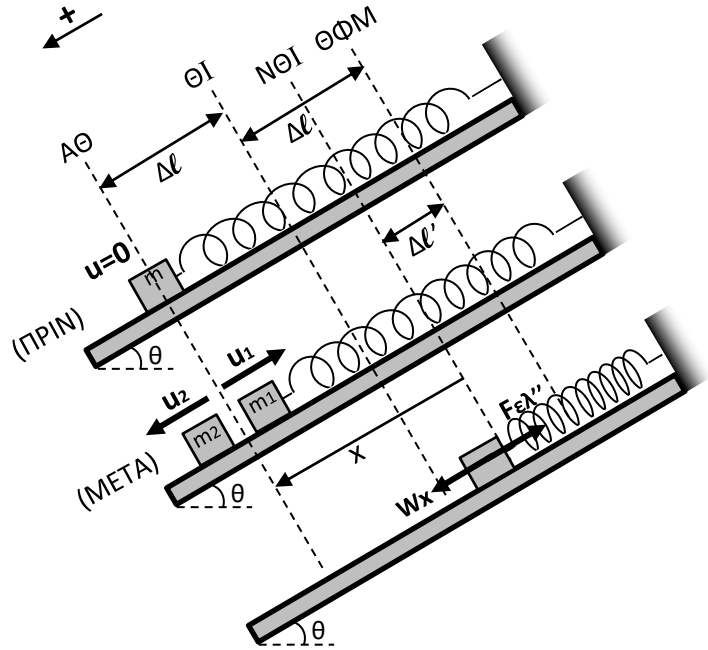
Επειδή  $T_{\max} = 31,4\text{N}$  και  $T_{\theta\rho\alpha\upsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma} = 32\text{N}$

$T_{\max} < T_{\theta\rho\alpha\upsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma}$

Άρα δεν θα κοπεί το νήμα.



Δ<sub>4</sub>)



- Φ. Doppler Για την  $m_2$  αμέσως μετά την κρούση:

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_A' > F_S \\ u_2 > 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow F_A' = \frac{u_{\eta x} + u_2}{u_{\eta x}} \cdot F_S \Rightarrow 700 = \frac{340 + u_2}{340} \cdot 680 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2 = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

- Α.Δ.Ο.:  $\vec{P}_{\alpha\rho\chi} = \vec{P}_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow 0 = m_2 u_2 - m_1 u_1 \Rightarrow m_1 u_1 = m_2 u_2 \Rightarrow 2u_1 = 6u_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_1 = 30 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$   
(μέτρο)

- Ν.Θ.Ι.:  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow W_{1x} = F''_{\epsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow m_1 \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\theta = k \cdot \Delta l' \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta l' = 0,2\text{m}}$

- Από σχήμα:  $x = 2\Delta l - \Delta l' = 2 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 = 1,4\text{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{οπότε } \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} &= \frac{W_{\Sigma F}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Sigma F \cdot \Delta x}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F \cdot u = -D \cdot x \cdot u = -k \cdot x \cdot u_1 = \\ &= -50 \cdot 1,4 \cdot (-30) = 2100 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$