

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΦΥΣΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣ/ΣΜΟΥ
(ΠΑΛΑΙΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ)

22/06/2020

A ΘΕΜΑ

$$A1) \beta \quad A2) \gamma \quad A3) \alpha \quad A4) \alpha \quad A5) \alpha \Sigma \quad \beta) \wedge \gamma) \wedge \delta) \wedge \varepsilon) \Sigma$$

Θέμα B

$$B1) P_{\alpha\tau\mu} + \frac{F}{A_1} = P_{\alpha\tau\mu} + \frac{W}{A_2} + \rho gh \Rightarrow \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{W}{A_2} + \rho gh \Rightarrow \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{W + \rho gh \cdot A_2}{A_2}$$

Το ii) Σωστό .

B2) Αρχική Θέση

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_1 = 2d + \pi R + 2x_1 \\ r_2 = 2d + \pi R \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow r_1 - r_2 = N \cdot \lambda \Rightarrow 2x_1 = N \cdot \lambda \quad (1) \quad N \in \mathbb{N}$$

Τελική Θέση

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_1 = 2d + \pi R + 2x_2 \\ r_2 = 2d + \pi R \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow r_1 - r_2 = (2N + 1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow 2x_2 = N \cdot \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow 2x_1 + 8 = N \cdot \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \lambda = 16 \text{ cm} . \quad \text{Το (ii) Σωστό.}$$

B3)

Σωστή η (iii)

$$v'_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} v_1$$

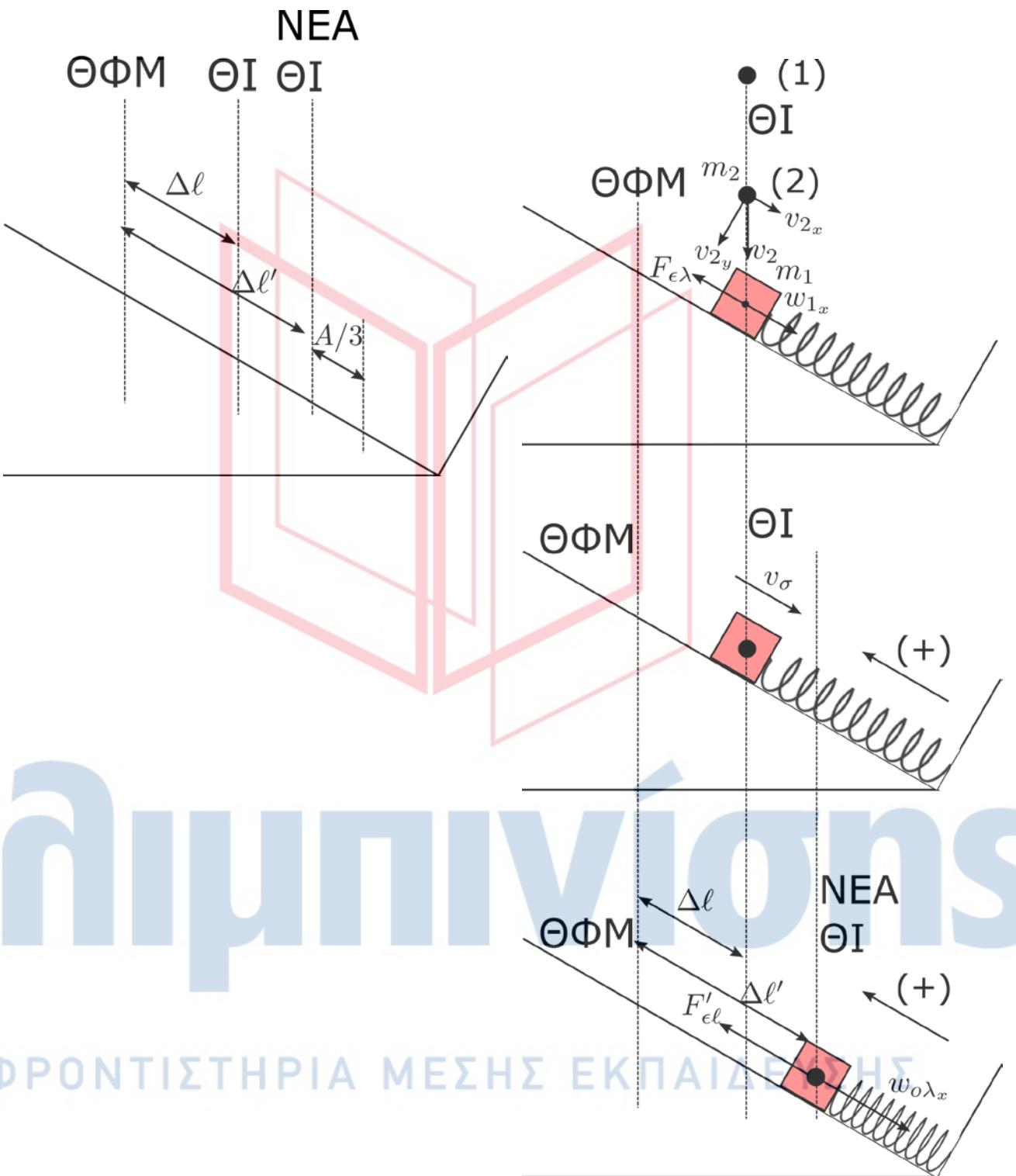
$$\Pi_1 = \frac{K'_2}{K_1} 100 \Rightarrow \Pi_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 v'^2_2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2_1} 100 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 \left(\frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} v_1 \right)^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2_1} 100 = \frac{4m_1 m_2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} 100$$

ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

$$\Pi_2 = \frac{K'_1}{K_2} 100 \Rightarrow \Pi_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v'^2_1}{\frac{1}{2} m_2 v^2_2} 100 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 \left(\frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2} v_2 \right)^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_2 v^2_2} 100 = \frac{4m_1 m_2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} 100$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Pi_1 = \Pi_2$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ



Γ1) Στην Θ.Ι. : $\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\epsilon\lambda} = w_{1x} \Rightarrow k \cdot \Delta l = m_1 \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu 30^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta l = 0,05m$.

Στην νέα Θ.Ι. : $\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\epsilon\lambda} = w_{1x} \Rightarrow k \cdot \Delta l' = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu 30^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta l' = 0,2m$.

Για το m_2 Α.Δ.Μ.Ε. (1) \rightarrow (2) : $m_2 \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m_2 \cdot v_2^2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{2gh} \Rightarrow v_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{m}{s}$

Για την κρούση → Α.Δ.Ο.χ: $m_2 v_{2x} = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot v_\sigma \Rightarrow 3 \cdot v_2 \cdot \eta \mu 30^\circ = 4 \cdot v_\sigma \Rightarrow v_\sigma = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ m/s}.$

Γ2) Α.Δ.Ε.Τ. (στη θέση της κρούσης): $E_T = K + U_T \Rightarrow \omega^2 \cdot A^2 = v_\sigma^2 + \omega^2 \cdot x^2 \quad (1)$

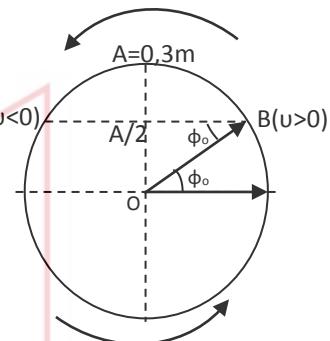
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1+m_2}} = 5 \text{ rad/s.}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 25 \cdot A^2 = \frac{9 \cdot 3}{16} + 25(\Delta l' - \Delta l)^2 \Rightarrow A = 0,3 \text{ m.}$$

$$\Gamma 3) x = A \eta \mu (\omega t + \varphi_0). \quad \text{Για } t=0 : x = +\frac{A}{2} \text{ με } v < 0.$$

Οπότε $\phi_0 = 5\pi/6 \text{ rad.}$

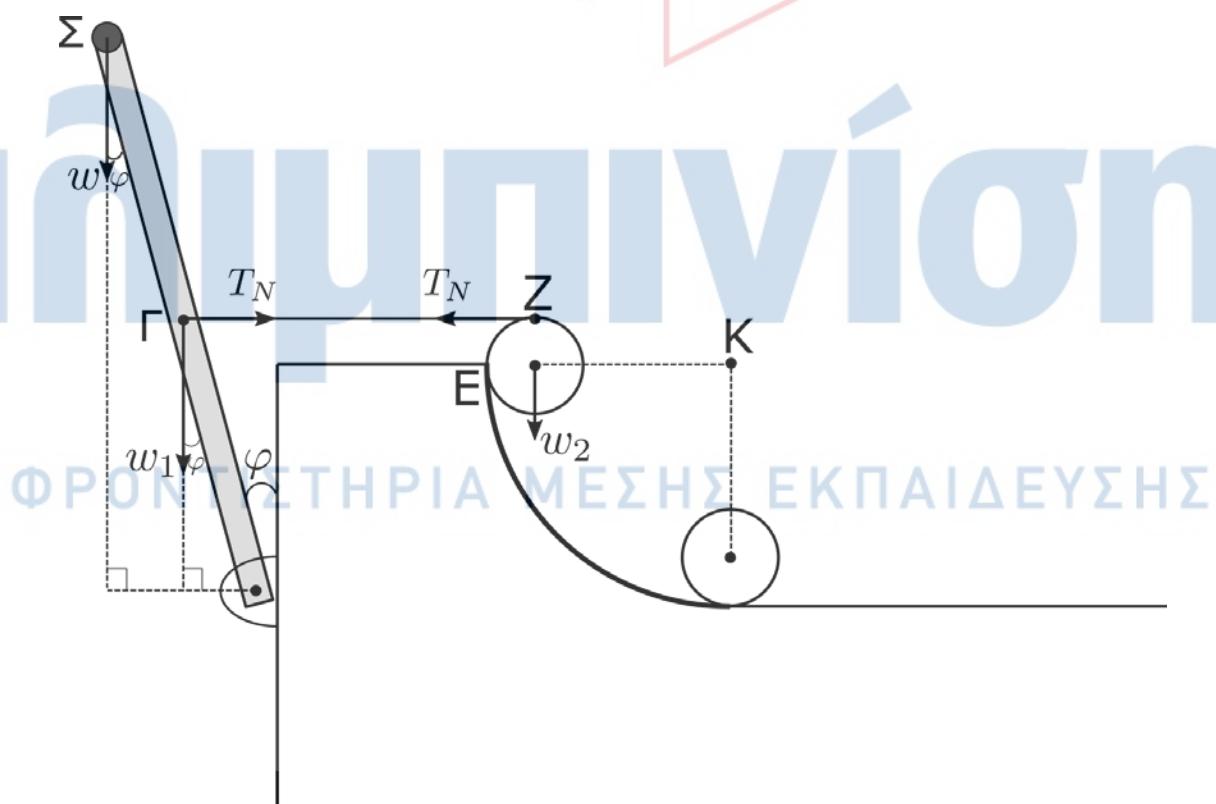
Οπότε: $x = 0,3 \eta \mu (5t + 5\pi/6) \text{ (S.I.)}$

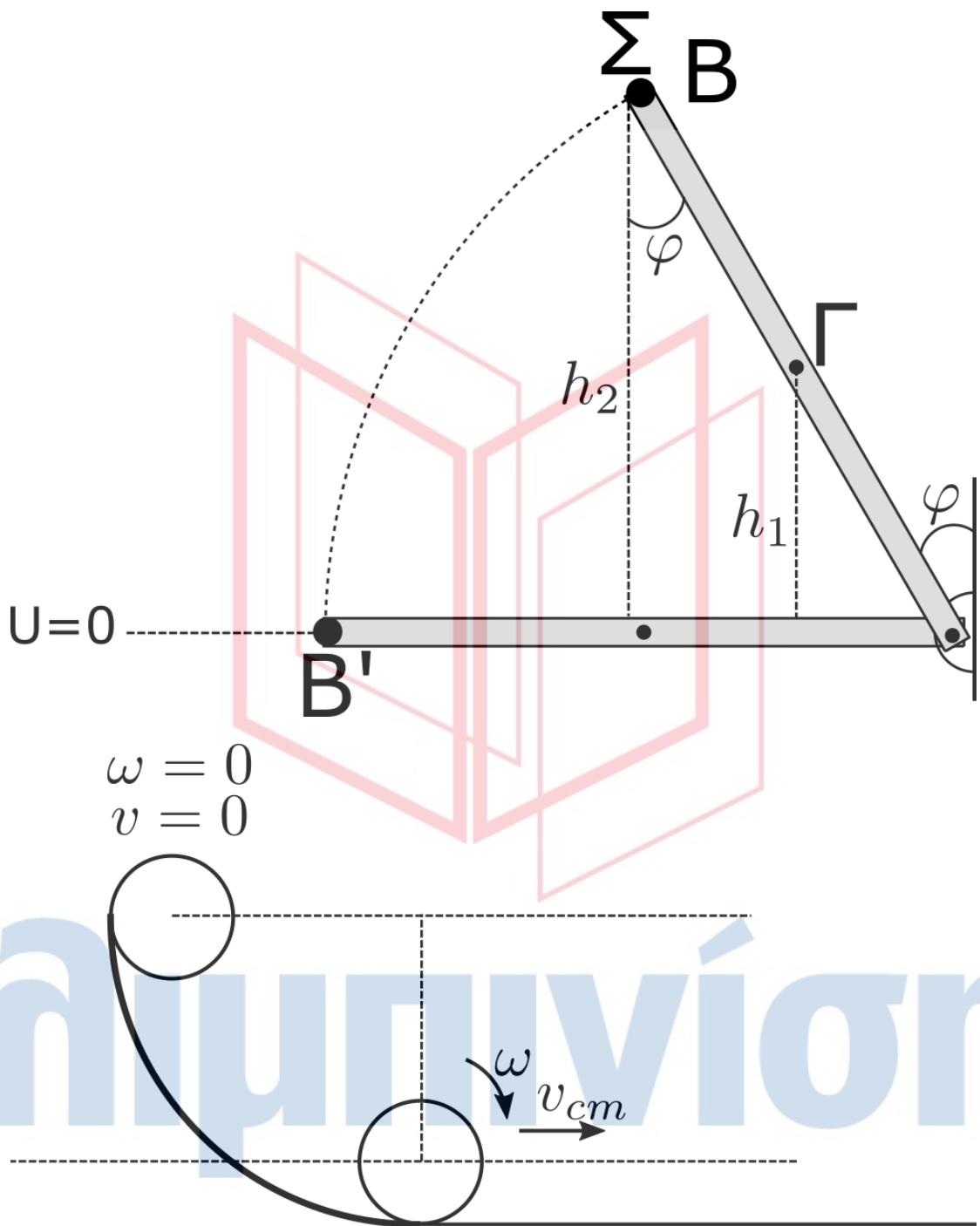


$$\Gamma 4) \text{ Α.Δ.Ε.Τ. } E_T = K + U_T \Rightarrow E_T = 9U_T \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{A}{3}.$$

$$\frac{|F_{\varepsilon\lambda_1}|}{|\Sigma F_1|} = \frac{\left|k\left(\Delta l' + \frac{A}{3}\right)\right|}{|D \cdot \frac{A}{3}|} = \frac{0,3}{0,1} \Rightarrow \frac{|F_{\varepsilon\lambda_1}|}{|\Sigma F_1|} = 3$$

Θέμα Δ





ΦΡΩΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

$$\Delta 1) i) \Sigma \tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow mgl\eta\mu\varphi + M_1g\frac{l}{2}\eta\mu\varphi - T_N\frac{l}{2}\sigma\nu\eta\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow T_N = 60N$$

$$ii) \Sigma \tau_E = 0 \Rightarrow T_N' \cdot r - M_2gr = 0 \Rightarrow M_2 = 6kg$$

$$\Delta 2) I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} = I_\rho + I_m \Rightarrow I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} = \left(\frac{1}{12}M_1l^2 + M_1\frac{l^2}{4}\right) + ml^2 \Rightarrow I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} = 3kgm^2$$

$$\Sigma \tau_{\varepsilon\xi(A)} = I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow mgl\eta\mu\varphi + M_1g\frac{l}{2}\eta\mu\varphi = I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} = 8r/s^2.$$

$$\Delta 3) \text{ Εφαρμόζω Α.Δ.Μ.Ε. για το στερεό από την αρχική μέχρι την τελική θέση : } U_{\alpha\rho\chi} + K_{\alpha\rho\chi} = U_{\tau\varepsilon\lambda} + K_{\tau\varepsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow mgl\sigma\nu\eta\varphi + M_1g\frac{l}{2}\sigma\nu\eta\varphi = \frac{1}{2}I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho}\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}\frac{rad}{s}.$$

$$\text{Οπότε : } \overrightarrow{\Delta L}_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} = \vec{L}_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho_{\tau\varepsilon\lambda}} - \vec{L}_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho_{\alpha\rho\chi}} = I_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} \cdot \omega \Rightarrow \Delta L_{\sigma\tau\varepsilon\rho} = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}$$

Δ4) Εφαρμόζω Α.Δ.Μ.Ε. για τον τροχό από την αρχική μέχρι την τελική θέση : $U_{\alpha\rho\chi} + K_{\alpha\rho\chi} = U_{\tau\varepsilon\lambda} + K_{\tau\varepsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow M_2 \cdot g(R - r) = \frac{1}{2}I_2 \cdot \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}M_2 \cdot v_{cm}^2 \Rightarrow M_2 \cdot g(R - r) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}M_2r^2 \cdot \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}M_2 \cdot v_{cm}^2 \Rightarrow M_2 \cdot g(R - r) = \frac{1}{4}M_2 \cdot v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2}M_2 \cdot v_{cm}^2 \Rightarrow v_{cm} = 6 \text{ m/s}$

Δ5) i) $S = \frac{1}{4}2\pi(R - r)$
 $S = r\Delta\theta$

Οπότε $N = \frac{\Delta\theta}{2\pi} \Rightarrow N = 6,75 \text{ περιστροφές}$

ii) $S = r \cdot \Delta\theta' \Rightarrow \Delta\theta' = 10\pi \text{ rad.}$

Οπότε : $N' = \frac{\Delta\theta'}{2\pi} \Rightarrow N' = 5 \text{ περιστροφές.}$

αθηνίνισης

ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ