

ΘΕΜΑ Α

Α.1) β

Α.2) γ

Α.3) β

Α.4) δ

Α.5) α) Σ β) Λ γ) Σ δ) Λ ε) Λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

Β.1] Σωστό : iii

$$f_1 = \frac{u_{Hx}}{u_{Hx} + \frac{u_{Hx}}{10}} f_s = \frac{u_{Hx}}{\frac{11u_{Hx}}{10}} f_s = \frac{10}{11} \frac{u_{Hx}}{u_{Hx}} f_s = \frac{10}{11} f_s$$

$$f_{\text{τοίχος}} = \frac{u_{Hx}}{u_{Hx} - \frac{u_{Hx}}{10}} f_s = \frac{10}{9} f_s$$

$$\text{Άρα } f_2 = f_{\text{τοίχος}} = \frac{10}{9} f_s$$

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{10}{11} f_s}{\frac{10}{9} f_s} = \frac{9}{11}$$

B2] Σωστό: λ

$$|A_M| = 2A \left| \sin 2\eta \frac{\chi_M}{\lambda} \right| = 2A \left| \sin 2\eta \frac{9\eta}{8\eta} \right| = 2A \left| \sin \frac{9\eta}{4} \right|$$

$$= \cancel{2A} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{2}} = A\sqrt{2}$$

$$U_{\max M} = \omega \cdot A_M = \frac{2\eta}{T} A\sqrt{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi A}{T}$$

B3] Σωστό: λ

$$P_A = P_B$$

$$A_A \cdot U_A = A_B \cdot U_B$$

$$2A/B \cdot U_A = A/B \cdot U_B$$

$$\boxed{U_B = 2U_A}$$

Εξίσωση Bernoulli για τα A και B

$$P_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho U_A^2 = P_B + \frac{1}{2} \rho U_B^2$$

$$P_A - P_B = \frac{1}{2} \rho (4U_A^2 - U_A^2)$$

$$P_A - P_B = \frac{1}{2} \rho 3U_A^2$$

$$\text{Όμως } \frac{K}{\Delta V} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_A^2}{\Delta V} = \Lambda, \quad \text{οπότε } P_A - P_B = 3\Lambda$$

ΘΕΜΑ ΓΓ₁] ΘΜΚΕ. A → Γ για το Σ₁

$$K_{\Gamma} - \cancel{K_A} = W_B$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{\Gamma}^2 = m_1 g R$$

$$v_{\Gamma} = \sqrt{2gR}$$

$$\boxed{v_{\Gamma} = 10 \text{ m/s}}$$

Γ₂] ΘΜΚΕ. Γ → Δ για το Σ₁

$$K_{\Delta} - K_{\Gamma} = W_T$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{\Delta}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{\Gamma}^2 = -\mu m_1 g s_{\perp}$$

$$v_{\Delta}^2 - v_{\Gamma}^2 = -2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10 \cdot 3,6$$

$$v_{\Delta}^2 = 100 - 36$$

$$v_{\Delta}^2 = 64$$

$$\boxed{v_{\Delta} = 8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$v_{\Delta} = v_{\perp}$ η ταχύτητα που συγκρούεται το m_1 με το m_2

Σύμφωνα με τους τύπους των ταχυτήτων για ελαστική

κρούση θα ισχύει:

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

$$\begin{array}{l} v_2 = 3v_1 \\ v_1 = 8 \text{ m/s}, v_2 = -4 \text{ m/s} \end{array}$$

$$v_1' = \frac{-2m_1 \cdot 8 + 6m_1 (-4)}{4m_1}$$

$$\boxed{v_1' = -10 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |v_1'| = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_2' = \frac{(u_2 - u_1)u_2}{u_1 + u_2} + \frac{2u_1 u_1}{u_1 + u_2} \quad \begin{array}{l} u_2 = 3u_1 \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} \\ u_1 = 8 \text{ m/s}, u_2 = -4 \text{ m/s} \end{array}$$

$$u_2' = \frac{2u_1 (-4)}{4u_1} + \frac{2u_1}{4u_1} \cdot 8$$

$$\boxed{|u_2'| = 2 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\Gamma.3] P_2' = 3 \cdot 2 = 6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

$$P_2 = -3 \cdot 4 = -12 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

$$\Delta P_2 = \vec{P}_2' - \vec{P}_2$$

$$\Delta P_2 = 6 - (-12) = 18 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

Με κατεύθυνση διάφορη της \vec{u}_1 (δεξιά)

$$\Gamma.4] \pi \% = \frac{K_1' - K_1}{K_1} \cdot 100\%$$

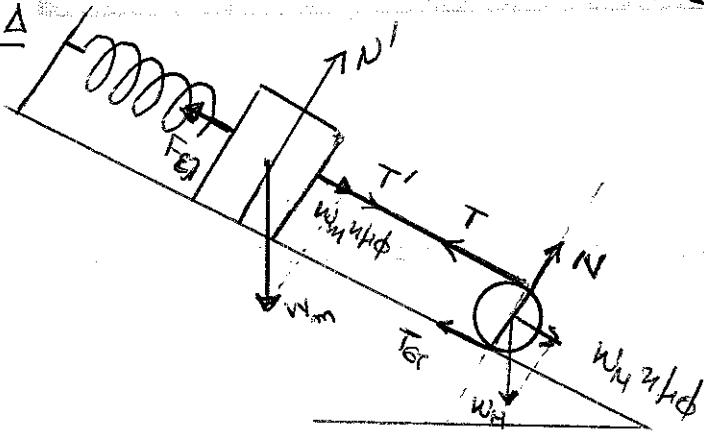
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$= \frac{100 - 64}{64} \cdot 100\%$$

$$= 56,25\%$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

5



Δ1] Για το κύβινδρο ισχύει $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow T + T_{στ} = Mg \eta \kappa \phi$ ①

$\sum \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow T = T_{στ}$ ②

① \Rightarrow ② $\Rightarrow 2T = Mg \eta \kappa \phi \Rightarrow T = \frac{Mg \eta \kappa \phi}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 5N}$

Για το σώμα κρέμας m

$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow W_m \eta \kappa \phi + T = F_{ελ}$

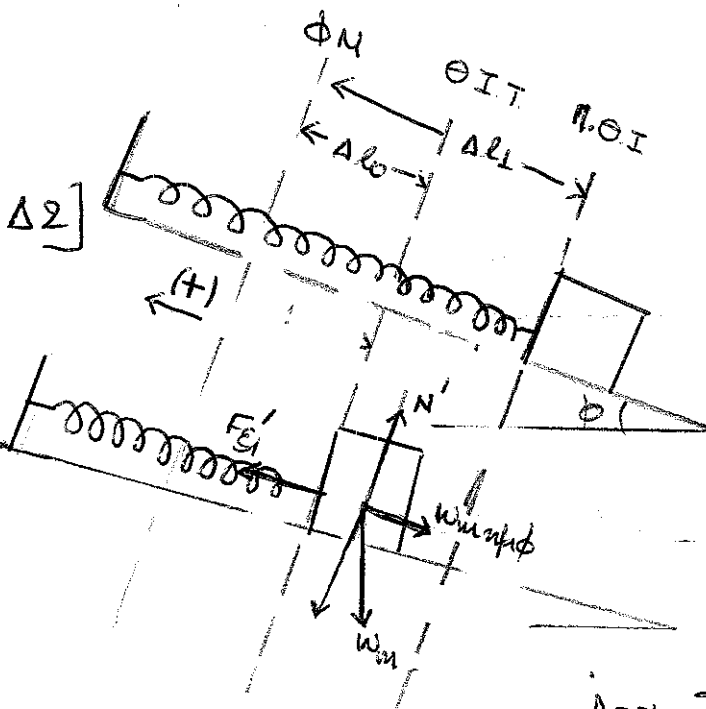
$F_{ελ} = mg \eta \kappa \phi + T$

$\boxed{F_{ελ} = 10N}$

Από Νόμο Hooke ισχύει: $F_{ελ} = k \cdot \Delta l_{\perp}$

$\Delta l_{\perp} = \frac{F_{ελ}}{k}$

$\boxed{\Delta l_{\perp} = 0,1m}$



Θ.Ι.Τ. $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow mg \eta \kappa \phi = k \Delta l_0$

$\Delta l_0 = 0,05m$

Για $t=0s$ $x = -A$ άρα $\eta \kappa \phi_0 = -1$

Άρα $\phi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ rad

$A = \Delta l_1 - \Delta l_0 = 0,1 - 0,05 = 0,05m$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

Άρα $\sum F = -k \cdot x = -kA \eta \kappa(\omega t + \phi_0)$

$\sum F = -5 \eta \kappa(10\pi t + \frac{3\pi}{2})$ S.I.

Δ3] ΘΗΚΕ

$$K_{\text{εξ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} = W_B$$

$$K_{\text{μετ}} + K_{\text{εξ}} = M \cdot g \cdot h \cdot s \quad (3)$$

Ισχύει $\frac{K_{\text{εξ}}}{K_{\text{μετ}}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow K_{\text{μετ}} = 2K_{\text{εξ}} \quad (4)$

Αρχικά $N = \frac{12}{\pi} = \frac{s}{2\pi R} \Rightarrow s = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad (5)$

(3) $\xrightarrow{(4)}$ $3 K_{\text{εξ}} = 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,4$

$$\boxed{K_{\text{εξ}} = 8 \text{ J}}$$

Ισχύει $K_{\text{εξ}} = \frac{L^2}{2I} \Rightarrow L = \sqrt{2K_{\text{εξ}} \cdot I} \Rightarrow |L| = 0,4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}$

Δ4] $\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \sum \tau \cdot \omega + \sum F \cdot u$

$$= \cancel{T_{\text{στ}} R \cdot \omega} + M g h \cdot u_{\text{α}} - \cancel{T_{\text{στ}} u_{\text{α}}}$$

$$= M g h \cdot u_{\text{α}} \quad (6)$$

Νόμος Μεταφορικής Κίνησης: $\sum F = m \cdot a_{\text{α}}$

$$M g h - T_{\text{στ}} = M \cdot a_{\text{α}}$$

$$10 - T_{\text{στ}} = 2 a_{\text{α}} \quad (7)$$

Νόμος Στροφικής

$$\sum \tau = I \cdot \alpha$$

$$T_{\text{στ}} \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \frac{a_{\text{α}}}{R}$$

$$T_{\text{στ}} = a_{\text{α}} \quad (8)$$

ΟΡΙΖΟΝΤΕΣ

Ανó (7), (8)

$$a_{av} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ m/s}^2, \text{ οπότε } v_{av} = a_{av} \cdot t = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

Ανó (6) $\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = 100 \text{ J/s}$