

## ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

## ΘΕΜΑ Α

Α1. γ

Α2. δ

Α3. γ

Α4. β

Α5. α) Σ, β) Λ, γ) Σ, δ) Σ, ε) Λ

## ΘΕΜΑ Β

Β1. Πρέπει  $T_{στ} \leq T_{op} \Rightarrow T_{στ} \leq \mu \cdot N_A$  (1)

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow N_f - T_{στ} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow N_f = T_{στ} \quad (2)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_A - w = 0 \Rightarrow N_A = w \quad (3)$$

$$\Sigma \tau_{(A)} = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{N_A}^0 + \tau_{T_{στ}}^0 + \tau_w + \tau_{N_f} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

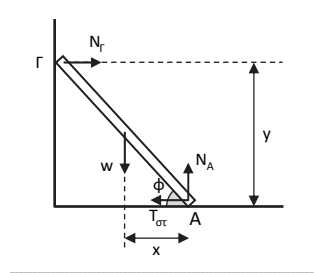
$$w \cdot x - N_f \cdot y = 0 \Rightarrow w \cdot \frac{\ell}{2} \sin \phi - N_f \cdot \ell \cdot \eta \mu \phi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{w}{2} \sin \phi = N_f \eta \mu \phi \Rightarrow w = 2 N_f \epsilon \phi \phi \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} N_A = 2 T_{στ} \cdot \epsilon \phi \phi \quad (4)$$

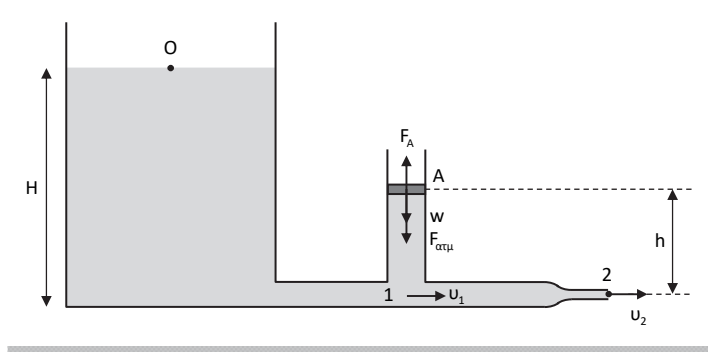
$$\text{Άρα (1)} \stackrel{(4)}{\Rightarrow} T_{στ} \leq \mu \cdot 2 T_{στ} \epsilon \phi \phi \Leftrightarrow \epsilon \phi \phi \geq \frac{1}{2\mu}$$

$$\text{άρα η ελάχιστη } \boxed{\epsilon \phi \phi = \frac{1}{2\mu}}.$$

Σωστό το (ii)



B2.



$$\text{Ισχύει } A_1 u_1 = A_2 u_2 \Rightarrow \cancel{2 A_2} u_1 = \cancel{A_2} u_2 \Rightarrow u_2 = 2u_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Έμβολο: } \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_A = w + F_{\text{ατμ}} \Rightarrow P_A = \frac{w}{A} + P_{\text{ατμ}}.$$

$$\text{Άρα } P_1 = P_A + \rho g h \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{w}{A} + \rho g h + P_{\text{ατμ}} \quad (2)$$

Bernoulli  $O \rightarrow 2$

$$\cancel{P_0} + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_0^2 + \rho g H = \cancel{P_2} + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 + \cancel{\rho g y_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho g H = \frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2 \Leftrightarrow u_2 = \sqrt{2gH} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Άρα από (1)} \quad u_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2gH}}{2} \quad (4)$$

Bernoulli  $O \rightarrow 1$

$$\cancel{P_0} + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_0^2 + \rho g H = P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_1^2 + \cancel{\rho g y_1} \Rightarrow \text{από (2), (4)}$$

$$\cancel{P_{\text{ατμ}}} + \rho g H = \frac{w}{A} + \rho g \frac{H}{2} + \cancel{P_{\text{ατμ}}} + \frac{1}{2} \rho \frac{2gH}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho g H = \frac{w}{A} + \rho g \frac{H}{4} + \frac{\rho g H}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{w}{A} = \frac{\rho g H}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{w}{A} = \frac{\rho g H}{2}}.$$

Σωστό το (i)

**B3.**  $m_1 = m$ 

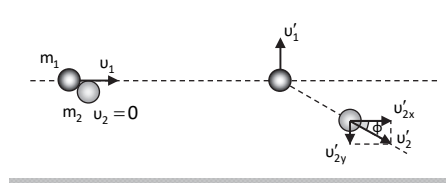
$$m_2 = 2m$$

$$u_2 = 0$$

$$\phi = 30^\circ$$

$$u_3 = 0$$

$$m_3 = m$$

ΑΔΟ Άξονας x

$$\vec{p}_{1x} + \vec{p}_{2x}^0 = \vec{p}_{1x}' + \vec{p}_{2x}'^0 \Rightarrow m_1 u_1 = m_2 u_{2x}' \Rightarrow m u_1 = 2m u_2' \cdot \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \sqrt{3} u_2' \quad (1)$$

ΑΔΟ Άξονας y

$$\vec{p}_{1y}^0 + \vec{p}_{2y}^0 = \vec{p}_{1y}' + \vec{p}_{2y}' \Rightarrow 0 = m_1 u_1' - m_2 u_{2y}' \Rightarrow$$

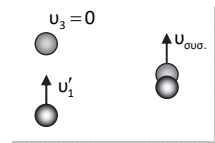
$$\Rightarrow m \cdot u_1' = 2m \cdot u_2' \cdot \eta \mu \phi \Leftrightarrow u_1' = u_2' \quad (2)$$

ΑΔΟ

$$\vec{p}_1' + \vec{p}_3^0 = \vec{p}_{\text{συσ.}} \Rightarrow m_1 u_1' = (m_1 + m_3) u_{\text{συσ.}} \Rightarrow$$

$$m u_1' = 2m u_{\text{συσ.}} \Rightarrow u_{\text{συσ.}} = \frac{u_1'}{2} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} u_{\text{συσ.}} = \frac{u_2'}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{\text{συσ.}} = \frac{u_1}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad (3)$$

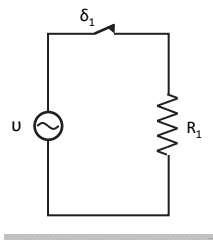


$$\text{Άρα } \frac{K_{\text{συσ.}}}{K_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_3) \cdot u_{\text{συσ.}}^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2} = \frac{2m \cdot \frac{u_1^2}{12}}{m u_1^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{K_{\text{συσ.}}}{K_1} = \frac{1}{6}}$$

Σωστό το (iii)

## ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1.



$$\bar{P}_{R_1} = I_{\text{EV}}^2 \cdot R_1 \Rightarrow 12 = I_{\text{EV}}^2 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow I_{\text{EV}}^2 = 2 \Rightarrow I_{\text{EV}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

$$I = \sqrt{2} I_{\text{EV}} \Rightarrow I = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_1} \Rightarrow V = I \cdot R_1 = 2 \cdot 6 = 12 \text{ V}$$

Γ2. Αρχική:  $u = 12\eta\mu 50\pi t$ 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega' = 2\pi f' \\ f' = 2f \end{array} \right\} \omega' = 2\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V' = N\omega'BA \\ \omega' = 2\omega \end{array} \right\} V' = 2V = 24 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Άρα } u' = V' \eta\mu(\omega't) \Rightarrow u' = 24\eta\mu(100\pi t) \text{ (SI)}$$

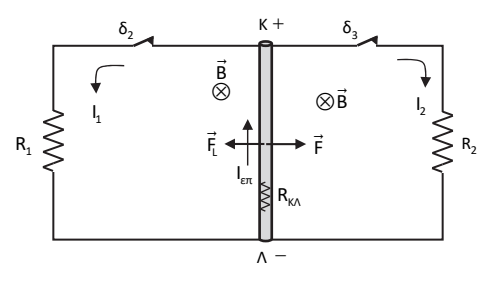
$$i = \frac{u}{R_1} = \frac{24\eta\mu(100\pi t)}{6} = 4\eta\mu(100\pi t) \text{ (SI)}$$

$$P_{R_1} = i_1^2 \cdot R_1 = i^2 \cdot R_1 = 16\eta\mu^2(100\pi t) \cdot 6 = 96\eta\mu^2(100\pi t) \text{ (SI)}$$

$$\text{Για } t_1 = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s: } P_{R_1} = 96\eta\mu^2(10^2 \pi \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 96\eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 96 \text{ W.}$$

Γ3. Από  $t_0 = 0$  έως  $t = 2\text{ s}$  ο αγωγός ΚΛ εκτελεί Ε.Ο.Επιτ. κίνηση με

$$\alpha = \frac{\Sigma F}{m} = \frac{F}{m} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ προς τα δεξιά.}$$

Την  $t = 2\text{ s}$  που κλείνουν οι διακόπτες  $\delta_2, \delta_3$  ο ΚΛ έχει  $u = \alpha t = 2 \text{ m/s}$ .

$$\frac{1}{R_{1,2}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{1,2}} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$R_{1,2} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \Omega$$

Μόλις κλείσουν οι διακόπτες  $\delta_2$ ,  $\delta_3$  για τον ΚΛ ισχύει:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{επ}} = \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{B\Delta S}{\Delta t} = \frac{B\ell\Delta x}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\text{επ}} = Bv\ell \quad (1)$$

$$I_{\text{επ}} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{επ}}^{(1)}}{R_{\text{ολ}}} \Rightarrow I_{\text{επ}} = \frac{Bv\ell}{R_{\text{ΚΛ}} + R_{1,2}} \quad (2)$$

$$F_L = BI_{\text{επ}} \cdot \ell \Rightarrow F_L = \frac{B^2 v \ell^2}{R_{\text{ΚΛ}} + R_{1,2}} \quad (3)$$

Αφού ο ΚΛ κινείται με  $v$  σταθερή τότε

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow F = F_L \Rightarrow F = \frac{B^2 v \ell^2}{R_{\text{ΚΛ}} + R_{1,2}} \Rightarrow 0,5 = \frac{B^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{4} \Rightarrow 2 = 2B^2 \Rightarrow B^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 1\text{T}.$$

**Γ4.** Αγωγός ΚΛ:  $0 - 2\text{s} : \Delta x_1 = \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 2\text{m}$

$$2 - 5\text{s} : \Delta x_2 = v \Delta t = 2 \cdot 3 = 6\text{m}$$

Άρα  $\Delta x = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2 = 8\text{m}$  και  $W_F = F \cdot \Delta x = 0,5 \cdot 8 = 4\text{J}$ .

Ο αντιστάτης  $R_2$  διαρρέεται από ρεύμα  $I_2$  από 2 έως 5s που κλείνουν οι διακόπτες  $\delta_2$ ,  $\delta_3$ .

$$(2): I_{\text{επ}} = \frac{Bv\ell}{R_{\text{ΚΛ}} + R_{1,2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\text{A} \quad (1): \mathcal{E}_{\text{επ}} = Bv\ell = 2\text{V}.$$

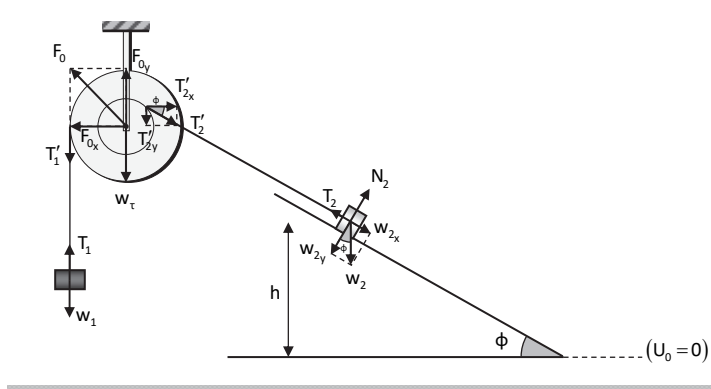
$$\text{Άρα } V_{\pi} = \mathcal{E}_{\text{επ}} - I_{\text{επ}} \cdot R_{\text{ΚΛ}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1\text{V} = V_1 = V_2.$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{1}{3}\text{A}$$

$$\text{Επομένως } Q_{R_2} = I_2^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot \Delta t = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 1\text{J}.$$

$$\text{Επομένως } \pi\% = \frac{Q_{R_2}}{W_F} 100\% = \frac{1}{4} 100\% = 25\%.$$

## ΘΕΜΑ Δ



## Δ1. Ισορροπία

$$\Sigma_2: \quad \Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 - w_{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = m_2 g \eta \mu \phi \Rightarrow T_2 = 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,6$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T_2 = 30\text{N}}$$

$$\text{Τροχαλία: } \Sigma \tau_{(0)} = 0 \Rightarrow T_1' 2r - T_2' r = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{T_2}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_1 = 15\text{N}}$$

$$\Sigma_1: \quad \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 - w = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = m_1 g \Rightarrow \boxed{m_1 = 1,5\text{kg}}$$

$$\text{Τροχαλία: } \Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_{2x}' - F_{0x} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{0x} = T_2' \cdot \sigma \nu \nu \phi \Rightarrow F_{0x} = 30 \cdot 0,8 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F_{0x} = 24\text{N}}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_{0y} - T_1' - w_r - T_{2y}' = 0 \Rightarrow F_{0y} = T_1 + M_r g + T_2 \cdot \eta \mu \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{0y} = 15 + 15 + 30 \cdot 0,6 \Rightarrow \boxed{F_{0y} = 48\text{N}}$$

$$F_0 = \sqrt{F_{0x}^2 + F_{0y}^2} = \sqrt{24^2 + (2^2 \cdot 24^2)} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_0 = 24\sqrt{5}\text{N}}$$

Δ2. ΑΔΜΕ για το  $m_2$   $A \rightarrow \Gamma$ 

$$K_A^0 + U_A = K_r + U_r^0 \Rightarrow m_2 g h = \frac{1}{2} m v_r^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_r = 6\text{m/s}}$$

Για την πρώτη φορά

Ισχύει ότι μέχρι το σώμα  $m_3$  να πάει από  $A\theta \rightarrow \theta I$

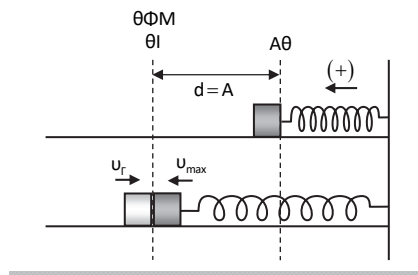
$\left(t = \frac{T}{4}\right)$  το σώμα  $\Sigma_2$  διανύει απόσταση  $\ell$  (ΕΟΚ).

$$\text{Άρα } \ell = u_r \cdot t \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\ell}{u_r}$$

$$\text{και επίσης } t = \frac{T}{4} \text{ άρα}$$

$$\frac{T}{4} = \frac{\ell}{u_r} \Leftrightarrow T = \frac{4\ell}{u_r} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{4\ell}{u_r} \Leftrightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi u_r}{4\ell} \Leftrightarrow \omega = \frac{\pi \cdot 6}{2 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{5}} \Leftrightarrow \omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}.$$

$$\text{Ισχύει } k = m\omega^2 \Leftrightarrow k = 5 \cdot 5^2 \Leftrightarrow k = 125 \text{ N/m}.$$



**Δ3.** Πριν την κρούση  $u_3 = u_{\max} = \omega \cdot A = 5 \cdot 0,2 \Leftrightarrow u_3 = 1 \text{ m/s}$  προς τα αριστερά.

Επειδή η κρούση είναι ελαστική και  $m_2 = m_3$  ισχύει ότι  $u'_2 = u_3 = 1 \text{ m/s}$  αριστερά και  $u'_3 = u_2 = 6 \text{ m/s}$  δεξιά.

$$\text{Ισχύει επίσης } u'_3 = u_{\max} = \omega A' \Leftrightarrow A' = 1,2 \text{ m}.$$

$$\text{Επειδή } t=0, x=0, v < 0 \text{ άρα } \phi_0 = \pi \text{ rad } \boxed{\chi = 1,2\eta\mu(5t + \pi) \text{ (SI)}}$$

$$\mathbf{\Delta 4.} \quad K = 8U \Leftrightarrow E - U = 8U \Leftrightarrow E = 9U \Leftrightarrow U = \frac{E}{9} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 = \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{2} KA^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{A}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 0,4 \text{ m}$$

1<sup>η</sup> φορά άρα  $x = -0,4 \text{ m}$ .

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{dp}{dt} = \Sigma F = -kx = -125 \cdot (-0,4) \Leftrightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$E = K + U \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_3u^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{k(A^2 - x^2)}{m_3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^2 = \frac{125 \left( \frac{36}{25} - \frac{4}{25} \right)}{5} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{u = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\left| \frac{dK}{dt} \right| = |\Sigma F \cdot u| = \left| \frac{dp}{dt} \cdot u \right| = |50 \cdot 4\sqrt{2}| \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\left| \frac{dK}{dt} \right| = 200\sqrt{2} \text{ J/s}}$$

**Δ5.** Θα περάσει από την θΦΜ σε χρόνο  $t = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ s}}$ .

Η απόσταση που θα απέχουν θα είναι η απόσταση που θα έχει διανύσει το  $\Sigma_2$  εκείνη τη στιγμή.

$$x_2 = u'_2 \cdot t = 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ m} = 0,628 \text{ m}}$$

