



ΦΥΣΙΚΗ Β ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

Παρατηρήσεις

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ - 08/11/2020

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1 γ **A2** γ **A3** α **A4** δ

A5 α) ζ β) ζ γ) ζ δ) ζ ε) ζ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1 i) Σωστή απάντηση η (β)

$$\frac{\alpha_{κα}}{\alpha_{κβ}} = \frac{\omega^2 R/3}{\omega^2 \cdot R} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\alpha_{κα}}{\alpha_{κβ}} = \frac{1}{3}}$$

ii) Σωστή απάντηση η (β)

$$\frac{v_A}{v_B} = \frac{2\pi \frac{R}{3} \cdot f}{2\pi R f} \Rightarrow \frac{v_A}{v_B} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{s_A/t}{s_B/t} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s_A}{s_B} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{s_A = \frac{s_B}{3}}$$

B2 i) Σωστή απάντηση η (γ)

Τα σημεία της περιφέρειας των τροχών έχουν το ίδιο μέτρο γραμμικής ταχύτητας

$$v_1 = v_2 \Rightarrow 2\pi \cdot R_1 \cdot f_1 = 2\pi R_2 \cdot f_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot R_2 \cdot f_1 = R_2 \cdot f_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{10}}$$

ii) Σωστή απάντηση η (γ)

Για το υψικό σημείο που αιώκολλάται από τον τροχό αμάρας R_1 :

$$t_{εδ1} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (h + R_1)}{g}} \Rightarrow t_{εδ1} = \sqrt{\frac{2(15R_2 + 10R_2)}{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{εδ1} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 25R_2}{g}} \Rightarrow t_{εδ1} = 5 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R_2}{g}}$$

Παρατηρήσεις

Το βέλτεστος τω θα είναι:

$$X_{\max 1} = U \cdot t_{\epsilon \delta 1} = \sqrt{2gR_2} \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R_2}{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{\max 1} = 5 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2gR_2 \cdot 2R_2}{g}} = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{R_2^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{\max 1} = 10R_2$$

• Ομοίως, για το 2^ο άνω σημείο:

$$\cdot t_{\epsilon \delta 2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (h + R_2)}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (15R_2 + R_2)}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 16R_2}{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\epsilon \delta 2} = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R_2}{g}}$$

$$\cdot X_{\max 2} = U \cdot t_{\epsilon \delta 2} = \sqrt{2gR_2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R_2}{g}}$$

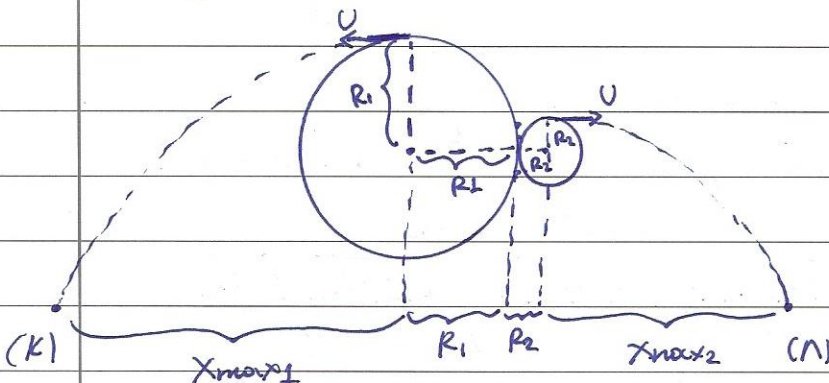
$$\Rightarrow X_{\max 2} = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2gR_2 \cdot 2R_2}{g}} \Rightarrow X_{\max 2} = 8R_2$$

Η απόσταση ΚΑ είναι:

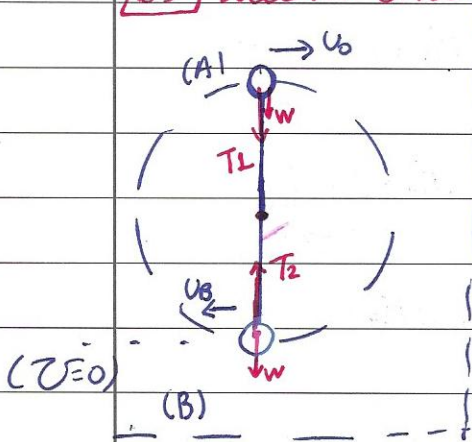
$$ΚΑ = X_{\max 1} + X_{\max 2} + R_1 + R_2$$

$$\Rightarrow ΚΑ = 10R_2 + 8R_2 + 10R_2 + R_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{ΚΑ = 29R_2}$$



B3 Ζωστή απάντηση η (α)



Στην ανώτερη θέση (A):

$$\Sigma F_R = m \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{l} \Rightarrow T_1 + mg = m \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{3gl})^2}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = 3mg - mg \Rightarrow T_1 = 2mg$$

• A.Δ.Μ.Ε. (A → B)

$$K_A + U_A = K_B + U_B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m \cdot v_0^2}{2} + mgy \cdot 2l = \frac{m \cdot v_B^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{3gl})^2 + 4gl = v_B^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{7gl}$$

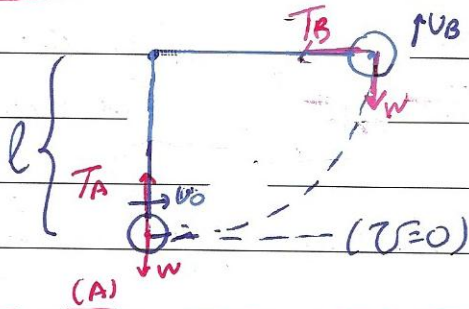
• Στην κατώτερη θέση (B):

$$\Sigma F_R = m \cdot \frac{v_B^2}{l} \Rightarrow T_2 - mg = m \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{7gl})^2}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = 8mg$$

$$\text{Άρα: } \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{2mg}{8mg} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Παρατηρήσεις

ΘΕΜΑ Γ
Γ1


$$\sum F_r = m \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum F_r = 3 \cdot \frac{4^2}{0,6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum F_r = 80 \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet \sum F_{r(A)} = T_A - mg \Rightarrow 80 = T_A - 30 \Rightarrow \boxed{T_A = 110 \text{ N}}$$

Γ2 A.D.M.E. (A → B)

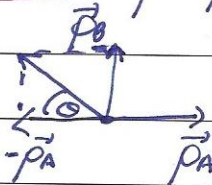
$$K_A + \cancel{U_A} = K_B + U_B \Rightarrow \frac{m \cdot v_0^2}{2} = \frac{m \cdot v_B^2}{2} + mgl$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0^2 = v_B^2 + 2gl \Rightarrow 16 = v_B^2 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,6$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{16 - 12} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_B = 2 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\sum F_{r(B)} = T_B = m \cdot \frac{v_B^2}{l} \Rightarrow T_B = 3 \cdot \frac{2^2}{0,6} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_B = 20 \text{ N}}$$

Γ3 $\Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p}_B - \vec{p}_A \Rightarrow \Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p}_B + (-\vec{p}_A)$

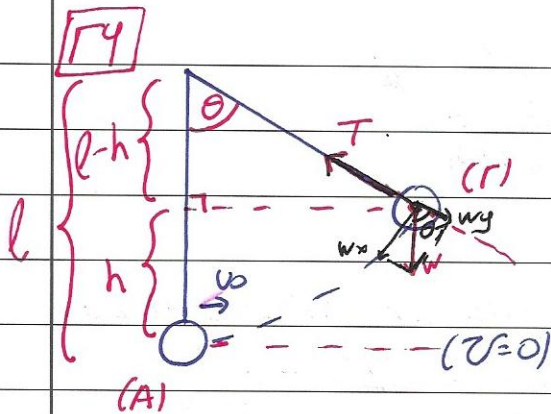


$$\Delta p = \sqrt{p_A^2 + p_B^2} = \sqrt{(m \cdot v_0)^2 + (m \cdot v_B)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p = \sqrt{12^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{144 + 36} = \sqrt{180}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta p = 6 \cdot \sqrt{5} \text{ kg m/s}}$$

$$\text{Κατεύθυνση: } \epsilon_{\varphi} \theta = \frac{p_B}{p_A} = \frac{m \cdot v_B}{m \cdot v_0} \Rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_{\varphi} \theta = \frac{1}{2}}$$



$$w_y = mg \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$(K_r = 3T_r)$$

ΑΔΜΕ (Α → Γ)

$$K_A + U_A^{\circ} = K_r + U_r \Rightarrow K_A = 3U_r + U_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m \cdot v_0^2}{2} = 4 \cdot m g \cdot h \Rightarrow \frac{16}{2} = 40 \cdot h \Rightarrow h = \frac{8}{40}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{l-h}{l} = \frac{0,6-0,2}{0,6} = \frac{0,4}{0,6} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_r = 3U_r \Rightarrow \frac{m \cdot v_r^2}{2} = 3m g \cdot h \Rightarrow v_r = \sqrt{6gh} \Rightarrow v_r = \sqrt{12} \text{ m/s}$$

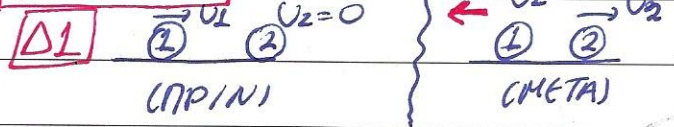
$$2F_r = \frac{m \cdot v_r^2}{l} = \frac{3 \cdot (\sqrt{12})^2}{0,6} = 60 \text{ N}$$

$$2F_r = T - w_y \Rightarrow T = 2F_r + m g \cdot \sin \theta \Rightarrow T = 60 + 30 \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T = 80 \text{ N}}$$

Παρατηρήσεις

ΘΕΜΑ Δ



A. Δ. Ο.

$$\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1' + \vec{p}_2' \stackrel{(+)}{\Rightarrow} m_1 \cdot u_1 + 0 = m_1 \cdot u_1' + m_2 \cdot u_2'$$

$$\Rightarrow 80 + 0 = 4 \cdot u_1' + 100 \Rightarrow u_1' = -\frac{20}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1' = -5 \text{ m/s}$$

$|u_1'| = 5 \text{ m/s}$, με φορά προς τα αριστερά

Δ2 $\Delta \vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_1' - \vec{p}_1 \stackrel{(+)}{\Rightarrow} \Delta p_1 = -m_1 \cdot u_1' - (+m_1 \cdot u_1)$

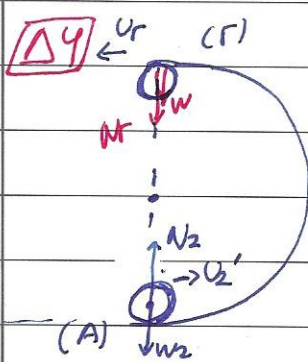
$$\Rightarrow \Delta p_1 = -20 - 80 \Rightarrow \Delta p_1 = -100 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_1 = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}_1}{\Delta t} \stackrel{(+)}{\Rightarrow} \sum F_1 = \frac{-100}{0,1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum F_1 = -1000 \text{ N}}$$

Δ3 ΠΡΙΝ: $\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 = w_2 = m_2 g \Rightarrow \boxed{N_2 = 100 \text{ N}}$

ΜΕΤΑ: $\sum F_R = \frac{m_2 u_2'^2}{R} \Rightarrow N_2 - w_2 = \frac{m_2 \cdot u_2'^2}{R}$

$$\Rightarrow N_2 = \frac{100 + 10 \cdot 10^2}{1,6} = 100 + 625 \Rightarrow \boxed{N_2 = 725 \text{ N}}$$



A. Δ. Μ. Ε (Α → Γ)

$$F_A + \cancel{w_A} = |v_r + v_t|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_2 \cdot u_2'^2}{2} = \frac{m_2 \cdot u_r^2}{2} + m_2 g \cdot 2R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{100}{2} = \frac{u_r^2}{2} + 32 \Rightarrow u_r^2 = 100 - 64$$

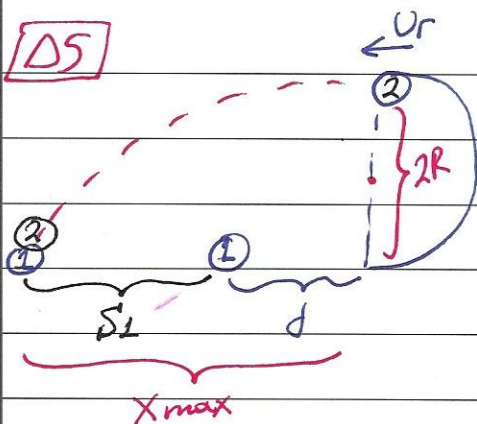
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_r = 6 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\cdot \sum F_R = \frac{m_2 \cdot u_r^2}{R} \Rightarrow N_r + m_2 g = \frac{m_2 \cdot u_r^2}{R} \Rightarrow N_r + 100 = 10 \cdot \frac{6^2}{1,6}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_r = 225 - 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{N_r = 125 \text{ N}}$$



$\Delta 5$



Το σφαιράκι 2 εκτελεί
οριζόντια βολή:

$$t_{εδ} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 2R}{g}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{1,6}{10}} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{0,16}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{εδ} = 0,8 \text{ s}$$

$$X_{\max} = U_r \cdot t_{εδ} = 6 \cdot 0,8 \Rightarrow X_{\max} = 4,8 \text{ m}$$

Στον ίδιο χρόνο, το σφαιράκι 1 εκτελεί Ε.Ο.Κ.:

$$S_1 = U_1 \cdot t_{εδ} = 5 \cdot 0,8 \Rightarrow S_1 = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Άρα: } d = X_{\max} - S_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{d = 0,8 \text{ m}}$$