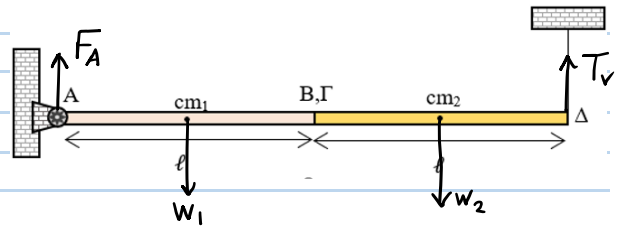


ΘΕΜΑ Α

A<sub>1</sub>-δ A<sub>2</sub>-δ A<sub>3</sub>-α A<sub>4</sub>-α A<sub>5</sub> ΣΑΑΑΑ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

**B1 | A-α | B-β**



A.  $\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_A + T_v = w_1 + w_2$

$\Rightarrow F_A + T_v = m_1 g + m_2 g \Rightarrow F_A + T_v = 5mg + mg$

$\Rightarrow F_A + T_v = 6mg$  ①

$\sum \tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{T_v} - \tau_{w_1} - \tau_{w_2} = 0 \Rightarrow T_v 2l - w_1 \frac{l}{2} - w_2 \frac{3l}{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2T_v = \frac{5mg}{2} + \frac{3mg}{2} \Rightarrow T_v = 2mg$

①  $\Rightarrow F_A + 2mg = 6mg \Rightarrow F_A = 4mg$  Άρα  $\frac{F_A}{T_v} = \frac{4mg}{2mg} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{F_A}{T_v} = 2}$  ②

B.  $I_{o\lambda A} = I_{AB} + I_{B\Gamma} = I_{cm_1} + m_1 \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 + I_{cm_2} + m_2 \left(\frac{3l}{2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow I_{o\lambda A} = \frac{1}{12} w_1 l^2 + m_1 \frac{l^2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} w_2 l^2 + m_2 \frac{9l^2}{4} = \frac{1}{3} w_1 l^2 + \frac{28}{12} w_2 l^2 = \frac{1}{3} w_1 l^2 + \frac{7}{3} w_2 l^2$

$\Rightarrow I_{o\lambda A} = \frac{5}{3} w l^2 + \frac{7}{3} w l^2 \Rightarrow I_{o\lambda A} = 4 w l^2$

$\sum \tau_A = I_{o\lambda A} \alpha_{\mu\nu} \Rightarrow \alpha_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\sum \tau_A}{I_{o\lambda A}} = \frac{\tau_{w_1} + \tau_{w_2}}{I_{o\lambda A}} = \frac{w_1 \frac{l}{2} + w_2 \frac{3l}{2}}{I_{o\lambda A}}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} w g l + \frac{3}{2} w g l}{4 w l^2} = \frac{8 w g l}{8 w l^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_{\mu\nu} = \frac{g}{l}}$  ③

**B2-γ**  $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \sigma \omega \Delta \varphi}$  ①,  $E = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 = \frac{1}{2} D (A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \sigma \omega \Delta \varphi)$

$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} D A_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} D A_2^2 + D A_1 A_2 \sigma \omega \Delta \varphi = E_1 + E_2 + D \sqrt{\frac{2E_1}{D}} \sqrt{\frac{2E_2}{D}} \sigma \omega \Delta \varphi$

$\Rightarrow E = E_1 + E_2 + 2 \sqrt{E_1 E_2} \sigma \omega \Delta \varphi$

$\Delta \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $E = 3E_1 \Rightarrow E_1 + E_2 + 2 \sqrt{E_1 E_2} \sigma \omega \frac{\pi}{2} = 3E_1 \Rightarrow E_2 = 2E_1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} D A_2^2 = 2 \frac{1}{2} D A_1^2 \Rightarrow A_2 = \sqrt{2} A_1$

$\Delta \varphi = \pi/4$  ①  $\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + 2A_1^2 + 2A_1 \sqrt{2} A_1 \sigma \omega \frac{\pi}{4}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{3A_1^2 + 2A_1^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \sqrt{5} A_1}$  ②

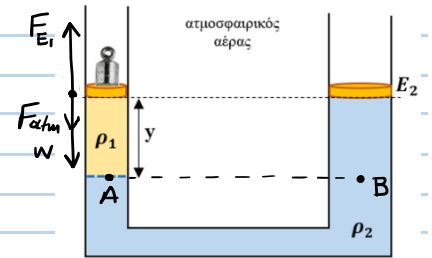
**B3-β** Ισορροπία εμβόλου  $E_1$ :  $\Sigma F_{y E_1} = 0$

$\Rightarrow F_{E_1} = F_{atm} + W \Rightarrow P_{E_1} A_1 = P_{atm} A_1 + W$

$\Rightarrow P_{E_1} = P_{atm} + \frac{W}{A_1}$

$P_A = P_B \Rightarrow P_{E_1} + \rho_1 g y = P_{atm} + \rho_2 g y$

$\Rightarrow P_{atm} + \frac{W}{A_1} + \rho_1 g y = P_{atm} + 1,25 \rho_1 g y \Rightarrow \frac{W}{A_1} = 0,25 \rho_1 g y \Rightarrow \rho_1 g y = \frac{4W}{A_1}$



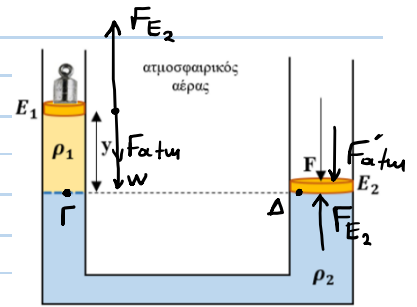
Νέα θέση ισορροπίας για τα έμβολα.

Για το έμβολο  $E_2$ :  $\Sigma F_{y E_2} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{E_2} = F'_{atm} + F$

$\Rightarrow P_{\Delta} A_2 = P_{atm} A_2 + F \Rightarrow P_{\Delta} = P_{atm} + \frac{F}{A_2}$

$P_{\Gamma} = P_{\Delta} \Rightarrow P_{E_1} + \rho_1 g y_1 = P_{atm} + \frac{F}{A_2}$

$\Rightarrow P_{atm} + \frac{W}{A_1} + \rho_1 g y = P_{atm} + \frac{F}{A_2} \Rightarrow \frac{W}{A_1} + \frac{4W}{A_1} = \frac{F}{A_2} \Rightarrow \frac{5W}{A_1} = \frac{F}{A_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 20W}$  (B)



ΘΕΜΑ Γ

**Γ1**  $\Delta\phi = \phi_{01} - \phi_{02} = \pi \text{ rad}$   $A_{1,2} = |A_1 - A_2| = |0,04 \text{ m} - 0,02 \text{ m}| \Rightarrow A_{01} = 0,02 \text{ m}$

$A_1 > A_2 \rightarrow \phi_0 = \phi_{01} = \pi \text{ rad}$

$\chi_{1,2} = A_{1,2} \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{\chi_{1,2} = 0,02 \cdot \sin(200t + \pi)} \text{ S I}$

**Γ2**  $D = m \omega^2 = 0,1 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N/m} \Rightarrow D = 4000 \text{ N/m}$

$t = \frac{\pi}{400} \text{ sec}$   $\chi_{1,2} = 0,02 \sin\left(200 \frac{\pi}{400} + \pi\right) = 0,02 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \chi_{1,2} = -0,02 \text{ m}$

$\Sigma F = -D \chi_{1,2} = -4000 \cdot (-0,02) \text{ N} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Sigma F = +80 \text{ N}}$

**Γ3**  $\chi_3 = 0,02 \sin\left(200t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ S I}$

$\chi_{01} = \chi_{1,2} + \chi_3 \rightarrow \chi_{01} = A_{01} \sin(\omega t + \phi'_0)$

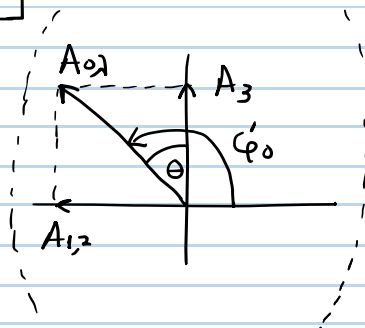
$\Delta\phi' = \phi_0 - \phi_{03} = \pi - \pi/2 \Rightarrow \Delta\phi' = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$

$A_{01} = \sqrt{A_{1,2}^2 + A_3^2} = 0,02\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$   $\phi'_0 = \theta + \phi_0$

$\epsilon\phi\theta = \frac{A_{1,2}}{A_3} = 1 \rightarrow \theta = \pi/4 \text{ rad}$   $\alpha\pi\alpha \phi'_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \phi'_0 = 3\pi/4 \text{ rad}$

$U_{\max} = \omega A_{01} = 200 \cdot 0,02\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$

$U = U_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \phi'_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{U = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(200t + 3\pi/4)} \text{ S I}$



$$\Gamma_4 \quad \chi_2 = 0,02 \text{ m} (200t) \quad \omega_2 = 200 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow \omega'_2 = \omega_2 - \frac{2}{100} \omega_2 = \frac{98}{100} \omega_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega'_2 = \frac{98}{100} 200 \Rightarrow \omega'_2 = 196 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\chi'_2 = A_2 \text{ m} (\omega'_2 t) \Rightarrow \chi'_2 = 0,02 \text{ m} (196t) \text{ SI} \quad \chi_4 = 0,02 \text{ m} (204t) \text{ SI}$$

$$\text{Άρα } A_2 = A_4 = 0,02 \text{ m} \quad \omega'_2 = 196 \text{ rad/s} \quad \omega_4 = 204 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\chi_{2,4} = \chi'_2 + \chi_4 = 2 A_2 \sin \left( \frac{\omega'_2 - \omega_4}{2} t \right) \text{ m} \cos \left( \frac{\omega'_2 + \omega_4}{2} t \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{2,4} = 0,04 \sin \left( \frac{196 - 204}{2} t \right) \text{ m} \cos \left( \frac{196 + 204}{2} t \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\chi_{2,4} = 0,04 \sin(4t) \cdot \cos(200t) \text{ SI}}$$

$$\Gamma_5 \quad \text{Περίοδος διαμορφώματος } T_S = \frac{2\pi}{|\omega'_2 - \omega_4|} \Rightarrow T_S = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Περίοδος κίνησης } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{200} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{100} \text{ sec}$$

$v=0$  στις αμείβεις θέσεις

$$\Sigma \epsilon \quad T \quad v=0 \quad 2 \text{ φορές}$$

$$\Sigma \epsilon \quad T_S \quad v=0 \quad \lambda \text{ φορές}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2T_S}{T} = \frac{2\pi/4}{\pi/100} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 50 \text{ φορές}}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$\Delta_1$  Στον δίσκο ασκούνται το βάρος του  $W_1$ , η τάση νήματος  $T_v$  και η δύναμη  $F$  από τη δοκό με οριζόντιες τη στατική τριβή  $T_s$  και την αντίθετη αντίδραση  $N_1$ . Από την ισορροπία του δίσκου έχουμε

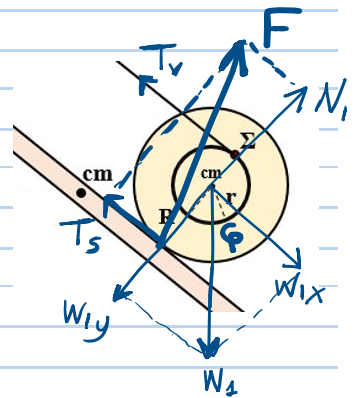
$$\Sigma F_{ix} = 0 \Rightarrow W_x = T_v + T_s \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma F_{iy} = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = W_y = W_1 \text{ m} \phi = 10 \cdot 0,8 \text{ N} \Rightarrow N_1 = 8 \text{ N}$$

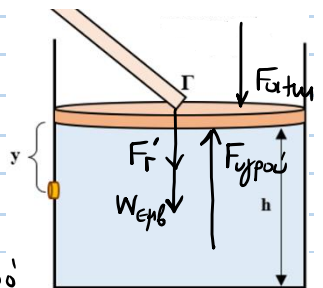
$$\Sigma \tau_{cm} = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{T_v} - \tau_{T_s} = 0 \Rightarrow T_v r = T_s R \Rightarrow T_v = 2T_s \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{(2)} W_1 \text{ m} \phi = 2T_s + T_s \Rightarrow 3T_s = 10 \cdot 0,6 \Rightarrow T_s = 2 \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{T}_s + \vec{N}_1 \text{ μέτρο } F = \sqrt{T_s^2 + N_1^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{F = \sqrt{68} \text{ N}}$$



$\Delta_2$  Το έμβολο δέχεται το βάρος του  $W_{\text{εμβ}}$ , την αντίθετη δύναμη  $F'_r$  από τη δοκό μέτρον  $F'_r = F_r = 20 \text{ N}$ , τη δύναμη από τον ατμοσφαιρικό αέρα και τη δύναμη από το υγρό-νερό

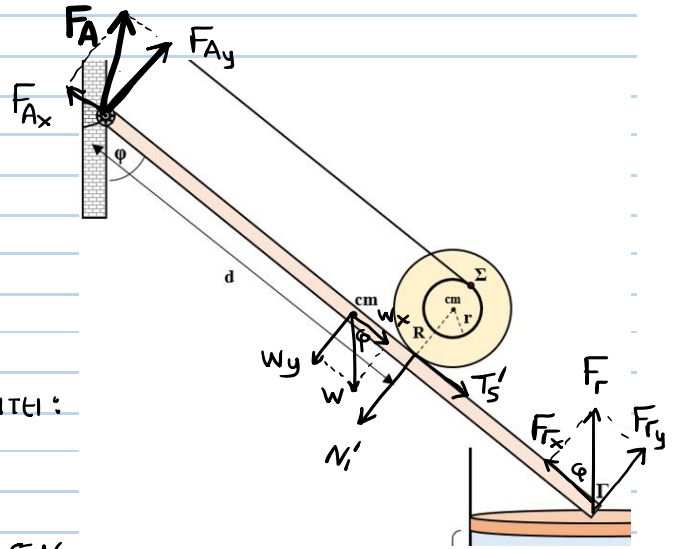


Ισορροπία εμβόλου:  $\Sigma F_{y \text{ εμβ}} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{y \text{ ρου}} = F_{\alpha \text{ κω}} + W_{\text{εμβ}} + F_r'$

$\Rightarrow P_{\text{εμβ}} A_{\text{εμβ}} = P_{\alpha \text{ κω}} A_{\text{εμβ}} + W_{\text{εμβ}} + F_r' \Rightarrow P_{\text{εμβ}} = P_{\alpha \text{ κω}} + \frac{W_{\text{εμβ}} + F_r'}{A_{\text{εμβ}}} = 1,1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$

Στον πυθμένα  $P_{\text{πυθ}} = P_{\text{εμβ}} + \rho g h \Rightarrow P_{\text{πυθ}} = 1,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$

Δ3 Στι δουλό ακούονται η δύναμη  $\vec{F}_r$  από το έμβολο, το βάρος της  $\vec{W}$  οι αντιδράσεις  $\vec{N}'$  και  $\vec{T}_s'$  από τον δίσκο και δύναμη  $\vec{F}_A$  από την άρθρωση.



Από την ισορροπία της δουλό προώπητι:

$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_s' + W_x - F_{rx} - F_{Ax} = 0$

$\Rightarrow F_{Ax} = T_s' + W \cdot \sin \varphi - F_r \sin \varphi \Rightarrow F_{Ax} = 5 \text{ N}$

$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_{ry} + F_{Ay} - W_y - N' = 0$

$\Rightarrow F_{Ay} = W \cdot \cos \varphi + N' - F_r \cos \varphi \Rightarrow F_{Ay} = 12 \text{ N}$

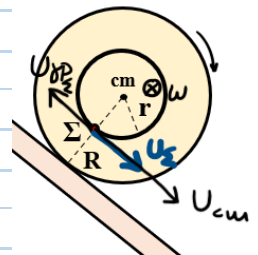
$\vec{F}_A = \vec{F}_{Ax} + \vec{F}_{Ay} \rightarrow$  μέτρο  $F_A = \sqrt{F_{Ax}^2 + F_{Ay}^2} = \sqrt{169 \text{ N}} \Rightarrow F_A = 13 \text{ N}$

Δ4  $x_{\text{cm}} = 0,5 \text{ m} \rightarrow x_{\text{cm}} = R\theta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \pi \text{ rad}$  η γωνία που διαγράφει υάδε σπτιο του δίσκου άρα και το σπτιο Σ.

$x_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2} a_{\text{cm}} t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2x_{\text{cm}}}{a_{\text{cm}}}} = 0,5 \text{ sec}$

$v_{\text{cm}} = a_{\text{cm}} t = 2 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $v_{\text{cm}} = R\omega$  και  $v_{\text{πρ}_2} = v\omega = \frac{R\omega}{2} = \frac{v_{\text{cm}}}{2} = 1 \text{ m/s}$

Άρα  $\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{v}_{\text{πρ}_2} \Rightarrow v_2 = v_{\text{cm}} - v_{\text{πρ}_2} \Rightarrow v_2 = 1 \text{ m/s}$



Δ5 Ισορροπία δουλό πριν υοπει το υήμα:  $\Sigma \tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{F_{ry}} - \tau_{N'} - \tau_{W_y} = 0$

$\Rightarrow F_{ry} l - N' d - W_y \frac{l}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow F_r \cos \varphi l - W \cos \varphi \frac{l}{2} = N' d \Rightarrow \underline{d = 7,5 \text{ m}}$

Ισορροπία δουλό όταν το cm του δίσκου έχη μετατοπιστεί  $x_{\text{cm}} = 2 \text{ m}$ :

$\Sigma \tau_A'' = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{F_{ry}''} - \tau_{N'} - \tau_{W_y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{ry}'' l - N' (d + x_{\text{cm}}) - W_y \frac{l}{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow F_r'' \cos \varphi l = N' (d + x_{\text{cm}}) + W \cos \varphi \frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{F_r'' = 22 \text{ N}}$

Ισορροπία εμβόλου:  $\Sigma F_{y \text{ εμβ}} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{y \text{ ρ}} = F_{\alpha \text{ κω}} + W_{\text{εμβ}} + F_r''$

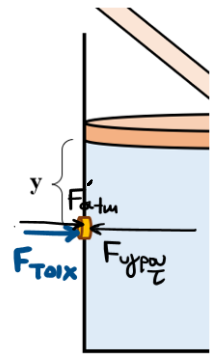
$\Rightarrow P_{\text{εμβ}} A_{\text{εμβ}} = P_{\alpha \text{ κω}} A_{\text{εμβ}} + W_{\text{εμβ}} + F_r''$

$$\Rightarrow P'_{\epsilon\mu\beta} = P_{\alpha\mu} + \frac{W_{\epsilon\mu\beta} + F''}{A_{\epsilon\mu\beta}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P'_{\epsilon\mu\beta} = 1,102 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2}}$$

Η πίεση στην τάπη είναι :  $P_T = P'_{\epsilon\mu\beta} + \rho g y = (1,102 \cdot 10^5 + 0,098 \cdot 10^5) \text{ N/m}^2$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_T = 1,2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2}}$$

Η τάπη μέχρι πριν εμπορευτεί δέχεται τη δύναμη από το υγρό  $\vec{F}_{\gamma\mu\alpha\tau}$ , τη δύναμη από τον ατμοσφαιρικό αέρα  $F'_{\alpha\mu}$  και τη δύναμη (τριβής) από τα τοιχώματα  $\vec{F}_{\tau\omega\iota\chi}$



Ισχύει  $\sum F_{\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\gamma\mu\alpha\tau} = F'_{\alpha\mu} + F_{\tau\omega\iota\chi}$

$$\Rightarrow P_T \cdot A_{\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma} = P_{\alpha\mu} A_{\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma} + F_{\tau\omega\iota\chi}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\tau\omega\iota\chi} = (P_T - P_{\alpha\mu}) A_{\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\tau\omega\iota\chi} = (1,2 \cdot 10^5 - 10^5) 10^{-4} \text{ N} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_{\tau\omega\iota\chi} = 2 \text{ N}}$$