

ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ Α' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 20-2-2022

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. γ A2. δ A3. β A4. α A5. Σ, Σ, Α, Σ, Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1) $F - mg = ma \Rightarrow F - mg = m \cdot 3g \Rightarrow F = 3mg + mg \Rightarrow F = 4mg \Rightarrow$
 $F = 4w \Rightarrow \boxed{w = \frac{F}{4}}$, Σωστό το (β)

B2) $t_B = \sqrt{\frac{2h_B}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}}$ $\frac{t_B}{t_A} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_B = \sqrt{2} t_A}$, Σωστό το (δ)
 $t_A = \sqrt{\frac{2h_A}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \frac{h}{2}}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}}$

B3) $\left. \begin{matrix} s_1 = \frac{d}{4} \\ s_2 = \frac{3d}{4} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{\frac{d}{4}}{\frac{3d}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow s_2 = 3s_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a_2 t^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow a_2 = 3a_1 \Rightarrow \frac{F_2}{m} = 3 \frac{F_1}{m} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_2 = 3F_1}$, Σωστό το (δ)

B4) $\frac{0-25}{1} a_1 = \frac{F_1}{m} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a_1 = \frac{v_1 - v_0}{t_1 - t_0} \Rightarrow 10 = \frac{v_1 - 0}{2 - 0} \Rightarrow v_1 = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$\frac{25-45}{1} a_2 = \frac{F_2}{m} = 0$, άρα $v_2 = v_1 = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$\frac{45-105}{1} a_3 = \frac{F_3}{m} = -\frac{5}{1} = -5 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a_3 = \frac{v_3 - v_2}{t_3 - t_2} \Rightarrow -5 = \frac{v_3 - 20}{10 - 4} \Rightarrow -5 = \frac{v_3 - 20}{6} \Rightarrow -30 = v_3 - 20 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_3 = -10 \text{ m/s}}$, Σωστό το (δ)

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1) \quad t_{\text{εδ}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} = 3\text{s} \quad , \quad v_{\text{εδ}} = g t_{\text{εδ}} = 30\text{m/s}$$

$$\Gamma 2) \quad y_1 = \frac{1}{2} g t_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 1^2 = 5\text{m} \quad , \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{2} g t_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 2^2 \Rightarrow y_2 = 20\text{m}$$
$$\boxed{\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = 15\text{m}}$$

$$\Gamma 3) \quad v = g t \Rightarrow 20 = 10 t \Rightarrow t = 2\text{s}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 2^2 \Rightarrow y = 20\text{m}$$

$$h = H - y = 45\text{m} - 20\text{m} \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 25\text{m}}$$

$$\Gamma 4) \quad t = t_{\text{εδ}} - 1\text{s} = 2\text{s}$$

$$y = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow 45 = v_0 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 2^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_0 = 12,5\text{m/s}}$$

$$\Gamma 5) \quad \Sigma F = m a \Rightarrow W - F_{\text{αερ}} = m a \Rightarrow 20 - 10 = 2 \cdot a \Rightarrow a = 5\text{m/s}^2$$

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2H_2}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 40}{5}} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = 4\text{s}}$$

$$v = a t \Rightarrow v = 5 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{v = 20\text{m/s}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

1η ΚΙΝΗΣΗ (0-5s) $F_1 = m a_1 \Rightarrow 10 = 5 a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

$S_1 = U_0 \Delta t_1 - \frac{1}{2} |a_1| \Delta t_1^2 = 20 \cdot 5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 5^2 = 100 - 25 \Rightarrow S_1 = 75 \text{ m}$

$U_1 = U_0 - |a_1| \Delta t_1 = 20 - 2 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$, $\Delta t_1 = t_1 - t_0 \Rightarrow \Delta t_1 = t_1 = 5 \text{ s}$

2η ΚΙΝΗΣΗ (5s-10s) $\Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon_0 \kappa \rightarrow U_2 = U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$S_2 = U_2 \Delta t_2 = 10 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow S_2 = 50 \text{ m}$

$\Delta t_2 = t_2 - t_1 \Rightarrow t_2 = \Delta t_2 + t_1 = 10 \text{ s}$

3η ΚΙΝΗΣΗ (10s → μέχρι να σταματήσει ο κύβος)

$\Sigma F = m a_3 \Rightarrow F_1 + F_3 - F_2 = m a_3 \Rightarrow 20 = 5 a_3 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{4 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2}$ (μέτρο)

$\Delta t_3 = t_{\text{stop}} = \frac{U_0}{|a_3|} = \frac{U_2}{|a_3|} = \frac{10}{4} \Rightarrow \Delta t_3 = 2,5 \text{ sec}$

$S_3 = S_{\text{stop}} = \frac{U_0^2}{2|a_3|} = \frac{10^2}{2 \cdot 4} \Rightarrow S_3 = 12,5 \text{ m}$

$U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$\Delta t_3 = t_3 - t_2 \Rightarrow t_3 = \Delta t_3 + t_2 = 2,5 \text{ s} + 10 \text{ s} \Rightarrow t_3 = 12,5 \text{ s}$

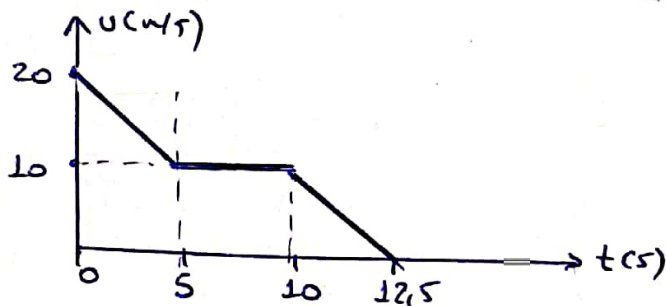
$S_{123} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = 75 \text{ m} + 50 \text{ m} + 12,5 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{S_{123} = 137,5 \text{ m}}$

$x_0 = -5 \text{ m}$

$x_1 = \Delta x_1 + x_0 = 75 \text{ m} + (-5 \text{ m}) \Rightarrow x_1 = 70 \text{ m}$

$x_2 = \Delta x_2 + x_1 = 50 \text{ m} + (70 \text{ m}) \Rightarrow x_2 = +120 \text{ m}$

$x_3 = \Delta x_3 + x_2 = 12,5 \text{ m} + 120 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_3 = 132,5 \text{ m}}$



Δ4) Το σώμα επιταχύνεται, μετά την $t_3 = 12,5 \text{ s}$, προς την αντίθετη κατεύθυνση με επιτάχυνση μέτρο $a_3 = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$. Από $t_3 = 12,5 \text{ sec}$ μέχρι t_4 π.ω.

Θε έχει $|U| = 20 \text{ m/s}$, ισχύει: $|U| = a_3 \Delta t_4 \Rightarrow 20 = 4 \cdot \Delta t_4 \Rightarrow \Delta t_4 = 5 \text{ s}$

και $S_4 = \frac{1}{2} a_3 \Delta t_4^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5^2 \Rightarrow S_4 = 50 \text{ m}$

Οπότε $\Delta t_4 = t_4 - t_3 \Rightarrow 5 \text{ s} = t_4 - 12,5 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_4 = 17,5 \text{ s}}$

Δ5) $x_4 = \Delta x_4 + x_3 = (-50 \text{ m}) + 132,5 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_4 = 82,5 \text{ m}}$