

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1) δ A2) γ A3) δ A4) β A5) Σ, Λ, Λ, Σ, Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1) $\Delta x = 2t^2$ (SI) Από σύγκριση: $\frac{1}{2}a = 2 \Rightarrow a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$\Sigma F = ma \Rightarrow F_1 - F_2 = ma \Rightarrow 10 - F_2 = 2 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{F_2 = 2 \text{ N}}$ Σοστό το α)

B2) $d_1 = \frac{v_1^2}{2a} = \frac{\left(\frac{v_2}{2}\right)^2}{2a} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{v_2^2}{2a} = \frac{1}{4} d_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{d_2 = 4d_1}$ Σοστό το δ)

B3) 0-10s: $\Delta x_1 = E_1 = \frac{10 \cdot 10}{2} \text{ m} = 50 \text{ m}$, $s_1 = |\Delta x_1| = 50 \text{ m}$

10s-20s: $\Delta x_2 = E_2 = \frac{10 \cdot 10}{2} = 50 \text{ m}$, $s_2 = |\Delta x_2| = 50 \text{ m}$

20s-25s: $\Delta x_3 = \frac{5 \cdot (-5)}{2} \text{ m} = -\frac{25}{2} \text{ m}$, $s_3 = |\Delta x_3| = \frac{25}{2} \text{ m}$

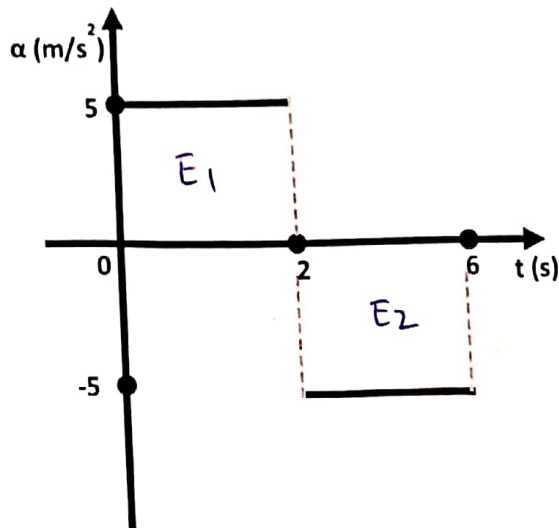
25s-30s: $\Delta x_4 = \frac{5 \cdot (-5)}{2} = -\frac{25}{2} \text{ m}$, $s_4 = |\Delta x_4| = \frac{25}{2} \text{ m}$

Από $S = s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 = 50 \text{ m} + 50 \text{ m} + \frac{25}{2} \text{ m} + \frac{25}{2} \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 125 \text{ m}}$

$\Delta x_{\text{ολ}} = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2 + \Delta x_3 + \Delta x_4 = 50 \text{ m} + 50 \text{ m} + (-\frac{25}{2} \text{ m}) + (-\frac{25}{2} \text{ m}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta x_{\text{ολ}} = 75 \text{ m}}$

Σοστό το δ)

B4. Η επιτάχυνση ενός κινητού, που κινείται ευθύγραμμα κατά μήκος του άξονα $x'x$, μεταβάλλεται σε σχέση με τον χρόνο, σύμφωνα με το παρακάτω διάγραμμα. Την χρονική στιγμή $t_0 = 0s$ η τιμή της ταχύτητας του κινητού είναι $v_0 = 2 \frac{m}{s}$.



Την χρονική στιγμή $t = 6s$ το κινητό:

- θα έχει σταματήσει να κινείται
- το μέτρο της ταχύτητας του θα αυξάνεται
- το μέτρο της ταχύτητας του θα μειώνεται

$$E_1 = \Delta v_1 = 5 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow \Delta v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta v_1 = v_1 - v_0 \Rightarrow v_1 = \Delta v_1 + v_0 = 10 + 2 \Rightarrow v_1 = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_2 = \Delta v_2 = 4 \cdot (-5) \Rightarrow \Delta v_2 = -20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta v_2 = v_2 - v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = \Delta v_2 + v_1 = -20 + 12 \Rightarrow \underline{v_2 = -8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Sigma \rho \sigma \tau \omega (B)}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

1η κίνηση: $\Delta x_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 \Delta t_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^2 \Rightarrow \Delta x_1 = 150\text{m}$, $s_1 = 150\text{m}$
 $A \rightarrow B$
 $\Delta x_1 = x_1 - x_0 \Rightarrow 150\text{m} = x_1 - 5\text{m} \Rightarrow x_1 = 155\text{m}$
 $u_1 = a_1 \Delta t_1 = 3 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow u_1 = 30\text{m/s}$

2η κίνηση $B \rightarrow \Gamma$
 $u_2 = u_1 = 30\text{m/s} = 6\alpha\theta$
 $\Delta x_2 = u_2 \Delta t_2 = 30 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow \Delta x_2 = 180\text{m}$, $s_2 = 180\text{m}$
 $\Delta x_2 = x_2 - x_1 \Rightarrow 180\text{m} = x_2 - 155\text{m} \Rightarrow x_2 = 335\text{m}$

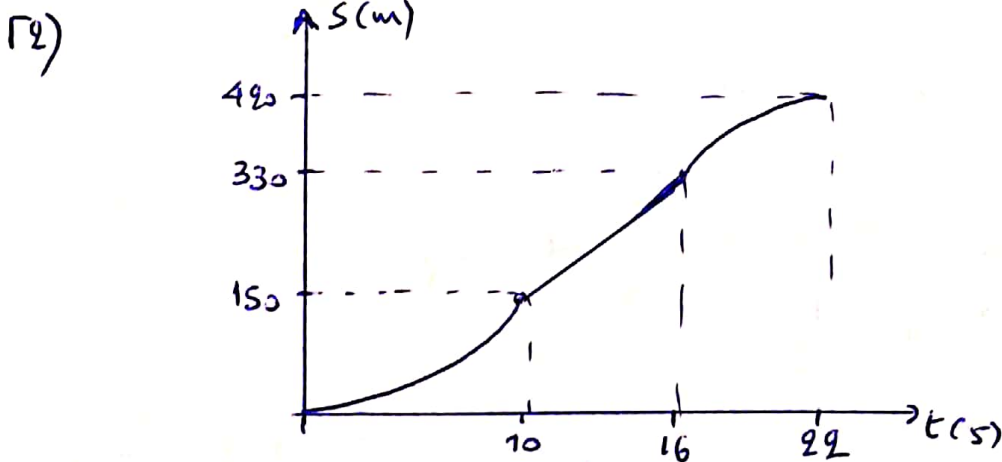
3η κίνηση $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$
 $\Delta x_3 = \frac{u_{\text{αερ}}^2}{2|a_3|} = \frac{30^2}{2 \cdot 5} \Rightarrow \Delta x_3 = 90\text{m}$, $s_3 = 90\text{m}$

$\Delta t_3 = \frac{u_{\text{αερ}}}{|a_3|} = \frac{30}{5} \Rightarrow \Delta t_3 = 6\text{s}$

$\Delta x_3 = x_3 - x_2 \Rightarrow 90\text{m} = x_3 - 335\text{m} \Rightarrow x_3 = 425\text{m}$

Γ1) Για τις τρεις πρώτες κινήσεις ($A \rightarrow \Delta$): $s_{\text{ολ}} = s_1 + s_2 + s_3 \Rightarrow \boxed{s_{\text{ολ}} = 420\text{m}}$
 $t_{\text{ολ}} = \Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2 + \Delta t_3 = 22\text{s}$

$u_{\mu} = \frac{s_{\text{ολ}}}{t_{\text{ολ}}} = \frac{420\text{m}}{22\text{s}} = \frac{210}{11} \text{m/s}$



Γ3) Για $t_1 = 8\text{s}$
 $x_1' = x_0 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \Delta t^2 = 5 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot (8-0)^2 = 5 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 64 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1' = 103\text{m}}$
 $u_1 = a_1 \Delta t = 3 \cdot 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_1 = 24\text{m/s}}$

Για $t_2 = 25\text{s}$:

Από 22s έως 25s : $|\Delta x_4| = \frac{1}{2} a_4 \Delta t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (25-22)^2 = 9\text{m}$
ή $\Delta x_4 = -9\text{m}$

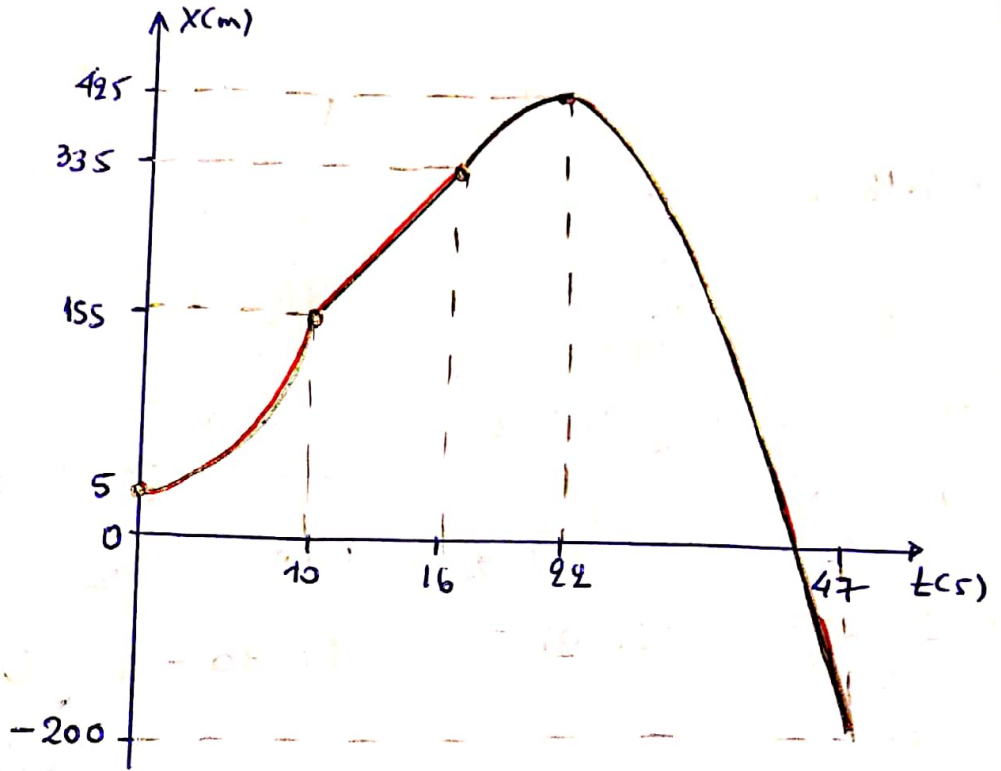
$x_4' = x_3 + \Delta x_4 = 425\text{m} + (-9\text{m}) \Rightarrow \boxed{x_4' = 416\text{m}}$

$|u_4| = |a_4| \Delta t = 2 \cdot (25-22) \Rightarrow |u_4| = 6\text{m/s}$ ή $\boxed{u_4 = -6\text{m/s}}$

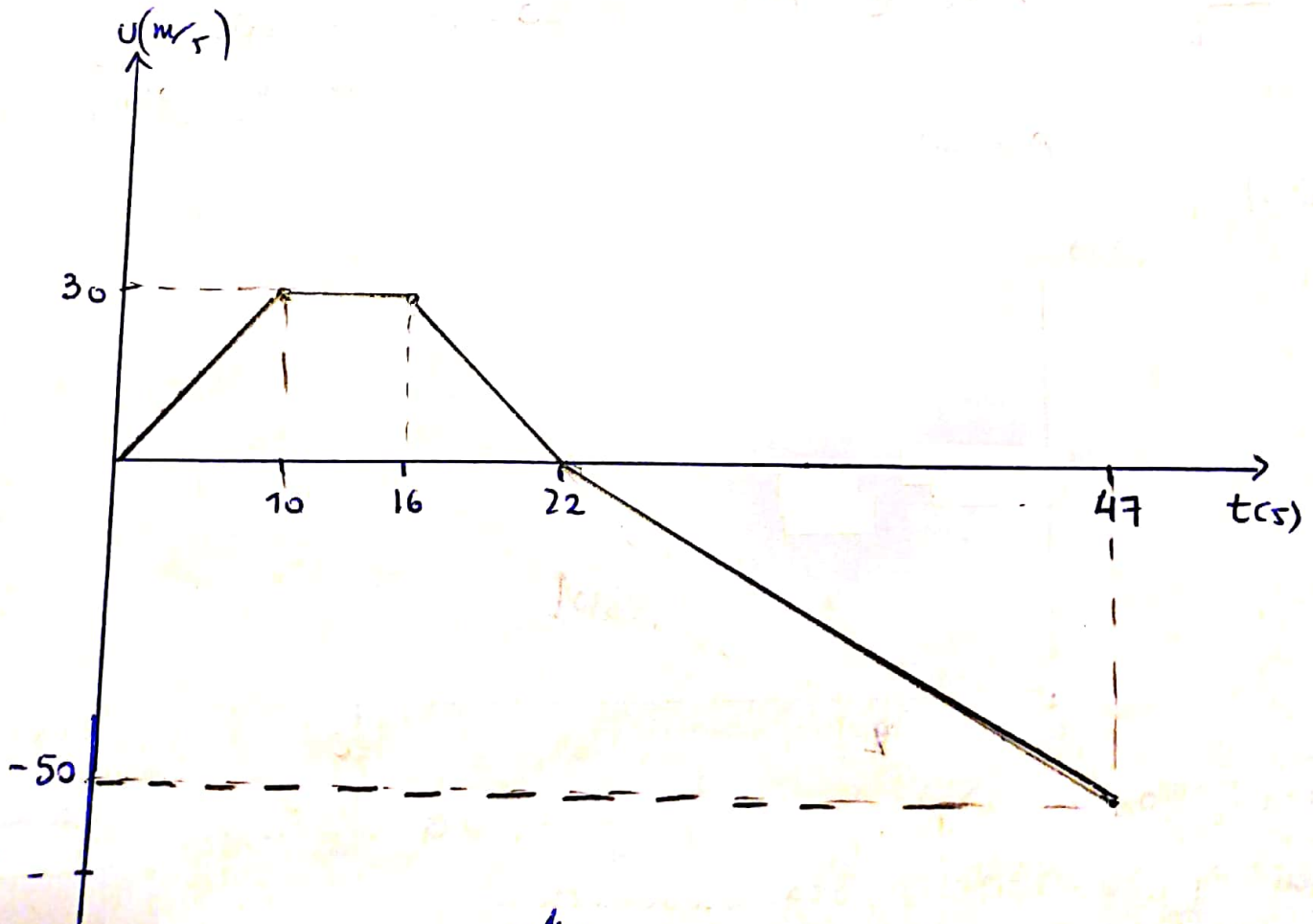
γ4) Αν τῆς θέσης (Δ) πρὸς τῆς θέσιν (Ε) πάλι ἐπίσταται
 $d = 205\text{m}$ ἀπὸ τῆς θέσιν (Α) : $S_4 = 495\text{m} + 205\text{m} \Rightarrow S_4 = 695\text{m}$
 $S_4 = \frac{1}{2} |a_4| \Delta t_4^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \Delta t_4^2 \Rightarrow 695 = \Delta t_4^2 \Rightarrow \Delta t_4 = \sqrt{695} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta t_4 = 25\text{sec.}$ καὶ $|v_4| = |a_4| \Delta t_4 = 2 \cdot 25 = 50\text{m/s}$ ἢ $v_4 = -50\text{m/s}$
 Τὴν τῆς θέσιν (Ε) : $x_4 = x_3 + \Delta x_4 = 495\text{m} + (-695\text{m}) \Rightarrow x_4 = -200\text{m}.$

α)

t (s)	x (m)
0	5
10	155
16	335
22	495
47	-200



β)



ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1) $a_1 = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{60-0}{15-0} \frac{m}{s^2} \Rightarrow a_1 = 4 \frac{m}{s^2}$

$v_1 = a_1 t_1 \Rightarrow 40 = 4 \cdot t_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = 10s$

Δ2) $s_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 \Delta t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^2 \Rightarrow s_1 = 200m$

$s_2 = v_2 \cdot \Delta t = 40 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow s_2 = 400m$

$d = s_2 - s_1 \Rightarrow d = 200m$

Δ3) * Για $t_2 > 15s$ ισχύει:

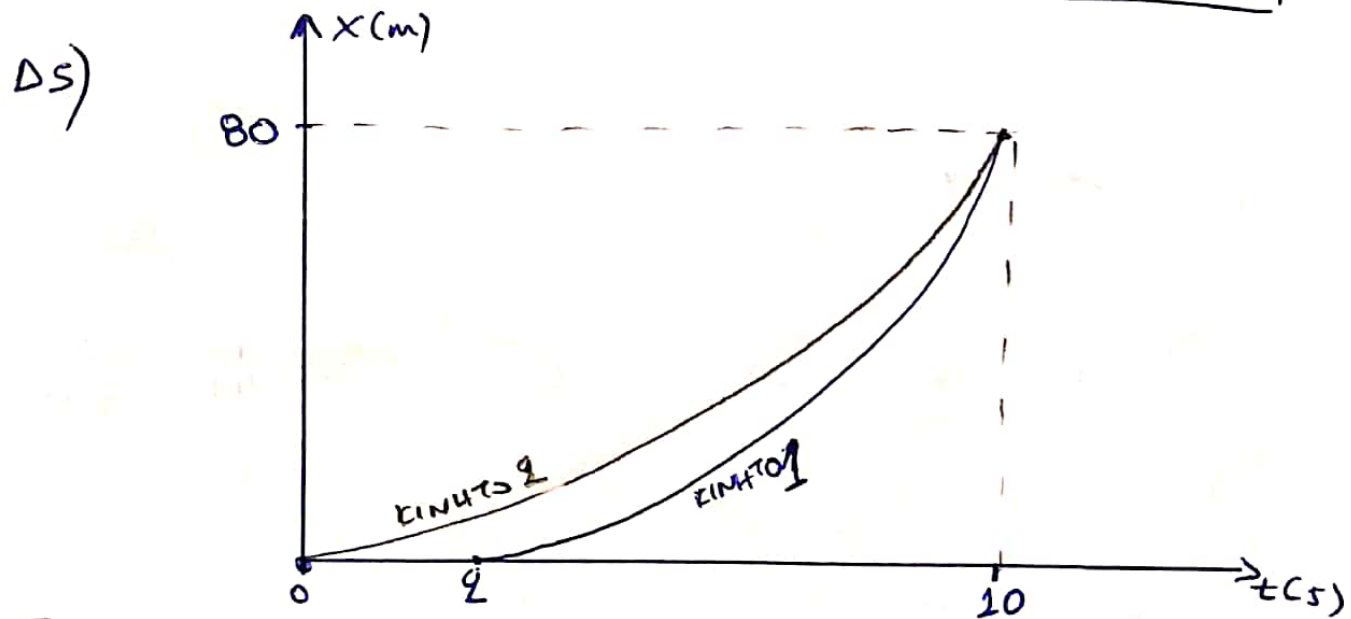
$s_1 = s_2 \Rightarrow E_1 = E_2 \Rightarrow \text{ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ} = \text{ΕΡΓΟΣΥΝΕΙΣ} \Rightarrow (B + B) v = 40 t_2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow [t_2 + (t_2 - 15)] \cdot 60 = 40 t_2 \Rightarrow (2t_2 - 15) 30 = 40 t_2 \Rightarrow 2$
 $\Rightarrow 60 t_2 - 450 = 40 t_2 \Rightarrow 20 t_2 = 450 \Rightarrow t_2 = 22.5s$

Δ4) $s_1 = s_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a_1 (t - q)^2 = \frac{1}{2} a_2 t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{t^2}{(t - q)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2.5}{1.6} = \left(\frac{t}{t - q}\right)^2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{t}{t - q}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{t - q} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{t - q} = \pm \frac{5}{4}$

• $\frac{t}{t - q} = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow 5(t - q) = -4t \Rightarrow 5t - 10 = -4t \Rightarrow 9t = 10 \Rightarrow t = \frac{10}{9}s$ Απορρίπτεται.
 (* ΔΕΙΧΤΕΣ για $t > 15s$)

• $\frac{t}{t - q} = +\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow 5(t - q) = +4t \Rightarrow 5t - 10 = 4t \Rightarrow t = 10s$ ΔΕΚΤΗ
 Άρα $t_4 = 10s$

* Για $t = 15s$
 $s_2 = v_2 t = 40 \cdot 15 = 600m$
 $s_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 15^2 = 450m$
 Επειδή $s_2 > s_1$ το Σ_2
 ακούει προηγουμένως το Σ_1 .
 Η συνθήκη θα γίνει για
 $t_2 > 15sec.$



Για $t = t_4 = 10s$: $x_q = \frac{1}{2} a_2 t_4^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4.6 \cdot 10^2 = 80m$
 και $x_1 = x_2 = 80m$, όταν βρεθούν.