

Θέμα A

A₁-β A₂-α A₃-γ A₄-δ A₅ ΣΣΣΛΛ

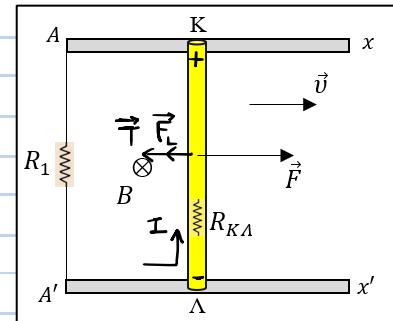
Θέμα B

B1-α $\vec{v} = \text{const} \rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} \rightarrow F = T + F_L$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{F}{5} + F_L \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} F = F_L \Rightarrow F = \frac{5}{4} F_L = \frac{5}{4} B I \ell$$

$$\text{οπου } I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_\text{en}}{R_\text{tot}} = \frac{B u \ell}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{B u \ell}{R}$$

$$\text{αρχ } F = \frac{5}{4} B \frac{B u \ell}{R} \ell \Rightarrow F = \frac{5}{4} \frac{B^2 \ell^2 u}{R}$$



υων $P_F = \frac{dW_F}{dt} = Fv \Rightarrow P_F = \frac{5}{4} \frac{B^2 \ell^2 u^2}{R}$

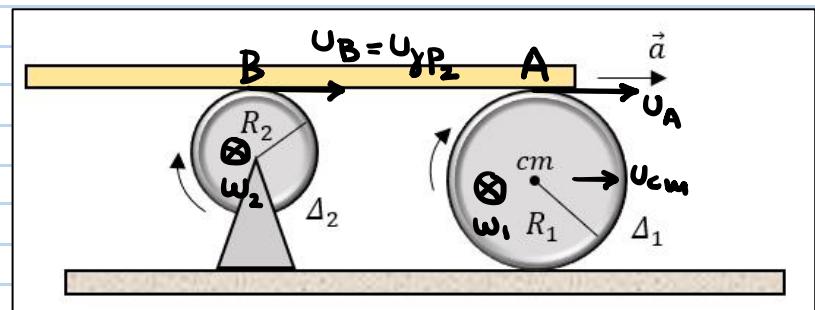
$$P_{R_1} = I^2 R_1 = \frac{B^2 u^2 \ell^2}{R^2} 0,6 \cdot R \Rightarrow P_{R_1} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{B^2 \ell^2 u^2}{R} \quad \left. \right\} \div \frac{P_{R_1}}{P_F} = \frac{3/5}{5/4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{P_{R_1}}{P_F} = \frac{12}{25}} \quad \textcircled{a}$$

B2-A-γ, B-α

A) Ισχύου $U_B = U_{yP_2} = R_2 w_2$

$$\vec{U}_A = \vec{U}_{cm} + \vec{U}_{yP_1}$$

$$U_A = U_{cm} + U_{yP_1}$$



Για $\Delta_1 \neq 0 \quad U_{cm} = U_{yP_1} = R_1 w_1$

$$\text{αρχ } U_A = 2U_{yP_1} = 2R_1 w_1 = 2U_{cm}$$

Επειδή η σανίδα δεν αλισθαίνει πάνω στους δίσκους ισχει:

$$\vec{U}_{\text{σανίδας}} = \vec{U}_B = \vec{U}_A \quad \text{αρχ } U_B = U_A \Rightarrow R_2 w_2 = 2R_1 w_1 \Rightarrow R_2 w_2 = 2 \cdot 1,5 R_1 w_1$$

$$\Rightarrow w_2 = 3 w_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{w_1}{w_2} = \frac{1}{3}} \quad \textcircled{b}$$

B) Ισχύει: $U_A = U_B \Rightarrow 2R_1 w_1 = R_2 w_2 \rightarrow 2R_1 \frac{dw_1}{dt} = R_2 \frac{dw_2}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 1,5 \cdot R_2 \alpha_{yvw_1} = R_2 \alpha_{yvw_2} \Rightarrow \alpha_{yvw_2} = 3 \alpha_{yvw_1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{yvw_1} t^2 \\ \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{yvw_2} t^2 \end{array} \right\} \div \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{\alpha_{yvw_1}}{\alpha_{yvw_2}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\theta_2}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta_2 = 2\pi \text{ rad}} \quad \textcircled{c}$$

B3-B Για Σ_2 $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{\text{επαρχίας}}$. Εστω θετικά πάνω

$$\sum F_2 = m_2 a \Rightarrow F - m_2 g = -m_2 \omega^2 y$$

$$\Rightarrow F = m_2 g - m_2 \omega^2 y \quad -A \leq y \leq +A$$

$$\text{για } y = +A \quad F_{\min} = m_2 g - m_2 \omega^2 A$$

$$\text{για } y = -A \quad F_{\max} = m_2 g + m_2 \omega^2 A$$

$$F_{\max} = 3F_{\min} \Rightarrow m_2 g + m_2 \omega^2 A = 3m_2 g - 3m_2 \omega^2 A \Rightarrow 4m_2 \omega^2 A = 2m_2 g$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\omega^2 A = g \quad \text{όπου } D = k = m_2 \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m_2} = \frac{g}{3m}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \frac{k}{3m} A = g \Rightarrow A = \frac{3mg}{2k}, \quad \text{στη } \Theta I: \sum F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\epsilon\lambda} = 3mg \Rightarrow k \Delta l = 3mg$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{k \Delta l}{2k} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{\Delta l}{2}} \quad \textcircled{B}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

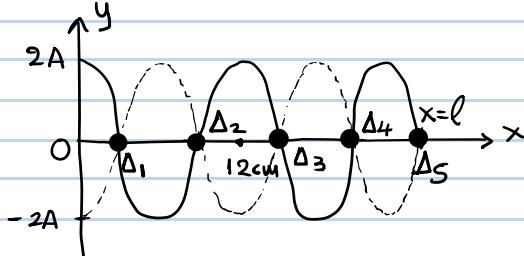
Γ1 $y = 12 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) \sin(20\pi t)$ $y, x \rightarrow \text{cm}$

$$y = 2A \sin \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T}$$

$$\text{Έχουμε: } 2A = 12 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow A = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \lambda = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{T} = 20\pi \Rightarrow T = 0,1 \text{ sec}, f = 10 \text{ Hz}$$



$$v = \lambda f = 12 \cdot 10 \text{ cm/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{v = 120 \text{ cm/s} = 1,2 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\text{Ισχύει } x = l \Rightarrow (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{4} = l \xrightarrow{k=4} 9 \frac{\lambda}{4} = l \Rightarrow \boxed{l = 27 \text{ cm}}$$

Γ2 $v = \frac{dy}{dt} = \omega \cdot 2A \sin \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} \Rightarrow v = 2,4\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) \sin(20\pi t)$ $v \rightarrow \text{m/s}$ $x \rightarrow \text{cm}$

$$\text{για } x = 12 \text{ cm} \quad v = 2,4\pi \sin 2\pi \cdot \sin(20\pi t) \Rightarrow \boxed{v = 2,4\pi \cdot \sin(20\pi t) \text{ s/i}}$$

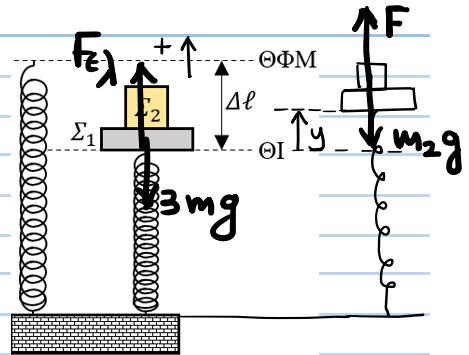
Γ3 Η κοιλία συ μέτρη $x = 12 \text{ cm}$ βρίσκεται μεταξύ 2ου (Δ_2) και 3ου (Δ_3)

οποτε με την κοιλία συ μέτρη $x = 0$ έχει $\Delta\phi = 0$. Αρα σε χρονικό

σημείο $t = 0$ έχει $y = 0$ και $v > 0$. Για 1η φορά έχει απομάκρυνση

$y = -12 \text{ cm} = -2A$ σε χρονικό σημείο $t = \frac{3T}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{40} \text{ sec}$. Βρίσκεται σε

αντανακτική θέση, αρα ολα και σημεία της χωρίδης που εντελών



αφορική ταχύτων ή αφορικής γένεσης. Η όρια σημαίνει πάγια κοιλιά.

$\rightarrow y = f(x)$ είναι μια συγκύτωση

$$\text{Για } t = \frac{1}{20} \text{ sec \ ixi} \quad \text{το}$$

$$y = 12 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) \cup \left(20 \pi \frac{3\pi}{40}\right) = 12 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{4}\right) \cup \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -12 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) \quad x, y \text{ σε cm}$$

$$\text{για } x=0 \quad y=-12 \text{ cm}$$

-1

+12

-12

d_{max}

6

12

18

24

27

x (cm)

y (cm)

27

24

18

12

6

d_{max}

24cm

18cm

$$\text{Θέση κοιλιά } x = k \frac{\lambda}{2} = 3 \frac{12}{2} \text{ cm} \Rightarrow x = 18 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{'Αρα } d_{\max} = \sqrt{(4A)^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{24^2 + 18^2} \text{ cm} = \sqrt{900} \text{ cm}$$

$$d_{\max} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

Γ5] Για να είναι πάγια κοιλιά η θέση $x = +12 \text{ cm}$ πρέπει:

$$x = k \frac{\lambda'}{2} = k \frac{v}{2f} \Rightarrow f' = \frac{k \cdot v}{2x} = \frac{k \cdot 120}{2 \cdot 12} \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f' = 5 \cdot k \text{ SI}}}$$

$$f' > f \Rightarrow 5k > 10 \Rightarrow k > 2 \text{ από } \text{η} \alpha \text{ } k=3 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{f' = 15 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$\text{οπότε } \text{το } \nu' \text{ } \mu\text{νος } \lambda' \text{ } \epsilon \text{ιν } \lambda' = \frac{v}{f'} = \frac{120}{15} \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda' = 8 \text{ cm}}}$$

Έχουτας ίδια κινητική καριότηταν στα δύο τελευταία παραπάνω στύγερες χρεώνεις

$$\text{γιατί το } \mu\text{νος } l' \text{ } \text{πρέπει } \nu \text{ α } \text{ιxi} \quad l' = \frac{\lambda'}{4} + k \frac{\lambda'}{2} = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda'}{4}$$

$$\text{Όμως } l' > l \Rightarrow (2k+1) \frac{\lambda'}{4} > l \Rightarrow (2k+1) \frac{8}{4} > 27 \Rightarrow 4k+2 > 27$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k > 25 \Rightarrow k > 6,25 \text{ } \text{όμως } k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ } \text{ από } k=7$$

$$\text{οπότε } l' = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda'}{4} = (2 \cdot 7 + 1) \frac{8}{4} \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \boxed{l' = 30 \text{ cm}}$$

Θέμα Λ

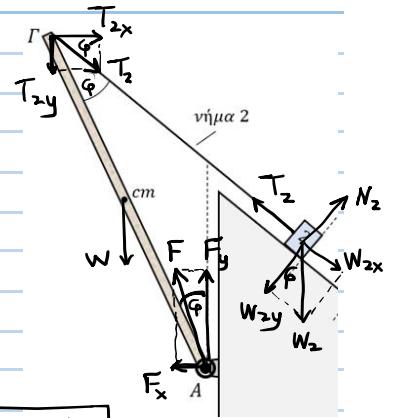
Δ1 Ισορροπία Σ_2 : $\sum F_{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = W_{2x} = m_2 g \cos \varphi = 25 N$

Ισορροπία δοκού: $\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_x = T_{2x} = T_2 \cos \varphi = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2} N$

$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_y = W + T_{2y} \Rightarrow F_y = M g + T_2 \sin \varphi \quad ①$

$\sum T_A = 0 \Rightarrow T_w - T_{T_2} = 0 \Rightarrow W \frac{l}{2} \sin \varphi = T_2 l \sin \varphi$

$$\Rightarrow W \frac{l}{2} = T_2 \Rightarrow W = 2 T_2 = 50 N \rightarrow M g = 50 N \Rightarrow M = 5 kg$$



$$① \Rightarrow F_y = 50 + 25 \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow F_y = \frac{125}{2} N$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_x + \vec{F}_y \rightarrow \text{μετρητή } F = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{125}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5 \cdot 25}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \left(\frac{25}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \sqrt{25 \left(\frac{25}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \left(\frac{25}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{25}{2} \sqrt{28} = \frac{25}{2} \sqrt{4 \cdot 7}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 25\sqrt{7} N$$

Δ2 $\Sigma_{TII} \theta I(\Sigma_1)$: $\sum F_{1x} = 0 \Rightarrow W_{1x} = F_{el1}$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g \cos \varphi = k \Delta l_1 \Rightarrow \Delta l_1 = \frac{m_1 g \cos \varphi}{k} = 0,25 m$$

Τιλάρως από τη Σ_1 : $A_1 = \Delta l - \Delta l_1 \Rightarrow A_1 = 0,75$

$\Sigma_{TII} \theta \Phi M$ απέτητη Σ_1 : $E_1 = K_1 + U_1 \quad D = k$

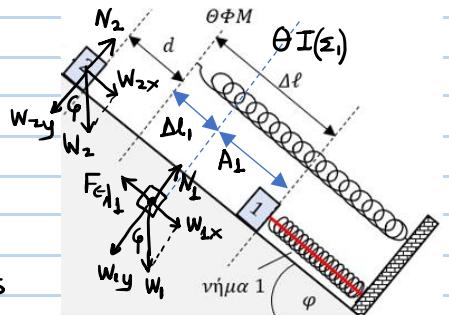
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k \Delta l_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1} (A_1^2 - \Delta l_1^2)} = \sqrt{10} m/s$$

Από στην $\theta \Phi M$: $\vec{P}_{el1} \rho \sigma \nu = \vec{P}_{el2} \rho \epsilon \tau \alpha \Rightarrow \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_k$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 - P_2 = 0 \Rightarrow m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} m/s.$$

$$\theta \Phi M \text{ για } \Sigma_2: K_{2-T_1} - K_{2-\alpha \omega} = W_{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = +m_2 g \cos \varphi \cdot d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{v_2^2}{2 g \cos \varphi} \Rightarrow d = \frac{10}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} m \Rightarrow d = 1 m$$



Δ3 $N \in A \theta I \Sigma_{1,2}$: $\sum F_{1,2x} = 0 \Rightarrow W_{01x} = F_{el2}$

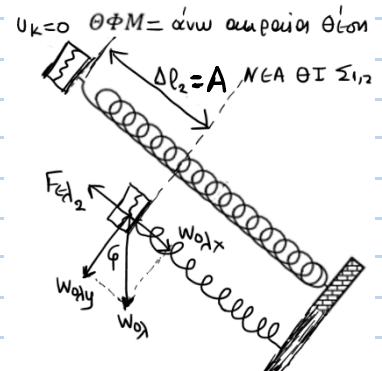
$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) g \cos \varphi = k \Delta l_2 \Rightarrow \Delta l_2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) g \cos \varphi}{k} = 0,5 m$$

Όπως $A = \Delta l_2 = 0,5 m \rightarrow$ η λάρωσ από τη $m_1 + m_2$ αφού

μεταξύ των κρούσματων ο θΦΜ είναι ίδιος από την θέση

$$x = +A \cdot \text{Ορθοτελ} \quad x = A \sin (\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

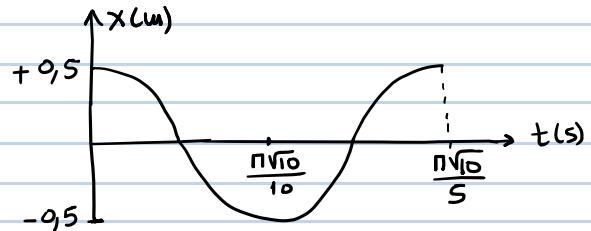
$$D = k = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}} = \sqrt{10} \text{ rad/s}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{10}}{5} \text{ sec}$$



$$\text{bei } t=0 \quad x=+A \Rightarrow \sin \varphi_0 = 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \varphi_0 = \pi/2 \text{ rad}$$

A_{per}

$$x = 0,5 \sin(\sqrt{10}t + \pi/2) \text{ m}$$



$$\Delta_4 \quad \text{Bei } F_x = 20N \rightarrow k \Delta l' = 20N \Rightarrow 100 \Delta l' = 20 \Rightarrow \Delta l' = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

A_{per} und zu dem am θ definierten $\Delta l' = 0,2 \text{ m}$ aufgetreten und zu $N \in \mathbb{A} \Theta I \subseteq I_{1,2}$

$$\text{dann } x = A - \Delta l' = (0,5 - 0,2) \text{ m} \Rightarrow x = +0,3 \text{ m}$$

Die Wirkung dieser und zu dem θ bei $x = +0,4 \text{ m}$ die \dot{x} erzeugt um \ddot{x} wird $v < 0$

$$\text{AEET: } E = k + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k \cdot x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \pm \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2} (A^2 - x^2)}, v < 0 \text{ also } v = -\sqrt{\frac{100}{10} \left(\frac{25}{100} - \frac{9}{100} \right)} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\sqrt{1,6} \text{ m/s} = -\sqrt{\frac{16}{10}} \text{ m/s} = -0,4\sqrt{10} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Ist } x \dot{=} 0 \quad \Delta k = W_{\Sigma F_x} \rightarrow \frac{dk}{dt} = \frac{dW_{\Sigma F_x}}{dt} = \Sigma F_x \cdot v = -k \cdot x \cdot v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dk}{dt} = -100 (+0,3) (-0,4\sqrt{10}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dk}{dt} = +12\sqrt{10} \text{ J/s}}$$