

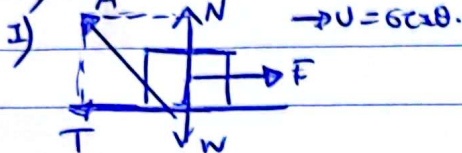
ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ Α' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 6/4/2025

ΘΕΜΑ Α

- A1) α A2) δ A3) β A4) ε A5) γ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1)

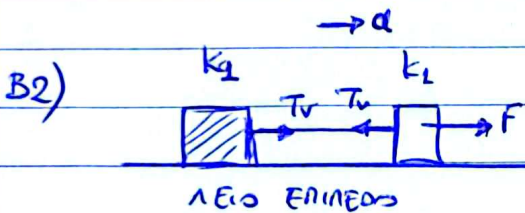


$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow F = T \Rightarrow T = 6\text{N} \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 &\Rightarrow N = W \Rightarrow N = 8\text{N} \\ A &= \sqrt{T^2 + N^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} \text{N} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 10\text{N}} \end{aligned}$$

Λύση τω (γ)

II) $T = \mu \cdot N \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{T}{N} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = 0,75}$

Λύση τω (δ)



$K_1: m_1 = 2\text{m}$

$K_2: m_2 = \text{m}$

Για τω m_1 : $\Sigma F_x = m_1 a \Rightarrow F - T_v = 2m a$ (1)

Για τω m_2 : $\Sigma F_x = m_2 a \Rightarrow T_v = m a$ (2)

Διαφύρατας κατά μέλη τω (1) και (2) έχομε:

$$\frac{F - T_v}{T_v} = \frac{2m a}{m a} \Rightarrow \frac{F - T_v}{T_v} = 2 \Rightarrow F - T_v = 2T_v \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 3T_v}$$

Λύση τω (β)

B3)



ΕΧΗΜΑ 1

$$\Gamma_{id} \tau_0 \Sigma_1: \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = W_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{T_1 = 50N}$$

$$\Gamma_{id} \tau_0 \Sigma_2: \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = T_1' + W_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = 50N + 100N \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{T_2 = 150N}$$

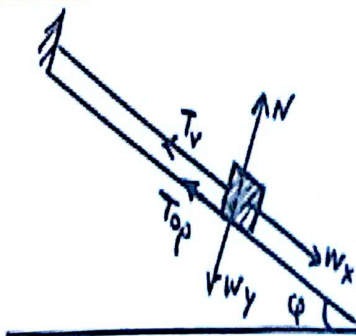
ΕΧΗΜΑ 2



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_y = W \Rightarrow T \sin \varphi = W \Rightarrow T \cdot 0,8 = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 125N}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_x = F \Rightarrow T \cos \varphi = F \Rightarrow 125 \cdot 0,6 = F \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 75N}$$

ΕΧΗΜΑ 3



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W_y \Rightarrow N = W \cdot \sin \varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$N = 200 \cdot 0,8 \Rightarrow \boxed{N = 160N}$$

$$\cdot T_{top} = \mu_s \cdot N = 160 \cdot 0,5 \Rightarrow \boxed{T_{top} = 80N}$$

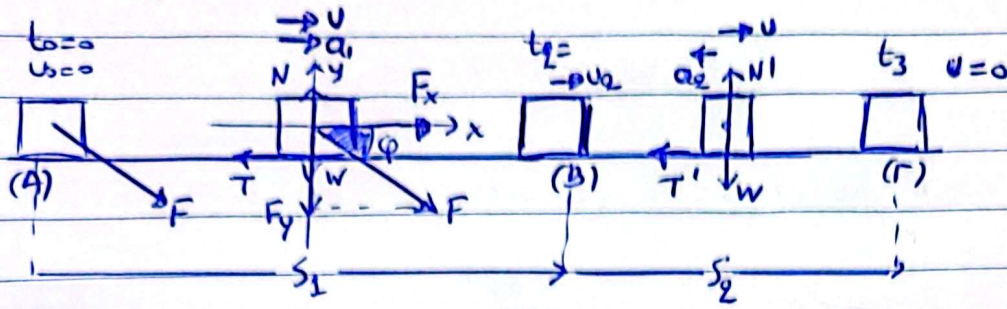
$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow W_x = T_r + T_{top} \Rightarrow$$

$$m g \sin \varphi = T_r + T_{top} \Rightarrow 200 \cdot 0,6 = T_r + 80 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T_r = 40N}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$m = 2 \text{ kg} \quad F = 100 \text{ N} \quad \eta = \varphi = 0,6 \quad \sigma \omega \varphi = 40 \quad g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$



Μελετώ για την κίνηση του σώματος από $t_0 \Rightarrow$ έως t_2 :

$$W = mg = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$F_x = F \sigma \omega \varphi = 100 \cdot 0,8 \Rightarrow F_x = 80 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = F \eta \varphi = 100 \cdot 0,6 \Rightarrow F_y = 60 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W + F_y \Rightarrow N = 20 \text{ N} + 60 \text{ N} \Rightarrow N = 80 \text{ N}$$

$$\Gamma_1) \quad u_1 = a \Delta t_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{u_1}{\Delta t_1} = \frac{20}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$\Gamma_2)$ Έστω ότι το δάπεδο είναι λείο, τότε:

$$\Sigma F_x = ma \Rightarrow F_x = ma \Rightarrow 80 = 2 \cdot a \Rightarrow a = 40 \text{ m/s}^2 \neq a_1$$

ΑΤΣΠΟ

Άρα υπάρχει τριβή, ούστε ο 2ος Ν. Newton θα ισχύει.

$$\Sigma F_x = ma_1 \Rightarrow F_x - T = ma_1 \Rightarrow 80 - T = 2 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 60 \text{ N}}$$

$$\Gamma_3) \quad T = \mu \cdot N \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{T}{N} = \frac{60}{80} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = \frac{3}{4} = 0,75}$$

$$\Gamma_4) \quad s_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 \Delta t_2^2 \Rightarrow 80 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot \Delta t_2^2 \Rightarrow \Delta t_2^2 = 16$$
$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_2 = \sqrt{16} \Rightarrow \Delta t_2 = 4 \text{ s} \Rightarrow t_2 - 0 = 4 \text{ s} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{t_2 = 4 \text{ s}}$$

$$u_2 = a_1 \Delta t_2 = 10 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2 = 40 \text{ m/s}}$$

ΝΕΑ ΜΕΛΕΤΗ ΟΤΑΝ ΚΑΤΑΡΧΘΕΙ Η F

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N' = W = 20\text{N}$$

$$T' = \mu \cdot N = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 20 \Rightarrow T' = 15\text{N}$$

$$\sum F_x = m a_2 \Rightarrow T' = m a_2 \Rightarrow 15 = 2 \cdot a_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 7,5\text{m/s}^2$$

$$\Gamma 5) \quad S_2 = S_{\text{stop}} = \frac{v_1^2}{2a_2} = \frac{40^2}{2 \cdot 7,5} = \frac{1600}{15} = \frac{320}{3}\text{m}$$

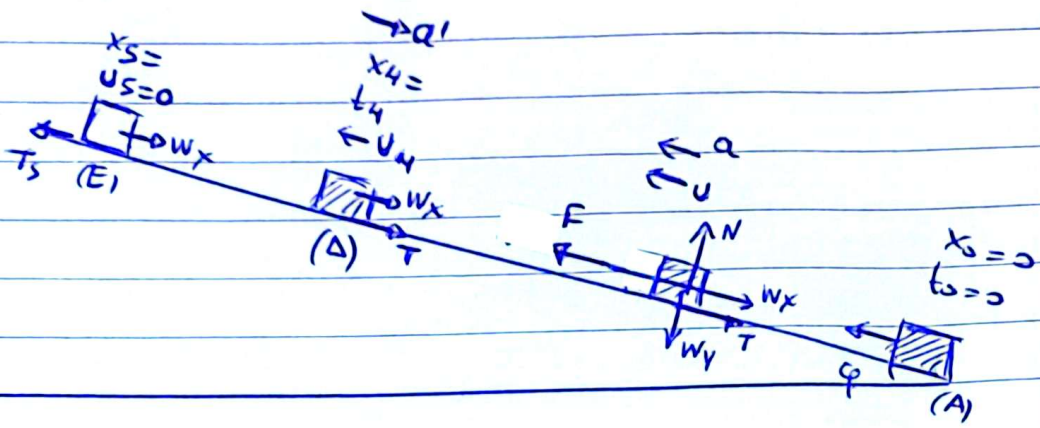
Η τελική θέση (r) απέχει από την αρχική θέση (A):

$$d = S_1 + S_2 = 80\text{m} + \frac{320}{3}\text{m} = \frac{240}{3}\text{m} + \frac{320}{3}\text{m} \Rightarrow$$

$$d = \frac{560}{3}\text{m} = \frac{56 \cdot 10}{3}\text{m} = 18,7 \cdot 10\text{m} \Rightarrow$$

$$d = 187\text{m}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ



ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ (A) → (Δ)

$w = mg = 10 \cdot 10 = 100\text{N}$

$w_x = w \cdot \sin\phi = 60\text{N}$, $w_y = w \cdot \cos\phi = 80\text{N}$

$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = w_y = 80\text{N}$

Δ1) $T = \mu N = 0,5 \cdot 80\text{N} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 40\text{N}}$

Δ2) $\Sigma F_x = ma \Rightarrow F - w_x - T = ma \Rightarrow F - 60 - 40 = 10 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 150\text{N}}$

Δ3) $\Delta x_4 = \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t_4^2 \Rightarrow x_4 - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 4^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_4 = 40\text{m}}$
 $v_4 = a \cdot \Delta t_4 = 5 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_4 = 20\text{m/s}}$

ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ (Δ) → (E)

$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = w_y \Rightarrow N = 80\text{N}$, $T = \mu N = 40\text{N}$

$\Sigma F_x = ma' \Rightarrow w_x + T = ma' \Rightarrow 60 + 40 = 10 a' \Rightarrow a' = 10\text{m/s}^2$

ΜΕΤΩ
ΕΥΘΡΑΔΥΝΩΣ

$\Delta x_5 = \Delta x_{5\text{stop}} = \frac{v_4^2}{2|a'|} = \frac{20^2}{2 \cdot 10} = \frac{400}{20} \Rightarrow \Delta x_5 = 20\text{m}$

$\Delta x_5 = x_5 - x_4 \Rightarrow 20\text{m} = x_5 - 40\text{m} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_5 = 60\text{m}}$

Δ4) $T_{\text{max}} = \mu_s \cdot N = 0,7 \cdot 80\text{N} \Rightarrow T_{\text{max}} = 56\text{N}$

Επειδή $w_x = 60\text{N} > T_{\text{max}} = 56\text{N}$ ΘΑ ΕΚΣΤΡΕΦΕΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΗ

ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΚΣΤΡΟΦΗ (E) → (A) $\Sigma F_x = ma'' \Rightarrow w_x - T = ma'' \Rightarrow$

$60 - 40 = 10 \cdot a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 2\text{m/s}^2}$