

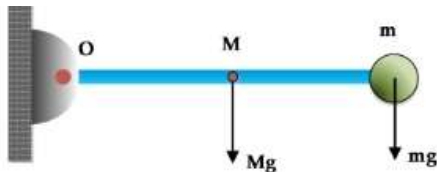
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ 29/5/15

ΘΕΜΑ Α

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

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.



$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{O(0)} &= \frac{1}{3} ML^2 + mL^2 = ML^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow I_{O(0)} = \frac{5}{6} ML^2 = \frac{dL}{dt} = \Sigma_{2(0)} = I. \text{ άζων} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} &= Mg \frac{L}{2} + mgL = Mg \frac{L}{2} + \frac{M}{2} gL = MgL \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = MgL = I_{O(0)} \cdot \alpha_{γων} \\
 \Rightarrow MgL &= \frac{5}{6} ML^2 \cdot \alpha_{γων} \Rightarrow \alpha_{γων} = \frac{6g}{5L}
 \end{aligned}$$

Άρα ο ρυθμός μεταβολής της στροφορμής για την ράβδο (μέτρο) $\frac{dL_p}{dt} = I \rho. \alpha_{γων}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \cdot \alpha_{γων} = \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \cdot \frac{6g}{5L} = \frac{2}{5} MgL \Rightarrow \frac{dL_p}{dt} = \frac{2}{5} MgL, \text{ σωστή απάντηση η iii)}$$

K δ κ δ κ δ M

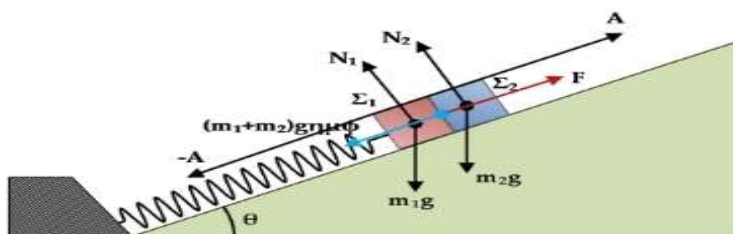
B2.



↑ 3^{ος} δεσμός

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_M &= \frac{5\lambda}{4} + \frac{\lambda}{12} = \frac{16\lambda}{12} = \frac{4\lambda}{3}, \quad X'_M = 2A \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot X_M = 2A \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{4\lambda}{3} \\
 &= 2A \sin \frac{8\pi}{3} = 2A \sin \left(2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = 2A \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2A \cdot \frac{1}{2} = A \Rightarrow A'_M = A \\
 &\text{σωστή απάντηση iii)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

B3.



$$\text{Στη } \Theta.Ι \text{ της τα/ση, } \Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{ελ} = W_{ολx}. \Rightarrow K\Delta l = (m_1 + m_2) g \eta \mu \Theta \quad (1)$$

Τα σώματα θα αποχωριστούν τη Θ.Φ.Μ. οπότε αρκεί $\Rightarrow A < \Delta l \Rightarrow KA < K\Delta l$

$\Rightarrow KA < (m_1 + m_2) g \eta \mu \Theta$. Στην Θ.Φ.Μ. και πάνω το επιμηκυμένο ελατήριο θα τραβά τα πίσω το Σ_1 οπότε δεν θα μπορεί να σπρώχνει το Σ_2 .

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1 \quad V=40V, V_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} (1 - i^2)$$

$$\text{Ισχύει } U_E + U_B = E_\tau \Rightarrow U_E = -U_B + E_\tau \Rightarrow U_E = -\frac{1}{2} Li^2 + E_\tau,$$

$$\acute{\omicron}\mu\omega\varsigma \quad U_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} - 8 \cdot 10^{-2} i^2 \Rightarrow U_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} i^2 + 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} L = -8 \cdot 10^{-2} \rightsquigarrow L = 16 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{H}$$

$$E_\tau = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J} = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \Rightarrow I = \sqrt{\frac{16 \cdot 10^{-2}}{16 \cdot 10^{-2}}} \cdot A \Rightarrow I = 1A \text{ και } E_\tau = \frac{l^2}{2c} = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{ZE_\tau}{U^2} = \frac{2.8 \cdot 10^{-2}}{16 \cdot 10^2} \text{ F} \Rightarrow C = 10^{-4} \text{ F}.$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς η περίοδος των ταλ/ων } T = 2\pi \sqrt{LC} = 2\pi \sqrt{16 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-4}} \text{ s} = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} = 8\pi \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}.$$

$$\Gamma 2. \text{Είναι } q(t) = Q \eta\mu(\sin + \omega t)^{\pi/2} \quad (q(0) = tQ) \Rightarrow q(t) = Q \sin(t) \Rightarrow q\left(\frac{T}{12}\right)$$

$$= Q \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{12}\right) = Q \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow q\left(\frac{T}{12}\right) = Q \frac{1}{2} \text{ άρα } U_E \frac{T}{12} = \frac{q^L\left(\frac{T}{12}\right)}{2c} = \frac{Q^2 \frac{1}{4}}{2c} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{2c} = \frac{3}{4} E_\tau \Rightarrow$$

$$U_E \frac{T}{12} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J} = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J}.$$

$$\Gamma 3. U_E = 3 U_B \Rightarrow U_B = \frac{U_E}{3}, U_E + U_B = U_E \max \left\{ U \frac{4U_E}{3} U_E \max \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{q^2}{2c} = \frac{Q^2}{2c} \Rightarrow$$

$$q^2 = \frac{3Q^2}{4} \Rightarrow q = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}Q}{2}, \acute{\omicron}\mu\omega\varsigma \quad E_{av\tau} = V_c \Rightarrow -L \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{q}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = -\frac{q}{Lc} \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = -\left(\frac{1}{Lc}\right)^2 \cdot q$$

$$= -\omega^2 \cdot q \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_1} = -\omega^2 \cdot q_1 = -\omega^2 \cdot \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}Q}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\omega^2}{2} Q$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{16} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (SI)} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot 10^3 \frac{A}{s} = 0,125 \sqrt{3} \cdot 10^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_1} = 125 \sqrt{3} \frac{A}{s}$$

$$\omega = \dots = \dots \cdot 10^3 \text{ r/k} = 250 \dots$$

$$Q = C \cdot V = 10^{-4} \cdot 40^c = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} C$$

$$\Gamma 4. U_E + U_B = E_\tau \Rightarrow \frac{q^2}{2c} + \frac{1}{2} Li = E_\tau \quad q^2 + Lci^2 = 2CE_\tau \Rightarrow q^2 = -Lci^2 + 2CE_\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow q^2 = -16 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-4} i^2 + 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ (SI)} \quad q^2 = -16 \cdot 10^{-6} i^2 + 16 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (SI)}$$

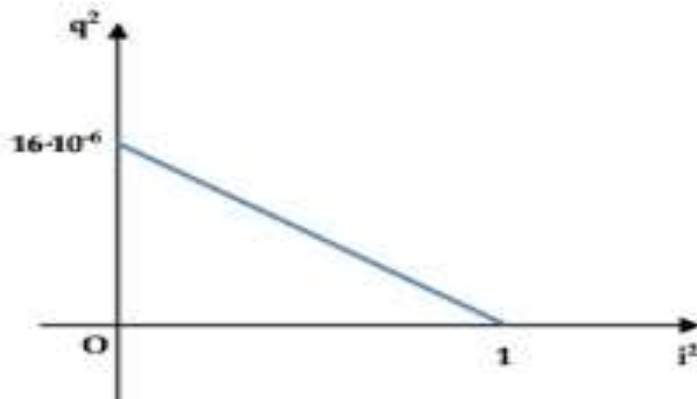
$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ y & = & \lambda & x & + & \beta \end{matrix}$$

$$\lambda = -16 \cdot 10^{-6} < 0 \downarrow \varepsilon, \mu\epsilon \text{ } 0 \leq i \leq I \Rightarrow 0 \leq i \leq I = 1 \text{ (SI)}$$

$$\text{Για } i=0A \rightarrow q^2 = 16 \cdot 10^{-6} C^2$$

$$\text{Για } i=1A \rightarrow q^2 = 0 C^2$$

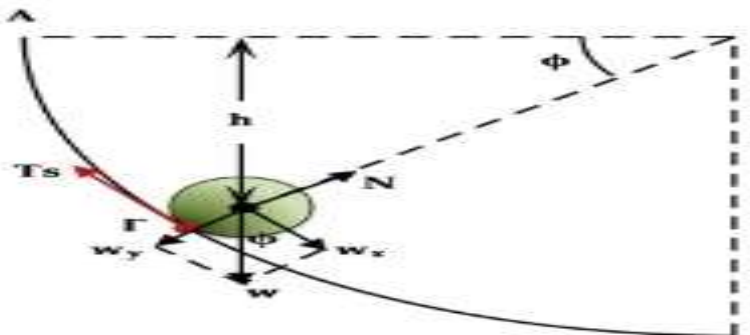
Οπότε



ΘΕΜΑ Δ

($R = 1,6\text{m}$, $m = 1,4\text{ kg}$ $r = \frac{R}{8}$)

Δ1.



$$w_x = mg \sin \phi, \quad w_y = mg \cos \phi$$

$$\Sigma F_x = m \cdot a_{cm} \Rightarrow mg \sin \phi - T_{στ} = m \cdot a_{cm}$$

$$\Sigma \tau_{(κ)} = I_{(κ)} \cdot \alpha_{γων} \Rightarrow T_{στ} \cdot r = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{γων}}{\alpha_{ψμ}} \Rightarrow T_{στ} = \frac{2}{5} m \cdot a_{cm} \Rightarrow mg \sin \phi - \frac{2}{5} m a_{cm} = m a_{cm}$$

$$a_{cm} \Rightarrow g \sin \phi = \frac{7}{5} a_{cm} \Rightarrow a_{cm} = \frac{5}{7} \sin \phi \text{ και } T_{στ} = \frac{2}{5} m \cdot a_{cm} = \frac{2}{5} m \cdot \frac{5}{7} g \sin \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{7} mg \sin \phi.$$

Δ2 $\Sigma F_R N + W_y \Rightarrow N - mg \cos \phi \Rightarrow N mg \cos \phi + \frac{m u_{cm}^2}{R-r}$ ανάμεσα στην αρχική θέση και αυτή με $\phi = 30^\circ$

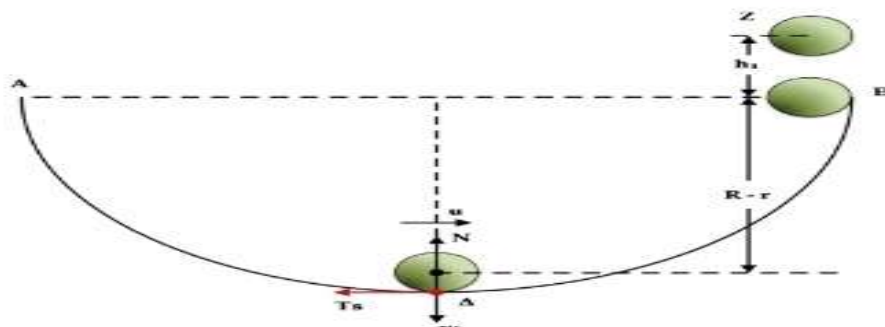
$$K_{αρχ} + U_{αρχ} = K_{τελ} + U_{Βτελ} \Rightarrow mg (R-r) \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$mg (R-r) \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} m r^2 \cdot \omega^2 \Rightarrow mg (R-r) \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{5} m u_{cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g (R-r) \cos \phi = \frac{7}{10} u_{cm}^2 \Rightarrow u_{cm}^2 = \frac{10}{7} mg \cos \phi \Rightarrow N = \frac{17}{7} \cdot 1,4 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{N = 17\text{N}}$$
 στη διεύθυνση της επιβατικής ακτίνας με φορά προς το κέντρο 0 .

Δ3



$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1 + U_{\beta\alpha\rho} &= K_2 + U_{\beta\alpha\rho} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 &= \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + mg(R-r), \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} m r^2 \omega^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} m r^2 \omega^2 + mg(R-r) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{5} m u_{cm}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{5} m u_{cm}^2 + mg(R-r) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} u_{cm}^2 &= \frac{7}{10} u_{cm}^2 + g(R-r) \Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} u_{cm}^2 = \frac{7}{10} u_{cm}^2 - g(R-r) \Rightarrow u_{cm}^2 = u_{cm}^2 - \frac{10}{7} j(R-r) \Rightarrow \\
 U_{cm^2} &= U_{cm^2} - \frac{10}{7} S(S-r) \Rightarrow U_{cm^2} = 36 - \frac{10}{7} \cdot 10 \cdot 1,4^2 \text{ (SI)} \quad \overline{16} \text{ (SI)} 4 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{και } w_1 = \frac{U_{cm}}{v} = \frac{4}{2} \text{ (SI)} 20 \text{ r/a}$$

Από θ (2) → θ (3) Σ τ = 0 ⇒ αγών = 0 ⇒ ω = σταθ (όλη η κίνηση στον αέρα με ω = 20 r/a ομαλή στροφοκική)

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{αρ\chi} + U_{\beta\alpha\rho} &= K_{τελ} + U_{\beta\alpha\rho} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \right) + mg(R-r + h_{\max}) + mg(R-r) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 = mg h_{\max} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m u_{cm}^2 &\Rightarrow h_{\max} = \frac{u_{cm}^2}{2g} \Rightarrow h_{\max} = \frac{16}{20} \Rightarrow \boxed{h_{\max} = 0,8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Δ4.

Αμέσως μόλις χάσει την επαφή με την επιφάνεια του ημισφαιρίου ξεκινώντας την κίνηση της στον αέρα .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dk}{dt} &= (K_{\mu\epsilon\rho} + K_{\pi\epsilon\rho})' = \left(\frac{dK_{\mu\epsilon\rho}}{dt} + \frac{dK_{\pi\epsilon\rho}}{dt} \right) = \Sigma F \cdot U_{cm} = -mg \cdot U_{cm} \Rightarrow \frac{dk}{dt} = -14 \cdot 1 U_{cm} \text{ (SI)} \\
 &= -14 \cdot 4 \frac{j}{5} = -56 \text{ Wad και } \frac{dk}{dt} = \Sigma \tau = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Ο φορέας του βάρους διέρχεται από κέντρο πφ/φκ και δε διαθέτει ροπή