

ΤΙ ΑΝΑΓΙΩ

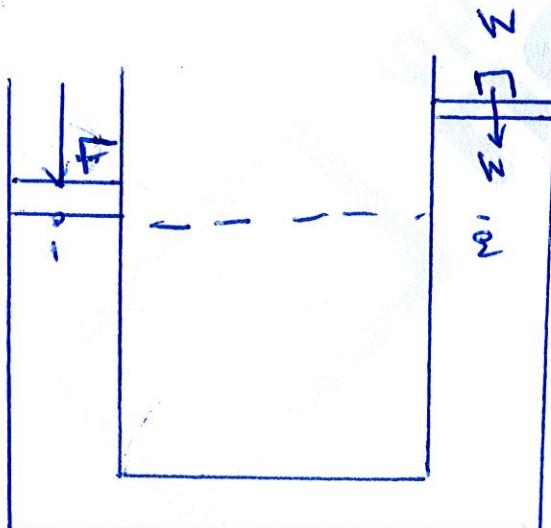
ΘΕΜΑ Α:

A_1, b A_2, γ A_3, a A_4, a

A_s, a_s b, γ γ, δ δ, e, Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β:

B] α) Ιωσην ανάρτηση: (II)



$$P_1 = P_2 \Rightarrow \\ \rho gh + \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{W}{A_2} + \rho gh + P_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{W + \rho gh A_2}{A_2}$$

B2) Σώστε απόντηση: (ii)

Αρχικά γε σημίτης ΤΑΣ και ΤΒΣ
ζου δωρίνε είναι 16. Μόλις μεταβο-
λεψεί κατέχει x_1 , γίνεται ενισχυτική αύξηση
(Έγχιση):

$$\text{ΤΑΣ} - (\text{ΤΒΣ} - 2x_1) = \kappa \Delta \quad ①$$

Παρατητούμενη x_2 ζου δωρίνε είναι
η αποδεσμική αύξηση μήδε πού θέτεις k .

$$\text{ΤΑΣ} - (\text{ΤΒΣ} + 2x_2) = (2k+1) \frac{\Delta}{2} \quad ②$$

Αφαιρίνοντας κατά τέλη:

$$2x_2 - 2x_1 = \frac{\Delta}{2} \quad (\text{Έγχιση})$$

$$2x_1 + 8 - 2x_1 = \frac{\Delta}{2}, \text{ όχι } 2 \quad \Delta = 16 \text{ cm}$$

B3.



Κεντρική ελαστική

Ανό σύστημα εξισώσειν ΑΔΟ και ΑΣΚΕ :

$$v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \quad \text{και} \quad v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1$$

Η περιφερόφεν ενέργεια ισούται με $E_{\text{f.e.}} = \Delta K_2 = -\Delta K_1$

$$\text{Άρα το ποσοστό } \Pi_1 \% = \frac{K_{\text{ιαρχ}} - K_{\text{ιαρχ.}}}{K_{\text{ιαρχ}}} \cdot 100\% \iff$$

$$\Pi_1 \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2}m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_1 v_1'^2}{\frac{1}{2}m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100\% \iff \Pi_1 \% = \frac{v_1^2 - v_1'^2}{v_1^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1^2 - \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot v_1'^2}{v_1^2} \cdot 100\% \iff \Pi \% = 1 - \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot 100\% \iff$$

$$\Pi \% = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot 100\% \iff \Pi \% = \frac{m_1^2 + 2m_1 m_2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2 + 2m_1 m_2 - m_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_1 \% = \frac{4m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot 100\% \quad (1)$$



Κεντρική ελαστική

$$v_2' = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 \quad \text{και} \quad v_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$



$$\text{To побоєті } \eta_2 \% = \frac{-\Delta K_2}{K_{2\text{apx}}} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow$$

$$\eta_2 \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{v_2^2 - v_2'^2}{v_2^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = \frac{v_2^2 - \frac{(m_2 - m_1)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot v_2^2}{v_2^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2 - (m_2 - m_1)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot 100\%$$

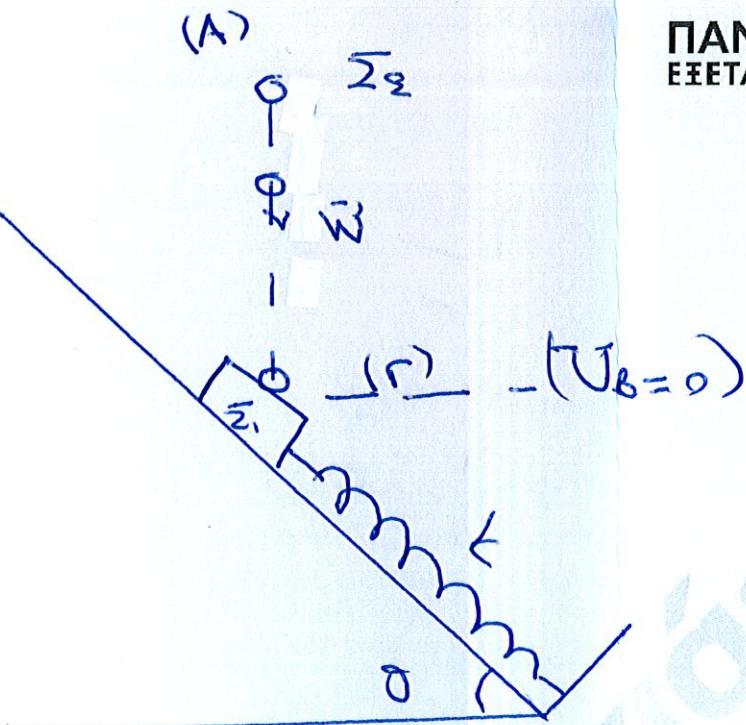
$$\Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = \frac{4m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\text{Андаємо } \eta_1 \% = \eta_2 \%$$

Скоріше за все відповідно до ії)

ΘΕΜΑ Γ:

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 1 \text{ kg} \\ \theta &= 30^\circ \\ k &= 100 \text{ N/m} \\ h &= 0,6 \text{ m} \\ m_2 &= 3 \text{ kg} \\ g &= 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Γ.1) Για τις υπόπτες του ΣΣ από θέση (A) σαν δέσμη (r) ανυψίζεται μέχρι το βάθος. Επομένως διαπιστεύονται η μηχανική ενέργεια των συστημάτων.

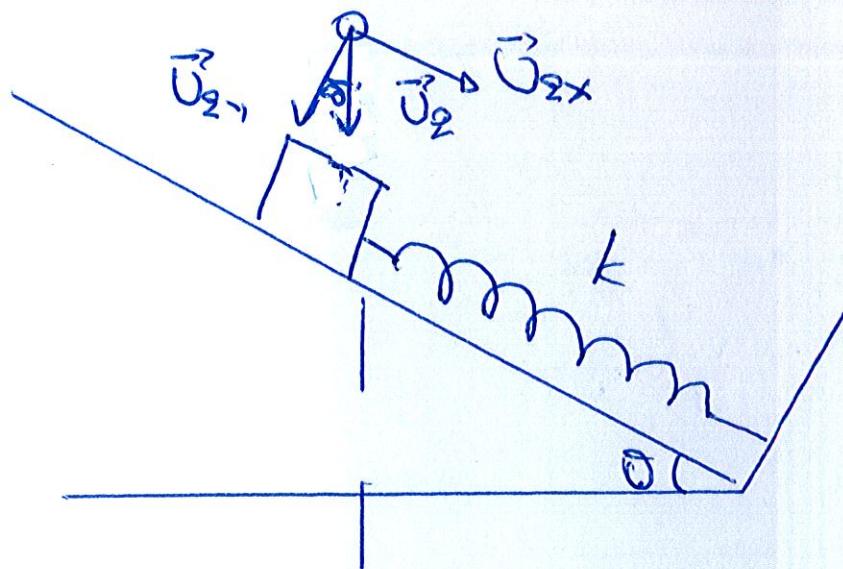
μεταξύ.

A. Δ. Μ.Ε

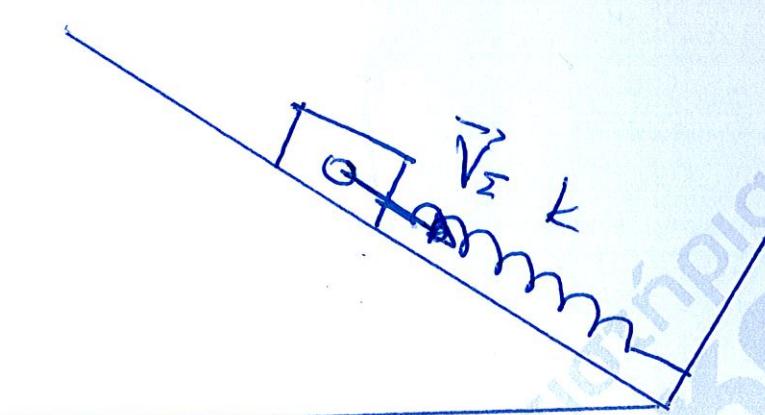
$$\begin{aligned} K_A^0 + U_A &= k_r + U_r^0 \\ \Rightarrow m_2 gh &= \frac{1}{2} m_2 V_2^2 \Rightarrow V_2 = \sqrt{2gh} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{6}{\cos 30^\circ}} \Rightarrow V_2 = \sqrt{12} \Rightarrow \\ \boxed{V_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

Σελίδα





Τετριν



Η ορμή διανοείται στον άξονα $\vec{x}'\vec{x}$.

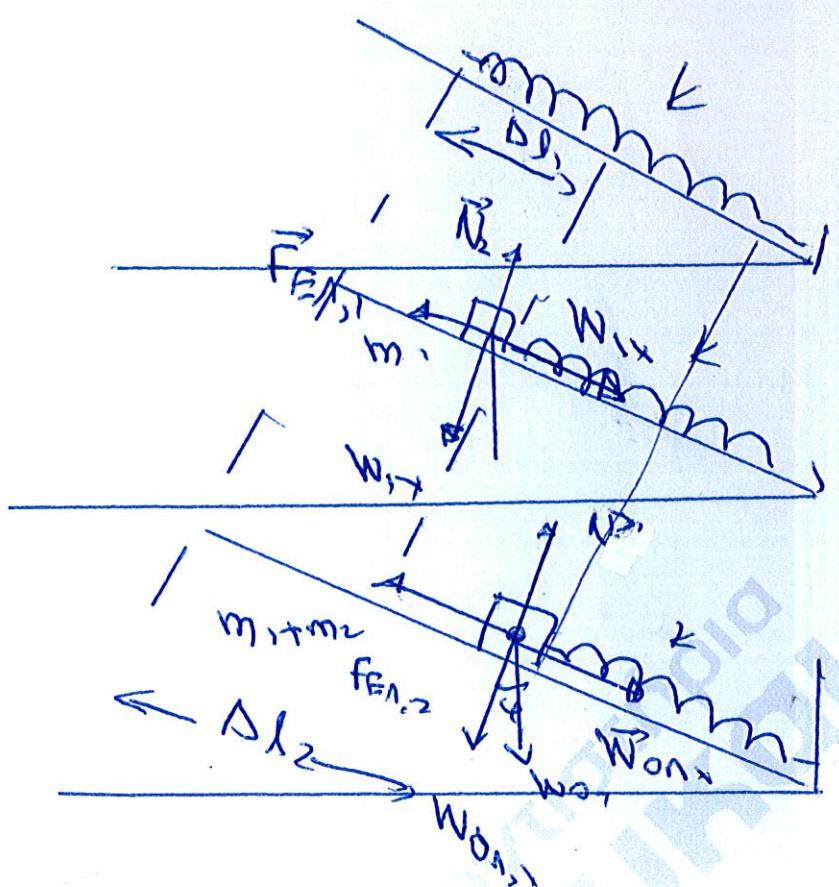
A. ΔΟ : $\vec{x}'\vec{x}$

$$\vec{P}_x = \vec{P}_{x'} = m_2 U_{2x} = (m_1 + m_2) V_{\Sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 U_{2x} \cdot \Theta = (m_1 + m_2) V_{\Sigma} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\Sigma} = \frac{m_2 U_{2x} \cdot \Theta}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} r_3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{4} \Rightarrow V_{\Sigma} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} \frac{\pi}{8}}{4}$$

Γ.9)



Θ.Φ.Μ

Θ.Ι.1

Θ.Ι.2

$$\underline{\Theta. I.1}: \sum f_x = 0 \Rightarrow W_{1x} = F_{Ex,1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g \sin \phi = k \Delta l_1 \Rightarrow \Delta l_1 = \frac{m_1 g \sin \phi}{k}$$

$$= \frac{1.10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{100} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta l_1 = 0, OS \text{ μ} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ μ.}}$$

$$\underline{\Theta. I.2}: \sum f_x = 0 \Rightarrow W_{0,1x} = F_{Ex,2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) g \sin \phi = k \Delta l_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l_2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) g \sin \phi}{k} = \frac{4 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{100} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l_2 = \frac{2}{10} = \boxed{\Delta l_2 = 0,2 \text{ μ} \text{ σελίδα}}$$



$$X = \Delta l_2 - \Delta l_1 =$$

$$= 0,2 - 0,05 \Rightarrow \boxed{X = 0,15\text{m}} = \frac{3}{30} \text{ m}$$

Εφαρκόω Αρχή Διεγένεσης Ενέργειας
δια την ζεύγων

$$K + U_1 = E_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(m_1+m_2)V_{\Sigma}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

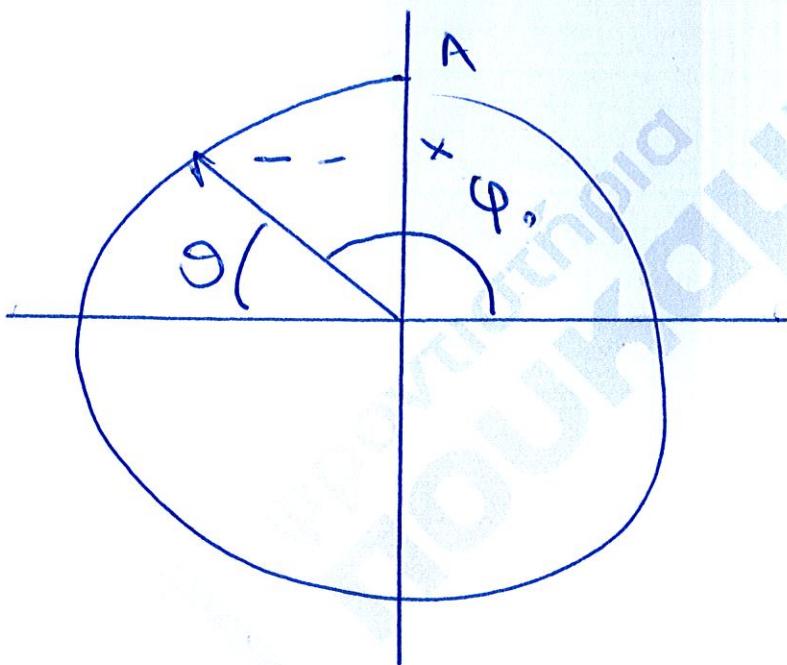
$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{m_1+m_2}{k}V_{\Sigma}^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4x}{100} \cdot \frac{27}{4^2} + \frac{9}{400}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27+9}{400}} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{400}} = \frac{6}{20} = \boxed{A = 0,3\text{m}}$$

Γ3) Τιν χρονική σύγκιν $t=0$.

Ζω βιασμένωτε βρίσκεται σε
δέση πάνω στο D.I ($x > 0$) και κινείται
με ταχύτητα αρνητική (υπείχαν πριν
βίαση απλήξαν)



$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{A} = \frac{0,25}{0,3} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{1}{1,2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\varphi_0 = \pi - \theta \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ rad}}$$

$$D = k = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{D}{m_1 + m_2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{100}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$x = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0,3 \sin(5t + \frac{\pi}{6})}$$

Σελίδα 15



Γ41

$$K = 8U_T$$

Από ΑΔΕΤ

$$\begin{aligned} K + U_T &= E_T \Rightarrow 8U_T + U_T = E_T \\ \Rightarrow 9U_T &= E_T \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 &= \frac{1}{2}KA^2 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 &= \frac{A^2}{9} \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm \frac{A}{3} = \pm \frac{0,3}{1} \\ &= \pm \frac{3}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = \pm 0,1 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Αφού δέλει ότι $2 \cong 90^\circ$ και θέλουμε
κινείσαι προς τα θρηνητικά, τότε $x_1 = +0,1$ μ

$$X = \Delta l_2 - \Delta l_1 =$$

$$= 0,9 - 0,05 \Rightarrow \boxed{X = 0,85 \text{ m}} - \frac{3}{30} \text{ m}$$

Εφαρκότων Αρχών Διεγένεσης Ενέργειας
δια την έκπτωση

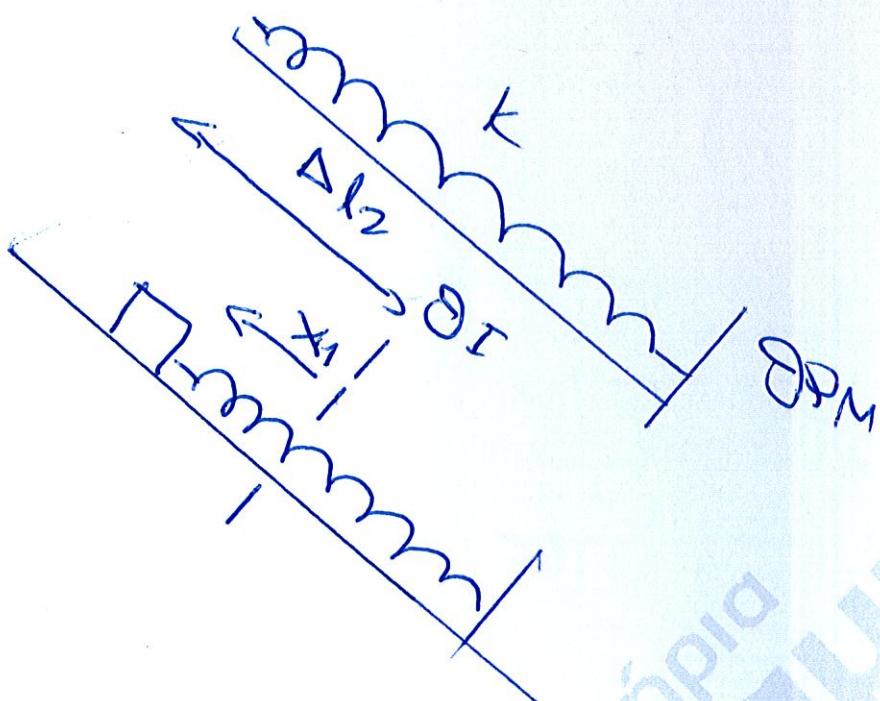
$$K + U_1 = E_1 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)V_{\Sigma}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{k} V_{\Sigma}^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4K}{100} + \frac{27}{4^2} + \frac{9}{400}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27+9}{400}} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{400}} = \frac{6}{20} = \boxed{A = 0,3 \text{ m}}$$





$$\frac{|F_{E\Lambda}|}{|F_{E\Gamma}|} = \frac{k(\Delta l_2 + x_1)}{kx_1} = \frac{\frac{2}{50} + \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{20}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{50}}{\frac{1}{10}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{|F_{E\Lambda}|}{|F_{E\Gamma}|} = 3}$$

$$M_1 = 6 \text{ kg}$$

$$l = 1 \text{ m}$$

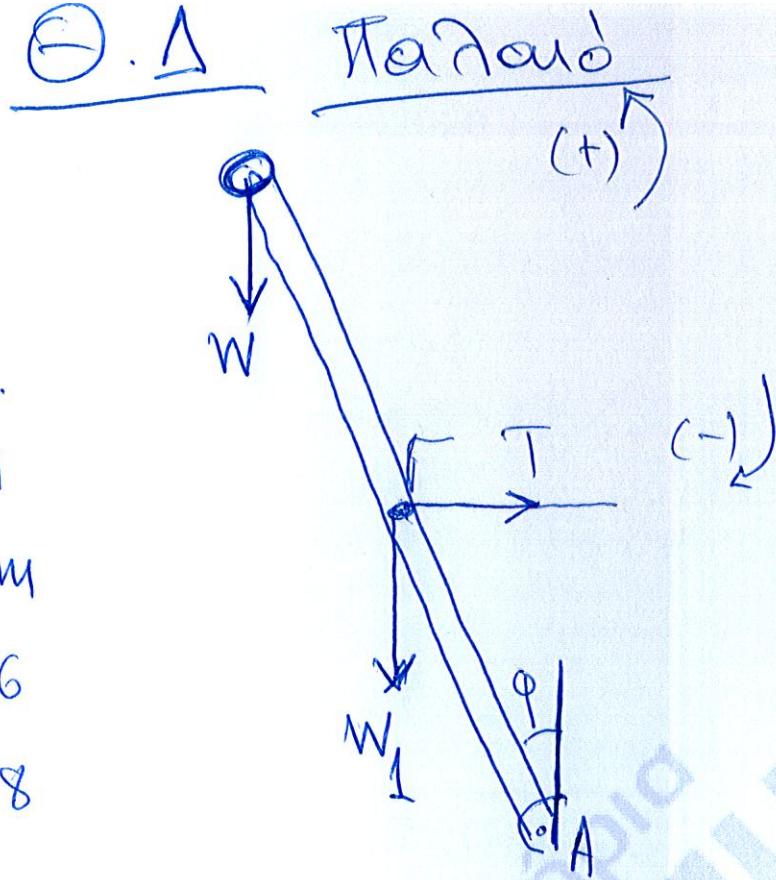
$$\Sigma: m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$r = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 2,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\eta \varphi = 0,6$$

$$6 \nu \varphi = 0,8$$



$$\Delta_{\text{I}} \sum \vec{F}_{(A)} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F}_W + \vec{F}_{W_1} + \vec{F}_T = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{W \cdot l \cdot \eta \varphi} + \cancel{W_1 \cdot l \cdot \eta \varphi} - T \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cdot 6 \nu \varphi = 0$$

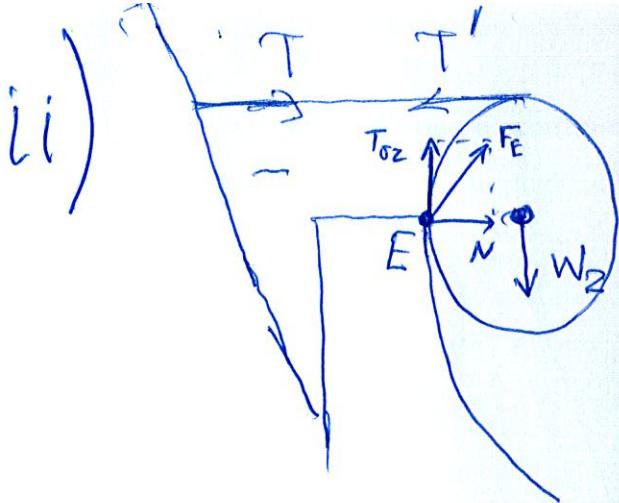
$$10 \cdot 0,6 + 30 \cdot 0,6 = \frac{T}{2} \cdot 0,8$$

$$6 + 18 = T \cdot 0,4 \Rightarrow$$

$$T = \frac{24}{0,4} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 60 \text{ N}}$$



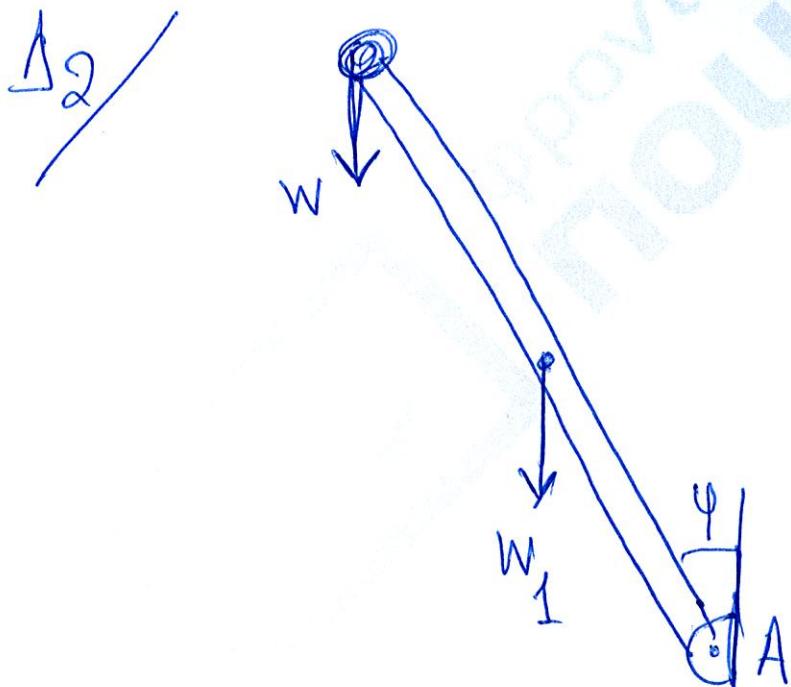
(2)



$$\sum \vec{F}_{(E)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$T'_{02} - W_2 = 0 \Rightarrow W_2 = T' \Rightarrow$$

$$m_2 \cdot g = 60 \Rightarrow m_2 = 6 \text{ kg}$$



$$\sum \vec{F}_{(A)} = I_{(A)} \vec{\alpha}_y \quad (1)$$

$$I_{(A)} = I_{P(A)} + m \cdot l^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} M_1 \cdot l^2 + m \cdot l^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} M_1 + m \right) l^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 + 1 \right) \cdot 1^2$$

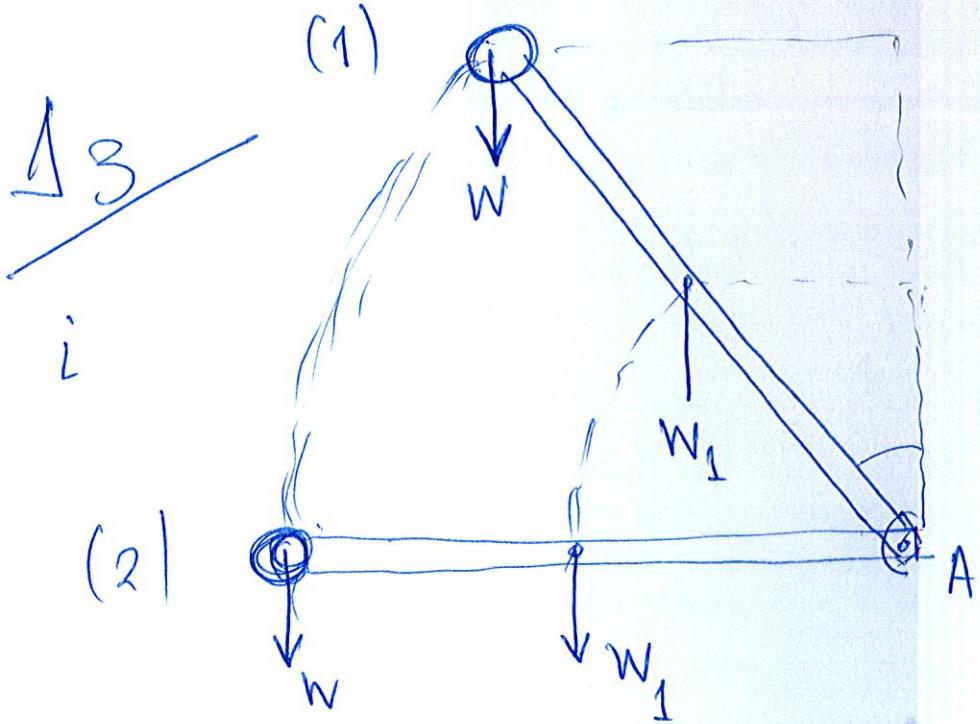
$$I_{(A)} = 3 \text{ kg} \cdot m^2$$

$$(1) \rightarrow w \cdot l \cdot \eta \nu \varphi + M_1 \frac{l}{2} \eta \nu \varphi = I_{(A)} \cdot \alpha_y$$

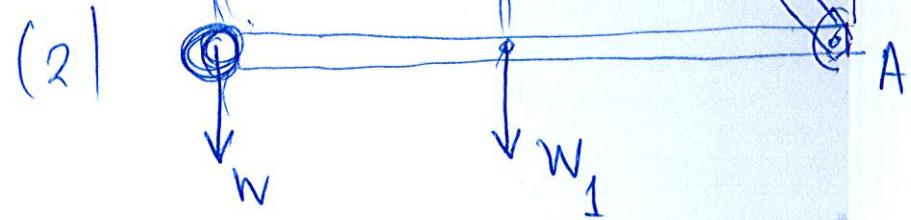
$$10 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,6 + 60 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,6 = 3 \cdot \alpha_y \Rightarrow$$

$$6 + 18 = 3 \cdot \alpha_y \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha_y = \frac{24}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_y = 8 \text{ rad/s}}$$



(2)



$$\Delta k = 2W \Rightarrow k_2 - k_1 = W_W + W_{W_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I_{(A)} \omega_2^2 - 0 = M \cdot g \cdot l \cdot \sin \varphi + M_1 \cdot g \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \omega_2^2 = 10 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,8 + 60 \cdot 0,8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \omega_2^2 = 8 + 24 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \omega_2^2 = 32 \Rightarrow \omega_2^2 = \frac{64}{3}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$|\vec{\Delta L}| = |\vec{L}_{\text{τελ}} - \cancel{\vec{L}_{\text{καρ}}} \circ|$$

$$|\vec{\Delta L}| = |\vec{L}_{\text{τελ}}|$$

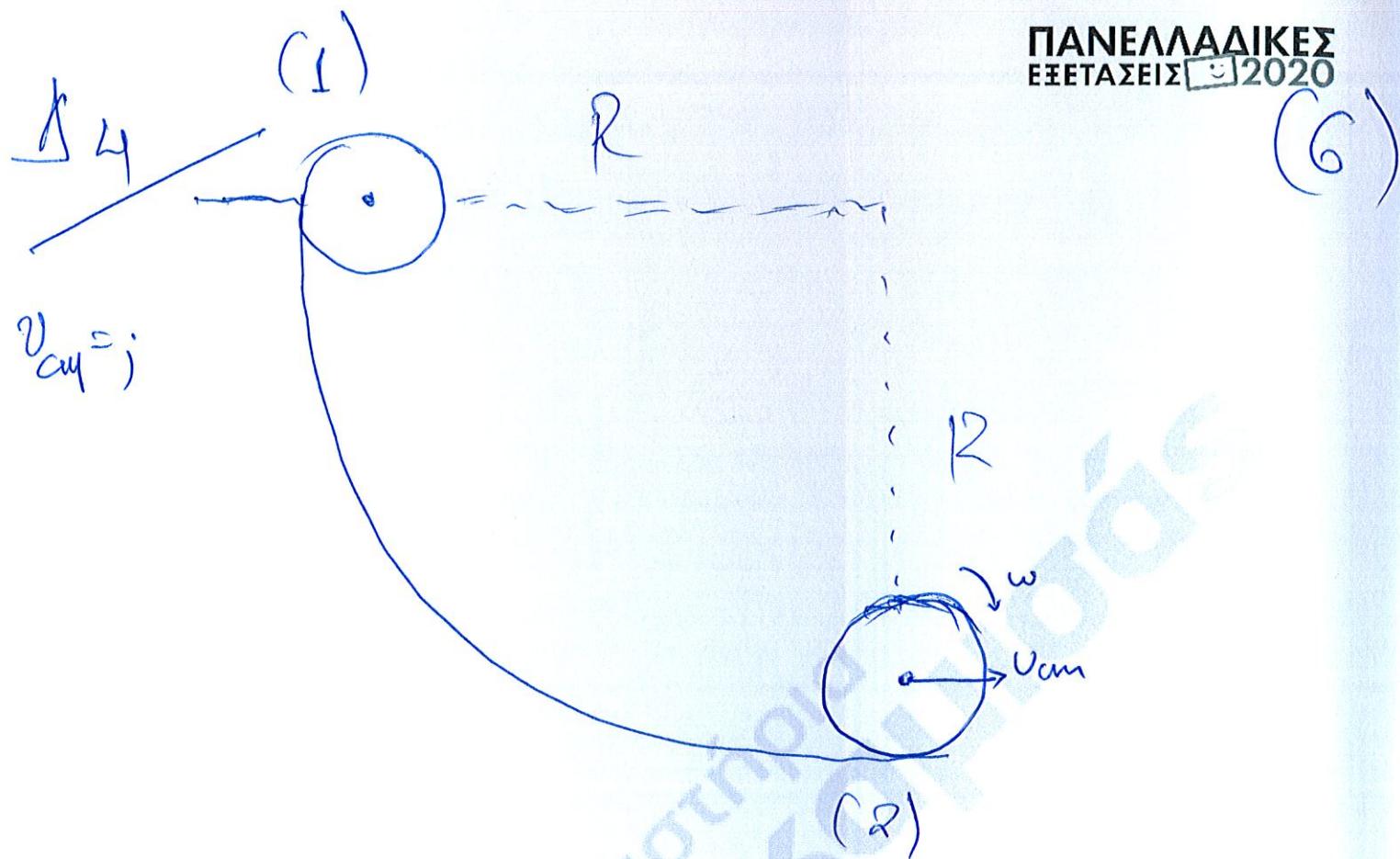
$$|\Delta L| = I_{(A)} \cdot \omega_2 = 8 \cdot \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$|\Delta L| = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

ii)



Κάθετη σε κανακόφυγο επίπεδο περιβορφής του στερεού με φορά αυτή του 6xημάρας



$$K_2 - K_1 = \Delta W \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \cdot \omega^2 = m_2 \cdot g (R - r)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cancel{m_2} \cdot v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} m_2 r^2 \omega^2 = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} g (R - r)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{4} v_{cm}^2 = g (R - r) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{4} v_{cm}^2 = g (R - r) \Rightarrow v_{cm} = \sqrt{\frac{4(R - r)g}{3}}$$

$$v_{cm} = \sqrt{4 \frac{(2,8 - 0,1) \cdot 10}{3}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot \frac{27}{3}}$$

$$v_{cm} = 6 \frac{m}{s}$$

Σελίδα



~~Δ5~~

i) $N = \frac{S}{2\pi r}$

$$N = \frac{\frac{2\pi R}{4}}{2\pi r} \Rightarrow N = \frac{R}{4r}$$

$$N = \frac{2,8}{4 \cdot 0,1} \Rightarrow N = 7 \text{ περιβερ.}$$

ii)

$$S = v_{cm} \Delta t \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{S}{v_{cm}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{S}{\frac{v_{cm}}{6}}$$

$$v_{cm} = \omega \cdot r \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v_{cm}}{r} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{6}{0,1} \\ | \omega = 60 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Theta = \omega \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow \Theta = 60 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \Theta = 10 \text{ rad}$$

$$N' = \frac{\Theta}{2\pi} \Rightarrow N' = \frac{10}{2\pi} \approx 1,5 \text{ περιβ.}$$

Σελίδα

