

ΦΥΣΙΚΗ

ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ & ΕΠΑ.Λ. Β'

29 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2015

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

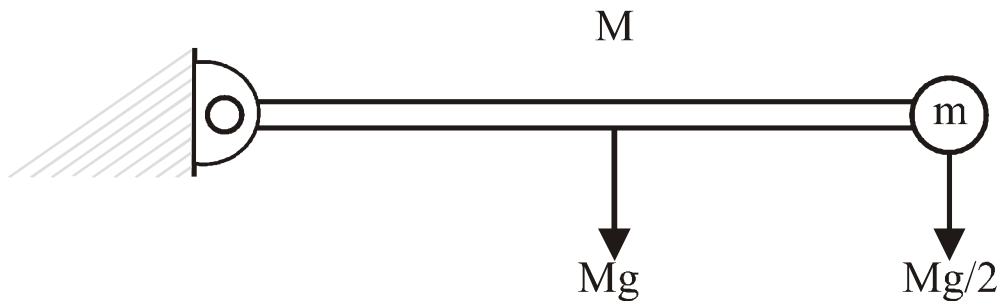
ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. → α) A2. → β) A3. → α) A4. → δ)

A5. α) → Λάθος β) → Σωστό γ) → Σωστό δ) → Λάθος ε) → Σωστό

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.



Για σύστημα ράβδου – μάζας

$$\Sigma \tau = I_p \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow \frac{M}{2} g \cdot L + Mg \frac{L}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{3} ML^2 + \frac{M}{2} L^2 \right) \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow$$

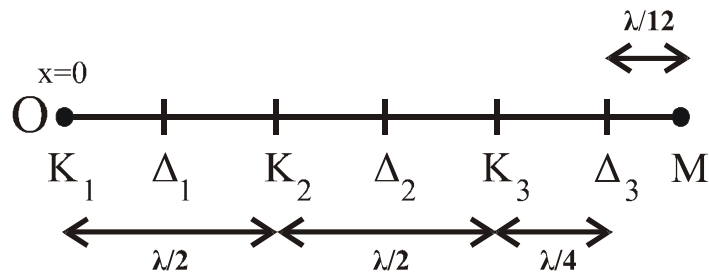
$$\Rightarrow M \cdot g \cdot L = \frac{5}{6} M \cdot L^2 \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} = \frac{6g}{5L}.$$

Για τη ράβδο

$$\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} = \Sigma \tau_{\rho\alpha\beta} = I_{\rho\alpha\beta} \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} = \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \cdot \frac{6g}{5L} = \frac{2}{5} MgL.$$

Άρα σωστό το iii.

B2.



Η απόσταση του M από το O (αρχή x = 0):

$$x_M = 2 \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{\lambda}{12} = \frac{16}{12} \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \lambda$$

Το πλάτος:

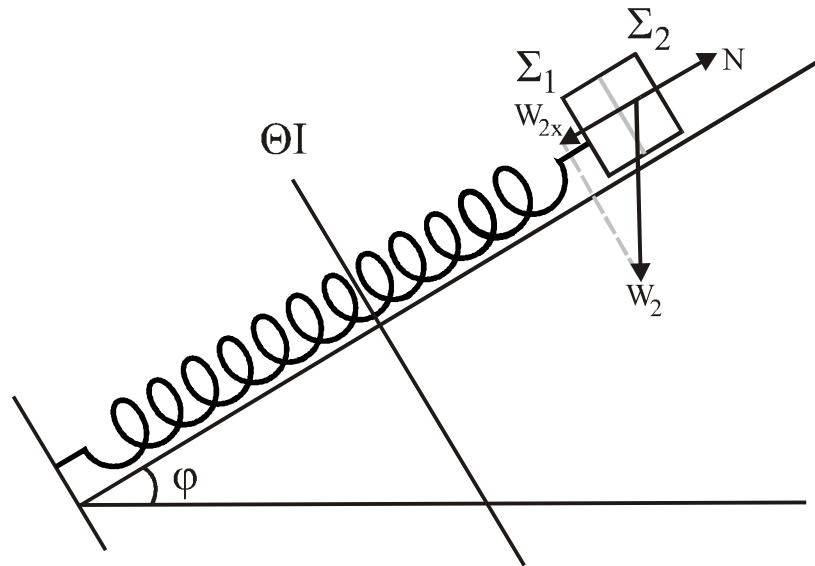
$$A' = \left| 2A \cdot \sigma_{\text{υν}} \frac{2\pi x_M}{\lambda} \right| = \left| 2A \cdot \sigma_{\text{υν}} \frac{2\pi \cdot 4\lambda}{3\lambda} \right| \Rightarrow A' = \left| 2A \cdot \sigma_{\text{υν}} \frac{8\pi}{3} \right| = \left| 2A \cdot \sigma_{\text{υν}} \left(\frac{6\pi + 2\pi}{3} \right) \right| =$$

$$= \left| 2A \cdot \sigma_{\text{υν}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right| = \left| -2A \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right| = A.$$

Άρα το πλάτος είναι $A' = A$.

Άρα σωστή η (iii).

B3.



$$W_{2x} = m_2 g \eta \mu \varphi$$

$$N - W_{2x} = -D_2 \cdot x$$

$$N = m_2 g \eta \mu \varphi - D_2 \cdot x$$

Για να μην αποχωριστεί $N > 0$

$$m_2 g \eta \mu \varphi - D_2 x > 0$$

$$x < \frac{m_2 g \eta \mu \varphi}{D_2} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_2 = m_2 \omega^2 \\ k = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{D_2}{k} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} k \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από (1) και (2) } x < \frac{m_2 \cdot g \cdot \eta \mu \phi}{m_2 \cdot k} \quad \text{ή} \quad x < \frac{(m_1 + m_2)}{k} g \cdot \eta \mu \phi$$

$$m_1 + m_2$$

$$\text{ή } kx \leq (m_1 + m_2)g\eta\mu\phi$$

$$\text{για } x = A, kA \leq (m_1 + m_2)g\eta\mu\phi.$$

Άρα σωστή η (i).

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Από ΑΔΕΗΤ

$$E = U_E + U_B \Rightarrow U_E = E - U_B \Rightarrow U_E = E - \frac{Li^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Δίνεται: } U_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} (1 - i^2) = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} - 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot i^2$$

$$\text{Με σύγκριση} \quad E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{L}{2} = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow L = 16 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ H.}$$

$$E = \frac{C \cdot V_{\max}^2}{2} \Rightarrow 8 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{C}{2} \cdot 40^2 \Rightarrow C = 10^{-4} \text{ F.}$$

$$\Gamma 1. \quad T = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{LC} = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{16 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow T = 8\pi \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s.}$$

$$\Gamma 2. \quad U_E = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \cdot \sigma \nu \nu^2 \omega t \Rightarrow U_E = E \cdot \sigma \nu \nu^2 \omega t.$$

$$\text{Για } t = \frac{T}{12} \text{ και } E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J, έχουμε:}$$

$$U_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \sigma \nu \nu^2 \frac{\omega T}{12} \Rightarrow U_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \sigma \nu \nu^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U_E = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J.}$$

2η λύση

$$\bullet \quad t = \frac{T}{12} = \frac{8\pi \cdot 10^{-3}}{12} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 10^{-3}}{3} \text{ s}$$

$$\bullet \quad E = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \Rightarrow 8 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \cdot 10^{-2} I^2 \Rightarrow I^2 = 1 \Rightarrow I = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{και } \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{8\pi \cdot 10^{-3}} = \frac{10^3}{4} = 250 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{άρα, } i = -I \cdot \eta \mu \omega t = -1 \cdot \eta \mu 250 \cdot \frac{2\pi \cdot 10^{-3}}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow i = -\eta \mu \frac{0,5\pi}{3} = -\eta \mu \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Άρα } U_E = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J.}$$

$$\Gamma 3. \quad E_{\text{AYT}} = -L \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{-E_{\text{AYT}}}{L} = \frac{-v_C}{L} = \frac{q}{LC} = -\frac{q}{LC}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{di}{dt} = -\omega^2 q$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{8\pi \cdot 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow \omega = 250 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E = U_E + U_B \\ U_E = 3U_B \end{array} \right\} E = \frac{4}{3} U_E \Rightarrow \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{q^2}{2C}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{\pm\sqrt{3}}{2} Q$$

$$\text{Όμως } Q = CV = 10^{-4} \cdot 40 \Rightarrow Q = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ C}$$

$$q = \frac{\pm\sqrt{3}}{2} 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow q = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ C}$$

$$\text{άρα } \left| \frac{di}{dt} \right| = |-\omega^2 q| = 250^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = 125 \cdot \sqrt{3} \text{ A/s}$$

2η λύση: για απόδειξη. $\frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t}$:

Σε απόλυτη αντιστοιχία μηχανικής και ηλεκτρικής ταλάντωσης ισχύει:

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = a = -\omega^2 x, \text{ άρα αντίστοιχα}$$

$$\frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = -\omega^2 q.$$

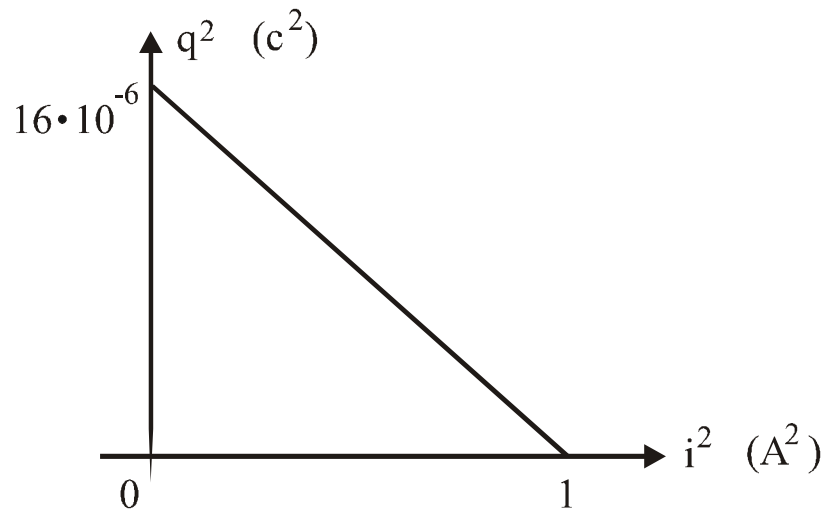
Γ4.

$$E = U_E + U_B \Rightarrow 8 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{q^2}{2C} + \frac{Li^2}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{q^2}{2 \cdot 10^{-4}} + 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot i^2 \Rightarrow \frac{q^2}{2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} - 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot i^2$$

$$\text{άρα } q^2 = 16 \cdot 10^{-6} - 16 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot i^2$$

$$\text{με } I = \omega \cdot Q = 250 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow I = 1 \text{ A}$$

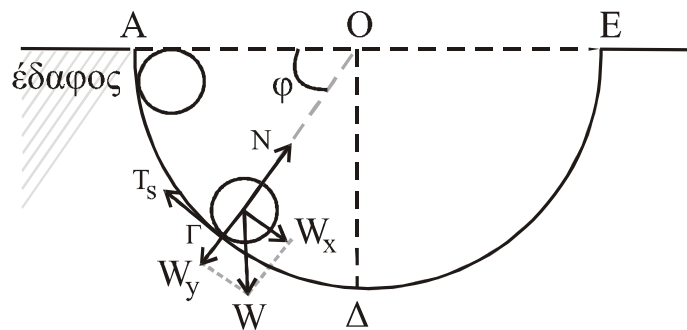


ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$R = 1,6 \text{ m}$

$m = 1,4 \text{ Kg}$

$r = R/8$



Δ1.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma \tau &= I_{\alpha \gamma} \Rightarrow \\ T_s \cdot r &= \frac{2}{5} m r^2 \alpha_{\gamma} \Rightarrow \\ T_s &= \frac{2}{5} m r \alpha_{\gamma} \quad (1) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Όμως } \alpha_{\text{cm}} = \alpha_{\gamma} \cdot r \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_x &= m a_{\text{cm}} \Rightarrow \\ W_x - T_s &= m a_{\text{cm}} \Rightarrow \\ m g \sin \varphi - T_s &= m a_{\text{cm}} \quad (2) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{Από (1) + (2) + (3) } mg\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi = \frac{2}{5}ma_{\text{cm}} + ma_{\text{cm}} \Rightarrow$$

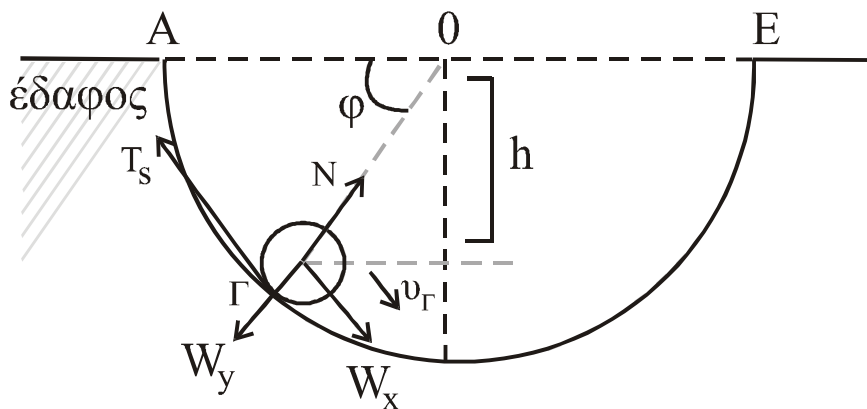
$$mg\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi = \frac{7}{5}ma_{\text{cm}} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_{\text{cm}} = \frac{5}{7}g\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi$$

$$T_s = \frac{2}{5}ma_{\text{cm}} = \frac{2}{5}m \frac{5}{7}g\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi = \frac{10}{35}mg\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi \Rightarrow$$

$$T_s = \frac{2}{7}mg\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi = \frac{2}{7}1,4 \cdot 10 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi = 4 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi$$

Δ2.



$$\Sigma F_y = F_k \Rightarrow N - W_y = m \frac{v_\Gamma^2}{R-r} \Rightarrow N = mg \eta \mu \phi + m \frac{v_\Gamma^2}{R-r} \quad (1)$$

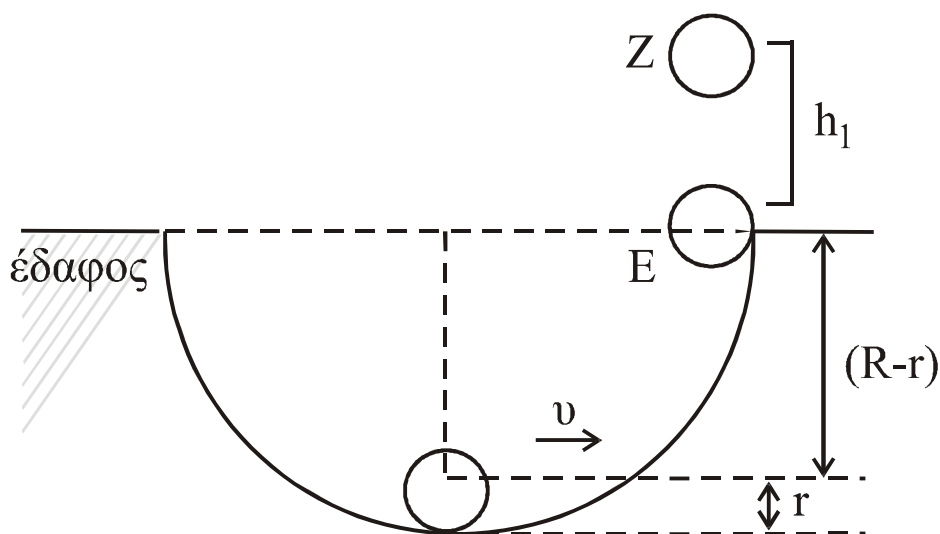
$$\Delta \text{ΜΕ } A \rightarrow \Gamma \quad E_{\mu\eta\chi(A)} = E_{\mu\eta\chi(\Gamma)} \Rightarrow mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_\Gamma^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow mg(R-r)\eta\mu\phi = \frac{1}{2}mv_\Gamma^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{5}mr^2\omega_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow g(R-r)\eta\mu\phi = \frac{1}{2}v_\Gamma^2 + \frac{1}{5}v_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g(R-r)\eta\mu\phi = \frac{7}{10}v_\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow v_\Gamma^2 = \frac{5}{7}g(R-r)$$

$$\text{Άρα (1) } N = mg \eta \mu \phi + mg \frac{5}{7} = 1,4 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1,4 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow N = 17\text{N}.$$

Δ3.



Όμως $v = v_{cm} = \omega \cdot r$

$\Delta \rightarrow E$

$$E_{\mu\eta\chi(\Delta)} = E_{\mu\eta\chi(E)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I \cdot \omega_E^2 + mg(R-r) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot m \cdot r^2 \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot m \cdot r^2 \omega_E^2 + mg(R-r) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot v_E^2 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot v_E^2 + g \cdot (R-r) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} \cdot v^2 = \frac{7}{10} \cdot v_E^2 + g \cdot \left(R - \frac{R}{8} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} \cdot v_E^2 = \frac{7}{10} \cdot v^2 - g \cdot \frac{7R}{8} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} \cdot v_E^2 = \frac{7}{10} \cdot 6^2 - 10 \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot 1,6 \Rightarrow v_E^2 = 36 - \frac{10 \cdot 14}{7} = 16 \Rightarrow v_E = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

ΑΔΜΕ

$$(E) \rightarrow (Z): \quad E_{\mu\eta\chi(E)} = E_{\mu\eta\chi(Z)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot I \cdot \omega_E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_E^2 = m \cdot g \cdot h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I \cdot \omega_Z^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 = \frac{v_E^2}{2g} = \frac{16}{2 \cdot 10} = 0,8 \text{ m}.$$

Άρα σταματά στιγμιαία 0,8m από την επιφάνεια του εδάφους.

Δ4. Στο E: $\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = -m \cdot g \cdot v_E = -1,4 \cdot 10 \cdot 4 = -56 \text{ J/s}$

$$\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} = \tau_w = 0$$