

Φυσική Θετικής και Τεχνολογικής Κατεύθυνσης

Θέμα Α

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

Θέμα Β

B1. Επειδή η ταχύτητα διάδοσης εξαρτάται από το μέσο διάδοσης το οποίο δεν αλλάζει έχουμε:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = \lambda \cdot f \\ v = \lambda' \cdot 2f \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda f = \lambda' 2f \Rightarrow \lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Όμως $|r_1 - r_2| = N \cdot \lambda = 2N \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} = N' \cdot \lambda'$

Έτσι και πάλι θα έχουμε ενισχυτική συμβολή οπότε το πλάτος του σημείου Σ θα είναι 2Α. Άρα απάντηση (α).

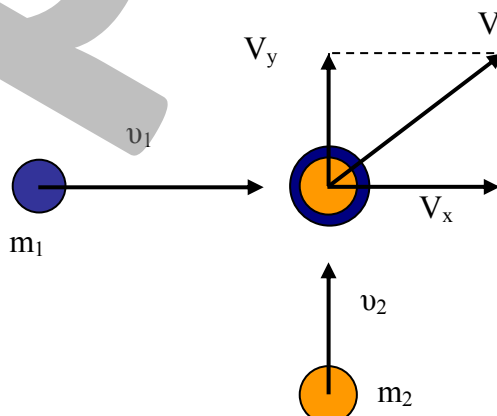
B2. Θέση Ισορροπίας 1: $M \cdot g = k \cdot \Delta \ell_1 \Rightarrow \Delta \ell_1 = \frac{M \cdot g}{K}$

Θέση Ισορροπίας 2: $(m + M) \cdot g = k \cdot \Delta \ell_2 \Rightarrow \Delta \ell_2 = \frac{M \cdot g + m \cdot g}{K}$

Με αφαίρεση κατά μέλη έχουμε: $(\Delta \ell_2 - \Delta \ell_1) = \frac{mg}{K}$ και $E = \frac{1}{2} k (\Delta \ell_2 - \Delta \ell_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{m^2 \cdot g^2}{k^2}$.

Άρα απάντηση (α).

B3.



$$\begin{cases} m_1 u_1 = (m_1 + m_2) V_x \\ m_2 u_2 = (m_1 + m_2) V_y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 4 = 5V_x \\ 3 \cdot 2 = 5V_y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_x = \frac{8}{5} \text{ m/s} \\ V_y = \frac{6}{5} \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

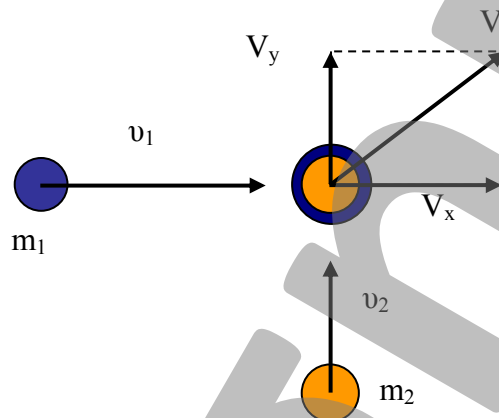
$$\text{Άρα } V^2 = \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{64+36}{25} = \frac{100}{25}$$

$$K_{\text{τελ}} = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 10 \text{ Joule}$$

Άρα απάντηση (β).

Θέμα Γ

Γ1.



$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{E} \Rightarrow Q = C \cdot E = 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5 = 40 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$\text{Γ2. } T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC} = 2\pi\sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 2\pi\sqrt{16 \cdot 10^{-8}} = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = 8\pi \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$i = -I\eta\mu\omega t$$

$$\text{Γ3. } I = \omega Q$$

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

Από (1) και (2) έχουμε:

$$I = \frac{10^4}{4} 40 \cdot 10^{-6} \Rightarrow I = 10^5 \cdot 10^{-6} = 0,1 \text{ A}$$

$$i = -0,1\eta\mu\left(\frac{10^4}{4}t\right) = -0,1 \cdot \eta\mu(2500t)$$

$$\text{Γ4. } \begin{cases} U_B = 3U_E \\ U_B + U_E = E \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4U_E = E \Rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{C} \Rightarrow 4q^2 = Q^2 \Rightarrow q = \pm \frac{Q}{2} = \pm 20 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

Θέμα Δ

$$\text{Δ1. } x = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{1}{2}al^2 \Rightarrow a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Sigma \tau = I \cdot a_{\gamma\omega\nu}$$

$$T \cdot R = I \frac{a}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{T \cdot R^2}{a}$$

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a$$

$$m \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu 30^\circ - T = m \cdot a \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - T = 2a \Rightarrow 10 - T = 8 \Rightarrow T = 2N$$

$$\text{Άρα } I = \frac{2 \cdot 1^2}{4} = \frac{1^2}{2} = 0,5 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi - T_\sigma = M \cdot \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta 2. \quad T_\sigma \cdot R = I \cdot a_{\gamma\omega\nu} \quad (2)$$

$$a_{\gamma\omega\nu} = \frac{a}{R} \quad (3)$$

Από (1), (2) και (3) έχουμε

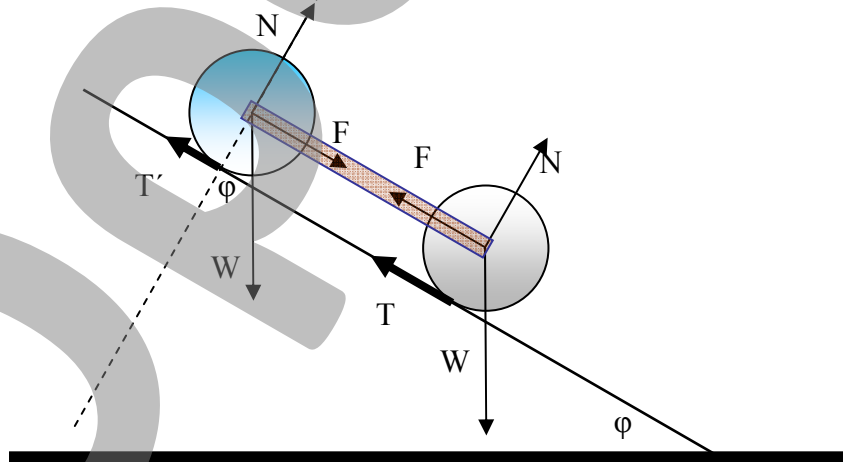
$$M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi - \frac{I}{R^2} \cdot a = M \cdot a \Rightarrow M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi = \left(\frac{I}{R^2} + M \right) a \Rightarrow a = \frac{M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi}{\frac{I}{R^2} + M}$$

Αφού $I_1 < I_2 \Rightarrow a_1 > a_2$

$$\Delta 3. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_1 \cdot \omega_1^2}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_2 \cdot \omega_2^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot R^2 \cdot \omega^2}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot R^2 \cdot \omega^2} \quad R\omega = u \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot M \cdot u^2}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot M \cdot u^2} \Rightarrow \frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$\Delta 4.$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - T - F = M \cdot a \\ T \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} M \cdot R^2 \cdot a_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} M \cdot a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - \frac{1}{2} M \cdot a - F = M \cdot a \Rightarrow$$

$$M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - F = \frac{3}{2} M \cdot a$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - T' + F = M \cdot a \\ T' \cdot R = M \cdot R^2 \cdot a_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow T' = M \cdot a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - M \cdot a + F = M \cdot a \Rightarrow$$

$$M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi + F = 2M \cdot a$$

$$M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - F = \frac{3}{2} M \cdot a \Rightarrow M \cdot a = \frac{2(M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - F)}{3}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi + F = 2 \cdot \frac{2(M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi - F)}{3} \Rightarrow 7F = M \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\varphi \Rightarrow F = 1\text{N}$$