

**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ – ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ
ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ**

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A.1—δ

A.2—γ

A.3—γ

A.4—α

A.5 α. Λάθος

β. Σωστό

γ. Σωστό

δ. Λάθος

ε. Σωστό

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B.1 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ (α)

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \rightarrow T = T_{\sigma\tau} \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \rightarrow N = W \quad (2)$$

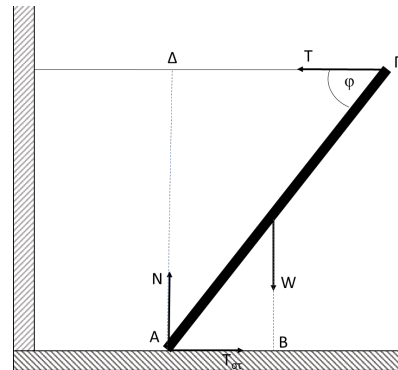
$$\Sigma T_{(A)} = 0 \rightarrow W(AB) - T(AD) = 0 \xrightarrow{(1),(2)}$$

$$N \frac{L}{2} \sin\varphi = T_{\sigma\tau} \eta \mu\varphi \rightarrow$$

$$T_{\sigma\tau} = \frac{N}{2 \varepsilon\varphi\varphi} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Όμως } T_{\sigma\tau} \leq \mu_s N \xrightarrow{(3)} \mu_s \geq \frac{1}{2 \varepsilon\varphi\varphi}$$

$$\underline{\text{ΑΡΑ}} : \mu_{s\min} = \frac{1}{2 \varepsilon\varphi\varphi}$$



B.2 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ (β)

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$T\delta = \frac{1}{f\delta} = \frac{1}{|f1 - f2|} \quad f1 < f2 \Rightarrow T\delta = \frac{1}{f2 - f1} \quad (1)$$

$$f_{\tau\alpha\lambda} = \frac{N_{\tau\alpha\lambda}}{\Delta t} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} = \frac{N_{\tau\alpha\lambda}}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow$$

$$N_{\tau\alpha\lambda} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} \cdot \Delta t \xrightarrow{\Delta t = T\delta} N_{\tau\alpha\lambda} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{f_2 - f_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$N_{\tau\alpha\lambda} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2(f_2 - f_1)}$$

B.3 Σωστό το (β)

$$u = u_{op} \text{ όταν } \Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow F_L = W \rightarrow B I L = m g \rightarrow B \frac{E \varepsilon \pi}{R_{OL}} L = m g \rightarrow$$

$$B \frac{B v_{op} L}{R_1 + R_2} L = m g \rightarrow v_{op} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) m g}{B^2 L^2}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1. \Pi_1 = A_1 \cdot v_1 = 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad \text{και} \quad \Pi_1 = \frac{V}{t_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{A \cdot h_1}{\Pi_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = 10^3 \text{ s}$$

$$\Gamma 2. E_3 + W_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}} + W_{\text{ΑΠΩΛ.}} = E_1 \Rightarrow W_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}} = K_1 + U_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$W_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m \cdot v_1^2 + \Delta m \cdot g (h_1 + h_2 + h_3) \Rightarrow W_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}} = \rho \cdot \Delta V \left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + g \cdot h_{OL} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{W_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}}}{\Delta t} = \rho \cdot \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + g h_{OL} \right) \Rightarrow P_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}} = \rho \cdot \Pi_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + g h_{OL} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$P_{\text{ΑΝΤΛ.}} = 1.020 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\Gamma 3. (\text{Θεώρημα Torricelli}) v_4 = \sqrt{2g \cdot h_1} \Rightarrow v_4 = \sqrt{40} \text{ m/s}$$

$$(\text{Εξίσωση Συνέχειας}) \Pi_1 = \Pi_4 \Rightarrow \Pi_1 = A_4 \cdot v_4 \Rightarrow A_4 = \frac{\sqrt{40}}{4} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Gamma 4. h_2 = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h_2}{g}} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{0,6} \text{ s} \quad \text{και} \quad S = v_4 \cdot t \Rightarrow S = \sqrt{24} \text{ m}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1. $2A=0,8 \rightarrow A=0,4\text{m}$ και $D=K \rightarrow m\omega^2=K \rightarrow \omega=10\text{rad/s}$

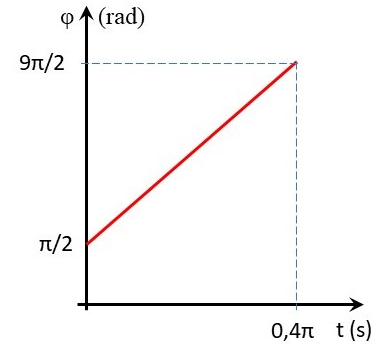
$y=A \cdot \eta\mu(\omega t + \varphi_0) \rightarrow +A=A \cdot \eta\mu(\varphi_0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \varphi_0=\pi/2 \text{ rad}$

$E_T=1/2 \cdot D \cdot A^2 \rightarrow E_T=8\text{J}$

$K=E_T \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2(\omega t + \varphi_0) \rightarrow K=8 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2(10t + \pi/2)$

$T=2\pi/\omega \rightarrow T=0,2\pi \text{ s}$

$\Phi=10 \cdot t + \pi/2$ για $0 \leq t \leq 0,4\pi \text{ s}$ είναι :



Δ2. $A=A_0 \cdot e^{-\Lambda t} \rightarrow A_0/2 = A_0 \cdot e^{-\Lambda 2T} \rightarrow \Lambda=(\ln 2)/2T \rightarrow \Lambda=(\ln 2)/0,4\pi \text{ s}^{-1}$

$E=1/2 \cdot k \cdot A^2 \rightarrow E=1/2 \cdot k \cdot (A_0/2)^2 \rightarrow E=2\text{J}$ (με $A_0=0,4\text{m}$)

Δ3. $b=2m \cdot \Lambda \rightarrow b=(5 \cdot \ln 2)/\pi \text{ Kg/s}$

$\frac{dE_{A\Pi}}{dt} = \frac{dW_{F'}}{dt} = F' \cdot v = -b \cdot v^2 = -\frac{45 \cdot \ln 2}{\pi} \text{ J/s}$

Δ4. $\omega_\delta=2\pi f_\delta \rightarrow \omega_\delta=8 \text{ rad/s}$ $D=m\omega_\delta^2=64 \text{ N/m}$ $E=1/2 \cdot D A'^2=1,28\text{J}$

$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{5}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$

Αφού $f_\delta < f_0$, αυξάνοντας την f_δ αρχικά το πλάτος θα αυξηθεί μέχρι να γίνει $f_\delta=f_0=5/\pi \text{ Hz}$ και μετά θα μειωθεί.

