

**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ – ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ 2022**  
**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:

$$\frac{L_{\tau\rho.}}{L_{\sigma\rho.}} = \frac{m \cdot u \cdot (R - r)}{3 \cdot m \cdot r^2 \cdot \omega} = \frac{m \cdot u \cdot 6r}{3 \cdot m \cdot r^2 \cdot \omega} = 9$$

**B.2 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ (β)**

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$T\delta = \frac{1}{f\delta} = \frac{1}{|f_1 - f_2|} \quad f_1 < f_2 = > T\delta = \frac{1}{f_2 - f_1} \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

### B.3 Σωστό το (β)

$$u = u_{op} \text{ όταν } \Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow F_L = W \rightarrow B I L = m g \rightarrow B \frac{E_{επ}}{R_{ολ}} L = m g \rightarrow$$

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

### ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1. \quad \Pi_1 = A_1 \cdot u_1 = 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad \text{και} \quad \Pi_1 = \frac{V}{t_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{A \cdot h_1}{\Pi_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = 10^3 \text{ s}$$

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

$$W_{ANTΛ.} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m + \Delta m \cdot g (h_1 + h_2 + h_3) \Rightarrow W_{ANTΛ.} = \rho \cdot \Delta V (+g \cdot h_{ολ}) \Rightarrow \frac{W_{ANTΛ.}}{\Delta t} =$$

$$\rho \cdot \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} (+g h_{ολ}) \Rightarrow P_{ANTΛ.} = \rho \cdot \Pi_1 (+g h_{ολ}) \Rightarrow$$

$$P_{ANTΛ.} = 1.020 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\Gamma 3. \quad (\text{Θεώρημα Torricelli}) \quad u_4 = \Rightarrow u_4 = \text{ m/s}$$

$$(\text{Εξίσωση Συνέχειας}) \quad \Pi_1 = \Pi_4 \Rightarrow \Pi_1 = A_4 \cdot u_4 \Rightarrow A_4 = \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Gamma 4. \quad h_2 = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow t = \Rightarrow t = \text{ s} \quad \text{και} \quad S = u_4 \cdot t \Rightarrow S =$$

### ΘΕΜΑ Δ

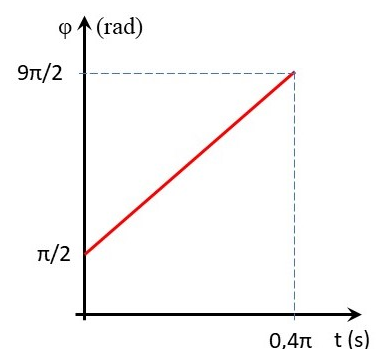
$$\Delta 1. \quad 2A = 0,8 \rightarrow A = 0,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{και} \quad D = K \rightarrow m \omega^2 = K \rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

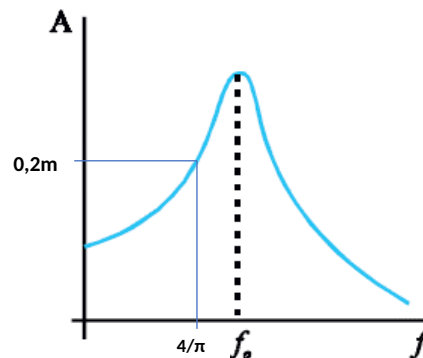
$E = 1/2 \cdot k \cdot A^2 \rightarrow E = 1/2 \cdot k \cdot (A_0/2)^2 \rightarrow E = 2\text{J}$  (με  $A_0 = 0,4\text{m}$ )

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

$$\frac{E_{\text{ΑΠ}}}{t} = \frac{W_{F'}}{t} = F' \cdot v = -b \cdot v^2 = -\frac{45 \cdot \ln 2}{\pi} \text{ J/s}$$

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

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



**ΟΡΟΣΗΜΟ ΠΕΙΡΑΙΑ**  
**ΛΑΜΠΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΓΙΩΡΓΟΣ**