

Λύσεις κριτηρίου 10

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. (α) A2. (β) A3. (β) A4. (α) A5. α. Σ β. Λ γ. Λ δ. Σ ε. Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β**B1. (ii)**

$$x = A\eta\mu(\omega t + \varphi_0) \Rightarrow A = A\eta\mu\varphi_0 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$K = E - U = \frac{3E}{4} \Rightarrow U = \frac{E}{4} \Rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{A}{2}$$

$$x_1 = A\eta\mu(\omega t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{A}{2} \xrightarrow{v(0), \sigma\upsilon\nu\varphi(0)} \frac{2\pi}{T} t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{T}{6}$$

$$x_2 = A\eta\mu(\omega t_2 + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{A}{2} \xrightarrow{v(0), \sigma\upsilon\nu\varphi(0)} \frac{2\pi}{T} t_2 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{T}{3}$$

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{T}{6}$$

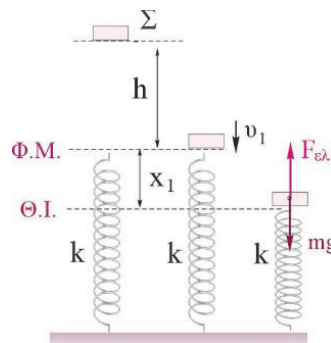
B2. (ii)

$$\theta.1.: \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{ελ} = mg \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\Lambda\Delta M E: mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\Lambda\Delta E T: \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$k h^2 - 2mgh - \frac{m^2 g^2}{k} = 0 \Rightarrow h = \frac{mg}{k} (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

**B3. (i)**

$$v = v_{\max} \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega_0 t = \omega_0 A \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\pi 5T}{T 3} \Rightarrow v = -\frac{\omega_0 A}{2}$$

$$F_{εξ} = -F' = b v = -b \frac{\omega_0 A}{2}, \quad f_{\Lambda} = f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$P_{F_{εξ}} = F_{εξ} v = b v^2 = b \left(-\frac{\omega_0 A}{2} \right)^2 = b \left(-\frac{2\pi f_0 A}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{b A^2}{4} \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \right)^2 \Rightarrow P_{F_{εξ}} = \frac{b k A^2}{4m}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1. D = m\omega^2 \Rightarrow D = k = 80 \text{ N/m}, \quad E = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 \Rightarrow E = 6,4 \text{ J}$$

$$\Gamma 2. T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 1\text{s}$$

$$\alpha = -\alpha_{\max} \eta \mu \omega t = -\omega^2 A \eta \mu 2\pi t \Rightarrow \alpha = -16 \eta \mu 2\pi t \text{ (S.I.)}$$

$$\Gamma 3. \text{ΑΔΜΕ: } m_2 g h = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{2gh} = 4\text{m/s}$$

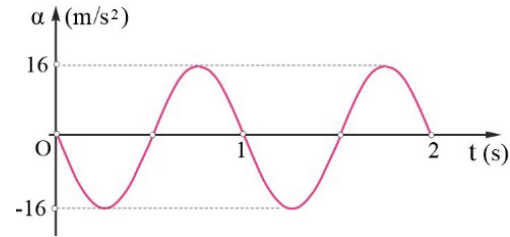
$$v_1 = v_{1,\max} \sigma \upsilon \nu \omega t = 0,8\pi \sigma \upsilon \nu 2\pi \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow v_1 = -0,4\pi \text{m/s}$$

$$\text{ΑΔΟ(x): } P_{\alpha\rho\chi,x} = P_{\epsilon\lambda,x} \Rightarrow m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow V = -0,2\pi \text{m/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 \Rightarrow Q = 16,8\text{J}$$

$$\Gamma 4. x_1 = A \eta \mu \omega t = 0,4 \eta \mu \frac{16\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x_1 = -0,2\sqrt{3}\text{m}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = -\frac{W_{F_{\epsilon\pi}}}{\Delta t} = -F_{\epsilon\pi} V = kx_1 V \Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = 3,2\pi\sqrt{3}\text{J/s}$$



ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$\Delta 1. D_2 = m_2 \omega^2 = m_2 \frac{k}{m_1 + m_2} \Rightarrow D_2 = 20\text{N/m}$$

$$T_{\sigma,\max} = \mu_{\sigma} N = \mu_{\sigma} m_2 g = 20\text{N}, \quad F_{2,\max} = D_2 A = 20\text{N} = T_{\sigma,\max}$$

$F_2 \leq T_{\sigma,\max}$: το σώμα Σ_2 δε θα χάσει την επαφή του με το σώμα Σ_1 .

$$\Delta 2. \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{10}\text{rad/s} = \pi\text{rad/s}$$

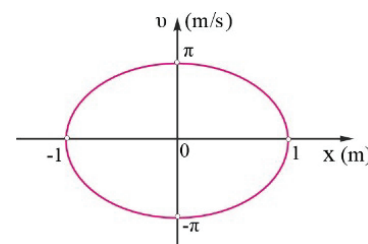
$$x_1 = A \eta \mu \omega t = 1 \eta \mu \sqrt{10} \cdot 0,5 = \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1\text{m}$$

$$x_2 = A \eta \mu \omega t_2 = 1 \eta \mu \sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \eta \mu \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\text{m}$$

$$W_{F_{\epsilon\lambda}} = -\Delta U_{\epsilon\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx_2^2 \Rightarrow W_{F_{\epsilon\lambda}} = 7,5\text{J}$$

$\Delta 3.$

$$\text{ΑΔΕΤ: } \frac{1}{2} kA^2 = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \Rightarrow v = \pm \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2} = \pm \pi \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$



$$\Delta 4. v_2 = A \omega \sigma \upsilon \nu \omega t_2 = \pi \sigma \upsilon \nu \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow v_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}\text{m/s}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dW_{F_{\epsilon\pi}}}{dt} = F_{\epsilon\pi} v_2 = -D_2 x_2 v_2 \Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = 5\sqrt{30}\text{J/s}$$

Δ5. Η απόσταση ΚΓ είναι $(ΚΓ) = \frac{L}{2} - \frac{L}{3} = \frac{L}{6}$

Τα δύο σώματα ασκούν στη ράβδο κατακόρυφη δύναμη $N_{1,2}$ που έχει μέτρο ίσο με το ολικό βάρος τους $(m_1+m_2)g$.

$$\Sigma \tau_{(\Gamma)} = 0 \Rightarrow T \left(L - \frac{L}{6} - \frac{L}{3} \right) =$$

$$Mg \frac{L}{6} + (m_1 + m_2)g \left(\frac{L}{6} - x \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$T = \frac{100}{3} - \frac{100}{3}x \quad (\text{S.I.}), \quad -1\text{m} \leq x \leq 1\text{m}$$

Η ράβδος δεν ανατρέπεται γιατί το νήμα δε λυγίζει καθώς για την τάση του ισχύει διαρκώς $T \geq 0$.

Το διάγραμμα της τάσης του νήματος σε συνάρτηση με την απομάκρυνση δίνεται στο διπλανό σχήμα.

