

Λύσεις κριτηρίου 13

ΘΕΜΑ Α

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

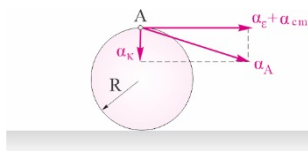
ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1. (i)

$$\alpha_\epsilon = \frac{\Delta v_{\gamma\pi}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta(\omega R)}{\Delta t} = R \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} = R\alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} = \alpha_{cm}$$

$$\alpha_A = \sqrt{(\alpha_\epsilon + \alpha_{cm})^2 + \alpha_\kappa^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$2\sqrt{2}\alpha_{cm} = \sqrt{(2\alpha_{cm})^2 + \alpha_\kappa^2} \Rightarrow \alpha_\kappa = 2\alpha_{cm} \quad (1)$$



$$\alpha_\kappa = \frac{v_{\gamma\pi}^2}{R} = \omega^2 R$$

Από την (1) και τη σχέση $\omega = \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} t$

$$\omega^2 R = 2\alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_{cm}}{R}} = \sqrt{2\alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu}} \Rightarrow \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} t = \sqrt{2\alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu}} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu}}}$$

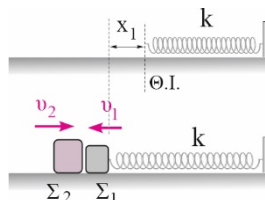
B2. (ii)

$$\text{ΑΔΕΤ: } E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}kA_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_1^2$$

Ομοίως για τη νέα ταλάντωση

$$\frac{1}{2}kA_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_1^2$$

Επειδή $A_1 = A_2$, άρα και $v_1 = -v_1'$

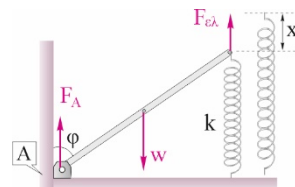


$$v'_1 = -v_1 \Rightarrow \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 = -v_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{v_1}{2} + \frac{3v_2}{2} = -v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = -\frac{v_1}{3}$$

$$v'_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 \Rightarrow v'_2 = \frac{v_1}{3}$$

B3. (iii)



$$\Sigma \tau_{(A)} = 0 \Rightarrow w \frac{L}{2} \eta \mu \varphi = F_{\epsilon\lambda} L \eta \mu \varphi \Rightarrow F_{\epsilon\lambda} = \frac{w}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$kx = \frac{mg}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{mg}{2k} = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\sigma \nu \nu \varphi = \frac{L - x}{L} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

Γ1.

$$v_A = v_{cm} + v_{\gamma\pi} = 2v_{cm} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta v_A}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta(2v_{cm})}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \alpha_A = 2\alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow \alpha_{cm} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

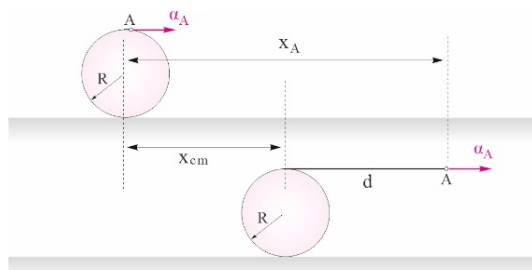
$$x_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{cm} t_1^2 = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Γ2. } x_A = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_A t_1^2 = 16 \text{ m}$$

$$d = x_A - x_{cm} = 8 \text{ m}$$

Γ3.

$$v_{cm} = \alpha_{cm} t_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}$$



$$v_{cm} = \omega R \Rightarrow \omega = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Γ4. } \alpha_{cm} = \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} R \Rightarrow \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} = 5 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\theta_3 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} t_3^2 = 22,5 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta_4 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} t_4^2 = 40 \text{ rad} \quad , \quad N = \frac{\Delta\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{\theta_4 - \theta_3}{2\pi} = \frac{35}{4\pi} \text{ στροφές}$$

$$\Gamma 5. \quad \theta_5 = \omega \Delta t = 20 \cdot 1 = 20 \text{ rad} \quad , \quad \theta_{\text{ολ}} = \theta_4 + \theta_5 = 60 \text{ rad}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1.

$$\Delta t = \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow 0,1 \text{ s} = \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow T = 0,2 \text{ s}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{k}} \Rightarrow m_1 = 3 \text{ kg}$$

Δ2. Το σώμα Σ_1 φτάνει κάθε μία περίοδο στη θέση

φυσικού μήκους του ελατηρίου, άρα αυτή είναι ακραία θέση της ταλάντωσης.

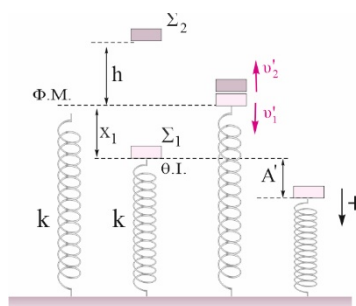
$$\text{θ.ι.} : \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow m_1 g = F_{\text{ελ}} = kx_1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{m_1 g}{k} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$A = x_1 = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

Όταν το σώμα Σ_1 διανύσει από την κατώτερη θέση απόσταση $s=0,2\text{m}$, θα βρεθεί στην ανώτερη θέση της ταλάντωσης, στη θέση φυσικού μήκους του ελατηρίου και θα έχει ταχύτητα ίση με μηδέν.

$$\text{ΑΔΜΕ} : K_2 = U_{\text{αφχ}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = m_2 g h \Rightarrow v_2 = 2,5\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$K_2' = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2 \Rightarrow v_2' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m/s}$$



$$\text{ΑΔΟ: } P_{\text{εφχ}} = P_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1 - m_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\dots}$$

Δ3.

$$\text{ΑΔΕΤ: } \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \Rightarrow A = \dots, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = \omega A = \dots$$

Δ4.

$$x = A \eta \mu \varphi = \eta \mu \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$v = v_{\text{max}} \sigma \nu \varphi = 2 \sigma \nu \frac{2\pi}{3} = -1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \frac{dW_{\text{εξ}}}{dt} = F_{\text{εξ}} v = -kxv \Rightarrow \frac{dK}{dt} = 30\sqrt{3} \text{ J/s}$$

$$\Delta 5. \quad \frac{F_{\text{ελ}}}{F_{\text{επ}}} = \frac{k(A - x_1)}{kA} = \frac{1}{2}$$