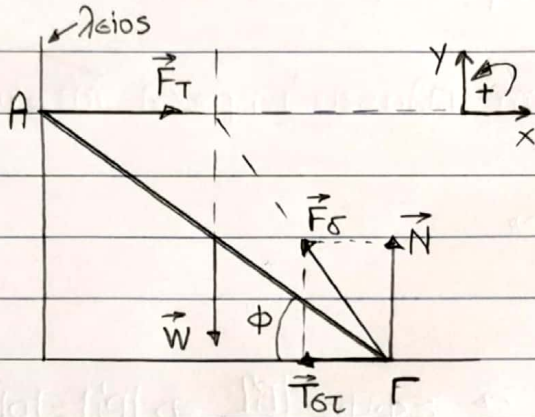


## ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.



$$\sum \tau_r = 0 \Rightarrow F_T \cdot l \cdot \eta \mu \phi = W \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \phi \Rightarrow F_T = \frac{W}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \phi \phi} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_{στ} = F_T \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} T_{στ} = \frac{W}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \phi \phi} \quad (2)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W \quad (3)$$

για μη ολισθήση:  $T_{στ} \leq \mu \cdot N \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{W}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \phi \phi} \leq \mu \cdot W \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq 2 \cdot \mu \cdot \epsilon \phi \phi \Leftrightarrow \epsilon \phi \phi \geq \frac{1}{2 \cdot \mu} \rightarrow [\epsilon \phi \phi]_{\min} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \mu} \rightarrow \text{ii}$$

B2.

Ροή:  $A_1 \rightarrow A_2 = \frac{A_1}{2} \xrightarrow[\text{συνέχειας}]{\epsilon \dot{V}}$   $v_2 = 2v_1 \quad (1)$

$$\sum F_{\epsilon \mu \beta} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{atm} + W = F_{uy} \Rightarrow p_{atm} + \frac{W}{A} = p_{uy} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{\text{Bern.}} (2): p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = p_{atm} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = p_{atm} + \frac{\rho}{2} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2/4) \Rightarrow p_1 = p_{atm} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rho \cdot v_2^2 \quad (3)$$

επιφ.  $\xrightarrow{\text{Bern.}}$  εκροή:  $\rho g \cdot H = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 \quad (3)$

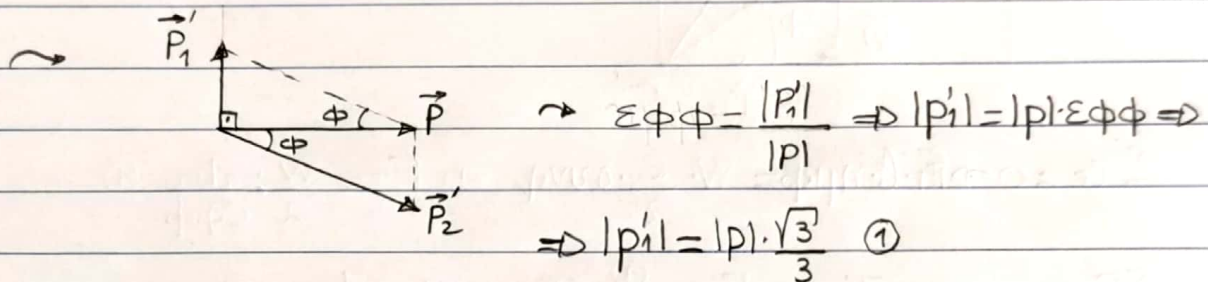
$$\rightarrow p_1 = p_{atm} + \frac{3}{4} \rho g H \quad (4), \quad p_1 = p_{uy} + \rho g \frac{H}{4} \quad (2) \rightarrow (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \rho g H = \frac{W}{A} + \frac{1}{4} \rho g H \Rightarrow W = \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot H \cdot A}{2} \rightarrow \text{i}$$

B3.  $m_1 = m$ ,  $m_2 = 2m$  ελαστική κρούση.  
 $\vec{p}'_1 \perp \vec{p}_1$  κ'  $\vec{p}'_2 \wedge \vec{p}_1 = \phi = 30^\circ$ .

κ' μετά η  $m_1 = m$  πλαστική κρούση  $m_3 = m$ .

ΑΔΟ:  $\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}'_1 + \vec{p}'_2 \rightsquigarrow$



$K_{\text{αρχ}} = K_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m}$  κ'  $K'_i = \frac{p'^2_1}{2m} \stackrel{\text{①}}{\Rightarrow} K'_i = \frac{1}{3} \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{K_0}{3}$

ΑΔΟ:  $m_1 \cdot v'_1 = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot v_k \Rightarrow p'_1 = p_k \rightsquigarrow$

$\rightarrow K_{\text{ουσ}} = \frac{p_k^2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} = \frac{p_k^2}{4m} \Rightarrow K_{\text{ουσ}} = \frac{p'^2_1}{4m}$  ①

$\Rightarrow K_{\text{ουσ}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{p^2}{4m} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{2m} \Rightarrow K_{\text{ουσ}} = \frac{K_0}{6} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{K_{\text{ουσ}}}{K_0} = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow$  (iii)

## ΘΕΜΑ Γ

ΚΛ:  $m=0.5\text{kg}$ ,  $l=1\text{m}$ ,  $R_{ΚΛ}=2\Omega$ ,  $v_0=0$ ,  $\mu=0$ .

⊙:  $R_1=0$   $v=V \cdot \eta \mu(50\pi t)$  SI

$$R_1=6\Omega, R_2=3\Omega$$

Γ1.  $\delta_1$ : κλειστός,  $\delta_2, \delta_3$ : ανοικτοί

$$\bar{P}_{R_1}=12\text{W} \rightarrow V=? \quad I_{\text{ev}(R_1)}=?$$

$$\bar{P}_{R_1} = \frac{V_{\text{ev}}^2}{R_1} = \frac{V^2}{2R_1} \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{2R_1 \bar{P}_{R_1}} = 12\text{V},$$

$$\bar{P}_{R_1} = I_{\text{ev}(R_1)}^2 \cdot R_1 \Rightarrow I_{\text{ev}(R_1)} = \sqrt{2}\text{A}.$$

Γ2.  $\omega \rightarrow \omega' = 2\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$ . τότε  $V' = N \cdot \omega' \cdot B \cdot A = 2 \cdot V \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow V' = 24\text{V} \rightarrow v' = 24 \cdot \eta \mu(100\pi t).$$

$$k' \quad P_{R_1} = \frac{v'^2}{R_1} \Rightarrow P_{R_1} = 96 \cdot \eta^2 \mu^2(100\pi t). \quad \text{⊙}$$

$$t = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ sec} \rightarrow P_{R_1} = 96 \cdot \eta^2 \mu^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow P_{R_1} = 96 \text{ Volt}.$$

Γ3.  $t_0=0$ :  $\delta_1$  ανοικτός κ'  $F=0.5\text{N}$  σταθ. ( $\rightarrow$ ),

$t_1=2\text{s}$ : κλείνουμε τους  $\delta_2, \delta_3 \rightarrow v=v_{\text{op}}=6\text{σταθ}$ .

$B=?$

$$t_0 \rightarrow t_1 = 2\text{s} : a = F/m = 1\text{m/s}^2 \rightarrow v = a \cdot t_1 = 2\text{m/s}.$$

$t \geq t_1$ :  $v=v_{\text{op}}=6\text{σταθ}$ . εf υποθέτουμε  $\Rightarrow \Sigma F=0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{Lop}} = F \Rightarrow \frac{B^2 \cdot l^2 \cdot v_{\text{op}}}{R_{\text{ολ}}} = F \Rightarrow B = \sqrt{\frac{F \cdot R_{\text{ολ}}}{l^2 \cdot v_{\text{op}}}} \quad \text{ⓐ}$$

$$R_{\text{ολ}} = R_{ΚΛ} + \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow R_{\text{ολ}} = 4\Omega \xrightarrow{\text{ⓐ}} B = 1\text{T}$$

Γ4. Anò  $t_0=0 \rightarrow t_1=2\text{sec}$ ;  $a=1\text{m/s}^2$ ,  $v_0=0$

$$\text{Ενομήνως: } S_1 = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot t_1^2 = 2\text{m.}$$

Anò  $t_1=2\text{sec} \rightarrow t_2=5\text{sec}$ :  $v=2\text{m/s} = 6\text{ταθ.}$

$$\text{Ενομήνως: } S_2 = v \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = 6\text{m.}$$

$$\Delta \Delta \text{WF}(t_0 \rightarrow t_2) = +F \cdot (S_1 + S_2) \Rightarrow \text{WF} = 4\text{j}$$

$$\eta \% = \frac{Q_{R_2} \cdot 100\%}{\text{WF}} \quad (2)$$

To  $Q_{\theta} = Q_{R_1} + Q_{R_2} + Q_{R_{\text{ΕΛ}}}$  anò  $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ .

H  $v=2\text{m/s} = 6\text{ταθ.} \rightarrow E_{\text{ΕΛ}} = B \cdot v \cdot l = 2\text{ Volt}$

$$\rightarrow i_{\text{ΕΛ}} = \frac{E_{\text{ΕΛ}}}{R_{\text{ΕΛ}}} = \frac{1}{2}\text{ A}$$

$$R_1 // R_2 : I_1 \cdot R_1 = I_2 \cdot R_2 \Rightarrow \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \Rightarrow I_2 = 2I_1 \quad (3)$$

$$i_{\text{ΕΛ}} = I_1 + I_2 \stackrel{(3)}{\Rightarrow} i_{\text{ΕΛ}} = \frac{I_2}{2} + I_2 \Rightarrow i_{\text{ΕΛ}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot I_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot i_{\text{ΕΛ}} = \frac{1}{3}\text{ A} \quad \text{όρα } Q_{R_2} = I_2^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = 1\text{j}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow \eta \% = 25\%.$$

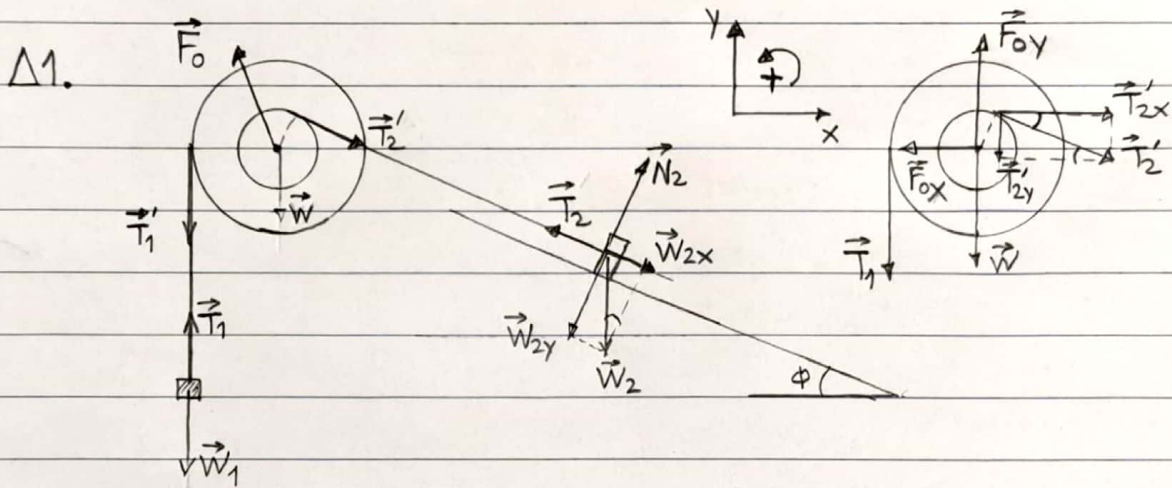
# ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Τροχαλία:  $M = 1.5 \text{ kgr}$ ,  $r$  κ'  $2r$

$2r \rightarrow m_1$

$r \rightarrow m_2 = 5 \text{ kgr}$  σε λείο κεκλιμένο με  $\eta\mu\phi = 0.6$

$\Sigma_3$ :  $m_3 = m_2$  υδροπνοεί σε κ' συμπιεσμένο  $d = 0.2 \text{ m}$



$$\Sigma F_{\Sigma_2, x} = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = W_{2x} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T_1' = T_1 \\ T_2' = T_2 \end{array} \right\} W_{2x} = 2 \cdot T_1 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\Sigma \tau_0 = 0 \Rightarrow T_2' \cdot r = T_1' \cdot 2r \Rightarrow T_2' = 2 \cdot T_1'$$

$$\Sigma F_{\Sigma_1} = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = W_1 \quad \text{①} \rightarrow W_{2x} = 2 \cdot W_1 \Rightarrow W_1 = \frac{W_{2x}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 \cdot g = 0.5 \cdot m_2 \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi \Rightarrow m_1 = 0.5 m_2 \cdot \eta\mu\phi \Rightarrow m_1 = 1.5 \text{ kgr}$$

$$\text{Άρα: } T_2 = m_2 \cdot g \cdot \eta\mu\phi = 30 \text{ N κ' } T_2' = 2 \cdot T_1' \Rightarrow T_1' = \frac{T_2'}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1' = \frac{T_2}{2} = 15 \text{ N κ' } T_2' = T_2 = 30 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{2x} = T_2' \cdot \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\phi = 24 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{2y} = T_2' \cdot \eta\mu\phi = 18 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_{TP,x} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{0x} = T_2'x \Rightarrow F_{0x} = 24 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_{TP,y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{0y} = T_1' + T_2'y + Mg = (15 + 18 + 15) \text{ N} \Rightarrow F_{0y} = 48 \text{ N}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{F}_0 = \vec{F}_{0x} + \vec{F}_{0y} \\ \vec{F}_{0x} \perp \vec{F}_{0y} \text{ κ' } F_{0y} = 2F_{0x} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow F_0^2 = F_{0x}^2 + 4F_{0x}^2 \Rightarrow F_0 = F_{0x} \cdot \sqrt{5} \leadsto$$

$$\leadsto F_0 = 24\sqrt{5} \text{ N.}$$

Δ2.

Σ2:  $v_0 = 0$  από  $h = 1.8 \text{ m}$  κατέρχεται

$\Gamma\Delta = l = 3\pi \text{ m}$  τότε κβείται το νήμα 3 κ' έχουμε 5 ελαστική κρούση στην ΘΦΜ είναι  $m_3 = m_2$  άρα ανταλλαγή ταχυτήτων.

Το  $v_3 = \omega \cdot d$  κ' φτάνει στη ΘΦΜ την  $t_1 = T/4$

Το Σ2 διανύει με σταθερή ταχύτητα  $v_0 l$  σε  $T/4$  εφ υποθέδως.

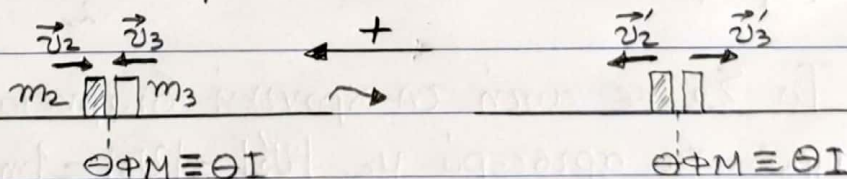
$$\text{ΑΔΜΕ (Σ2): } m_2 \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} m_2 \cdot v_2^2 \Rightarrow |v_2| = \sqrt{2gh} = 6 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\text{Επομένως: } l = |v_2| \cdot t_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = l/|v_2| \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{όπως } t_1 = \frac{T}{4} \Rightarrow T = \frac{4\pi}{10} \text{ sec} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ sec} \leadsto$$

$$\leadsto \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \omega = 5 \text{ r/s} \text{ τότε } k = m_3 \cdot \omega^2 \Rightarrow k = 125 \text{ N/m.}$$

Δ3.



Η  $|v_3| = \omega \cdot d \Rightarrow |v_3| = 1 \text{ m/s}$ . Έχουμε ανταλλαγή ταχυτήτων  $\leadsto$

$\leadsto v_3' = v_2 \Rightarrow v_3' = +6 \text{ m/s} \leadsto \phi_0 = \pi \text{ rad}$  επομένως:

$$x = A \cdot \eta\mu(\omega t + \pi) \Rightarrow x = 1.2 \cdot \eta\mu(5 \cdot t + \pi) \text{ SI}$$

$$A = \frac{|v_3'|}{\omega} = 1.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta 4. \quad K = 8 \cdot U \rightarrow \frac{dP}{dt} = ? \quad k' \left| \frac{dK}{dt} \right| = ? \quad m_3 = 5 \text{ kg}$$

για 1<sup>η</sup> φορά

$$x = 1.2 \cdot \eta \mu(5 \cdot t + \pi) \text{ SI} \rightarrow v = 6 \cdot \sigma \omega \nu(5t + \pi) \text{ SI}$$

$$\text{Για } 1^{\text{η}} \text{ φορά } K = 8 \cdot U \Rightarrow x < 0, v < 0, \text{ κ' } a = -\omega^2 \cdot x > 0$$

$$E_{\text{TAN}} = K + U \xrightarrow{K=8U} E_{\text{TAN}} = 9U \Rightarrow A^2 = 9 \cdot x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{A}{3} \quad \text{κ' } E_{\text{TAN}} = 9 \cdot \frac{K}{8} \Rightarrow v_{\text{max}} = \frac{9}{8} \cdot v^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} v_{\text{max}} = -4\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \Sigma F = -k \cdot x \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dt} = +k \cdot \frac{A}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dt} = +50 \text{ N}$$

$$\left| \frac{dK}{dt} \right| = |\Sigma F| \cdot |v| = \frac{k \cdot A}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} v_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{dK}{dt} \right| = 200\sqrt{2} \text{ J/s}$$

$\Delta 5.$  Το  $\Sigma_3$  διέρχεται από την  $\Theta\Phi\text{M} \equiv \Theta\text{I}$  για πρώτη φορά μετά την κρούση την  $t = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ sec.}$

Το  $\Sigma_2$  σε αυτή τη χρονική διάρκεια κάνει ε.ο.κ. προς τα αριστερά με  $|v_2| = |v_3| = 1 \text{ m/s.}$

Θα έχει διανύσει απόσταση  $S = |v_2| \cdot t = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ m} \rightarrow$   
 $\rightarrow S = 0.628 \text{ m}$  αυτή θα είναι εκείνη τη στιγμή κ' η μεταξύ τους απόσταση.