## Μοριοδότηση 2018

## Evőszutzusz anavijaszc var and ypanió padyiáv

θέμα Α

Al-Y

A2-8

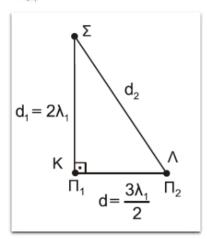
A3 - a

A4 - 8

AS: 
$$\Lambda - \Sigma - \Lambda - \Sigma - \Lambda$$

Ocua B

B1-(i)



$$d_2 = \sqrt{d_1^2 + d^2} = \sqrt{4 \cdot \lambda_1^2 + rac{9}{4} \cdot \lambda_1^2} = rac{5 \cdot \lambda_1}{2}$$

τδιο υλικό

$$v_{\delta} = \lambda_1 \cdot f_1 = \lambda_2 \cdot f_2 \stackrel{f_2 = 2 \cdot f_1}{\Longrightarrow} \lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2}$$

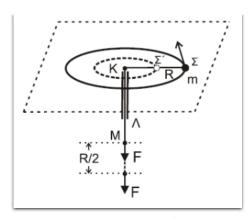
α) τρόπος

$$|A_{\Sigma}|=|2A\cdot av 
u rac{2\pi(d_1-d_2)}{2\lambda_2}|=|2A\cdot av 
u rac{\pi(rac{3\lambda_1}{2}-rac{5\lambda_1}{2})}{rac{\lambda_1}{2}}|=|2A|$$

β) τρόπος

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d_1-d_2=\frac{3\lambda_1}{2}-\frac{5\lambda_1}{2}=-\lambda_1=-2\lambda_2\\ \\ d_1-d_2=N\cdot\lambda_2 \end{array} \right\} \mathbb{N}=-2 \quad \text{eigscale}$$

B2-(111)



$$\operatorname{mc}\Sigma\tau_{i\vec{\xi}(\mathbf{K})}=\vec{0}\Rightarrow\Delta\vec{L}=\vec{0}\Rightarrow\overrightarrow{L_1}=\overrightarrow{L_2}$$

Η τάση του νήματος διέρχεται από τον άξονα περιστροφής

α) τρόπος

Apa  $m \cdot v_1 \cdot R = m \cdot v_2 \cdot \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow v_2 = 2 v_1$ 

$$\begin{split} \Theta \text{MKE}_m(\Sigma \to \Sigma') \quad \mathbb{K}_{\Sigma'} - \mathbb{K}_{\Sigma} &= W_F \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_1^2 = W_F \\ W_F &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_1^2 \\ v_1 &= \omega \cdot R \end{split} \right\} W_F = \frac{3}{2} \cdot m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^2 \end{split}$$

β) τρόπος

$$I_1 \cdot \omega = I_2 \cdot \omega' \Rightarrow m \cdot R^2 \cdot \omega = m \cdot \frac{R^2}{4} \cdot \omega' \Rightarrow \omega' = 4\omega$$

$$\Theta MKE_m(\Sigma \to \Sigma') \quad K_{\Sigma'} - K_{\Sigma} = W_F \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_2 \cdot \omega'^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_1 \cdot \omega^2 = W_F \Rightarrow W_F = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{R^2}{4} 16\omega^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \cdot R^2 \omega^2 \Rightarrow W_F = \frac{3}{2} \cdot m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^2$$

$$83 \cdot (4)$$

Εξίσωση Bernoulli για μια ρευματική γραμμή  $(\Gamma o \Delta)$ 

$$P_{\Gamma} + \frac{1}{2}\rho \cdot v_{\Gamma}^2 = P_{\Delta} + \frac{1}{2}\rho \cdot v_{\Delta}^2 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h$$

Εξίσωση συνέχειας  $(\Gamma o \Delta)$ 

$$\Pi_{\Gamma} = \Pi_{\Delta} \Rightarrow A_{\Gamma} \cdot v_{\Gamma} = A_{\Delta} \cdot v_{\Delta} \stackrel{A_{\Gamma} = 2A_{\Delta}}{\Longrightarrow} v_{\Delta} = 2v_{\Gamma}$$

Οριζόντια βολή  $(\Delta 
ightarrow {
m K})$ 

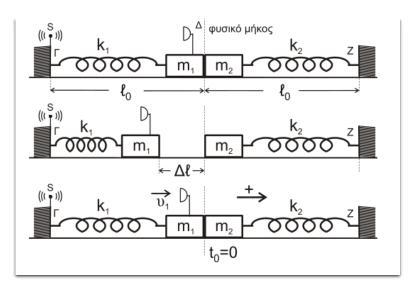
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h = \frac{1}{2}g \cdot t^2 \\ 4h = v_\Delta \cdot t \end{array} \right\} 4h = v_\Delta \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \Rightarrow v_\Delta^2 = 8g \cdot h \stackrel{v_\Delta = 2v_{\parallel}}{\Longrightarrow} 4v_{\parallel}^2 = 8g \cdot h \Rightarrow v_{\parallel}^2 = 2g \cdot h \Rightarrow g \cdot h = \frac{v_{\parallel}^2}{2}$$

Άρα η εξίσωση Bernaulli γράφεται

$$P_{\Gamma}-P_{\Delta}=\frac{1}{2}\rho\cdot v_{\Delta}^2+\rho\cdot g\cdot h-\frac{1}{2}\rho\cdot v_{\Gamma}^2=\frac{1}{2}\rho\cdot 4v_{\Gamma}^2+\rho\cdot \frac{v_{\Gamma}^2}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\rho\cdot v_{\Gamma}^2=2\rho\cdot v_{\Gamma}^2$$

Ocuo F

п



$$k_1 = k_2 = k$$
 $m_1 = m_2 = m$ 
 $\Delta l = 0.4m = A_1$ 
 $K_1 - m$ , AAT:  $D_1 = k_1 = m_1 \cdot \omega_1^2 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 5 \frac{rad}{sec}$ 
 $v_{max1} = \omega_1 \cdot A_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \cdot \Delta l = 2 \frac{m}{sec}$ 
 $f_1 = \frac{v_{\eta \chi} - v_{max1}}{v_{\eta \chi}} \cdot f_s$ 

ADO  $m_1, m_2$  (G.1.)  $m_1 \cdot v_{max1} = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot V \Rightarrow V = 1 \frac{m}{sec}$ 
 $f_2 = \frac{v_{\eta \chi} - V}{v_{\eta \chi}} \cdot f_s$ 
 $\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{v_{\eta \chi} - v_{max1}}{v_{\eta \chi} - V} = \frac{338}{339}$ 

**L**2

$$(m_1 + m_2)$$
:

Στη θέση Θ.Φ.Μ.  $\Sigma F=0$  όρα αυτή είναι και Θ.Ι.

$$T. \Theta. : \Sigma F = -F_{EA1} - F_{EA2} = -k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x = -(2k)x$$

Για να εκτελεί ένα σώμα ΑΑΤ πρέπει να ισχύει

$$\Sigma F = -D \cdot x$$
, here  $D = 2k = (m_1 + m_2)\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{2m}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 5\frac{rad}{sec}$ ,  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{5}sec$   
 $\Theta.1.: V = v_{max} \stackrel{v_{max} = \omega \cdot A}{\Longrightarrow} 1 = 5 \cdot A \Rightarrow A = 0.2m$ 

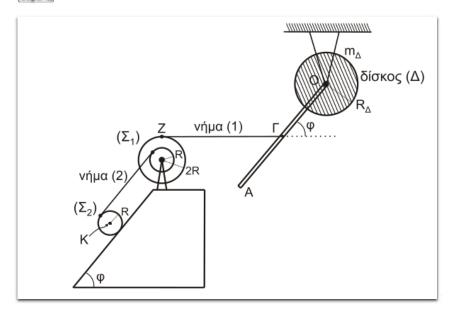
F3.

$$egin{align*} h = f_{\Delta ext{EKTH}} = f_s \ & \ f_{\Delta ext{EKTH}} = rac{u_{op} \pm v_{ ext{ETE}}}{v_{op}} \cdot f_s \ & \ \end{pmatrix} v_{ ext{EYE}} = 0 \end{split}$$

Για πρώτη φορά, δηλαδή ακραία θέση, απάτε

$$\Delta t = \frac{T}{4} = \frac{\pi}{10} sec$$

Dépa A



Ράβδος (ρ)

$$M = 8kg$$

$$l = 3m$$

Δίσκος (Δ)

$$m_{\Delta} = 4kg$$

$$R_{\Delta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}m$$

Τροχαλία (τροχ)

$$R = 0.2m$$

$$I_{\tau\rho\circ\chi}=1.95kg\cdot m^2$$

Κύλινδρας

$$m = 30kg$$

$$R = 0.2m$$

$$\eta\mu\varphi=0.8$$

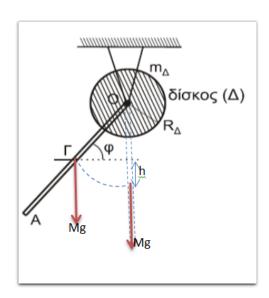
$$\sigma v \nu \varphi = 0.6$$

$$g = 10 \frac{m}{sec^2}$$

Δ1

$$I_{\rho-\Delta}=(\frac{1}{12}\cdot M\cdot l^2+M\frac{l^2}{4})+\frac{1}{12}\cdot m_\Delta\cdot R_\Delta^2=25kg\cdot m^2$$

Δ2



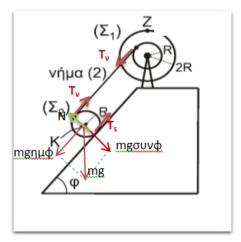
$$|rac{dL}{dt}|_{
ho-\Delta} = \Sigma au_{(0)} = W_{
ho} \cdot rac{l}{2} \cdot \sigma v v arphi = 72 rac{kg \cdot m^2}{sec^2}$$
 if  $N \cdot m$ 

Δ3

α) τρόπος

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A}\Delta\mathbf{M}\mathbf{E}_{\rho-\Delta}(\mathbf{I}\to\mathbf{II}): K_I+U_1 &= K_{II}+U_{II} \Rightarrow 0+(-M\cdot g\cdot \frac{l}{2}\cdot \eta\mu\varphi + U_{\beta\alpha\rho(\Delta)(\mathbf{I}))}) = \mathbf{K}_{II}+(-M\cdot g\cdot \frac{l}{2}+U_{\beta\alpha\rho(\Delta)(\mathbf{II}))}) \\ K_{II} &= M\cdot g\cdot \frac{l}{2}\cdot (1-\eta\mu\varphi) \Rightarrow K_{II} = 24J \end{split}$$

Δ4



νήμα(2) αβαρές, μη εκτατό  $(\mathbf{T}_2 = \mathbf{T}_2^4)$ 

KXO

$$\begin{split} v_{\rm B} &= 2 \cdot v_{\rm em} = 2 \cdot \omega \cdot R \Rightarrow \alpha_{\rm B} = 2 \cdot \alpha_{\rm em} = 2 \cdot \alpha_{\rm puls} \cdot R \\ v_{\rm B} &= v_{\rm H} = \omega_{\rm trans} \cdot R \Rightarrow \alpha_{\rm B} = \alpha_{\rm H} = \alpha_{\rm trans} \cdot R \\ m : \quad MET \quad \Sigma F_s = m \cdot \alpha_s \Rightarrow W_s - T_{\rm ext} - T_2 = m \cdot \alpha_{\rm em} \quad (1) \\ \Sigma TPO\Phi. \quad \Sigma \tau &= \mathbf{I} \cdot \alpha_{\rm trans} \Rightarrow T_{\rm ext} \cdot R - T_2 \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot R^2 \cdot \alpha_{\rm trans} \stackrel{\alpha_{\rm em} - \alpha_{\rm trans} \cdot R}{\Longrightarrow} T_{\rm ext} - T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \alpha_{\rm em} \quad (2) \\ (1)\Lambda(2) \Rightarrow W_s - 2T_2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot m \cdot \alpha_{\rm em} \quad (3) \\ \tau \rho o \chi : \quad \Sigma \tau &= \mathbf{I} \cdot \alpha_{\rm puls} \Rightarrow T_2^t \cdot R = 1.95 \cdot \alpha_{\rm puls} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{\rm puls} \cdot (\tau \rho o \chi)}{\Longrightarrow} \stackrel{\alpha_{\rm trans} \cdot \tau \rho o \chi}{\Longrightarrow} \\ W_s - 2 \cdot \frac{1.95 \cdot \frac{2\tau_{\rm em}}{R}}{R} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot m \cdot \alpha_{\rm em} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} 300 \cdot 0.8 - \frac{4 \cdot 1.95 \cdot \alpha_{cm}}{4 \cdot 10^{-2}} &= 45 \cdot \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow \alpha_{cm} = 1 \frac{m}{sec^2} \\ \\ \alpha_{cm} &= \alpha_{\gamma \omega \nu} \cdot R \Rightarrow \alpha_{\gamma \omega \nu} = 5 \frac{rad}{sec^2} \end{split}$$

κύλινδρος:

α) τρόπος

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow t = 2sec$$

$$v_{cm} = \alpha_{cm} \cdot t \Rightarrow v_{cm} = 2 \frac{m}{sec}$$

β) τρόπος

$$\begin{split} \Theta \mathbf{M} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{0} \rightarrow S} : K_{\tau \varepsilon \lambda} - \mathbf{K}_{\alpha \varrho \chi} &= \mathbf{\Sigma} W \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot R^2 \cdot \omega^2) - 0 = (\mathbf{\Sigma} F_s) \cdot S + (\mathbf{\Sigma} \tau) \cdot \Delta \theta \\ &\qquad \qquad \mathbf{\Sigma} F_s = m \cdot \alpha_{cm} \\ &\qquad \qquad \mathbf{\Sigma} \tau = \mathbf{I} \cdot \alpha_{\gamma \omega \nu} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{3}{4} \cdot m \cdot v_{cm}^2 = m \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot s + \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot R^2 \cdot \alpha_{\gamma \omega \nu} \cdot \Delta \theta \xrightarrow[\Delta \theta]{\alpha_{cm} \cdot R - \alpha_{cm} \atop \Delta \theta} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{3}{4} \cdot m \cdot v_{cm}^2 = m \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot s + \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot s \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \cdot m \cdot v_{cm}^2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \alpha_{cm} \cdot S \Rightarrow v_{cm} = 2 \frac{m}{sec} \end{split}$$

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Βαθμολογικό <sup>6</sup>

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