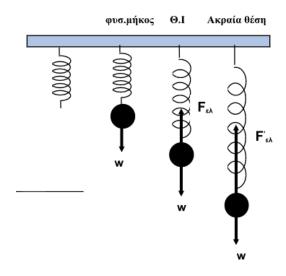
# Πανελλήνιες Φυσική Γ Λυκείου 2017

# Θέμα Α

A5 
$$\Lambda - \Sigma - \Sigma - \Sigma - \Sigma$$

### Θέμα Β



B1-(ii) m,  $\alpha\alpha\tau$ :

$$\begin{split} (\Theta \mathbf{I}) \Sigma F &= 0 \implies \\ F_{\varepsilon \lambda} - mg &= 0 \implies \\ k \Delta l &= mg \implies \\ \Delta l &= \frac{mg}{k} \end{split}$$

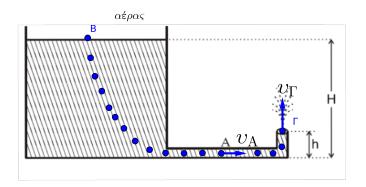
Επειδή στη ΘΦΜ v=0, άρα  $\Delta l=A$ 

$$U_{\varepsilon \lambda_{max}} = U_{\varepsilon \lambda(\Gamma')} = \frac{1}{2} k \left( 2A \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} k 4A^2 = 2k \frac{m^2 g^2}{k^2} = \frac{2m^2 g^2}{k}$$

άρα σωστό το (ii)

B2-(iii) Από εξίσωση Bernoulli:  $B \to \Gamma$ 

$$\begin{split} P_B + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\mathrm{B}}^2 + \rho g H &= P_{\mathrm{A}} + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\mathrm{A}}^2 + 0 = P_{\Gamma} + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\Gamma}^2 + \rho g h \stackrel{P_{\mathrm{B}} = P_{\Gamma} = P_{at}}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \rho g 5 h &= \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\Gamma}^2 + \rho g h \implies v_{\Gamma}^2 = 8g h \implies v_{\Gamma} = 2\sqrt{2gh} \end{split}$$



Σύμφωνα με την εξίσωση συνέχειας, η παροχή είναι ίδια για όλα τα σημεία του σωλήνα. Άρα η παροχή στα σημεία Α και Γ είναι

$$\Pi_{A} = \Pi_{B} \implies A_{A}v_{A} = A_{\Gamma}v_{\Gamma} \implies v_{A} = v_{\Gamma} = 2\sqrt{2gh}$$

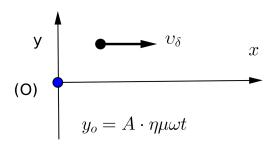
άρα σωστό το (iii)

Β3-(ii) Ο παρατηρητής Β πλησιάζει την πηγή Α και η πηγή απομακρύνεται από τον παρατηρητή Β άρα θα ισχύει

$$f_{\rm B} = \frac{v_{\eta\chi} + v_2}{v_{\eta\chi} + v_1} f_s = \frac{v_{\eta\chi} + \frac{v_{\eta\chi}}{10}}{v_{\eta\chi} + \frac{v_{\eta\chi}}{5}} f_s = \frac{\frac{11v_{\eta\chi}}{10}}{\frac{6v_{\eta\chi}}{5}} f_s = \frac{11 \cdot 5}{10 \cdot 6} f_s = \frac{11}{12} f_s$$

άρα σωστό το (ii)

#### Θέμα Γ



Г1.

$$-A \rightarrow +A: \Delta t = \frac{T}{2} = 0, 4s \implies T = 0, 8s$$

σε  $\Delta t$  η διαταραχή διαδόθηκε σε απόσταση  $\Delta x = 4cm = 0,04m$ .

$$v_{\delta} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{0.04}{0.4} = 0.1 \text{m/s}$$

$$v_{\delta} = \frac{\lambda}{T} \implies \lambda = 0,08m$$

Το  $\Delta m$  εκτελεί α.α.τ.:

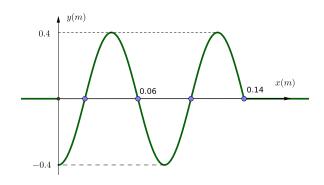
$$D = \Delta m \cdot \omega^2 = \Delta m \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} = 10^{-6} \frac{4\pi^2}{0,64} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} 10^{-4} \frac{N}{m}$$
 
$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} D \cdot A^2 \implies 5\pi^2 10^{-7} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} 10^{-4} A^2 \implies A^2 = 0, 16 \implies A = 0, 4m \text{ (plants)}$$

Γ2. Η εξίσωση του κύματος είναι:

$$y_{(x,t)} = A\eta\mu \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}\right) = 0, 4\eta\mu \left(\frac{5\pi t}{2} - 25\pi x\right) \text{ (SI)}$$

Στιγμιότυπο την  $t_1=1,4s$ :

Την 
$$t_1$$
 η διαταραχή 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = v_\delta t_1 = 0, 1 \cdot 1, 4 = 0, 14m, N_1 = \frac{x_1}{\lambda} = \frac{0.14}{0.08} = \frac{14}{8} = \frac{7}{4} \text{ μήκη κύματος} \\ \text{ή} \\ \varphi_{t_1} = 0 \implies \frac{5\pi \cdot 1, 4}{2} - 25\pi x_1 = 0 \implies x_1 = 0, 14m \end{cases}$$



$$y_{t_{1}} = \begin{cases} 0,4\eta\mu\left(3,5\pi-25\pi x\right) \text{ (SI)}, & 0 \leq x \leq 0,14m \\ 0, & 0,14m < x \end{cases}$$

$$x=0,y_0=0,4\eta\mu 3,5\pi=-0,4m$$

 $\Gamma$ 3.  $A\Delta E_{\tau\alpha\lambda}$  για  $\Delta m$ 

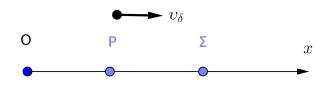
Για

$$y = 0, 2m = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$E_T = K + U \implies E_T = K + \frac{1}{2}Dy^2 \stackrel{y = \frac{A}{2}}{\Longrightarrow} E_T = K + \frac{1}{2}D\frac{A^2}{4} \implies E_T = K + \frac{1}{4}E_T \implies K = \frac{3}{4}E_T = \frac{3}{4}5\pi^2 10^{-7} = \frac{3\pi^2}{8}10^{-6}J$$

ή

$$y = A\eta\mu\varphi = \frac{A}{2} \implies \eta\mu\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \implies \varphi = \begin{cases} 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, & k = 0, 1, 2, \dots (1) \\ 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, & k = 0, 1, 2, \dots (2) \end{cases}$$
$$v = \omega A\sigma v \nu \varphi = \begin{cases} = \omega A\sigma v \nu \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\omega A\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \omega A\sigma v \nu \left(2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\omega A\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$
$$K = \frac{1}{2}\Delta m \cdot v^2 = \frac{1}{2}\Delta m \left(\pm \frac{\omega A\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\Delta m \cdot \frac{\omega^2 A^2 3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}D \cdot A^2 = \frac{3}{4}E_T$$



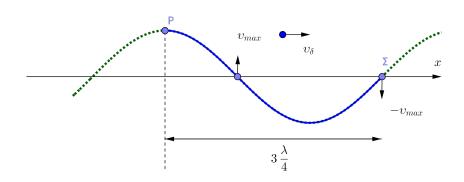
Γ4.

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{\mathrm{P}} - \varphi_{\Sigma} &= \frac{3\pi}{2} rad, (\varphi_{\mathrm{P}} > \varphi_{\Sigma}) \\ y_{\mathrm{P}} &= 0, 4m = A \\ y_{\mathrm{P}} &= A \eta \mu \varphi_{\mathrm{P}} \end{split} \right\} \eta \mu \varphi_{\mathrm{P}} = 1 \implies \varphi_{\mathrm{P}} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi_{\Sigma} &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies \varphi_{\Sigma} = 2k\pi - \pi \end{split}$$

Άρα

$$v_{\Sigma} = \frac{5\pi}{2} \cdot 0, 4 \cdot \sigma v \nu \left(2k\pi - \pi\right) \implies v_{\Sigma} = -\pi \frac{m}{s}$$

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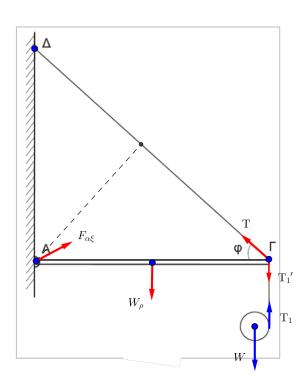


$$\varphi_{\mathrm{P}} - \varphi_{\Sigma} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies \frac{5\pi t - 25\pi x_{\mathrm{P}} - \left(\frac{5\pi t}{2} - 25\pi x_{\Sigma}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies x_{\Sigma} - x_{\mathrm{P}} = \frac{3}{50}}{\frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{2\pi x_{\mathrm{P}}}{\lambda} - \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{2\pi x_{\Sigma}}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies x_{\Sigma} - x_{\mathrm{P}} = \frac{3\lambda}{4}} \implies \frac{3\lambda}{4} = \frac{3}{50} \implies \lambda = 0,08 = \frac{4}{50}m$$

όταν  $y_{\rm P}=A$ ,

$$v_{\Sigma} = -\omega A = -\pi \frac{m}{s}$$

# Θέμα Δ



Δ1.

$$\begin{split} \Sigma F &= m \cdot a_{cm} \implies W - T_1 = m \cdot a_{cm} \\ \Sigma \tau &= I \alpha_{\gamma \omega \nu} \implies T_1 \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \cdot \alpha_{\gamma \omega \nu} \\ T_1 &= \frac{m \cdot a_{cm}}{2}, W = \frac{3m \cdot a_{cm}}{2} \end{split}$$

$$0 = v_{\Gamma} = v_{Z} = v_{cm} - v_{\gamma\rho_{\rm Z}} \implies v_{cm} = \omega R \implies a_{cm} = a_{\gamma}R \implies a_{cm} = \frac{2}{3}g = \frac{20}{3}\frac{m}{s}$$

Δ2.

$$T_1' = T_1 = \frac{2 \cdot 20}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{20}{3}N$$

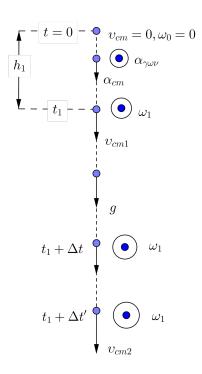
3ος Νόμος του Νεύτωνα και νήμα αβαρές μη εκτατό

Για τη ράβδο που ισορροπεί:

$$\Sigma_{\tau_{(\mathrm{A})}} = 0 \implies w_{\rho} \cdot \frac{l}{2} + T_{1}^{\prime} \cdot l - T \cdot l \cdot \eta \mu \varphi = 0 \implies T = \frac{100}{3} N$$

Δ3. Την  $t_1$ ,  $h_1 = 0,3m$ 

$$h_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_{cm}t_1^2 \implies 0, 3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{20}{3}t_1^2 \implies t_1 = 0, 3s$$



$$a_{\gamma\omega\nu} = \frac{a_{cm}}{R} = \frac{200}{3}r/s^2$$

$$w_1 = a_{\gamma\omega\nu}t_1 = 20r/s$$

 $t \rightarrow t_1 + \Delta t$ :

$$\tau_{w_{cm}} = 0 = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} \implies L_{t_1} = L_{t_1 + \Delta_t}$$

Η μόνη δύναμη που ασκείται στο δίσκο είναι το βάρος W.

Όπου

$$L_{t_1} = I \cdot \omega_1$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0, 1^2 = 0,01kgm^2$$

Άρα

$$L_{t_1}=0,2kg\frac{m^2}{s}=L_{t_1+\Delta t}$$

 $ή \Theta MKE_{(0 \rightarrow h_1)}:$ 

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{ wet: } \frac{1}{2}mv_{cm1}^2 - 0 = W \cdot h_1 - T_1 \cdot h_1 \\ \text{ oth: } \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 - 0 = +(T_1 \cdot R) \cdot \theta_1 \\ v_{cm1} = \omega_1 \cdot R \\ x_{cm} = \theta \cdot R \implies h_1 = \theta_1 \cdot R \end{array}\right\} \implies \\ \frac{1}{2}mv_{cm1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 = mgh_1 \implies \\ \frac{1}{2}v_{cm1}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot v_{cm1}^2 = gh_1 \implies v_{cm1}^2 = \frac{4gh_1}{3} \implies v_{cm1} = 2m/s \implies \omega_1 = 20r/s \implies \\ L_{t_1} = I\omega_1 = 0, 2kg\frac{m^2}{s} \implies L_{t_1} = 0, 2kg\frac{m^2}{s} \end{cases}$$

Η δύναμη  $T_1$  δε μετατοπίζει το σημείο εφαρμογής της, αφού κάθε στιγμή ασκείται σε διαφορετικό σημείο του δίσκου, λειτουργεί δηλαδή όπως η στατική τριβή στη Κ.Χ.Ο. Επομένως η μηχανική ενέργεια του δίσκου διατηρείται.

 $A\Delta ME_{(0,h_1)}$ :

$$\begin{split} K_{(0)} + U_{(0)} &= K_{(t_1)} + U_{(t_1)} \\ 0 + mgh_1 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}mv_{cm1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2\right) + 0 \\ mgh_1 &= \frac{1}{2}m\omega_1^2R^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 \\ mgh_1 &= I\omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 \\ K_{\sigma\tau\rho} &= \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 \\ L &= I\omega_1 \\ mgh_1 &= 3K_{(\sigma\tau\rho)} \\ \end{pmatrix} \implies mgh_1 &= \frac{3L^2}{2I} \\ 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 0, 3 &= \frac{3L_{t_1}^2}{2 \cdot 0, 01} \implies L_{t_1} = 0, 2kg\frac{m^2}{s} \end{split}$$

 $\Delta 4. \ t_2 = t_1 + \Delta t'$ :

$$\frac{K_{\sigma\tau\rho(t_2)}}{K_{\mu\varepsilon\tau(t_2)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}I\omega_2^2}{\frac{1}{2}mv_{cm_2}^2}$$

 $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ :

$$\begin{split} \Sigma\tau_{cm} &= 0 \implies \omega_2 = \omega_1 = 20r/s \\ \Sigma F &= m \cdot a_{cm} \implies W = m \cdot a_{cm} \implies a_{cm} = g = 10m/s^2 \\ v_{cm_2} &= v_{cm_1} + g \cdot \Delta t' = 2 + 10 \cdot 0, 1 = 3m/s \end{split}$$
 
$$\frac{K_{\pi\varepsilon\rho}}{K_{\mu\varepsilon\tau}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mR^2\omega_2^2}{mv_2^2} = \frac{2}{9}$$
 
$$\frac{K_{\pi\varepsilon\rho}}{K_{\mu\varepsilon\tau}} = \frac{2}{9}$$
 
$$I = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 = 0, 01kg \cdot m^2$$