

Πανελλήνιες Φυσική Γ Λυκείου 2017

Θέμα Β

B1. Στην ΘΙ, θα ισχύει

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ F_{\varepsilon\lambda} - mg &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ k\Delta l &= mg \Rightarrow \\ \Delta l &= \frac{mg}{k}\end{aligned}$$

Επειδή στη ΘΦΜ ισχύει $v = 0$, άρα $\Delta l = A$ και χάρις ΑΔΕΤ

$$\begin{aligned}E_{\tau\alpha\lambda(\Gamma)} &= E_{\tau\alpha\lambda(\Gamma')} \Rightarrow K_{\Gamma} + U_{\Gamma} = K'_{\Gamma} + U'_{\Gamma} \Rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{2}DA^2 &= \frac{1}{2}kx_2^2 \Rightarrow x_2 = A\end{aligned}$$

έτσι

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

άρα σωστό το (ii)

B2. Από εξίσωση Bernoulli

B3. Ο παρατηρητής Β πλησιάζει την πηγή Α και η πηγή απομακρύνεται από τον παρατηρητή Β άρα θα ισχύει

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

άρα το σωστό είναι το (ii)

Θέμα Γ

Γ1.

$$-A \rightarrow A : \Delta t = \frac{T}{2}$$

σε Δt διαταραχή σε απόσταση $\Delta x = 4cm = 0,04m$.

$$v_{\delta} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{0,04}{0,4} = 0,1m/s$$

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

Το Δm εκτελεί α.α.τ.:

$$D = \Delta m \cdot \omega^2 = \Delta m \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} = 10^{-6} \frac{4\pi^2}{0,64} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} 10^{-4} \frac{N}{m}$$

$$E_T = \frac{1}{2}D \cdot A^2 \Rightarrow 5\pi^2 10^{-7} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} 10^{-4} A^2 \Rightarrow A^2 = 0,16 \Rightarrow A = 0,4m \text{ (πλάτος)}$$

Γ2. Η εξίσωση του κύματος είναι:

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

Στιγμίοτυπο την $t_1 = 1,4s$

$$x_1 = v_\delta t_1 = 0,1 \cdot 1,4 = 0,14m$$

$$N_1 = \frac{x_1}{\lambda} = \frac{0,14}{0,08} = \frac{14}{8} = \frac{7}{4} \text{ μήκη κύματος}$$

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$$t_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{5\pi \cdot 1,4}{2} - 25\pi x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,14m$$

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

$$y_{t_1} = \begin{cases} 0,4\eta\mu\left(\frac{5\pi t}{2} - 25\pi x\right), & 0 \leq x \leq 0,14m \\ 0, & 0,14m < x \end{cases}$$

Γ3. $\Delta E_{\tau\alpha\lambda}$ για Δm

$$E_T = K + U \Rightarrow E_T = K + \frac{1}{2}Dy^2 \xrightarrow{y=\frac{A}{2}} E_T = K + \frac{1}{2}D\frac{A^2}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$E_T = K + \frac{1}{4}E_T \Rightarrow K = \frac{3}{4}E_T = \frac{3}{4}5\pi^2 10^{-7} = \frac{3\pi^2}{8} 10^{-6} J$$

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$$y = A\eta\mu\varphi = \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow \eta\mu\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \begin{cases} 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} & (1) \\ 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$v = \omega A \sigma \nu \nu \varphi = \begin{cases} = \omega A \sigma \nu \nu (2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\omega A \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \omega A \sigma \nu \nu (2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\omega A \sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}\Delta m \cdot v^2 = \frac{1}{2}\Delta m \left(\pm \frac{\omega A \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\Delta m \cdot \frac{\omega^2 A^2 3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}D \cdot A^2 = \frac{3}{4}E_T$$

Γ4.

$$\varphi_P - \varphi_\Sigma = \frac{3\pi}{2} rad, (\varphi_P > \varphi_\Sigma)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_P &= 0,4m = A \\ y_P &= A\eta\mu\varphi_P \end{aligned} \right\} \eta\mu\varphi_P = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi_P = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi_{\Sigma} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies \varphi_{\Sigma} = 2k\pi - \pi$$

Άρα

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

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_P - \Phi_{\Sigma} &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies \\ \frac{5\pi t}{2} - 25\pi x_P - \left(\frac{5\pi t}{2} - 25\pi x_{\Sigma} \right) &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies x_{\Sigma} - x_P = \frac{3}{50} \\ \frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{2\pi x_P}{\lambda} - \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{2\pi x_{\Sigma}}{\lambda} \right) &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \implies x_{\Sigma} - x_P = \frac{3\lambda}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \implies \frac{3\lambda}{4} = \frac{3}{50} \implies \lambda = 0,08 = \frac{4}{50}m$$

όταν $y_P = A$,

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

Θέμα Δ

Δ1.

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a_m \implies W - T_1 = m \cdot a_m \} T_1 = \frac{m \cdot a_{cm}}{2}, W = \frac{3m \cdot a_{cm}}{2}$$

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

$$T'_1 = T_1 = \frac{2 \cdot 20}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{20}{3}N$$

Δ2. Για τη ράβδο που ισορροπεί:

$$\Sigma \tau_{(A)} = 0 \implies w_{\rho} \cdot \frac{l}{2} + T'_1 \cdot l - T \cdot l \cdot \eta \mu \varphi = 0 \implies T = \frac{100}{3}N$$

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

$$L_{t_1} = I \cdot W_1$$

$$I + \frac{1}{2}m$$