

Javítási kulcs XI. Oszt.

I. a) $x = A \sin(\omega \cdot t + \varphi_0)$, mivel $y = A$, ha $t = 0 \Rightarrow x = A \sin\left(\omega \cdot t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ **1p**

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} = 10 \text{ rad/s} \quad \mathbf{0,5p}$$

Az $\frac{A}{2} = A \sin\left(10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ -ből $\Rightarrow 10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{\pi}{30} \text{ s}$ **1p**

$$h = \frac{gt_1^2}{2} = \frac{1}{18} \text{ m} \quad \mathbf{0,5p}$$

3p

b) $v_1 = \omega \cdot A \cos\left(10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0,4 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -0,2\sqrt{3} = -0,346 \text{ m/s}$ **0,5p**

$$v_2 = g \cdot t_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} = 1,05 \text{ m/s}, \quad v_2 \approx 3v_1 \quad \mathbf{0,5p}$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t, \quad \Delta t \rightarrow 0, \quad \vec{F} \text{ véges} \Rightarrow \vec{p}_{\text{kezdeti}} = \vec{p}_{\text{végső}} \quad \mathbf{0,5p}$$

Az impulzus megmaradását a vízszintes irányú mozgásra alkalmazva: $m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) v$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{v_1}{3} = -0,115 \text{ m/s} \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

Függőleges irányban a végső impulzus zérus **0,5p**

$$Q = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} - \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} \left(1 + 18 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 0,224 \text{ J} \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

4p

c) $E = E_m + E_h$, $E = \frac{kA^2}{2}$, $E_m = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v^2}{2}$, $E_h = \frac{kx_1^2}{2} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow A' = \sqrt{\frac{(m_1 + m_2)v^2}{k} + x_1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}cm \quad 1p$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}} = 10\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}rad/s \quad 0,5p$$

$$x' = A' \sin(\omega' \cdot t + \phi'_0) \text{-ből, ha } t = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \phi'_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad 0,5p$$

$$\text{mivel a sebesség az } O \text{ pont felé mutat, előjele negatív} \Rightarrow \phi'_0 = \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad 0,5p$$

$$\text{A mozgásegyenlet: } x' = 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(10\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot t + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \quad 0,5p$$

3p

Összesen 10p

II. a) A rugók egyensúlyi megnyúlásait a $kx_{01} = 2mg$ és $kx_{02} = mg$ összefüggések határozzák meg 1p

Az adott pillanatban a dinamikai egyenletek, pozitívnak véve a lefele mutató irányt:

$$-k(x_{02} + x_2 - x_1) + mg = ma_2 \Rightarrow -k(x_2 - x_1) = ma_2 \quad 1p$$

$$mg + k(x_{02} + x_2 - x_1) - k(x_{01} + x_1) = ma_1 \Rightarrow k(x_2 - x_1) - kx_1 = ma_1 \quad 1p$$

$$\text{A fenti egyenletekből } x_2 - 2x_1 = \frac{m}{k}a_1 \quad \text{és} \quad x_1 - x_2 = \frac{m}{k}a_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mivel } x_1 &= A_1 \sin(\omega \cdot t) & \Rightarrow & a_1 = -\omega^2 A_1 \sin(\omega \cdot t) = -\omega^2 x_1 \\ x_2 &= A_2 \sin(\omega \cdot t) & \Rightarrow & a_2 = -\omega^2 A_2 \sin(\omega \cdot t) = -\omega^2 x_2 \end{aligned} \quad 1p$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = (2 - \alpha)x_1 \quad \text{és} \quad x_2(1 - \alpha) = x_1, \quad \text{ahol} \quad \alpha = \frac{m\omega^2}{k} \quad 1p$$

$$\text{Az egyenleteket elosztva} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{2 - \alpha}{1} \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \cdot \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k(3 + \sqrt{5})}{2m}} \quad \text{és} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k(3 - \sqrt{5})}{2m}} \quad 1p$$

6p

b) Ha $\omega = \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k(3+\sqrt{5})}{2m}}$, $\alpha = \alpha_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} x_1$ 1p

Ha $\omega = \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k(3-\sqrt{5})}{2m}}$, $\alpha = \alpha_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x_1$ 1p

2p

c) $\omega = \omega_1$ esetén, mivel $\sqrt{5} > 1$ $\text{sgn } x_2 = -\text{sgn } x_1$ az anyagi pontok ellentétes irányú rezgéseket végeznek 1p

$\omega = \omega_2$ esetében $\text{sgn } x_2 = \text{sgn } x_1$ a rezgések azonos irányúak 1p

2p

Összesen 10p

III. a) $L = L_1 + L_2$, ahol $L_1 = \frac{\mu_0 S N^2}{2l}$ és $L_2 = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r S N^2}{2l}$ 1p

$\omega^2 LC = 1 \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = \frac{\pi}{4} mH \Rightarrow \mu_r = \frac{2lL}{\mu_0 S N^2} - 1 = 13$ 1p

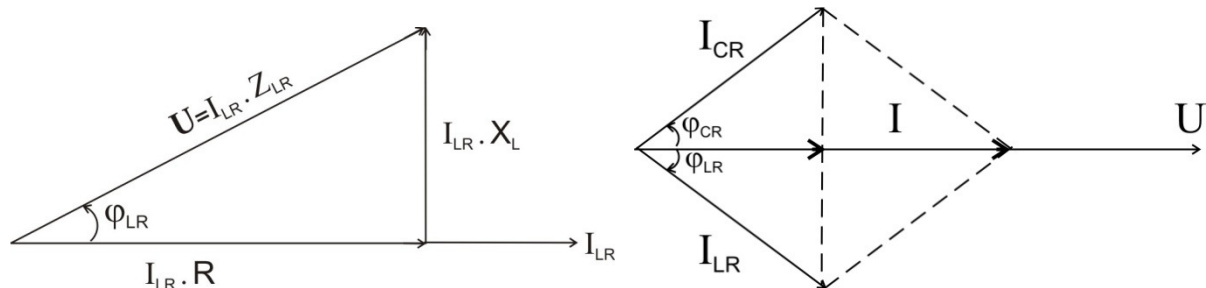
2p

b) $\omega^2 LC = 1 \Rightarrow X_L = X_C \Rightarrow Z_{LR} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$, $Z_{CR} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2} \Rightarrow$

$Z_{LR} = Z_{CR} = 64\Omega \Rightarrow I_{LR} = I_{CR} = \frac{U}{Z_{LR}} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}}$ 1p

$\text{tg } \varphi_{LR} = \frac{X_L}{R}$, $\text{tg } \varphi_{CR} = \frac{X_C}{R} \Rightarrow \varphi_{LR} = \varphi_{CR} \Rightarrow I$ és U fázisban vannak

$\Rightarrow I = 2I_{LR} \cos \varphi_{LR}$ 1p

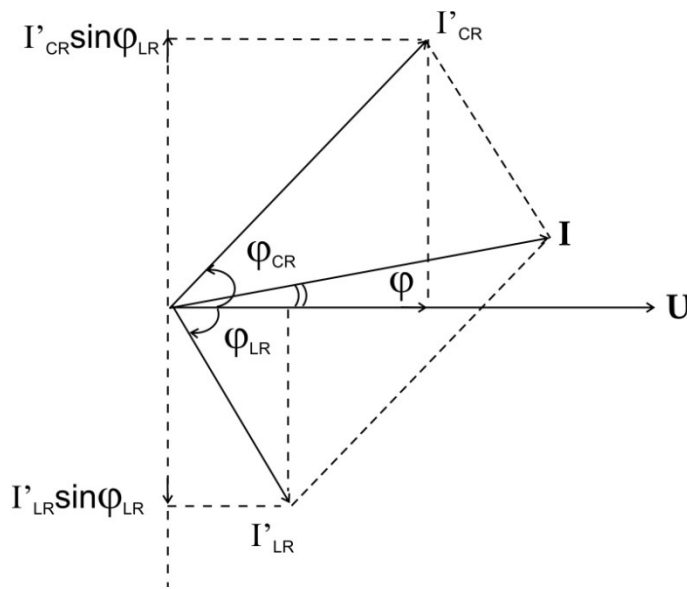


$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi_{LR} = \frac{R}{Z_{LR}} \Rightarrow I = 2 \frac{U \cdot R}{R^2 + X_L^2} = 1,95 A \cong 2 A \Rightarrow i(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi \cdot 10^4 \cdot t) \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

3p

c) $p(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t) = U_{\max} \sin(\omega \cdot t) \cdot I_{\max} \sin(\omega \cdot t - \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} U_{\max} I_{\max} [\cos \varphi - \cos(2\omega \cdot t - \varphi)] \Rightarrow$
 $p(t) = U \cdot I \cos \varphi - U \cdot I \cos(2\omega \cdot t - \varphi)$, de **1p**

$$-1 \leq \cos(2\omega \cdot t - \varphi) \leq +1 \Rightarrow p_{\max} = U \cdot I (\cos \varphi + 1) ; \quad p_{\min} = U \cdot I (\cos \varphi - 1) \quad \mathbf{1p}$$



$$I = \sqrt{I_{LR}'^2 + I_{CR}'^2 + 2I_{LR}' I_{CR}' \cos(\varphi_{LR}' + \varphi_{CR})} = \sqrt{I_{LR}'^2 + I_{CR}'^2 + 2I_{LR}' I_{CR}' (\cos \varphi_{LR}' \cos \varphi_{CR} - \sin \varphi_{CR} \sin \varphi_{LR}')} \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

vagy

$$I = \sqrt{(I_{LR}' \cos \varphi_{LR}' + I_{CR}' \cos \varphi_{CR})^2 + (I_{LR}' \sin \varphi_{LR}' - I_{CR}' \sin \varphi_{CR})^2} \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

$$I_{LR}' = \frac{U}{Z_{LR}'} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L'^2}}, \quad \text{ahol} \quad X_L' = \omega L' = 2\pi \nu \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r S N^2}{l} = 91,7 \Omega \cong 92 \Omega ; \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$Z_{LR}' = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L'^2} = 100 \Omega \Rightarrow I_{LR}' = 1 A ; \quad I_{CL} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L'^2}} = 1,56 A \quad \text{változatlan} \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

$$\cos \varphi_{LR}' = \frac{R}{Z_{LR}'} = \frac{40}{100} = 0,4 \quad \sin \varphi_{LR}' = \frac{X_L'}{Z_{LR}'} = \frac{92}{100} = 0,92$$

$$\cos \varphi_{CR} = \frac{R}{Z_{RC}} = \frac{40}{64} = 0,625 \quad \sin \varphi_{CR} = \frac{X_C}{Z_{RC}} = \frac{50}{64} = 0,78 \quad \Rightarrow \quad I = 1,4A$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{I_{CR} \cos \varphi_{CR} + I'_{LR} \cos \varphi'_{LR}}{I} = \frac{1,375}{1,4} = 0,98 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_{\max} = 277W \text{ , } p_{\min} = -2,8W \quad \mathbf{1p}$$

5p
Összesen 10p