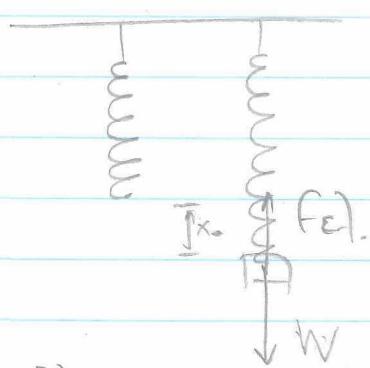


2022

A)
A1) ✓
A2) ✓
A3) ✓
A4) ✓
A5) a A BΣ j A δΣ εΣ

BL)

①



OI:

$$\Sigma F = 0$$

$$kx_0 = mg \Rightarrow \\ x_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

x_0 = n a n i s a m a n d m o r i n
g u b i k o v p i n k o v , d p s $x_0 = A_1$

⑤

②

↓

OI

Nia OI



via OI

$$+W - F - F_d = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$mg - mg - kx' = 0 \Rightarrow x' = 0$$

d p s a n O I
g u b i k o v p i n k o v

a n v a g x l b i O I

$$E = K + U$$

$$\frac{1}{2} D A_2^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} D (x' - x_0)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$A_2 = \pm x_0, \text{ t o } - \text{ a n y.}$$

$$\text{d p s } A_2 = x_0$$

$$\text{and } A_2 > 0$$

⑥

$$\text{A n d } ②, ⑥ \quad A_1 = A_2 \quad (i)$$

B2) Aanv van v. Bernoulli probeer aanvragvaar van aar ekspansie om:

$$P_{atm} + \rho gh + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{mv^2} = P_{atm} + \rho gh + \frac{1}{2} mu^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$u = \sqrt{2g(H-h)} \quad (\text{d. Torricelli})$$

Onder sivon aarvojyfj puber om (1)

$$u_1 = \sqrt{2g(H - \frac{5H}{6})} = \sqrt{\frac{gH}{3}}$$

$$D = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{A \Delta x}{\Delta t} = AU$$

aarv neptuum aarv $D_2 = AU_1 = \frac{A\sqrt{gH}}{B} \Rightarrow \frac{V}{\Delta t_2} = \frac{A\sqrt{gH}}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_2 = \frac{V\sqrt{3}}{A\sqrt{gH}} \quad (3)$$

Onder sivon aarvojyfj van o. Roos aarv:

$$u_2 = \sqrt{2g(H - \frac{2H}{3})} = \sqrt{2g \frac{2H}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{4gH}{3}}$$

$$D' = D_1 + D_2 \quad | \quad \text{opvoius } u_1 = \sqrt{\frac{gH}{3}} \text{ inwes van } (1)$$

$$= A \cdot u_1 + A \cdot u_2 = A \sqrt{\frac{gH}{3}} + A 2 \sqrt{\frac{gH}{3}} = 3A \sqrt{\frac{gH}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t_2} = \frac{3A\sqrt{\frac{gH}{3}}}{3} \Rightarrow \Delta t_2 = \frac{V\sqrt{3}}{3A\sqrt{gH}} \quad (4)$$

and (3) van (4): $\frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2} = \frac{\frac{V\sqrt{3}}{A\sqrt{gH}}}{\frac{V\sqrt{3}}{3A\sqrt{gH}}} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1} = \frac{1}{3}$

(ii)

B3)

$$v_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= m_1 v_1 \\ p_2' &= m_2 v_2' = \frac{p_1}{5} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dann f\"ur } v_2' \text{ aus } \\ \text{Kontinuit\"at:} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow v_2' = \frac{v_1}{5}$$

und $\Delta \Delta \Theta$ von $\Delta \Delta KE$:

$$v_2' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \gamma_k^0 \Rightarrow \frac{v_2'}{5} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 + m_2 = 5m_1 - 5m_2 \Rightarrow 9m_2 = 6m_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

enrichi η κρούσης είναι σταθερή:

$$k_{02} = k_{02}' \quad \text{δεν επηρεάζει τη σταθερότητα (1), καθώς (2)}$$

$$k_1 + k_2^0 = k_1' + k_2' \quad \text{όπου } \Delta k_1 = -\Delta k_2 = -k_2$$

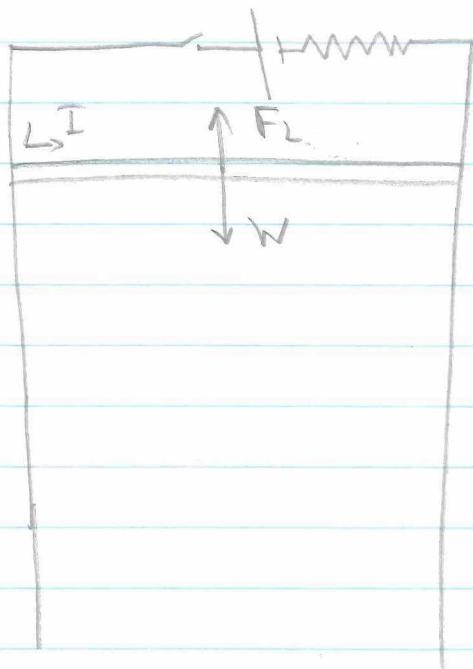
$$\frac{\Delta k_2}{k_{02}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{-\Delta k_2}{k_{02}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2^2\right)}{\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$= \frac{v_2^2 - v_2'^2}{v_2^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{v_2^2 - \left(\frac{v_1}{5}\right)^2}{v_2^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{25}}{\frac{1}{25}} \cdot 100\%$$

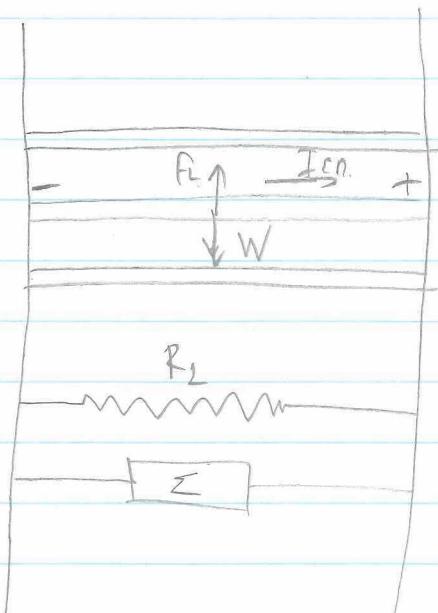
$$= \frac{\frac{24}{25}}{\frac{1}{25}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{24}{1} \cdot 100\% = \frac{96}{100} \cdot 100\%$$

= 96%
(iii)

F)



(1)



(3)

F1)

Die va einen aktiveren o gegen die spina $\sum F = 0 \Rightarrow W - F_L = 0$

$$\Rightarrow W = F_L \Rightarrow mg = BIL \Rightarrow 3 = B \cdot \frac{E}{R+r} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$3 = B \cdot \frac{9}{3} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow B = 1 \text{ T}$$

Oppositioron n arrenoujewm F_L rasion nys za rale, nyina n korejduvan zuw B van civen \otimes , sypgava jec za korejduvan qidz daudur dehol xgejou

F2) ^{apieku} firs es aufjedr nus faktozu, t6x0a $V=0 \Rightarrow I=0 \Rightarrow F_L=0$
dpa $\sum F$ ouv KA : $\sum F = W$ dpa o KA emejdrilou npar ta roitw (+)

Kofdu aufjedr n u ouv KA hmuwaffien Egn. ñaue ne
óxpresa, dpa ken F_L nu so mëyo zw faykuw aufjedr.
dpa $|\sum F|$ stattwilem

ja ogyjor ríver jin opata' emzoxovem kimon pe elazaj...
irgo ins emzoxovos

Zenr opata' Oton (3) :

$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow f_{\text{lop.}} = W \Rightarrow B \cdot I_{\text{op.}} \cdot l = mg \Rightarrow 1 \cdot I_{\text{op.}} \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{op.}} = 3 \text{ A}$$

par in guscan. $P_k = \frac{V_k^2}{R_k} \Rightarrow 6 = \frac{6^2}{R_k} \Rightarrow R_k = 6 \Omega$

R_k se Rayalhun guscan pe R_L

$$\frac{L}{R_{k,\Sigma}} = \frac{L}{R_k} + \frac{L}{R_L} \Rightarrow \frac{L}{R_{k,\Sigma}} = \frac{L}{3} + \frac{L}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{L}{R_{k,\Sigma}} = \frac{3}{6} \Rightarrow R_{k,\Sigma} = 2 \Omega$$

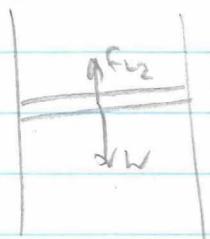
$$I_{\text{op.}} = \frac{E_{\text{on}}}{R_{k,\Sigma}} = \frac{E_{\text{on}}}{R_{k,\Sigma} + R_{\text{kn}}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{on}} = 3 \cdot 4 = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$B \cdot v_{\text{op.}} \cdot l = 12 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot v_{\text{op.}} \cdot 1 = 12 \Rightarrow v_{\text{op.}} = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

miai bixdi. $\Sigma F = 0$ dpa o gyjor ríver evd. quati kima
tipus rektaw

F3)

en Oton (2) :



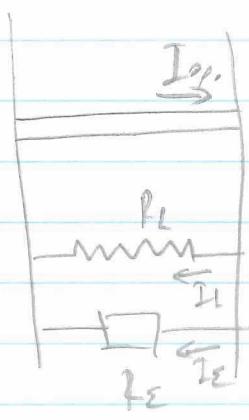
(2)

$$U_2 = \frac{l}{2} U_{\text{op.}} = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F = W - f_{k2} = 3 - B \cdot I_2 \cdot l$$

$$= 3 - 1 \cdot \frac{E_{\text{on},2}}{R_{k2}} \cdot 1 = 3 - \frac{B U_2 \cdot l}{2+2}$$

$$= 3 - \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 1}{4} = 1,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



(4)

$\Sigma \epsilon$ paa wjaria din prozess
o alyper tjae nidaan zw op
zo v rechnung:

$$I_K = I_{op.} = \frac{\epsilon_{in, op.}}{R_{tot.}} = \frac{12}{4} = 3A$$

$$V_{n, K1} = \epsilon_{in, op.} - I_{op.} \cdot R_{K1} = 12 - 3 \cdot 2 = 6V$$

R_L kan R_E os alygħandha wardejn

$$I_L = \frac{V_{n, K1}}{R_L} = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$$

$$I_E = \frac{V_{n, K1}}{R_E} = \frac{6}{6} = 1A \quad (\text{n aq' } I_{op.} = I_L + I_E)$$

$$I_K = \frac{P_K}{V_K} = \frac{6}{6} = 1A = I_E \text{ qmien i-degħuki sur-ekk!}$$

Δ)

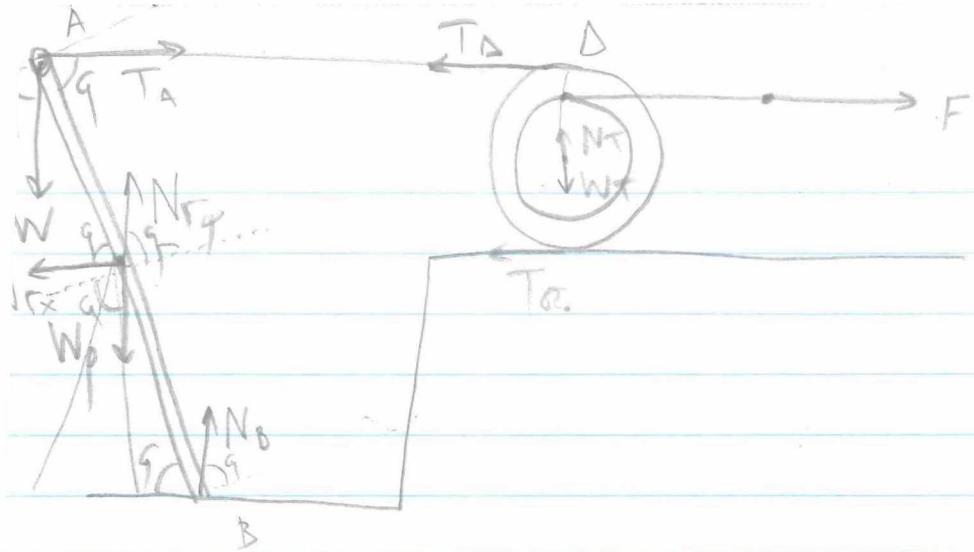
Δ) To vijja el-waġejja, qpa?

$$T_A = T_B$$

Fin-żu ja koll, nax (6 oppoeni):

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_A - N_C = 0 \Rightarrow N_C = 10,5N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_y = 0 &\Rightarrow W + W_p - N_C - N_B = 0 \Rightarrow 10 + 30 - N_C - N_B = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow N_C + N_B = 40 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$



To sánchez (1) cion ficio, ipsa dev uginazan F_{Bx} no ficio (1) forap
ipsa n N_{Rx} cion ipos en dykes nkorapikos en lerroi, osoi
n pabdar

$\sum \tau = 0$ ws ipos A:

$$\vec{T}_f + \vec{T}_W + \vec{T}_{N_{Ry}} + \vec{T}_{N_{Rx}} + \vec{T}_{W_p} + \vec{T}_{N_B} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$+ N_{Ry} \cdot 60 \text{ vq} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - N_{Rx} \cdot 60 \text{ vq} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + N_B \cdot 60 \text{ vq} \cdot \ell - W_p \cdot 60 \text{ vq} \cdot \frac{\ell}{2} = 0$$

$$N_{Ry} \cdot 0,6 \frac{1}{2} - 10,5 \cdot 0,8 \frac{1}{2} + N_B \cdot 0,6 - 30 \cdot 0,6 \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

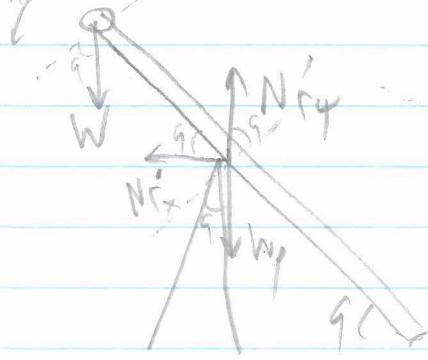
$$0,3 N_{Ry} - 4,2 + 0,6 N_B - 9 = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \quad 0,3 \cdot (40 - N_B) - 4,2 + 0,6 N_B - 9 = 0$$

$$12 - 0,3 N_B - 4,2 + 0,6 N_B - 9 = 0$$

$$1,2 = 0,3 N_B \Rightarrow N_B = 4 N$$

D2) Apesar que os nódulos já estão em carga, o que se
diz é (1) $\rightarrow N_B = 0$, ou seja no fundo $q \approx g$



$$\frac{dL_p}{dt} = I_p \cdot \alpha_{pw}$$

To obter o polímero-geometria know how
não é necessário

$$\sum \tau_o = I_{o2} \alpha_{pw}$$

$$I_{o2} = I_p + I_\Sigma =$$

$$\frac{1}{12} M_p l^2 + m \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{l}{12} \cdot 3 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 1^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\frac{dL_p}{dt} = I_p \cdot \alpha_{pw} = \frac{l}{L^2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2^2 \alpha_{pw}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 3 = 3 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\sum \tau_{o2} = I_{o2} \alpha_{pw} + W \cdot w \cdot \frac{l}{2} = I_{o2} \alpha_{pw}$$

$$\alpha_{pw} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

D3)

$$\Delta L = L' - L$$



Abrezo aplicado não é necessário
sempre (exemplo D2) é só aplicar no topo

ADM E

$$K_0 + U_0 = K_{px} + U_{ayx} \Rightarrow 0 + M_p g \frac{l}{2} n p q + m g l n p q = \frac{l}{2} I_{o2} w^2 + M_p g \frac{l}{2} n p q + 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$10 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,8 = \frac{1}{2} (2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \pm 4 \text{ rad/s}$$

σύγχρονης ρεαλιτάτης
και (-) από.

$$\omega = 4 \text{ rad/s}$$

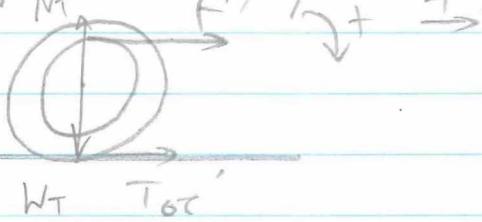
$$\omega' = -\frac{\omega}{2} = -2 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\vec{DL} = \vec{L}' - \vec{L} = + I_{\alpha} \vec{\omega}' - I_{\alpha} \vec{\omega} \Rightarrow \Delta L = -2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 4 = -12 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$|\Delta L| = 12 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

Σύγχρονης ρεαλιτάτης στο Διάγραμμα γίνεται το ΔL
εξαιρετικά πολύ μικρής απόστασης, μεταδίνοντας στην αύξηση της τιμής της κίνησης.
Ουτός είναι ο λόγος για την αύξηση της τιμής της κίνησης.

Δ4) ποιοι το κάθισμα θα μηδενιστεί:



$$\sum F = M_{T\alpha r} \Rightarrow +F + T_{\alpha r}' = 7 \cdot a_K \Rightarrow 12 + T_{\alpha r}' = 7 a_K \quad ①$$

$$\sum T = I_{\alpha r} \alpha_K \Rightarrow F \cdot r - T_{\alpha r}' \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} M_T \cdot R^2 \cdot \frac{a_K}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$12 \cdot 0,3 - T_{\alpha r}' \cdot 0,4 = \frac{1}{2} 7 \cdot 0,4 \cdot a_K \Rightarrow$$

$$36 - 4 T_{\alpha r}' = 14 a_K \quad ②$$

$$② \oplus ① \Rightarrow 36 - 4 (12 + 7 a_K) = 14 a_K \Rightarrow 84 = 42 a_K \Rightarrow a_K = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Δ5.) H ydøydøn vøn vøløn yøløs dølløn
øgø spøkø cørt. yøngøpløn kimoø can spøkø anø yøgøkø
cørøn.

$$t_1 = 2 \quad \omega_1 = \omega_0 + \alpha \Delta t = 0 + 2.2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{arøcyø sørøgøkøs kimoø} \quad \omega_1 = \frac{\alpha L}{R} = \frac{4}{0.4} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

anø ØMKF
(vølø = 0)

$$\sum W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_F = \left(\frac{L}{2} \sum \omega_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_T v_i^2 \right) - 0$$

$$W_F = \frac{L}{2} \frac{1}{2} M_T \cdot R^2 \cdot \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_T v_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 7 \cdot \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot v_1^2 =$$

$$\frac{21}{4} \cdot 4^2 = \frac{21}{4} \cdot 16 = 21 \cdot 4$$

$$= + 84 \quad J$$