

2023

- A1) β
- A2) δ
- A3) β
- A4) α

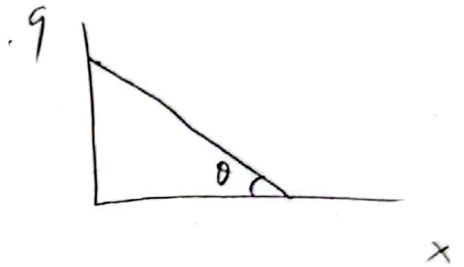
- A5) λ
- Σ
- Σ
- λ
- λ

B1) 
$$y = 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow v = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \lambda f \Rightarrow f = 1 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\epsilon \theta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2 \text{ m}$$



$$\psi = A \sin 2\pi \left( t - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right), t \geq 0$$

στιγμιότυπο

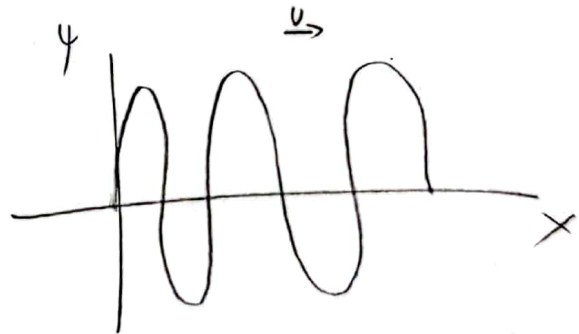
$y=0$  εκεί που γράφει το κύμα ( $v > 0$ )

$$0 = 2\pi \left( 2,5 - \frac{x}{2} \right) \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5 \text{ κύματα}$$

η ηχητική πίεση  $\psi_{\eta} = A \sin \omega t = 0$   
 για  $t = 2,5 \text{ s}$   

$$v_{\eta} = \omega A \cdot \cos \omega t = -v_{\max}$$



άρα 5 ηχητικά  
 σε ακραία θέση ( $\pm A$ )

(1)

B2)  $hf_2 = W + \cancel{ke}^{=0} + eV_0$ ,  $hf_1 = W$   
 $3hf_1 = hf_2 + eV_0 \Rightarrow eV_0 = 2hf_1 \Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{2hf_1}{e}$

(ii)

B3) Για να μην εκπεράσει, δηλαδή  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow$

$F_m = F_r \Rightarrow qE = qvB_1 \Rightarrow v = \frac{E}{B_1}$  (i)

(ii)

Για το πρώτο ιόνιο:

$qvB_2 = \frac{m_1 v^2}{R_1}$

Ιόνια = ιόνια;  $\int du$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$\Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{m_1 v}{qB_2}$

$R_2 > R_1$  για  $m_2 > m_1$

οπότε  
 για το δεύτερο:

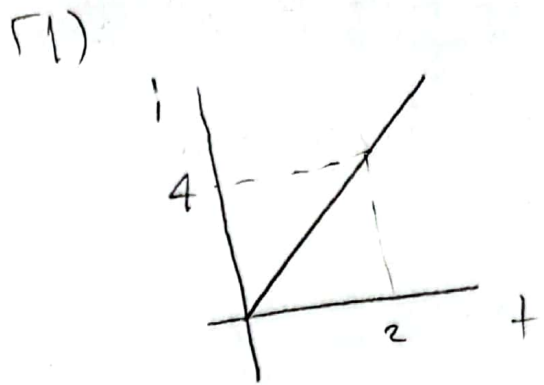
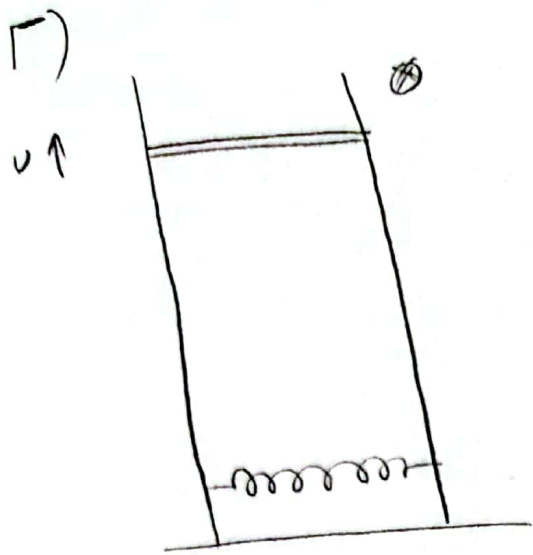
$R_2 = \frac{m_2 v}{qB_2}$

Αρα  $R_2 - R_1 = \frac{d}{2}$

(η διαφορά των δύο ακτίνας  $d = d_2 - d_1 = 2R_2 - 2R_1 = 2 \frac{v}{qB_2} (m_2 - m_1)$ )

$\Delta m = m_2 - m_1 = \frac{qB_2 R_2}{v} - \frac{qB_2 R_1}{v} = \frac{qB_2}{v} (R_2 - R_1) = \frac{qB_2}{v} \frac{d}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta m = \frac{qB_2}{\frac{E}{B_1}} \frac{d}{2} = \frac{qB_1 B_2 d}{2E}$  (i)

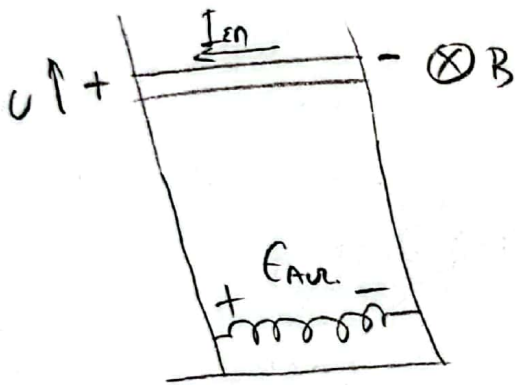


$$\frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = \epsilon_{\theta} = 2 \text{ A/s}$$

για  $t=2\text{s} \rightarrow i = 2 \cdot 2 = 4\text{A}$

$$\Delta q = \epsilon_{\text{πολωτ}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \cdot v = \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot 4 = 4\text{C}$$

Γ2)



εγ'όσον το πεδίο αυξάνει, το  $\epsilon_{\text{αυτ}}$  είναι ίση με το αλγεβρικό άθροισμα των αμοιβαίων στην αλλαγή (δηλ. να αυξάνεται στην αύξηση του πεδίου)

$$\epsilon_{\text{αυτ}} = -L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = -0,5 \cdot 2 = -1\text{V}$$

$$|\epsilon_{\text{αυτ}}| = 1\text{V}$$

Γ3)

$$i = 2t$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{\text{ση}} - \epsilon_{\text{αυτ}}}{R_{\text{ση}}} = 2t \Rightarrow \frac{BvL - 1}{1} = 2t \Rightarrow v = 2t + 1 \quad (\text{SI}) \quad (\text{m/s})$$

Γ4)  
α)

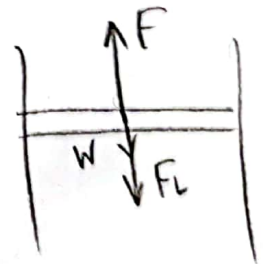
για  $t=2\text{s}$

$$i_2 = 4\text{A}$$

$$F_L = B i_2 l = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 4\text{N}$$

$$\sum F = ma \Rightarrow -W + F - F_L = 0,5 \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow F - 4 - 5 = 1 \Rightarrow F = 10\text{N}$$



$$v = 2t + 1, \text{ άρα } a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = 2\text{m/s}^2$$

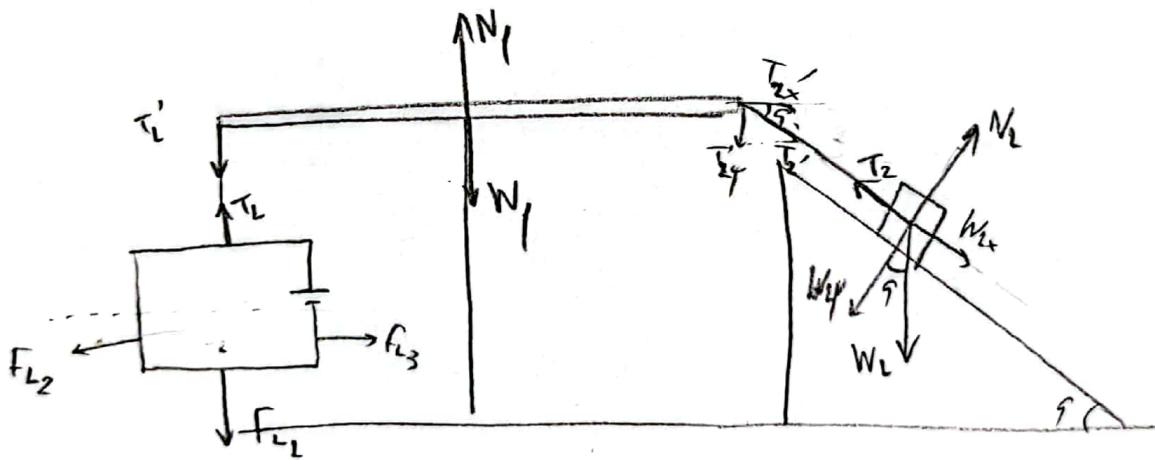
οπότε  $m \cdot 2 \text{ κινω}$

$$b) \frac{dW_f}{dt} = F \cdot v = 10 \cdot 5 = 50 \text{ J/s}$$

$$v = 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{dU_B}{dt} = P_L = \epsilon_{\text{AOC}} \cdot i = 24 = 4 \text{ J/s}$$

Δ)  
ΔL)



Για το σώμα Σ<sub>2</sub>:

$$\Sigma f_{Ly} = 0 \Rightarrow W_{2y} = N_2 \Rightarrow m_2 g \sin \varphi = N_2 \Rightarrow N_2 = 30 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 24 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma f_{Lx} = 0 \Rightarrow W_{2x} - T_2 = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = m_2 g \cos \varphi = 30 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 18 \text{ N}$$

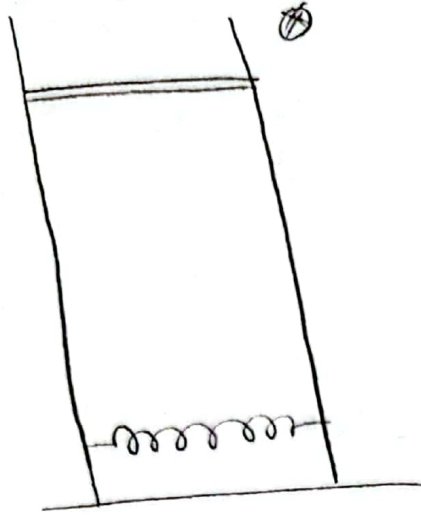
το σώμα 2 αβαρής, άρα  $T_2 = T_2'$

$$\text{Για τη ράβδο: } \Sigma \tau = 0 \Rightarrow +T_2' + \cancel{T_{N1}} + \cancel{T_{Wp}} + T_{T1}' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

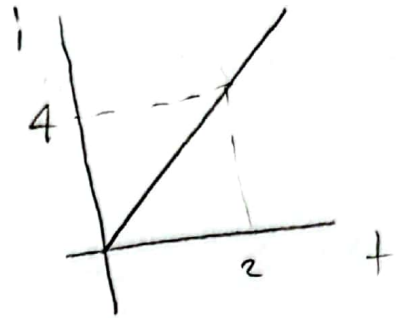
$$-T_2' \cdot \frac{l}{2} + T_1' \cdot \frac{l}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow T_1' = T_2' = T_2 \cdot \eta \mu \varphi = 18 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 10,8 \text{ N}$$

το σώμα 1 αβαρής, άρα  $T_1 = T_1' = 10,8 \text{ N}$

Γ)



Γ1)

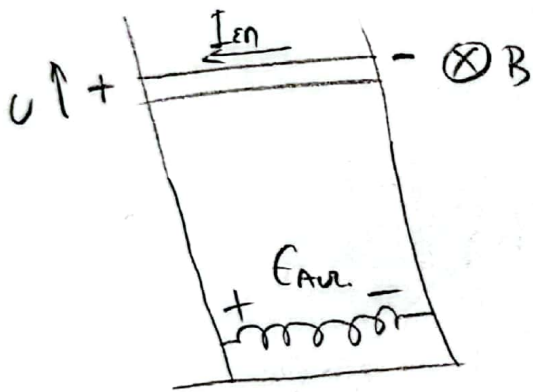


$$\frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = \epsilon g \theta = 2 \text{ A/s}$$

για  $t=2\text{s} \rightarrow i = 2 \cdot 2 = 4\text{A}$

$$\Delta q = \epsilon \mu \beta \epsilon \alpha \tau = \frac{1}{2} \theta \cdot v = \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot 4 = 4\text{C}$$

Γ2)



εg'όσον το πεδίο αυξάνει, τα  $\epsilon_{en}$  και  $\epsilon_{an}$  είναι τέτατα αντίθετα αλλά να αυξάνουν ανη αντίθετα (δηλ. να αυξάνονται ανη αμείνουν) του πείραμα

$$\epsilon_{an} = -L \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = -0,5 \cdot 2 = -1\text{V}$$

$$|\epsilon_{an}| = 1\text{V}$$

Γ3)

$$i = 2t$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{en} - \epsilon_{an}}{R_{\Sigma}} = 2t \Rightarrow \frac{Bvl - 1}{1} = 2t \Rightarrow v = 2t + 1 \text{ (m/s)} \quad (5\text{I})$$

Γ4)  
α)

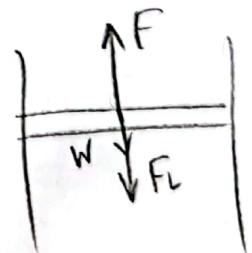
για  $t=2\text{s}$

$$i_2 = 4\text{A}$$

$$F_L = B i_2 l = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 4\text{N}$$

$$\Sigma F = ma \Rightarrow -W + F - F_L = 0,5 \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow F - 4 - 5 = 1 \Rightarrow F = 10\text{N}$$



$$v = 2t + 1, \text{ άρα } a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = 2\text{m/s}^2$$

οπότε  $m \cdot 2\text{kin} \cdot m$

Δ2) Για το ημίαινο  $\sum F_{Lx} = 0$  παρ'  $F_{L2} = F_{L3}$  για το τμήμα των οριζώντων KN και  $\Lambda M$  που βρισκόταν μέσα σε οριζόντιο μαγν. πεδίο.

$$F_{L1} = B \cdot I \cdot l = B \cdot 15 \cdot 0,8$$

160 πονοί, άρα

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 - F_{L1} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

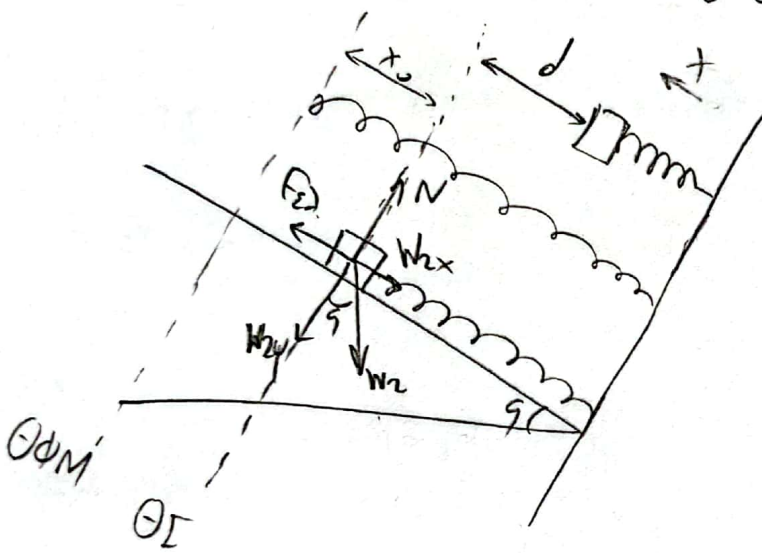
$$I = \frac{E}{\rho \omega} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ A}$$

$$T_1 = F_{L1} \Rightarrow B \cdot 15 \cdot 0,8 = 10,8$$

$$B \cdot \cancel{15}^5 \cdot 0,8 = 10,8 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$B = \frac{10,8}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 0,8} = 0,9 \text{ T}$$

Δ3)



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = m_2 g \cos \alpha = 10 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 8 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow +kx_0 - m_2 g \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 100x_0 = 10 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_0 = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

για  $t=0$  το σώμα βρισκόταν αν θίσει  $x = +d$  με  $v_0 = 0$

$$E = K^0 + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} v A^2 = \frac{1}{2} k d^2 \Rightarrow A = \pm d \Rightarrow A = d = \frac{7\pi}{100} \text{ m}$$

$$x = \frac{9\pi}{100} \eta \mu(10t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_2}} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$t=0 \quad -\frac{9\pi}{100} = \frac{9\pi}{100} \eta \mu(10 \cdot 0 + \varphi_0) \Rightarrow$$

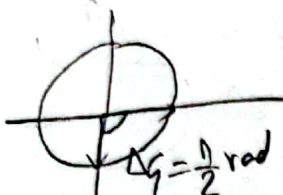
$$\eta \mu \varphi_0 = -1 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{άρα } \varphi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\lambda_{\rho a} x = \frac{9\eta}{100} \eta \mu \left( 10 + \frac{3\eta}{2} \right) \text{ (SI)}$$

το κατακόρυφο σώμα είναι από τη θέση +A στη ΘI για 1/4 περίοδο

$$\lambda_{\rho a} \Delta t = \frac{T}{4}$$



$$\left( \dot{\phi} \Delta t = \frac{\Delta \phi}{\omega} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{2\eta}{T}} = \frac{T}{4} \right)$$

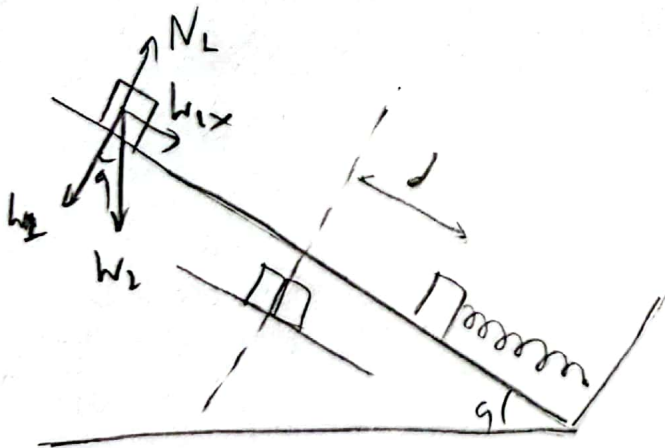
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{D}} = \frac{2\eta}{10} = 0,2\pi \text{ s}$$

$$\lambda_{\rho a} \Delta t = \frac{1}{4} 0,2\eta = 0,05\eta \text{ s}$$

στη θέση αυτή έχει  $u_2 = +u_{\max}$  γιατί αγγίζει από τη ΘI κινούμενο δεξιά

$$u_2 = +\omega A = +10 \cdot \frac{9\eta}{100} = +0,9\eta \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_1 = a_1 \cdot \Delta t = a_1 \cdot \left( \frac{T}{4} \right) = -6 \cdot 0,05\eta = -0,3\pi \text{ m/s}$$



$$\Sigma F_L = m_L a_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-W_L}{m_L} = \frac{-m_L g \sin \phi}{m_L}$$

$$= -10 \frac{3}{5} = -6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

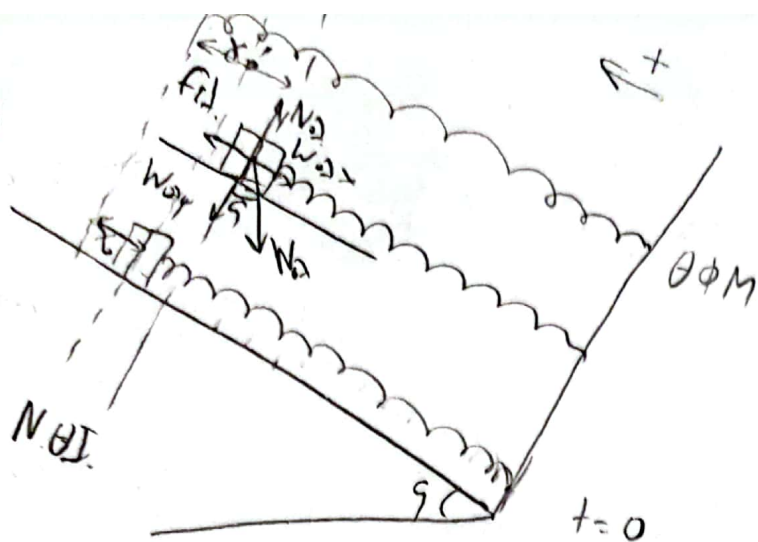
για την κρούση:  $p_{02} = p_{02}'$

$$+m_2 \vec{u}_2 + m_1 \vec{u}_1 = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v} \Rightarrow$$

$$+2 \cdot 0,9\eta - 3 \cdot 0,3\pi = 4 \cdot v \Rightarrow v = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

όρα αμφοτέρω ακίνητα

Δ4)



για τη σταθ. ΘΙ (N.O.I.):

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow -m_{\alpha} \cdot g \eta \mu \alpha + k \cdot x_0' = 0 \Rightarrow 100 x_0' = 40 \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$x_0' = 0,24 \text{ m}$$

για  $t=0$  το συσπρόστημα βρίσκεται ακίνητο στην κατά Θ:Ι  $x_0 = 0,06 \text{ m}$

$$E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} D A'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_{\alpha} v^2 + \frac{1}{2} D (x_0' - x_0)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A' = |x_0' - x_0| = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{\alpha}}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{4}} = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$x = 0,18 \eta \mu (5t + \varphi_0') \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$\text{για } t=0 \quad x = + (x_0' - x_0) = +A = +0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$+0,18 = 0,18 \eta \mu (5 \cdot 0 + \varphi_0') \Rightarrow \eta \mu \varphi_0' = +1$$

$$\varphi_0' = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$0 \leq \varphi_0' < 2\pi \quad \text{άρα } \varphi_0' = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ή } \varphi_0' = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

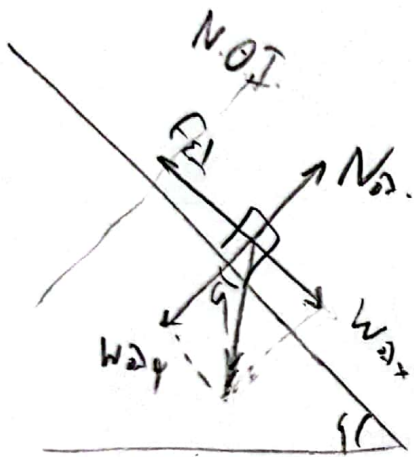
$$\text{Άρα } x = 0,18 \eta \mu \left( 5t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad (\text{SI})$$



Δ5)

$$\Sigma F = -kx$$

$$\Sigma F = -100 \cdot 0,18 \eta \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
$$= -18 \eta \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$-W_{\parallel} + F_f = -100x$$

$$F_f = m \cdot g \cdot \eta \mu - 100x$$

$$F_f = 24 - 100x \quad (SI)$$

