

Προτεινόμενες απαντήσεις Φυσικής Προσανατολισμού

Γ' Γενικού Λυκείου

Θέμα Α

A1. β

A2. γ

A3. β

A4. δ

A5.

α) Σ

β) Λ

γ) Σ

δ) Λ

ε) Λ

Θέμα Β

B1.

α) σωστό το iii.

β) γνωρίζουμε ότι

$$f_{\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\nu} = \frac{u}{u - \frac{u_{\eta\chi\omicron\nu}}{10}} \cdot f_s = \frac{10}{9} \cdot f_s.$$

$$f_1 = \frac{u}{u + \frac{u_{\eta\chi\omicron\nu}}{10}} \cdot f_s = \frac{10}{11} \cdot f_s$$

$$\text{Όμως } f_2 = f_{\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\nu} = \frac{10}{9} \cdot f_s$$

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{9}{11}.$$

B2.

α) σωστό το i

$$\beta) A' = 2A \left| \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \right| = 2A \left| \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\pi \cdot \frac{9\lambda}{2}}{\lambda} \right| = 2A \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = A\sqrt{2}.$$

$$u_{max} = \omega A' = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot A \cdot \sqrt{2}.$$

B3.

α) σωστό το ii

$$\beta) \text{ ισχύει } \Pi_A = \Pi_B \Rightarrow A_A u_A = A_B u_B \Rightarrow 2A_B u_A = A_B u_B \Rightarrow u_B = 2u_A.$$

$$\text{Από δεδομένο } \frac{K_A}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \rho u_A^2 = \Lambda \quad \text{άρα : } \frac{K_B}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \rho u_B^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho 4u_A^2 = 4\Lambda$$

Από την εξίσωση Bernoulli

$$p_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_A^2 = p_B + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_B^2 \Rightarrow \Delta P = \frac{1}{2} \rho u_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho u_A^2 \Rightarrow \Delta P = 4\Lambda - \Lambda = 3\Lambda.$$

Θέμα Γ

Γ1.

$$E_{\mu\eta\chi A} = E_{\mu\eta\chi B} \Rightarrow mgR = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 \Rightarrow u_1 = \sqrt{2gR} \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{10m}{s}.$$

Γ2.

$$K_{1\tau} - K_{1\alpha} = W_T \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m u_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m u_r^2 = -\mu m_1 g S_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = \sqrt{u_r^2 - 2\mu g S_1} = \frac{8m}{s}.$$

$$\vec{p}_A = \vec{p}_T \Rightarrow m_1 u_1 - m_2 u_2 = m_1 u_1' + m_2 u_2' \quad (1)$$

$$K_A = K_T \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2. \quad (2)$$

Από (1), (2) έχουμε

$$u_1' = -10 \frac{m}{s} \quad \text{και} \quad u_2' = 2 \frac{m}{s}$$

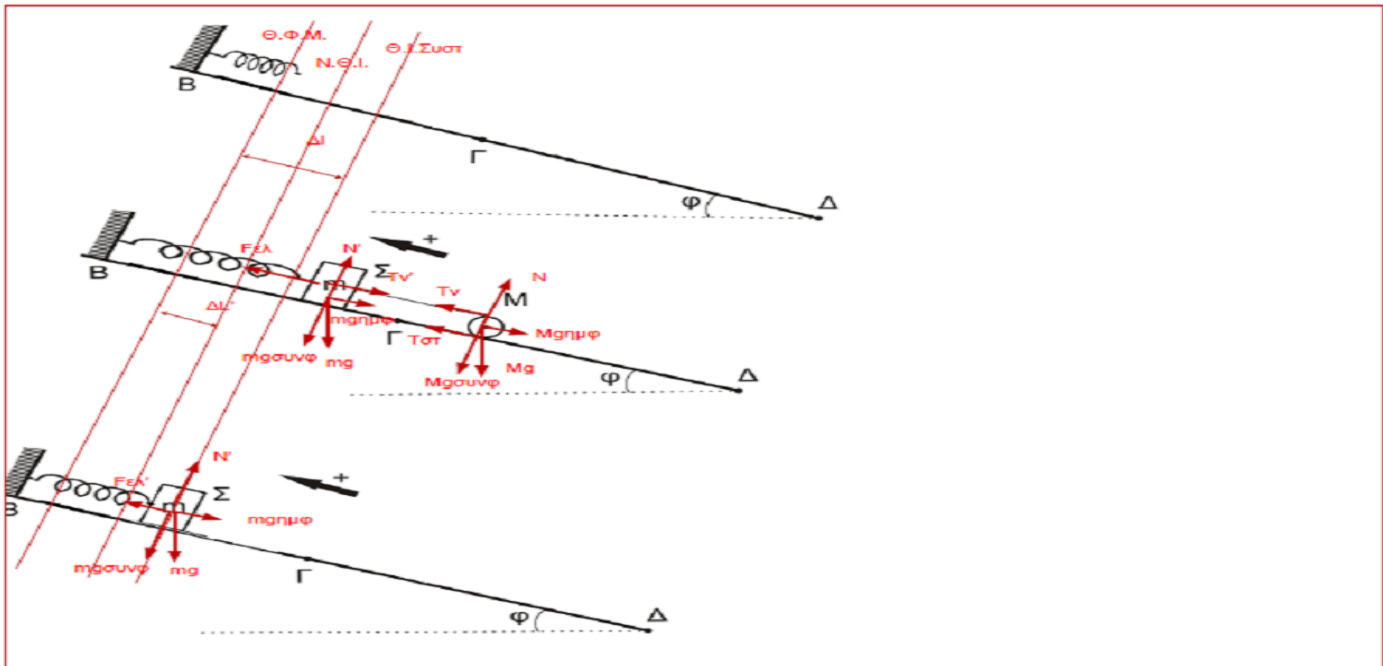
Γ3.

$$\overline{\Delta P} = \overline{P_2'} - \overline{P_2} \Rightarrow \Delta P_2 = m_2 u_2' + m_2 u_2 = 18 \frac{kg \cdot m}{s} \quad (\text{με φορά προς τα δεξιά}).$$

Γ4.

$$\frac{|K_1' - K_1|}{K_1} \cdot 100\% = \frac{\left| \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 \right|}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{225}{4} \% = 56,25\%.$$

Θέμα Δ



Δ1. Για τον κύλινδρο : $\Sigma \tau = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\varepsilon\lambda}R = TR \Rightarrow F_{\varepsilon\lambda} = T$

Για το σώμα Σ : $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow mgh\mu\phi + F'_{\varepsilon\lambda} = F_{\varepsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow F_{\varepsilon\lambda} = 10N \Rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{F_{\varepsilon\lambda}}{k} = 0,1m.$

Δ2.

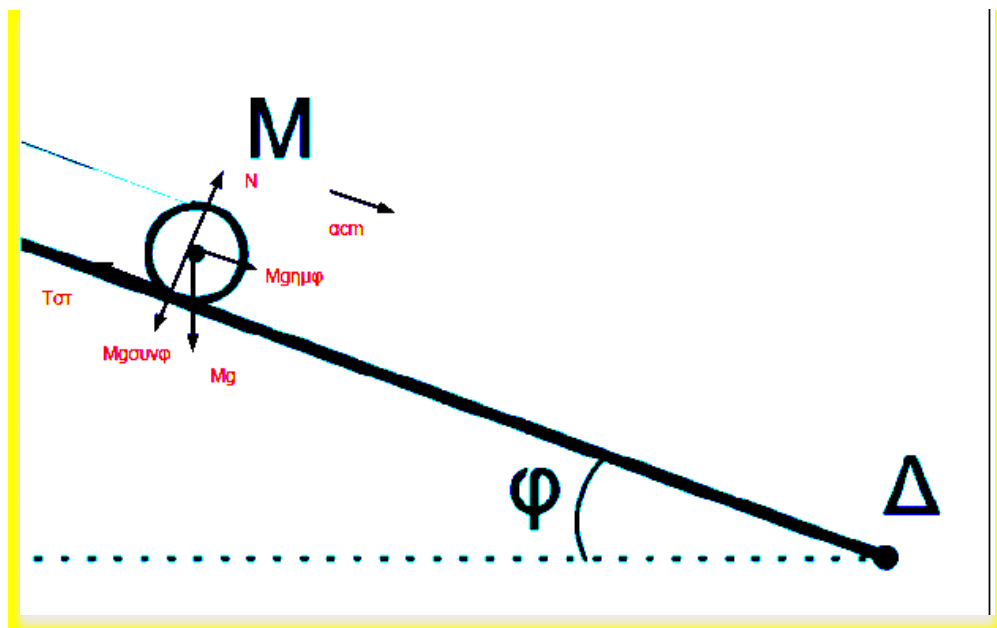
$$k = m\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = 10\text{rad/s}$$

Για $t=0$ έχω $x=-A$. άρα $\varphi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad.}$

$$\Sigma F = -Dx = -DA\eta\mu(\omega t + \varphi_0) \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \Sigma F = -5\eta\mu\left(10t + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right). (S.I.)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{mgh\mu\phi}{k} = \frac{1}{20}m. \text{ άρα } A = \Delta l - x_1 = \frac{1}{20}m.$$

Δ3.



$$\theta = N \cdot 2\pi = 24 \text{ rad.}$$

$$\Sigma F = Ma \Rightarrow Mg \sin \phi - T = Ma \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma \tau = I \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \Rightarrow TR = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \frac{a}{R} \quad (2)$$

Από (1) και (2) έχουμε $a = \frac{10}{3} \frac{m}{s^2}$. οπότε $\alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} = \frac{a}{R} = \frac{100}{3} \frac{rad}{s^2}$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\gamma} t^2 \Rightarrow 24 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{100}{3} t^2 \Rightarrow t = 1,2 \text{ sec}$$

$$\omega = \alpha_{\gamma} t = 40 \frac{rad}{s}$$

$$L = I\omega = \frac{1}{2} mR^2 \omega = 0,4 \frac{kg \cdot m^2}{s}$$

Δ4.

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \left(\frac{dK}{dt} \right)_{\mu\epsilon\tau} + \left(\frac{dK}{dt} \right)_{\pi\epsilon\rho} = \Sigma F \cdot u + \Sigma \tau \cdot \omega = \frac{3}{2} M \cdot \alpha \cdot v = \frac{3}{2} M \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot t = 100 \frac{J}{s}$$

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