

**ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΠΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ
Γ' ΤΑΞΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΟΥ ΓΕΝΙΚΟΥ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ
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ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΦΥΣΙΚΗ
ΘΕΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ**

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. δ

A2. β

A3. β

A4. γ

A5. α. Σωστό, β. Λάθος, γ. Λάθος, δ. Σωστό, ε. Σωστό.

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1. α

Αιτιολόγηση :

Ακίνητη πηγή , κινούμενος παρατηρητής πλησιάζει την πηγή

$$f_A = \frac{u + u_A}{u} \cdot f_1 \quad (1)$$

Ο ήχος ανακλάται στο αυτοκίνητο.

Κινούμενη πηγή πλησιάζει τον ακίνητο παρατηρητή

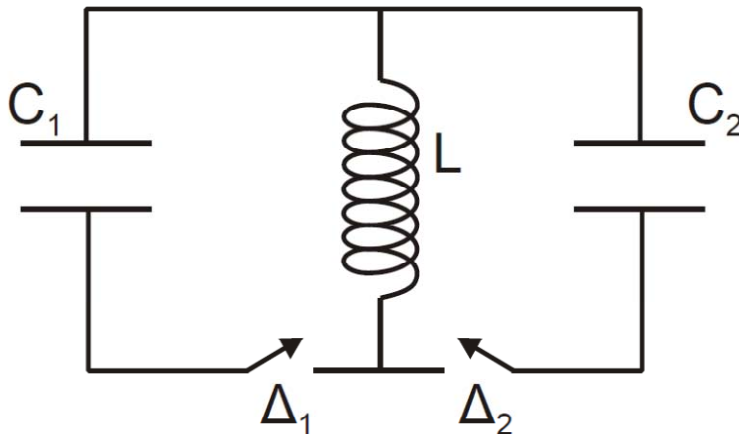
$$f_2 = \frac{u}{u - u_A} \cdot f_A \quad (2)$$

Από τις (1) και (2) έχουμε :

$$f_2 = \frac{u + u_A}{u - u_A} \cdot f_1 \Rightarrow \frac{f_2}{f_1} = \frac{u + u_A}{u - u_A} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f_2}{f_1} = \frac{11u}{9u} \Rightarrow \frac{f_2}{f_1} = \frac{11}{9}$$

B2. γ
Αιτιολόγηση :



Δ1 κλειστός, Δ2 ανοιχτός

$$t_0 = 0 : Q_{1\max} = Q, i = 0$$

$$t_1 = \frac{7T_1}{4} : i = -I \cdot \eta \mu \omega_1 t_1 = -I \cdot \eta \mu \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_1} \cdot \frac{7T_1}{4} \right) = -I \cdot \eta \mu \frac{7\pi}{2} = I$$

Δ1 ανοιχτός, Δ2 κλειστός

$$t_0 = 0 : q = Q, i = I$$

Α.Δ.Ε.

$$\frac{1}{2} Li^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{C_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q_{2\max}^2}{C_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} Li^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{C_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q_{2\max}^2}{C_2} \quad I = \omega_1 Q \Rightarrow$$

$$L \omega_1^2 Q^2 + \frac{Q^2}{C_2} = \frac{Q_{2\max}^2}{C_2} \quad \omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{LC_1} Q^2 + \frac{Q^2}{C_2} = \frac{Q_{2\max}^2}{C_2} \quad C_2 = 2C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{C_1} + \frac{Q^2}{2C_1} = \frac{Q_{2\max}^2}{2C_1} \Rightarrow Q_{2\max}^2 = 3Q^2 \Rightarrow Q_{2\max} = \sqrt{3}Q$$

B3. β

Αιτιολόγηση :

$$y_1 = A \cdot \eta\mu\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \quad y_2 = \sqrt{3}A \cdot \eta\mu\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

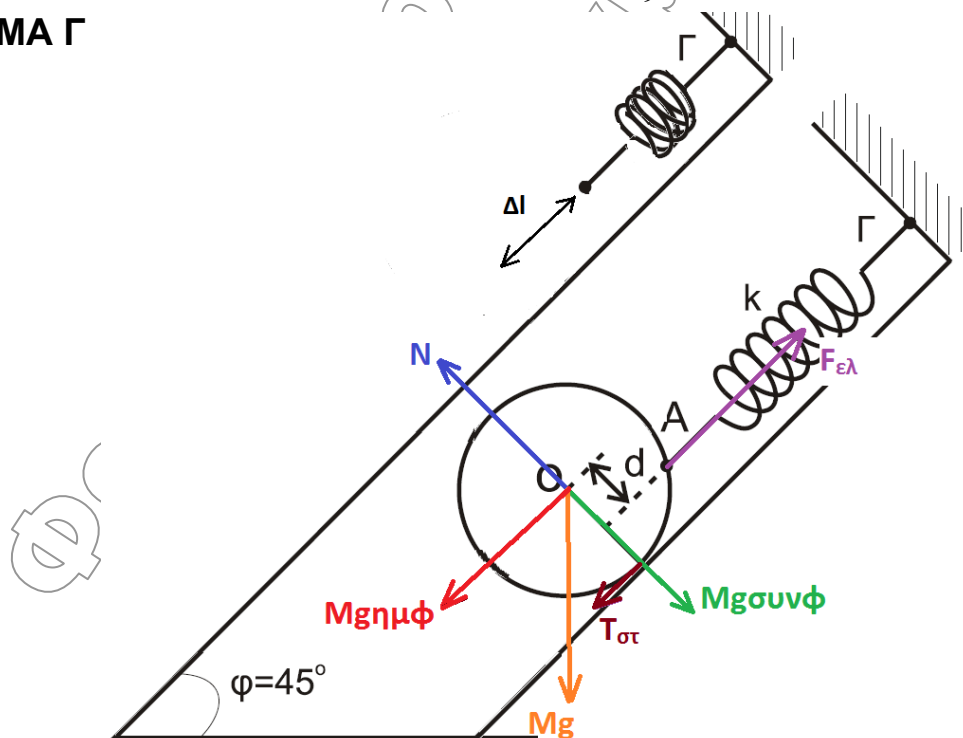
$$\begin{aligned}
 A' &= \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01})} \\
 &= \sqrt{A^2 + (\sqrt{3}A)^2 + 2A \cdot \sqrt{3}A \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \\
 &= \sqrt{A^2 + 3A^2 + 2\sqrt{3}A^2 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{4A^2} = 2A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} DA^2$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{2} D (\sqrt{3}A)^2 = 3 \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_{ολ} = E_1 + E_2$$

$$E_{ολ} = \frac{1}{2} DA'^2 = \frac{1}{2} D (2A)^2 = 4 \frac{1}{2} DA^2$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ



Γ1. Ο δίσκος ισορροπεί

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow Mg\eta\mu\phi + T_{\sigma\tau} = F_{\varepsilon\lambda} \quad (1)$$

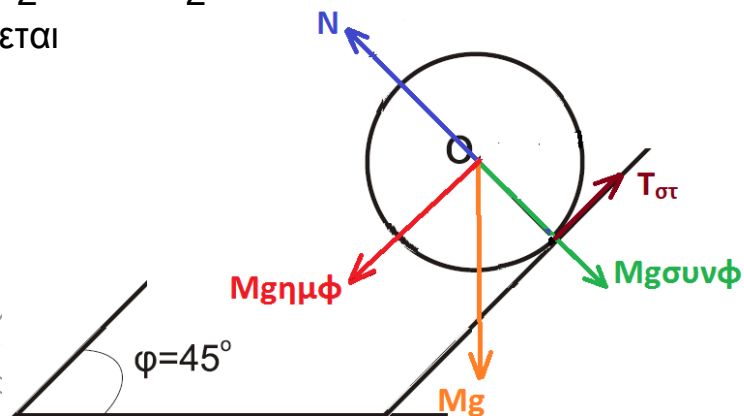
$$\sum \tau_{(O)} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\varepsilon\lambda} \cdot \frac{R}{2} - T_{\sigma\tau} \cdot R = 0 \Rightarrow T_{\sigma\tau} = \frac{F_{\varepsilon\lambda}}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \xrightarrow{F_{\varepsilon\lambda} = k \cdot \Delta l} Mg\eta\mu\phi + \frac{k \cdot \Delta l}{2} = k \cdot \Delta l \Rightarrow Mg\eta\mu\phi = \frac{k \cdot \Delta l}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta l = \frac{2Mg\eta\mu\phi}{k} = \frac{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{100} = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

Γ2. (2) $\Rightarrow T_{\sigma\tau} = \frac{k \cdot \Delta l}{2} = \frac{100 \cdot 0,4}{2} = 20 \text{ N}$

Γ3. Το ελατήριο κόβεται



Κύλιση χωρίς ολίσθηση, άρα $\alpha_{cm} = \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \cdot R \quad (1)$

$$\sum F_x = M \cdot \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow Mg\eta\mu\phi - T_{\sigma\tau} = M \cdot \alpha_{cm} \quad (2)$$

$$\sum \tau_{(O)} = I \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\nu} \xrightarrow{(1)} T_{\sigma\tau} \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} \Rightarrow T_{\sigma\tau} = \frac{1}{2} M\alpha_{cm} \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \xrightarrow{(3)} Mg\eta\mu\phi - \frac{1}{2} M\alpha_{cm} = M\alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow g\eta\mu\phi = \frac{3}{2} \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha_{cm} = \frac{2g\eta\mu\phi}{3} = \frac{2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{3} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

Γ4. Λόγω μεταφορικής κίνησης

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\text{cm}} t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2S}{\alpha_{\text{cm}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,3\sqrt{2}}{\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{18}{100}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{10} \text{ s}$$

Λόγω στροφικής κίνησης

$$\omega = \alpha_{\text{γων}} t \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \omega = \frac{\alpha_{\text{cm}}}{R} t \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{10\sqrt{2} \cdot 10}{3} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{10} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$L = I \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{2} \sqrt{2} \cdot 0,01 \cdot 20 = 0,2\sqrt{2} \text{ Kg } \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1. Πριν : $P_{\text{πριν}} = m \cdot u \quad (1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Μετά : } P_{\text{μετά}} &= \sqrt{P_1'^2 + P_2'^2 + 2P_1'P_2' \cos \varphi} \\ &= \sqrt{m^2 u_1^2 + m^2 u_2^2 + 2m^2 u_1 u_2 \cos \varphi} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Από Α.Δ.Ο. και τις (1), (2) $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} m \cdot u &= \sqrt{m^2 u_1^2 + m^2 u_2^2 + 2m^2 u_1 u_2 \cos \varphi} \Rightarrow \\ \cancel{m}^2 u^2 &= \cancel{m}^2 u_1^2 + \cancel{m}^2 u_2^2 + 2\cancel{m}^2 u_1 u_2 \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \\ u^2 &= u_1^2 + u_2^2 + 2u_1 u_2 \cos \varphi \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Από Α.Δ.Κ.Ε. } \cancel{m} u^2 = \cancel{m} u_1^2 + \cancel{m} u_2^2 \Rightarrow u^2 = u_1^2 + u_2^2 \quad (4)$$

Από (3) και (4) έχουμε $2u_1 u_2 \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow$

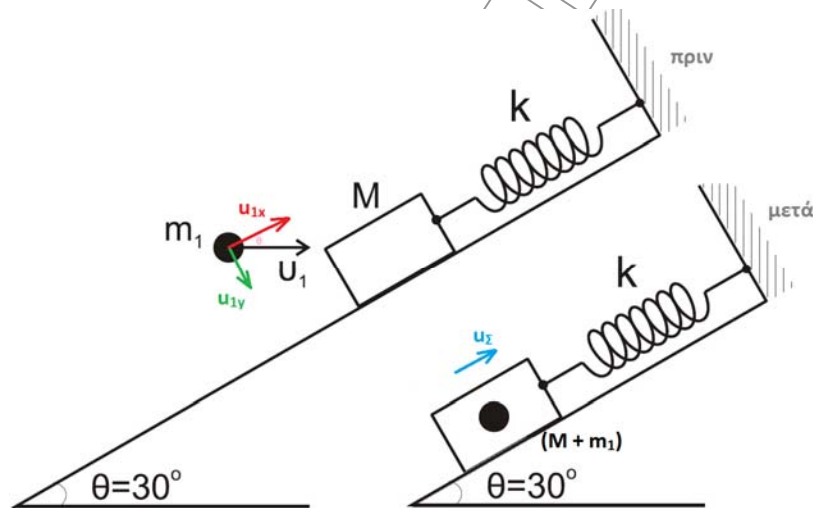
$$\cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\Delta 2. u^2 = u_1^2 + u_2^2 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{9} = u_1^2 + \frac{u_1^2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{16}{9} = \frac{4u_1^2}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$u_1^2 = \frac{12}{9} \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ m/s}$$

Δ3.



$$\text{Από Α.Δ.Ο. } \vec{P}_{\text{πριν}} = \vec{P}_{\text{μετά}} \Rightarrow m_1 \cdot u_{1x} = (M + m_1) \cdot u_{\Sigma} \Rightarrow$$

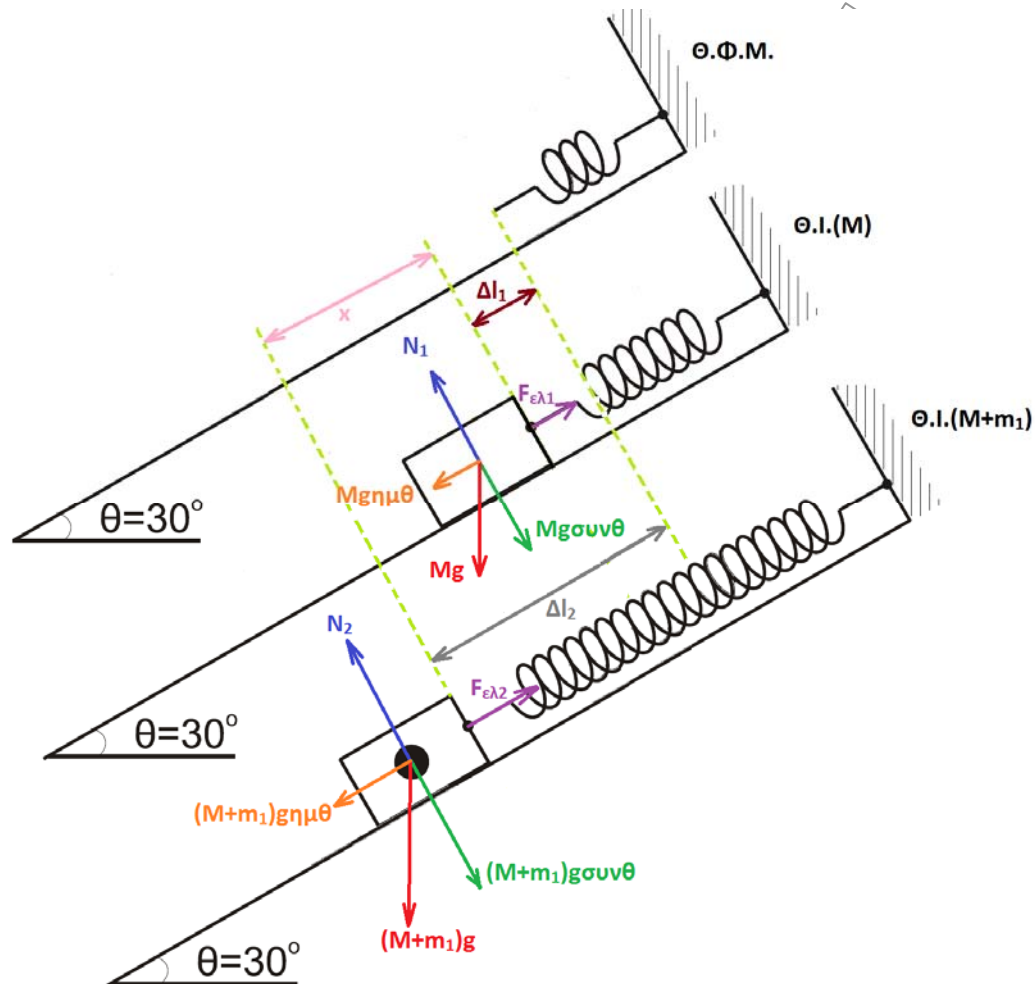
$$m_1 \cdot u_1 \cdot \sin 30^\circ = (M + m_1) \cdot u_{\Sigma} \Rightarrow u_{\Sigma} = \frac{m_1 \cdot u_1 \cdot \sin 30^\circ}{M + m_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$u_{\Sigma} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{3 + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta K = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} = \frac{1}{2}(M + m_1)u_{\Sigma}^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(3 + 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{13}{24} \text{ Joule}$$

Δ4.



$$\Theta.I. (M) : k \cdot \Delta l_1 = Mg \cdot \eta\mu\theta \Rightarrow \Delta l_1 = \frac{Mg \cdot \eta\mu\theta}{k} = \frac{3 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{100} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$\Theta.I. (M+m) : k \cdot \Delta l_2 = (M + m_1)g \cdot \eta\mu\theta \Rightarrow \Delta l_2 = \frac{(M + m_1)g \cdot \eta\mu\theta}{k} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

Η αρχική Θ.Ι. του M είναι τώρα τυχαία θέση για το συσσωμάτωμα $(M + m_1)$

$$\text{Στη θέση αυτή εφαρμόζουμε Α.Δ.Ε.Τ. } \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}(M + m_1)u_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \quad x = \Delta l_2 - \Delta l_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$A^2 = \frac{(M + m_1)}{k} u_z^2 + (\Delta l_2 - \Delta l_1)^2 = \frac{4}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + (0,05)^2 = 2 \cdot (0,05)^2$$

$$\text{άρα } A = 0,05\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$$