

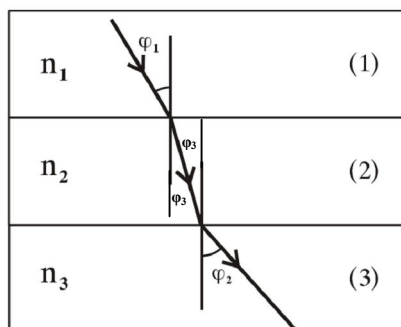
**ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΠΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΟΛΥΤΗΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ**  
**Γ' ΤΑΞΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΟΥ ΕΝΙΑΙΟΥ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ**  
**ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ 11 ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ 2009**  
**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗ ΦΥΣΙΚΗ ΘΕΤΙΚΗΣ &**  
**ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗΣ**

**ΘΕΜΑ 1<sup>ο</sup>**

1. δ
2. β
3. α
4. γ
5. α. Λάθος,    β. Λάθος,    γ. Σωστό,    δ. Λάθος,    ε. Λάθος.

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>**

1. γ  
Αιτιολόγηση :



Νόμος Snell

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_1 \cdot \eta\mu\phi_1 &= n_2 \cdot \eta\mu\phi_3 \\ n_2 \cdot \eta\mu\phi_3 &= n_3 \cdot \eta\mu\phi_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$n_1 \cdot \eta\mu\phi_1 = n_3 \cdot \eta\mu\phi_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{n_1}{n_3} = \frac{\eta\mu\phi_2}{\eta\mu\phi_1}$$

$\phi_2 > \phi_1$ , άρα  $\eta\mu\phi_2 > \eta\mu\phi_1$  και  $n_1 > n_3$

2. α  
Αιτιολόγηση :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1 &= \frac{u_{\eta\chi}}{u_{\eta\chi} - u} f_s \\ f_2 &= \frac{u_{\eta\chi} + u}{u_{\eta\chi}} f_s \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{u_{\eta\chi}^2}{u_{\eta\chi}^2 - u^2} > 1, \text{ άρα } f_1 > f_2$$

3. β  
Αιτιολόγηση :

Αρχή διατήρησης της στροφορμής

$$L_{\text{πριν}} = L_{\text{μετά}} \Leftrightarrow I_1 \omega_1 = I_2 \omega_2 \Leftrightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{5}{2} \omega_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

$$\alpha. A_{o\lambda} = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\frac{\pi}{3}}, \text{ όπου } \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, A_1 = A_2 = A$$

$$\text{άρα } A_{o\lambda} = \sqrt{3A^2} = A\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\beta. \varepsilon\phi\theta = \frac{A\eta\mu\frac{\pi}{3}}{A\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + A} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$\text{άρα } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$X = A_{o\lambda} \cdot \eta\mu(\omega t + \theta) = 0,04\sqrt{3} \cdot \eta\mu\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\gamma. u_{\max} = \omega \cdot A_{o\lambda} = 0,4\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$U = 0,4\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \quad \mu\epsilon \quad t = \frac{\pi}{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{άρα } U &= 0,4\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{10\pi}{15} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= 0,4\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos\frac{5\pi}{6} \\ &= -0,4\sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= -0,6 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta. \frac{K}{U} = \frac{E_{o\lambda} \cdot \cos^2\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{E_{o\lambda} \cdot \eta\mu^2\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\cos^2\frac{\pi}{4}}{\eta\mu^2\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1,$$

$$\text{αφού } 10t + \frac{\pi}{6} = 10 \frac{\pi}{120} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>

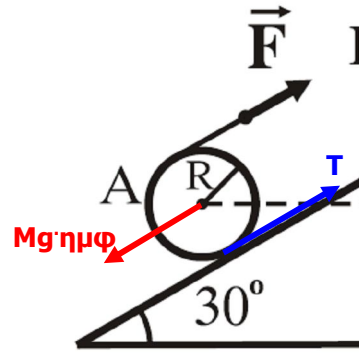
α. Αφού  $u = \text{σταθερή}$ , πρέπει

$$\sum \vec{\tau}_{(0)} = 0, \text{ άρα}$$

$$F \cdot R - T \cdot R = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = F \text{ και}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_x = 0, \text{ άρα } 2F = Mg \eta \mu \varphi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$F = \frac{Mg \eta \mu \varphi}{2} = 100 \text{ N}$$



β.  $\sum \vec{\tau}_{(0)} = I \cdot \vec{\alpha}_y$ , άρα  $F \cdot R - T \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \alpha_y \Leftrightarrow F - T = \frac{1}{2} M \alpha_{cm} \quad (1)$

$$\sum \vec{F}_x = M \vec{a}_{cm}, \text{ άρα } F + T - Mg \eta \mu \varphi = M \alpha_{cm} \quad (2)$$

Από (1) και (2) με πρόσθεση κατά μέλη  $2F - Mg \eta \mu \varphi = \frac{3}{2} M \alpha_{cm} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\alpha_{cm} = \frac{2F - Mg \eta \mu \varphi}{\frac{3}{2} M} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

γ.  $L = I \cdot \omega = I \cdot \alpha_y \cdot t = 8 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 40 \cdot 0,04 = 0,8 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$\alpha_y = \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} = \frac{1}{0,2} = 5 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$h = 1 \text{ m}, \text{ άρα } x = 2\text{m} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{cm} t^2 = 2 \Rightarrow t = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$\delta. \left. \begin{aligned} W_{F_{\text{μεταφ. κίνηση}}} &= F \cdot x = 130 \cdot 2 = 260 \text{ J} \\ W_{F_{\text{στρωφ. κίνηση}}} &= T \cdot \theta = F \cdot R \cdot \theta = 260 \text{ J} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow W_F = 520 \text{ J}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Θέση } \Gamma : U &= Mgh = 400 \text{ J} \\ K_{ολ} &= \frac{1}{2} Mu^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{3}{4} Mu^2 = 120 \text{ J} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E_{μηχ} = 520 \text{ J}$$