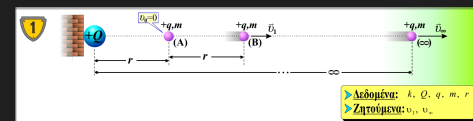


Τρ 30/3/2021

B+2

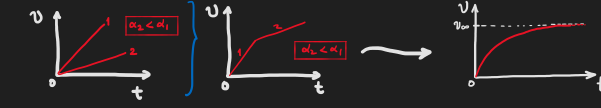
ΓΡΑΦΕΙΝ



Δεδομένα: k, Q, q, m, r
Ζητούμενα: v_1, v_2

Κινηματ. στο $+q, m$: $U_0 = 0, F = k \frac{Qq}{r^2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{k \frac{Qq}{r^2}}{m} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k \frac{Qq}{m}}{r^2} \Rightarrow \alpha = A \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$

Η κίνηση είναι επιταχυντική ($\alpha > 0$), με σταθερό α (από την αρχή της κίνησης).
Στο $t \rightarrow \infty$ έχουμε $U = 0$, τότε $v = v_1$ (από την αρχή της κίνησης).



ΑΔΜΕ (A $\rightarrow$ B): $E_A = E_B \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_A = k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_B \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 + k \frac{Q^2}{2r} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{2r} - k \frac{Q^2}{2r} = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k Q^2}{2r} = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1^2 = \frac{k Q^2}{m r}$

$\Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k Q^2}{m r}}$

ΑΔΜΕ (A $\rightarrow$ ∞): $E_A = E_{\infty} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_A = k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_{\infty} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\infty}^2 \Rightarrow v_{\infty}^2 = \frac{2 k Q^2}{m r}$

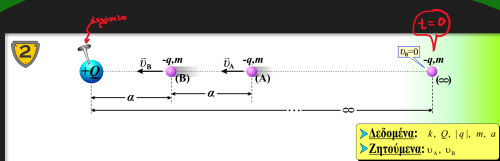
$\Rightarrow v_{\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2 k Q^2}{m r}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot v_1$

$v_{\infty} = \sqrt{2} \cdot v_1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = 1.41 \Rightarrow v_{\infty} = 1.41 \cdot v_1 = 141\% v_1$

Από την αρχή της κίνησης, έχουμε 41%

$\Delta U = U_{\infty} - U_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot v_1 - v_1 = 1.41 v_1 - v_1 = 0.41 v_1$

$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta U_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n U_i} = \frac{0.41 v_1}{v_1} \Rightarrow \eta = 41\%$



Δεδομένα: k, Q, q, m, a
Ζητούμενα: v_1, v_2

$\alpha = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{k \frac{Qq}{r^2}}{m} = \frac{k \frac{Qq}{m}}{r^2} \Rightarrow \alpha = A \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$

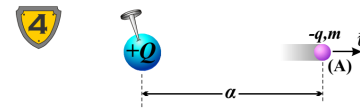
Επιταχυντική κίνηση με σταθερό α (από την αρχή της κίνησης).

ΑΔΜΕ ($\infty \rightarrow A$): $E_{\infty} = E_A \Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_{\infty} = k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_A \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 + k \frac{Q^2}{2a}$

$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 - k \frac{Q^2}{2a} \Rightarrow k \frac{Q^2}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow v_A^2 = \frac{k Q^2}{m a} \Rightarrow v_A = \sqrt{\frac{k Q^2}{m a}}$

ΑΔΜΕ ($\infty \rightarrow B$): $v_B = \sqrt{\frac{2 k Q^2}{m a}} \Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{2} \cdot v_A$

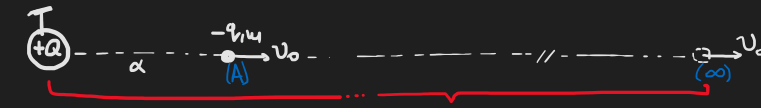


Δεδομένα: k, Q, q, m, v_0, a
Ζητούμενα: θέση & ταχύτητα (όταν $U = \max$)
 $U_{\max}$
 $v_{\max}$

$U = k \frac{(+Q)(-q)}{r} = -k \frac{Qq}{r} < 0$

Όταν $r \rightarrow \infty$ τότε $U \rightarrow 0$

$U_{\max} = 0$ (όταν $r \rightarrow \infty$)



ΑΔΜΕ (A $\rightarrow$ ∞): $k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_A = k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + k \frac{Q^2}{r^2} + U_{\infty} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + k \frac{Q^2}{a} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\infty}^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - k \frac{Q^2}{a} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\infty}^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow v_0^2 - \frac{2 k Q^2}{m a} = v_{\infty}^2 \Rightarrow v_{\infty} = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{2 k Q^2}{m a}}$

Λειτουργία...