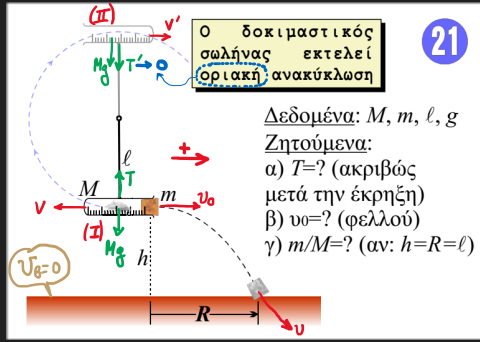


ΠΕ 27.1.2022

B+3

Γ° ΓΕΛ
ΣΑΛΑΜΙΝΑΣ



21

(II): οριζιακή ανακύκλωση: $T' \rightarrow 0$ δηλ:

$$\Sigma F = Mg \Rightarrow F_c = Mg \Rightarrow M \frac{v'^2}{r} = Mg \Rightarrow \frac{v'^2}{r} = g \Rightarrow v'^2 = g \ell \Rightarrow \boxed{v' = \sqrt{g \ell}}$$

$$\text{ΑΔΜΕ (I} \rightarrow \text{II): } K_I + U_I = K_{II} + U_{II} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} M v^2 + M g h = \frac{1}{2} M v'^2 + M g (h + 2 \ell) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 + 2 g h = v'^2 + 2 g (h + 2 \ell) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 + 2 g h = g \ell + 2 g h + 4 g \ell \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 5 g \ell \Rightarrow \boxed{v = \sqrt{5 g \ell}}$$

$$(I): \Sigma F_{\text{net}} = F_c \Rightarrow T - M g = F_c \Rightarrow T - M g = M \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T = M g + M \frac{v^2}{r} = M g + M \frac{5 g \ell}{\ell} = M g + 5 M g \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T = 6 M g}$$

$$\text{ΑΔΟ: } \vec{p}_H = \vec{p}'_H \Rightarrow \vec{p}_H + \vec{p}_m = \vec{p}'_H + \vec{p}'_m \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 0 = -p'_H + p'_m \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p'_H = p'_m \Rightarrow M \cdot V = m v_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{M}{m} V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_0 = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{5 g \ell}}$$

οριζιακή ανακύκλωση:

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$R = v_0 t = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{5 g \ell} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{5 g \ell \frac{2h}{g}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{10 \ell h} \xrightarrow{R = \ell = h} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{10 R \cdot R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{10 R^2} \Rightarrow$$

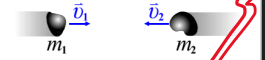
$$\Rightarrow \cancel{R} = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{10} \cdot \cancel{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{1} = \frac{M}{m} \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{m}{M} = \sqrt{10}}$$

29 Δύο σώματα με μάζες m_1 και $m_2 = 2m_1$, κινούνται το ένα προς το άλλο και συγκρούονται πλαστικά. Τα μέτρα των ταχυτήτων τους (πριν την κρούση) συνδέονται με τη σχέση: $v_2 = 2v_1$. Η απώλεια στην κινητική ενέργεια του συστήματος κατά την κρούση, σε σχέση με την κινητική ενέργεια του σώματος m_1 πριν την κρούση, είναι:

(Α) $-6K_1$ Β. $-8K_1$ Γ. $-9K_1$



$$\text{ΑΔΟ: } \vec{p}_{\text{α}} = \vec{p}'_{\text{α}} \Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}'_{\text{α}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 - p_2 = p'_{\text{α}} \Rightarrow m_1 v_1 - m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 - 2m_1 \cdot 2v_1 = (m_1 + 2m_1) V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 - 4m_1 v_1 = 3m_1 V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -3m_1 v_1 = 3m_1 V \Rightarrow \boxed{V = -v_1}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2$$

$$\Delta K = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + 2m_1) \cdot (-v_1)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2m_1 \cdot 4v_1^2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3m_1 v_1^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + 4m_1 v_1^2 \right) = m_1 v_1^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 4 \right) =$$

$$= m_1 v_1^2 (-3) \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta K = -3m_1 v_1^2} \xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{2}{2}} \Delta K = \frac{2}{2} (-3m_1 v_1^2) =$$

$$= -\frac{2 \cdot 3}{2} m_1 v_1^2 =$$

$$= -\frac{6}{2} m_1 v_1^2 = -6 K_1$$

$$\text{αρα: } \boxed{\Delta K = -6 K_1}$$