

Διαγώνισμα Γ Τάξης Ενιαίου Λυκείου

Κρούσεις/Στερεό/Ταλαντώσεις

Σύνολο Σελίδων: Έντεκα (11) - Διάρκεια Εξέτασης: 3 ώρες

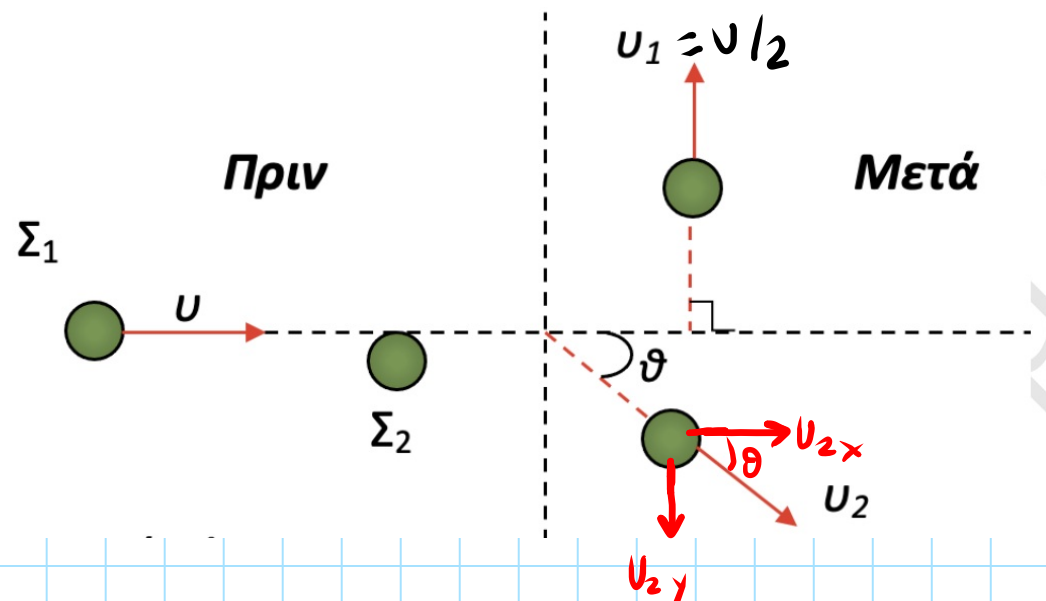
Κυριακή 28 Σεπτεμβρίου 2025

Θέμα Α $\rightarrow (\delta), (a), (\delta), (a) / \Sigma, \Lambda, \Sigma, \Sigma, \Sigma$

B.1

[A] $\rightarrow (\gamma)$

[B] $\rightarrow (\gamma)$



$$A \Delta O x : P_{\alpha(x)}^{\text{πριν}} = P_{\alpha(x)}^{\text{μετά}} \Rightarrow$$

$$m_1 u = P_{2x} \quad (1)$$

$$A \Delta O y : P_{\alpha(y)}^{\text{πριν}} = P_{\alpha(y)}^{\text{μετά}}$$

$$0 = m_1 u_1 - P_{2y} \Rightarrow P_{2y} = m_1 u_1 \quad (2)$$

$$\epsilon \phi \theta = \frac{P_{2y}}{P_{2x}} = \frac{m_1 u_1}{m_1 u} \Rightarrow \epsilon \phi \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

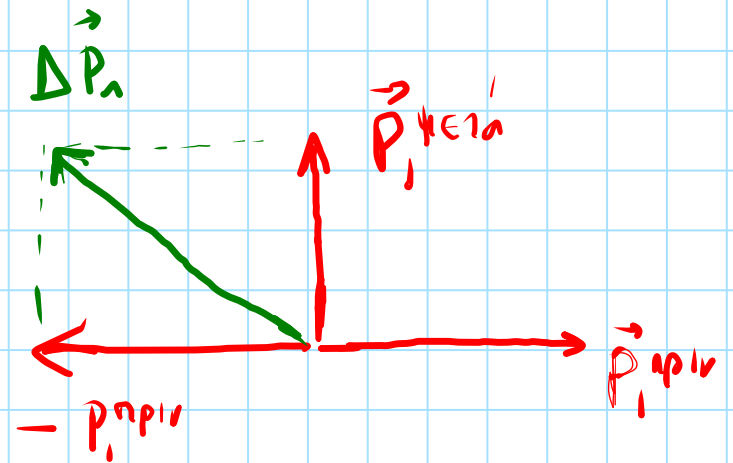
$$\Delta \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_2^{\text{μετά}} - \vec{P}_2^{\text{πριν}} \Rightarrow \Delta P_2 = \sqrt{P_{2x}^2 + P_{2y}^2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \sqrt{(m_2 U)^2 + (m_1 U_1)^2} \stackrel{(2)}{=}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta P_2 = m_1 \sqrt{U^2 + \frac{U^2}{4}} = \frac{m_1 U \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

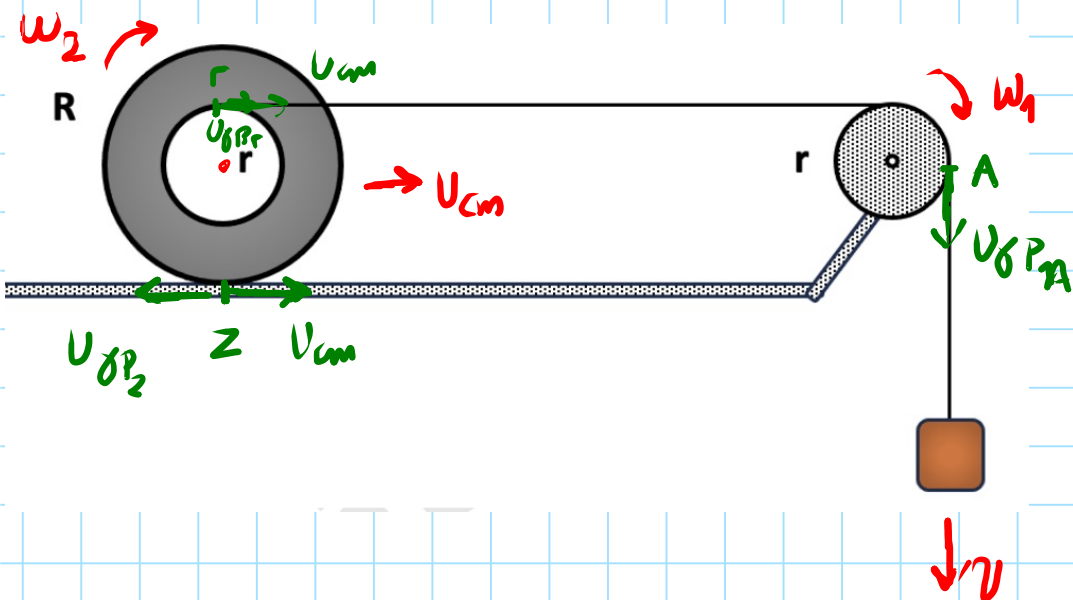
* Β' τρόπος $\Delta \vec{P}_2 = -\Delta \vec{P}_1$

$$\Delta \vec{P}_1 = \vec{P}_1^{\text{μετά}} - \vec{P}_1^{\text{πριν}} = \vec{P}_1^{\text{μετά}} + (-\vec{P}_1^{\text{πριν}})$$

$$\Delta P_1 = \sqrt{(m_1 U_1)^2 + (m_1 U)^2} = \dots$$



B.2 $\rightarrow (\gamma)$



για την τροχαλία
που το νήμα είναι στερεωμένο
στην περιφέρεια της $v_{\delta P_A} = v_{νημ}$
 $\Rightarrow \omega_1 \cdot r = v_{νημ}$

προκύπτει : $\Delta \theta_1 = 3 \Delta \theta_2 \Rightarrow 2\pi N_1 = 3 \cdot 2\pi N_2$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = 3 N_2$$

Ο δίσκος κ.χ.ο στο δάπεδο

$$v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_{cm} - v_{\delta P_2} = 0 \Rightarrow v_{cm} = v_{\delta P_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{cm} = v_{\delta P_2} = \omega_2 R$$

για το σημείο Γ ισχύει ότι

$$v_\Gamma = v_{cm} + v_{\delta P_\Gamma} = v_{cm} + \omega_2 \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow v_\Gamma = \omega_2 R + \omega_2 \frac{R}{2}$$

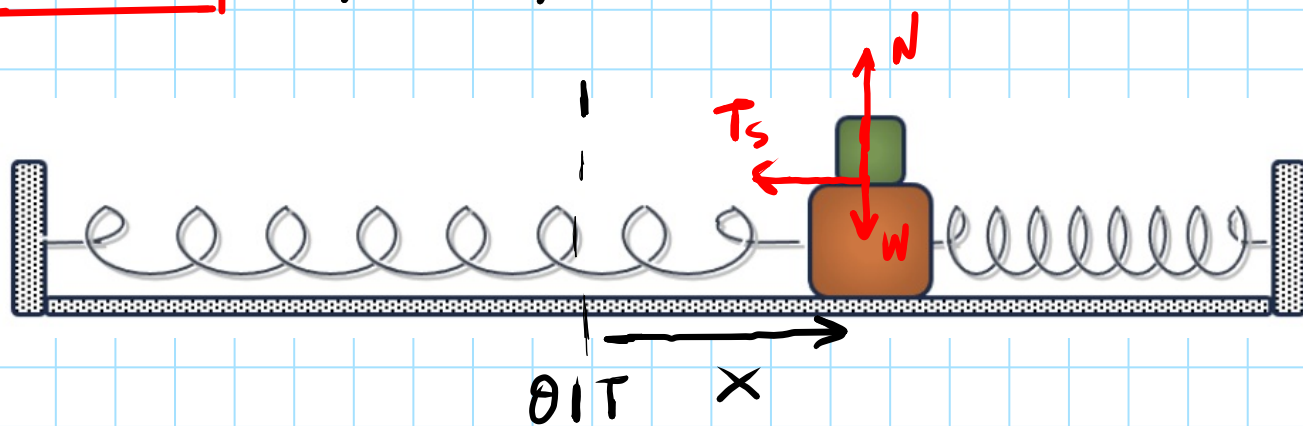
$$v_\Gamma = \frac{3}{2} \omega_2 R$$

το νήμα δεν ολισθαίνει
έτσι ο κύλινδρος
 $v_{νημ} = v_\Gamma$

$$(*) \text{ Άρα } \omega_1 \cdot r = \frac{3}{2} \omega_2 R$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = 3 \omega_2 \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = 3 \frac{d\theta_2}{dt}$$

B.3 $\rightarrow$ (a)



Για το σύστημα των 2
σωμάτων $D = 2k = (m+2m)\omega^2$
 $\Rightarrow 2k = 3m\omega^2$

Για το πάνω σώμα αβού έχουμε αα

$$\Sigma F_x = m a \Rightarrow T_s = m(-\omega^2 x) \Rightarrow T_s = -m\omega^2 x \quad / \quad \begin{array}{l} \Sigma F_y = 0 \\ N = mg \end{array}$$

Για να μην ολισθαίνει πρέπει

$$|T_s| \leq \mu_s N \Rightarrow | -m\omega^2 x | \leq \frac{1}{3}mg \Rightarrow m \frac{2k}{3m} |x| \leq \frac{1}{3}mg$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| \leq \frac{mg}{2k} \Rightarrow A = \frac{mg}{2k}$$

Θέμα Γ

Γ.1 $\frac{T}{2} = 0,1\pi \text{ s} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 0,2\pi \text{ s}} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0,2\pi} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}}$

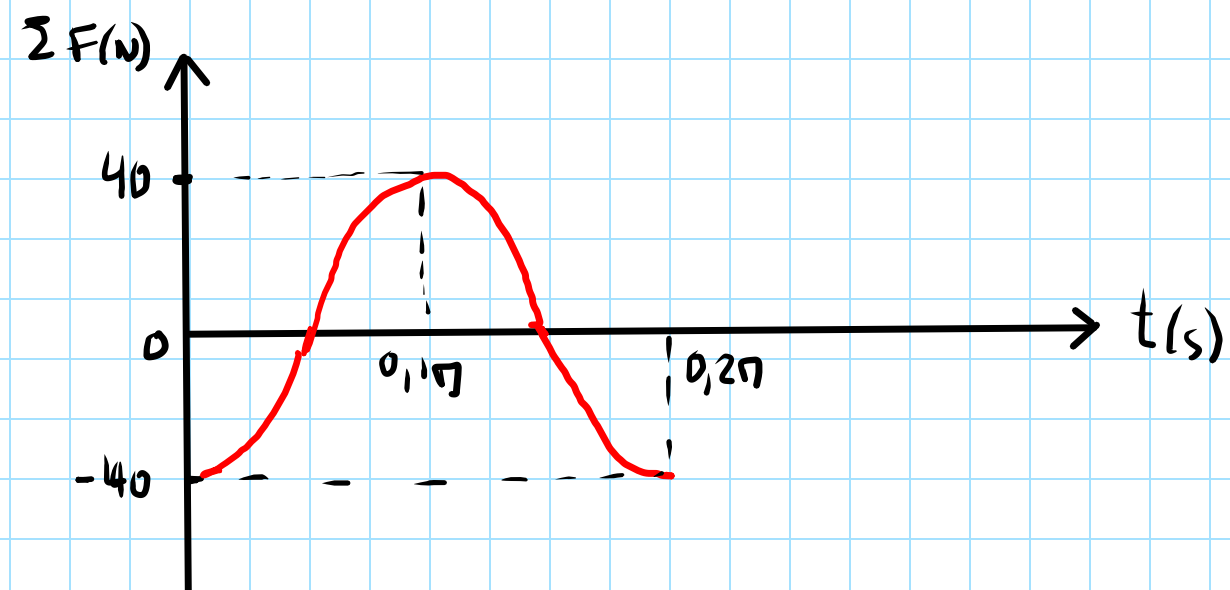
$$U = U_{\max} = \omega \cdot A \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{10} \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

Σ σε μια περίοδο διανύει $S = 4A \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 0,8 \text{ m}}$

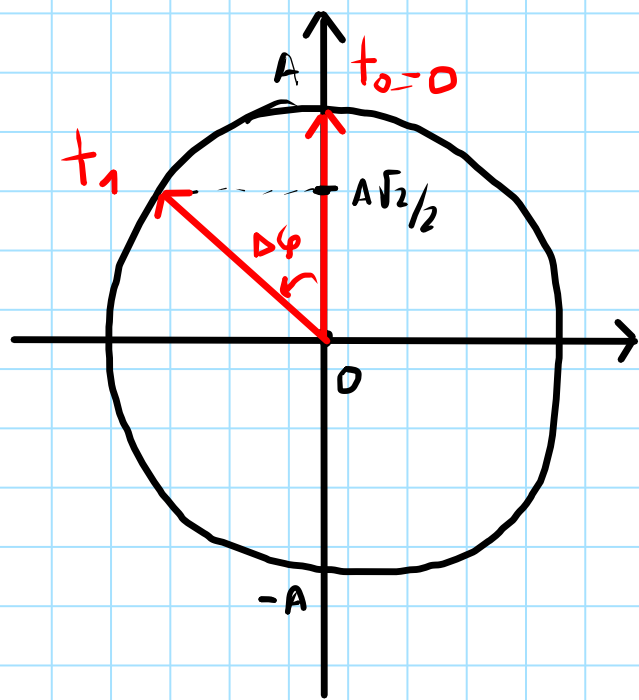
Γ.2 $x = A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0)$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{πν } t_0 = 0 \\ x = +A \end{array} \right\} \mu \phi_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $(0 \leq \phi_0 < 2\pi)$

$$\Sigma F = -D \cdot x = -m\omega^2 A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Sigma F = -40 \text{ n} \mu\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ (s)}}$$



Γ.3 $U = \frac{U_{\max}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} D A^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2}$



με χρήση της αναλαφάδας του ερεθίσματος
διανύσματος για πρώτη φορά θα διέρχεται όταν

έχει γυρίσει $\Delta\phi = \omega \cdot \Delta t$

$$6\omega \Delta\phi = \frac{A\sqrt{2}/2}{A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{4} = 10 \cdot \Delta t \\ \Delta t = \frac{\pi}{40} \text{ sec} \end{array} \right\}$$

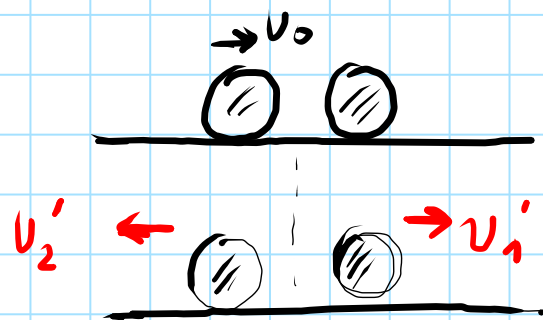
* β' τρόπος

αρκεί να βρω την 1^η φορά που $x = \frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0,2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0,2 \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10t + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 10t + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right\} k \in \mathbb{Z} \dots k_1, k_2$$

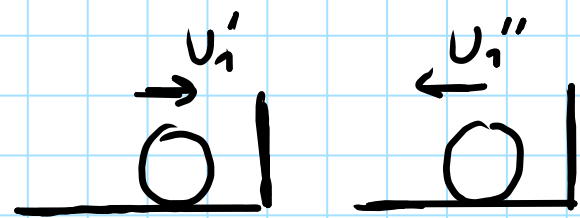
Γ.4



Αφού η κρούση είναι κεντρική και ελαστική

$$v_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_0 \quad \text{και} \quad v_2' = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_0$$

Το δάνεδο λέει από $|v_2'| = 0$ και $|v_1'| = 0$



Συγκρούση σε κώλο

Αφού $K_{\text{πριν}} = K_{\text{μετά}} \Rightarrow |v_1'| = |v_1''|$

Μέχρι να συγκρουσθούν ξανά σε χρόνο Δt έχω διαδρομή

$$S_1 = d + \frac{3d}{2} = \frac{5d}{2} \quad \text{και} \quad S_2 = \frac{d}{2} \quad \left\} \text{από } \underline{S_1 = 5S_2}\right.$$

$$\text{και } |v_1'| \cdot \cancel{\Delta t} = 5 |v_2'| \cdot \cancel{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_0 \right| = 5 \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_0 \right| \Rightarrow m_2 < m_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m_2 = 5(m_1 - m_2) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5}m_2 = m_1 - m_2 \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{7}{5}m_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{7}{5}}$$

$$\underline{1.5} \quad \Pi = \frac{K_1'}{K_2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{\frac{1}{2}m_1 U_1'^2}{\frac{1}{2}m_2 U_0^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \cdot 100\%$$

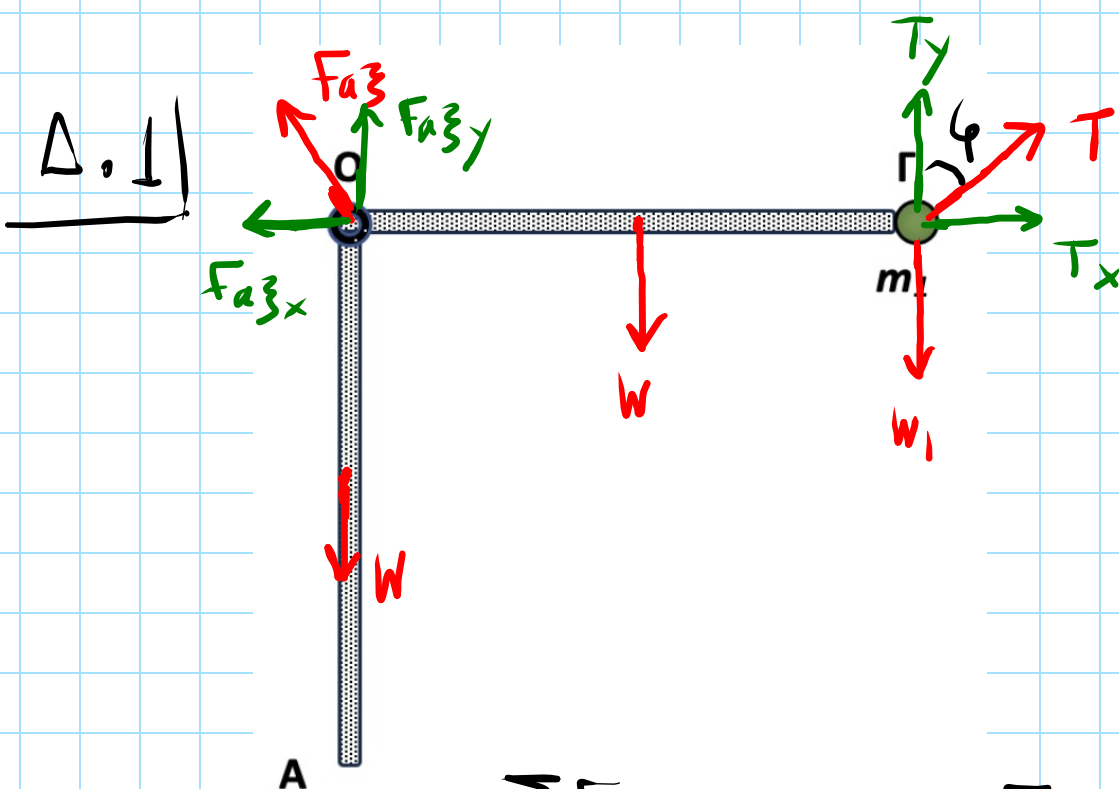
$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{35}{36} \cdot 100\%}}$$

$$U_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_0 = \frac{2m_2}{\frac{7}{5}m_2 + m_2} U_0 = \frac{2m_2}{12m_2} \cdot 5U_0$$

$$U_1' = \frac{5}{6} U_0$$

Θέμα Δ

Το σύστημα ισορροπεί



$$\sum \tau_{\epsilon \xi}(O) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$T_y \cdot L - m_1 g L - M g \frac{L}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_y = m g + \frac{M g}{2} \Rightarrow T_y = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow T \cdot \sin 60 = 20 \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 40 \text{ N}}$$

$$\sum F_{\epsilon \xi x} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{a \zeta x} = T_x = T \cdot \cos 60$$

$$\underline{F_{a \zeta x} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ N}}$$

$$\sum F_{\epsilon \xi y} = 0 \Rightarrow T_y + F_{a \zeta y} = W + W + W_1$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{a \zeta y} = 30 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{a \zeta} = \sqrt{F_{a \zeta x}^2 + F_{a \zeta y}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(20\sqrt{3})^2 + (30)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{a \zeta} = \sqrt{1200 + 900}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F_{a \zeta} = 10\sqrt{21} \text{ N}}$$

$$\Delta K = \Sigma W \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2 g h}$$

and so finally $6w60 = \frac{l-k}{l} \Rightarrow k = \frac{l}{2}$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \sum \mathcal{L}(z) = \mathcal{L}_T(z) + \mathcal{L}_W(z) = 0$$

$$L = m \cdot v \cdot l \Rightarrow L = \underline{\underline{6,4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}}}$$

Καθιστά την βελίδα
με τοπα προς τα έξω.

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} v &= \sqrt{gl} = 4 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned} \right.$$

The diagram illustrates a spring-mass system in two states, labeled $\Theta \phi M$ (top) and $\Theta \Gamma T$ (bottom). In the initial state, a mass is at the top of a spring, with an upward force F_G and a downward weight W . In the final state, the mass is at the bottom of the spring, with an upward force F_G' and a downward weight W . A red double-headed arrow indicates the displacement Δl_0 between the two states. A red arrow labeled x points downwards from the initial position to the final position. The diagram is drawn on a grid background.

Grav stat: $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_g = W_g \Rightarrow$

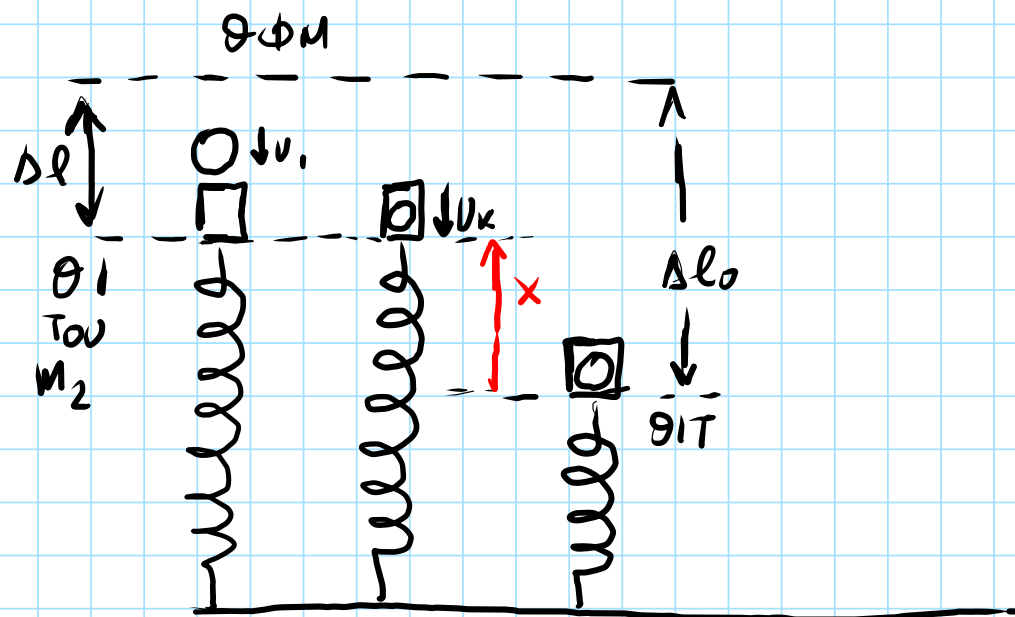
$$k_D l_0 = W_0$$

GMV zu x ma : $\sum F = W_2 - F_2' = W_2 - k(nl_0 + x)$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma F = W_2 - \underbrace{k \Delta l_0}_0 - kx \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Sigma F = -kx}}$$

Ευρεθεί αρα με $D=k$

$$\underline{\Delta.41} \quad \frac{U_{\max}}{U_{\text{ει(max)}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} D A^2}{\frac{1}{2} k (\Delta l_{\max})^2} = \left(\frac{A}{\Delta l_{\max}} \right)^2$$



✓ Για την πτώση του m_1 ΘΗΚΕ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - 0 = m_1 g d \\ v_1 = \sqrt{2gd} \Rightarrow v_1 = 4 \text{ m/s} \end{array} \right.$

✓ Για την κρούση $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_1 v_1 + 0 = (m_1 + m_2) v_k \\ A \Delta 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow v_k = 2 \text{ m/s}$

✓ ΑΔΕΤ για την ταλάντωση συν θεση που έγινε η κρούση

$$\frac{1}{2} D A^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_k^2 + \frac{1}{2} D x^2$$

$$A^2 = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{k} v_k^2 + x^2 = \frac{2}{100} \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,3 \text{ m}}$$

Γνω Θ1
του Σ_2
 $\Sigma F = 0$
 $k \Delta l = m_2 g$
 $\Delta l = 0,1 \text{ m}$

Γνω ΘIT
 $k \Delta l_0 = W_g$
 $\Delta l_0 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) g}{k} = 0,2 \text{ m}$
αρα $|x| = \Delta l_0 - \Delta l = 0,1 \text{ m}$

6MN κατά τη αριστερά θετική

$$\Delta l_{\max} = \Delta l_0 + A$$

άρα $\frac{U_{\max}}{U_{G1\max}} = \left(\frac{0,3}{0,5} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{25}$

Δ.5 $K = 3U$ /

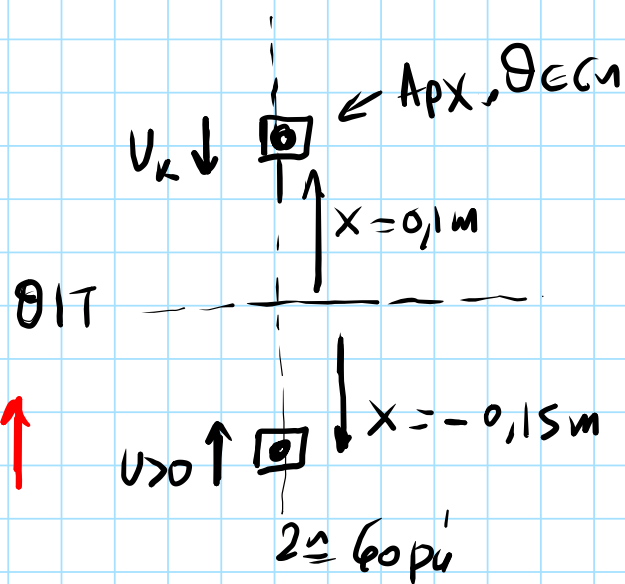
ΑΔΕΤ: $E = K + U \Rightarrow E = 4U$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{E}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} D A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = - \frac{A}{2} = - 0,15m$$

ΑΔΕΤ: $K = \frac{3E}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) U^2 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} K A^2$

$$\Rightarrow U = + \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4} m/s$$



$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \sum F \cdot U = -D \cdot x \cdot U \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = -100 \cdot \left(-\frac{0,3}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{dK}{dt} = \frac{45\sqrt{6}}{4} J/s$$