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**ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ 2019  
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ  
ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ**

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**12/6/2019**



ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ



**ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑ: ΚΕΜΕΝΕΣ ΝΙΚΟΣ, ΚΑΨΗΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΗΣ,  
ΦΡΑΓΚΕΤΗ ΧΡΥΣΑ**

**Θέμα Α**

- A1) β, A2) γ, A3) α, A4) γ  
 A5) α) Λ, β) Σ, γ) Λ, δ) Σ, ε) Σ

**Θέμα Β****B1) Σωστό το ii**

$$\text{ΑΔΟ: } m \cdot u_s + 0 = (m + m)u'_s \rightarrow u'_s = \frac{\frac{u_{ηχού}}{20}}{2} = \frac{u_{ηχού}}{40}.$$

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{u_H}{u_H + u_s} f_s}{\frac{u_H}{u_H + u_s} f_s} = \frac{41}{42}$$

**B2) Σωστό το iii**

$$\Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \rightarrow A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \rightarrow v_2 = 2v_1$$

$$\text{Bernoulli } (\Delta \rightarrow \Gamma): p_{ατμ} + \rho gh + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = p_{ατμ} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 \rightarrow h = \frac{3v_1^2}{2g}(1)$$

$$\text{Torricelli: } v_z = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\Pi_{εισ} = \Pi_{εξ} \rightarrow A_2 v_2 = A_3 v_z \rightarrow H = \frac{16v_1^2}{2g}(2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \rightarrow \frac{h}{H} = \frac{3}{16}$$

**B3) Σωστό το ii**

$$\text{ΘΜΚΕ } (A \rightarrow \Delta): K_{τλκ} = W_F \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{FL\pi}{2} \rightarrow \omega = 3\pi \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\text{ΑΔΣ στο } \Delta: I\omega = I'\omega' \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}ML^23\pi = \frac{1}{3}ML^2 + mL^2\omega' \rightarrow \omega' = 1,5\pi \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ sec}$$

### Θέμα Γ

**Γ1)**  $\Theta I(m_1): \Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow B = F_{\varepsilon\lambda} \rightarrow m_1 g = k \Delta l \rightarrow k = 200 \frac{N}{m}$

$N\Theta I$  ( $\gamma i a$   $m_1+m_2$ ):  $\Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow B = F_{\varepsilon\lambda} \rightarrow (m_1 + m_2)g = kA \rightarrow A = 0,1m$

**Γ2)**  $A\Delta ET$  ( $\gamma i a$   $t=0$ ):  $K + U_T = E_T \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)u_k^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \rightarrow u_k = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}m/s$

$A\Delta O: 0 + m_2 v_0 = (m_1 + m_2)u_k \rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{3}m/sec$

$$K_2(\pi\rho\iota\nu) = \frac{1}{2}m_2v_0^2 = 1,5J$$

**Γ3)**  $\Delta p_2 = p'_2 - p_2 = m_2 v_k - m_2 v_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}kgm/sec$  ( $\varphi o r \alpha$  προς τα κάτω)

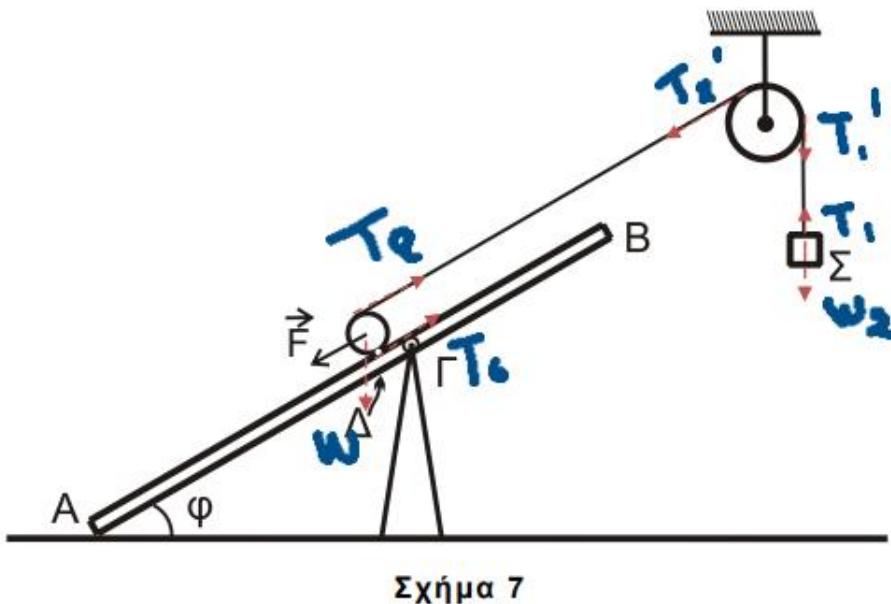
$$|\Delta p_2| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}kgm/sec$$

**Γ4)**  $D = k = (m_1 + m_2)\omega^2 \rightarrow \omega = 10 rad/sec$

$$t = 0 x = +\frac{A}{2}, v > 0 \rightarrow \chi = A\eta\mu(\omega t + \varphi_0) \rightarrow \eta\mu\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ ή } \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

Επειδή  $v > 0$   $\epsilon \chi \omega$   $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Άρα:  $\chi = 0,1\eta\mu \left( 10t + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) (SI)$

**Θέμα Δ**

$$\Delta 1) \text{ Για } \Sigma: \Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow T_1 = W_{\Sigma} \rightarrow T_1 = T'_1 = 20N$$

$$\text{Για } M_T: \Sigma \tau = 0 \rightarrow T_1 R_T = T_2 R_T \rightarrow T_2 = 20N$$

$$\text{Για κύλινδρο: } \Sigma \tau = 0 \rightarrow T_2 r = T_{\sigma\tau} r \rightarrow T_{\sigma\tau} = 20N$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \rightarrow F + 10 = T_2 + T_{\sigma\tau} \rightarrow F = 30N$$

$$\Delta 2) \text{ Για } \Sigma: 20 - T = 2\alpha_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Για τροχό: } T'_1 R_K - T'_2 R_K = \frac{1}{2} 2R_K^2 \alpha_y \rightarrow T'_1 - T'_2 = \alpha_1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από (1) + (2): } 20 - T_2 = 3\alpha_1 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Για κύλινδρο: } T_2 + T_{\sigma\tau} - 10 = 2\alpha_{cm}$$

$$T_2R - T_{\sigma\tau}R = \frac{1}{2}2R^2\alpha_\gamma \quad \text{άρα} \quad T_2 - 5 = 1,5\alpha_{cm} \quad (4)$$

Από (3), (4) και δεδομένου ότι  $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_{cm}$  προκύπτει ότι  $\alpha_1 = 4\frac{m}{s^2}$

**Δ3)**  $T\eta v \ t_1 = 0.5 \text{ sec} \rightarrow u_K = 2 * 0.5 = \frac{1m}{s^2}$

$$\Sigma F = ma_{cm} \rightarrow 10 - T_2 = 2a_{cm}$$

$$\Sigma\tau = \frac{1}{2}mR^2\alpha_\gamma$$

$$t_{stop} = 0.3sec \rightarrow t_{o\lambda} = 0.8sec$$

**Δ4)**  $s_{o\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{cm}t^2 + \frac{u_0}{2a} = 0.25 + 0.15 = 0.4m$

**Δ5)**  $\Sigma\tau = 0 \rightarrow mg\sigma v v30 * 02 + N_1\sigma v v30 * 3.5 = mg0,5\sigma v v30.$

$$\text{άρα } N_1 = 2,4 > 0$$