

Διαγώνισμα Γ Τάξης Ενιαίου Λυκείου

Απλή Αρμονική Ταλάντωση - Κρούσεις

Σύνολο Σελίδων: οκτώ (8) - Διάρκεια Εξέτασης: 3 ώρες
Σάββατο 3 Σεπτεμβρίου 2022

Θέμα Α

A.1 \rightarrow (α), A.2 \rightarrow (α), A.3 \rightarrow (δ), A.4 \rightarrow (γ)

A.5 \rightarrow Λ, Σ, Λ, Σ, Λ

B.1.



$$\text{ΑΔΟ: } \vec{P}_{\sigma}^{\text{ηριπ}} = \vec{P}_{\sigma}^{\text{μσά}} \Rightarrow m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) v_k$$

$v_1 = v_{\max}$ \rightarrow (β)



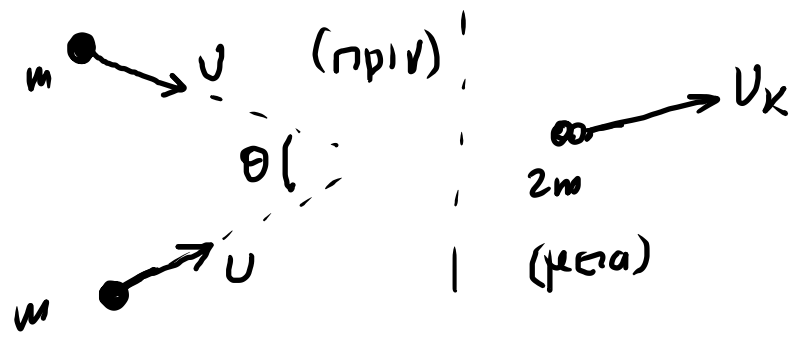
$$\Rightarrow v_k = \frac{m_1 v_1}{m_1 + m_2} \quad (1)$$

$v_k = v_{\max}'$

$$E' = \frac{1}{4} E \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_k^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow$$

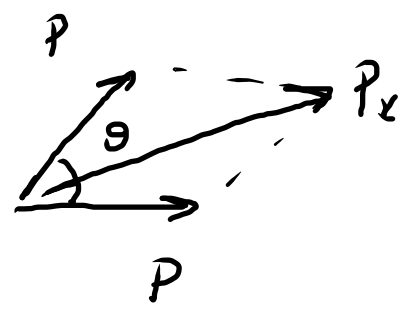
$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 4m_1 = m_1 + m_2 \Rightarrow 3m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{1}{3}}$$

B.2.



\hookrightarrow (β)

A Δ O $\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_k$



$$P_1 = P_2 = P = mU \quad (2)$$

$$P_k = 2mU_k$$

$$K_{\text{перд}} = \frac{75}{100} K_{\text{npiv}} = \frac{1}{2} 2mU_k^2 = \frac{3}{4} \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} mU^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_k^2 = \frac{3}{4} U^2 \Rightarrow \underline{U_k = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} U} \quad (1)$$

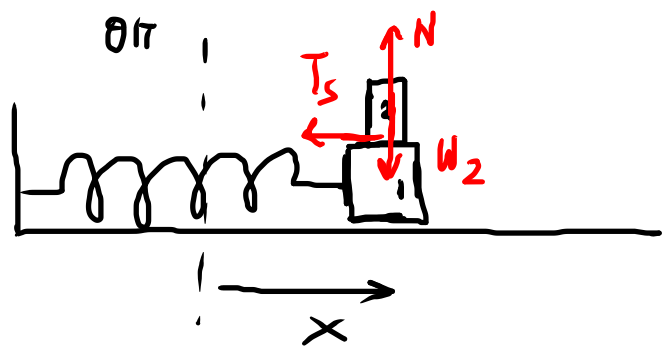
$$P^2 + P^2 + 2P \cdot P \cos \theta = P_k^2$$

$$2P^2(1 + \cos \theta) = P_k^2$$

$$\stackrel{(1),(2)}{\Rightarrow} 2m^2U^2(1 + \cos \theta) = \frac{4m^2 \cdot 3U^2}{4} \Rightarrow 1 + \cos \theta = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}}$$

B.3

↳ (a)



Για να μιν έχουμε οδίσθισι πρέπει

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma \Sigma_2 \quad |T_s| \leq \mu_s N \\ \Sigma F_{y2} = 0 \Rightarrow N = W_2 = m_2 g \end{array} \right\} \underline{|T_s| \leq \mu_s m_2 g}$$

ομως για το Σ_2 : $\Sigma F_{2x} = m_2 a$

$$\Rightarrow T_s = m_2 (-\omega^2 x) \Rightarrow \underline{T_s = -m_2 \omega^2 x}$$

για το σύστημα $\Sigma_1 - \Sigma_2$

$$D = k = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{k}{4m}$$

$$\text{Αρα } \mu_2 \omega^2 |x| \leq \mu_s m_2 g$$

$$\frac{k}{4m} |x| \leq \mu_s g$$

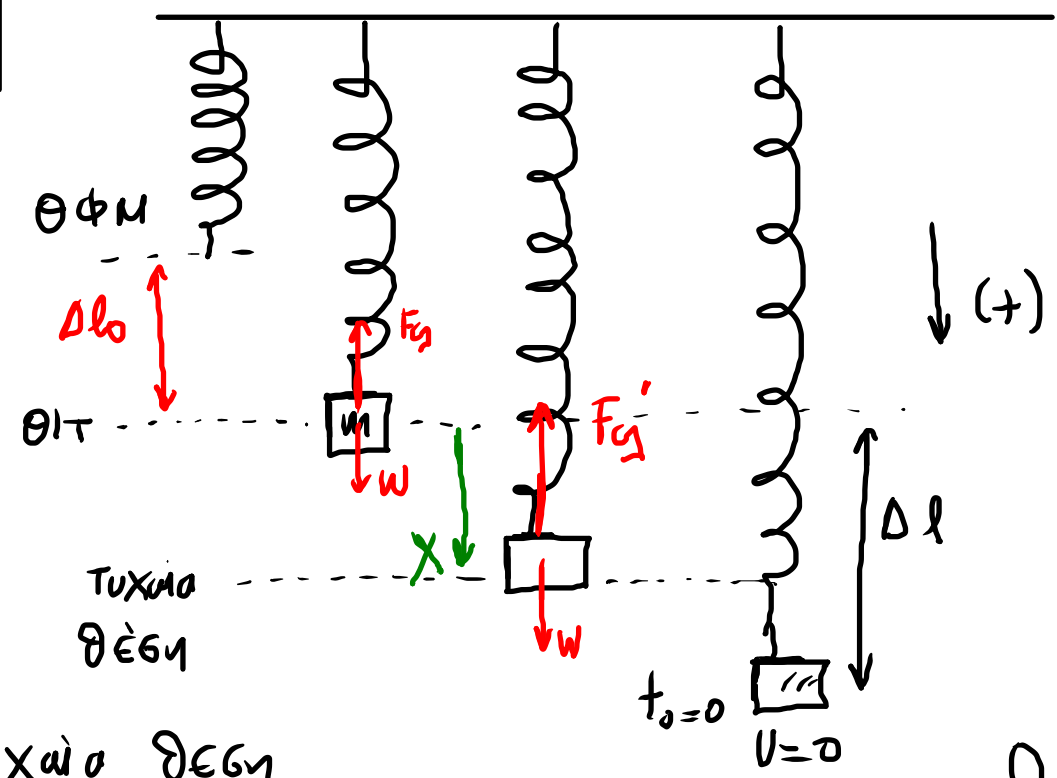
$$|x| \leq \frac{\mu_s 4m g}{k}$$

Το μέγιστο πλάτος ώστε να μιν έχουμε οδίσθισι είναι το $\mu_s 4m g / k$

Αρα η μέγιστη Δυναμη ταχύτητα εύλοζουσης είναι $v_0 = v_{\max} = \omega A_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{4m}} \frac{\mu_s 4m g}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{4m} \frac{16m^2}{k^2} \mu_s g} \Rightarrow v_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \mu_s g$

Θέμα Γ

στην ΘΙΤ
 $\Sigma F = 0$
 $F_{\alpha} = W$
 $k \Delta l_0 = mg$ (1)



Γ.1) στην τυχαία θέση
 $\Sigma F = W - F_{\alpha}' = mg - k(\Delta l_0 + x)$
 (1) $\Rightarrow \Sigma F = -kx$ αα με D=k

Γ.2) Η αρχική θέση είναι αμελητέα, από $A = \Delta l = 0,2m$.
 T_{uv} (+) ε βαρύνει Σουμε ΑΔΕΤ

$$\frac{1}{2} D A^2 = K + \frac{1}{2} D \cdot x_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{2K}{A^2 - x_1^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{D = 100 \text{ N/m}}$$

$$D = m\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{D}{m}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ r/s}$$

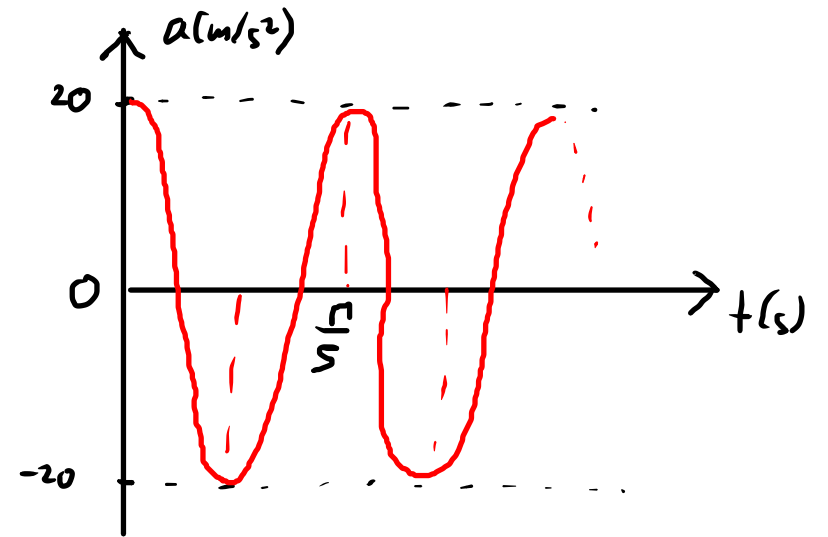
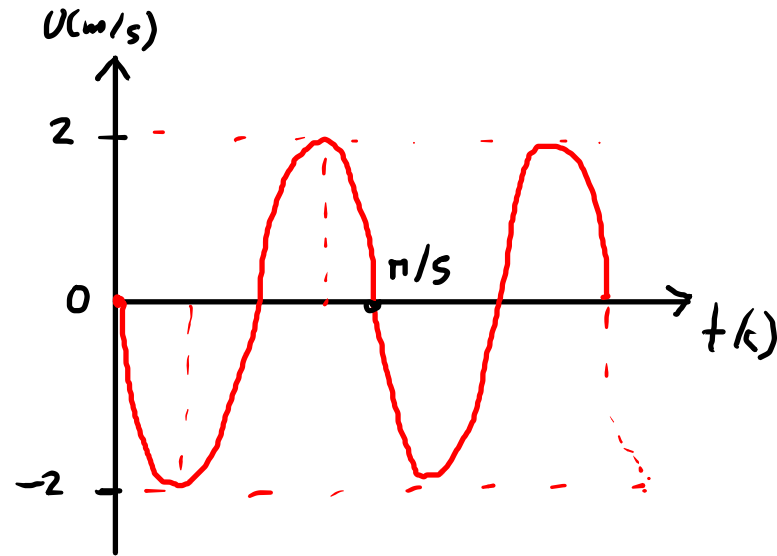
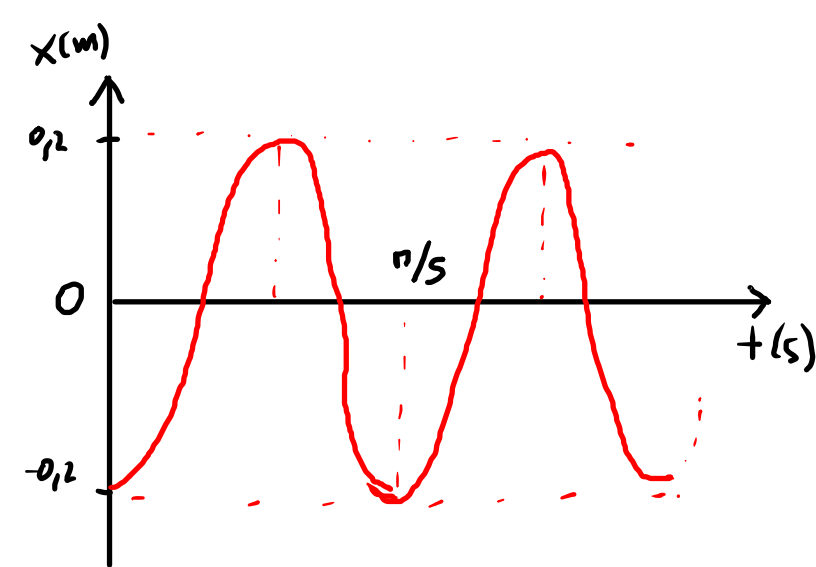
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ sec}$$

Ενανέρχεται 1m βορρά από την αρχ. θέση σε χρόνο $\Delta t = T = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ sec}$

$$\boxed{\Delta t = T = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ sec}}$$

$$\Gamma.3) \quad T_{uv} \quad t_0 = 0 \quad x = +A \Rightarrow A = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \Rightarrow \sin \varphi_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$x = 0,2 \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ (s)}, \quad v = 2 \cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad a = -20 \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ (s)}$$



$$\Gamma.4) \quad 0,1\sqrt{3} = 0,2 \sin(10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \sin(10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \vee \quad 10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \left. \vphantom{10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 10t_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow t < 0 \text{ анор.} \\ 10t_1 = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 10t_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{t_1 = \frac{\pi}{60} \text{ s}}$$

1 м, па $k=1$
6000

$$10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow 10t_1 = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$10t_1 = \frac{11\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{11\pi}{60} \text{ s}$$

$$10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow 10t_1 = 3\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$10t_1 = \frac{13\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{13\pi}{60} \text{ s}$$

$$\Gamma.5) \quad \frac{dU_{F_{c1}}}{dt} = -\frac{dW_{F_{c1}}}{dt} = -\frac{F_{c1} dx}{dt} = -F_{c1} \cdot v = -k \Delta l \cdot v$$

$$U = 3 \text{ K} \quad \underline{A \Delta \epsilon T}$$

$$E = K + U \longrightarrow E = \frac{U}{3} + U = \frac{4U}{3}$$

$$E = 4K \Rightarrow$$

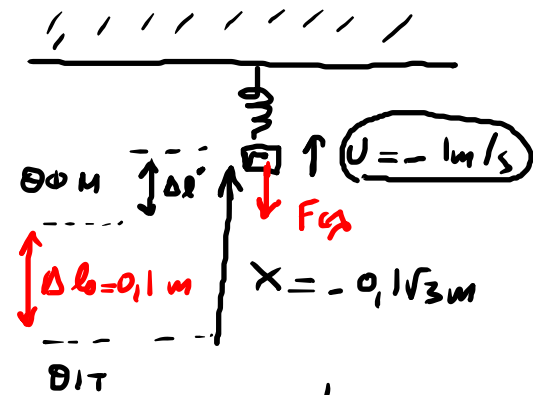
$$\frac{1}{2} m v_{\max}^2 = 4 \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$v = \pm \frac{v_{\max}}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{v = \pm 1 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} D A^2 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{2} D x^2$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} A$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 0,1\sqrt{3} \text{ m}}$$



$$\Delta l' = 0,1\sqrt{3} - 0,1 = 0,1(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 0,1 \cdot 0,7 = 0,07 \text{ m}$$

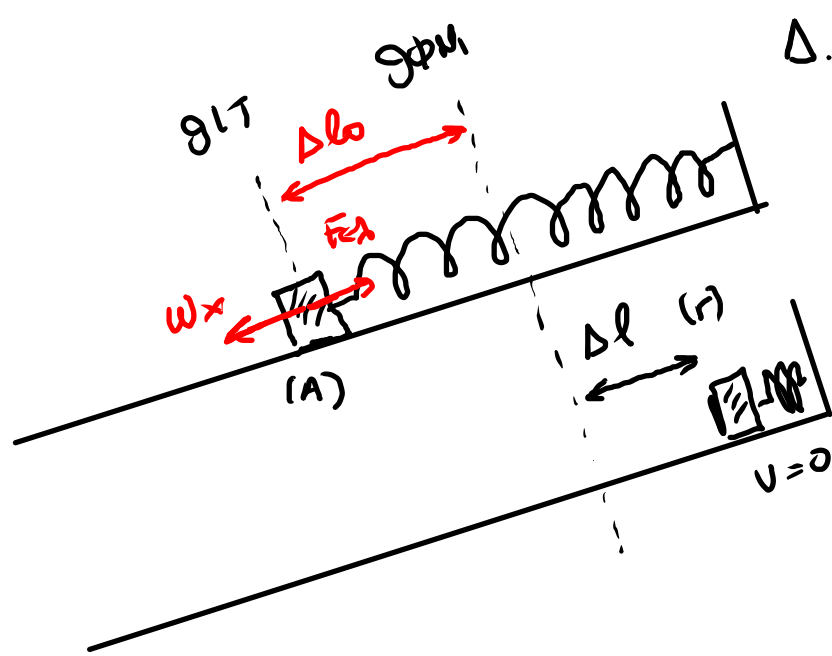
$$\boxed{F_{c1} = -70 \text{ N}}$$

Ара

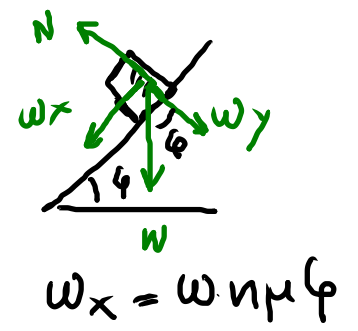
$$\boxed{\frac{dU_{F_{c1}}}{dt} = -70 \text{ J/s}}$$

Θέμα Δ

$\Sigma F_x = 0$
 $\omega_x = F_{ελ}$
 $Mg \eta \mu \phi = k \Delta l_0$
 $\Delta l_0 = 0,05 \text{ m}$



Δ.1) η θεση (Γ) είναι
 όπου $A = \Delta l_0 + \Delta l$
 $A = 0,1 \text{ m}$



$E_{\xi_0\delta} = E = \frac{1}{2} DA^2$ με $D = k$
 όπου $E_{\xi_0\delta} = 0,5 \text{ J}$

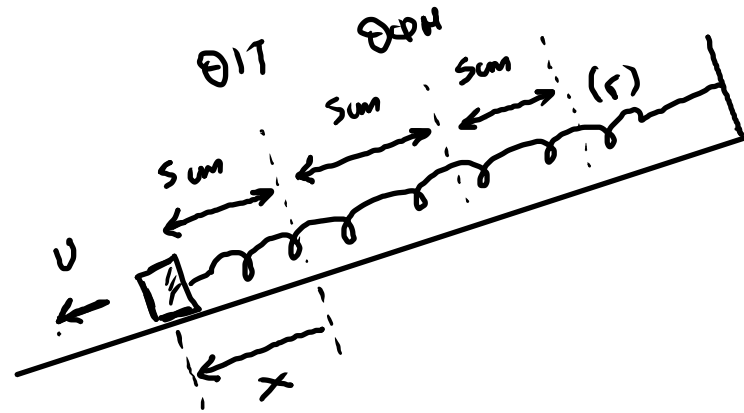
Δ.2) $D = M\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ sec}$

Θα περάσει ζονα από την αρχική θέση (A) σε $\Delta t = \frac{T}{4} \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\pi}{20} \text{ s}$

με ταχύτητα $v = -v_{\max} = -\omega A \Rightarrow \boxed{v = -1 \text{ m/s}}$

Δ.3) Η βέλη (Δ) γινεται 15cm κατω απο την βέλη (Γ) αρα 5cm κατω απο την ΘΙΤ. ($x = -0,05cm$)

Απο ΑΔΕΤ θα βρούμε την ταχύτητα σε αυτή την βέλη



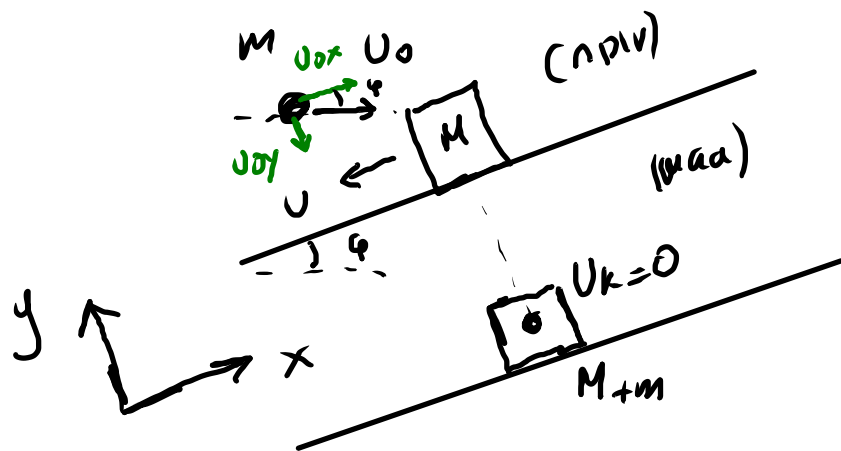
$$E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{k}{M}(A^2 - x^2) \Rightarrow \boxed{v = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m/s}}$$

Για την κρούση ελαφρώς ζουμε ΑΔΟ στον x-αξονα

$$P_{\alpha\omega}^{πριν} = P_{\alpha\omega}^{μετα} \Rightarrow m v_{0x} - M v = 0 \Rightarrow m v_{0x} = M v$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 v_0 \cos 30 = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_0 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ m/s}}$$



$$\Delta P_{\alpha\omega} = P_{μετα} - P_{πριν} = 0 - m v_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta P_{\alpha\omega} = -1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{X = 0,1 \text{ m} (\sin t + \frac{\pi}{2})} \text{ SI}$$

$$\Delta.6) K = U \quad \text{Ανο} \quad \text{ΑΔΕΤ} \quad E = K + U = 2U$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} D A'^2 = 2 \frac{1}{2} D X^2 \Rightarrow X = \pm \frac{A'}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{In CORDA} \\ X = + A' \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \text{ME } U < 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$0,1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0,1 \text{ m} (\sin t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \text{m} (\sin t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \text{m} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin t + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \sin t = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{αριθμητικὸς ἀπορρ.} \\ \xrightarrow{k=0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{η} \quad \sin t + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \sin t = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{k=0} \\ \text{αριθμητικὸς ἀπορρ.} \end{array} \right\} \sin t = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{\pi}{20} \text{ s}}$$

$\frac{1}{20}$