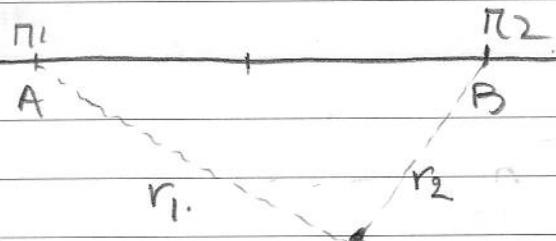


ΛΥΣΗ



a). $v = \frac{r_1}{t_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = 2,5 \text{ s}$

ειναι $r_2 < r_1 \Rightarrow t_2 < t_1$. Αλλα $t_2 = 2,5 - 1 = 1,5 \text{ s}$.

Αλλα $r_2 = v \cdot t_2 = 1,8 \text{ m}$.

b). Ανοιχω αρχικαν εγινετη μετρηση: $A = 0,2 \text{ m}$, $\omega = 3\pi \text{ rad/s}$

Αλλα $f = \frac{3}{2} \text{ Hz}$ και $T = \frac{2}{3} \text{ s}$.

$v = \lambda f \Rightarrow \lambda = 0,8 \text{ m}$.

$A'_r = 2A \sin 2\pi \frac{r_1 - r_2}{2\lambda} = 2A \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$, απο το γενιαν

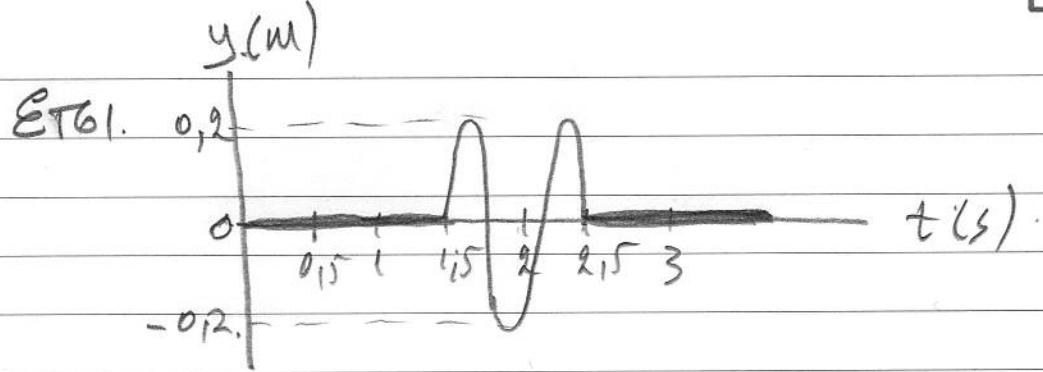
6η μήνο ανοθεσμ.

c). μα $0 \leq t \leq 1,5$ ειναι $y_r = 0$

μα $1,5 < t \leq 2,5$: $y_r = A \mu 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{r_2}{\lambda} \right) =$

$y_r = 0,2 \mu \pi (3t - 4,5)$. Στο χρονο 6,5-9,5 s.
το γενετη $N = \frac{\Delta t}{T} = \frac{3}{2}$ ταξινωμες.

μα $t > 2,5 \text{ s}$ ειναι $y_r = 0$



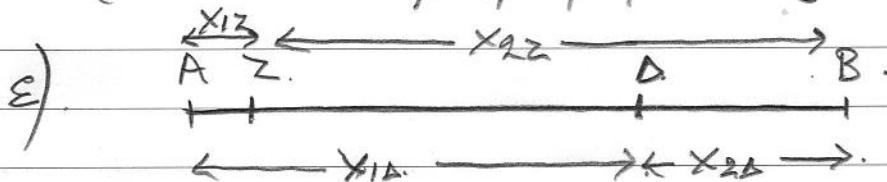
δ). Egal Σ bylato erlösum, pte α noslabe x_1, x_2 .
α NO ūs nujes π_1, π_2 .

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_2 &= N\lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 &= d \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 2x_1 &= N\lambda + d \Rightarrow x_1 = N \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow \\ x_1 &= 0,4N + 1. \end{aligned} \right.$$

Opmi $0 < x_1 < 2 \Rightarrow 0 < 0,4N + 1 < 2 \Rightarrow$

$$-1 < 0,4N < 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{0,4} < N < \frac{1}{0,4} \Rightarrow -2,5 < N < 2,5$$

Apa $N = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$ (5 unqlošes vñlošu.)



$$\begin{aligned} x_{1A} - x_{2A} &= r_1 - r_2 = 1,2 \text{ m.} \\ x_{1A} + x_{2A} &= d = 2 \text{ m.} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 2x_{1A} &= 3,2 \Rightarrow x_{1A} = 1,6 \text{ m.} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$r_1 > 10 \geq 10 \times 0,1 \text{ m. } N = -2.$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{1Z} - x_{2Z} &= N\lambda = -1,6 \cdot \\ x_{1Z} + x_{2Z} &= 2. \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 2x_{1Z} &= 0,4 \Rightarrow x_{1Z} = 0,2 \text{ m.} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Apa $D = x_{1A} - x_{1Z} = 1,4 \text{ m.}$