

**Επαναληπτικά Θέματα
Φυσικής Γενικής Παιδείας
ΟΕΦΕ 2011
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ**

ΘΕΜΑ 1^ο

1. Γ
2. Δ
3. Α
4. Α
5. $A \rightarrow \Sigma \quad B \rightarrow \Sigma \quad \Gamma \rightarrow \Sigma \quad \Delta \rightarrow \Lambda \quad E \rightarrow \Lambda$

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο

2.1 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ: (Β)

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$5 \frac{\lambda_1}{4} = 12,5 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΣΧΗΜΑ ΒΛΕΠΟΥΜΕ: $\lambda_{II} = 5 \text{ cm}$. ΙΣΧΥΕΙ

$$\text{ΟΤΙ: } \frac{n_I}{n_{II}} = \frac{\lambda_{II}}{\lambda_I} = \frac{5}{10} \Rightarrow n_I = \frac{n_{II}}{2}$$

2.2 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ: (Γ) ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$\frac{E_A}{E_B} = \frac{E_\infty - E_2}{E_\infty - E_3} = \frac{E_2}{E_3} = \frac{\frac{E_1}{4}}{\frac{E_1}{9}} = \frac{9}{4}$$

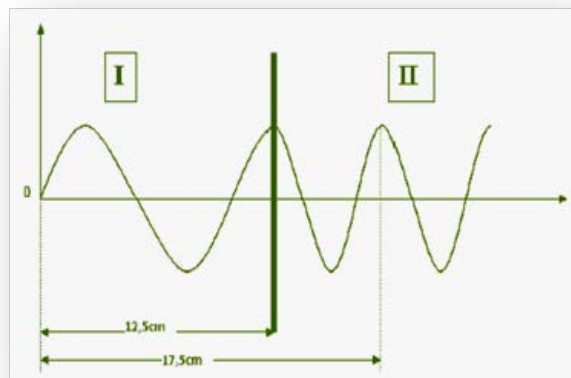
2.3 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ: (Δ) ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

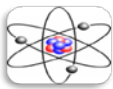
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_{\min} &= \frac{ch}{eV} \\ eV &= \frac{1}{2} mu^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda_{\min} = \frac{2ch}{mu^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda'_{\min} &= \frac{ch}{eV'} \\ eV' &= \frac{1}{2} mu'^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda'_{\min} = \frac{2ch}{mu'^2}$$

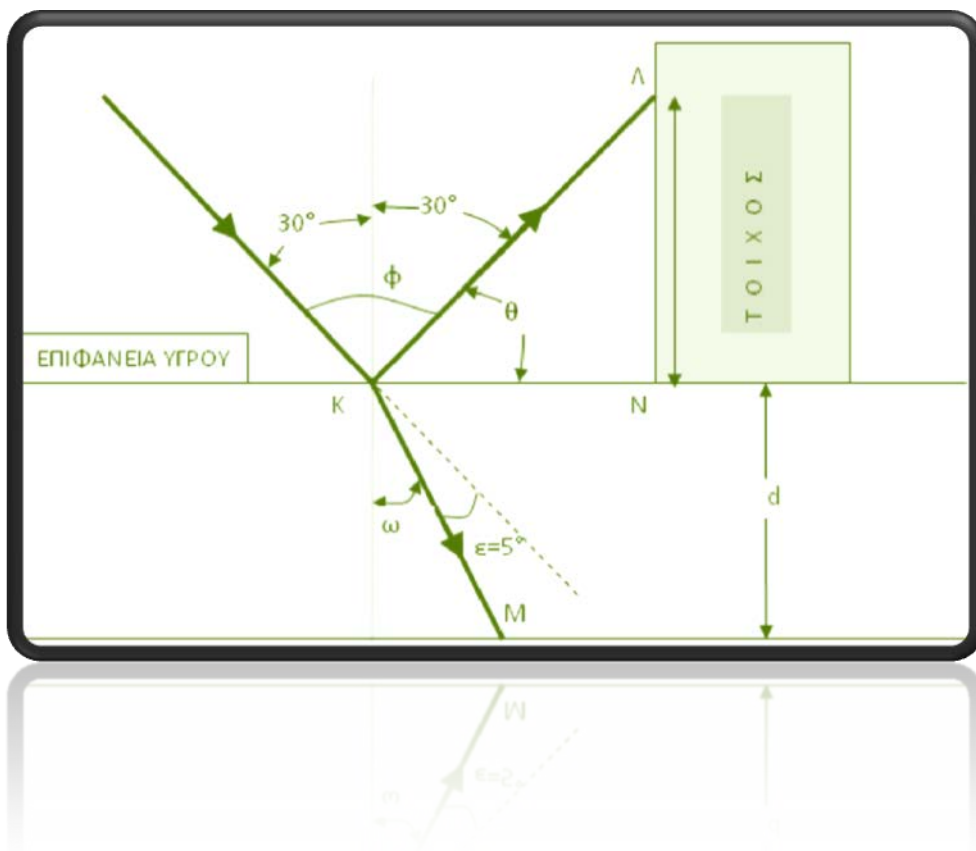
ΔΙΑΙΡΟΥΜΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΜΕΛΗ:

$$\frac{\lambda_{\min}}{\lambda'_{\min}} = \frac{\frac{2ch}{mu^2}}{\frac{2ch}{mu'^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{u'^2}{u^2} = \frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{u} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow u' = \frac{u}{4}$$





ΘΕΜΑ 17°



A. α) $P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{Nhf}{t} \Rightarrow \frac{N}{t} = \frac{P}{hf} = 4 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ φωτόνια/sec}$

β) $\eta_{\mu\theta} = \frac{(\Lambda N)}{(K\Lambda)} \rightarrow (\Lambda N) = (K\Lambda)\eta_{\mu\theta} \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow (\Lambda N) = c_0 t_{K\Lambda} \eta_{\mu\theta} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0,15\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$

B. B1) $\Omega + E = 30^\circ \rightarrow \Omega = 25^\circ$

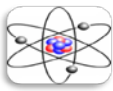
$(KM) = N\lambda_1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{(KM)}{N} = \frac{0,4}{10^6} = 4 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 400 \text{ nm}$

$\sigma_{\text{υν}\omega} = \frac{d}{(KM)} \Rightarrow (KM) = \frac{d}{\sigma_{\text{υν}\omega}} = \frac{36 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,9} = 0,4 \text{ m}$

$n_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} = \frac{f}{\lambda_1} = \frac{c_0}{\lambda_1 f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{4 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{14}} = 1,5$

B2) $\Delta t = \frac{x}{c_1} - \frac{x}{c_0} = \frac{nx}{c_0} - \frac{x}{c_0} = \frac{x(n-1)}{c_0} = \frac{27 \cdot 10^{-25} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-1}}{3 \cdot 10^8} = 45 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ s}$





ΘΕΜΑ 18°

A. A1) $E_{\alpha\pi\omicron\pi} = E_3 - E_1 = \frac{E_1}{9} - E_1 = 12,09\text{V}$

A2) $U_3 = 2E_3 = 2(-1,51) = -3,02\text{eV}$

A3) $E_3 - E_1 = h \frac{c}{\lambda_{3 \rightarrow 1}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{3 \rightarrow 1} = h \frac{c}{E_3 - E_1} = 1,02 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{m}$

B) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{\min} = \frac{hc}{eV} \\ \lambda_{4 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{hc}{E_{4 \rightarrow 1}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{4 \rightarrow 1}} = \frac{\frac{hc}{eV}}{\frac{hc}{E_{4 \rightarrow 1}}} = \frac{E_{4 \rightarrow 1}}{eV} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow V = \frac{2E_{4 \rightarrow 1}}{e} = 25,5\text{V}$

