

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A₁ δ

A₂ δ

A₃ α

A₄ δ

A₅ 1 2 1 2 1.

ΘΕΜΑ Β

$$d = \sqrt{(2\lambda_1)^2 + (3\lambda_1/2)^2} = \frac{5\lambda_1}{2}$$

$$v_1 = v_2$$

$$\lambda_1 f_1 = \lambda_2 f_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2}$$

$$A' = 2A \sin 2\gamma \frac{d_1 - d_2}{\lambda_2}$$

$$A' = 2A$$

$$A \sin 2\gamma = A$$

B2.

$$L_{\text{apx}} = L_{\text{TEJ}}$$

$$mUR = mU'R' \rightarrow U' = 2U$$

$$W_F = W_{\text{TEJ}} - L_{\text{apx}}$$

$$W_F = \frac{1}{2} m U'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m U^2$$

$$W_F = \frac{3}{2} m U^2$$

Αρα το $\bar{U}$ είναι

B3

Bernoulli. $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$

$$P_{\Gamma} + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\Gamma}^2 = P_{\Delta} + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\Delta}^2 + \rho g h \quad (1)$$

Εξίσωση συνέχειας

$$v_{\Gamma} = v_{\Delta}$$

$$A_{\Gamma} v_{\Gamma} = A_{\Delta} v_{\Delta}$$

$$v_{\Delta} = 2v_{\Gamma} \quad (2)$$

Για την άσκηση θεωρούμε ότι

Από Δ → Κ και η ορμή είναι

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$x_{\text{κε}} = 4h = v_{\Delta} \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \rightarrow v_{\Delta}^2 = 8hg \quad (3)$$

Από (1) (2) (3)

$$\Delta p = 2v_{\Gamma}^2 \rho$$

(i)

Θέμα 1

Η φωνή αναδύεται είναι το ηχητικό κύμα ταξιδεύει

$$A = \Delta x = 0,4 \text{ m.}$$

Το 2ο φωνήεν στη Θ1 με ταχύτητα

$$U_1 = U_{\text{max}} = \omega A = 2 \text{ m/s.}$$

ΑΔΟ

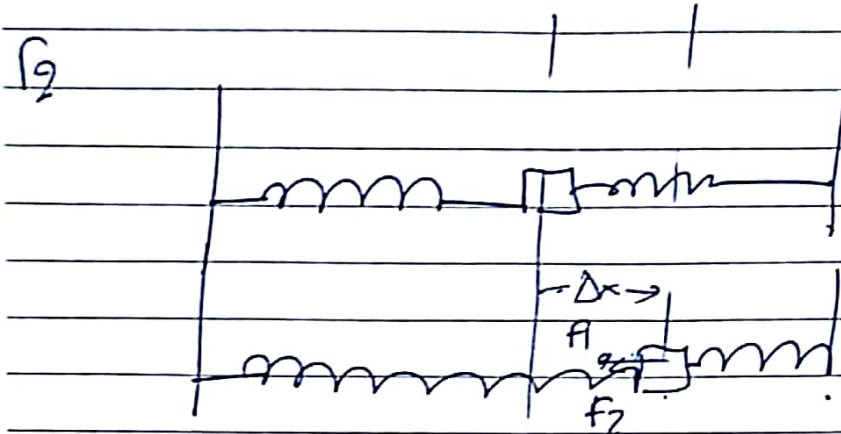
$$p_{\text{αρχ}} = p_{\text{τελ}} = 2$$

$$m_1 U_1 = (m_1 + m_2) V_2 \rightarrow V_2 = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$f_A = \frac{U_{\text{max}} - U_1}{U_{\text{max}}} f_s \quad \text{πριν την κρούση}$$

$$f_A' = \frac{U_{\text{max}} - U_2}{U_{\text{max}}} f_s \quad \text{μετά την κρούση.}$$

$$\frac{f_A}{f_A'} = \frac{338}{339}$$



$$\Sigma F = -F_1 - F_2 = -2k\Delta x$$

$$V_E = V_{\omega \Delta x} = \omega' A'$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m_1 + m_2}} = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$V_E = \omega' A' = v \quad A' = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

13. 0 χρονος που πραγματοποιει ειναι $\Delta t = \frac{T'}{4} = \frac{7}{10} \text{ s}$

14. $\frac{dP}{dt} = \Sigma F = -Dx = 20 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

Δ1.

$$I = I_{\text{CM}} + I_D$$

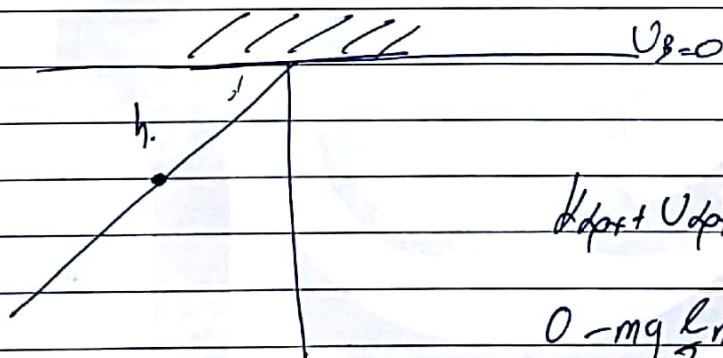
$$I_{\text{CM}} = \frac{1}{12} M l^2 + M \left(\frac{l}{2} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} M l^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} M l^2 + \frac{1}{2} m D^2 = 25 \text{ kg m}^2$$

Δ2.

$$\left| \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} \right| = \Sigma \tau = N \cdot \frac{l}{2} \sin \phi = 12 \text{ kg } \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

Δ3.



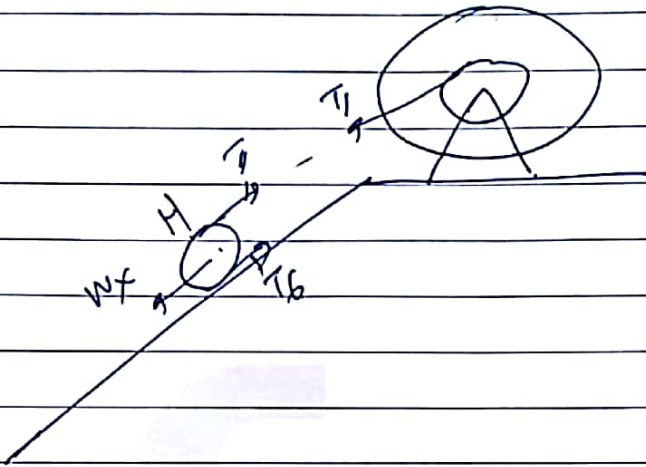
$$K_{\text{B}} + U_{\text{B}} = K_{\text{A}} + U_{\text{A}}$$

$$0 - mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \phi = K_{\text{A}} - mg \frac{l}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{l}{2} \sin \phi$$

$$K_{\text{A}} = 24 \text{ J}$$

Δ.4.



Ροπή για περιστροφή.

$$\sum \tau = I \alpha$$

$$T_1 R = I \alpha \quad (1)$$

Κυλινδρος μεταφορική.

$$\sum F = m a \quad \Rightarrow \quad W_x - T_{OT} - T_1 = m a$$

$$mg \sin \alpha - T_{OT} - T_1 = m a \quad (2)$$

η περιστροφή.

$$T_{OT} R - T_1 R = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \alpha$$

$$a = \alpha R$$

$$T_{OT} - T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m a \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{a}_H = \vec{a} + \vec{a}_H$$

$$a_H = 2 a \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta u = \Delta u / s^2.$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u t^2 \rightarrow t = 2 \text{ sec.}$$

$$U_{\text{air}} = \Delta u t = 2 \text{ m/s.}$$