

Λύσεις

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1. δ

A2. β

A3. α

A4. γ

A5. i) Σωστό

ii) Σωστό

iii) Λάθος

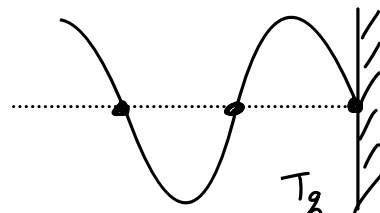
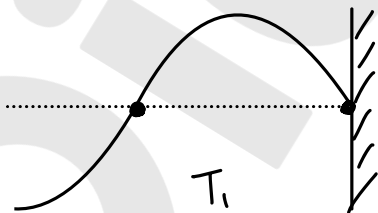
iv) Λάθος

v) Σωστό

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1.) Για T_1 έχουμε 2 δεσμούς

Για T_2 έχουμε 3 δεσμούς



$$u_s = u_s \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_1}{T_1} = \frac{\lambda_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{και } \frac{3\lambda_1}{4} = L \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{4L}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{και } \frac{5\lambda_2}{4} = L \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{4L}{5} \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow[(3)]{(2)} \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\frac{4L}{3}}{\frac{4L}{5}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Σωστή Απάντηση το (III)

$$B2) \quad I_1 = I \quad \text{και} \quad I_2 = 2I, \quad I'_2 = 2I_2 = 4I, \quad r' = r + \frac{r}{2} = \frac{3r}{2}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{r} \cdot l \Rightarrow F_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2I^2}{r} \cdot l = 2 \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi r} \cdot l$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I_1 I'_2}{r'} \cdot l \Rightarrow F_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{4I^2 \cdot 2}{3r} \cdot l = \frac{8}{3} \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi r} \cdot l$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{\frac{2}{1}}{\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Σωστή Απάντηση το (i)

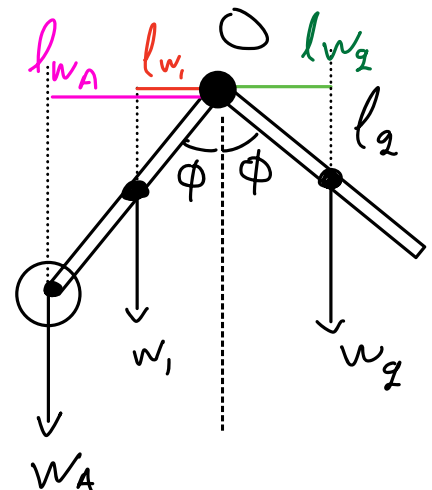
B3.1

$$\sum \tau_{(O)} = 0 \Rightarrow |\tau_{w_A}| + |\tau_{w_1}| = |\tau_{w_2}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |w_A| \cdot l_{w_A} + |w_1| \cdot l_{w_1} = |w_2| \cdot l_{w_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{2} g \cdot l_1 \cdot \eta \varphi + M \cdot g \cdot \frac{l_1}{2} \cdot \eta \varphi = M g \cdot \frac{l_2}{2} \cdot \eta \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l_1}{2} + \frac{l_1}{2} = \frac{l_2}{2} \Rightarrow l_1 = \frac{l_2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Σωστή Απάντηση το (II)

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\lambda = 8\lambda_c$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma 1. \quad \lambda' - \lambda &= \lambda_c (1 - \cos\phi) \Rightarrow \lambda' - 8\lambda_c = \lambda_c (1 - (-1)) \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda' - 8\lambda_c = 2\lambda_c \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda' = 10\lambda_c\end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma 2. \quad E_\phi = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{hc}{8\lambda_c} = \frac{hc \cdot mc}{8h} = \frac{1}{8} mc^2$$

$$E_\phi' = \frac{hc}{\lambda'} = \frac{hc}{10\lambda_c} = \frac{hc \cdot mc}{10h} = \frac{1}{10} mc^2$$

$$K_e = E_\phi - E_\phi' = \frac{1}{8} mc^2 - \frac{1}{10} mc^2 =$$

$$= \frac{10}{80} mc^2 - \frac{8}{80} mc^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{80} mc^2 = \frac{1}{40} mc^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ eV} = \frac{5}{40} \cdot 10^5 \text{ eV}$$

$$= \frac{10^5}{8} \text{ eV}$$

Γ3. $\lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm}$ προσπίπτουσα ακτινοβολία στην κάθοδο.
 $\phi = 1,4 \text{ eV}$

$$K_{\max} = hf - \phi$$

για $K_{\max} = 0$ έχω $f = f_0$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } 0 = hf_0 - \phi \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{\phi}{h} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1,4 \text{ eV}}{6,4 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}} = \frac{1,4 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6,4 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$= \frac{14 \cdot 16 \cdot 10^{-21}}{64 \cdot 10^{-35}} \text{ Hz} = \frac{14}{4} \cdot 10^{-21+35} \text{ Hz}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz} = \frac{70}{2} \cdot 10^{13} = 35 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$$

Γ4. Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε

$$K' - K_{\max} = W_{Fe} \Rightarrow 0 - K_{\max} = -|e| \cdot V_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow hf_1 - \phi = |e| \cdot V_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{h}{e} f_1 - \frac{\phi}{e} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{h \cdot c}{e \cdot \lambda_1} - \frac{\phi}{e} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{1200 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{e \cdot 400 \text{ nm}} - \frac{1,4 \text{ eV}}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = 3 - 1,4 = 1,6 \Rightarrow V_0 = 1,6 \text{ Volt}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

$$R = 1 \Omega, \quad l_{\text{NH}} = 1 \text{ m} \quad \text{και} \quad m_2 = 0,1 \text{ kg} \quad \text{και} \quad R_{\text{NH}} = 1 \Omega$$

$$B = 1 \text{ T}, \quad F = 3 \text{ N}, \quad m_1 = 0,1 \text{ kg}, \quad k = 10 \text{ N/m}, \quad g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Δ1.) Την $t_0 = 0$ το σώμα m_1 έχει $u = 0$ αρα ξεκινά από Α.Θ. και επειδή η θετική φορά είναι προς τα επάνω θα έχω:

$$t = 0 \quad \text{το} \quad x = +A \Rightarrow \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Για την ράβδο:} \quad \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow |F| - |T| - |W_2| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -|T| = |W_2| - |F|$$

$$\Rightarrow -|T| = 10 \cdot 0,1 - 3$$

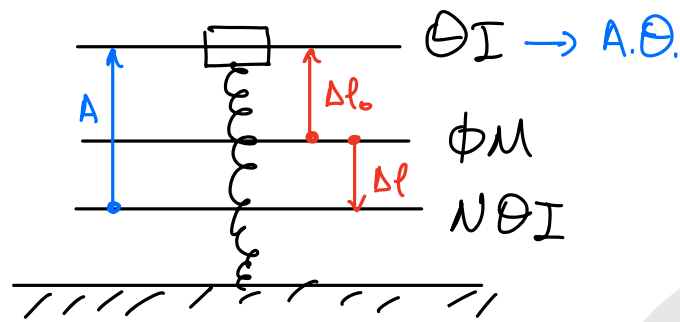
$$\Rightarrow |T| = 3 - 1 = 2 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Για το σώμα } m_1: \quad \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow |T| - |W_1| - |F_{\text{ελ}}| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |F_{\text{ελ}}| = |T| - |W_1|$$

$$\Rightarrow k \Delta l_0 = 2 - 0,1 \cdot 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l_0 = 1/10 \text{ m}$$



$$\Sigma F_{\text{ΝΘI}} = 0 \Rightarrow |F'_{\text{ελ}}| = |w_1| \Rightarrow k \Delta l = m_1 g \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{1}{10} \text{ m}$$

Από το παραπάνω σχήμα προκύπτει: $A = |\Delta l_0| + |\Delta l| = 0,2 \text{ m}$

$$\text{και } k = m_1 \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{0,1}} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Συνεπώς } x = A \cdot \eta_{\psi}(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow x = 0,2 \cdot \eta_{\psi}(10t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Delta 2) \quad k = \frac{3}{4} E \quad \text{και από ΑΔΕΤ : } E = k + U \Rightarrow U = E - k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U = E - \frac{3E}{4} = \frac{E}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{4}} \Rightarrow |x| = \frac{A}{2}$$

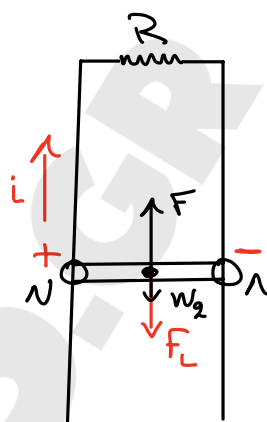
$$\text{και } a = -\omega^2 \cdot x \Rightarrow |a| = \omega^2 \cdot |x| \Rightarrow |a| = \frac{\omega^2 \cdot A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |a| = 100 \cdot 0,2 / 2 = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Delta 3. \quad \Sigma F_{N\lambda} = ma \Rightarrow |F| - |W_2| - |F_{L\lambda}| = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 1 - B i l = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - i = 0,1 \cdot a \quad (1)$$



$$\text{και } i = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{en}}}{R_{\text{on}}} = \frac{B u l}{R + R_{N\lambda}} = \frac{u}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{(2)} 2 - \frac{u}{2} = 0,1 \cdot a \xrightarrow{(\cdot 10)} \boxed{a = 20 - 5u} \quad (3)$$

Συνεπώς όσο η ταχύτητα u αυξάνεται, τόσο το a μειώνεται, μέχρι να γίνει ίση με μηδέν όπου ξεκινάει η ευθύγραμμη ομαλή κίνηση της ράβδου ΝΛ.

Συνεπώς η ράβδος κάνει επιταχυνόμενη (μη-ομαλή) κίνηση μέχρι η $a=0$ όπου ξεκινά Ε.Ο.Κ. με $u = u_{\text{op}} =$

$$\text{για } a=0, \quad (3) \Rightarrow 0 = 20 - 5 u_{\text{op}} \Rightarrow u_{\text{op}} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

Δ4. E.O.K. γ_E $u = u_{\varphi} = 4 \text{ m/s}$

και $u = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{h}{0,125} \Rightarrow h = 4 \cdot \frac{125}{1000} = \frac{500}{1000} = 0,5 \text{ m}$

$W_F = |F| \cdot |\Delta x| \cdot 1 = 3 \cdot 0,5 = 1,5 \text{ Joule} \Rightarrow \boxed{W_F = 1,5 \text{ Joule}}$

Το $I = \frac{E_{\text{en}}}{R_{\text{en}}} = \frac{B u_{\varphi} l}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ A}$ και ομαδοφό

$Q_{\text{en}} = I^2 \cdot R_{\text{en}} \cdot \Delta t = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,125 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{125}{1000} = \frac{500}{500} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{Q_{\text{en}} = 1 \text{ Joule}}$

$\pi \% = \frac{Q_{\text{en}}}{W_F} = \frac{1}{1,5} \cdot 100\% = \frac{10}{15} \cdot 100\% = \frac{1000}{15} \%$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\pi \% = \frac{200}{3} \%}$