

# ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

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4.1  $m_1 = 4 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_1 = 40 \text{ m/s}$

$m_2 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_2 = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$\vec{u}_1 \uparrow \uparrow \vec{u}_2$

κεντρική ελαστική

A. Ελαστική κρούση

A.Δ.Ο.

A.Δ.Μ.Ε.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow u_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2} u_2 + \frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2} u_1 \\ & u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} u_1 + \frac{m_2-m_1}{m_1+m_2} u_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$u_1' = 32 \text{ m/s}$

$u_2' = 52 \text{ m/s}$

B.  $\Delta p_1 = p_1' - p_1 \Rightarrow \Delta p_1 = m_1 u_1' - m_1 u_1 \Rightarrow \Delta p_1 = -32 \text{ kg m/s}$

$\Delta p_2 = p_2' - p_2 \Rightarrow \Delta p_2 = m_2 u_2' - m_2 u_2 \Rightarrow \Delta p_2 = 32 \text{ kg m/s}$

Ορμή μεταφέρεται από την πρώτη σφαίρα στη δεύτερη

Γ.  $\Delta K_1 = K_1' - K_1 \Rightarrow \Delta K_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 \Rightarrow \Delta K_1 = -1152 \text{ J}$

$\Delta K_2 = K_2' - K_2 \Rightarrow \Delta K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 \Rightarrow \Delta K_2 = 1152 \text{ J}$

Ενέργεια μεταφέρεται από την πρώτη σφαίρα στη δεύτερη

Δ.  $\eta_1 \% = \frac{\Delta K_1}{K_1} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = -36 \%$

$\eta_2 \% = \frac{\Delta K_2}{K_2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = 576 \%$

Ε.  $F_1 = \frac{\Delta p_1}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow F_1 = -16 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$

$F_2 = \frac{\Delta p_2}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow F_2 = 16 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$

4.2  $u_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$

ελαστικές κρούσεις

A.  $m = M$

• κρούση  $\Sigma_3, \Sigma_2$ :

ελαστική κρούση

ίδια μάζα

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow u_3' = 0 \\ & u_2' = 10 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} \text{ανταλλαγή} \\ \text{ταχυτήτων} \end{pmatrix}$$

• κρούση  $\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1$ :

ελαστική κρούση

$m = M$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow u_2'' = 0 \\ & u_1' = 10 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} \text{ανταλλαγή} \\ \text{ταχυτήτων} \end{pmatrix}$$

B.  $m = 3 \text{ kg}$ ,  $M = 1 \text{ kg}$

• κρούση  $\Sigma_3, \Sigma_2$ :

ελαστική κρούση

ίδια μάζα

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow u_3' = 0 \\ & u_2' = 10 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} \text{ανταλλαγή} \\ \text{ταχυτήτων} \end{pmatrix}$$

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• κρούση  $\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Α.Δ.Ο.} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{u_2=0} \left. \begin{array}{l} u_2'' = \frac{m-M}{m+M} u_2' \\ u_1' = \frac{2m}{m+M} u_2' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2'' = 5 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{u_1' = 15 \text{ m/s}}$$

Γ.  $m=1 \text{ kg}, M=3 \text{ kg}$

• κρούση  $\Sigma_3, \Sigma_2$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ελαστική κρούση} \\ \text{ίδια μάζα} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} u_3' = 0 \\ u_2' = 10 \text{ m/s} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (\text{ανταλλαγή}) \\ (\text{ταχύτητων}) \end{array}$$

• κρούση  $\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Α.Δ.Ο.} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{u_1=0} \left. \begin{array}{l} u_2'' = \frac{m-M}{m+M} u_2' \\ u_1' = \frac{2m}{m+M} u_2' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2'' = -5 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{u_1' = 5 \text{ m/s}}$$

• κρούση  $\Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ελαστική κρούση} \\ \text{ίδια μάζα} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \boxed{u_3'' = -5 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{u_2''' = 0} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (\text{ανταλλαγή}) \\ (\text{ταχυτήτων}) \end{array}$$

4.3

$m_1, u_1$

$m_2, u_2=0$

ελαστική κρούση

A. ελαστική κρούση ( $u_2=0$ )

$$\bullet u_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \xrightarrow{m_2=0} u_1' = \frac{\frac{m_1}{m_2} - 1}{\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1} u_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_1' = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} u_1}$$

$$\bullet u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \xrightarrow{m_2=0} u_2' = \frac{2 \frac{m_1}{m_2}}{\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1} u_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2' = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda + 1} u_1}$$

$$\bullet \frac{k_1'}{k_2'} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{k_1'}{k_2'} = \frac{(\lambda - 1)^2}{4 \cdot \lambda}}$$

$$B. \bullet k_1 = k_2' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \Rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_2} u_1^2 = \frac{4\lambda^2}{(\lambda + 1)^2} u_1^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4\lambda^2}{(\lambda + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 4\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0, \Delta = 0, \boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

$$Γ. \bullet u_1' = -u_2' \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} u_1 = -\frac{2\lambda}{\lambda + 1} u_1 \Rightarrow 3\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 1/3}$$

$$\cdot U_1' = \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda+1} U_1 \xrightarrow{\lambda=4/3} \boxed{U_1' = -\frac{U_1}{2}}$$

$$\cdot U_2' = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda+1} U_1 \xrightarrow{\lambda=4/3} \boxed{U_2' = \frac{U_1}{2}}$$

$$\Delta \cdot U_1' = -U_1 \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda+1} U_1 = -U_1 \Rightarrow \lambda-1 = -\lambda-1 \Rightarrow 2\lambda=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda=0}$$

$$\cdot U_2' = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda+1} U_1 \xrightarrow{\lambda=0} \boxed{U_2' = 0}$$

4.4

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 8 \text{ kg}, U_1 \\ m_2 &= 2 \text{ kg}, U_2 = 0 \\ k_2' &= 256 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \cdot k_2' = \frac{1}{2} m_2 U_2'^2 \Rightarrow U_2' = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot k_2'}{m_2}} \Rightarrow \underline{U_2' = 16 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\cdot U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} U_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$B \cdot \pi \% = \frac{k_2'}{k_1} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\pi \% = 64 \%}$$

$$\Gamma \cdot U_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 \Rightarrow U_1' = \frac{6}{10} \cdot 10 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \underline{U_1' = 6 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\cdot \Delta p_1 = p_1' - p_1 \Rightarrow \Delta p_1 = m_1 U_1' - m_1 U_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta p_1 = -32 \text{ kg m/s}}$$

Δ. Σώμα 1: ΘΜΚΕ

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma W = \Delta K &\Rightarrow W_T = k_{2y} - k_{1yx} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S_1 = -\frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1'^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 &\Rightarrow N = m_1 g \\ T = \mu \cdot N &= \mu m_1 g \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \mu m_1 g S_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1'^2 \Rightarrow S_1 = \frac{U_1'^2}{2\mu g} \Rightarrow \underline{S_1 = 3,6 \text{ m}}$$

Σώμα 2: ΘΜΚΕ

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma W = \Delta K &\Rightarrow W_T = k_{2y} - k_{1yx} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S_2 = -\frac{1}{2} m_2 U_2'^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 &\Rightarrow N = m_2 g \\ T = \mu \cdot N &= \mu m_2 g \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \mu m_2 g S_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 U_2'^2 \Rightarrow \underline{S_2 = 25,6 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Αρα } S = S_2 - S_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 22 \text{ m}}$$

4.5

$$\begin{aligned} m_1, U_1 \\ m_2, U_2 = 0 \\ \mu = 0,25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot U_1' &= -U_2' \Rightarrow \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 = -\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 \Rightarrow m_1 - m_2 = -2m_1 \\ &\Rightarrow 3m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$B. \pi\% = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \pi\% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \pi\% = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \cdot \left( \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} \right)^2 \cdot 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi\% = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \cdot \frac{4m_1^2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \pi\% = \frac{4m_1 m_2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\xrightarrow{m_2=3m_1} \pi\% = \frac{12m_1^2}{16m_1^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \pi\% = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\pi\% = 75\%}$$

$$Γ. v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \xrightarrow{v_1' = -5 \text{ m/s}, m_2 = 3m_1} -5 = \frac{-2m_1}{4m_1} v_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}}$$

Δ. - Σώμα (1): ΘΜΚΕ

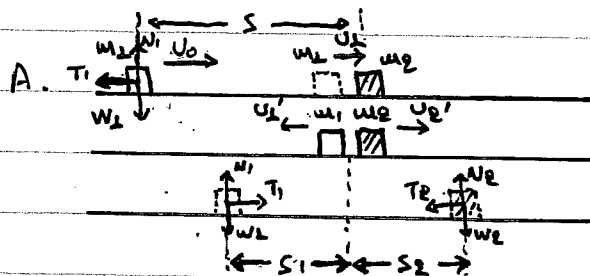
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T &= k_{\text{τελ}} - k_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S_1 = -\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow \\ \xrightarrow{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = m_1 g} \mu m_1 g \cdot S_1 &= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow \underline{S_1 = 5 \text{ m}} \\ T &= \mu N_1 = \mu m_1 g \end{aligned}$$

• Σώμα (2): ΘΜΚΕ

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T &= k_{\text{τελ}} - k_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S_2 = -\frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2 \Rightarrow \\ \xrightarrow{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = m_2 g} \mu m_2 g \cdot S_2 &= \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2 \Rightarrow \underline{S_2 = 5 \text{ m}} \\ T &= \mu N_2 = \mu m_2 g \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } S = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 10 \text{ m}}$$

4.6  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$   $U_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$   
 $m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_2 = 0$   
 $S = 3,6 \text{ m}$ ,  $\mu = 0,5$



• Κίνηση  $m_1$  (prior την κρούση)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ΘΜΚΕ: } \Sigma W &= \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = k_{\text{τελ}} - k_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 \\ \xrightarrow{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = m_1 g} -5 \cdot 3,6 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = 8 \text{ m/s}} \\ T &= \mu \cdot N_1 = \mu m_1 g = 5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

B. • Κρούση ελαστική

$$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{U_2=0} \begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{v_1' = -4 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{v_2' = 4 \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$$

$$Γ. \Sigma F = \frac{\Delta p_2}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \bar{F} = \frac{m_2 v_2 - 0}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{F} = 12 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}}$$

Α. • Κίνηση  $m_1$  (μετά την κρούση)

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 - m_1 g = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = m_1 g = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$T_1 = \mu N_1 \Rightarrow T_1 = 5 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = m_1 a_{cm} \Rightarrow -T_1 = m_1 a_{cm} \Rightarrow a_{cm} = -5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$S_1 = v_1' t_1 - \frac{1}{2} |a_{cm}| t_1^2 \xrightarrow{t_1=0,4\text{s}} \underline{S_1 = 1,2 \text{ m}}$$

• Κίνηση  $m_2$  (μετά την κρούση)

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 - m_2 g = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 = m_2 g = 30 \text{ N}$$

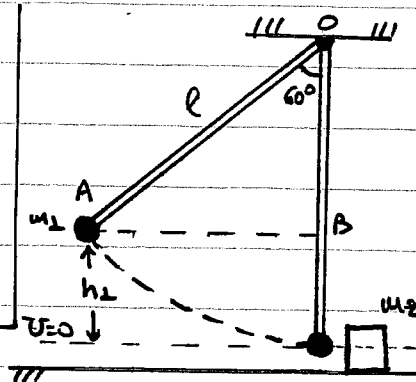
$$T_2 = \mu N_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = 15 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = m_2 a_{cm}' \Rightarrow -T_2 = m_2 a_{cm}' \Rightarrow a_{cm}' = -5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$S_2 = v_2' t_1 - \frac{1}{2} |a_{cm}'| t_1^2 \xrightarrow{t_1=0,4\text{s}} \underline{S_2 = 1,2 \text{ m}}$$

Αρα  $S = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 2,4 \text{ m}}$

4.7  $m_1 = m$ ,  $l = 1,6 \text{ m}$   
 $\phi = 60^\circ$   
 $m_2 = 3m$ ,  $v_2 = 0$   
 ελαστική κρούση  
 $\mu = 0,2$ ,  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$



Α. • Κίνηση  $m_1$  (πριν την κρούση)

A.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow m_1 g h_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{2 g h_1} \quad ①$

▣  $\triangle ABO$ :  $60^\circ = \frac{(OB)}{(AO)} \Rightarrow (OB) = l \sin 60^\circ = \frac{l}{2}$ ,  $h_1 = l - (OB) \Rightarrow \underline{h_1 = \frac{l}{2}}$

①  $\Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}}$

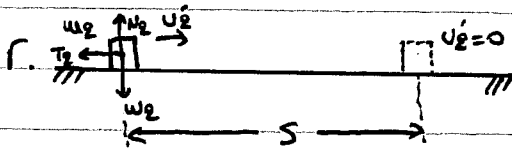
Β. • Κρούση ελαστική

$\begin{cases} \text{A.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{A.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{v_2=0} \begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' = -2 \text{ m/s} \\ v_2' = 2 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$

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$$K = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2} = \frac{3m \cdot 4}{m \cdot 16} \Rightarrow \boxed{K = \frac{3}{4}}$$

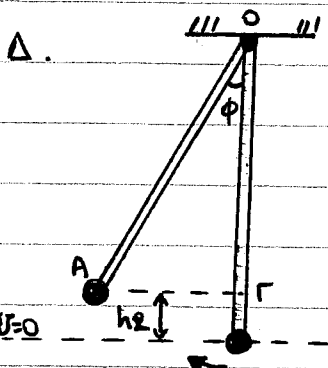


- Κίνηση  $m_2$  (μετά την κρούση):

8ΜΚΕ:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{τελ} - K_{αρχ}$

$$\Rightarrow -T \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \quad \begin{matrix} \Sigma F_T = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 = W_2 = m_2 g \\ T_2 = \mu N_2 = \mu m_2 g \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu \cdot m_2 \cdot g \cdot S = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \Rightarrow S = \frac{u_2'^2}{2\mu g} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 1\text{m}}$$



- Κίνηση  $m_1$  (μετά την κρούση):

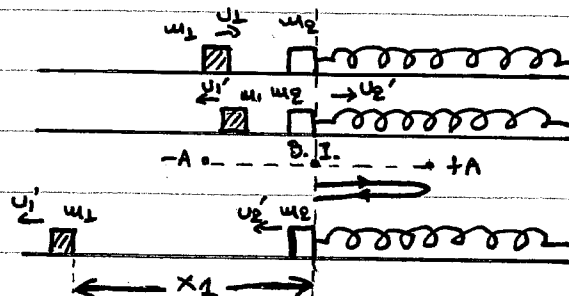
Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{μηκ}^{αρχ} = E_{μηκ}^{τελ} \Rightarrow K_{αρχ} + U_{αρχ} = K_{τελ} + U_{τελ}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 = m_1 g h_2 \Rightarrow h_2 = \frac{u_1'^2}{2g} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h_2 = 0,2\text{m}}$$

4.8

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 1\text{kg}, u_1 = 15\text{m/s} \\ m_2 &= 2\text{kg}, u_2 = 0 \\ K &= 800\text{N/m} \end{aligned}$$



A. - Κρούση Ελαστική

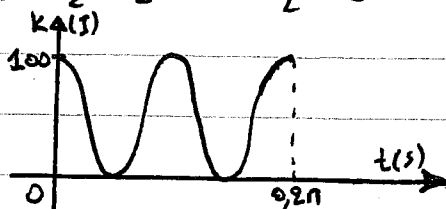
$$\begin{cases} \text{(Α.Δ. Ορμής)} \\ \text{(Α.Δ.Μ.Ε)} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{u_2=0} \begin{cases} u_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \\ u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{u_1' = -5\text{m/s}} \\ \boxed{u_2' = 10\text{m/s}} \end{cases}$$

B. - α.α.ζ. του  $m_2$

$$\begin{cases} u_2' = u_{\max} = \omega A \Rightarrow A = 1\text{m} \\ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_2}} = 10\text{rad/s} \end{cases}$$

$$t_0 = 0, x = 0, u > 0 : \phi_0 = 0$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_{\max}^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow K = 100 \cos^2 10t, (\text{J})$$



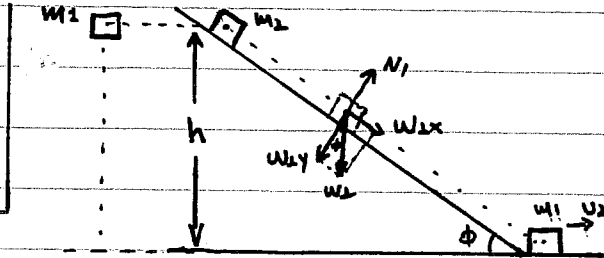
Γ.  $\begin{cases} t_1 = \frac{T}{2} \\ T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0,2\pi \text{ s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = 0,1\pi \text{ s} = 0,314 \text{ s}}$

Δ. • κίνηση  $m_1$  (μετά την κρούση)

Ευθύγραμμη ομαλή κίνηση:  $U_1' = \frac{x_1}{t_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1,57 \text{ m}}$

4.9

$h = 5 \text{ m}, \phi$   
 $m_1, U_1$   
 $m_2 = m_1, K = 200 \text{ N/m}$



Α. • κίνηση  $m_1$  στο κεκλιμένο επίπεδο

Α.Δ.Ο.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow m_1 g h = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1^2 \Rightarrow U_1 = \sqrt{2gh} \Rightarrow \boxed{U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}}$

Β. • κατακόρυφη κίνηση  $m_2$ :

Ελεύθερη πτώση:  $y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \xrightarrow{y=h} t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \Rightarrow t = 1 \text{ s}$

• κίνηση  $m_1$  στο κεκλιμένο επίπεδο

$\Sigma F_x = m_1 a \Rightarrow m_1 g \sin \phi = m_1 a \Rightarrow a = g \sin \phi$

$y = a t^2 \Rightarrow U_1 = g \sin \phi t_1 \Rightarrow \sin \phi = \frac{U_1}{g t_1} \xrightarrow{t_1=2\text{s}} \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = 30^\circ}$

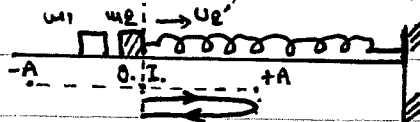
Γ. • κίνηση  $m_1$  στο οριζόντιο επίπεδο (πριν την κρούση)

Ευθύγραμμη ομαλή κίνηση  $U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$  (σταθερή).

• κρούση ελαστική

$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{m_1=m_2} \begin{cases} U_1' = U_2 \\ U_2' = U_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1' = 0 \\ U_2' = U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s} \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (\text{ανταλλαγή}) \\ (\text{ταχύτητων}) \end{matrix}$

• α.α.ζ. ( $m_2$ )



$\Delta t = \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow T = 2 \cdot \Delta t \xrightarrow{\Delta t = 0,1\pi \text{ s}} T = 0,2\pi \text{ s}$

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{K}} \Rightarrow 0,04\pi^2 = 4\pi^2 \cdot \frac{m_2}{200} \Rightarrow m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$

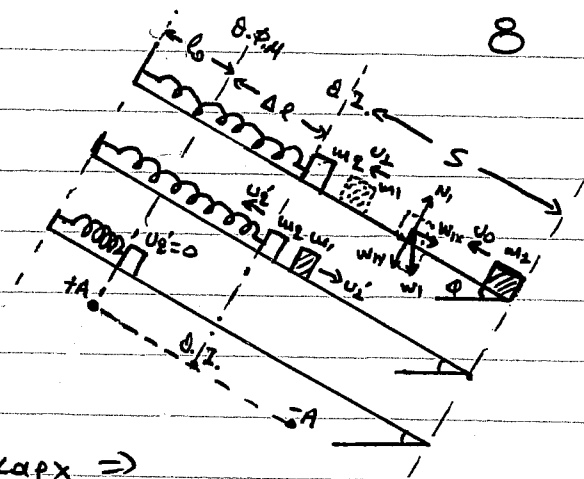
$\Rightarrow \boxed{m_1 = m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}}$

$\begin{cases} U_2' = U_{\text{max}} = \omega A \\ \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10 \text{ rad/s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 1 \text{ m}}$

# ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

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4.10  $m_2$ ,  $\phi=30^\circ$   
 $m_1=0,5\text{ kg}$ ,  $S=1,1\text{ m}$   
 $U_0=6\text{ m/s}$   
 ελαστική κρούση



A. • κίνηση  $m_1$  (πριν την κρούση)

ΘΗΚΕ:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_{m_1 x} = k \Delta L - k \Delta x \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow -m_1 g \sin \phi \cdot S = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_0^2 \xrightarrow{S.I.} -5,5 = \frac{1}{2} U_1^2 - 18 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow U_1^2 = 25 \Rightarrow \boxed{U_1 = 5\text{ m/s}}$

B. • κρούση ελαστική

$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{U_2=0} \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 \\ U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{matrix}$

$\textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{U_1' = -4\text{ m/s}} -4 = \frac{0,5 - m_2}{0,5 + m_2} \cdot 5 \Rightarrow -2 - 4m_2 = 2,5 - 5m_2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{m_2 = 4,5\text{ kg}}$

Γ. • α.α.ζ. του  $m_2$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow U_2' = \frac{2 \cdot 0,5}{0,5 + 4,5} \cdot 5\text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \underline{U_2' = 1\text{ m/s}}$

• Θ.Ι. ( $m_2$ ):  $\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{ελ}} - m_2 x = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot \Delta L = m_2 g \sin \phi \xrightarrow{\Delta L=A} k \cdot A = 22,5\text{ N}$   
 $\Rightarrow A = \frac{22,5}{k} \text{ (S.I.)} \textcircled{3}$

•  $U_2' = U_{\text{max}} = \omega A = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_2}} \cdot A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} 1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{4,5}} \cdot \frac{22,5}{k} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{k}{4,5} \cdot \frac{22,5^2}{k^2} \Rightarrow \underline{k = 112,5\text{ N/m}}$

$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,2\text{ m}}$

•  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_2}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 5\text{ rad/s}}$

•  $t_0=0$ ,  $x=0$ ,  $U>0$ :  $\phi_0=0$

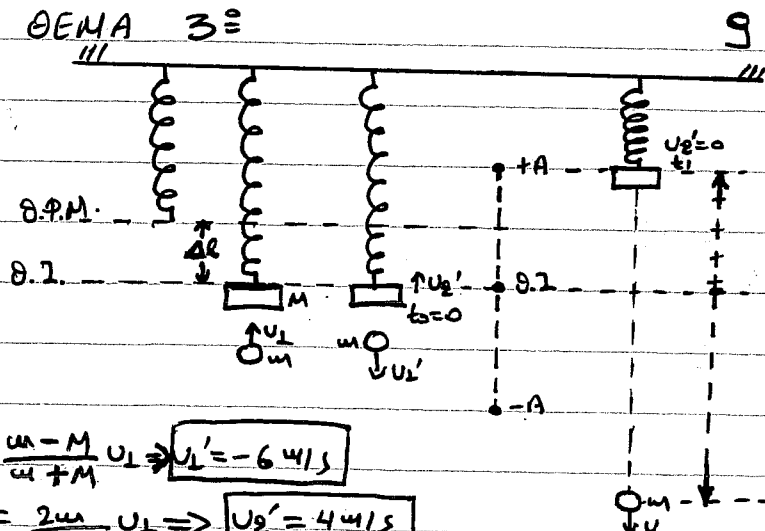
Αρα  $x = A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0,2 \mu 5 t} \text{ (S.I.)}$

Δ.  $\eta \% = \frac{\Delta K_2}{K_1} 100\% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 U_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1^2} 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 36\%}$



# ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

4.11  $M = 4 \text{ kg}$ ,  
 $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$   
 $m = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$   
 Ελαστική κρούση



A. Ελαστική κρούση

$$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{U_2=0} \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{m-M}{m+M} U_1 \Rightarrow U_1' = -6 \text{ m/s} \\ U_2' = \frac{2m}{m+M} U_1 \Rightarrow U_2' = 4 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

B. α.α.τ. του M

$$\begin{cases} U_2' = U_{\max} = \omega A \\ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} \Rightarrow \omega = 5 \text{ rad/s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$t_0 = 0, y = 0, v > 0 : \phi_0 = 0$$

$$\text{Αρα } y = A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow y = 0,8 \mu 5 t \quad (5.1.)$$

$$\Gamma. \begin{cases} t_1 = \frac{T}{4}, (y = +A) \\ T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0,4 \text{ s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_1 = 0,1 \text{ s} = 0,314 \text{ s}$$

$$\frac{|F_{\epsilon 2}|}{|F_{\epsilon 1}|} = \frac{k \cdot (A - \Delta l)}{kA} \Rightarrow \frac{|F_{\epsilon 2}|}{|F_{\epsilon 1}|} = \frac{A - \Delta l}{A} \quad (1)$$

$$\Theta. \text{I.} : \Sigma f_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\epsilon 2} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot \Delta l = Mg \Rightarrow \Delta l = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \frac{|F_{\epsilon 2}|}{|F_{\epsilon 1}|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Δ. Κίνηση μ μετά την κρούση

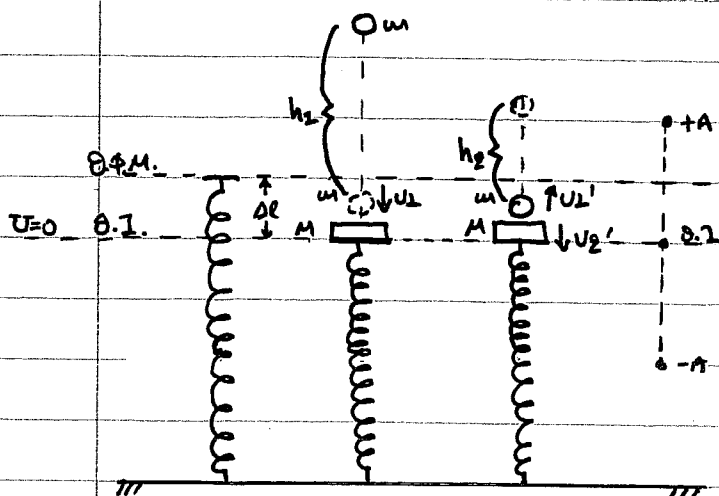
$$\Sigma f_y = m a \Rightarrow W = m a \Rightarrow mg = m a \Rightarrow a = g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$U = U_0 + a \cdot t \xrightarrow[t_1 = 0,314 \text{ s}]{U_0 = U_2'} U = (6 + 10 \cdot 0,314) \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow U = 9,14 \text{ m/s}$$

4.12  $M$ ,  $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$   
 $\Delta l = 0,4 \text{ m}$   
 $m = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $h_1 = 5 \text{ m}$   
 $h_2$

A. Κίνηση M (πριν την κρούση)

$$\text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.: } E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \\ \Rightarrow m g h_1 = \frac{1}{2} m U_2^2 \Rightarrow U_2 = \sqrt{2 g h_1} \Rightarrow U_2 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$



· Θ.Ι. (M) :  $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_{ελ} - W = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow k \cdot \Delta l = M \cdot g \Rightarrow \boxed{M = 4 \text{ kg}}$

Β. · κρούση ελαστική

$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ. Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ. Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{v_2=0} \begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{m-M}{m+M} v_1 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m}{m+M} v_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' = -6 \text{ m/s} \\ v_2' = 4 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$

$\eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} M v_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m v_1^2} 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{4 \cdot 16}{100} 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 64 \%}$

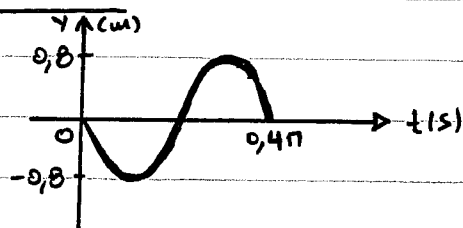
Γ. · α.α.ζ. του Μ

$\begin{cases} v_2' = v_{\max} = \omega A \\ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} = 5 \text{ rad/s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,8 \text{ m}}$

$y = A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[y=0]{t=0} 0 = A \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = 0 = \mu 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + 0 \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 0, v > 0 \\ \phi_0 = \pi, v < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Αρα } \underline{\phi_0 = \pi \text{ rad}}$

Αρα  $\boxed{y = 0,8 \mu(5t + \pi)}$ , (ς.ζ.)



Δ. · κίνηση με (μετά την κρούση)

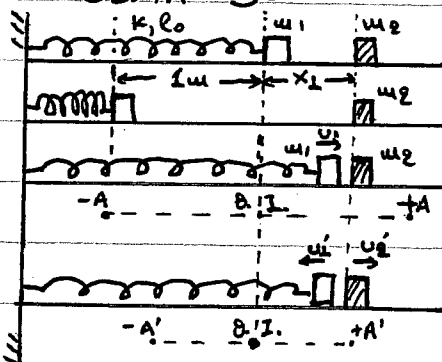
$E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_1'^2 = m g h_2 \Rightarrow h_2 = \frac{v_1'^2}{2g} \Rightarrow \boxed{h_2 = 1,8 \text{ m}}$

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

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4.13  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$   
 $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$   
 $\Delta l = 1 \text{ m}, x_1 = 0,6 \text{ m}$



A. α.α.τ. του  $m_1$

$t_0 = 0, x_0 = \Delta l = 1 \text{ m}, v_0 = 0$

$A = \Delta l = 1 \text{ m}$

$k = m_1 \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} =$

$\Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

$x = A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t = 0]{x = -A} -A = A \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = -1 = \mu \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \hat{u} \quad \phi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$

Αρα  $x = 1 \mu(10t + \frac{3\pi}{2})$ , (S.I.)

Α.Δ.Ε. ταξάνωμης:  $E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1^2 = \frac{k}{m_1} (A^2 - x_1^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow v_1 = \pm \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x_1^2} \Rightarrow v_1 = 8 \text{ m/s}$ , (κινάμετρο προς τα δεξιά)

B.  $v_1' = -v_2' \Rightarrow \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 = -\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \Rightarrow m_1 - m_2 = -2m_1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 3m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$

Γ.  $v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \Rightarrow v_1' = -4 \text{ m/s}$

$v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \Rightarrow v_2' = 4 \text{ m/s}$

$\eta_1 \% = \frac{\Delta K_2}{K_1} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = \frac{3 \cdot 16}{64} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = 75 \%$

Δ. α.α.τ. του  $m_1$  (πριν την κρούση)

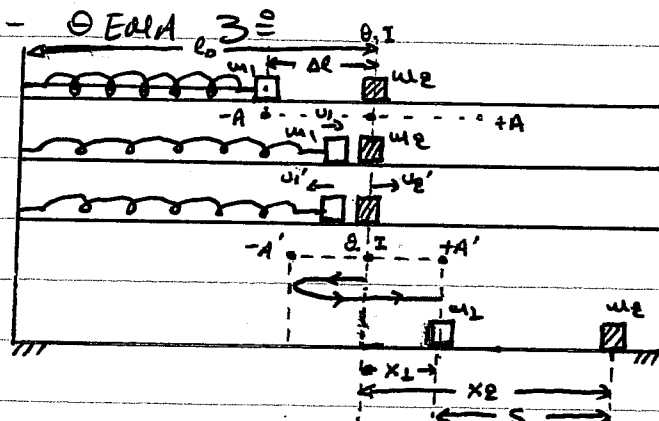
$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \Rightarrow E = 50 \text{ J}$

α.α.τ. του  $m_2$  (μετά την κρούση)

Α.Δ.Ε. Ταξάνωμης:  $E = K + U \Rightarrow E' = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow E' = (8 + 18) \text{ J} \Rightarrow E' = 26 \text{ J}$

$\eta_2 \% = \frac{E - E'}{E} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = \frac{50 - 26}{50} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = 48 \%$

- 4.14  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$   
 $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $\Delta l = 0,2 \text{ m}$   
 εξαεριστική κρούση



Α. α.α.τ. του  $m_1$  (πριν την κρούση)

■  $t$ ,  $x_0 = \Delta l = 0,2 \text{ m}$ ,  $u_0 = 0$  :  $A = \Delta l = 0,2 \text{ m}$

■  $k = m_1 \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

■ Η κρούση γίνεται βμ δεξιά ισορροπίας αρκ  $u_1 = u_{\max}$

$u_1 = \omega A \Rightarrow \boxed{u_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}}$

Β. εξαεριστική κρούση

$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ. Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{u_2=0} \begin{cases} u_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \\ u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{u_1' = -1 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{u_2' = 1 \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$

Γ. α.α.τ. του  $m_1$  (μετά την κρούση)

■ Η κρούση γίνεται βμ δεξιά ισορροπίας αρκ  $u_1' = u'_{\max} \Rightarrow$

$u_1' = \omega A' \Rightarrow A' = \frac{|u_1'|}{\omega} \Rightarrow \boxed{A' = 0,1 \text{ m}}$

■  $x = A' \mu (\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[\phi_0=0]{x=0} 0 = A' \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = 0 = \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2\pi n + 0 \\ \phi_0 = 2\pi n + \pi \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 0, & u > 0 \\ \phi_0 = \pi, & u < 0 \end{cases} \quad \underline{\phi_0 = n \text{ rad}}$

Αρκ  $\boxed{x = 0,1 \mu (10t + n)}$ , (Σ.Τ.)

Δ. ■ Το βίωμα Σ1 θα εξαερισθεί βιχημικά για δώδεκα φορά, όταν φτάσει βμ δεξιά  $x_1 = +A' = 0,1 \text{ m}$  βε χρόνο  $t_1 = \frac{3T}{4}$   $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0,628 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \underline{t_1 = 0,471 \text{ s}}$ .

• Κίνηση  $m_2$  (μετά την κρούση).

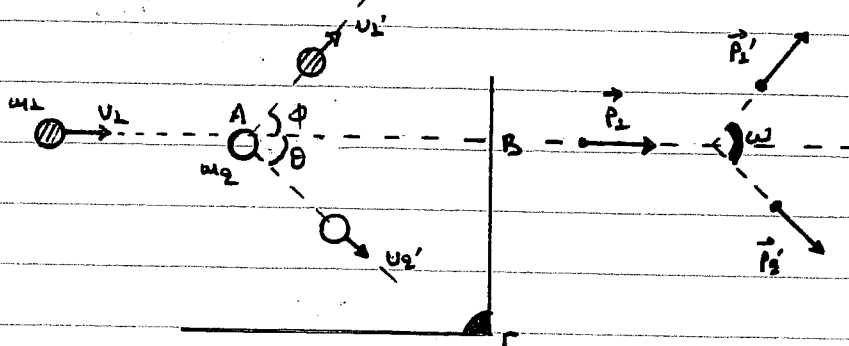
■ Ευθύγραμμη ομαλή κίνηση ( $u_2' = 1 \text{ m/s}$ , βε δεξιά).

$u_2 = \frac{x_2}{t_1} \Rightarrow \underline{x_2 = 0,471 \text{ m}}$

Αρα η απόσταση μεταξύ των δύο ωμαίων είναι:

$$S = x_2 - x_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 0,371 \text{ m}}$$

4.15  $m_1 = m$ ,  $u_1 = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$   
 $m_2 = m$ ,  $u_2 = 0$   
 $u_1'$ ,  $\phi = 60^\circ$



A. Εκκεντρική ελαστική κρούση

■ Α.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{apx} = \vec{p}_{τελ} \Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_1' + \vec{p}_2'$

$$p_1^2 = p_1'^2 + p_2'^2 + 2p_1 p_2' \cos \phi \Rightarrow m^2 u_1^2 = m^2 u_1'^2 + m^2 u_2'^2 + 2m u_1 u_2' \cos \phi \Rightarrow u_1^2 = u_1'^2 + u_2'^2 + 2u_1 u_2' \cos \phi \quad (1)$$

■ Α.Δ. Μ.Ε.:  $E_1 = E_1' + E_2' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \Rightarrow u_1^2 = u_1'^2 + u_2'^2 \quad (2)$

• (1)  $\Rightarrow u_1 u_2' \cos \phi = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \phi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = 90^\circ$

•  $\omega = \phi + \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \omega - \phi \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = 30^\circ}$

B. ■ Α.Δ. Ορμής (xx' άξονας):  $p_{apx} = p_{τελ} \Rightarrow m u_1 = m u_1' \cos \phi + m u_2' \cos \theta$   
 $\Rightarrow u_1 = u_1' \frac{1}{2} + u_2' \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (3)$

■ Α.Δ. Ορμής (yy' άξονας):  $p_{apy} = p_{τελ} \Rightarrow 0 = m u_1' \sin \phi - m u_2' \sin \theta$   
 $\Rightarrow u_1' \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = u_2' \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow u_2' = \sqrt{3} u_1' \quad (4)$

• (3)  $\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{u_1'}{2} + \frac{3u_1'}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{u_1' = \sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}}$

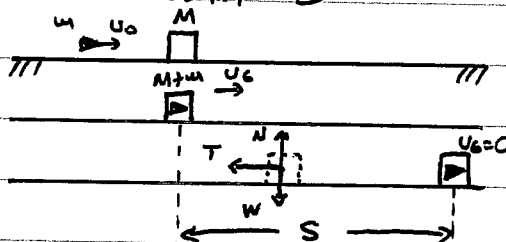
• (4)  $\Rightarrow \boxed{u_2' = 3 \text{ m/s}}$

Γ. •  $\Delta K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,2 \cdot 3^2 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta K_2 = 0,9 \text{ J}}$

Δ. •  $\hat{A} B \Gamma$ :  $\gamma \mu \hat{A} = \frac{(B\Gamma)}{(A\Gamma)} \xrightarrow{(A\Gamma)=2(B\Gamma)} \gamma \mu \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 30^\circ$

Αφού  $\hat{A} = 30^\circ = \hat{\theta}$  αρα η μπάλα μεθ θα μπει στην τρύπα του μπυζιέρδου

4.16  $M = 9 \text{ kg}$   
 $m, U_0 = 200 \text{ m/s}$   
 $U_6 = 10 \text{ m/s}$



A. • Κρούση ανελαστική (πλάστική)

A.Δ. Ορμής :  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m U_0 = (M+m) U_6 \xRightarrow{\text{S.I.}} 200m = (9+m) \cdot 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 100m = 90 + 10m \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 1 \text{ kg}}$$

B.  $\eta \% = \frac{K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}}}{K_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m U_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} (M+m) U_6^2}{\frac{1}{2} m U_0^2} \cdot 100 \%$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{10000 - 10 \cdot 100}{10000} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 90 \%}$$

Γ. •  $\Delta p_1 = m U_6 - m U_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta p_1 = -90 \text{ kg m/s}}$

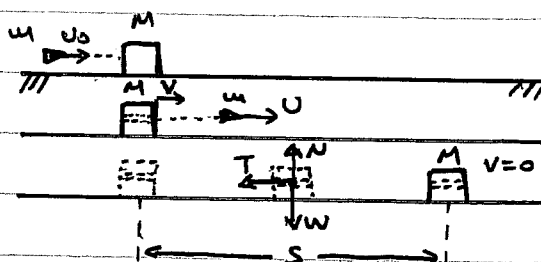
•  $\Delta p_2 = M U_6 - 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta p_2 = 90 \text{ kg m/s}}$

Δ. • Κίνηση συσσωματώματος :

Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε. :  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} (M+m) U_6^2$   
 $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N - W = 0 \Rightarrow N = W$   
 $T = \mu N = \mu (M+m) g \Rightarrow -\mu (M+m) g \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} (M+m) U_0^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{U_0^2}{2g \cdot S} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = 0,5}$$

4.17  $M = 2 \text{ kg}$   
 $m = 0,2 \text{ kg}, U_0 = 200 \text{ m/s}$   
 $U = 100 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\mu = 0,25$



A. • Κρούση ανελαστική

A.Δ. Ορμής :  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m U_0 = m U + M V \Rightarrow V = \frac{m (U_0 - U)}{M} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 10 \text{ m/s}}$$

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

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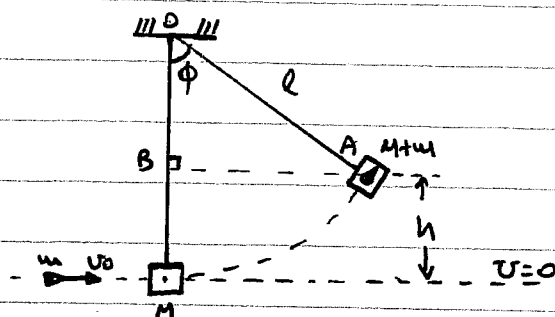
B. • Ελαστική =  $K_{αρχ} - K_{τελ} \Rightarrow \text{Ελαστική} = \frac{1}{2} m U_0^2 - (\frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} m V^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{Ελαστική} = 4000 \text{ J} - 100 \text{ J} - 1000 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ελαστική} = 2900 \text{ J}}$

Γ. •  $F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow F = \frac{M V - 0}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}}$

Δ. • Κίνηση του M:

ΘΜΚΕ:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{τελ} - K_{αρχ} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} M V^2$   
 $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W$   
 $T = \mu N = \mu M g = 5 \text{ N}$   
 $-S \cdot 5 = -\frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 20 \text{ m}}$

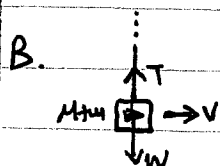
4.18  $M = 1950 \text{ g}, \ell = 0,4 \text{ m}$   
 $m = 50 \text{ g}, U_0 = 80 \text{ m/s}$   
 $h, g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$



A. • Κρούση ανελαστική (ηλαστική)

A.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{αρχ} = \vec{p}_{τελ}$

$m U_0 = (M + m) V \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 2 \text{ m/s}}$



B.  $F_K = (M + m) \frac{V^2}{\ell} \xrightarrow{F_K = \Sigma F_y} T - W = (M + m) \frac{V^2}{\ell} \Rightarrow T = (M + m) g + (M + m) \frac{V^2}{\ell}$   
 $\Rightarrow T = (20 + 20) \text{ N} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 40 \text{ N}}$

Γ. • A.Δ.Μ.Ε:  $E_{M\alpha\chi} = E_{M\tau\epsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow K_{αρχ} + U_{αρχ} = K_{τελ} + U_{τελ} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (M + m) V^2 = (M + m) g h \Rightarrow h = \frac{V^2}{2g} \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 0,2 \text{ m}}$

•  $\Delta OBA: \sin \phi = \frac{(OB)}{(OA)} \xrightarrow{\frac{(OB)}{(OA)} = \frac{\ell - h}{\ell}} \sin \phi = \frac{\ell - h}{\ell} \Rightarrow \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = 60^\circ}$

Δ.  $\Pi \% = \frac{K_{αρχ} - K_{τελ}}{K_{αρχ}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \Pi \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m U_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} (M + m) V^2}{\frac{1}{2} m U_0^2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$

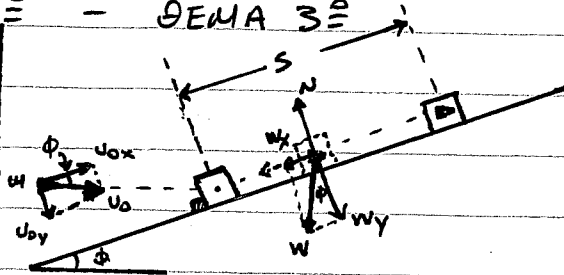
$\Rightarrow \Pi \% = \frac{0,05 \cdot 6400 - 2 \cdot 4}{0,05 \cdot 6400} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \Pi \% = \frac{320 - 8}{320} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\Pi \% = 97,5 \%}$

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

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4.19

$M = 4 \text{ kg}$ ,  $\phi = 30^\circ$   
 $m = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$



A. κρούση ανελαστική (ηττωτική)

A.D. Ορμής ( $x'x'$  άξονας):  $p_{\text{αρχ}}^{xx'} = p_{\text{τελ}}^{xx'}$

$$m u_{0x} = (M+m) V \Rightarrow m u_0 \cos \phi = (M+m) V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V = \sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}}$$

B.  $\eta\% = \frac{k_{\text{αρχ}} - k_{\text{τελ}}}{k_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \eta\% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m u_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2}{\frac{1}{2} m u_0^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \eta\% = \frac{100 - 15}{100} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta\% = 85\%}$$

Γ. 1) Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε.:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_{wx} = k_{\text{τελ}} - k_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -W_x \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow - (M+m) g \sin \phi \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 0,3 \text{ m}}$

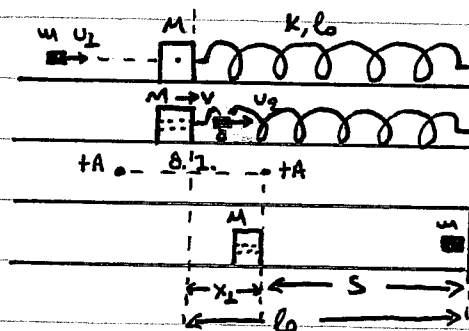
2) Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε.:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T + W_{wx} = k_{\text{τελ}} - k_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S' - W_x \cdot S' = -\frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Sigma F_T = 0 \Rightarrow N = W_y$   
 $T = \mu \cdot N = \mu (M+m) g \cos \phi$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S' = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

Δ.  $k = \frac{Q}{k_{M+m}} \Rightarrow k = \frac{|W_T|}{\frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{M(M+m) g \cos \phi \cdot S'}{\frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{1}{3}}$

4.20

$M = 0,1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $l_0$   
 $m = 1 \text{ g}$ ,  $u_1 = 200 \text{ m/s}$   
 $u_2 = \frac{u_1}{2}$ ,  $k = 1000 \text{ N/m}$



A. κρούση ανελαστική

A.D. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m u_1 = M V + m u_2 \Rightarrow V = \frac{m(u_1 - u_2)}{M} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 1 \text{ m/s}}$$







$$\pi\% = \frac{6-3}{6} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\pi\% = 50\%}$$

Γ. α.α.ζ. των  $\omega_1, \omega_2$ .

$$\square \partial. I. (\omega_1): \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{c1} - W_{L1} = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot x_1 = \omega_1 g \Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = 0,1 \text{ m}}$$

$$\square \partial. I. (\omega_1 + \omega_2): \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{c2} - W_x = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot x_2 = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) g \Rightarrow \underline{x_2 = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

$$\square \text{Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλαντώσης: } E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 + \omega_2) V^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (x_2 - x_1)^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 100 A^2 = 3 + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

$$\square k = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$\square x = A \mu (\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t = 0]{x = x_2 - x_1} 0,1 = 0,2 \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$$

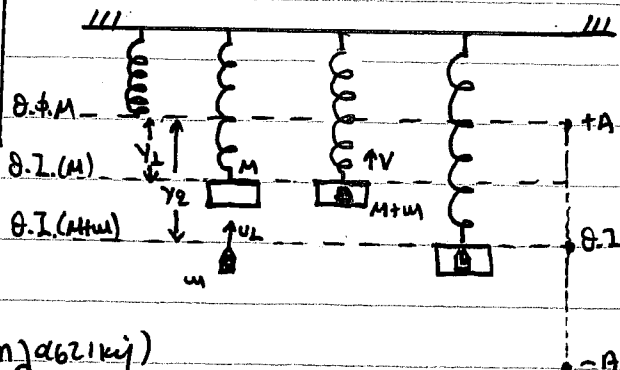
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} \begin{cases} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}, v > 0 \\ \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6}, v < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{συμψηφίζουμε } \underline{\phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \boxed{x = 0,2 \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{6})} \text{ ①, (Σ.Ι.)}$$

$$\Delta. \cdot \text{① } \xrightarrow{x=+A} 0,2 = 0,2 \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \Rightarrow \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1 = \mu \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5t + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 5t + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} 5t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = \frac{\pi}{15} \text{ s}}$$

$$\cdot a = -\omega^2 \cdot x \xrightarrow{x=+A} a = -5^2 \cdot 0,2 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -5 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

4.23  $M = 1 \text{ kg}, k = 100 \text{ N/m}$   
 $m = 1 \text{ kg}, v_2 = \sqrt{6} \text{ m/s}$



Α. κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

$$\text{Α.Δ. Ορμής: } \vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$$

$$m v_{2L} = (M + m) V \Rightarrow \underline{V = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \text{ m/s}}$$

α.α.ζ. για το  $M + m$

$$\square \partial. I. (M): \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{c1} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k y_1 = M g \Rightarrow \underline{y_1 = 0,1 \text{ m}}$$

■ Δ.Ι. (Μ+μ): ΣF=0 ⇒ F'\_{ελ} - W\_{ολ} = 0 ⇒ k \cdot y\_2 = (M+μ)g ⇒ y\_2 = 0,2m

■ Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλαντώσης: E = K + U ⇒ E = \frac{1}{2}(M+μ)V^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(y\_2 - y\_1)^2 ⇒  
⇒ E = 1,5J + 0,5J ⇒ E = 2J

Β. · F\_{ελ} = -k \cdot y ⇒ F\_{ελ} = -k \cdot A \cdot \mu(\omega t + \phi\_0) \quad (1)

· E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 ⇒ A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} ⇒ A = 0,2m

· k = (M+μ)\omega^2 ⇒ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+μ}} ⇒ \omega = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ rad/s}

· y = A\mu(\omega t + \phi\_0) \xrightarrow[t=y\_2-y\_1]{t=0} 0,1 = 0,2\mu\phi\_0 ⇒ \mu\phi\_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \mu\frac{\eta}{6} ⇒

⇒ \begin{cases} \phi\_0 = 2k\pi + \eta \\ \phi\_0 = 2k\pi + \eta - \frac{\eta}{6} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} \begin{cases} \phi\_0 = \frac{\eta}{6}, v > 0 \\ \phi\_0 = \frac{5\eta}{6}, v < 0 \end{cases} \text{ δηλαδή } \phi\_0 = \frac{\eta}{6} \text{ rad}

① ⇒ F\_{ελ} = -20\mu(5\sqrt{2}t + \frac{\eta}{6}), (S.I.)

Γ. - 2η χρονική στιγμή τι που η ταχύτητα του συσσωματώματος θα μηδενιστεί για πρώτη φορά θα έχει απομάκρυνση y = +A.

· Έργο δύναμης ελατηρίου (εσωτερική δύναμη)

W\_{F\_{ελ}} = -\Delta U = U\_{αρχ} - U\_{τελ} ⇒ W\_{F\_{ελ}} = \frac{1}{2}ky\_1^2 - 0 ⇒ W\_{F\_{ελ}} = 0,5J

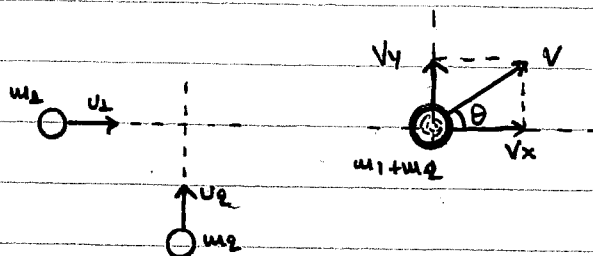
· Έργο δύναμης επαναφοράς

ΘΜΚΕ: ΣW\_F = \Delta K ⇒ W\_{EF} = \Delta K ⇒ W\_{F\_{ελ}} = K\_{τελ} - K\_{αρχ} ⇒

⇒ W\_{F\_{ελ}} = 0 - \frac{1}{2}(M+μ)V^2 ⇒ W\_{F\_{ελ}} = -1,5J

4.24

m\_1 = m\_2 = 1kg  
v\_1 = 2m/s, v\_2 = 2\sqrt{3}m/s



Α. · κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτρική)

■ Α.Δ. ορμής (x' άξονας): P\_{αρχ}^{xx'} = P\_{τελ}^{xx'} ⇒ m\_1 v\_1 = (m\_1 + m\_2) v\_x ⇒ v\_x = 1 \frac{m}{s}

■ Α.Δ. ορμής (y' άξονας): P\_{αρχ}^{yy'} = P\_{τελ}^{yy'} ⇒ m\_2 v\_2 = (m\_1 + m\_2) \cdot v\_y ⇒ v\_y = \sqrt{3} \frac{m}{s}

■ v = \sqrt{v\_x^2 + v\_y^2} ⇒ V = 2 \frac{m}{s}

εφθ = \frac{v\_y}{v\_x} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{ή} \quad \theta = 60^\circ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B. } \Pi\% &= \frac{\Delta K}{K_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \Pi\% = \frac{K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}}}{K_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \Pi\% = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)V^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\omega_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega_2 v_2^2\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\omega_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega_2 v_2^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi\% = \frac{4 + 12 - 8}{4 + 12} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\Pi\% = -50\%}$$

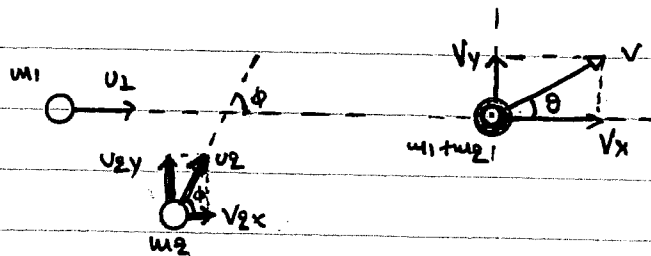
Γ. · κίνηση του  $\omega_1 + \omega_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ΘΜΚΕ: } \Sigma W &= \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)V^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Sigma F_y &= 0 \Rightarrow N = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)g \xrightarrow{T = \mu \cdot N = 4N} 4 \cdot S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 1\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \cdot \Sigma F = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \cdot a \Rightarrow -T = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \cdot a \Rightarrow \underline{a = -2\text{m/s}^2}$$

$$\cdot t = \frac{v}{|a|} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = 1\text{s}}$$

4.25  $\omega_1 = 1\text{kg}, v_1 = 6\text{m/s}$   
 $\omega_2 = 2\text{kg}, v_2 = 3\text{m/s}$   
 $\phi = 60^\circ$   
ηλεκτρική κρούση



A. · κρούση ανεξαρτητική (ηλεκτρική)

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare \text{ A.Δ. Ορμής (αξονας } xx') : p_{\alpha\epsilon\chi}^{xx'} &= p_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}^{xx'} \Rightarrow \omega_1 v_1 + \omega_2 v_{2x} = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) V_x \\ &\Rightarrow \omega_1 v_1 + \omega_2 v_2 \cos \phi = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) V_x \Rightarrow \underline{V_x = 3\text{m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare \text{ A.Δ. Ορμής (αξονας } yy') : p_{\alpha\epsilon\chi}^{yy'} &= p_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}^{yy'} \Rightarrow \omega_2 v_{2y} = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) V_y \\ &\Rightarrow \omega_2 v_2 \sin \phi = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) V_y \Rightarrow \underline{V_y = \sqrt{3}\text{m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

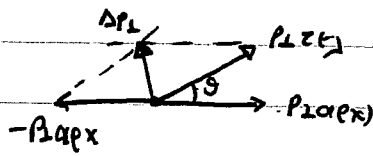
$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare V &= \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 2\sqrt{3}\text{m/s}} \\ \epsilon\phi\theta &= \frac{V_y}{V_x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \gamma \quad \underline{\theta = 30^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{B. } K = \frac{K_{\alpha\epsilon\chi} - K_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}}{K_{\alpha\epsilon\chi}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\omega_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega_2 v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)V^2}{\frac{1}{2}\omega_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega_2 v_2^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{36 + 18 - 36}{36 + 18} \Rightarrow K = \frac{18}{54} \Rightarrow \boxed{K = \frac{1}{3}}$$

Γ. Συνα μλ:

$$\vec{\Delta p}_L = \vec{p}_{L2\eta} - \vec{p}_{L\alpha\epsilon\chi} \Rightarrow \vec{\Delta p}_L = \vec{p}_{L2\eta} + (-\vec{p}_{L\alpha\epsilon\chi})$$



$$|\Delta p_L| = \sqrt{p_{L\alpha\epsilon\chi}^2 + p_{L2\eta}^2 + 2p_{L\alpha\epsilon\chi} \cdot p_{L2\eta} \cos(\pi - \theta)} \Rightarrow$$

$$|\Delta p_L| = \sqrt{36 + 12 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6})} \Rightarrow$$

$$|\Delta p_L| = \sqrt{48 - 36} \Rightarrow \boxed{|\Delta p_L| = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ kg m/s}}$$

Α. Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\alpha\epsilon\chi} = \vec{p}_{\epsilon\eta}$

$$\vec{p}_L + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_L' + \vec{p}_2' \Rightarrow \vec{p}_L - \vec{p}_L' = \vec{p}_2' - \vec{p}_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p_2 = -\Delta p_L \quad \text{h} \quad \boxed{|\Delta p_2| = |\Delta p_L| = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ kg m/s}}$$

$$\Delta. \quad \vec{F} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow F = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{10^{-3}} \text{ N} \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}}$$

4.26 S (μυζι),  $u_s$   
 A (παράθυρο),  $u_A = 0$   
 $f_s = 1200 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $\Delta t_s$   
 $f_A = 1360 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $\Delta t_A = 15 \text{ s}$

A.  $\xrightarrow{u_s} \quad A$

$$f_A = \frac{u}{u - u_s} f_s \Rightarrow u - u_s = u \frac{f_s}{f_A} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u_s = u \left(1 - \frac{f_s}{f_A}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{u_s = 40 \text{ m/s}}$$

B.  $\lambda_A = \lambda - u_s \cdot T \Rightarrow \lambda_A = \lambda - \frac{u_s}{f_s}$   $\frac{u - \lambda f_s \Rightarrow \lambda = u/f_s}{\lambda_A = \frac{u - u_s}{f_s}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_A = 0.85 \text{ m}}$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} f_A = \frac{N}{\Delta t_A} \\ f_s = \frac{N}{\Delta t_s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N = f_A \cdot \Delta t_A \\ N = f_s \cdot \Delta t_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_s \cdot \Delta t_s = f_A \cdot \Delta t_A \Rightarrow \Delta t_s = \frac{f_A}{f_s} \cdot \Delta t_A$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta t_s = 17 \text{ s}}$$

Γ.  $f_s = \frac{N_s}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow N_s = f_s \cdot \Delta t \xrightarrow{\Delta t = 20 \text{ s}} \boxed{N_s = 12000}$

$f_A = \frac{N_A}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow N_A = f_A \cdot \Delta t \xrightarrow{\Delta t = 10 \text{ s}} \boxed{N_A = 13600}$

Δ.  $\xrightarrow{u_s'} \quad A$   $f_A' = \frac{u}{u + u_s'} f_s \Rightarrow \boxed{f_A' = 1020 \text{ Hz}}$

4.27 D,  $t = 17 \text{ s}$   
 $u_{\text{ηχ}} = 340 \text{ m/s}$   
 • ηληροφορίες στο γραφικό παράστασης  $f_A = f(t)$ .  
 •  $t = 17 \text{ s}$ , ο χρόνος για να διανύσει η ηχοπαραγωγή  
 •  $f_A = f_s = 500 \text{ Hz}$ , η συχνότητα που αντιλαμβάνεται

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

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στη στιγμή  $t_0=0$  ο παρατηρητής Α είναι 16m με τη βρυχή  
 τησα της μηχανής S (αφού  $u_0=0$ ).

Α.  $f_A = 550 \text{ Hz}$ , η βρυχή που αντιλαμβάνεται ο παρατηρητής  
 Α όταν τη στιγμή  $t=17\text{s}$  φάνη βρει την μηχανή με ταχύτητα  $u_A$ .

$$\text{Α.} \cdot f_A = \frac{u + u_A}{u} \cdot f_s \Rightarrow u + u_A = u \cdot \frac{f_A}{f_s} \Rightarrow u_A = u \left( \frac{f_A}{f_s} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_A = 34 \text{ m/s}}$$

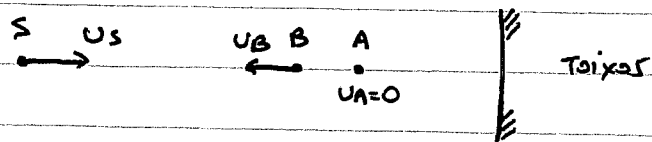
$$\text{Β.} \cdot u_A = a \cdot t \Rightarrow a = \frac{u_A}{t} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$\Gamma. \cdot u = \lambda \cdot f_s \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{u}{f_s} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{340}{500} \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 0,68 \text{ m}}$$

Δ. · Γραφική παράσταση  $f_A = f(t)$ :

$$\text{Εμβαδό} = \Delta N \Rightarrow \Delta N = \frac{550 + 500}{2} \cdot 17 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta N = 8925}$$

4.28  $u_s = 40 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $f_s$ ,  $\Delta t_s = 17\text{s}$   
 Α:  $u_A = 0$ ,  $f_A$ ,  $\Delta t_A$   
 Β:  $u_B = 20 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $f_B = 700 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $\Delta t_B$   
 $u_{\text{χη}} = 340 \text{ m/s}$



$$\text{Α.} \cdot f_B = \frac{u + u_B}{u - u_s} f_s \Rightarrow f_s = f_B \cdot \frac{u - u_s}{u + u_B} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f_s = 600 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\text{Β.} \cdot f_A = \frac{u}{u - u_s} f_s \Rightarrow \boxed{f_A = 680 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\cdot \begin{cases} f_s = \frac{N}{\Delta t_s} \\ f_A = \frac{N}{\Delta t_A} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N = f_s \cdot \Delta t_s \\ N = f_A \cdot \Delta t_A \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_A \cdot \Delta t_A = f_s \cdot \Delta t_s \Rightarrow \Delta t_A = \frac{f_s}{f_A} \Delta t_s$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta t_A = 15 \text{ s}}$$

$$\Gamma. \cdot \lambda_A = \lambda - u_s \cdot T \Rightarrow \lambda_A = \frac{u}{f_s} - \frac{u_s}{f_s} \Rightarrow \lambda_A = \frac{u - u_s}{f_s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_A = 0,5 \text{ m}}$$

$$\cdot u_B^{(\text{χη})} = u + u_B \Rightarrow u_B^{(\text{χη})} = 340 \text{ m/s} + 20 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_B^{(\text{χη})} = 350 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\Delta. \cdot f_{\text{τοίχου}} = \frac{u}{u - u_s} f_s \Rightarrow \boxed{f_{\text{τοίχου}} = 680 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\cdot f_A' = f_{\text{τοίχου}} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_A' = 680 \text{ Hz}}$$

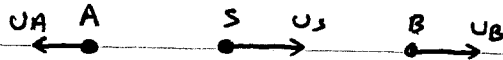
$$\cdot f_B' = \frac{u - u_B}{u} f_{\text{τοίχου}} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_B' = 660 \text{ Hz}}$$

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 3<sup>ο</sup>

4.29  $U_s = 20 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $f_s = 1280 \text{ Hz}$

$U_A = U_B = U_0$

$|f_A' - f_B'| = 20 \text{ Hz}$



$f_{\text{τοίχας}} = \frac{U}{U - U_s} f_s \Rightarrow f_{\text{τοίχας}} = 1360 \text{ Hz}$

A.  $f_A' = \frac{U - U_0}{U} f_{\text{τοίχας}}$   
 $f_B' = \frac{U + U_0}{U} f_{\text{τοίχας}}$   
 $\Rightarrow f_B' - f_A' = 20 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \frac{340 + U_0}{340} \cdot 1360 - \frac{340 - U_0}{340} \cdot 1360 = 20 \Rightarrow U_0 = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$

B.  $f_A' = \frac{340 - 2.5}{340} \cdot 1360 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow f_A' = 1350 \text{ Hz}$

$f_B' = \frac{340 + 2.5}{340} \cdot 1360 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow f_B' = 1370 \text{ Hz}$

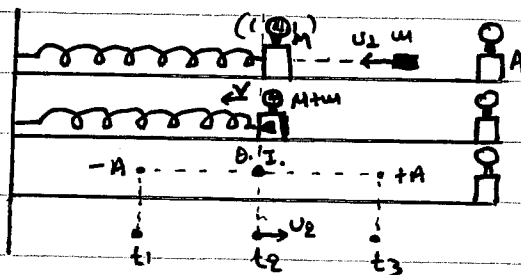
C.  $f_B = \frac{U - U_B}{U + U_s} f_s \Rightarrow f_B = 1350 \text{ Hz}$

D.  $f_s(B) = |f_B - f_B'| = 20 \text{ Hz} > 10 \text{ Hz}$  άρα δεν θα ακούσει το διακρόσμα ο παρατηρητής Β.

4.30  $M = 9 \text{ kg}$ ,  $k = 160 \text{ N/m}$

$m = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$u_x = 340 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$



A. Κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

A.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$m U_1 = (M + m) V \Rightarrow V = 1 \text{ m/s}$

1) A.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $E_{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m U_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (M + m) V^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \Rightarrow E_{\text{αρχ}} = 45 \text{ J}$

2) α.α.ζ. του (M+m)

$V = U_{\text{max}} = \omega A$

$k = (M + m) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M + m}} \Rightarrow \omega = 4 \text{ rad/s}$

$\Rightarrow A = 9.25 \text{ m}$

$x = A \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t=0]{x=0} 0 = A \sin \phi_0 \Rightarrow \sin \phi_0 = 0 = \sin 0 \Rightarrow \phi_0 = 2k\pi + 0$



$$\xrightarrow{\kappa=0} \begin{cases} \phi_0=0, v>0, \delta y \propto \delta y, \underline{\phi_0=n \text{ rad}} \\ \phi_0=n, v<0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Αρα } \left. \begin{aligned} u &= u_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \\ u_{\max} &= \omega A = 1 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{u = \cos(4t + \pi)} \text{ (S.I.)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B.} \cdot \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{t_1 = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ s}} u_1 &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi\right) = \cos\frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \dot{\text{η}} \quad \underline{u_1 = 0} \\ \cdot \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{t_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ s}} u_2 &= \cos(\pi + \pi) = \cos 2\pi \quad \dot{\text{η}} \quad \underline{u_2 = 1 \text{ m/s}} \\ \cdot \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{t_3 = \frac{3\pi}{8} \text{ s}} u_3 &= \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \pi\right) = \cos\frac{5\pi}{2} = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \dot{\text{η}} \quad \underline{u_3 = 0} \end{aligned}$$

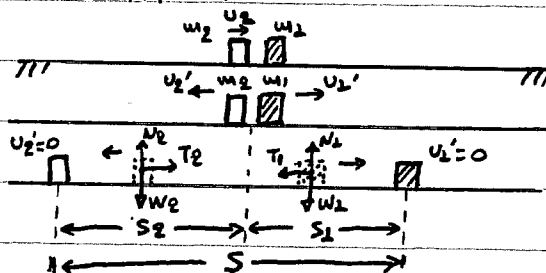
$$1) \cdot f_{A1} = f_s \Rightarrow \boxed{f_{A1} = 339 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\cdot f_{A2} = \frac{u}{u - u_2} f_s \Rightarrow \boxed{f_{A2} = 340 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\cdot f_{A3} = f_s \Rightarrow \boxed{f_{A3} = 339 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$2) t_2: \lambda_A = \lambda - u_s T \Rightarrow \lambda_A = \frac{u}{f_s} - \frac{u_s}{f_s} \Rightarrow \lambda_A = \frac{u - u_s}{f_s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_A = 1 \text{ m}}$$

4.1.  $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_2$   
 $m_1 = 6 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_1 = 0$   
 $\Delta K_2 = -48 \text{ J}$



A. · Κρούση Ελαστική

■  $\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{u_1=0} \begin{cases} u_2' = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_2 + m_1} u_2 \\ u_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_2 + m_1} u_2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{S.I.}} \begin{cases} u_2' = -\frac{5}{7} u_2 \quad (1) \\ u_1' = \frac{2}{7} u_2 \quad (2) \end{cases}$

■  $\Delta K_2 = K_2' - K_2 \Rightarrow \Delta K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 \xrightarrow{(1)} -48 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{25}{49} u_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} u_2^2$   
 $\Rightarrow -96 = \frac{25 u_2^2}{49} - u_2^2 \Rightarrow -96 = \left( \frac{25}{49} - \frac{49}{49} \right) u_2^2 \Rightarrow -96 = -\frac{24}{49} u_2^2$   
 $\Rightarrow u_2^2 = 196 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2 = 14 \text{ m/s}}$

B. · ①  $\Rightarrow \underline{u_2' = -10 \text{ m/s}}$

· ②  $\Rightarrow \underline{u_1' = 4 \text{ m/s}}$

·  $\Delta p_2 = p_2' - p_2 \Rightarrow \Delta p_2 = [1 \cdot (-10) - 1 \cdot 14] \text{ kg m/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta p_2 = -24 \text{ kg m/s}}$

Γ. ·  $F = \frac{\Delta p_1}{\Delta t} = \frac{m_1 u_1' - 0}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 2400 \text{ N}}$

Δ. · Κίνηση  $m_1$  (μετά την κρούση)

ΘΜΚΕ:  $\Sigma W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T_1 \cdot s_1 = -\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1'^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\xrightarrow{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = m_1 g} -12 \cdot s_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 16 \Rightarrow \underline{s_1 = 4 \text{ m}}$   
 $T_1 = \mu N_1 = 12 \text{ N}$

· Κίνηση  $m_2$  (μετά την κρούση)

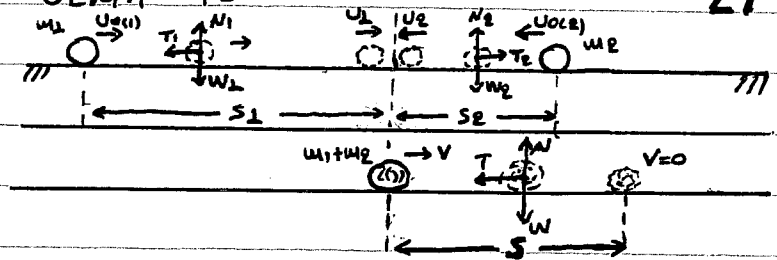
ΘΜΚΕ:  $\Sigma W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T_2 s_2 = -\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\xrightarrow{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 = m_2 g} -2 \cdot s_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 100 \Rightarrow \underline{s_2 = 25 \text{ m}}$   
 $T_2 = \mu N_2 = 2 \text{ N}$

Αρα  $S = s_1 + s_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 29 \text{ m}}$

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>

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- 4.2  $m_1 = 0,4 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_{0(1)} = 24 \text{ m/s}$   
 $m_2 = 0,6 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_{0(2)} = 9 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\mu = 0,2$ ,  $S$ ,  $t = 2 \text{ s}$   
 ηλιαβζικη κρούση



A. • κίνηση  $m_1$  (πριν την κρούση)

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 - W_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{N_1 = m_1 g = 4 \text{ N}}$$

$$T_1 = \mu N_1 \Rightarrow \underline{T_1 = 0,8 \text{ N}}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = m_1 \cdot a_1 \Rightarrow -T_1 = 0,4 a_1 \Rightarrow \underline{a_1 = -2 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$S_1 = u_{0(1)} t - \frac{1}{2} |a_1| t^2 \xrightarrow{t=2\text{s}} \underline{S_1 = 44 \text{ m}}$$

$$u_1 = u_{0(1)} - |a_1| t \xrightarrow{t=2\text{s}} \underline{u_1 = 20 \text{ m/s}}$$

• κίνηση  $m_2$  (πριν την κρούση)

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 - W_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{N_2 = m_2 g = 6 \text{ N}}$$

$$T_2 = \mu \cdot N_2 \Rightarrow \underline{T_2 = 1,2 \text{ N}}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = m_2 a_2 \Rightarrow -T_2 = m_2 \cdot a_2 \Rightarrow \underline{a_2 = -2 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$S_2 = u_{0(2)} t - \frac{1}{2} |a_2| t^2 \xrightarrow{t=2\text{s}} \underline{S_2 = 14 \text{ m}}$$

$$u_2 = u_{0(2)} - |a_2| t \xrightarrow{t=2\text{s}} \underline{u_2 = 5 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\text{Αρα } S = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow S = 44 \text{ m} + 14 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 58 \text{ m}}$$

B. • κρούση ανελαστική (ηλιαβζικη)

$$\text{Α.Δ. Ορμης: } \vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$$

$$m_1 u_1 - m_2 u_2 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 5 \text{ m/s}}$$

Γ. • Α.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $K_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + E_{\text{ανωλειτουργ}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{ανωλειτουργ}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{ανωλειτουργ}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{E_{\text{ανωλειτουργ}} = 75 \text{ J}}$$

Δ. • κίνηση του  $m_1 + m_2$  (μετά την κρούση)

$$\text{ΘΗΚΕ: } \Sigma W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow -T \cdot S = -\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 \Rightarrow$$

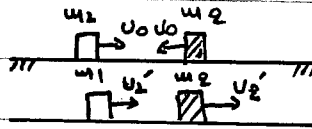
$$\frac{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W}{T = \mu N = \mu (m_1 + m_2) g} \rightarrow \mu (m_1 + m_2) g \cdot S = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 6,25 \text{ m}}$$

# ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>

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4.3  $m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}, m_2 = 1 \text{ kg}$   
 $u_0 = 3 \text{ m/s}$   
 Ελαστική κρούση

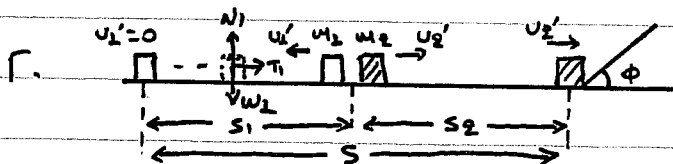
A.



· Κρούση ελαστική  
 { A.A. Σφμγ's ⇒  
 A.A. α. Ε.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2} u_2 + \frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2} u_1 & \begin{matrix} u_1=u_0 \\ u_2=-u_0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_1' = -1 \text{ m/s}} \\ u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} u_1 + \frac{m_2-m_1}{m_1+m_2} u_2 & \begin{matrix} u_1=u_0 \\ u_2=-u_0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2' = 5 \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$$

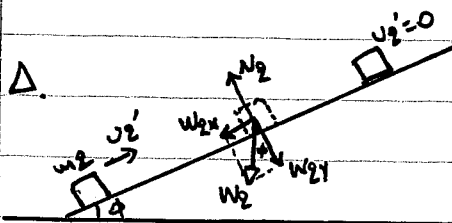
B. ·  $\Delta K_2 = K_2' - K_2 \Rightarrow \Delta K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_0^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta K_2 = 8 \text{ J}} > 0$   
 Άρα ενέργεια ίση με 8J μεταφέρθηκε από το  $m_1$  στο  $m_2$ .



- Κίνηση  $m_1$  (μετά την κρούση)
  - $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 - W_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{N_1 = m_1 g = 20 \text{ N}}$
  - $T_1 = \mu N_1 \Rightarrow \underline{T_1 = 2 \text{ N}}$
  - $\Sigma F_x = m_1 a \Rightarrow a = \frac{-T_1}{m_1} \Rightarrow \underline{a = -1 \text{ m/s}^2}$
  - $u = u_0 - at \xrightarrow{u=0} t = \frac{u_0'}{|a|} \Rightarrow \underline{t = 1 \text{ s}}$
  - $S_1 = \frac{u_0^2}{2|a|} \Rightarrow \underline{S_1 = 0,5 \text{ m}}$

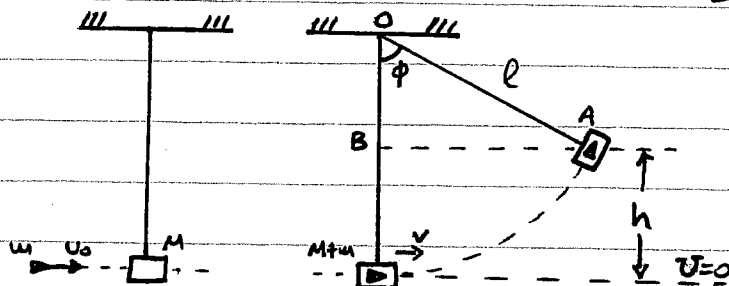
- Κίνηση  $m_2$  (μετά την κρούση)  
 Ευθύγραμμη ομαλή κίνηση:  $u_2' = \frac{S_2}{t} \xrightarrow{t=1\text{s}} \underline{S_2 = 5 \text{ m}}$

Άρα  $S = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 5,5 \text{ m}}$



- Κίνηση  $m_2$  στο κεκλιμένο επίπεδο:  
 ΘΜΚΕ:  $\Sigma W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_{W_{2x}} = K_{2f} - K_{2i} \Rightarrow$   
 $-W_{2x} \cdot S_2' = -\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $m_2 g \cdot \gamma \cdot \phi \cdot S_2' = \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{S_2' = 2,5 \text{ m}}$

4.4  $M = 1,9 \text{ kg}$ ,  $\ell = 0,9 \text{ m}$   
 $m = 0,1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_0$   
 $\phi = 60^\circ$



A. •  $\Delta OBA$ :  $\sin \phi = \frac{(OB)}{(OA)} \Rightarrow (OB) = \ell \sin \phi \Rightarrow (OB) = 0,45 \text{ m}$

•  $h = \ell - (OB) \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 0,45 \text{ m}}$

B. • κίνηση  $M$  και  $m$  μετά την κρούση

Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (M+m) v^2 = (M+m) g h \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2gh} \Rightarrow \boxed{v = 3 \text{ m/s}}$

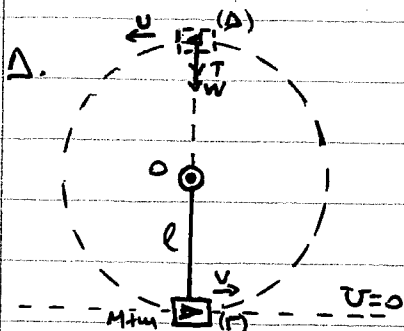
• κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

Α.Δ.Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$m U_0 = (M+m) v \Rightarrow U_0 = \frac{M+m}{m} v \Rightarrow \boxed{U_0 = 60 \text{ m/s}}$

Γ.  $\eta \% = \frac{K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}}}{K_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m U_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} (M+m) v^2}{\frac{1}{2} m U_0^2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 95 \%}$



• Θέση (Α):  $F_K = (M+m) \frac{U^2}{\ell} \Rightarrow T + W = (M+m) \frac{U^2}{\ell}$

$T=0 \Rightarrow (M+m) g = (M+m) \frac{U_0^2}{\ell} \Rightarrow \underline{U_0 = \sqrt{g\ell}} \quad (1)$

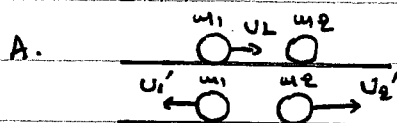
• κίνηση  $(M+m)$  από θέση (Γ) σε θέση (Α):

ΑΔΜΕ:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (M+m) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (M+m) U_0^2 + (M+m) g 2\ell \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} v^2 = \frac{1}{2} g\ell + g \cdot 2\ell \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow v^2 = g\ell + 4g\ell \Rightarrow 5g\ell = v^2 \Rightarrow \ell = \frac{v^2}{5g} \Rightarrow \boxed{\ell = 0,18 \text{ m}}$

4.5  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $u_1$   
 $m_2$ ,  $u_2 = 0$   
 ελαστική κρούση  
 αντίθετες ταχύτητες



• ελαστική κρούση  
 $\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{u_2=0} \begin{cases} u_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \\ u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \end{cases}$

Μετά την κρούση τα σώματα έχουν αντίθετες ταχύτητες:

$$u_1' = -u_2' \Rightarrow \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 = -\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \Rightarrow m_2 = 3m_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}}$$

β.  $u_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \Rightarrow u_1' = -\frac{u_1}{2}$  ①

β.  $u_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 \Rightarrow u_2' = \frac{u_1}{2}$  ②

$$\eta \% = \frac{\Delta K_E}{K_1} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2} \cdot 100 \% \xrightarrow{\text{②}} \eta \% = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{u_1^2}{4}}{1 \cdot u_1^2} \cdot 100 \%$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 75 \%}$$

γ. • ①  $\Rightarrow \boxed{u_1' = -4 \text{ m/s}}$

• ②  $\Rightarrow \boxed{u_2' = 4 \text{ m/s}}$

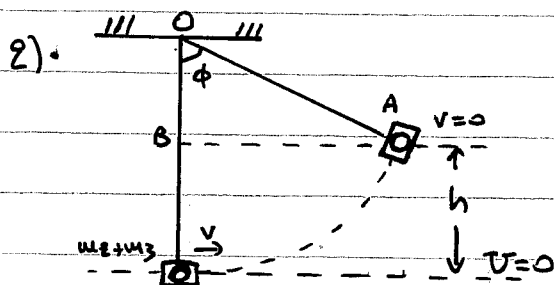
Δ.1) κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

Α.Δ.Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m_2 u_2' = (m_2 + m_3) V \Rightarrow V = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\eta \% = \frac{E_{\text{απορροσών}}}{K_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_2 + m_3) V^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2'^2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{3 \cdot 16 - 4 \cdot 9}{3 \cdot 16} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 25 \%}$$



• κίνηση  $m_2 + m_3$ , (μετά την κρούση)

Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{ΜΗΧ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{ΜΗΧ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$$K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_2 + m_3) V^2 = (m_2 + m_3) g h \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 0.45 \text{ m}}$$

•  $\Delta OBA$ :  $\sin \phi = \frac{(OB)}{(OA)} = \frac{(OB)}{(l)} = \frac{l-h}{l} \Rightarrow \sin \phi = \frac{l-h}{l} \Rightarrow \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = 30^\circ}$

4.6  $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $k$   
 $m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $h = 1,8 \text{ m}$   
 $x = 0,14 \mu\text{m} \cos t$ , (S.I.)  
 $t = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ s}$ , ελαστική κρούση

A. • α.α.τ. του  $m_2$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0,14 \mu\text{m} \cos t \\ x = A \mu\text{m} (\omega t + \phi_0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bullet A = 0,14 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}, \phi_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1) k = m_2 \cdot \omega^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 200 \text{ N/m}}$$

$$2) E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{E = 1 \text{ J}}$$

B. • Κίνηση  $m_1$  στο κεκλιμένο επίπεδο

A.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow k_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = k_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow m_1 g h = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{2gh} \Rightarrow \underline{v_1 = 6 \text{ m/s}}$

• Κίνηση  $m_1$  στο οριζόντιο επίπεδο (πριν την κρούση)  
 Ενδύραμη ομαλή κίνηση ( $v_1 = \text{const.}$ )

• α.α.τ. του  $m_2$ : Υπολογισμός της θέσης του και της ταχύτητάς του τη στιγμή της κρούσης.

$$\square x = 0,14 \mu\text{m} \cos t \xrightarrow{t = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ s}} x_2 = 0,14 \mu\text{m} \cos \frac{\pi}{10} \Rightarrow x_2 = 0,14 \mu\text{m} \Rightarrow \underline{x_2 = 0}$$

$$\square v = v_{\text{max}} \sin \omega t \xrightarrow{v_{\text{max}} = \omega A = 1 \text{ m/s}} v = 1 \sin \omega t \xrightarrow{t = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ s}} \Rightarrow \underline{v_2 = 0}$$

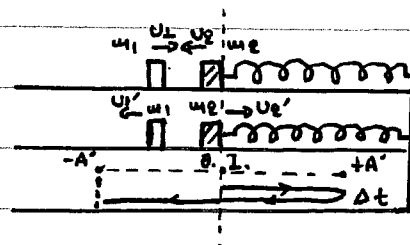
$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 6 \sin \frac{\pi}{10} \Rightarrow v_2 = 6 \sin \frac{\pi}{10} \Rightarrow \underline{v_2 = -1 \text{ m/s}}$$

Δυσάδην η κρούση πραγματοποιείται στη θέση ισορροπίας με το σώμα  $m_2$  να έχει ταχύτητα μέτρου  $1 \text{ m/s}$  προς τα αριστερά.

• Ελαστική κρούση

{ A.Δ.Θρμής  $\xrightarrow{m_1 = m_2}$  ανταλλαγή ταχυτήτων  $\Rightarrow$   
 A.Δ.Μ.Ε.

$$\begin{cases} v_1' = v_2 = -1 \text{ m/s} \\ v_2' = v_1 = 6 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$



1). α.α.ζ. του με (μετά την κρούση)

$$v_2' = v_{\max}' = \omega A' \xrightarrow{\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}} \boxed{A' = 0,6 \text{ m}}$$

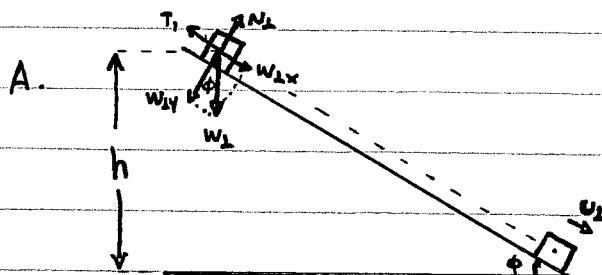
2). Το σώμα με, μετά την κρούση, θα φτάσει βρύ δόρυ  $x = -A$  σε χρόνο  $\Delta t = \frac{3T}{4} \xrightarrow{T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0,2 \text{ s}} \Delta t = 0,15 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta t = 0,471 \text{ s}}$

Το σώμα με, μετά την κρούση, σε χρόνο  $\Delta t$  θα έχει διανύσει απόσταση  $s_1$ :

$$v_1' = \frac{s_1}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow s_1 = v_1' \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow s_1 = 0,471 \text{ m} < 0,6 \text{ m} (=A')$$

Άρα τα δύο σώματα θα αντασχευκρουστούν.

4.7.  $h = 1,6 \text{ m}$ ,  $\phi = 30^\circ$   
 $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $\mu = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$   
 $m_2 = 4 \text{ kg}$ ,  $k = 1000 \text{ N/m}$



$$\bullet W_{1x} = W_1 \sin \phi = m_1 g \sin \phi \Rightarrow \underline{W_{1x} = 5 \text{ N}}$$

$$\bullet W_{1y} = W_1 \cos \phi = m_1 g \cos \phi \Rightarrow W_{1y} = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 - W_{1y} = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet T_1 = \mu \cdot N_1 \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 5\sqrt{3} \text{ N} \Rightarrow \underline{T_1 = 3,75 \text{ N}}$$

Επειδή  $W_{1x} > T_1$  το σώμα μάλλον  $m_1$  θα κινηθεί προς τα κάτω.

■ Κίνηση  $m_1$

$$\underline{\text{Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε.}} : \Sigma W_f = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_{W_{1x}} + W_T = k \cdot x - k \cdot 0 \Rightarrow W_{1x} \cdot s - T \cdot s =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \xrightarrow{\sin \phi = 1/5 \Rightarrow s = 3,2 \text{ m}} (5 - 3,75) \cdot 3,2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot v_1^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 = 8 \Rightarrow \underline{v_1 = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\bullet \eta_1 \% = \frac{E_{\text{απξ}} - E_{\text{τελ}}}{E_{\text{απξ}}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = \frac{U_{\text{απξ}} - k \cdot x}{U_{\text{απξ}}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = \frac{m_1 g h - \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2}{m_1 g h} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_1 \% = \frac{16 - 4}{16} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta_1 \% = 75 \%}$$

Β. · κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

$$\text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} : \vec{p}_{\text{απξ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$$



$$m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow \underline{V = 0,4\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\eta_2 \% = \frac{k_{apx} - k_{τελ}}{k_{apx}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_2 \% = \frac{8 - 1,6}{8} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta_2 \% = 80 \%}$$

Γ. α.α.τ. του  $m_1 + m_2$

$$V = U_{max} = \omega A$$

$$K = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_1 + m_2}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,04 \text{ m}}$$

$$\Delta. \cdot Q = |W_T| + E_{ανηστικω} \Rightarrow Q = |-T \cdot S| + \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = 12 \text{ J} + 4 \text{ J} - 0,8 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{Q = 15,2 \text{ J}}$$

4.8  $m_1 = 0,1 \text{ kg}, h$

$$v_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}, m_2 = m_1$$

$$m_3 = 0,7 \text{ kg}, K = 20 \text{ N/m}$$

A. κίνηση  $m_1$

$$\text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.: } E_{μηχ^{\text{αρχ}}} = E_{μηχ^{\text{τελ}}} \Rightarrow k_{apx} + U_{apx} = k_{τελ} + U_{τελ}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g h = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow h = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

Β. κρούση ελαστική

$$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{m_1 = m_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1' = v_2 = 0 \\ v_2' = v_1 = 2 \text{ m/s} \end{cases} \quad (\text{ανταλλαγή ταχυτήτων})$$

Γ. κρούση ηλαστική

$$\text{Α.Δ.Ορμής: } \vec{p}_{apx} = \vec{p}_{τελ}$$

$$m_2 v_2' = (m_2 + m_3) V \Rightarrow \underline{V = 0,25 \text{ m/s}}$$

α.α.τ. του  $(m_2 + m_3)$

$$V = U_{max} = \omega A$$

$$K = (m_2 + m_3) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_2 + m_3}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,05 \text{ m}}$$

Δ.  $t_0 = 0, x = 0, v > 0 : \phi_0 = 0$

$$U = U_{max} \sin \omega t \xrightarrow{U_{max} = \omega A} U = 0,25 \sin 5t \xrightarrow{t = \frac{\pi}{15} \text{ s}} U = 0,25 \sin 5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{15} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U = 0,125 \text{ m/s}$$

$$p = (m_2 + m_3) U \Rightarrow \boxed{|p| = 0,1 \text{ kg m/s}}$$

4.9  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $R = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $U = 3 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$   
 $k = 300 \text{ N/m}$

A. · Κίνηση  $m_1$  στο ελαστικό

ΘΜΚΕ:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_W + W_T = Kx_{ej} - k_{ap}x \Rightarrow$   
 $\xrightarrow{W_W = -\Delta U} m_1 g R + W_T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U^2 \Rightarrow \underline{W_T = -5,5 \text{ J}}$

Αρα  $\boxed{Q = |W_T| = 5,5 \text{ J}}$

B. · Κρούση ανελαστική (ηρόαβτική)

A.Α.Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{apx} = \vec{p}_{pex}$

$m_1 U = (m_1 + m_2) V_G \Rightarrow V_G = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U \Rightarrow \boxed{V_G = 1 \text{ m/s}}$

Γ. · α.α.τ. του  $(m_1 + m_2)$

$\Delta t = \frac{2I}{v} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{k}} \Rightarrow T = 0,2\pi \text{ s} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta t = 0,15\pi \text{ s}}$

Δ. ·  $F_{max} = k \cdot A$  ①

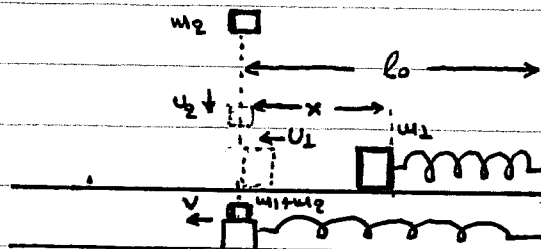
$V_G = v_{max} = \omega A \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10 \text{ rad/s} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,1 \text{ m}}$

Αρα ①  $\Rightarrow \underline{F_{max} = 30 \text{ N}}$

Για να μην κινηθεί το σώμα Μ κατά την ταλάντωση του συσσωματώματος  $(m_1 + m_2)$  θα πρέπει:

$T \geq F_{max} \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W = Mg \\ T = \mu \cdot N = \mu Mg \end{array}]{\Rightarrow} \underline{Mg \geq F_{max} \Rightarrow M \geq 0,2 \text{ kg}} \quad \boxed{M_{min} = 0,2}$

4.10  $m_1 = 4 \text{ kg}$ ,  $k = 200 \text{ N/m}$   
 $x = 0,05\pi \text{ m}$ ,  $m_2 = 1 \text{ kg}$



A. ·  $W_{F_{el}} = E_T = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot x^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{W_{F_{el}} = 1,25 \text{ J}}$

B. · α.α.τ. του  $m_1$

$t_1 = \frac{T}{4} \xrightarrow{T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{k}} = 0,4\pi \text{ s}} \underline{t_1 = 0,1\pi \text{ s}} \quad (t_1: \text{η πρώτη φορά που κινείται}).$

■  $v_{\perp} = v_{\max} = \omega A \xrightarrow[\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 5 \text{ rad/s}]{A = x = 0,05\pi \text{ m}} v_{\perp} = 0,25\pi \text{ m/s}$

• Κίνηση με

ελεύθερη πτώση:  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v = g t \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t=t_1} \begin{cases} h = \frac{1}{2} 10 \cdot 0,01 \cdot \pi^2 \text{ m} \\ v = 10 \cdot 0,1 \pi \text{ m/s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} h = 0,5\pi \\ v = \pi \end{cases}$

Γ. • κρούση ανελαστική (ηλαστική)

Α.Δ. ορμής ( $xx'$  άξονας):  $p_{\text{αρχ}}^{xx'} = p_{\text{τελ}}^{xx'}$

$m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow V = 0,2\pi \text{ m/s}$

$\cdot \Pi\% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \Pi\% = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \pi^2 - 5 \cdot 0,04\pi^2}{4 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \pi^2} \cdot 100\%$

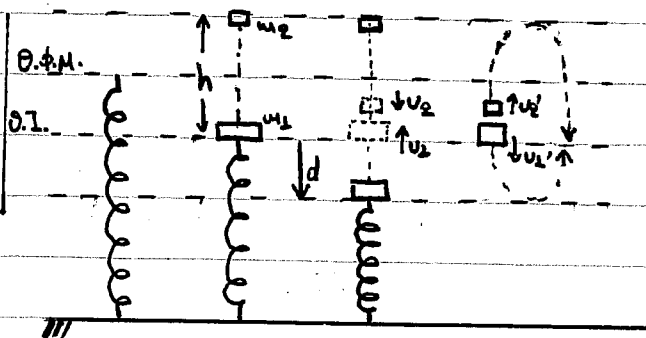
$\Rightarrow \Pi\% = \frac{\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi^2 - 0,2\pi^2}{\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \Pi\% = \frac{3,5}{1,25} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\Pi\% = 84\%}$

Δ. • α.α.ζ. του  $(m_1 + m_2)$

Η κρούση έγινε βρύση άεχης ισορροπίας άρα  $v_{\max} = V = 0,2\pi \text{ m/s}$

$E_{\text{τ}}' = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_{\max}^2 \Rightarrow E_{\text{τ}}' = \frac{1}{2} 5 \cdot 0,04\pi^2 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{E_{\text{τ}}' = 1 \text{ J}}$

4.11  $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $l_0$   
 $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $d = 0,1 \text{ m}$   
 $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $h$



Α. • α.α.ζ. του  $m_1$

•  $A = d = 0,1 \pi \text{ m}$

•  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

•  $t_1 = \frac{T}{4} \xrightarrow{T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0,2\pi \text{ s}} t_1 = 0,05\pi \text{ s} \text{ (βρυχή της κρούσης)}$

• Κίνηση με

ελεύθερη πτώση:  $y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \xrightarrow{t=t_1} h = \frac{1}{2} 10 \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-4} \pi^2 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 0,125\pi}$

Β. •  $U_1 = U_{\max} = \omega A \Rightarrow \boxed{U_1 = \pi \text{ m/s}}$   
 •  $U_2 = g t_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{U_2 = 0,5 \pi \text{ m/s}}$

Γ. 1). Ελαστική κρούση

$$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2} U_2 + \frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2} U_1 \\ U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} U_1 + \frac{m_2-m_1}{m_1+m_2} U_2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[U_2 = -0,5\pi \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}]{U_1 = \pi \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} \begin{cases} \boxed{U_1' = -\pi \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{U_2' = 0,5 \pi \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$$

2). α.α.τ. του  $m_2$

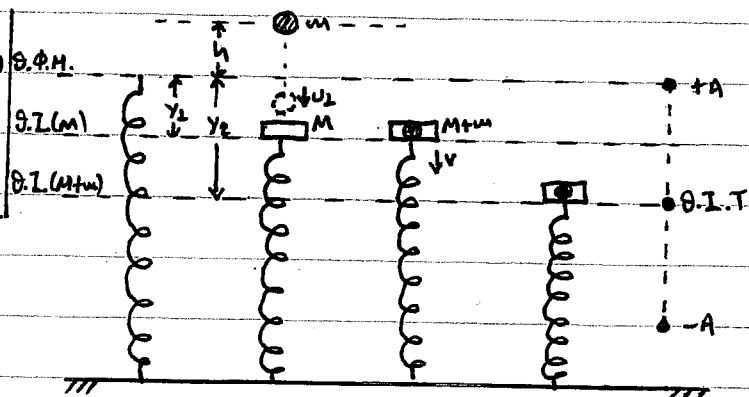
- Επειδή η ελαστική κρούση πραγματοποιείται στη στιγμή ισορροπίας και το σώμα  $m_2$  μετά την κρούση έχει την ίδια κατα μέτρο ταχύτητα, άρα το ημάρσι θα αντιστρέψει του δίν θα αψιδωθεί.
- Ο χρόνος που απαιτείται για να φαντασθεί το  $m_2$  από τη στιγμή ισορροπίας του είναι ( $\delta.2 \rightarrow -A \rightarrow \delta.2$ )  
 $\Delta t = \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta t = 0,2 \text{ s}}$ , με ταχύτητα ίση με  $U_{\max} = U_1 = \pi \text{ m/s}$

• Κίνηση  $m_2$

κατακόρυφη βολή προς τα πάνω:  $\begin{cases} y = U_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v = U_0 - g t \end{cases} \xrightarrow[t_0 = 0,2 \text{ s}]{U_0 = U_2'} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ v = 0,5 \pi - 10 \cdot 0,2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \underline{U_2 = -0,5 \pi \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$

Άρα η κρούση των δύο σωμάτων θα φαντασθεί στη στιγμή ισορροπίας της ταλάντωσης του  $m_1$ .

4.12  $M = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $K = 100 \text{ N/m}$  θ.φ.η.  
 $h = 0,6 \text{ m}$ ,  $m = 2 \text{ kg}$   
 η ελαστική κρούση





Α. • κίνηση μ

$$\text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε: } E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m U^2 + mgh \Rightarrow h = \frac{U_0^2 - U^2}{2g} \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 0,65 \text{ m}}$$

Β. • κρούση ανεξαρτητική (ηλεκτική)

$$\text{Α.Δ.Ορμής: } \vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$$

$$mU = (M+m)V \Rightarrow V = \frac{m}{M+m} U \Rightarrow \underline{V = 0,4\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}}$$

• α.α.ζ. του (M+m)

$$\blacksquare \text{ Σ.Ι. (μ): } \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{ελ}} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot y_1 = Mg \Rightarrow \underline{y_1 = 0,32 \text{ m}}$$

$$\blacksquare \text{ Σ.Ι. (M+m): } \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{\text{ελ}} - W_2 = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot y_2 = (M+m)g \Rightarrow \underline{y_2 = 0,40 \text{ m}}$$

$$\blacksquare \text{ Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλάντωσης: } E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} (M+m) V^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (y_2 - y_1)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,16 \text{ m}}$$

$$\blacksquare k = (M+m) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$\blacksquare y = A \mu (\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[y=y_2-y_1]{t_0=0} 0,08 = 0,16 \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} \begin{cases} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}, v > 0 \\ \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6}, v < 0 \end{cases} \text{ δηλαδή } \underline{\phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \boxed{y = 0,16 \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{6})} \text{ (Σ.Ι.)}$$

$$\Gamma. \cdot h_{\text{max}} = h + A - (y_2 - y_1) \Rightarrow \boxed{h_{\text{max}} = 0,73 \text{ m}}$$

$$\cdot h_{\text{min}} = h - A - (y_2 - y_1) \Rightarrow \boxed{h_{\text{min}} = 0,41 \text{ m}}$$

$$\Delta. \cdot \text{Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλάντωσης: } E = K + U \xrightarrow{k=U} E = 2U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} k \cdot y^2 \Rightarrow$$

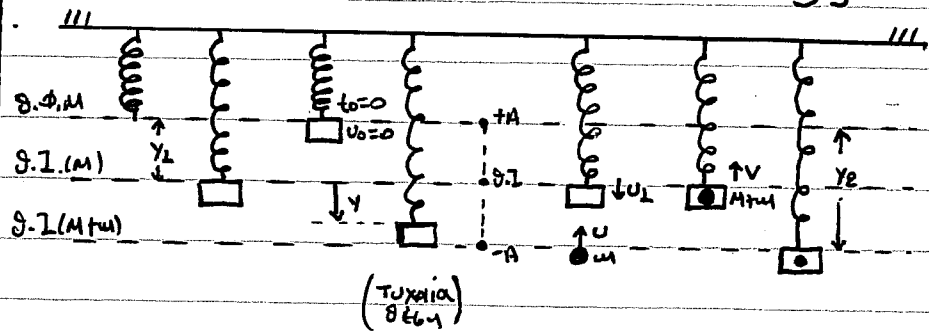
$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow y = \pm 0,08\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$$

Τη στιγμή  $t_0=0$  το συσσωματωμα βρίσκεται στη θέση  $y=y_1, y_2 = \frac{A}{2}$  και έχει θετική ταχύτητα  $v > 0$ . Επομένως πρῶτα θα περάσει από τη θέση  $y = +\frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2}$  και μετά από τη θέση  $-\frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

$$\textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{y=0,08\sqrt{2} \text{ m}} 0,08\sqrt{2} = 0,16 \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \Rightarrow \mu (5t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \mu \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5t + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 5t + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} \begin{cases} 5t_1 = \frac{\pi}{12} \\ 5t_2 = \frac{7\pi}{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{t_1 = \frac{\pi}{60} \text{ s}} \\ \boxed{t_2 = \frac{7\pi}{60} \text{ s}} \end{cases}$$

4.14  $M=1\text{ kg}, k=100\text{ N/m}$   
 $m=M=1\text{ kg}, v=8\text{ m/s}$   
 $t=0,05\pi\text{ s}$



A. ▣ θ.Ι.(M):  $\Sigma F=0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{ελ}} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot y_1 = Mg$  ①

▣ Τυχαιά θεβή:  $\Sigma F = W - F'_{\text{ελ}} \Rightarrow \Sigma F = Mg - k(y_1 + y) \xRightarrow{①} \Sigma F = -k \cdot y$

Αρα το σύμα Μ εκτελεί κ.α.τ. με  $D=k=100\text{ N/m}$ , (αφού  $\Sigma F = -D \cdot x$ ).

▣  $t_0=0, y=y_1, v_0=0$ :  $A=y_1 \xRightarrow{①} A=\frac{Mg}{k} \Rightarrow A=0,1\text{ m}$

$k=M\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega=\sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} \Rightarrow \omega=10\text{ rad/s}$

$y=A\cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t=A]{t=0} A=A\cos\phi_0 \Rightarrow \cos\phi_0=1=\cos\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ή } \phi_0=\frac{\pi}{2}\text{ rad}$

Αρα  $y=0,1\cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{2})$  ①, (s.i.)

B. • Θα προσδιορίσω τη θεβή και την ταχύτητα του Μ τη στιγμή της κρούσης:

①  $\xrightarrow[t=0,05\pi\text{ s}]{} y_1=0,1\cos\pi \Rightarrow y_1=0$

$U=U_{\text{max}}\sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{U_{\text{max}}=\omega A=1\text{ m/s}} U=\sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \xrightarrow[t=0,05\pi\text{ s}]{} U=1\text{ m/s}$   
 $\Rightarrow v_1=1\text{ m/s} \Rightarrow v_1=1\text{ m/s}$

• Κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

A.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$Mv - Mv_1 = (M+m)V \Rightarrow V=3,5\text{ m/s}$

Γ. • θ.Ι.(M): ①  $\Rightarrow y_1=0,1\text{ m}$

• θ.Ι.(M+m):  $\Sigma F=0 \Rightarrow F'_{\text{ελ}} - W_{\text{ολ}} = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot y_2 = (M+m)g \Rightarrow y_2=0,2\text{ m}$

• A.Δ.Ε. Ταλάντωβης:  $E'=K+U \Rightarrow E'=\frac{1}{2}(M+m)V^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(y_2-y_1)^2 \Rightarrow E'=12,75\text{ J}$

Δ. •  $\frac{dK}{dt} = \Sigma F \cdot v = -k \cdot (y_2 - y_1) \cdot v = -200 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 3,5\text{ J/s} \text{ ή } \frac{dK}{dt} = -35\text{ J/s}$

E. •  $U = U_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow U = 6\omega(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \xrightarrow{t=0, \text{LHS}} \underline{U_1 = 0}$

• ①  $\xrightarrow{t=0, \text{LHS}} y_1 = 0,14\mu(n + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \underline{y_1 = -0,1\mu}$

• A.D. ΟΡΜΗΣ :  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$mU = (M+m)V' \Rightarrow \underline{V' = 4\text{ m/s}}$

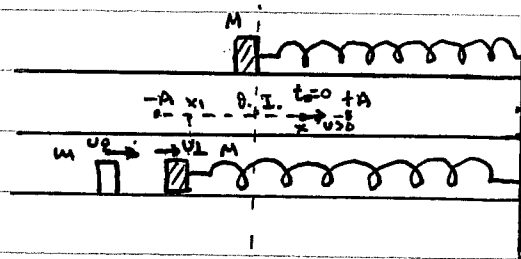
• Η κρούση είναι βλήνεια σύμφωνα με την διατήρηση της ορμής:

$V' = U'_{\max} \Rightarrow \underline{U'_{\max} = 4\text{ m/s}}$

•  $E' = \frac{1}{2}(M+m)U'_{\max}{}^2 \Rightarrow \underline{E' = 16\text{ J}}$

•  $\frac{dK}{dt} = \Sigma F \cdot V' = -K \cdot y \cdot V' \xrightarrow{y=0} \underline{\frac{dK}{dt} = 0}$

4.15  $M = 3\text{ kg}, A = 40\text{ cm}$   
 $t_0 = 0, x = 0,2\text{ m}, \text{ενισφρδ.}$   
 $K = 300\text{ N/m}, t_1 = 0,15\text{ s}$   
 $m = 1\text{ kg}, v_2 = 10\text{ m/s}$   
 Ελαστική κρούση



A. • α.α.τ. του M (πριν την κρούση)

•  $K = M\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 10\text{ rad/s}}$

•  $x = A\mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t_0=0]{x=A/2} \frac{A}{2} = A\mu\phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu\phi_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \mu\frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\xRightarrow{v>0} \begin{cases} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}, v>0 \\ \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6}, v<0 \end{cases}$  Σύμφωνα  $\phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}\text{ rad}$

Άρα  $\underline{x = 0,44\mu(10t + \frac{\pi}{6})}$  ①, (S.I.)

B. Υπολογίζουμε τη θέση και την ταχύτητα του ταλαντούμενου σώματος M τη στιγμή  $t_1 = 0,15\text{ s}$  της κρούσης.

• ①  $\xrightarrow{t_1} x_1 = 0,44\mu(1,5\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,44\mu \frac{10\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,44\mu \frac{5\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,44\mu(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,4 \cdot (-4\mu \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = -0,2\sqrt{3}\mu}$

•  $U = U_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{U_{\max} = \omega A} U = 46\omega(10t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \xrightarrow{t_1=0,15\text{ s}} \Rightarrow v_1 = 46\omega(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow v_1 = 46\omega \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{v_1 = 2\text{ m/s}}$



Γ. 1) · κρούση ελαστική

$$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ. Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ. Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2} U_2 + \frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2} U_1 \\ U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2} U_1 + \frac{m_2-m_1}{m_1+m_2} U_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{2m}{M+m} U_2 + \frac{M-m}{M+m} U_1 \\ U_2' = \frac{2M}{M+m} U_1 + \frac{m-M}{M+m} U_2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{U_1=2\frac{m}{s}, U_2=10\frac{m}{s}} \begin{cases} U_1' = 6 \text{ m/s} \\ U_2' = -2 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

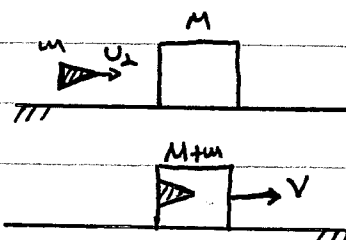
$$2) \cdot \Delta K_M = K_M' - K_M = \frac{1}{2} M U_1'^2 - \frac{1}{2} M U_1^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta K_M = 48 \text{ J}}$$

3) · α.α.τ. του M (μετά την κρούση)

$$\text{Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλάντωσης} : E' = K + U \Rightarrow E' = \frac{1}{2} M U_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} K x_1'^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow E' = \frac{1}{2} 3 \cdot 36 \text{ J} + \frac{1}{2} 300 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 3 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{E' = 72 \text{ J}}$$

4.16  $M=1\text{ kg}, m=0,2\text{ kg}$   
 $E_{\text{απλ.}} = 100 \text{ J}$   
 η ελαστική κρούση



Α. · κρούση ανελαστική (ημερομηνία)  
 □ Α.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$   
 $m u_1 = (M+m) V \Rightarrow V = \frac{m}{M+m} u_1$  (1)

□ Α.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $K_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + E_{\text{ελαστική}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{ελαστική}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\xrightarrow{E_{\text{απλ.}} = E_{\text{απλ.}} = 100 \text{ J}} \xrightarrow{K_{\text{αρχ}} = 100 \text{ J}} 100 \text{ J} = 100 \text{ J} - K_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow \underline{K_{\text{τελ}} = 0} \text{ δηλαδή } \underline{V=0}$   
αδυνατά από (1)

Β. · Α.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $E_{\text{ελαστική}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}} \xrightarrow{E_{\text{απλ.}} = E_{\text{απλ.}}} \xrightarrow{(1)} E_{\text{απλ.}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} -$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} (M+m) \frac{m^2}{(M+m)^2} \cdot V_1^2 \xrightarrow{K_{\text{αρχ}} = \frac{1}{2} m u_1^2} E_{\text{απλ.}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} \cdot \frac{m}{M+m} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{απλ.}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} \left(1 - \frac{m}{M+m}\right) \Rightarrow E_{\text{απλ.}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} \frac{M}{M+m} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} = \frac{M+m}{M} \cdot E_{\text{απλ.}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{\text{απλ.}} = 100 \text{ J}} \xrightarrow{m \ll M} K_{\text{αρχ}} = \frac{1,2}{1} \cdot 100 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{K_{\text{αρχ}} = 120 \text{ J}}$$

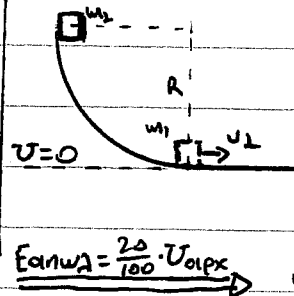
Γ. · Α.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $E_{\text{ελαστική}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}} \xrightarrow{E_{\text{απλ.}} = E_{\text{απλ.}}} 100 \text{ J} = 100 \text{ J} - K_{\text{τελ}}$   
 $\xrightarrow{(1)} \frac{1}{2} (M+m) \frac{m^2}{(M+m)^2} V_1^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{K_{\text{αρχ}} = \frac{1}{2} m u_1^2} K_{\text{αρχ}} \cdot \frac{m}{M+m} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{M+m} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{m}{M}}{1 + \frac{m}{M}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{M} = 0 \text{ ή } \underline{m \ll M}$$

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>

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4.17  $m_1 = 3 \text{ kg}$ ,  $R = 2 \text{ m}$   
 $U_1$ ,  $E_{\text{ανωλ}} = \frac{20}{100} \cdot U_{\text{αρχ}}$   
 $m_2 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $k = 400 \text{ N/m}$   
 η αβελική κρούση



A) • Κίνηση  $m_1$  στο τεταρτοκύκλιο  
 Α.Δ. Ενέργειας  
 $U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + E_{\text{ανωλ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $m_1 g R = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1^2 + E_{\text{ανωλ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $E_{\text{ανωλ}} = \frac{20}{100} \cdot U_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow m_1 g R - 0,2 m_1 g R = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 0,8 m_1 g R = \frac{1}{2} m_1 U_1^2 \Rightarrow U_1 = \sqrt{1,6 g R} \Rightarrow \boxed{U_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}}$

B) • α.α.ζ. του  $m_2$  (πριν την κρούση).

■  $t_0 = 0$  :  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Σφ. } U = 0 \Rightarrow m_2 \cdot a \cdot U = 0 \Rightarrow m_2 \cdot \frac{dU}{dt} \cdot U = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{dU}{dt} \neq 0} U = 0$   
 αρα το κύμα με βριβκταί γυν δαα  $x = +A$   $x = -A$ .  
 Ομω  $\frac{dU}{dt} = -160 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow a = -160 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow -\omega^2 \cdot x = -160 \text{ m/s}^2$   
 $\xrightarrow{\omega = \sqrt{k/m_2} = 20 \text{ rad/s}} \omega^2 \cdot x = 160 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{160}{400} \text{ m}$   
 Αυτδύ το κύμα με τη βριβκ  $t_0 = 0$  βριβκταί γυν δαα  
 $x = A = 0,4 \text{ m}$

■  $x = A \cdot \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t=x=+A]{t_0=0} A = A \cdot \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = 1 = \mu \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ } \dot{\text{u}} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$

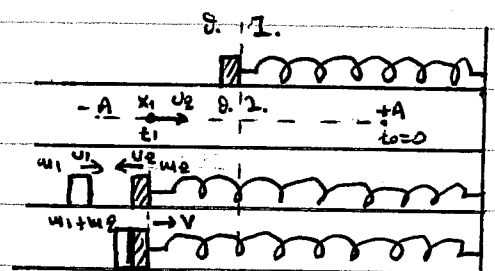
Αρα  $x = 0,4 \mu(20t + \frac{\pi}{2})$  ①, (s. 2.)

■  $U = U_{\text{max}} \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{U_{\text{max}} = \omega A = 8 \text{ m/s}} U = 8 \sin(20t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \xrightarrow{t = \frac{\pi}{24 \cdot 5}} \frac{t = \frac{\pi}{24 \cdot 5}}{\Rightarrow U_2 = 8 \sin(20 \cdot \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow U_2 = 8 \sin(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow U_2 = 8 \sin \frac{8\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow U_2 = 8 \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow U_2 = 8 \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow U_2 = 8 \cdot (-\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow \boxed{U_2 = -4 \text{ m/s}}$

Γ) • κρούση ανελαστική (η αβελική)

Α.Δ. Ορμής :  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m_1 U_1 - m_2 U_2 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 2 \text{ m/s}}$$



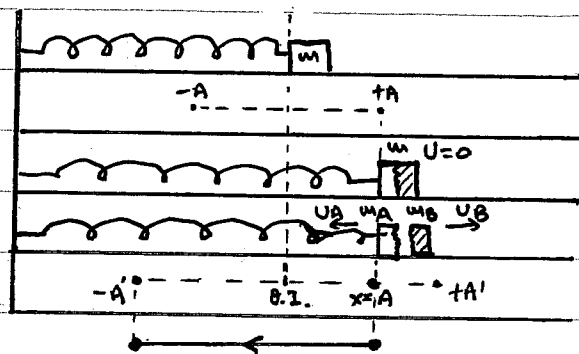
Δ. • Θα προσδιορίσω τη δαα  $x_1$  του  $m_2$  τη βριβκ  $t_2$  της κρούσης  
 ①  $\xrightarrow{t_1 = \frac{\pi}{24 \cdot 5}} x_1 = 0,4 \mu(20 \cdot \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,4 \cdot \mu(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x_1 = 0,4 \cdot (-\mu \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -0,2 \sqrt{3} \text{ m}}$

• α.α.ζ. του  $m_1 + m_2$

Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλάντωσης :  $E = K + U \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} 4 \cdot 4 \text{ J} + \frac{1}{2} 400 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 3 \text{ J} \Rightarrow E = 8 \text{ J} + 24 \text{ J} \Rightarrow \boxed{E = 32 \text{ J}}$$

4.18  $K = 100 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $m = 4 \text{ kg}$   
 $A = 0,1 \text{ m}$   
 $t_0 = 0$ ,  $x = +A$  εκκίνηση  
 $\omega_B = 3 \text{ kr}$ ,  $U_B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ m/s}$   
 $\omega_A$  βρεθείτε στο βρεθείτε



A. • Εκκίνηση

A.Δ. Ορμής :  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$0 = m_B v_B - m_A v_A \Rightarrow v_A = \frac{m_B}{m_A} v_B \Rightarrow \boxed{v_A = \sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}}$$

B. • α.α.τ. του  $\omega_A$  (μετά την εκκίνηση)

A.Δ.Ε. Συντηρηώσης :  $E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} K A'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_A v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} K A^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 100 A'^2 = 1 \cdot 3 + 100 \cdot 0,01 \Rightarrow \boxed{A' = 0,2 \text{ m}}$

Γ. •  $K = m_A \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_A}} \Rightarrow \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

•  $x = A' \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t = \frac{A'}{2}]{t_0 = 0} \frac{A'}{2} = A' \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} \begin{cases} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}, v > 0 \\ \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6}, v < 0 \end{cases} \text{ δηλαδή } \underline{\phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ rad}}$$

•  $U = U_{\text{max}} \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{U_{\text{max}} = \omega A' = 2 \text{ m/s}} \boxed{U_A = 2 \sin(10t + \frac{5\pi}{6})}, (S.I.)$

Δ. • Έργο δύναμης ελατηρίου :

$$W_{\text{ελ}} = -\Delta U = U_{\text{αρχ}} - U_{\text{τελ}} = \frac{1}{2} K A^2 - \frac{1}{2} K A'^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{W_{\text{ελ}} = -1,5 \text{ J}}$$

• Έργο δύναμης ελατηρίου :

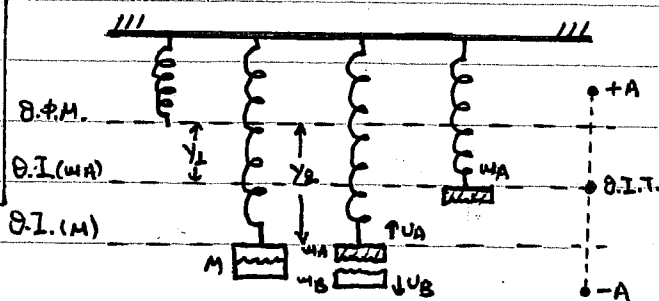
$$W_{\text{ελ}} = \Delta K = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m_A v_A^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{W_{\text{ελ}} = -1,5 \text{ J}}$$

4.19

$M = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$

$\omega_A = 2 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_A$

$\omega_B = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_B = 1 \text{ m/s}$



A. • Έκρηξη

A.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{P}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{P}_{\text{τελ}}$

$0 = \omega_A U_A - \omega_B U_B \Rightarrow U_A = \frac{\omega_B}{\omega_A} U_B \Rightarrow \boxed{U_A = 1 \text{ m/s}}$

B. • α.α.ζ. του  $\omega_A$  (μετά την έκρηξη)

■ Θ.Ι. ( $\omega_A$ ):  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{ελ}} - \omega_A g = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot y_L = \omega_A g \Rightarrow \underline{y_L = 0,1 \text{ m}}$

■ Θ.Ι. ( $M$ ):  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{\text{ελ}} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k y_2 = M g \Rightarrow \underline{y_2 = 0,2 \text{ m}}$

■ Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλαντώσεως:  $E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega_A U_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (y_2 - y_L)^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\xRightarrow{\text{S.I.}} 100 A^2 = 1 + 100 \cdot 0,01 \Rightarrow \underline{A = 0,1\sqrt{2} \text{ m}}$

■  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\omega_A}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}}$

■  $y = A \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t_0=0]{y=y_2-y_L} -0,1 = 0,1\sqrt{2} \sin \phi_0 \Rightarrow \sin \phi_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} & \xrightarrow{k=1} \phi_0 = \frac{7\pi}{4}, \quad v > 0 \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} & \xrightarrow{k=0} \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \quad v < 0 \end{cases}$  Διψασμένη  $\phi_0 = \frac{7\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$

Αρα  $\boxed{y = 0,1\sqrt{2} \sin\left(10t + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right)} \text{ (S.I.)}$

Γ. • Η επιτάχυνση του σώματος μηδενίζεται τη στιγμή που περνά από τη θέση ισορροπίας τους.

①  $\xrightarrow{y=0} 0 = 0,1\sqrt{2} \sin\left(10t + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \sin\left(10t + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = 0 = \sin 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10t + \frac{7\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + 0 \\ 10t + \frac{7\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \pi \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=1} \begin{cases} 10t = 2\pi - \frac{7\pi}{4} \\ 10t = 3\pi - \frac{7\pi}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = \frac{\pi}{40} \text{ s} \\ t_2 = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ s} \end{cases}$

Δ. •  $U = U_{\text{max}} \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{U_{\text{max}} = \omega A = \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}} U = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(10t + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{t_2 = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ s}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow U_1 = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow U_1 = \sqrt{2} \sin 3\pi \Rightarrow U_1 = \sqrt{2} \sin \pi \Rightarrow \underline{U_1 = -\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}}$

•  $U = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(10t + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{t = \frac{\pi}{8} + 0,1\pi \text{ s}} U_2 = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + \pi + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow U_2 = \sqrt{2} \sin 4\pi \Rightarrow U_2 = \sqrt{2} \sin 0 \Rightarrow \underline{U_2 = \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}}$

■  $\Delta p = p_{\text{τελ}} - p_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow \Delta p = \omega_A U_2 - \omega_A U_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{|\Delta p| = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ kg m/s}}$

$$\Delta |p| = |p_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}| - |p_{\alpha\rho\chi}| \Rightarrow \Delta |p| = m_A |v_{\epsilon\lambda}| - m_A |v_L| \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta |p| = 0}$$

4.20  $L = 0,3\text{m}$ ,  $M = 5\text{kg}$   
 $m_1 = 0,2\text{kg}$ ,  $v_0 = 40\text{m/s}$   
 $u = 15\text{m/s}$   
 $m_2 = 1,8\text{kg}$ ,  $k = 200\text{N/m}$

A. 1) A. Δ. Στροφομή:  $\vec{L}_{\alpha\rho\chi} = \vec{L}_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}$

$$m_1 v_0 L = I_A \omega + m_1 u L \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega = \frac{m_1 L (v_0 - u)}{I_A} \quad (1)$$

Θεώρημα Steiner:  $I_A = I_{cm} + M \frac{L^2}{4} \Rightarrow I_A = \frac{1}{12} M L^2 + M \frac{L^2}{4}$

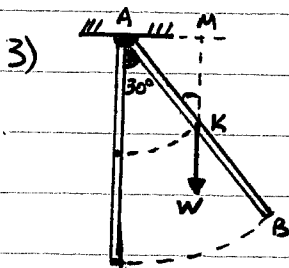
$$\Rightarrow I_A = \frac{M L^2}{3} \Rightarrow I_A = 0,15\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{0,2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot (40 - 15)}{0,15} \text{rad/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = 10 \text{rad/s}}$$

2) Εαν  $\omega_{\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega} = k_{\alpha\rho\chi} - k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 - (\frac{1}{2} m_1 u^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2) \quad \text{s.t.} \Rightarrow$

$$E_{\alpha\omega\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,2 \cdot 1600 \text{J} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,2 \cdot 225 \text{J} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,15 \cdot 100 \text{J} \Rightarrow$$

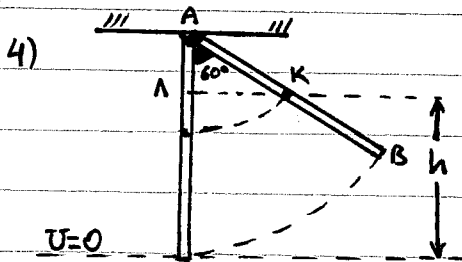
$$E_{\alpha\omega\omega} = 160 \text{J} - 22,5 \text{J} - 7,5 \text{J} \Rightarrow \boxed{E_{\alpha\omega\omega} = 130 \text{J}}$$



• Στ = I\_A α\_{\theta\omega\omega} \Rightarrow -W \cdot (AM) = I\_A \cdot \alpha\_{\theta\omega\omega} \quad (2)

• A.M.K:  $4\mu 30 = \frac{(AM)}{(AK)} \Rightarrow (AM) = \frac{l}{2} 4\mu 30 \Rightarrow (AM) = \frac{l}{4}$

$$(2) \Rightarrow -Mg \cdot \frac{l}{4} = I_A \alpha_{\theta\omega\omega} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_{\theta\omega\omega} = -25 \text{rad/s}^2}$$



A. Δ. Μ. Ε.:  $E_{\mu\eta\chi}^{\alpha\rho\chi} = E_{\mu\eta\chi}^{\tau\epsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow k_{\alpha\rho\chi} + U_{\alpha\rho\chi} = k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} + U_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}$

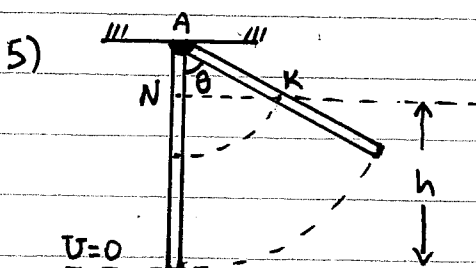
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 + Mg \frac{l}{2} = Mg h + k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} \quad (3)$$

• A.M.K:  $6\omega 60 = \frac{(AN)}{(AK)} \Rightarrow (AN) = \frac{l}{2} 6\omega 60 = \frac{l}{4}$

$$h = l - (AN) \Rightarrow h = l - \frac{l}{4} \Rightarrow h = \frac{3l}{4}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 + Mg \left( \frac{l}{2} - \frac{3l}{4} \right) = k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 - Mg \frac{l}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,15 \cdot 100 \text{J} - 5 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{0,3}{4} \text{J} \Rightarrow \boxed{k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} = 3,75 \text{J}}$$



A. Δ. Μ. Ε.:  $E_{\mu\eta\chi}^{\alpha\rho\chi} = E_{\mu\eta\chi}^{\tau\epsilon\lambda} \Rightarrow k_{\alpha\rho\chi} + U_{\alpha\rho\chi} = k_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} + U_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 + Mg \frac{l}{2} = Mg h \quad (4)$$

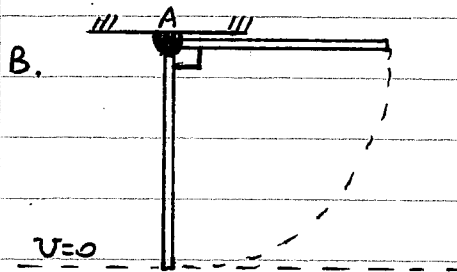
• A.M.K:  $6\omega\theta = \frac{(AN)}{(AK)} \Rightarrow (AN) = \frac{l}{2} 6\omega\theta$

$$h = l - (AN) \Rightarrow h = l - \frac{l}{2} 6\omega\theta$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + M g \frac{L}{2} = M g \left( L - \frac{1}{2} 6 \omega^2 \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = M g \left( \frac{L}{2} - \frac{1}{2} 6 \omega^2 \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\stackrel{\text{S.1.}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{1}{2} 0,15 \cdot 100 = 50 \cdot \frac{0,3}{2} - 50 \cdot \frac{0,3}{2} 6 \omega^2 \Rightarrow 7,5 = 7,5 - 7,5 6 \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \omega^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \theta = 90^\circ$$



• Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε.  $\Sigma W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_w + W_{F_{\text{ελ}} \text{αν}} = K_{\text{ελ}} K$

$$W_w = -\Delta U \Rightarrow M g L - M g \frac{L}{2} + W_{F_{\text{ελ}}} = 0 \Rightarrow W_{F_{\text{ελ}}} = -M g \frac{L}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W_{F_{\text{ελ}}} = -7,5 \text{ J}}$$

Γ. • Κρούση ηλαστική

A.D. θρήνη:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m_1 v = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow \underline{V = 1,5 \text{ m/s}}$$

•  $\eta \% = \frac{K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}}}{K_{\text{αρχ}}} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{0,2 \cdot 2,25 - 2 \cdot 2,25}{0,2 \cdot 2,25} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 90 \%}$$

• α.α.τ. του  $(m_1 + m_2)$

■  $V = U_{\text{max}} = \omega A$

■  $k = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}}$

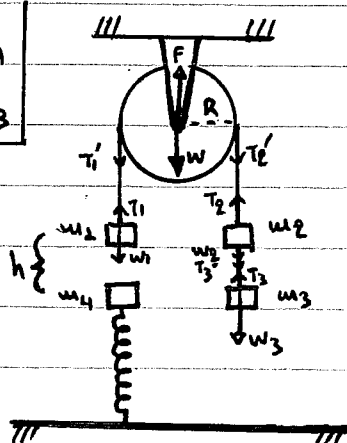
}  $\Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,15 \text{ m}}$

Δ. ■  $F_{\text{ελ}} = -k \cdot x \Rightarrow \underline{x = -0,1 \text{ m}}$

■  $U = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot x^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{U = 1 \text{ J}}$

■  $E = K + U \Rightarrow k = E - U \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 - U \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 1,25 \text{ J}}$

4.21  $M = 7 \text{ kg}, R = 0,2 \text{ m}$   
 $m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}, m_2 = m_3$



A. Το σύστημα ισορροπεί:

•  $m_1$ :  $\Sigma f_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 - m_1 g = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = m_1 g \Rightarrow \underline{T_1 = 20 \text{ N} (= T_1')}$$

• Ζεύξη:  $\Sigma \tau = 0 \Rightarrow T_1' R - T_2' R = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{T_2' = 20 \text{ N} (= T_2)}$$

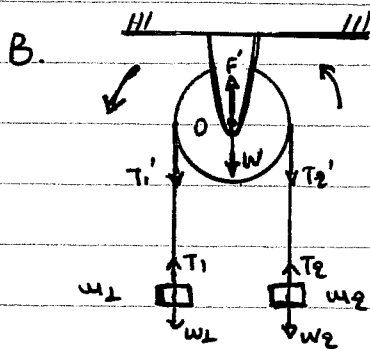
$\Sigma f_y = 0 \Rightarrow F - W - T_1' - T_2' = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow F = M g + T_1' + T_2' \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 90 \text{ N}}$$

$$\bullet m_2: \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 - W_2 - T_3' = 0 \Rightarrow T_3' = T_2 - m_2 g (= T_3)$$

$$\bullet m_3: \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_3 - W_3 = 0 \Rightarrow T_3 = m_3 g \Rightarrow T_2 - m_2 g = m_3 g \Rightarrow T_2 = (m_2 + m_3) g$$

$$\xrightarrow{m_2 = m_3} m_2 = \frac{T_2}{2g} \Rightarrow \boxed{m_2 = 0,5 \text{ kg} (= m_3)}$$



1. Αφού  $T_{W1} > T_{W2}$  ως προς το 0 το σύστημα θα κινηθεί ούτως εώς εκείνα:

$$\square \text{ Σώμα } m_1: \Sigma F = m_1 \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow W_1 - T_1 = m_1 \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = m_1 g - m_1 \alpha_{cm} \quad (1)$$

$$\square \text{ Σώμα } m_2: \Sigma F = m_2 \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow T_2 - W_2 = m_2 \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 = m_2 \alpha_{cm} + m_2 g \quad (2)$$

$$\square \text{ Προχολία: } \Sigma \tau = I \cdot \alpha_{\gamma\omega\omega} \Rightarrow T_1' R - T_2' R = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} \xrightarrow{(1)} \xrightarrow{(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g - m_1 \alpha_{cm} - m_2 \alpha_{cm} - m_2 g = \frac{1}{2} M \alpha_{cm} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_{cm} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$\alpha_{\gamma\omega\omega} = \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_{\gamma\omega\omega} = 5 \text{ rad/s}^2}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F' - W - T_1' - T_2' = 0 \xrightarrow{(1) \Rightarrow T_1' = 9 \text{ N}} \xrightarrow{(2) \Rightarrow T_2' = 5,5 \text{ N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F' = 84,5 \text{ N}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2) \cdot L &= I \omega + m_1 v R + m_2 v R \\ \omega &= \alpha_{\gamma\omega\omega} t \xrightarrow{t_1} \omega_1 = 20 \text{ rad/s} \\ v &= \alpha_{cm} t \xrightarrow{t_1} v_1 = 4 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow L = \left( \frac{1}{2} 7 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 20 + 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 0,2 + 0,5 \cdot 4 \cdot 0,2 \right) \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L = 4 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3) \cdot \eta \% &= \frac{k_{\gamma\gamma}}{W_{W_1}} \cdot 100 \% \\ y_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{cm} t^2 \xrightarrow{t_1} y_1 = 8 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2}{m_1 g y_1} \cdot 100 \% \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} 7 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 400}{1 \cdot 10 \cdot 8} 100 \% \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta \% = 35 \%}$$

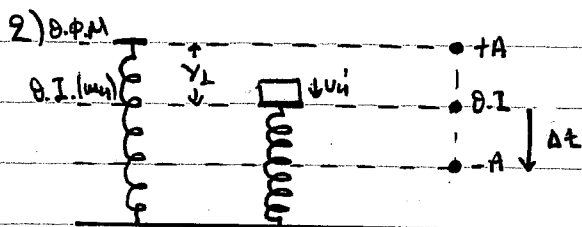
Γ.1) Ελαστική κρούση

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Α.Δ. ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ. Μ.Ε} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{u_4 = 0} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_4}{m_1 + m_4} u_1 \Rightarrow \\ u_4' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_4} u_1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1' = -2 \text{ m/s} \\ u_4' = 2 \text{ m/s} \end{array} \right.$$

# ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 4<sup>ο</sup> - ΘΕΜΑ 4<sup>ο</sup>

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$$\cdot \pi\% = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_4 v_4'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \pi\% = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 16} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\pi\% = 75\%}$$



$$\cdot \Delta t = \frac{T}{4} \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \Rightarrow T = 0,4 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta t = 0,1 \text{ s}}$$

$$\cdot \frac{dp}{dt} = \Sigma F = -k \cdot x \quad (3) \quad v_4' = v_{\max} = \omega A \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \omega = 5 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,4 \text{ m}}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dp}{dt} = 30 \text{ kg m/s}^2}$$

$$3) \cdot \text{O.I.}(m_4) : \Sigma f_y = 0 \Rightarrow f_{\text{ελ}} - m_4 g = 0 \Rightarrow k y_1 = m_4 g \Rightarrow \underline{y_1 = 0,4 \text{ m}}$$

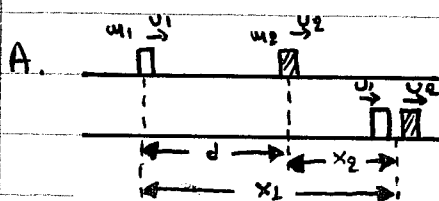
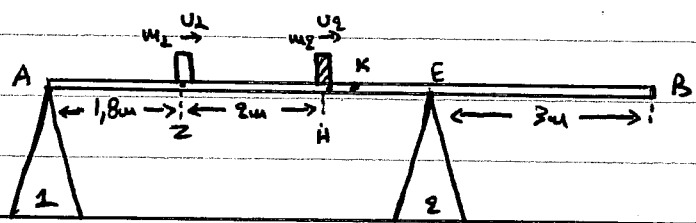
$$\cdot F_{\text{ελ}} = k \cdot (y_1 + A) \Rightarrow \boxed{F_{\text{ελ}} = 60 \text{ N}}$$

4.22  $L = 8 \text{ m}, M = 4 \text{ kg}$

$m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}, m_2$

$d = 2 \text{ m}, d_1 = 1,8 \text{ m}$

$v_1 = 4,4 \text{ m/s}, v_2 = 0,4 \text{ m/s}$



$$\cdot m_1 : v_1 = \frac{x_1}{t_1} \Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = v_1 \cdot t_1} \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot m_2 : v_2 = \frac{x_2}{t_2} \Rightarrow \underline{x_2 = v_2 \cdot t_2} \quad (2)$$

$$\cdot \underline{x_1 = x_2 + d} \xrightarrow{(1)(2)} v_1 t_1 = v_2 t_1 + d \Rightarrow \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{d}{v_1 - v_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = 0,5 \text{ s}}$$

B.  $(1) \xrightarrow{t_1} x_1 = 2,2 \text{ m}$ ,  $x_2 = 2,2 \text{ m}$  από το άκρο A απέχει απόσταση  $1,8 \text{ m} + 2,2 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}$ , δηλαδή η κρούση θα γίνει 670 μέτρων κ της πλάτους.

Γ.  $\cdot$  κρούση ελαστική:  $\begin{cases} \text{Α.Ο.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Α.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 + \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{v_1' = -v_1'} \Rightarrow$



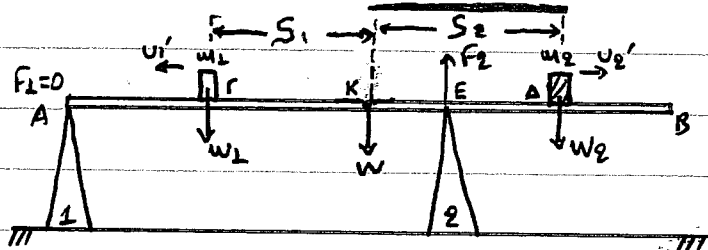
$$\stackrel{\text{S.I.}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{2m_2}{1+m_2} \cdot 0,4 + \frac{1-m_2}{1+m_2} \cdot 4,4 = -\frac{2}{1+m_2} \cdot 4,4 - \frac{m_2-1}{1+m_2} \cdot 0,4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,8m_2 + 4,4 - 4,4m_2 = -8,8 - 0,4m_2 + 0,4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 12,8 = 3,2m_2 \Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{12,8}{3,2} \text{ kg} \Rightarrow \boxed{m_2 = 4 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\Delta. \cdot v_1' = \left( \frac{2 \cdot 4}{1+4} \cdot 0,4 + \frac{1-4}{1+4} \cdot 4,4 \right) \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \underline{v_1' = -2 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\cdot v_2' = -v_1' \Rightarrow v_2' = 2 \text{ m/s}$$



Έστω τα βιβλία που θα βγάλα έχων κέντρο μάζας κατά  $x_1, x_2$  από το βιβλίο της κρούσης (πιο της πάδας), η

πάδας είναι έτοιμη να αναρριχή, δηλαδή  $F_1 = 0$ .

$$\Sigma \tau_{(E)} = 0 \Rightarrow m_1 \cdot [S_1 + (KE)] + W \cdot (KE) - m_2 [S_2 - (KE)] = 0 \quad (\text{KE} = 2\text{m}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot (S_1 + 1) + 40 \cdot 1 - 40 (S_2 - 1) = 0 \quad \frac{S_1 = v_1' \cdot \Delta t}{S_2 = v_2' \cdot \Delta t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \Delta t + 10 + 40 - 80 \cdot \Delta t + 40 = 0 \Rightarrow 90 = 60 \Delta t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t = 1,5 \text{ s} \Rightarrow t_2 - t_1 = 1,5 \text{ s} \quad \stackrel{t_1=0,5\text{s}}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{t_2 = 2 \text{ s}}$$

$$E. \cdot (0 - 0,5) \text{ s}: \Sigma \tau_{(A)} = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 \cdot (AE) - m_1 \cdot (AE') - m_2 (AH) - W \cdot (AK) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S \cdot F_2 = 20(1,8 + x_1) + 40(3,8 + x_2) + 40 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = 3,6 + 8,8t + 30,4 + 3,2t + 32 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{F_2 = 66 + 12t} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad (\text{S.I.})$$

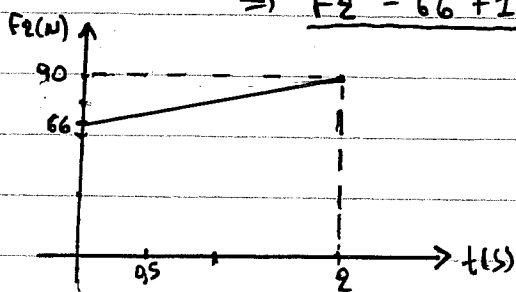
$$\cdot (0,5 - 2) \text{ s}: \Sigma \tau_{(A)} = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 \cdot (AE) - m_1 \cdot [(AK) - x_1] - m_2 [(AK) + x_2] - W(AH) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\text{S.I.}}{=} 5F_2 = 20(4 - 2\Delta t) + 40(4 + 2\Delta t) + 40 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = 8 - 4\Delta t + 32 + 16\Delta t + 32 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = 72 + 12\Delta t \quad \stackrel{\Delta t = t - 0,5\text{s}}{\Rightarrow} F_2 = 72 + 12t - 6 \Rightarrow$$

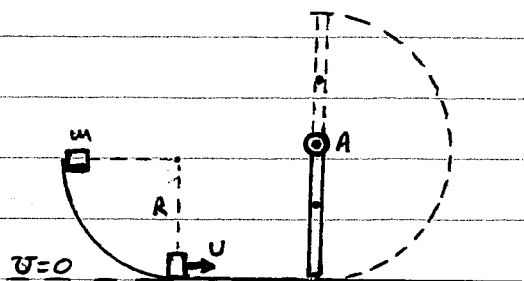
$$\Rightarrow \underline{F_2 = 66 + 12t} \quad \textcircled{4} \quad (\text{S.I.})$$



$$\textcircled{3} \stackrel{t=0}{\Rightarrow} F_2 = 66 \text{ N}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \stackrel{t=2\text{s}}{\Rightarrow} F_2 = 90 \text{ N}$$

4.23  $m=4\text{ kg}$ ,  $R=0,8\text{ m}$   
 $l=0,6\text{ m}$ ,  $M=3\text{ kg}$   
 οριακή ανακώλυση



A. • Κίνηση του  $m$  στο τεταρτοκύκλιο

A.Δ.Μ.Ε:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow m g R = \frac{1}{2} m U^2 \Rightarrow U = \sqrt{2 g R} \Rightarrow \boxed{U = 4 \text{ m/s}}$

B. • Για να κάνει η ράβδος οριακά ανακώλυση θα πρέπει να φθάσει στο ανώτερο σημείο του τροχιάς της με μηδενική ταχύτητα.

• A.Δ.Μ.Ε:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow M \cdot g \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 = M g (l + \frac{l}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 = M g l \quad (1)$

• Θεώρημα Steiner:  $I_A = I_{\text{cm}} + M (\frac{l}{2})^2 \Rightarrow I_A = \frac{1}{12} M l^2 + M \frac{l^2}{4} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow I_A = \frac{4 M l^2}{12} \Rightarrow \underline{I_A = \frac{M l^2}{3}}$

$(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{M l^2}{3} \omega^2 = M g l \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{6 g}{l}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}}$

Γ. • Κρούση ανελαστική

A.Δ. Στροφορμής:  $\vec{L}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{L}_{\text{τελ}}$

$m U l = I_A \omega + m U' l \Rightarrow U' = \frac{m U l - I_A \omega}{m l} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow U' = \frac{9,6 - 3,6}{2,4} \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \underline{U' = 2,5 \text{ m/s}}$

• A.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $K_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + E_{\text{ανηλ.}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{ανηλ.}} = K_{\text{αρχ}} - K_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow E_{\text{ανηλ.}} = \frac{1}{2} m U^2 - (\frac{1}{2} m U'^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2) \Rightarrow E_{\text{ανηλ.}} = 32 \text{ J} - 12,5 \text{ J} - 18 \text{ J}$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{E_{\text{ανηλ.}} = 1,5 \text{ J}}$

Δ. •  $\Sigma \tau = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow F \cdot l = \frac{I_A \omega - 0}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}}$

4.24  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$ ,  $v_1 = 15 \text{ m/s}$   
 $m_2$ ,  $v_2 = 0$   
 ελαστική κρούση  
 $|v_1'| = 10 \text{ m/s}$   
 $t_1$ ,  $l = 1 \text{ m}$ ,  $M = 3 \text{ kg}$

A. Ελαστική κρούση

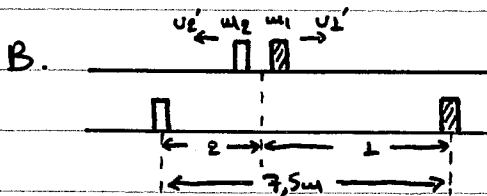
(Α.Δ.Ορμής)  $\xrightarrow{v_2=0}$   $\begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 & (1) \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 & (2) \end{cases}$

Αφού το σώμα  $m_1$  μετά την κρούση με το σώμα  $m_2$ , συσφύεται και με τη ράβδο, άρα  $\vec{v}_1' \uparrow \downarrow \vec{v}_2$ .

• ①  $\underline{v_1' = -10 \text{ m/s}}$   $-10 = \frac{1 - m_2}{1 + m_2} \cdot 15 \Rightarrow -2 - 2m_2 = 3 - 3m_2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{m_2 = 5 \text{ kg}}$

• ②  $\Rightarrow v_2' = \frac{2}{1+5} \cdot 15 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_2' = 5 \text{ m/s}}$



•  $s_1 = v_1' t_1 \Rightarrow s_1 = 10 t_1$  (s.t.) ③

•  $s_2 = v_2' t_1 \Rightarrow s_2 = 5 t_1$  (s.t.) ④

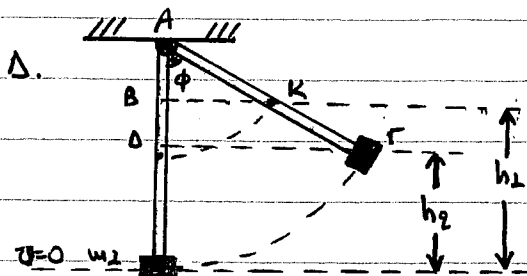
•  $s_1 + s_2 = 7.5 \text{ m} \xrightarrow{③, ④} 15 t_1 = 7.5 \Rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = 0.5 \text{ s}}$

Γ. Α.Δ. Στροφορμής:  $\vec{L}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{L}_{\text{τελ}}$

$m_1 v_1' l = I_A \cdot \omega \Rightarrow m_1 v_1' l = (I_A^{\text{ράβδου}} + m_2 l^2) \omega$  ⑤

• Θώρημα Steiner:  $I_A^{\text{ράβδου}} = I_{\text{cm}} + M(\frac{l}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{12} M l^2 + M \frac{l^2}{4} = \frac{M l^2}{3}$

⑤  $\Rightarrow m_1 v_1' l = (\frac{M l^2}{3} + m_2 l^2) \cdot \omega \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}}$



• Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 + M g \frac{l}{2} = M g h_1 + m_1 g h_2$  ⑥

•  $\Delta_{BK}$ :  $6 \omega \phi = \frac{(AB)}{(AK)} \Rightarrow (AB) = \frac{l}{2} 6 \omega \phi$ ,  $h_1 = l - (AB) \Rightarrow h_1 = l - \frac{l}{2} 6 \omega \phi$

•  $\Delta_{AG}$ :  $6 \omega \phi = \frac{(AG)}{(AK)} \Rightarrow (AG) = l 6 \omega \phi$ ,  $h_2 = l - (AG) \Rightarrow h_2 = l - l 6 \omega \phi$ .

$$\textcircled{6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{Ml^2}{3} + m_1 l^2 \right) \omega^2 + Mg \frac{l}{2} = Mg \left( l - \frac{l}{2} \cos \phi \right) + m_1 g \left( l - l \cos \phi \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\xRightarrow{\text{S.I.}} 25 + 25 = 30 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \phi \right) + 10 \left( 1 - \cos \phi \right) \Rightarrow$$

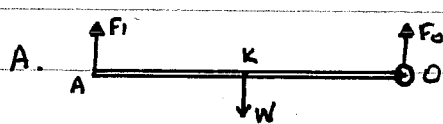
$$\Rightarrow 40 = 30 - 15 \cos \phi + 10 - 10 \cos \phi \Rightarrow 25 \cos \phi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \phi = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad \boxed{\phi = 90^\circ}$$

4.25

$$L = 1\text{m}, M = 3\text{kg}$$

$$I_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{12} M L^2$$

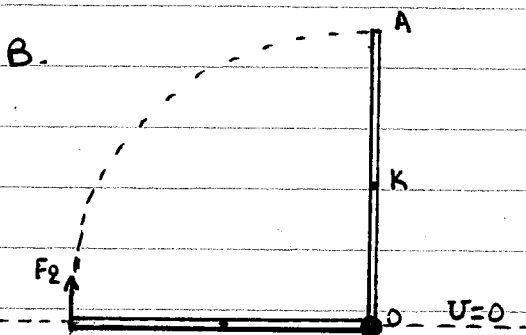


• Η ράβδος ισορροπεί :

$$\Sigma \tau_{(O)} = 0 \Rightarrow W \frac{L}{2} - F_1 \cdot L = 0$$

$$F_1 = \frac{Mg}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_1 = 15\text{ N}}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 + F_0 - W = 0 \Rightarrow F_0 = Mg - F_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{F_0 = 15\text{ N}}$$



• Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε. :  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_W + W_{F_2} = K_{\text{τελ}} - K_{\text{αρχ}}$

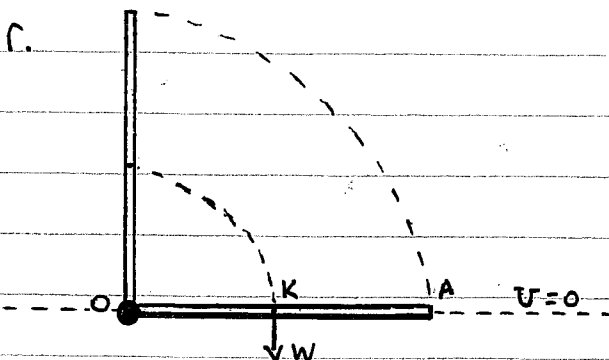
$$\Rightarrow -Mg \frac{L}{2} + F_2 \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} I_O \omega^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Θεώρημα Steiner :  $I_O = I_{\text{cm}} + M \left( \frac{L}{2} \right)^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow I_O = \frac{1}{12} M L^2 + \frac{M L^2}{4} \Rightarrow I_O = \frac{M L^2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow -Mg \frac{L}{2} + F_2 L \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{M L^2}{3} \omega^2 \xRightarrow{\text{S.I.}} -15 + F_2 \frac{1}{2} = 15 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F_2 = \frac{60}{1}\text{ N}}$$



$$1) \frac{dL}{dt} = \Sigma \tau = W \frac{L}{2} = Mg \frac{L}{2} \quad \text{ή} \quad \boxed{\frac{dL}{dt} = 15\text{ kg m/s}}$$

$$2) \cdot \frac{dK}{dt} = \Sigma \tau \cdot \omega \quad \textcircled{2}$$

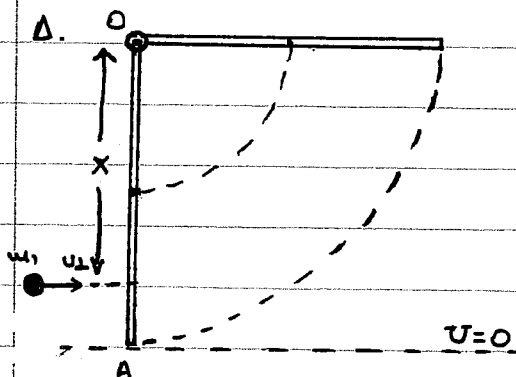
• Α.Δ.Μ.Ε. :  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$$K_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = K_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_O \omega^2 + Mg \frac{L}{2} = \frac{1}{2} I_O \omega'^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega' = \sqrt{60} \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega' = 2\sqrt{15} \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dK}{dt} = 30\sqrt{15} \text{ J/s}}$$



• Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{MHX}^{apr} = E_{MHX}^{tel} \Rightarrow k_{ap}x + U_{ap} = k_{tel}x + U_{tel}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega'^2 + MgL = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega''^2 + Mg \frac{L}{2} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \omega'' = \sqrt{90} \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega'' = 3\sqrt{10} \text{ rad/s}}$

• Α.Δ. Στροφορμής:  $\vec{L}_{apx} = \vec{L}_{tel}$   
 $\omega_1 u_1 x - I_0 \omega'' = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{I_0 \omega''}{\omega_1 u_1} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0,3\sqrt{10} \text{ m}}$

4.26  $k = 200 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $f_s = 640 \text{ Hz}$   
 $\Delta t = 0,05 \text{ s}$ ,  $f_A$  μειώνεται  
 $f_{A(\max)} = 680 \text{ Hz}$   
 $u_{Ax} = 340 \text{ m/s}$

Α. • Κατά την α.α.τ. της νηχιάς, ο παρατηρητής αντιλαμβάνεται τη συχνότητα να μειώνεται συνεχώς από την πραγματική της τιμή επί χρόνο  $\Delta t = 0,05 \text{ s}$ .

$\Delta t = \frac{T}{4} \Rightarrow T = 4 \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow \underline{T = 0,2 \text{ s}}$

•  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{k}} \Rightarrow T^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{M}{k} \Rightarrow M = \frac{T^2 \cdot k}{4\pi^2} \Rightarrow M = \frac{0,04 \pi^2 \cdot 200}{4\pi^2} \text{ kg} \Rightarrow \boxed{M = 2 \text{ kg}}$

Β. • α.α.τ. του Μ

■ Μειωμένη συχνότητα αντιλαμβάνεται ο παρατηρητής όταν η νηχιά τον πλησιάζει με μειωμένη ταχύτητα:

$f_{\max} = \frac{v}{v - v_{\max}} \cdot f_s \xrightarrow{\text{S.I.}} 680 = \frac{340}{340 - v_{\max}} \cdot 640 \Rightarrow 340 - v_{\max} = 320$

$\Rightarrow \underline{v_{\max} = 20 \text{ m/s}}$

■  $v_{\max} = \omega A$   
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}} \Rightarrow \underline{A = 2 \text{ m}}$

■ Στη στιγμή  $t_0 = 0$  ο παρατηρητής αντιλαμβάνεται την ελάχιστη συχνότητα, δηλαδή η νηχιά κινείται από τη θέση ισορροπίας απομακρυνόμενη από την νηχιά, ( $t_0 = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $v < 0$ ).

$x = A \mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[t_0=0]{x=0, v<0} 0 = A \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = 0 = \mu 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + 0 \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k=0} \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 0, v > 0 \text{ δηλαδή } \underline{\phi_0 = \pi \text{ rad}} \\ \phi_0 = \pi, v < 0 \end{cases}$

Αρα  $\boxed{x = 2 \mu(10t + \pi)}$ , (S.I.)

$$\Gamma. 1) \cdot U = U_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{U_{\max} = \omega A = 20 \text{ m/s}} U = 20 \cos(\omega t + \eta) \xrightarrow{t_1 = 0, \eta = \pi} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 = 20 \cos 4\pi \Rightarrow U_1 = 20 \cos 0 \Rightarrow \underline{U_1 = 20 \text{ m/s}}$$

• Ελαστική κρούση

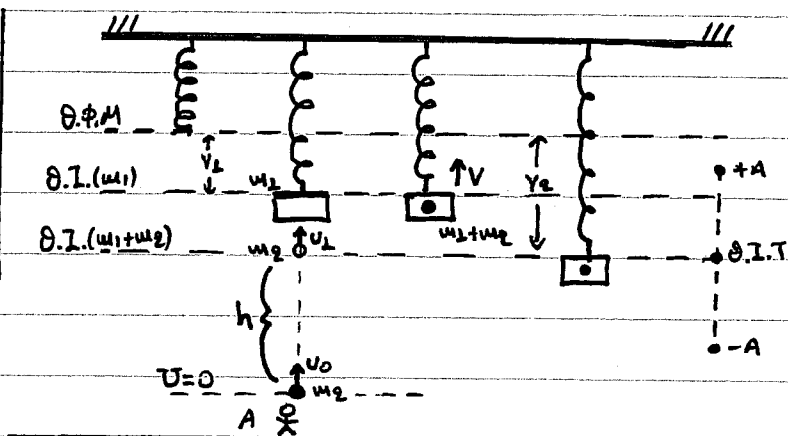
$$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{ΑΔΜΕ} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{U_2 = 0} \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{M - m}{M + m} U_1 \\ U_2' = \frac{2M}{M + m} U_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1' = \frac{2,8}{3,2} \cdot 20 \text{ m/s} \\ U_2' = \frac{4}{3,2} \cdot 20 \text{ m/s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{U_1' = 5 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{U_2' = 25 \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$$

$$2) f_A = \frac{U}{U - U_1'} f_s' \xrightarrow{\text{S.I.}} 680 = \frac{340}{340 - 5} f_s' \Rightarrow \boxed{f_s' = 670 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$3) f_m = \frac{U - U_2'}{U - U_1'} f_s' \Rightarrow f_m = \frac{340 - 25}{340 - 5} \cdot 670 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_m = 630 \text{ Hz}}$$

4.27  $K = 60 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $m_1 = 17 \text{ kg}$   
 $m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$ ,  $U_0 = 12 \text{ m/s}$   
 $h = 2,2 \text{ m}$ ,  $f_s = 700 \text{ Hz}$   
 $U_{\text{ch}} = 340 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$



A. • Κίνηση  $m_2$

$$\text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε: } E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow K \alpha_{\text{ρχ}} + U \alpha_{\text{ρχ}} = K \tau_{\text{ελ}} + U \tau_{\text{ελ}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_2 U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 U_1^2 + m_2 g h \Rightarrow \underline{U_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\cdot f_A = \frac{U}{U + U_1} f_s \Rightarrow f_A = \frac{340}{340 + 10} \cdot 700 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_A = 680 \text{ Hz}}$$

B. • Κρούση ανεξαρτητή (ηλεκτική)

$$\text{Α.Δ.Ορμής: } \vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$$

$$m_2 U_1 = (m_1 + m_2) V \Rightarrow \underline{V = 1,5 \text{ m/s}}$$

• 0.1. ( $m_1$ ):  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\eta} - W_1 = 0 \Rightarrow k y_1 = m_1 g \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{17}{6} \text{ m}$

• 0.2. ( $m_1 + m_2$ ):  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{\eta} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k y_2 = (m_1 + m_2)g \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{20}{6} \text{ m}$

• Α.Δ.Ε. Ταλαντώσεως:  $E = K + U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (y_2 - y_1)^2 \Rightarrow$

$\xrightarrow{\text{S.I.}} 60 \cdot A^2 = 20 \cdot 2,25 + 60 \cdot 0,25 \Rightarrow \underline{A = 1 \text{ m}}$

•  $k = (m_1 + m_2) \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}} \Rightarrow \underline{\omega = \sqrt{3} \text{ rad/s}}$

•  $y = A \mu (\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow[y = y_2 - y_1]{t=0} 0,5 = 1 \mu \phi_0 \Rightarrow \mu \phi_0 = 0,5 \mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} & k=0 \\ \phi_0 = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} & , v > 0 \\ \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{6} & , v < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{συμψηφίζοντας} \quad \underline{\phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}}$

Αρα  $\boxed{y = 1 \mu (\sqrt{3} \cdot t + \frac{\pi}{6})}$ , (S.I.)

Γ. •  $f_A = \frac{v}{u + v_s} f_s$  ①

$u_s = u_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{u_{\max} = \omega A} u_s = \sqrt{3} \cdot 6 \omega (\sqrt{3} t + \frac{\pi}{6})$  ②

①  $\xrightarrow{②} f_A = \frac{340}{340 + \sqrt{3} \cdot 6 \omega (\sqrt{3} t + \frac{\pi}{6})} \cdot 700 \Rightarrow \boxed{f_A = \frac{238000}{340 + \sqrt{3} 6 \omega (\sqrt{3} t + \frac{\pi}{6})}}$  (S.I.)

Δ. •  $\frac{f_{A, \max}}{f_{A, \min}} = \frac{\frac{238000}{340 - \sqrt{3}}}{\frac{238000}{340 + \sqrt{3}}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{f_{A, \max}}{f_{A, \min}} = \frac{340 + \sqrt{3}}{340 - \sqrt{3}}}$

4.28  $m_1 = 8 \text{ kg}, v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$   
 $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}, v_2 = 5 \text{ m/s}$

Α. • κρούση ελαστική

$\begin{cases} \text{Α.Δ.Ορμής} \\ \text{Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' = \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 + \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 \\ v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{v_1' = 8 \text{ m/s}} \\ \boxed{v_2' = 13 \text{ m/s}} \end{cases}$

Β. • Μέγιστη δυναμική ενέργεια παραμορφώσεως των βελών έχει τη βελή που έχω κοινή ταχύτητα:

• Α.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v \Rightarrow \underline{v = 9 \text{ m/s}}$

Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow k\alpha_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\alpha_{\text{αρχ}}} = k\tau_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\tau_{\text{τελ}}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v^2 + U_{\text{max}} \stackrel{\text{Σ.2.}}{\Rightarrow}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} 8 \cdot 100 + \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot 25 = \frac{1}{2} 8 \cdot 81 + \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot 81 + U_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{\text{max}} = 20 \text{ J}}$

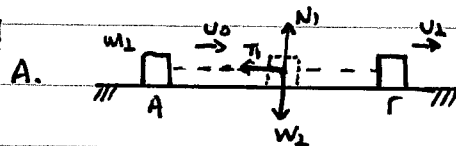
Γ. • Α.Δ.Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\alpha_{\text{αρχ}}} = \vec{p}_{\tau_{\text{τελ}}}$

$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2' \xrightarrow{v_1' = 9,5 \text{ m/s}} 8 \cdot 10 + 2 \cdot 5 =$   
 $= 8 \cdot 9,5 + 2 v_2' \Rightarrow \underline{v_2' = 7 \text{ m/s}}$

• Α.Δ.Μ.Ε.:  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow k\alpha_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\alpha_{\text{αρχ}}} = k\tau_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\tau_{\text{τελ}}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2 + U \Rightarrow \boxed{U = 15 \text{ J}}$

Δ. •  $v_1' = \frac{s_1}{t_1} \Rightarrow s_1 = v_1' \cdot t_1 \xrightarrow{t_1 = 1 \text{ s}} s_1 = 8 \text{ m}$   
 •  $v_2' = \frac{s_2}{t_2} \Rightarrow s_2 = v_2' \cdot t_1 \xrightarrow{t_1 = 1 \text{ s}} s_2 = 13 \text{ m}$  }  $\Rightarrow \Delta s = s_2 - s_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta s = 5 \text{ m}}$

4.29  $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}, v_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\mu = 0,25$   
 $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}, k = 600 \text{ N/m}$   
 $(Ar) = 3,8 \text{ m}$



•  $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 - W_1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \underline{N_1 = m_1 g = 10 \text{ N}}$

•  $T = \mu N_1 \Rightarrow \underline{T_1 = 2,5 \text{ N}}$

Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε.:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_T = k\tau_{\text{τελ}} - k\alpha_{\text{αρχ}} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow -T \cdot (Ar) = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = 9 \text{ m/s}}$

Β. • κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

Α.Δ. Ορμής:  $\vec{p}_{\alpha_{\text{αρχ}}} = \vec{p}_{\tau_{\text{τελ}}}$

$m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) v \Rightarrow \underline{v = 3 \text{ m/s}}$

• Α.Δ. Ενέργειας:  $k\alpha_{\text{αρχ}} = k\tau_{\text{τελ}} + E_{\text{ελαμωγ}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{ελαμωγ}} = k\alpha_{\text{αρχ}} - k\tau_{\text{τελ}}$   
 $\Rightarrow E_{\text{ελαμωγ}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_0^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{E_{\text{ελαμωγ}} = 27 \text{ J}}$

Γ. • Ταλαντώση του  $m_1 + m_2$

Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε.:  $\Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_{F_{\text{ελ}}} + W_T = k\tau_{\text{τελ}} - k\alpha_{\text{αρχ}} \quad (1)$

•  $W_{F_{\text{ελ}}} = -\Delta U = U_{\alpha_{\text{αρχ}}} - U_{\tau_{\text{τελ}}} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = -300 x^2 \quad (5.1.)$

•  $W_T = -T \cdot x \xrightarrow[\substack{\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = (m_1 + m_2)g \\ T = \mu N = 7,5 \text{ N}}]{\text{}} W_T = -7,5 x \quad (5.2.)$



$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow -300x^2 - 7,5x = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 9 \Rightarrow 300x^2 + 7,5x - 13,5 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 56,25 + 4 \cdot 13,5 \cdot 300 \Rightarrow \Delta^2 = 127,5$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-7,5 \pm 127,5}{600} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0,2 \text{ m}}, \text{ δεκτό}$$

$x_2 < 0$  απορ.

Α. · Θ.Μ.Κ.Ε :  $\Sigma W_F = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_{F_{\text{ελ}}} + W_T = kx_1 - kx_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} kx^2 - T \cdot S = 0$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{k \cdot x^2}{2 \cdot T} \Rightarrow \underline{S = 1,6 \text{ m}}$$

Αρα  $d = S - x \Rightarrow \boxed{d = 1,4 \text{ m}}$

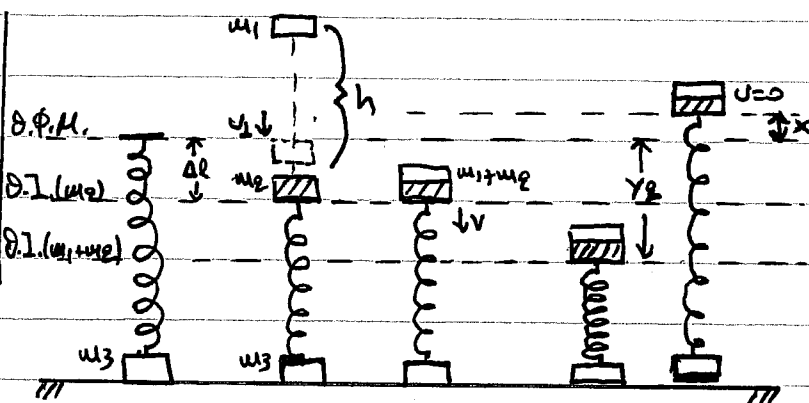
4.30

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_3$$

$$\Delta l = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$



Α. · Κίνηση  $m_1$  (πριν την κρούση)

Α.Δ.Μ.Ε. :  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow kx_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = kx_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow \underline{U_{\text{τελ}} = 0}$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 g h = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{2gh} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}}$$

Β. · κρούση ανελαστική (ηλεκτική)

Α.Δ.Ορμής :  $\vec{p}_{\text{αρχ}} = \vec{p}_{\text{τελ}}$

$$m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) v \Rightarrow v = \frac{v_1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{v = 2 \text{ m/s}}$$

Γ. · Θ.Ι.( $m_2$ ) :  $\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{ελ}} - W_2 = 0 \Rightarrow k \Delta l = m_2 g \Rightarrow k = 100 \cdot m_2 \textcircled{1}$  (SI)

· Κίνηση συστήματος  $m_1 - m_2 - m_3$  - ελατήριο

Α.Δ.Μ.Ε. :  $E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{αρχ}} = E_{\text{μηχ}}^{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow kx_{\text{αρχ}} + U_{\text{αρχ}} = kx_{\text{τελ}} + U_{\text{τελ}} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k \cdot \Delta l^2 = (m_1 + m_2) g (\Delta l + x) + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \Rightarrow$$

①  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2m \cdot 4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100m \cdot 0,01 = 2m \cdot 10 (0,1 + x) + \frac{1}{2} 100m x^2$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 0,5 = 2 + 20x + 50x^2 \Rightarrow 50x^2 + 20x - 2,5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 + 2x - 0,25 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 5 = 9, \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 3}{10} \begin{cases} \rightarrow x_1 = 0,1 \text{ m} \text{ δεξιά} \\ \rightarrow x_2 = -0,5 \text{ m απορ.} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta. \cdot \partial. \Gamma. (u_1 + u_2) : \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{G_2} - W = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot y_2 = (u_1 + u_2) g \xrightarrow{①} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{y_2 = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

$$A_{px} \quad A = y_2 + x_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0,3 \text{ m}}$$