

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ – ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ

ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΥ Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ 2020

ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΝΕΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A.1—δ

A.2—γ

A.3—γ

A.4—α

A.5 α. Λάθος

β. Σωστό

γ. Σωστό

δ. Λάθος

ε. Σωστό

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B.1 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ (α)

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \rightarrow T = T_{\sigma\tau} \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \rightarrow N = W \quad (2)$$

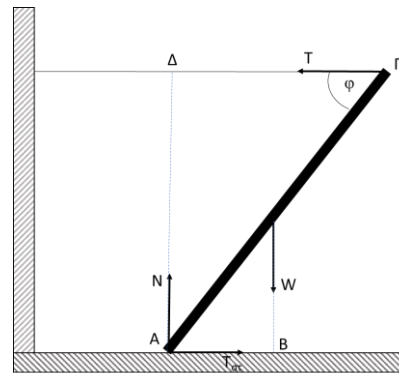
$$\Sigma T_{(A)} = 0 \rightarrow W (AB) - T (A\Delta) = 0 \xrightarrow{(1),(2)}$$

$$N \frac{L}{2} \sin\varphi = T_{\sigma\tau} \eta\mu\varphi \rightarrow$$

$$T_{\sigma\tau} = \frac{N}{2 \varepsilon\varphi\varphi} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Όμως } T_{\sigma\tau} \leq \mu_s N \xrightarrow{(3)} \mu_s \geq \frac{1}{2 \varepsilon\varphi\varphi}$$

$$\underline{\text{ΑΡΑ}} : \mu_{s\min} = \frac{1}{2 \varepsilon\varphi\varphi}$$



B.2 ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ (β)

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ:

$$T\delta = \frac{1}{f\delta} = \frac{1}{|f1 - f2|} \quad f1 < f2 \Rightarrow T\delta = \frac{1}{f2 - f1} \quad (1)$$

$$f_{\tau\alpha\lambda} = \frac{N\tau\alpha\lambda}{\Delta t} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} = \frac{N\tau\alpha\lambda}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow$$

$$N\tau\alpha\lambda = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} \cdot \Delta t \quad \Delta t = T\delta \quad N\tau\alpha\lambda = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{f_2 - f_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$N\tau\alpha\lambda = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2(f_2 - f_1)}$$

B.3 Σωστό το (β)

$$u = u_{op} \text{ όταν } \Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow F_L = W \rightarrow B I L = m g \rightarrow B \frac{E \varepsilon \pi}{R_{o\lambda}} L = m g \rightarrow$$

$$B \frac{B v_{op} L}{R_1 + R_2} L = m g \rightarrow v_{op} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) m g}{B^2 L^2}$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ

$$\Gamma 1. \quad \Pi_1 = A_1 \cdot U_1 = 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad \text{και} \quad \Pi_1 = \frac{V}{t_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{A \cdot h_1}{\Pi_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = 10^3 \text{ s}$$

$$\Gamma 2. \quad E_3 + W_{ANT\Lambda} + W_{AP\Omega\Lambda} = E_1 \Rightarrow W_{ANT\Lambda} = K_1 + U_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$W_{ANT\Lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m \cdot U_1^2 + \Delta m \cdot g (h_1 + h_2 + h_3) \Rightarrow W_{ANT\Lambda} = \rho \cdot \Delta V \left(\frac{1}{2} U_1^2 + g \cdot h_{o\lambda} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{W_{ANT\Lambda}}{\Delta t} = \rho \cdot \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} U_1^2 + g h_{o\lambda} \right) \Rightarrow P_{ANT\Lambda} = \rho \cdot \Pi_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} U_1^2 + g h_{o\lambda} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$P_{ANT\Lambda} = 1.020 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\Gamma 3. \quad (\text{Θεώρημα Torricelli}) \quad U_4 = \sqrt{2g \cdot h_1} \Rightarrow U_4 = \sqrt{40} \text{ m/s}$$

$$(\text{Εξίσωση Συνέχειας}) \quad \Pi_1 = \Pi_4 \Rightarrow \Pi_1 = A_4 \cdot U_4 \Rightarrow A_4 = \frac{\sqrt{40}}{4} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Gamma 4. \quad h_2 = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h_2}{g}} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{0,6} \text{ s} \quad \text{και} \quad S = U_4 \cdot t \Rightarrow S = \sqrt{24} \text{ m}$$

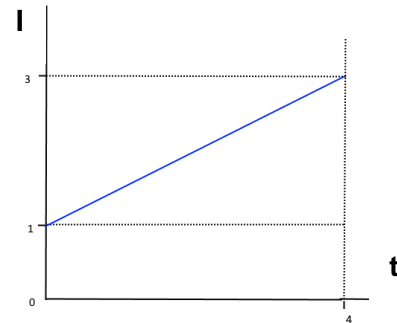
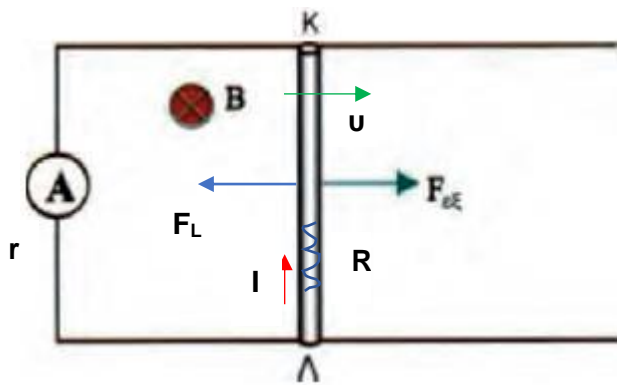
ΘΕΜΑ Δ

Δ1. $R_{ΟΛ} = R + r = 10 \Omega$

$\mathcal{E}\epsilon\pi_0 = B u_0 L = 10\text{V}$ και $u = u_0 + \alpha t$ άρα

$\mathcal{E}\epsilon\pi = B u L = B (u_0 + \alpha t) L = B u_0 L + B \alpha L t = 10 + 5t$ (S.I.) (1)

$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}\epsilon\pi}{R_{ΟΛ}} \Rightarrow I = 1 + 0,5t$ (S.I.) (2)



Δ2. $q = \text{Εμβαδόν τραπεζίου} = 8 \text{ C}$

Δ3. Για $t=4\text{s}$: (1) $\rightarrow \mathcal{E}\epsilon\pi = 30\text{V}$ και (2) $\rightarrow I = 3\text{A}$

$V_{κλ} = \mathcal{E}\epsilon\pi - IR \rightarrow V_{κλ} = 3\text{V}$

Δ4. Για $t=4\text{s}$: $F_L = BIL = 3\text{N}$ και $\Sigma F = m\alpha \Rightarrow F - F_L = m\alpha \Rightarrow F = 13\text{N}$