

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΡΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

ΘΕΜΑ Α 1. (β) 2. (γ) 3. (δ) 4. (α) 5. α. Σ β. Σ γ. Λ δ. Λ ε. Λ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

Β1. γ.
$$v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_0 = \frac{v_0}{2} = \sqrt{g \cdot l} \text{ και } F_k = T - w_2 = \frac{m_2}{l} v_2'^2 \Rightarrow T = 6mg$$

Β2. γ.
$$\tau_{o\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow T_o R - Fr = 0 \Rightarrow F = 2T_o \text{ και } \Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow w_x = F + T_o = 3T_o \Rightarrow T_o = mg/6$$

Β3. β.
$$t_1 = \frac{x_1}{v} = \frac{3\lambda/4}{v} = 3T/4 \text{ και } \alpha_k = -\alpha_{\max} = -\omega^2 A \text{ και } \omega = 2\pi/T$$

ΘΕΜΑ Γ Γ1. Το κέντρο είναι πάνω στην ευθεία ΑΓ, καθώς αυτή είναι η διεύθυνση της δύναμης Lorentz και έστω απέχει από το Γ κατά x, προς τα πάνω. Είναι

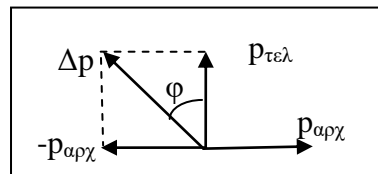
$$R^2 = \alpha^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow (x + \alpha)^2 = \alpha^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha x = \alpha^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow 2\alpha x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

Άρα $R = \alpha = 0,2m$ και $s = 2\pi R/4 = 0,1\pi m$

Γ2. $R = \frac{mv}{Bq} = \alpha \Rightarrow B = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} T$

Γ3. $t = \frac{T}{4} = \frac{2\pi m}{4Bq} = \pi \cdot 10^{-4} s$

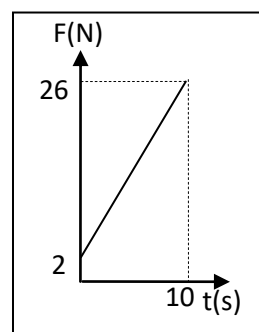
Γ4. $\Delta p^2 = p^2 + p^2 \Rightarrow \Delta p = p\sqrt{2} = mv\sqrt{2}$
με γωνία 135° με την αρχ. διεύθυνση
 $\epsilon\phi\phi = p/p = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 45^\circ$



ΘΕΜΑ Δ Δ1. $I = \frac{E_{\epsilon\pi}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{Bv_1 L}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{B\alpha t_1 L}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow B = 2T$

Δ2. $\Sigma F = F + B - F_L = m\alpha \Rightarrow F = F_L + m\alpha - mg = BIL + m\alpha - mg \Rightarrow$

$$F = \frac{B^2 v L^2}{R_{o\lambda}} + m\alpha - mg = \frac{B^2 \alpha L^2}{R_{o\lambda}} t + m\alpha - mg = 2,4t + 2$$



Δ3. $V_{AK} = V_{\Gamma A} = IR_2 = 48V$ **Δ4.** $q = \frac{\Delta\Phi}{R_{o\lambda}} = B \frac{\Delta S}{R_{o\lambda}} = \frac{BL\Delta x}{R_{o\lambda}} = \frac{BL}{R_{o\lambda}} \frac{1}{2} \alpha t_1^2 = 120C$

Δ5. $F_L = BIL = B \frac{E_{\epsilon\pi}}{R_{o\lambda}} L = \frac{B^2 v L^2}{R_{o\lambda}} \Rightarrow v = 20m/s$ $\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F \cdot v = m\alpha v = 240J/s$