

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΙΚΟ ΠΕΔΙΟ

ΘΕΜΑ 5Δ 216-237

5.Δ.216

Δ_1

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{I_1}{2\alpha} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2B\alpha}{\mu_0} = 8A$$

$$R = R^* \cdot 2\pi r = 2\Omega$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{I_1}{2\alpha} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2B\alpha}{\mu_0} = 8A$$

$$V_1 = I_1(R + R_1) = 32V$$

$$V_2 = I_2 R_2 \xrightarrow{V_1=V_2} I_2 = \frac{V_1}{R_2} = 8A$$

Δ_2

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = 16A$$

$$V = E - Ir \Rightarrow E = V + Ir \xrightarrow{V=V_1=V_2}$$

$$E = V_1 + Ir = 48V$$

Δ_3

$$Q = E \cdot I \cdot \Delta t - I^2 \cdot r \cdot \Delta t \\ = 30720 J$$

Δ_4

$$I'_1 = \frac{E'}{R} = 16 A \text{ οπότε:}$$

$$B' = 2B = 1,6 \pi \cdot 10^{-4} T \text{ \acute{a}\rho\alpha}$$

$$\pi = \frac{B'-B}{B} 100\% = 100\%$$

5.Δ.217

Δ_1

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{I_\Sigma}{2\alpha} N \Rightarrow I_\Sigma = \frac{2B\alpha}{\mu_0 \cdot N} = 6A \text{ οπότε:}$$

$$B_\Sigma = \mu_0 In = 24\pi \cdot 10^{-5} T \text{ \acute{a}\rho\alpha}$$

$$B' = \frac{B_\Sigma}{2} = 12\pi \cdot 10^{-5} T$$

Δ_2

$$B_Z = \frac{\mu_0 I_{KL}}{2\pi d} \Rightarrow I_{KL} = \frac{2\pi B_Z d}{\mu_0} = 2A$$

$$V_{KL} = I_{KL} R_{KL} = 30V \text{ \acute{a}\rho\alpha } R_{KL} = 15\Omega$$

Δ_3

$$V = E - Ir \Rightarrow V_{KL} = E - (I_\Sigma + I_{KL}) \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1,25\Omega$$

Δ_4

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} = E \cdot I = 320W$$

5.Δ.218

Δ_1

$$P_K = I_K^2 \cdot R_K \Rightarrow I_K = 2A$$

$$I_\Sigma = I - I_K = 3A \text{ και}$$

$$V_K = I_K (R + R_K)$$

$$V_\Sigma = I_\Sigma R_\Sigma$$

$$I_K (R + R_K) = I_\Sigma R_\Sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow R_\Sigma = 4\Omega$$

Δ_2

$$B_K = \mu_0 \frac{I_K}{2\alpha} = 1,6\pi \cdot 10^{-5} T$$

$$B_\Sigma = \mu_0 I_\Sigma \frac{N}{e} = 9,6\pi \cdot 10^{-4} T$$

Δ_3 Τώρα λειτουργεί με $V = I_K R = 4V$

$$\text{Και \acute{e}\chi\epsilon\iota } P = I_K^2 \cdot R = 8W$$

Όταν λειτουργεί κανονικά

$$P' = P + \frac{56,25}{100} P = 12,5 W$$

$$\text{Οπότε } I' = \sqrt{\frac{P'}{P}} = 2,5A$$

$$\text{\Delta\eta\lambda\alpha\delta\eta\acute{\iota} } V' = 5V$$

Δ_4

$$B'_K = \frac{120}{100} B_K \Rightarrow I'_K = 2,4A$$

$$V'_K 14,4V, I'_\Sigma = 3,6A$$

$$\text{Οπότε } I' = I'_\Sigma + I'_K = 6A \text{ και}$$

$$V'_K = E' - I' r \text{ \acute{o}\mu\omega\varsigma } E = V - Ir$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1,6 \Omega$$

$$\text{Οπότε } E' = V'_K + I' r = 24V$$

$$\text{\Delta\eta\lambda\alpha\delta\eta\acute{\iota} } \frac{E' - E}{E} 100\% = 20\%$$

5.Δ.219

Δ_1

$$P_{R_2} = I_2^2 \cdot R_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = 1,5 A, I = I_K + I_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$I = (I_K + 1,5)A$$

$$I = (I_\Sigma + 0,4)A$$

$$\text{\A\rho\alpha } I_\Sigma = I_K + 1,1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{B_\Sigma}{B_K} = 96 \Rightarrow I_\Sigma = 3,2 I_K \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta_2 \text{ Από (1), (2) } I_K = 0,5A \text{ και } I_\Sigma = 1,6A$$

$$\Delta_3 I = (I_K + 1,5)A \Rightarrow$$

$$I = 2A, P = E \cdot I = 20W$$

$$\Delta_4 V_K = V_{R_2} \Rightarrow I_K R_K = I_2 R_2 \Rightarrow R_K = 12\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R_{ολεξ} + r} \Rightarrow R_{ολεξ} = 4,6\Omega \text{ και } R_{1,\Sigma} = 1,6\Omega$$

$$V_{R_1} = V_{R_\Sigma} \Rightarrow I_1 R_1 = I_\Sigma R_\Sigma \Rightarrow R_1 = 4R_\Sigma$$

$$\text{Άρα: } R_1 = 8\Omega \text{ και } R_\Sigma = 2\Omega$$

5Δ220

Δ₁

$$R_\Sigma = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} = 90\Omega \quad I = \frac{\varepsilon}{r + R_{\varepsilon,\varepsilon 1}} = 4A$$

$$V = E - Ir = 90V$$

$$I_\Sigma = 1A, \quad I_\Pi = 5A$$

$$P = VI = 360W$$

Δ₂

$$B_\Pi = N \frac{\mu_0 I_\Pi}{2a} = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-4} T$$

$$B_\Sigma = \mu_0 I_\Sigma \frac{N}{\ell} = 12\pi \cdot 10^{-5} T$$

Δ₃

$$I' = \frac{E}{r + R'_{\varepsilon,\varepsilon 1}} = 8A$$

$$V' = E - I'r = 80V$$

$$P' = V'I' = 640W$$

Δ₃

$$V_2 = V' = 80V$$

5.Δ.221

Δ₁

Σωληνοειδής:

$$B_\Sigma = \mu_0 I_\Sigma n \Rightarrow I_\Sigma = 2,5A$$

$$V_{A\Gamma} = I_\Sigma R_\Sigma \Rightarrow V_{A\Gamma} = 5V$$

Αντίσταση R₁:

$$P_1 = V_{A\Gamma} \cdot I_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = 2,5A$$

$$V_{A\Gamma} = I_1 \cdot R_1 \Rightarrow R_1 = 2\Omega$$

Δ₂

$$B_K = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0,1m$$

Δ₃

$$I = I_1 + I_\Sigma \Rightarrow I = 5A$$

$$\text{όμως } E = V_{A\Gamma} + I r \Rightarrow E = 15V$$

$$\text{όμως } \ell' = \frac{\ell}{4} \text{ και } N' = \frac{N}{4} \text{ άρα } n = 10^3 \frac{\sigma\pi}{m}$$

$$\text{Κυκλικό πλαίσιο } 2\pi a = N_K 2\pi a' \Rightarrow a' = \frac{1}{10N_K}$$

$$\text{Επίσης } \left. \begin{aligned} R_\Sigma &= \rho \frac{\ell}{A} \\ R_\Sigma' &= \rho \frac{\ell'}{A} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow R_\Sigma' = 0,5\Omega$$

$$\text{και } R'_{A\Gamma} = \frac{R_1 R_\Sigma'}{R_1 + R_\Sigma'} = 0,4\Omega$$

$$\text{έτσι } R_{ολ} = 2,4\Omega$$

$$I' = \frac{\dot{E}}{R_{ολ}} \Rightarrow I' = 6,25A$$

Δ₄

$$B'_K = 10^{-7} \cdot 2\pi \cdot I' \cdot N_K \cdot \frac{1}{a'} \Rightarrow \alpha' = 0,025m$$

5.Δ.222

Δ₁

$$F_L = BIl = 5N$$

$$F_{Lx} = F_L \cdot \eta \mu\phi = 3N$$

$$F_{Ly} = F_L \cdot \sigma \nu \eta\phi = 4N$$

$$N = mg + F_{Ly} = 24N$$

$$T = \mu N = 12N$$

$$\text{Από } 2^\circ \text{ N. Newton } F = m\alpha + T + F_{Lx} = 21N$$

Δ₂

$$\text{Τη στιγμή } t_1 = 0,6 \text{ s } , v_1 = at_1 = 1,8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Άρα } (\Delta K/\Delta t) = \Sigma F v_1 = 10,8 \text{ J/s}$$

Δ₃

$$\text{Τη στιγμή } t_2 = 2 \text{ s } , v_2 = at_2 = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Τότε: } \Sigma F' = ma' \Rightarrow a' = 7,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{Άρα ο χρόνος } \Delta t \text{ μέχρι να σταματήσει (} v=0 \text{)}$$

$$\text{Είναι } \Delta t = (v_2/a') = 0,8 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } \Delta x_{ολ} = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2 = 8,4m$$

Δ₄

$$\text{Με } 0 \leq t \leq 2s \quad (\Delta K/\Delta t) = \Sigma F v = mav$$

$$\text{Άρα } v=3m/s \text{ οπότε } v=at \Rightarrow t=1s$$

$$\text{Με } 2 \leq t \leq 2,8s \quad (\Delta K/\Delta t) = -\Sigma F' v' = -ma' v'$$

$$\text{Άρα } v'=1,2m/s \text{ οπότε } v' = v_2 - a' \cdot \Delta t' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta t' = 0,64 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta \eta \lambda \alpha \delta \eta \quad t' = t_2 + \Delta t' = 2,64 \text{ s}$$

5.Δ.223

$$\Delta_1 \quad A\Delta = 2R \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow R = 1m$$

$$\Delta_2 \quad R = \frac{mv}{Bq} \Rightarrow v = 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta_3 \quad T = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq} \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

Δ_4

$$\vec{P}_{\alpha\rho\chi} = m\vec{u} \Rightarrow P_{\alpha\rho\chi} = P \text{ και } P_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} = P$$

$$\vec{\Delta P} = \vec{P}_{\tau\epsilon\lambda} - \vec{P}_{\alpha\rho\chi} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta P = \sqrt{P_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}^2 + P_{\alpha\rho\chi}^2 + 2P_{\tau\epsilon\lambda}P_{\alpha\rho\chi} \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{3}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta P = \sqrt{2P^2 + 2P^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \Delta P = \sqrt{3}P \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta P = m\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{+3}$$

$$\frac{q}{m} = 10^4 \Rightarrow m = 10^{-7} \text{Kg}$$

$$\Delta P = \sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{Kg m/s}$$

5.Δ.224

Δ_1

$$R_1 = \frac{mv}{B_1q} \Rightarrow R_1 = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{v}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{mv}{B_2q} \Rightarrow R_2 = 10^{-4} \text{v}$$

έτσι $R_1 < R_2$

Δ_2

$$(1) W_{SF} = 0$$

$$(2) W_{SF} = 0$$

Ομαλή κυκλική

Άρα $W_{SF_{\text{ολ}}} = 0$

Δ_3

$$\alpha = 2R_1 + 2R_2 \Rightarrow R_2 = 1\text{m και } R_1 = 0,5\text{m}$$

Δ_4

$$R_2 = 10^{-4} \text{v} \Rightarrow v = 10^4 \text{m/s}$$

5.Δ.225

Δ_1

$$R = \frac{mv}{Bq} \Rightarrow R = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

Δ_2

$$d = R\eta\mu\phi \Rightarrow \eta\mu\phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{rad}$$

Δ_3

$$y_1 = R - R\cos\phi \Rightarrow y_1 = 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

$$\text{Επίσης } \left. \begin{array}{l} D = \ell_{\Gamma\Delta} \cdot \sin\phi \\ y_2 = \ell_{\Gamma\Delta} \cdot \eta\mu\phi \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y_2 = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

$$y_{\text{ολ}} = y_1 + y_2 = 7 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

Δ_4

Μαγνητικό πεδίο

$$v = \omega \cdot R \Rightarrow \omega = 10^5 \frac{\text{r}}{\text{s}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega = \frac{\phi}{\Delta t_1} \Rightarrow \Delta t_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} 10^{-5} \text{s}$$

Το σωματίδιο είναι εκτός του ΟΜΠ για χρόνο:

$$\Delta t_2 = \frac{\ell_{\Gamma\Delta}}{v} \Rightarrow \Delta t_2 = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{s}$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{ολ}} = \Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{s}$$

5.Δ.226

Δ_1

Το σωματίδιο εισέρχεται στο Ο.Μ.Π. με ταχύτητα v_A κάθετη στο μαγνητικό πεδίο B και F_{Lop} κάθετη στην v_A εκτελώντας ο.κ.κ.

$$\text{Άρα } v_A = 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Δ_2

$$R = \frac{m}{q} \cdot \frac{v_A}{B} = 1\text{m}$$

Δ_3

$$\Theta.Μ.Κ.Ε. \text{ Vor} = -5 \cdot 10^3 \text{V}$$

Δ_4

Ο.Μ.Π.

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq} = (10^{-6} \cdot 2\pi) \text{s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10^6 \text{r/s} \Rightarrow \Delta t_1 = (5\pi \cdot 10^{-7}) \text{s}$$

Ηλ. Πεδίο

$$E = \text{Vor} / \ell \Rightarrow \ell = 2\text{m}$$

$$\Sigma F = m\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = -25 \cdot 10^{10} \text{m/s}^2$$

$$v_p = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 - \alpha \cdot \Delta t_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta t_2 = (4 \cdot 10^{-6}) \text{s}$$

$$\Delta t = \Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2 = 5,57 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{s}$$

5.Δ.227

ΣΧΗΜΑ

$$(m_p/q_p) = 10^{-8} \text{kg/C} , (m_\alpha/q_\alpha) = 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{kg/C}$$

Δ_1

Τα σωματίδια m_α και m_p εισερχόμενα στο Ο.Μ.Π. εκτελούν ομαλή κυκλική κίνηση με ακτίνες.

$$R_\alpha = 10^{-2} \text{m και } R_p = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

Δ_2

$$D = X_\alpha - X_p = 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

Δ_3

$$T\alpha = \frac{m\alpha}{q\alpha} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{B} = (2 \cdot 10^{-7}\pi) \text{ s}$$

$$T_p = \frac{m_p}{q_p} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{B} = (10^{-7}\pi) \text{ s}$$

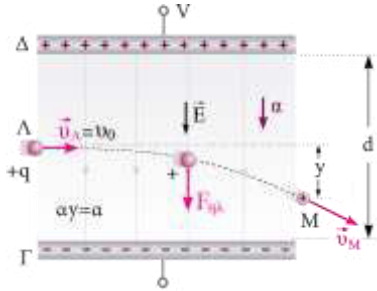
$$\Delta t = (T\alpha/2) - (T_p/2) = (5 \cdot 10^{-8}\pi) \text{ s}$$

Δ_4

$$R\alpha' = 2R\alpha, \quad R_p' = 2R_p$$

$$D' = (X\alpha - X_p) = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

5Δ228



$$E = \frac{F_{\eta\lambda}}{q} \Rightarrow F_{\eta\lambda} = E \cdot q$$

$\underline{x}'x$

$$F_x = 0, \quad \alpha_x = 0$$

$$v_x = v_0, \quad x = v_0 \cdot t$$

$\underline{y}'y$

$$F_y = F_{\eta\lambda}, \quad \alpha_y = \frac{F_{\eta\lambda}}{m},$$

$$v_y = \alpha \cdot t, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2$$

$$x = v_0 \cdot t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \frac{x^2}{v_0^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha}{2v_0^2} \cdot x^2$$

$\Delta 1)$

$$R = \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{0,1}{2} = 0,05 \Rightarrow R = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$\Delta 2)$

$$R = \frac{mv_0}{qB} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{RqB}{m} \Rightarrow v_0 = R \frac{q}{m} B \Rightarrow$$

$$v_0 = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_0 = 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x = v_0 \cdot t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0} \Rightarrow t = \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-2}}{5 \cdot 10^5} \Rightarrow$$

$$t = 3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}$$

$\Delta 3)$

$$v_M = v_0 = 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

$\Delta 4)$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow 2,25 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{-14} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{4,5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{9 \cdot 10^{-14}} = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{+12} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$E = \frac{F_{\eta\lambda}}{q} \Rightarrow F_{\eta\lambda} = E \cdot q \Rightarrow F_{\eta\lambda} = \frac{V}{d} q$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E = \frac{F}{q} \\ F = m \cdot \alpha \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow E = \frac{m \cdot \alpha}{q}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{10^8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{+12} \Rightarrow$$

$$E = 0,5 \cdot 10^4 = 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ V/m}$$

$\Delta 5)$

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{4} T = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi m}{B \cdot q}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{B} \cdot \frac{m}{q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{10^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{10^8}$$

$$t_1 = 0,5\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } t_{\text{ολ}} = t_1 + t_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$t_{\text{ολ}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-7} + 0,5 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^{-7} \Rightarrow$$

$$t_{\text{ολ}} = 4,57 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ sec}$$

$\underline{x}'x$

$$F_x = 0, \quad \alpha_x = 0$$

$$v_x = v_0, \quad x = v_0 \cdot t$$

$\underline{y}'y$

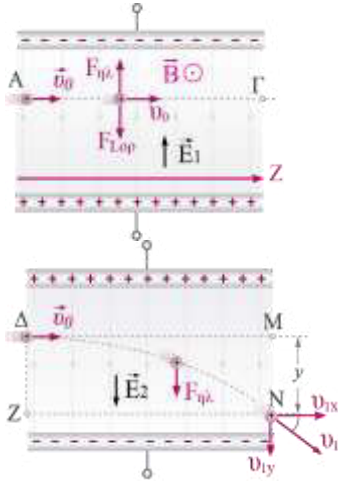
$$F_y = F_{\eta\lambda}, \quad \alpha_y = \frac{F_{\eta\lambda}}{m},$$

$$v_y = \alpha \cdot t, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2$$

$$x = v_0 \cdot t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \frac{x^2}{v_0^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha}{2v_0^2} \cdot x^2$$

5Γ229



$$E_1 = 10^3 \text{ N/C}$$

$$B = 0,1 \text{ T}$$

$$E_2 = 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N/C}$$

Δ1)

$$v_0 = \frac{E_1}{B} \Rightarrow v = \frac{10^3}{10^{-1}} \Rightarrow v_0 = 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

Δ2)

$$v_1^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2 \text{ όπου } v_x = v_0 = 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

οπότε τελικά

$$v_1^2 = (10^4)^2 + (10^4)^2$$

$$v_1^2 = 2 \cdot 10^8 \Rightarrow v_1 = 10^4 \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_1^2 = 2 \cdot 10^8 \Rightarrow v_1 = 10^4 \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$x = v_0 \cdot t$$

$$v_y = \alpha \cdot t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2$$

$$\text{όπου } \alpha = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{E_2 \cdot q}{m}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^3}{10^{-7}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 10^{+8} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$x = v_0 \cdot t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0} \Rightarrow t = \frac{0,2}{10^4} \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 2 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ s} \Rightarrow t = 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ sec}$$

$$v_y = \alpha \cdot t$$

$$v_y = 5 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \Rightarrow v_y = 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

Δ3)

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^8 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-5})^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-10} \Rightarrow$$

$$y = 0,1 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

Δ4)

$$WF_{\eta\lambda(A \rightarrow \Delta)} = 0$$

$$WF_{LOR(A \rightarrow \Delta)} = 0$$

ΘΜΚΕ (Δ) → (Ν)

$$\Sigma W = \Delta K$$

$$WF_{\eta\lambda(\Delta \rightarrow N)} = K_\tau - K_\alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$WF_{\eta\lambda(\Delta \rightarrow N)} = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_0^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$WF_{\eta\lambda(\Delta \rightarrow N)} = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot (v_1^2 - v_0^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$WF_{\eta\lambda(\Delta \rightarrow N)} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{-7} \cdot (10^8 \cdot 2 - 10^8) \Rightarrow$$

$$WF_{\eta\lambda(\Delta \rightarrow N)} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{-7} \cdot 10^8 \Rightarrow WF_{\eta\lambda(\Delta \rightarrow N)} = +5 \text{ Joule}$$

$$\text{οπότε } WF_{\text{ολ}} = 0 + 0 + 5 = +5 \text{ J}$$

5.Δ.230

Δ₁ Το σώμα Σ₂ ισορροπεί:

$$\Sigma F_2 = 0 \Rightarrow m_2 g - N - F_{\epsilon\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow k \cdot \Delta l = m_2 g - N$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l = 0,1 \text{ m} \text{ άρα } U = 0,5 \text{ J}$$

Δ₂ Η ράβδος ισορροπεί:

$$\Sigma \tau_A = 0$$

Το σώμα Σ₂ ισορροπεί:

Η τροχαλία ισορροπεί

$$\Sigma \tau = 0 \Rightarrow m_2 g - N - F_{\epsilon\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow 2T = T_1$$

Το σώμα Σ₁ ισορροπεί:

$$T_1 = m_1 g = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = m_1 g = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Άρα: } I = F_L / B \ell = 30 \text{ A}$$

Δ₃ Κατακόρυφα και μέτρο

$$F_y = F_{\epsilon\lambda} = Mg - T - F_L = 10 \text{ N}$$

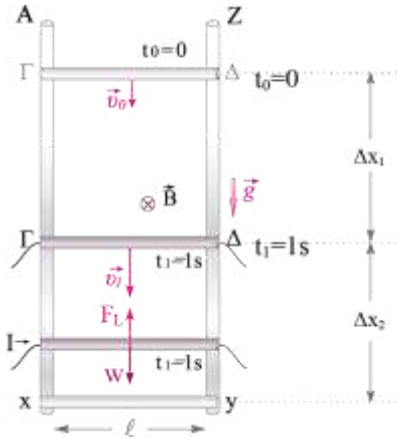
Με φορά προς τα πάνω

Δ₄ Για την τροχαλία:

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_K - T_1 - T_2 - m_{\text{τροχ}} g = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F_K = 70 \text{ N}$$

5Δ231



Δ1)

$$v_1 = v_0 + g \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1 = 2 + 10 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1 = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

Θα πρέπει η F_L αντίρροπη από τη φορά της κίνησης, άρα με τον κανόνα του δεξιού χεριού το I θα έχει φορά $\Gamma \rightarrow \Delta$, φωτ

$$v_{τελ} = 0$$

$$v = v_0 - \alpha \Delta t_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = 12 - \alpha \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 4\alpha = 12 \Rightarrow \alpha = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(επιβραδυνόμενη κίνηση)

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot \alpha$$

$$W - F_L = -m \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow mg + ma = F_L \Rightarrow$$

$$10 + 3 = F_L$$

$$B \cdot I \cdot \ell = 13 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot I \cdot 0,65 = 13 \Rightarrow$$

$$1,3 \cdot I = 13 \Rightarrow I = 10 \text{ A}$$

Δ2)

$$\Delta X_1 = v_0 \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} g \cdot \Delta t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta X_1 = 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 1^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta X_1 = 2 + 5 \Rightarrow \Delta X_1 = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta X_2 = v_0 \cdot \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \Delta t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta X_2 = 12 \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta X_2 = 48 - 24 \Rightarrow \Delta X_2 = 24 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Delta X_{ολ} = 7 + 24 \Rightarrow \Delta X_{ολ} = 31 \text{ m}$$

Δ3)

Την $t = 5 \text{ sec}$ σταματάει στιγμιαία και αρχίζει να κινείται προς τα πάνω με επιτάχυνση $\alpha' = -3 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$\Delta X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha' \cdot \Delta t^2 \Rightarrow \Delta X_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta X_3 = -37,5 \text{ m}$$

$$WF_{L(1)} = -F_L \cdot S_2 = -13 \cdot 7 = -91 \text{ J}$$

$$WF_{L(2)} = +F_L \cdot S_3 = +13 \cdot 37,5 = +487,5 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Άρα } WF_L = +396,5 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Από } 0 - t_1 \quad \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F \cdot v = mg \cdot v = 1 \cdot 10 \cdot 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$v = 120 \text{ m/s}$$

$$q = \dot{W} \cdot v \Rightarrow 9 = 10 \cdot v \Rightarrow v = \frac{9}{10} = 0,9 \text{ m/s}$$

Από $t_1 - t_2$ στο κατέβασμα

$$\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F \cdot v \Rightarrow 9 = ma \cdot v \Rightarrow 9 = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot v \Rightarrow$$

$$v = +3 \text{ m/s}$$

Από $t_2 \rightarrow$ στο ανέβασμα

$$\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F \cdot v \Rightarrow 9 = -ma \cdot v \Rightarrow 9 = -1 \cdot 3 \cdot v \Rightarrow$$

$$v = -3 \text{ m/s}$$

5.Δ.232

$$\Delta_1 \quad A\Gamma + A\Delta + \Gamma\Delta = \ell, \quad A\Delta + \Gamma\Delta = 1,6 \text{ m} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Και } \Gamma\Delta^2 = A\Delta^2 + A\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Gamma\Delta^2 - A\Delta^2 = A\Gamma^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\Gamma\Delta + A\Delta)(\Gamma\Delta - A\Delta) = A\Gamma^2$$

$$\Gamma\Delta - A\Delta = 0,4 \text{ m} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από } (1), (2) \quad \Gamma\Delta = 1 \text{ m}, \quad A\Delta = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

Οπότε: οι αντιστάτες $R_{A\Gamma}$, $R_{\Gamma\Delta}$ είναι σε σειρά

$$\text{Άρα } R_1 = R_{A\Gamma} + R_{\Gamma\Delta} = 9 \Omega$$

οι αντιστάτες R_1 , $R_{A\Delta}$ είναι παράλληλα

οπότε $R_2 = 9/4 \Omega$ άρα

$$I = E / R_{ολ} = 10^4, \quad V\pi = E - I r = 22,5 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Οπότε: } I_{A\Delta} = (V\pi / R_{A\Delta}) = 7,5 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Και } I_{A\Gamma\Delta} = (V\pi / R_1) = 2,5 \text{ A}$$

Δ2

$$F_{A\Gamma} = B \cdot I_{A\Gamma\Delta} \cdot A\Gamma = 4 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{A\Delta} = B \cdot I_{A\Delta} \cdot A\Delta = 9 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\Gamma\Delta x} = F_{\Gamma\Delta} \cdot \cos\varphi \Rightarrow F_{\Gamma\Delta x} = 4 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\Gamma\Delta y} = F_{\Gamma\Delta} \cdot \eta\mu\varphi \Rightarrow F_{\Gamma\Delta y} = 3 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Sigma F = 12 \text{ N}$$

$$\Delta_3 \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = I^2 \cdot R_2 = 225W$$

Δ_4

$$R_{A\Gamma} = R_{\Gamma Z} = R_{Z\Delta} = R_{\Delta A} = R \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 3\Omega$$

$$R_{A\Gamma Z\Delta} = R_{A\Gamma} + R_{\Gamma Z} + R_{Z\Delta} = 9\Omega$$

$$R = 9/4 \Omega$$

$$I - (E / R_{\text{ολ}}) = 10^A, V\pi = E - I R = 22,5V$$

$$I_{A\Gamma Z\Delta} = V\pi / R_{A\Gamma Z\Delta} = 2,5A$$

$$I_{A\Delta} = V\pi / R_{A\Delta} = 7,5A$$

$$F_{A\Gamma} = F_{\Gamma Z} = F_{Z\Delta} = \frac{B I_{A\Gamma Z\Delta} l}{4} = 3N$$

$$F_{A\Delta} = 9N \text{ επομένως } \Sigma F = 12N$$

5.Δ.233

ΣΧΗΜΑ

Δ_1

$$F_L' = B_1 \cdot I \cdot \ell$$

$$F_L' = (B_1 \mu \phi) \cdot I \cdot \ell \Rightarrow F_L' = 2 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_L' = 8N$$

$$F_L' = B_2 \cdot I \cdot \ell$$

$$F_L' = (B_2 \nu \phi) \cdot I \cdot \ell \Rightarrow F_L'' = 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_L'' = 6N$$

Στον κατακόρυφο άξονα $\Sigma F_y = 0$

$$N_1 + N_2 = W + F_L' \Rightarrow$$

$$N_1 + N_2 = 8 + 6 \Rightarrow N_1 + N_2 = 14$$

$$N_1 = N_2 \text{ αφού } \Sigma I(\kappa) = 0 \text{ οπότε}$$

$$N_1 = N_2 = 7N$$

οπότε τελικά

$$F_L'^2 = (F_L')^2 + (F_L'')^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_L'^2 = 8^2 + 6^2 \Rightarrow F_L'^2 = 100 \Rightarrow F_L = 10N$$

Δ_2

$$\Sigma F_x'x = m \cdot \alpha$$

$$F - F_L' = m \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow 16 - 8 = 0,8 \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8}{0,8} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha = 10m/s^2$$

Δ_3

$$t_1 = 0,4s$$

$$\text{Από } 0 - 0,4s$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 0,4^2 \Rightarrow \Delta x_1 = 0,8m$$

$$\text{Από } 0,4s \quad I' = 2I = 10A$$

$$F_L' = B_1 \cdot I' \cdot \ell = B_1 \mu \phi \cdot I' \cdot \ell$$

$$F_L' = 2 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow F_L' = 16N$$

$$\Sigma F_x'x = m \cdot \alpha'$$

$$F - F_{L(1)}' = m \cdot \alpha' \Rightarrow 16 - 16 = m \cdot \alpha' \Rightarrow \alpha' = 0$$

$$\text{οπότε } \Delta x_2 = v \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\text{Όπου } v = \alpha \cdot t \Rightarrow v = 10 \cdot 0,4 \Rightarrow v = 4m/s$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Delta x_2 = 4 \cdot 0,6 \Rightarrow \Delta x_2 = 2,4m$$

$$\text{Τελικά } \Delta x_{\text{ολ}} = 0,8 \cdot 2,4 \Rightarrow \Delta x_{\text{ολ}} = 3,2m$$

Δ_4

$$W_{F_L} = -F_L \cdot \Delta x_1 = -8 \cdot 0,8 = -6,4J$$

$$F_L' = -F_L' \cdot \Delta x_2 = -16 \cdot 2,4 = -38,4J$$

$$\text{Άρα } W_{F_L} = -6,4 - 38,4 = -44,8J$$

$$\text{ή } \Sigma W = \Delta K \Rightarrow W_F + W_{F_{L(\text{ολ})}} = K_{\tau} - K_{\alpha}$$

$$+ F \cdot \Delta x_{\text{ολ}} + W_{F_{L(\text{ολ})}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$16 \cdot 3,2 + W_{F_{L(\text{ολ})}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 4^2$$

$$W_{F_{L(\text{ολ})}} = 6,4 - 51,2$$

$$W_{F_{L(\text{ολ})}} = -44,8J$$

Δ_5

$$P_{F_L}' = -F_L' \cdot v \Rightarrow P_{F_L}' = -16 \cdot 4$$

$$P_{F_L}' = -64 \frac{J}{s}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{\Delta Q_{\text{θερμ}}}{\Delta t} = 64 \frac{J}{s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \Sigma F \cdot v$$

$$\text{αφού } \Sigma F = 0 \text{ την } 0,4s \text{ και μετά τελικά } \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = 0$$

5.Δ.234

$$\Delta_1 \quad F_L = B I l = 2N$$

Δ_2 Αν είναι συσπειρωμένο η $F_{\text{ελ}}$ έχει τη διεύθυνση του ελατηρίου και φορά προς τα δεξιά, οπότε: $\Sigma \tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{ελ}} \cdot \eta \mu \phi = -2N$

Άρα το ελατήριο είναι σε επιμήκυνση με

$$F_{\text{ελ}} = 2,5N$$

$$F_{\text{ελ}} = 2,5N$$

Δ_3 Στη νέα κατάσταση δεν ασκείται η $F_{\text{ελ}}$ οπότε

$$\Sigma F' = 0 \Rightarrow I' = 6A \text{ άρα}$$

$$\Delta I = I' - I = 4^A$$

Δ_4 Επειδή η ράβδος ισορροπεί με τις δυνάμεις

F_L , $m g$, $F_{\text{αρθ}}$ πρέπει να διέρχονται από το ίδιο σημείο.

Άρα η $F_{\text{αρθ}}$ έχει κατεύθυνση προς το Γ .

5Δ235**ΣΧΗΜΑ****Δ₁**

$T_S = \mu N_2 = \mu m_2 g = 20\text{N}$ στο έδαφος ασκείται η αντίδραση της συνισταμένης των T_S, N άρα

$$A = \sqrt{T_S^2 + N^2} = \sqrt{T_S^2 + (m_2 g)^2} = 20\sqrt{5}\text{N}$$

Δ₂

Στη ράβδο $\Sigma\tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$Mg \frac{\ell}{2} \sin\varphi - F_L \frac{\ell}{2} + m_1 g \ell \sin\varphi - F_{\epsilon\lambda} \ell \eta\mu\varphi = 0$$

Όμως, στο m_2 : $F_{\epsilon\lambda} = T_S = 20\text{N}$

Άρα: $F_L Mg \sin\varphi + 2m_1 g \sin\varphi - 2F_{\epsilon\lambda} \eta\mu\varphi = 16\text{N}$

και $I = \frac{F_L}{BI} = 16\text{A}$

Δ₃

$$N = Mg - F_{Ly} + m_1 g = Mg - F_L \sin\varphi + m_1 g \Rightarrow$$

$$N = 17,2\text{N}$$

Δ₄

$$T = F_{Lx} + F_{\epsilon\lambda} = F_L \eta\mu\varphi + F_{\epsilon\lambda} = 29,6\text{N}$$

Δ₅

$$N' - N = F_{Ly} = 12,8\text{N}$$

5Δ236**ΣΧΗΜΑ****Δ₁**

$$T_2 \cdot r = T_3 \cdot 2r \Rightarrow T_2 = 2T_3 = 2,5\text{N}$$

Στο δίσκο:

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F = T_S \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 + N = mg \quad (2)$$

$$\Sigma \tau_0 = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 R = T_S R \Rightarrow T_1 = T_S \quad (3)$$

Όμως $T_S = \mu N$ (4)

οπότε η (2) λόγω της (3), (4)

$$T_S + N = mg \Rightarrow \mu N + N = mg \Rightarrow N = 5\text{N},$$

$$T_S = 5\text{N}, T_1 = 5\text{N}$$

Δ₂

$$\Sigma\tau_A = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 \ell + mg \frac{\ell}{2} - F_L \frac{\ell}{2} - T \frac{\ell}{2} = 0$$

$$F_L = 2T_1 + mg - T = 17,5\text{N}$$

$$I = \frac{F_L}{B\ell} = 17,5\text{A}$$

ενώ $F = T_S = 5\text{N}$

Δ₃

$$T_1 \ell + mg \frac{\ell}{2} = 20\text{N}$$

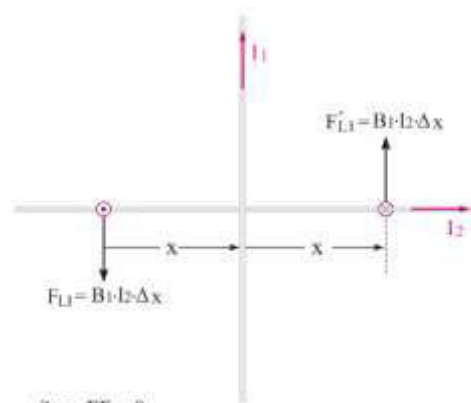
$$I = \frac{F_L}{B\ell} = 20\text{A}$$

Δ₄

$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$

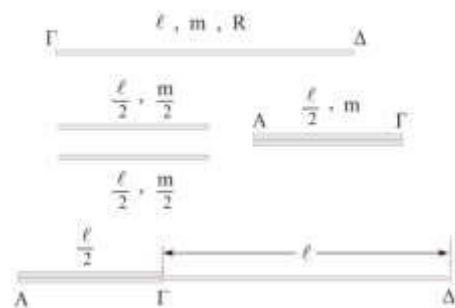
$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 + mg - F_L - P = 0 \Rightarrow$$

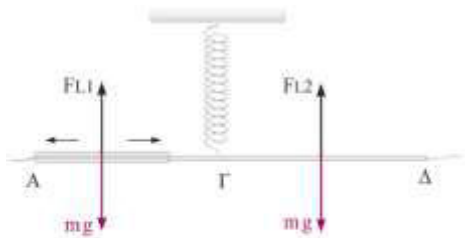
$$P = 5\text{N} \text{ προς τα κάτω}$$

5Δ237**Δ₁**

Άρα $\Sigma F_L = 0$

Όμοια για τον 2^ο

**Δ₂**



$$\Sigma F_1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2mg - B l \frac{\ell}{2} + B l \ell \Rightarrow$$

$$l = 16A$$

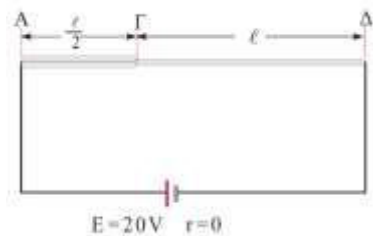
$$mg \frac{\ell}{4} \eta \mu \varphi - B l \frac{\ell \ell}{24} - B l \ell \frac{\ell}{2} + mg \ell \eta \mu \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \eta \mu \varphi + 6 \eta \mu \varphi = \frac{B l \ell}{8} + B l \ell \Rightarrow$$

$$7,5 \eta \mu \varphi = \frac{9}{8} B l \ell \Rightarrow 7,5 \eta \mu \varphi = \frac{9}{8} \frac{8}{10} \frac{25}{3} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\eta \mu \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = 30^\circ$$

Δ₃



$$R_{\Gamma\Delta} = 8\Omega$$

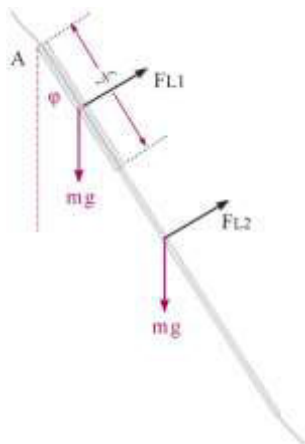
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_{\Gamma\Delta} = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} \\ R_{A\Gamma} = \rho \frac{\frac{\ell}{2}}{2A} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{R_{A\Gamma}} = 4 \Rightarrow R_{A\Gamma} = 2\Omega$$

$$\text{Έτσι } R_{\text{ολ}} = 10\Omega$$

$$\text{άρα } F_{L\text{max}} = 8 \frac{E}{R_{\text{ολ}}} \frac{3}{2} \ell \Rightarrow F_{L\text{max}} = 0,8 \frac{20 \cdot 3}{10 \cdot 2} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$F_{L\text{max}} = 1,2\text{N}$$

Δ₄



$$\Sigma \tau_{(A)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$