

2.2.44 α) $E_{el} = \frac{1}{2} DA^2$ } $\Rightarrow \frac{E_{el}}{F_{max}} = \frac{A}{L}$ αὐτοὺν $A = 0,8 \text{ m}$
 $F_{max} = DA$

$F_{max} = DA$ ἢ $D = 10 \text{ N/m}$, $D = m\omega^2$ ἢ $\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

$x = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \xrightarrow{t=0} \frac{A\sqrt{3}}{2} = A \sin \varphi_0$ ἢ $\sin \varphi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ αὐτοὺν $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ἢ $\varphi_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ἀφ' ὧν $v < 0$, ἀρα $x = 0,8 \text{ m} \sin(10t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$ καὶ $v = 8 \text{ cm} (10t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$

β) $K = U = \frac{E}{2}$ ἢ $\frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} DA^2$ ἢ $x = \pm \frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ἢ $x = \pm 0,4\sqrt{2}$

$x = 0,8 \text{ m} \sin(10t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$ ἢ $\pm 0,4\sqrt{2} = 0,8 \text{ m} \sin(10t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$ ἢ $\sin(10t + \frac{2\pi}{3}) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 10t + \frac{2\pi}{3} = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ αὐτοὺν ἐκτετατε $t = \frac{\pi}{120} \text{ s}$

2.2.45 Α) $E_{el} = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 = 0,5 \text{ J}$, $x = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \xrightarrow{t=0} 5\sqrt{3} = 10 \sin \varphi_0$ ἢ $\sin \varphi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ καὶ ἐπειδή $v > 0$ $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$v = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \xrightarrow{t=0} 0,5\pi = \omega \cdot 0,16 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ ἢ $0,5\pi = 0,16 \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ ἢ $\omega = 10\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$ καὶ $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ ἢ $T = 0,2 \text{ s}$

Β) $D = m\omega^2$ ἢ $m = \frac{D}{\omega^2} = \frac{100}{(10\pi)^2}$ ἢ $m \approx 0,1 \text{ kg}$

Γ) $x = 0,1 \text{ m} \cos(10\pi t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$ καὶ $v = 0,6\pi \sin(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

Δ) ... ὁρῶμεν ὅτι ἔχει τὴν ἴση καὶ ἐξίσω τὴν ἰσότητα (... ὅτι $v < 0$)
 ὅπλ. $v = -0,5\pi \Rightarrow -0,5\pi = 0,6\pi \sin(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$... $t = \frac{1}{30} \text{ s}$

2.2.46 α) $E_{el} = \frac{1}{2} DA^2$ ἢ $A = 0,4 \text{ m}$, $D = m\omega^2$ ἢ $\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$

$U = \frac{1}{2} D x^2$ ἢ $U = 1,25 x^2$ καὶ $K = 0,2 - 1,25 x^2$

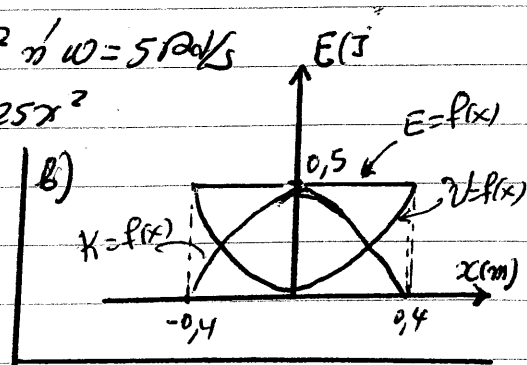
δ) Ἦν $t=0$ $K = E = K_{max}$ ἀρα $x=0$

Ἄν καὶ $v > 0$, τότε $\varphi_0 = 0$, ἀρα

$x = 0,4 \text{ m} \sin(5t)$ καὶ $v = 2 \text{ m/s}$

Ἄν $v < 0$, τότε $\varphi_0 = \pi$, ἀρα

$x = 0,4 \text{ m} \sin(5t + \pi)$ καὶ $v = -2 \text{ m/s}$



2.2.47 (β) ἔτε 2.1.Γ, 2.1.Δ, 2.1.Ε)

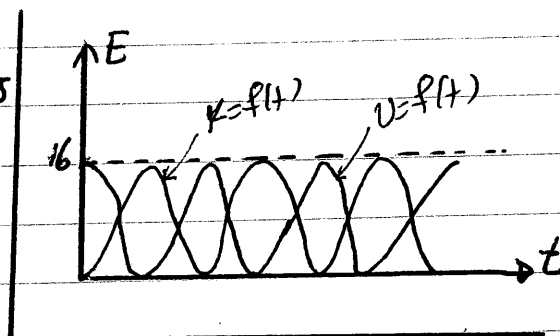
2.2.48 (β) ἔτε 2.1.Γ, 2.1.Δ, 2.1.Ε)

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = -\frac{dK}{dt} = \varepsilon F v \Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = D x v$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{At } x = +0,1\sqrt{3} \text{ m, } v = -1 \text{ m/s} \text{ and } \frac{dU}{dt} = -20\sqrt{3} \text{ J/s} \\ \text{At } x = -0,1\sqrt{3} \text{ m, } v = +1 \text{ m/s} \text{ and } \frac{dU}{dt} = -20\sqrt{3} \text{ J/s} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = -20\sqrt{3} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$$

2.2.52 a) $\omega = 2\pi/T$ and $\omega = 20 \text{ rad/s}$, $A = 0,2 \text{ m}$ and energy mv $t=0$
 $x = +0,2 \text{ m} = +A$... $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $D = m\omega^2$ and $D = 800 \text{ N/m}$
 $x = 0,2 \cos(20t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ and $v = -40 \sin(20t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ and $x = 0,2 \sin(20t)$ and
 $v = -40 \cos(20t)$
 $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ and $K = 1600 \sin^2(20t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ and $K = 1600 \cos^2(20t)$
 $U = \frac{1}{2}Dx^2 \Rightarrow U = 1600 \sin^2(20t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ and $U = 1600 \cos^2(20t)$

b) For $x = 0,1 \text{ m}$, $U = \frac{1}{2}Dx^2 = 4 \text{ J}$ and $K = E - U = 12 \text{ J}$
 $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ and $v = \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} \Rightarrow v = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$
 $\frac{dK}{dt} = \varepsilon F v = -D x v$ and $\frac{dK}{dt} = -800(0,1)(\pm 2\sqrt{3})$
and $\frac{dK}{dt} = 160\sqrt{3} \text{ J/s}$



c) $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{3}^2$ and $K = 3 \text{ J}$, and
 $U = E - K = 12 \text{ J}$, $U = \frac{1}{2}Dx^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm 0,1\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$
 $\frac{dU}{dt} = \dots = D x v = 800(\pm 0,1\sqrt{3}) \cdot (\pm \sqrt{3})$ and $\frac{dU}{dt} = \pm 240 \text{ J/s}$

2.2.53 d) $K = 25 \cos^2(10t)$ and $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 25 \cos^2(10t)$ and $v = \pm 5 \cos(10t)$
Energy mv $t=0$ $v < 0$ direction and $v = -5 \cos(10t) = 5 \cos(10t + \pi)$ and
 $v = 5 \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2})$, $D = m\omega^2$ and $D = 2 \cdot 10^2$ and $D = 200 \text{ N/m}$
 $v_0 = \omega A$ and $A = v_0/\omega$ and $A = 0,5 \text{ m}$, and

$$x = 0,5 \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ and } a = -50 \cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

b) $U = K = \frac{E}{2}$ and $x = \pm A/\sqrt{2}$ and $x = \pm 0,25\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$, $K = \frac{E}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$
 $\Rightarrow v = \pm 2,5\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \varepsilon f = -D x v = -200(\pm 0,25\sqrt{2})(\pm 2,5\sqrt{2}) \text{ and } \frac{dP}{dt} = \pm 50\sqrt{2} \text{ W}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = a = -\omega^2 x = -100(\pm 0,25\sqrt{2}) \text{ and } \frac{dU}{dt} = \pm 25\sqrt{2} \text{ W}$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = \varepsilon F v = -D x v = -200(\pm 0,25\sqrt{2})(\pm 2,5\sqrt{2}) \text{ and } \frac{dK}{dt} = \pm 250 \text{ J/s}$$

2.2.54 $U_{\text{max}} = 8 \text{ J}$, $T = 0,4 \text{ s}$ and $\omega = 5\pi \text{ rad/s}$, $D = m\omega^2 = 100 \text{ N/m}$
 $U = \frac{1}{2}Dx^2 = 8 \cos^2(5\pi t)$ and $x = \pm 0,4 \cos(5\pi t)$

Αν $x = 0,4 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t)$ την $t=0$ έχουμε $v > 0$

Αν $x = -0,4 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t) = 0,4 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t + \pi)$ την $t=0$ έχουμε $v < 0$

από δευτερεύουσα η $x = 0,4 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t + \pi)$ και

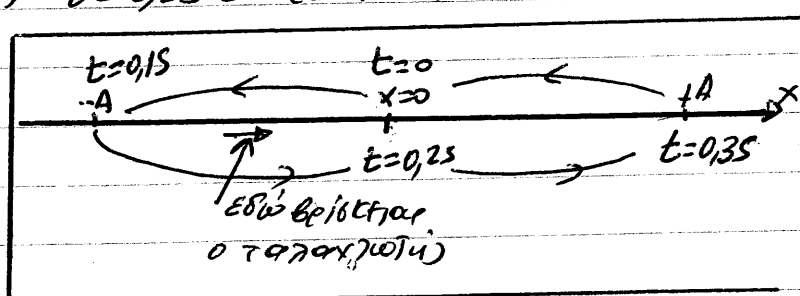
$$v = 206 \text{ cm}(5\pi t + \pi) \text{ ή } v = 6,286 \text{ m}(5\pi t + \pi) \text{ (SI)}$$

β) β.1 λάθος

β.2 σωστό

β.3 λάθος

β.4 λάθος



β.1) Την $t=0,25 \text{ s}$ $x = 0,4 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t + \pi) = \dots = 0,2\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{2} 100 (0,2\sqrt{2})^2 = 4 \text{ J} \text{ και } K = E - v \text{ ή } K = 4 \text{ J}$$

β.2) $\frac{dU}{dt} = -\frac{dK}{dt}$... Οι ροές των ενέργειών είναι αντίθετες ως προς τον χρόνο, αφού η ενέργεια διατηρείται.

2.2.55 $K_{\max} = 8 \text{ J}$, $E_0 = 8 \text{ J}$, $A = 0,4 \text{ m}$

$$K_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \Rightarrow v_0 = 2 \text{ m/s}, v_0 = \omega A \text{ ή } \omega = \frac{v_0}{A} \text{ ή } \omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$D = m \omega^2 = 100 \text{ N/m}$$

$$d) F = -Dx \text{ ή } F = -100x \text{ (SI)}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} D x^2 \text{ ή } v = 50 x^2$$

$$b) K = v = \frac{E}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm A \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = \pm A$$

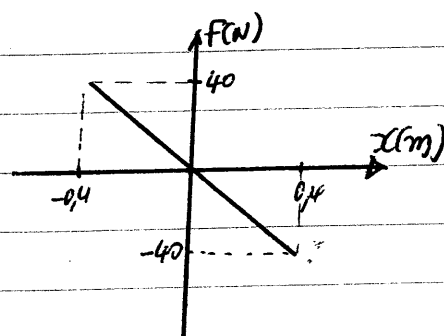
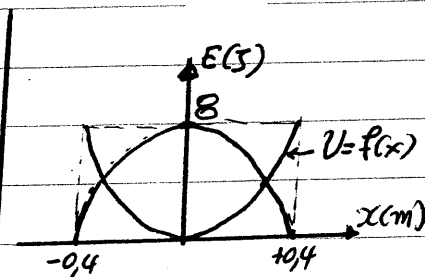
$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \xrightarrow{t=0} +A \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = A \cos \phi_0 \xrightarrow{v>0} \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{από } x = 0,4 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t + \pi/4)$$

$$v = 206 \text{ cm}(5\pi t + \pi/4) \dots \text{ και}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} D x^2 \Rightarrow v = 8 \mu\text{m}^2(5\pi t + \pi/4) \text{ (S.I.)}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \Rightarrow K = 86 \text{ m}^2(5\pi t + \pi/4) \text{ (S.I.)}$$



2.2.56) Όταν τα δύο υγρά είναι ανάμιξη $x_1 = x_2$ ή $0,2 \mu\text{m}(25\pi t) = 0,2 \mu\text{m}(5\pi t + \pi/3)$

$$\begin{cases} 25\pi t + \pi/3 = 2\pi t + 25\pi t \dots \text{ ας το δούμε} \\ 25\pi t + \pi/3 = (2\pi t + 25\pi t) \Rightarrow 50\pi t = 2\pi t + \pi/3 \Rightarrow 50\pi t = 2\pi t + \pi/3 \text{ ή} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ή } t = \frac{6k+2}{150} \text{ s} \dots t = \frac{2}{150} \text{ s}, \frac{8}{150} \text{ s}, \dots \text{ Η συνάρτηση θέσης είναι}$$

$$\text{Θέση } x = 0,2 \mu\text{m}(25\pi \frac{6k+2}{150}) \text{ ή } x = 0,2 \mu\text{m}(\frac{6k+2}{6}) = 0,2 \mu\text{m}(k + \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 0,1\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$b) |\Delta x| = |x_1 - x_2| = 0,2 \left| \mu\text{m}(25\pi t + \pi/3) - \mu\text{m}(25\pi t) \right| = 0,2 \left| 2\mu\text{m} \frac{2}{6} 6\pi(25\pi t + \pi/6) \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| = 0,2 \sqrt{6\omega(25\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6})} \quad \text{α'ρα } \Delta x_{\max} = 0,2\text{m} \text{ ό'ραυ}$$

$$\sqrt{6\omega(25\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6})}_{\max} = 1 \quad \eta \quad 6\omega(25\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \pm 1 \quad \eta \quad 25\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi \quad \eta$$

$$25\pi t = k\pi - \pi/6 \Rightarrow t = \frac{6k-1}{150}, \quad t = \frac{5}{150} \text{ s}, \frac{11}{150} \text{ s}, \dots$$

$$\delta) \quad x = \pm 0,1\sqrt{3}\text{m} \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2} \omega x^2$$

$$v_E = \frac{1}{2} \omega x^2 \Rightarrow v_E = \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2 = \dots = 0,75, \text{ η } 0,60670 \text{ } 75\%$$

$$\delta) \quad x_1 = 0,2\text{m} \sqrt{25\pi t} \Rightarrow \pm 0,2 = 0,2\sqrt{25\pi t} \quad \eta \quad 25\pi t = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$x_2 = 0,2\text{m} \sqrt{25\pi t + \pi/3} \quad (1) \quad x_2 = 0,2\sqrt{k\pi + \pi/3 + \pi/3} \quad \eta \quad x_2 = \pm 0,1\text{m}$$

$$v_E = \frac{E-v}{E} = 1 - \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2 = \dots = 0,75, \text{ η } 0,60670 \text{ } 75\%$$

3. Μοδελιστική φράση της, ελάνθρηης και αφερωτη α.α.τ.

$$3.1.2 \quad 1, \Sigma, 1, \Sigma, 1 \quad 3.1.3 \quad 1, 1, \Sigma, \Sigma \quad 3.1.4 \quad 1, 1, \Sigma, 1$$

$$3.1.5 \quad 1, 1, 1, \Sigma \quad 3.1.6 \quad 1, 1, \Sigma, \Sigma \quad 3.1.7 \quad 1, \Sigma, 1, \Sigma$$

$$3.1.8 \quad \text{Αα) } A = 0,5\text{m} \quad \text{β) } D = m\omega^2 = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{N/m}, \quad E = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \quad \eta \quad E = 25 \cdot 10^3 \text{J}$$

$$\delta) \quad \omega = 20\pi \text{ rad/s} \quad \text{β) } x = 0,5\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + \pi/2), \quad v = 50\pi \sin(100\pi t + \pi/2)$$

$$\text{β) } K = v = \frac{E}{2} \Rightarrow \dots x = \pm A\sqrt{2} \quad \eta \quad x = \pm 0,25\sqrt{2}\text{m}$$

$$x = 0,5\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + \pi/2) \Rightarrow \pm 0,25\sqrt{2} = 0,5\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + \pi/2) \dots t = \frac{1}{400} \text{s}$$

$$\Gamma) \quad \Sigma, 1, 1, 1 \quad \text{Σωδτη η πρδτση α}.$$

$$3.1.9 \quad \text{Αα) } D = m\omega^2 = 200\text{N/m}, \quad \frac{1}{2} Dx^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \Rightarrow A = 0,4\text{m}$$

$$\text{β) } E = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \quad \eta \quad E = 16\text{J} \quad \text{β) } x = 0,4\sqrt{2} \cos(10\pi t + \pi/6), \quad F = -200\pi \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$\Rightarrow F = -80\sqrt{2} \cos(10\pi t + \pi/6) \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$\Gamma) \quad \text{α) } \text{Απο τω αρεωμωιστικδ β) } \text{Απο τω αέττω πω διετφει τω τω αρεωμωιστικδ}$$

$$3.1.10. \quad \text{Α α) } v = \omega A \quad \eta \quad A = \frac{v}{\omega} \quad \eta \quad A = 0,4\text{m} \quad \text{β) } D = m\omega^2 = 100\text{N/m}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \quad \eta \quad E = 8\text{J}$$

$$\text{β) } \alpha) \quad x = 0,4\sqrt{2} \cos(10\pi t), \quad v = 40\pi \sin(10\pi t), \quad a = -40\pi^2 \cos(10\pi t)$$

$$\text{β) } \Sigma \text{m } \theta \text{έ'α} \quad x = 0,4\text{m} \quad \text{m } \theta \text{η'α} \quad t = \frac{T}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{20} \text{s}$$

$$3.1.11. \quad E_{\text{αα}} = E_{\text{πρδβ}} = 16\text{J}, \quad E_{\text{αα}} = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 \Rightarrow A = 0,4\text{m}, \quad D = m\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = 10\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha) \quad v_0 = \omega A = 4\text{m/s}, \quad a_0 = \omega^2 A = 40\pi^2 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \text{β) } \Sigma F = -Dx = -40\text{N}$$

$$\delta) \quad x = 0,4\sqrt{2} \cos(10\pi t + \pi/2) \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2} \omega x^2 \Rightarrow v = 16\pi^2 \cos^2(10\pi t + \pi/2) \quad (\text{SI})$$

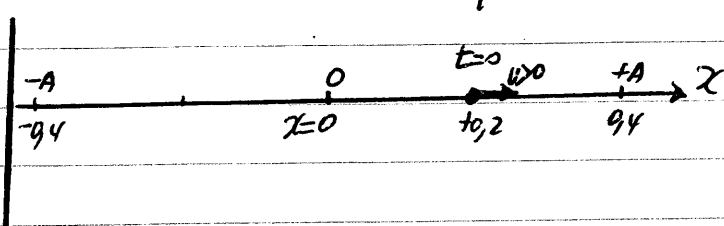
$$v = 40\pi^2 \cos^2(10\pi t + \pi/2) \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \Rightarrow K = 160\pi^2 \cos^2(10\pi t + \pi/2) \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$v = K = \frac{E}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm 0,2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{40} \text{s}$$

δ) $\frac{dK}{dt} = \Sigma F v = -D x v = -200 \cdot 0,4 \sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot 46 \cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ η
 $\frac{dK}{dt} = -320 \sin(10t) \cos(10t) \Rightarrow \frac{dK}{dt} = 160 \sin(20t)$ SI
 αρα $(\frac{dK}{dt})_{\max} = 160 \text{ W}$ όταν $\sin(20t) = \pm 1$ η $20t = t_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}$
 υαει για πρώτη φορά η $t = \frac{\pi}{40} \text{ s}$.

3.1.12 α) Η προσφερόμενη στον ταλαντωτή ενέργεια είναι το έργο
 της δύναμης F , $E_{\text{πρσ}} = W_F = F \cdot \Delta x = 2,0 \text{ J}$, τόση είναι προφανώς
 και η ενέργεια που θα έχει ο ταλαντωτής. $E_{\text{ταλ}} = \frac{1}{2} D A^2$ γέ
 $D = m \omega^2 = 25 \text{ N/m}$, άρα $A = \sqrt{2 E_{\text{ταλ}} / D} \Rightarrow A = 0,4 \text{ m}$ (... ηρόδοτή!)

β) $W_{\text{ελ}} = \frac{1}{2} D x_{\text{αρχ}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} D x_{\text{τελ}}^2 \Rightarrow$
 $W_{\text{ελ}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 \cdot 0,2^2$ η $W_{\text{ελ}} = -0,5 \text{ J}$



γ) ... $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$x = 0,4 \sin(5t + \frac{\pi}{6})$ (SI)

$v = 2 \cos(5t + \frac{\pi}{6})$ (S.I)

δ) $(\frac{dx}{dt})_{\max} = v_{\max}$ όταν $x = +0,4 \text{ m}$ η $0,4 \sin(5t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0,4$ η $5t + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ η $t = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ s}$

3.1.13 α) $E_{\text{πρσ}} = W_F$. Επειδή η δύναμη F

είναι μεταβλητή, το έργο της λύνεται

με το εμβαδόν της $F = f(x)$

$E_{\text{πρσ}} = W_F = \frac{5+15}{2} \cdot 0,2 = 2 \text{ J}$, άρα

η ενέργεια του ταλαντωτή είναι $E_{\text{ταλ}} = 2 \text{ J}$

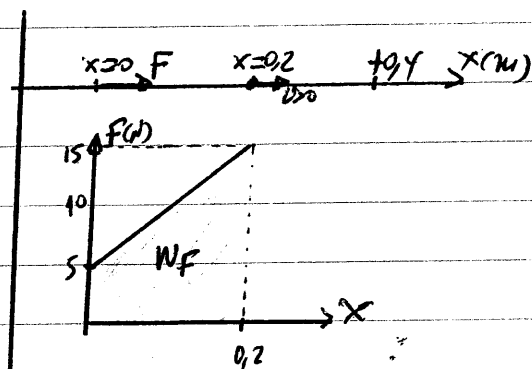
β) $E_{\text{ταλ}} = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 \Rightarrow A = 0,4 \text{ m}$

γ) $\frac{dP}{dt} = \Sigma F$ αρα $(\frac{dP}{dt})_{\max}$ όταν ΣF_{\max}

δηλ. στην θέση $x = +A = +0,4 \text{ m}$

$W_{\text{ελαν}} = \frac{1}{2} D x_{\text{αρχ}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} D x_{\text{τελ}}^2 \Rightarrow$

$W_{\text{ελαν}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 \cdot (0,2^2 - 0,4^2) \Rightarrow W_{\text{ελ}} = -1,5 \text{ J}$



3.1.14 α) $D = m \omega^2 = 3 \cdot 5^2 = 75 \text{ N/m}$ = σταθερή, ιδία σε κάθε περίπτωση.

β) αρχικά $E = \frac{1}{2} D A^2$, τελικά $E + \Delta E = \frac{1}{2} D (A + \Delta A)^2$. Απο υδ σύστημα

αυτή) $\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} D (A + \Delta A)^2 - \frac{1}{2} D A^2$ η $\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} D (\Delta A)^2 + D A \cdot \Delta A$ η

$1,25 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 75 \cdot 0,1^2 + 75 \cdot A \cdot 0,1$ αβ' δώω $A = 0,2 \text{ m}$ και $A' = A + \Delta A$ η $A' = 0,3 \text{ m}$

* β) $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ s}$ = σταθερή, ιδία σε κάθε περίπτωση.

δ) $v_{0,1} = \omega A = 5 \cdot 0,2 = 1 \text{ m/s}$, $v_{0,2} = \omega A' = 1,5 \text{ m/s}$, $\Delta v = +0,5 \text{ m/s}$

4. Σώματα που ελατών απλή αερόνική τολάντωση.

4.2.16 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.17 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.18 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.19 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.20 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.21 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.22 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.23 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.24 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.25 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.26 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.27 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.28 (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.29.B (1, 1, 1, 1)

4.2.30 A (1, 1, 1, 1)

B. πρώτος $A = \frac{mg}{k}$

$U_{max} = \frac{1}{2} DA^2 = \frac{m^2 g^2}{2k}$

Γ.1 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{m/D} = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$

Εξίσωση κινήσεως τετραγωνισμένη

Γημ, η περίοδος διπλασιάζεται

Συνολική απόσταση (δ)

Γ.2 $A = \frac{mg}{k}$

Εξίσωση $m = 4m$ προσαρτά

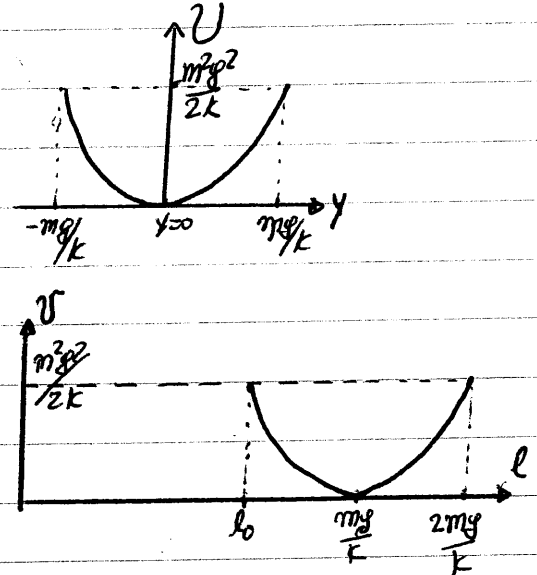
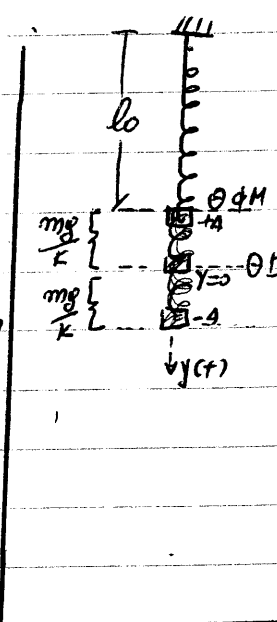
$A' = 4A$

Συνολική απόσταση (α)

Γ.3) $\omega = \omega A = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ $\frac{mg}{k} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mg^2}{k}}$

Εξίσωση $m = 4m$ προσαρτά, $\omega' = 2\omega$

Συνολική η απόσταση (δ)



4.2.31 $D = k$

A.1) $A_1 = A_2 = X_1$ $\frac{1}{2} DX_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} DA_1^2 \Rightarrow A_1 = X_1$

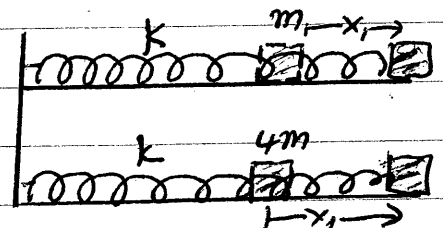
A.2) $T_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$ $T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{4m/k}$ $T_2 = 2T_1$

A.3) $N_1 = F, t = \frac{t}{T_1}$ $N_2 = F, t = \frac{t}{T_2}$ $\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 2 \Rightarrow N_1 = 2N_2$

A.4) $\omega_1 = \omega A = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} A$ $\omega_2 = \omega A = \sqrt{\frac{k}{4m}} A$ $\omega_1 = 2\omega_2$

A.5) $\alpha_1 = \omega^2 A = \frac{k}{m} A$ $\alpha_2 = \frac{k}{4m} A$ $\alpha_1 = 4\alpha_2$

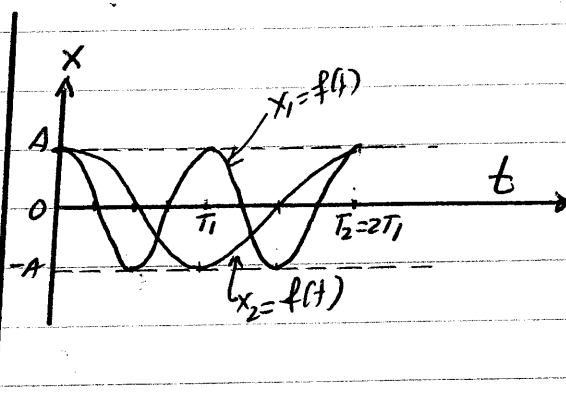
A.6) $F_1 = DA = kA$ $F_2 = DA = kA$ $F_1 = F_2$



$$A.7. \left. \begin{aligned} E_1 &= \frac{1}{2} D A_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} K A^2 \\ E_2 &= \frac{1}{2} D A_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} K A^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E_1 = E_2$$

$$B) x_1 = A \sin(\omega_1 t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = A \sin(\frac{2\pi}{T_1} t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$x_2 = A \sin(\frac{2\pi}{T_2} t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{όπου } T_2 = 2T_1$$



$$\Gamma) \Gamma.1 \text{ Σω6Τ0} \quad E = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 = 6708 = \frac{1}{2} K A^2$$

$$\Gamma.2 \text{ Σω6Τ0} \quad K = E \cdot \nu = \frac{1}{2} K A^2 - \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$

$$\Gamma.3 \text{ Σω6Τ0} \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$

$$\Delta) \Delta.1. \text{ Σω6Τ0} \quad E = 6708 = \frac{1}{2} K A^2 \quad \forall t \quad E_1 = E_2 = \frac{1}{2} K A^2$$

$$\Delta.2 \text{ 1σδω} \quad K = \frac{1}{2} K A^2 - \frac{1}{2} K x^2, \text{ Από την Β φαίνεται ότι}$$

$$\text{στην ιδία χρονική στιγμή } t, x_1 \neq x_2 \text{ άρα } K_1 \neq K_2$$

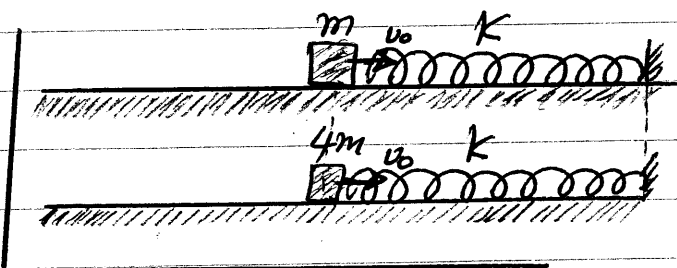
$$\Delta.3 \text{ 1σδω} \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{2} K x^2 \dots \text{ίδια ενέργεια } \nu_1 \neq \nu_2$$

4.2.32.

$$A.1) D = K = m \omega^2$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{K/m} \text{ και } \omega_2 = \sqrt{K/4m} = \frac{\omega_1}{2} \text{ ή}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{\omega_1}{2} \text{ ή } \omega_1 = 2\omega_2 \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T_1} = 2 \frac{2\pi}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 2T_1$$



$$A.2) \omega_1 = \omega_2, A_1 = \omega_2 A_2 \Rightarrow 2\omega_2 A_1 = \omega_2 A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 2A_1$$

$$A.3) \nu_{01} = \nu_{02} = \nu_0$$

$$A.4) \left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_{01} &= \omega_1^2 A_1 \\ \alpha_{02} &= \omega_2^2 A_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_{01}}{\alpha_{02}} = \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \right)^2 \frac{A_1}{A_2} = 2 \text{ ή } \alpha_{01} = 2\alpha_{02}$$

$$A.5) \left. \begin{aligned} F_{01} &= K A_1 \\ F_{02} &= K A_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{F_{01}}{F_{02}} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{A_1}{2A_1} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ή } F_{02} = 2F_{01}$$

$$A.6) \left. \begin{aligned} E_1 &= \frac{1}{2} K A_1^2 \\ E_2 &= \frac{1}{2} K A_2^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E_2 = 4E_1$$

B) Αυτό που έχει ... (η γικρότερη περίοδο δηλ 70 (1).

4.2.33. A. (βλ. θεωρία)

$$B.1) T_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{M/k}, T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{4M/k} = 2T_1, \text{ άρα } T_2 = 2T_1$$

$$B.2) A_1 = M g / k, A_2 = \frac{4M g}{k}, \text{ άρα } A_2 = 4A_1$$

$$B.3) \nu_{01} = \omega_1 A_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} A_1 \text{ και } \nu_{02} = \frac{2\pi}{T_2} A_2 \text{ άρα } \frac{\nu_{01}}{\nu_{02}} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{2T_1}{T_1} \frac{A_1}{4A_1}$$

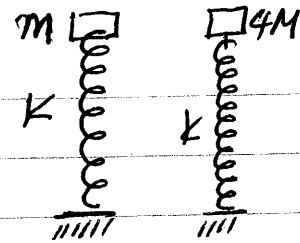
α'ρα $v_1/v_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ η $v_2 = 2v_1$

B.4) $\alpha_1 = \omega_1^2 A_1 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_1}\right)^2 A_1$ και $\alpha_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_2}\right)^2 A_2$

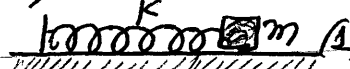
$\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^2 \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \left(\frac{2T_1}{T_1}\right)^2 \frac{A_1}{4A_1}$ η $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = 1$ η $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$

B.5. $F_1 = D_1 A_1 = k A_1$, $F_2 = k A_2 = 4k A_1 = 4F_1$ α'ρα $F_2 = 4F_1$

B.6 $E_1 = \frac{1}{2} D_1 A_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A_1^2$, $E_2 = \frac{1}{2} k A_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} k (4A_1)^2 = 16E_1$ η $E_2 = 16E_1$



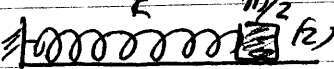
4.2.34 A) Αυτός που έχει τη μεγαλύτερη σταθερά επαναφοράς $\omega_1 = \sqrt{k/m}$, $\omega_2 = \sqrt{k/m_2}$ η $\omega_2 = \sqrt{2k/m} > \omega_1 \Rightarrow \omega_2 > \omega_1$ η $f_2 > f_1$. Άρα ο ταχύτερος ωτ'η (2).

B.1) $E = \frac{1}{2} D A^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{2E/k}$ α'ρα $A_1 = A_2 = \sqrt{2E/k}$  (1)

B.2) $F_1 = D A_1 = k A = \dots = F_2$ α'ρα $F_1 = F_2$

B.3) $v_0 = \omega A = \sqrt{k/m} \sqrt{2E/k} \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{2E/m}$... η $k_{max} = E = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{2E/m}$

$v_1 = \sqrt{2E/m}$, $v_2 = \sqrt{2E/m_2} \Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 \sqrt{2}$

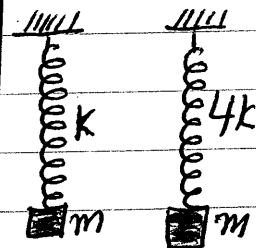
B.4) $\alpha_1 = \frac{F_1}{m}$, $\alpha_2 = \frac{F_2}{m_2} = 2 \frac{F_2}{m} = 2 \frac{F_1}{m}$ η $\alpha_2 = 2\alpha_1$  (2)

4.235.

A.1) $A_1 = A_2 = \psi_1 = A$

A.2) $F_1 = D_1 A_1 = k A$ } $F_2 = 4F_1$
 $F_2 = D_2 A_2 = 4k A$ }

A.3) $v_1 = \omega_1 A_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} A$ } $\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \frac{A}{A}$ η $\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{2\pi \sqrt{m_1 k}}{2\pi \sqrt{m_2 k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $v_2 = \omega_2 A_2 = \frac{2\pi}{T_2} A$ } $\Rightarrow v_2 = 2v_1$



A.4) $\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} = \frac{\omega_2^2 A_2}{\omega_1^2 A_1} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} = 4$ η $\alpha_2 = 4\alpha_1$

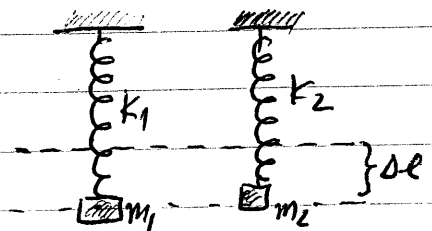
B) 'Ο ταχύτερος ωτ'η, γέ την γιγαστική ηθε/οδς ... ο (2)

4.2.36. Για τη δέση ισορροπίας

$m_1 g = k_1 \Delta l$ } $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$ $\frac{m_1}{m_2} > \frac{m_2}{m_1} \rightarrow k_1 > k_2$
 $m_2 g = k_2 \Delta l$ }

$A_1 = A_2 = A = \psi_1$ ίδιο πλάτος

$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} D_1 A_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} k_1 A^2$ } $k_1 > k_2 \rightarrow E_1 > E_2$
 $E_2 = \frac{1}{2} D_2 A_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} k_2 A^2$ }



4.2.37 A) $D_1 = F_1 = m\omega_1^2$
 $D_2 = F_2 = m\omega_2^2$ } $\xrightarrow{F_2 = 4F_1} m\omega_2^2 = 4m\omega_1^2 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = 2\omega_1$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ή } f_2 = 2f_1$

B) $E_1 = \frac{1}{2} D_1 A_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} F_1 A_1^2$
 $E_2 = \frac{1}{2} D_2 A_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} F_2 A_2^2$ } $\xrightarrow{A_1 = A_2 = x_1} \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{F_1}{4F_1} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ ή } E_2 = 4E_1$

4.2.38 A. (βλ. θεωρία) B. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}$

Γ. $A = x_1, \omega = \sqrt{k/m}, \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \dots x = A \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ ή
 $x = A_1 \sin(\sqrt{k/m} t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

Δ. Το Σ_2 ευσταθεί ελκυστική πτώση και ο χρόνος καθόδου
 είναι $t_2 = \sqrt{2H/g}$. Ναι αλλά $t_2 = \frac{T}{4} \dots$ που είναι ανεξάρτητο
 τῆς τῆς πλάτους ή τῆς ελαστικότητας, άρα $H' = H$.

4.2.39

α-ερώτη. Για κάθε σώμα που είναι
 δεσφεινόμετο ελατήριο $D = F$.

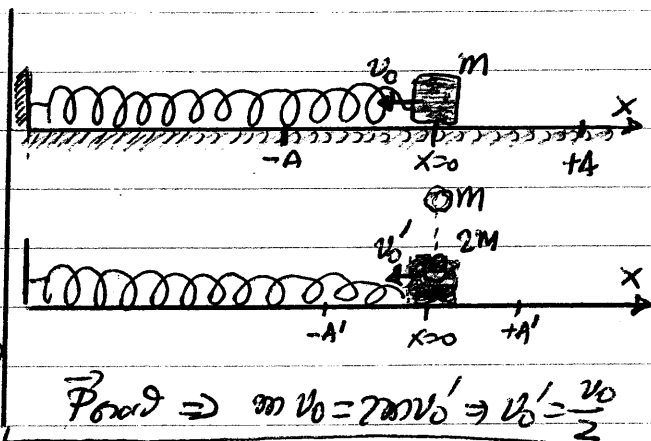
β-λίστος. $T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}, T_2 = 2\pi\sqrt{2m/k}$ } \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow T_2 = T_1, \text{ άρα } T_1 \neq T_2$

γ-λίστος. 1^η ταλάντευση $\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$

2^η ταλάντευση $\frac{1}{2} 2m v_0'^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A'^2$ ή

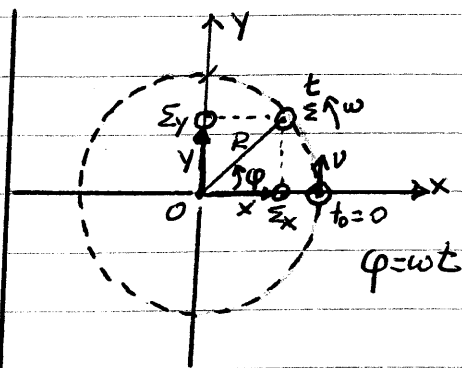
$m \frac{v_0^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} k A'^2$ (2). Απο (1), (2) $A' = \frac{A\sqrt{2}}{2}$, άρα $A' \neq A$

δ-λίστος. 1^η ταλάντευση $E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$ 2^η ταλάντευση $E_2 = \frac{1}{2} 2m v_0'^2$ ή
 $E_2 = \frac{1}{2} 2m \frac{v_0^2}{4}$ ή $E_2 = \frac{E_1}{2}$, άρα $E_1 \neq E_2$



Προσδ $\Rightarrow m v_0 = 2m v_0' \Rightarrow v_0' = \frac{v_0}{2}$

4.2.40. Καθώς το υλικό σημείο Σ
 στρέφεται γ.ε. γωνιακή
 ταχύτητα ω οι προβολές του
 Σ_x και Σ_y στις άξονες x και y
 εκτελούν ταλαντωτικές κινήσεις
 - ταλαντώσεις - γ.ε. αμοχαικού α.ε.



$x = R \cos \varphi$ ή $x = R \cos(\omega t)$ ή $x = R \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ και
 $y = R \sin \varphi$ ή $y = R \sin(\omega t)$ δηλαδή αμοχαικύνσεις που
 είναι αεχαικύνσεις γωνιακή ταχύτητα, άρα α.α.τ