



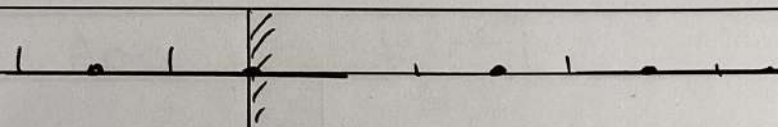
- ΦΥΣΙΚΗ 2026 -

ΘΕΜΑ Α

A1] δ A2] β A3] α A4] γ

A5] (α) Σ (β) Σ (γ) Λ (δ) Λ (ε) Σ

ΘΕΜΑ Β

B1]  Δίχτυω ότι για μια χορδή που έχει μήκος L (ένα άκρο δεσμένο και το άλλο κοίλια

$$L = 3\lambda_1/4$$

$$L = 5\lambda_2/4$$

$$L = (v-1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 3\lambda_1/4 & k=1 \\ \lambda_2 = 5\lambda_2/4 & k=2 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 3\lambda_1 = 5\lambda_2 \quad (v_1 = v_2) \\ 3vT_1 = 5vT_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{5}{3}}$$

Σωστό το (iii)



B2 $I_1 = I, I_2 = 2I$

$$F_1 = \frac{k_0 \cdot 2I_1 \cdot I_2}{4n \cdot r}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{k_0 \cdot 2I_1 \cdot 2I_2}{4n \cdot \frac{3r}{2}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{k_0 \cdot 2I_1 \cdot I_2}{4n} \\ F_2 &= \frac{k_0 \cdot 2 \cdot 2I_1 \cdot I_2 \cdot 2}{4n \cdot 3r} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Σωστό το (i)

B3 $M_1 = M_2 = M, m = \frac{M}{2}$

$$\sum \tau(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \tau W_1 + \tau W_1' + \tau W_2 = 0$$

$$W_1 y \cdot \frac{l_1}{2} + W_1' y l_1 = W_2 y \frac{l_2}{2}$$

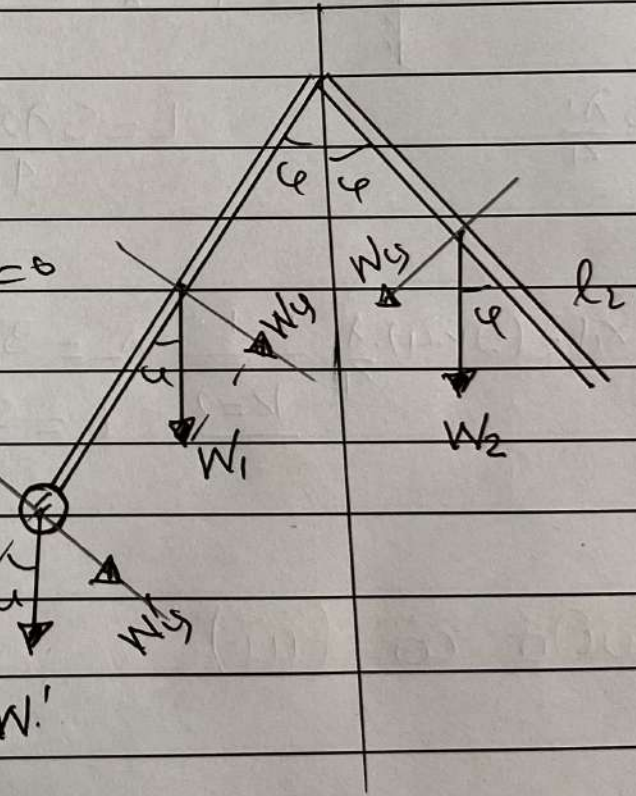
$$W_1 \cdot \eta \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{l_1}{2} + W_1' \cdot \eta \cdot \mu \cdot l_1 = W_2 \cdot \eta \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{l_2}{2}$$

$$M g \frac{l_1}{2} + M g l_1 = M g \frac{l_2}{2} \quad W_1'$$

$$l_1 = \frac{l_2}{2} \Rightarrow l_2 = 2l_1$$

$$\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Σωστό το (ii)



ΘΕΜΑ Γ $\lambda = 8\lambda_c$, $\lambda_c = \frac{h}{mc}$

Γ₁ $\varphi = 180^\circ$ $\lambda' - \lambda = \lambda_c (1 - \cos\varphi) \Rightarrow \lambda' - 8\lambda_c = 2\lambda_c$
 $\lambda' = 10 \cdot \lambda_c$

Γ₂ $E_\varphi = h \cdot f = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow E_\varphi = \frac{h \cdot c}{8\lambda_c} = \frac{h \cdot c}{8 \cdot \frac{h}{mc}} = \frac{mc^2}{8}$

Άρα $E_\varphi = \frac{m \cdot c^2}{8}$

Ομοίως $E'_\varphi = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda'} = \frac{h \cdot c}{10\lambda_c} \Rightarrow E'_\varphi = \frac{m \cdot c^2}{10}$

Άρα $k_e = E_\varphi - E'_\varphi \Rightarrow k_e = m \cdot c \cdot \frac{mc}{10} \Rightarrow$

$k_e = \frac{2mc}{80} \Rightarrow k_e = \frac{m \cdot c^2}{40} \Rightarrow k_e = \frac{510^5}{40} \Rightarrow$

$k_e = 1,25 \cdot 10^3 \text{ eV}$

Γ₃ $\lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm}$

$k_{\text{max}} = 0$ $E_\varphi = \varphi \Rightarrow h f_0 = \varphi \Rightarrow$

$E_\varphi = k_{\text{max}} + \varphi \Rightarrow$
 $f_0 = \frac{\varphi}{h} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1,4 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}}{6,4 \cdot 10^{-34}} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1,4}{4} \cdot 10^{15}$

$f_0 = 0,35 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$



$$\boxed{14} \quad k_{\max} = E\phi - \phi \Rightarrow k_{\max} = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda} - \phi \Rightarrow$$

$$k_{\max} = \frac{1200 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{400 \text{ nm}} - 1,4 \Rightarrow \boxed{k_{\max} = 1,6 \text{ eV}}$$

$$eV_0 = 1,6 \text{ eV} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_0 = 1,6 \text{ V}}$$

z R z'

ΘΕΜΑ Δ

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

$$R = 1 \Omega$$

$$M_2 = 0,1 \text{ kg}$$

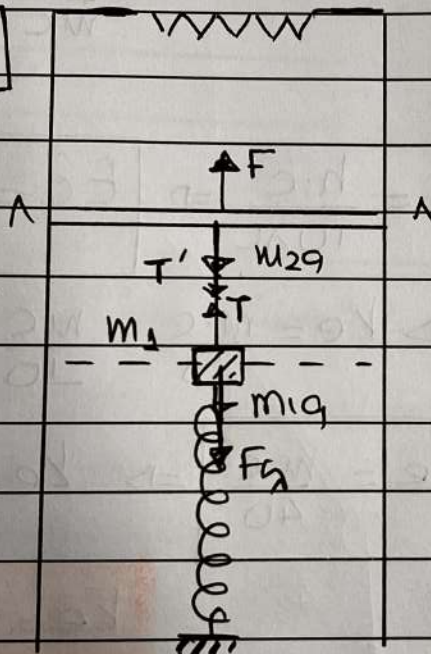
$$R_{NA} = 1 \Omega$$

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

$$F = 3 \text{ N}$$

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

$$k = 10 \text{ N/m}$$



Για zu pαβδo

$$\Delta F = 0 \Rightarrow F = T' + m_2 g \Rightarrow$$

$$3 = T' + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{T' = 2 \text{ N}}$$

Για το m₁:

$$\Delta F = 0 \Rightarrow T = m_1 g + F_{\text{spring}} \Rightarrow$$

$$2 = 1 + F_{\text{spring}} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_{\text{spring}} = 1 \text{ N}}$$

$$F_{\text{spring}} = k \cdot \Delta l_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta l_0 = 0,1 \text{ m}}$$

ΘΙ τ_η: $\Delta F = 0$

$$m_1 g = k \Delta l_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta l_2 = \frac{m_1 g}{k} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\Delta l_2 = 0,1 \text{ m}}$$

ΘΦΗ

A.Θ.
(ΘΙ dex)

ΘΙ
τ_η

Αρα $A = \Delta l_0 + \Delta l_2$

$$\boxed{A = 0,2 \text{ m}}$$



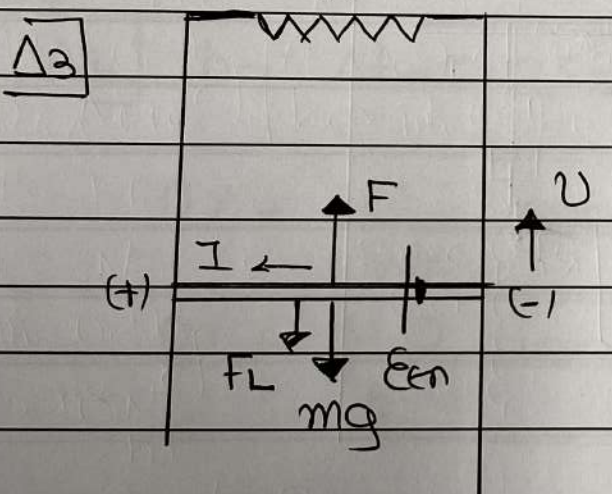
$t=0, x=+A, \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad.} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1}} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

Αρα $x = A \cdot \eta\mu(\omega t + \phi_0) \Rightarrow x = 0,12 \cdot \eta\mu(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ S.I}$

$\Delta 2$ $k = \frac{3}{4} E \quad A \cdot \Delta \cdot E T \quad k + U = E \Rightarrow U = \frac{E}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} D x^2 = \frac{1}{4} D A^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{A^2}{4} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{A}{2}$

$a = -\omega^2 x \Rightarrow |a| = \omega^2 |x| \Rightarrow |a| = \omega^2 \cdot \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow$
 $|a| = 100 \cdot \frac{0,12}{2} \Rightarrow |a| = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$



Την $t=0$ ο αγωγός
 είναι ακίνητος και $F > W_b$
 άρα κερφίη να ανέβει.
 Αφού κινήσει σε Ο.Μ.Π.
 τότε : $\epsilon_{\text{em}} = \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{B \Delta A}{\Delta t} = B L \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$

$\epsilon_{\text{em}} = BUL$ με νοητικότητα από τον κωδικό του αγωγού

Είναι κηηό κύκλωμα άρα διαφέρεται από πηγή. $I_{\text{em}} = \frac{BUL}{R_{\text{ολ}}}$

Αναλύω δυνάμεις Laplace οηότε

$F_L = BIL = \frac{B^2 U L^2}{R_{\text{ολ}}}$ που έηη η βόρα του κηηάρου



Όσο $F > F_L + mg$ ο αγωγός εναρμόνιζαι άρα
 $v \uparrow \Rightarrow F_L \uparrow \Rightarrow a = \frac{F - F_L - mg}{m}$ Δηλαδή κίνηση

Ευθύγραμμη Εναρμόνιζαι κίνηση με
 εναρμόνιζαι μετάρηση μετρου.

$$\sum F = 0 \Rightarrow F = mg + F_L \Rightarrow F = mg + \frac{B^2 \cdot v_{op} \cdot l^2}{R_{eq}} = 0$$

$$v_{op} = \frac{(F - mg) R_{eq}}{B^2 l^2} \Rightarrow v_{op} = \frac{(3 - 1) \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 1} \Rightarrow v_{op} = \frac{4 \text{ m}}{s}$$

$\Delta 4$] $h_7 \Delta t = 0,125 \text{ sec} \quad I = \frac{B v l}{R_{eq}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ A}$

$$\eta \% = \frac{Q}{W_F} \cdot 100\% = \frac{I^2 \cdot R_{eq} \cdot \Delta t}{F \cdot v \cdot \Delta t} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\eta \% = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 4} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{200}{3} \%$$