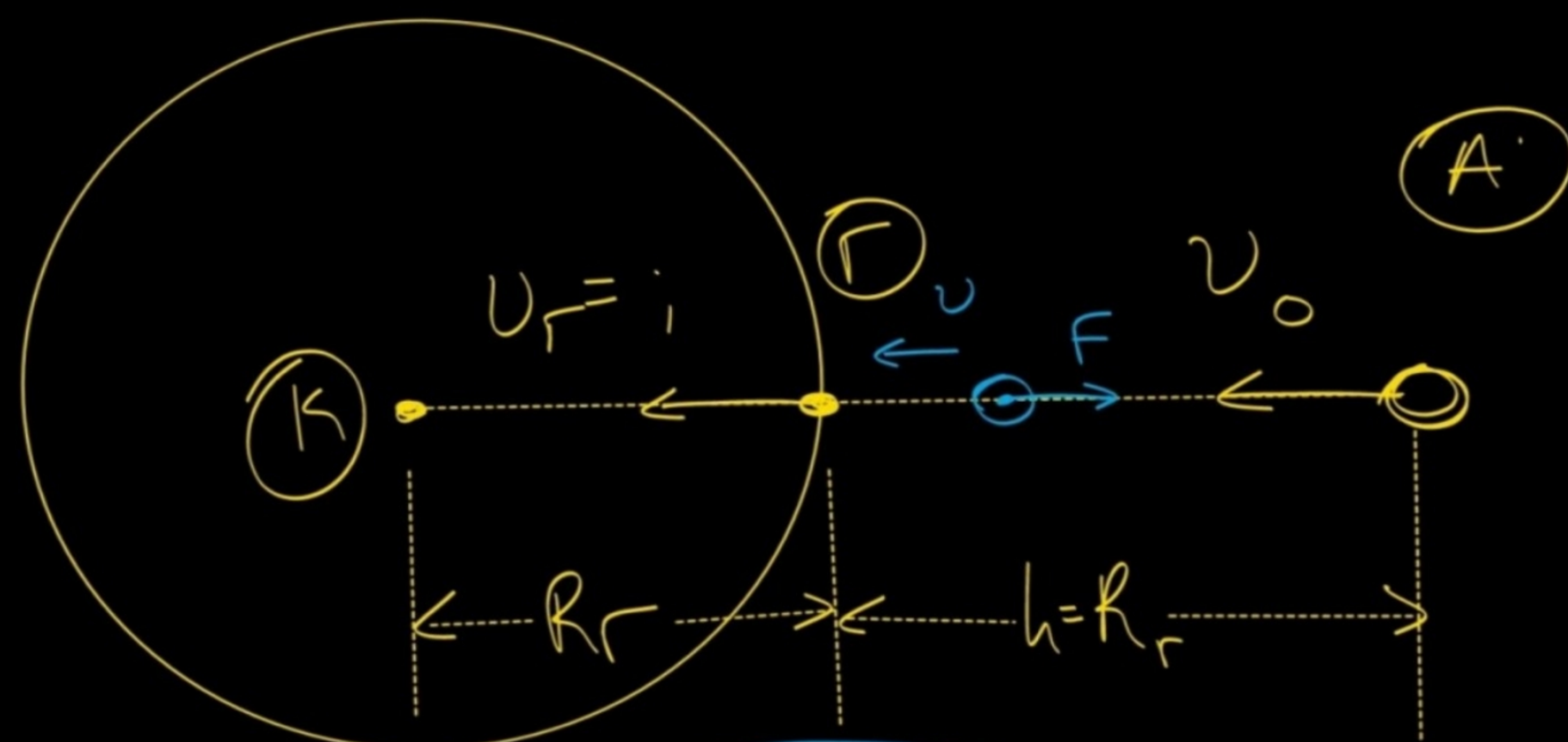


Abu. 104 682.203

a) ADE: $\textcircled{A} \rightarrow \textcircled{r}$: $K_A + U_A = K_r + U_r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_o^2 - \frac{GM_r m}{R_r + h} = \frac{1}{2} m v_r^2 - \frac{GM_r m}{R_r} \Rightarrow$



$R_r = 6.400 \text{ km} = 6,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ km} = 6,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m.}$

$$\frac{v_o^2}{2} - \frac{g_o R_r^2}{R_r + h} = \frac{v_r^2}{2} - \frac{g_o R_r^2}{R_r} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_o^2 - \frac{2g_o R_r^2}{2R_r} = v_r^2 - 2g_o R_r \Rightarrow$$

$$v_o^2 - g_o R_r = v_r^2 - 2g_o R_r \Rightarrow$$

$$v_r^2 = v_o^2 + g_o R_r = (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 + 10 \cdot 6,4 \cdot 10^6 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_r^2 = (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 + (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 \Rightarrow v_r^2 = 2 \cdot (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_r = 8\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s.}$$

Με ΘΜΚΕ θα είχε: ΘΜΚΕ: (A) → (Γ): $\Delta K = W_{(A \rightarrow \Gamma)} \Rightarrow K_{\Gamma} - K_A = m(V_{\Gamma} - V_A) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_{\Gamma}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_o^2 = m \cdot \left(-\frac{GM_{\Gamma}}{R_{\Gamma} + h} - \left(-\frac{GM_{\Gamma}}{R_{\Gamma}} \right) \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$v_{\Gamma}^2 - v_o^2 = -\frac{2g_o R_{\Gamma}^2}{2R_{\Gamma}} + \frac{2g_o R_{\Gamma}^2}{R_{\Gamma}} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_{\Gamma}^2 = v_o^2 + g_o R_{\Gamma}$$

β) ΘΜΚΕ: (A) → (Γ): $\Delta K = W_{(A \rightarrow \Gamma)} + W_F \Rightarrow$ ~~$K_{\Gamma} - K_A = m(V_{\Gamma} - V_A) - F \cdot h \Rightarrow$~~

$$-\frac{1}{2} m v_o^2 = m \left(-\frac{GM_{\Gamma}}{2R_{\Gamma}} + \frac{GM_{\Gamma}}{R_{\Gamma}} \right) - F \cdot h \Rightarrow F \cdot h = m \left(-\frac{GM_{\Gamma}}{2R_{\Gamma}} + \frac{2GM_{\Gamma}}{2R_{\Gamma}} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$F \cdot h = \frac{GM_{\Gamma} m}{2R_{\Gamma}} \Rightarrow F \cdot R_{\Gamma} = \frac{GM_{\Gamma} m}{R_{\Gamma}} \Rightarrow F \cdot R_{\Gamma} = \frac{g_o R_{\Gamma}^2 \cdot m}{R_{\Gamma}} \Rightarrow F = \frac{m g_o R_{\Gamma}^2}{R_{\Gamma}^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$F = m g_o = 8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}}$$

Β' ζήτημα (Με διατήρηση ενέργειας).

$$E_1 = E_2 \Rightarrow K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 - \frac{G M r m}{r_1} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{G M r m}{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1^2 - \frac{2 G M r}{r_1} = v_2^2 - \frac{2 G M r}{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - \frac{2 G M r}{r_1} + \frac{2 G M r}{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2 G M r \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \Rightarrow v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2 g_0 R r^2 \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$* v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2 g_0 R r^2 \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot (6,4 \cdot 10^6)^2 \cdot \frac{9 \cdot 10^6 - 7 \cdot 10^6}{7 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{12}} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{6,4^2 \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6}{63 \cdot 10^{12}} \Rightarrow$$

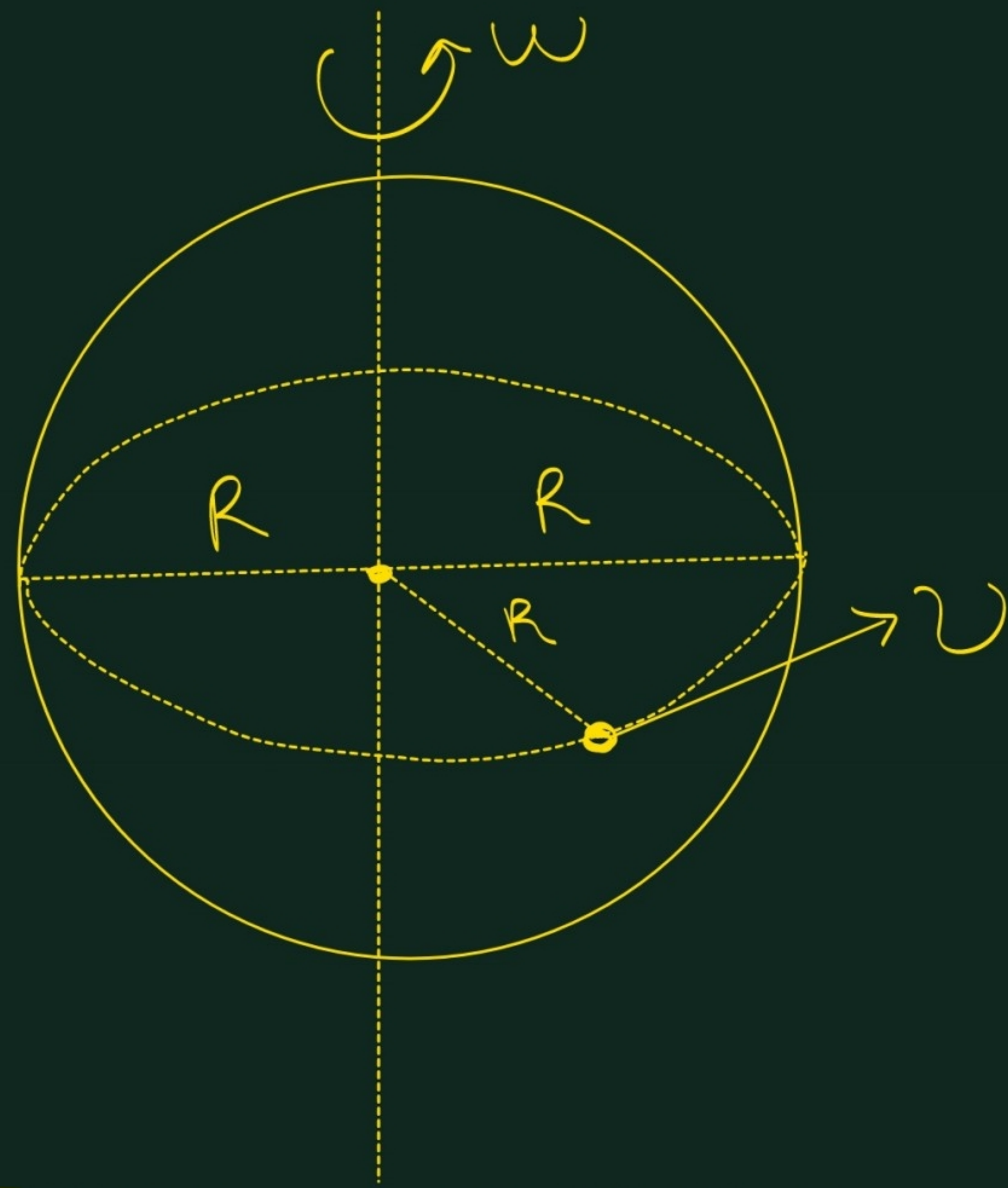
$$v_2^2 = (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{64 \cdot 6,4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6}{63} \approx$$

$$64 \cdot 10^6 - 25,6 \cdot 10^6 =$$

$$= 38,4 \cdot 10^6 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2 \approx 6,16 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s.}$$

Θέμα 4 | Αστέρας νετρονίων



$$f = 700 \text{ Hz} = 700 \text{ περιστροφές/sec}$$

$$R = 10 \text{ km} = 10 \cdot 10^3 = 10^4 \text{ m.}$$

$$G M = 2 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}.$$

$$F = G \frac{M_1 M_2}{r^2} \Rightarrow N = G M_1 \cdot \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$G M_1 = \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}} = \text{kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{kg}} = \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}^2}.$$

$$4.1 \mid v = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = 2\pi R f \Rightarrow$$

$$v = 2\pi \cdot 10^4 \cdot 700 \Rightarrow v = 14\pi \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\underline{4.2)} \quad a_k = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{(14n \cdot 10^6)^2}{10^4} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_k = \frac{196n^2 \cdot 10^{12}}{10^4} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_k \approx 196 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^8 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_k \approx 1,96 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m/s}^2$$

4.3) Η επιτάχυνση της βαρύτητας στην επιφάνεια του αστέρων νετρονίων είναι:

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{20}}{(10^4)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$g = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{20}}{10^8} \Rightarrow g = 2 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ m/s}^2$$

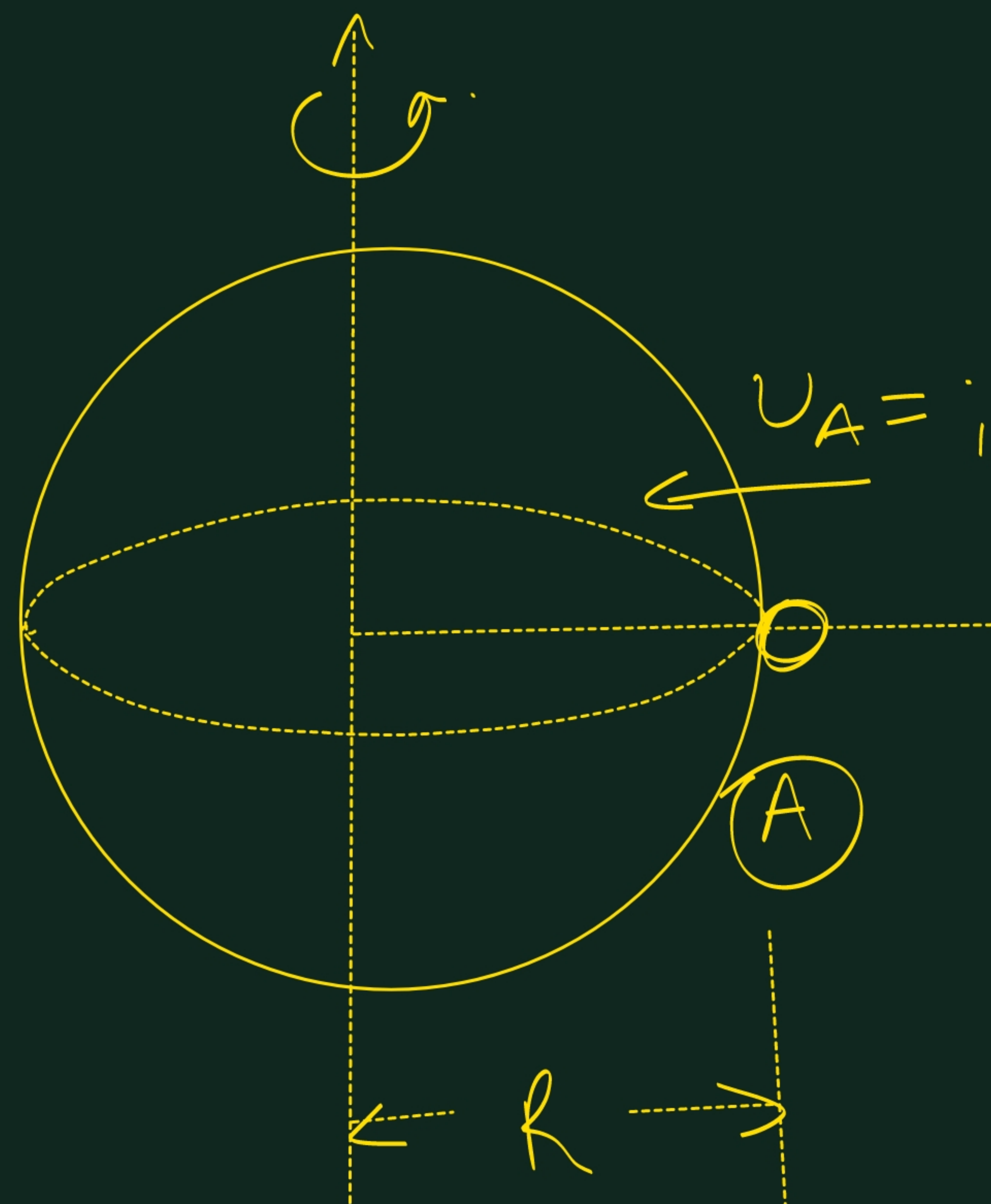
$$a_k \approx 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{Άρα: } g \approx 10 a_k$$

4.4.)

$$K_{\infty} + U_{\infty} = K_A + U_A \Rightarrow 0 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 - \frac{GMm}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = \frac{GMm}{R} \Rightarrow v_A^2 = \frac{2GM}{R} \Rightarrow v_A = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$



$$m \quad v_{\infty} = 0$$

v_A = ταχύτητα διαφυγής
από τον αστερά να επιστρέψει.

$$v_A = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{20}}{10^4}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 10^{16}} = 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$C = 300.000 \text{ km/s} = 3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Αρα: } \frac{v_A}{C} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^8}{3 \cdot 10^8} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$v_A = \frac{2}{3} C.$$