## 第 26 届全国部分地区大学生物理竞赛试卷答案

$$-. 1. \sqrt{\frac{3g}{L}\sin\theta} , \frac{3g}{2L}\cos\theta; \qquad 2. \sqrt{2gH} , \underline{0};$$

3. 
$$2\sqrt{2}A_0\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)\cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
,  $\frac{1}{2}k\lambda$ ,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2\cdots$ ;

4. 
$$\frac{10}{\sqrt{91}}$$
 ,  $\frac{40}{\sqrt{91}}$ ;

4. 
$$\frac{10}{\sqrt{91}}$$
,  $\frac{40}{\sqrt{91}}$ ; 5.  $\frac{2}{13}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4} = 75\%$ ; 6.  $\underline{\varepsilon_r - 1}$ ,  $\underline{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} - 1}$ ;

6. 
$$\frac{\varepsilon_{\rm r}-1}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}}$$
,  $\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}}-1$ 

7. 
$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}\right)\vec{i}$$
,  $\frac{1}{2}\mu_0\sigma u\vec{k}$ ; 8.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\underline{1}$ ; 9.  $\underline{424\text{nm}}$   $\pm 594\text{nm}$ ,  $\underline{495\text{nm}}$ ;

8. 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 , 1;

10. 
$$\sqrt{1-\beta^2} \frac{l_0}{v}, \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}, \quad \frac{2l_0}{v\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}, \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c};$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 : AB \tilde{\mathbb{R}} \left( x_1' = -l_0, t_1' = \frac{l_0}{\upsilon} \right), S \tilde{\mathbb{R}} \left( x_1, t_1 \right); t_1 = \frac{t_1' + \frac{\upsilon}{c^2} x_1'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \frac{l_0}{\upsilon} \\ t_2 : AB \tilde{\mathbb{R}} \left( x_2' = 0, t_2' = 2 \frac{l_0}{\upsilon} \right), S \tilde{\mathbb{R}} \left( x_2, t_2 \right); t_2 = \frac{t_2' + \frac{\upsilon}{c^2} x_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \frac{2l_0}{\upsilon \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

二. 11.

初态: 
$$P_{AB} = 76 \text{cmHg}, P_{DC} = P_{AB} + 76 \text{cmHg} = 2 \times 76 \text{cmHg}$$
 (1分)

末态: 引入  $x \Rightarrow l_{AB} = l_0 - 2x$ ,  $l_0 = 76$ cm

$$P'_{AB} = P'_{DC} + (76 - x) \text{ cmHg}$$
 (2 $\%$ )

等温关联: 
$$\begin{cases} P_{AB} = P_{DC} + (76 - x) \text{ cmHg} \\ P_{AB} = P_{DC} + (76 - x) \text{ cmHg} \\ P_{AB} = P_{AB} \cdot l_{AB} = P_{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 76 = \left[ P'_{DC} + 76(1 - x^*) \right] (1 - 2x^*) \\ 2 \times 76 = P'_{DC} (1 + 2x^*) \Rightarrow P'_{DC} = \frac{2 \times 76}{1 + 2x^*} \end{cases}$$

⇒ 
$$76 = \left[\frac{2}{1+2x^*} + (1-x^*)\right] \times 76(1-2x^*)$$
  
⇒  $4x^{*3} - 4x^{*2} - 7x^* + 2 = 0$  (4分)

用计算器近似计算给出3位有效数字解为

$$x*=0.258$$
,  $x=19.6$ cm  $\Rightarrow l_{AB} = l_0 - 2x = 36.8$ cm  $(2\%)$ 

## 二. 12. 解.

(1) 将P的电量记为q > 0,质量记为m,由 $\gamma = q/m$ 和

$$\frac{Qq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} - q\upsilon_0 B = \frac{m\upsilon_0^2}{R}$$
 (2\(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

(2分)

(1分)

得  $Q = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \nu_0 R}{r} (\nu_0 + \gamma BR)$ 

(2) 设椭圆轨道如题解图1所示,由 $v_1 = v_0$ 和

$$\begin{cases} A+C=R \\ (A-C)\upsilon_{2}=(A+C)\upsilon_{0} \\ \frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_{2}^{2}-\frac{Qq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}}(A-C) = \frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_{0}^{2}-\frac{Qq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}}(A+C) \end{cases}$$
得  $\frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_{2}^{2}-\frac{Qq\upsilon_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R\upsilon_{0}} = \frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_{0}^{2}-\frac{Qq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R},$ 
由(1)回可得  $\frac{Qq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}=m\upsilon_{0}^{2}+q\upsilon_{0}BR$ ,代入上式,得
$$\frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_{2}^{2}-(m\upsilon_{0}^{2}+q\upsilon_{0}BR)\frac{\upsilon_{2}}{\upsilon_{0}} = \frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_{0}^{2}-(m\upsilon_{0}^{2}+q\upsilon_{0}BR),$$

$$\Rightarrow m\upsilon_{2}^{2}-2m\upsilon_{2}\upsilon_{0}+m\upsilon_{0}^{2}=2qBR(\upsilon_{2}-\upsilon_{0})$$

要求 $v_2 > v_0 = v_1$ , 与题解图1相符。

 $\Rightarrow \upsilon_3 = \sqrt{(\upsilon_0 + 2\gamma BR)\upsilon_0}$ 

 $\Rightarrow (\nu_2 - \nu_0)^2 = 2\gamma BR(\nu_2 - \nu_0),$ 

(若椭圆轨道取题解图2所示,可将上述公式推演中C改取为-C,仍可得) 
$$\left(\upsilon_2-\upsilon_0\right)^2=2\gamma \mathrm{BR}\left(\upsilon_2-\upsilon_0\right)\Rightarrow\upsilon_2>\upsilon_0=\upsilon_1$$
 (2分) 与题解图2矛盾。可见,椭圆轨道只能取题解图1所示。

接上,继而可得
$$v_2 = v_0 + 2\gamma BR$$
 (3分)   
再由 $\sqrt{A^2 - C^2}v_3 = (A + C)v_0$ , $(A - C)v_2 = (A + C)v_0$    
得 $v_3 = \sqrt{\frac{A + C}{A - C}}v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{v_2}{v_0}}v_0 = \sqrt{v_2v_0}$ 

即有
$$v_1 = v_0$$
,  $v_2 = v_0 + 2\gamma BR$ ,  $v_3 = v_4 = \sqrt{(v_0 + 2\gamma BR)v_0}$ 

二. 13. 解.

得

(1) 月心与地-月系统质心C相距

$$r_m = \frac{M}{M+m} r_0 = 3.79 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{m}$$

(可见C在地球内),由

$$m\omega^{2}r_{m} = G\frac{Mm}{r_{0}^{2}} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r_{0}^{2}r_{m}}} = 2.67 \times 10^{-6}/s$$

$$T_{0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 27.2$$

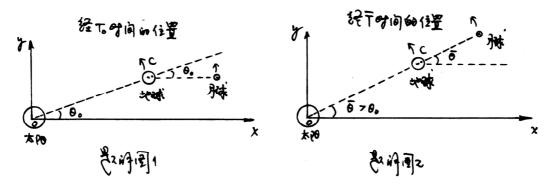
$$(4\%)$$

(2) 农历一个月记为T,定义为从地球上观察到的相邻两次"月圆"相隔时间。以天为单位,T不是整数,为了取整,有时T取为29天,有时取为30天,平均值T约为29.5天。可见,相邻两次月圆间隔取T更为确切。

$$\overline{T} = 29.5$$
  $\mp T_0 = 27.2$  (3分)

主要原因是T<sub>0</sub>计算中未考虑地-月系统绕太阳的旋转(即地球绕太阳的旋转)。

$$(2分) (2分)$$



(4) 参考题解图2,设 $\overline{T}$ 时间内,地球绕太阳转过 $\overline{\theta}$ 角,在 $\overline{T}$ - $T_0$ 时间段内月球中心必须绕C点转过 $\overline{\theta}$ 角,即有

$$\frac{\overline{T}}{365} \times 2\pi = \overline{\theta} = \frac{\overline{T} - T_0}{T_0} \times 2\pi$$

$$\overline{T} = \left[T_0^{-1} - \left(365\right)^{-1}\right]^{-1} = 29.4$$
(4分)

此值与T约为29.5天很接近。

二.14.解.

(1) 等体内 
$$E = E_0 - E', E' = \sigma/\varepsilon_0$$

$$d\sigma/dt = j = E/\rho = \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} (\varepsilon_0 E_0 - \sigma)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\sigma \frac{d\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 E_0 - \sigma} = \int_0^\sigma \frac{d\sigma}{\rho\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\sigma \frac{d\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 E_0 - \sigma} = \int_0^\sigma \frac{d\sigma}{\rho\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\exists \quad \sigma = \varepsilon_0 E_0 \left(1 - e^{-it/\kappa_0}\right)$$

$$\exists \quad j = \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{E_0}{\rho} e^{-it/\kappa_0}$$

$$(2.1) \text{ if } \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = j = \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \left(\varepsilon_0 E_0 \cos \omega t - \sigma\right) \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dt} + \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \sigma = \frac{E_0}{\rho} \cos \omega t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \sigma(t) = e^{-j\omega t/\kappa_0} \left(\frac{E_0}{\rho} \int \cos \omega t \cdot e^{\int \frac{it}{\rho} \kappa_0} dt + C_1\right) = e^{-it/\kappa_0} \left(\frac{E_0}{\rho} \int \cos \omega t \cdot e^{it/\kappa_0} dt + C_1\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \int \cos \omega t \cdot e^{it/\kappa_0} dt = \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \sin \omega t\right) e^{it/\kappa_0} + C_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \sin \omega t\right) e^{it/\kappa_0} + C_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \sin \omega t\right) + Ce^{-it/\kappa_0} \left(\frac{E_0}{\rho} C_2 + \frac{E_0}{\rho} C_2\right)$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon_0 E_0}{1 + \rho^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \omega^2} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \sin \omega t\right) + Ce^{-it/\kappa_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \sin \omega t\right) - e^{-it/\kappa_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \cos \omega t - \sin \omega t\right) + \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} e^{-it/\kappa_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \cos \omega t - \sin \omega t\right) + \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} e^{-it/\kappa_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \cos \omega t - \sin \omega t\right) + \frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} e^{-it/\kappa_0} \left(\cos \omega t + \rho\varepsilon_0 \omega \cos \omega t - \sin \omega t\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \cos(\theta) \left(\frac{1}{\rho\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac$$

三. 15. 解.

(1) t时刻飞船(主体与剩余燃料)质量记为M,速度记为v,经dt时间燃烧掉燃料质量 $-dM=m_0dt$ ,飞船速度增为v+dv,由动量守恒方程

$$(M+dM)(\upsilon+d\upsilon)+(-dM)(\upsilon+d\upsilon-u)=M\upsilon$$

得 
$$Mdv + udM = 0$$
 (1)

将dM =  $-m_0 dt$ , dv = adt代入,得

$$\begin{cases} a(t) = \frac{m_0}{M}u = \frac{m_0}{M_0 + M_R - m_0 t}u \\ \frac{M_R}{m_0} \ge t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

即有
$$a_{\min} = \frac{m_0}{M_0 + M_R} u : t = 0$$
时
$$a_{\max} = \frac{m_0}{M_0} u : t = \frac{M_R}{m_0}$$
时 (6分)

(2) 对(1)式积分,

$$\int_{0}^{\upsilon} \frac{d\upsilon}{u} + \int_{M_{0}+M_{R}}^{M} \frac{dM}{M} = 0$$
得  $\upsilon(t) = u \ln \frac{M_{0}+M_{R}}{M} \Rightarrow \upsilon_{e} = u \ln \frac{M_{0}+M_{R}}{M}$  (2)

(3)  $t \rightarrow t + dt$ 时间内, $M \Rightarrow \{M+dM, -dM\}$ 系统动能增量为

$$dE_{K} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(M+dM)(\upsilon+d\upsilon)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(-dM)(\upsilon-u)^{2}\right] - \frac{1}{2}M\upsilon^{2}$$
$$= (Md\upsilon + udM)\upsilon - \frac{1}{2}u^{2}dM$$

将(1)式代入,得 
$$dE_K = -\frac{1}{2}u^2dM = \frac{1}{2}m_0u^2dt$$

即得 
$$P(t) = \frac{dE_K}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}m_0u^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i = \frac{1}{2}m_0u^2, \ \overline{P} = \frac{1}{2}m_0u^2$$
 (5分)

(4) 据(2)式,飞船最终获得的动能为

$$E_{Ke} = \frac{1}{2} M_0 v_e^2 = \frac{1}{2} M_0 u^2 \left( ln \frac{M_0 + M_R}{M_0} \right)^2$$

释放的全部燃料内能为

$$U_{p_3} = \overline{P} \frac{M_R}{m_0} = \frac{1}{2} M_R u^2$$

所求效率便为

$$\eta = \frac{E_{Ke}}{U_{h}} = \frac{M_{0}}{M_{R}} \left( \ln \frac{M_{0} + M_{R}}{M_{0}} \right)^{2}$$
 (3%)

(5) 将 $M_R = \alpha M_0$ 代入上式,得

$$\eta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ \ln(1+\alpha) \right]^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\eta}{d\alpha} = -\frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \left[ \ln(1+\alpha) \right]^{2} + \frac{2}{\alpha} \left[ \ln(1+\alpha) \right] \frac{1}{1+\alpha} = 0$$

得 $\alpha$ 取满足方程:  $\frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha} = \ln(1+\alpha)$ 

的解,对应的 $\eta$ 为极值。由数值计算:

可知,

$$\alpha$$
=4时  $\eta = \eta_{\text{max}} = 65\%$  (3分)

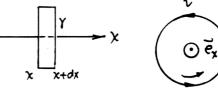
三. 16. 解.

(1) 在 $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ >x>0区域,以r为端面半径,x和x+dx为两端面位置,取题解图1所示

高斯圆筒面。据磁场高斯定理应有

$$dB_{x} \cdot \pi r^{2} + B_{r} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta r B_{0} = B_{r} = -\frac{\pi r^{2}}{2\pi r} \frac{dB_{x}}{dx} = \frac{\alpha}{2} r B_{0}$$



即得

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{2} = 8 \,\mathrm{m}^{-1}$$

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$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{2} = 8 \text{m}^{-1} \tag{5}$$

(2) 在 $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ >x>0区域,将环处于x位置的速度记为 $\upsilon$ ,沿题解图2(其中 $\dot{e}_x$ 为x轴方向矢量)方向动生感应电动势记为 $\varepsilon_v$ ,感应电流记为i,自感电动势记为 $\varepsilon_L$ ,

则有 
$$\varepsilon_{\rm v} + \varepsilon_{\rm L} = 0$$
 (2分)

$$\varepsilon_{v} = \upsilon \cdot \mathbf{B}_{r} \cdot 2\pi r_{0} = \upsilon \beta r_{0} \mathbf{B}_{0} \cdot 2\pi r_{0} = \alpha \pi r_{0}^{2} \mathbf{B}_{0} \upsilon \tag{2}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\rm L} = -L \frac{di}{dt} \tag{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow di = \frac{\alpha}{L} \pi r_0^2 B_0 v dt = \frac{\alpha}{L} \pi r_0^2 B_0 dx$$

两边积分,因
$$x = 0$$
时 $i = 0$ ,即得  $i(x) = \frac{\alpha}{L} \pi r_0^2 B_0 x$  (2分)

环因此受安培力 $F_x = -i(x)B_r \cdot 2\pi r_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{L}\pi r_0^2 B_0 x \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} r_0 B_0 \cdot 2\pi r_0$   $= -\frac{\alpha^2}{L}\pi^2 r_0^4 B_0^2 x \tag{2分}$ 

由  $F_x = m\ddot{x}$ ,得

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \\ \omega_0 = \frac{\alpha \pi r_0^2 B_0}{\sqrt{mL}} = \frac{16\pi \times (5.0 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 10^{-2}}{\sqrt{5.0 \times 10^{-5} \times 1.3 \times 10^{-8}}} = 15.6/s \end{cases}$$
 (2½)

可见,环因初速 $\nu_0$ 离开x=0点,进入 $\frac{1}{\alpha}>x>0$ 区域,即作角频率为 $\omega_0$ 的简谐振

动,右振幅为 
$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega_0^2}} = \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} = \frac{0.5}{15.6} = 3.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{m} = 3.2 \text{cm}$$
 (2分)

经过半个周期,环返回到x=0时具有左向速度,大小同为 $v_0=50$ cm/s。因对称,

进入 $0 > x > -\frac{1}{\alpha}$ 区域,仍作相同的简谐振动,左振幅同为A = 3.2cm

因此, t > 0后, 环沿x轴的运动范围为 3.2cm  $\geq x \geq -3.2$ cm (1分)

## 三.17.解.

参考题解图1,相对桌面参考系,小物块下行和棒1右行加速度值同记为 $a_1$ ,棒2右行加速度值记为 $b_2$ ,对应的速度分别记为 $b_1$ 、 $b_2$ 。回路的动生感应电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{\vec{z}_1} = Bl\nu_1 - Bl\nu_2 \tag{1}$$

感应电流I会随t变化,产生的自感电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{\rm L} = -L \frac{\rm dI}{dt} \tag{1\%}$$

I

I

影准图1

由欧姆定律

$$\varepsilon_{\vec{z}h} + \varepsilon_{L} = IR = 0 \tag{1}$$

得

$$LdI=Bl(\upsilon_1-\upsilon_2)dt=Bld(x_1-x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{Bl}{L} [(x_1 - x_2) - 2S]$$
 (1 $\%$ )

棒1、2所受安培力方向如题解图1所示,其值为

(帯正负号) 
$$F_{g} = IBl = \frac{B^{2}l^{2}}{L}[(x_{1} - x_{2}) - 2S]$$
 (1)

继而可建立牛顿方程:

$$mg - T = ma_1$$
,  $T - F_{\pm} = ma_1$   $(1 \% + 1 \%)$ 

得

$$mg - F_{\rightleftharpoons} = 2ma_1 \qquad (2)$$

$$F_{\mathcal{Z}} = ma_2 \qquad (3) \tag{1}$$

将棒1、2构成的系统质心记为C,有 $x_{co} = 0$ 。由 $2mv_{c} = mv_{l} + mv_{s}$ ,两边对t求导,得

$$a_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 + a_2)$$
 (4)

参考题解图2,相对质心参考系,两杆速度方向相反、大小相同,记为 $\nu$ \*,对应的加速度大小也同记为 $\alpha$ \*。对于棒1、2分别有

$$a_1 = a_C + a * \tag{5}$$

$$a_2 = a_C - a^* \tag{6}$$

将(5)、(6)式代入(2)、(3)式,可得

$$mg$$
- $F_{\mathcal{E}} = 2m(a_{C} + a^{*})$   
 $F_{\mathcal{E}} = m(a_{C} - a^{*})$ 

可解得

$$mg - 3F_{xx} = 4ma* \qquad (7)$$

$$mg + F_{\rightleftharpoons} = 4ma_{\rm C} \qquad (8)$$

棒1相对质心C的运动:  $\xi = \xi(t)$ ,  $v^* = \dot{\xi}$ ,  $a^* = \ddot{\xi}$  如题解图2所示,棒1在质心C的右侧 $\xi$ , 应有

$$x_1 - x_2 = 2\xi \tag{9}$$

结合(1)、(7)式,得

$$mg - \frac{6B^2l^2}{L}(\xi - S) = 4m\ddot{\xi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\xi} + \frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}\xi = \frac{g}{4} + \frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}S \qquad (10)$$
其解为  $\xi = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}}t + \phi\right) + \frac{mL}{6B^2l^2}g + S$ 
由初条件  $t = 0$ 时, $\xi = S \Rightarrow A\cos\phi = -\frac{mL}{6B^2l^2}g$ 

$$\dot{\xi} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\phi = 0$$

得A = 
$$\frac{mL}{6B^2l^2}g$$
,  $\phi = \pi$ 

$$\xi = \frac{mL}{6B^2l^2}g\left(1-\cos\sqrt{\frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}}t\right) + S$$
 (11)

质心C相对桌面参考系的运动:  $x_{\rm C} = x_{\rm C}(t)$ 

将(9)式、(11)式代入(1)式, 得
$$F_{g} = \frac{1}{3}mg\left(1 - \cos\sqrt{\frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}}t\right)$$
 (12)

代入(8)式,得 
$$\frac{dv_{\rm C}}{dt} = a_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{3}g - \frac{1}{12}g\cos\sqrt{\frac{3{\rm B}^2l^2}{2m{\rm L}}}t$$

考虑到t=0时, $\upsilon_{\rm C}=0$ ,积分后可得

$$v_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{3}gt - \frac{1}{12}g\sqrt{\frac{2mL}{3B^2l^2}}\sin\sqrt{\frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}}t$$

考虑到t=0时, $x_{\rm C}=0$ ,积分后可得

$$x_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{6}gt^2 + \frac{mL}{18B^2l^2}g\left(\cos\sqrt{\frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}}t - 1\right)$$
 (13)

棒1相对桌面参考系的运动:  $x_1 = x_1(t)$ 

将(11)、(13)式代入到  $x_1 = x_C + \xi$ 

即得 
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{6}gt^2 + \frac{mL}{9B^2l^2}g\left(1 - \cos\sqrt{\frac{3B^2l^2}{2mL}}t\right) + S$$
 (14)