孙校:

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (十七)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

(参考答案)

题一.

对绳子上一小段微元作受力分析,得

$$dT = \mu dN$$

$$dN = Td\alpha = T\frac{dl}{\rho}$$
6'

设椭圆上一点对两焦点的张角为 2β ,将曲率半径取一阶近似得

$$\rho = \frac{p}{\cos^3 \beta} \approx p$$

将几何关系取一阶近似得

$$dl = \sqrt{(dr)^2 + (rd\theta)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon p \sin \theta}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta)^2}}^2 + \left(\frac{p}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta}\right)^2 d\theta \approx \frac{p}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta} d\theta$$

联立得微分方程并取一阶近似得

$$\frac{dT}{T} = \frac{\mu d\theta}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta} \approx \mu (1 - \varepsilon \cos \theta) d\theta$$
积分得

$$F \approx mg \frac{e^{\mu\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\varepsilon\right)}}{e^{\mu\varepsilon\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\varepsilon\right)}} \approx mge^{\frac{\mu\pi}{2}} (1+\mu\varepsilon)(1-\mu\varepsilon) \approx mge^{\frac{\mu\pi}{2}}$$

题二.假设经历 2k 次碰撞后速度为 v_{2k} ,则:

质量

$$M_{2k} = (3k+1)m$$
 5'

与 2m 木块的碰撞:

$$\frac{1}{2}M_{2k}v_{2k}^2 + (F - \mu M_{2k}g)L = \frac{1}{2}M_{2k}u_1^2$$

$$M_{2k}u_1 = (M_{2k} + 2m)u_2 5'$$

与m木块的碰撞

$$\frac{1}{2}(M_{2k} + 2m)u_2^2 + [F - \mu(M_{2k} + 2m)g]L = \frac{1}{2}(M_{2k} + 2m)u_3^2$$
 5'

$$(M_{2k} + 2m)u_3 = M_{2(k+1)}v_{2(k+1)}$$
5'

由以上各式,得到递推式

$$E_{k+1} = \frac{3k+1}{3k+4}E_k + \frac{6k+4}{3k+4}FL - \frac{(3k+1)^2 + (3k+3)^2}{3k+4}\mu mgL$$
 5'

其中, E_{k} 是第 2k 次碰撞后整体的动能



$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} M_{2k} v_{2k}^2$$
 5'

由此解得:

$$v_{2n} = \frac{1}{3n+1} \sqrt{(14+6n)n\frac{FL}{m} - (12n^3 + 42n^2 + 50n)\mu gL}$$
 5'

题三.

$$2mR^2\omega_0 + 2m(\frac{R}{2})^2\omega_0 = (2mR^2 + mr^2)\omega_2 + m(\frac{R}{2})^2\omega_2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha))\omega_2 - \frac{1}{2}qBr^2 \qquad 7'$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(2mR^2\omega_0 + 2m(\frac{R}{2})^2)\omega_0 = \frac{1}{2}((2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2\omega_0 + 2m(\frac{R}{2})^2)\omega_0 = \frac{1}{2}((2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(R^2 + \frac{1}{4}R^2 - 2R \cdot \frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)))\omega_2^2 - 7'(2mR^2 + mr^2) + m(\frac{R}{2})^2 + m(\frac{1}{2}R\cos(\alpha)) + m(\frac{1$$

分析几何关系可得
$$r = R - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} R \cos(\alpha) = R(1 - \cos(\alpha))$$
 7'

带入 r 并联立两式消去 ω_2 , 有

$$(1 + \frac{qB}{5m\omega_0}(1 - \cos(\alpha))^2)^2 = \frac{2}{5}(\cos^2(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha) + \frac{9}{2})$$

代入数据, 打表得 $\cos(\alpha) = 0.1335$

$$\alpha = 82.33^{\circ}$$
 $\omega_2 = 0.413 \frac{qB}{m}$ 6'*2=12'

题四.

(1) 电偶极子的等效电流元大小

$$Idl = \frac{dQ}{dt}dl = \frac{dp}{dt} = \omega p_0 \cos \omega t$$
 7'

(2)

$$I\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)dl = \omega p_0 \cos\left[\omega\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)\right]$$
 4'

$$\frac{d\vec{l} \times \overrightarrow{e_r}}{r} = \frac{dl}{r} \sin\theta \tag{4'}$$

 (r,θ,φ) 处的磁场

$$\vec{B}_{wave} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi c} \frac{-\omega^2 p_0 \sin(\omega t - kr)\sin\theta}{r} \vec{e}_{\varphi} \text{ (2)}, \quad \text{$\sharp + k \equiv \frac{\omega}{c}$}$$

(3) 当r足够大时,电场只有 θ 方向分量是显著的。由法拉第电磁感应定律得

$$(E_{\theta} + dE_{\theta})(r + dr)d\theta - E_{\theta}rd\theta = -\frac{\partial B_{wave}}{\partial t} \cdot dr \cdot rd\theta$$
4'

略去高阶小量得



$$E_{\theta} = \frac{A}{r}\sin(\omega t - kr) \tag{4}$$

代入上式求得

$$A = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\omega^2 p_0 \sin\theta \widehat{\mathfrak{D}}$$

所以

$$E_{\theta} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} \omega^2 p_0 \sin \theta \sin(\omega t - kr) = -E_0 \sin \theta \cdot \sin(\omega t - kr)$$

题五.根据轻微形变造成的能量变化来判断稳定性。设椭圆半长轴 a, 半短轴 b

写下表面张力势能的表达式

$$E_s = 2\pi\sigma b^2 \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}\right)$$

写下静电势能的表达式

$$E_e = \frac{kQ^2}{4\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$
8

记离心率 e<<1,取最低阶近似得

$$E_s \approx 4\pi\sigma R^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{45}e^4\right)$$

$$E_e \approx \frac{kQ^2}{2R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{45}e^4 \right) \tag{8'}$$

若变化之后总势能升高,则稳定不解体,有

$$\sigma > \frac{kQ^2}{16\pi R^3}$$

反之,则失稳解体。

题六.

由 2.2K, 3.9K 时的数据解得

$$p_0 = 1.6 \times 10^4 \, mmHg$$
 8'
 $L = 108 \, J \cdot mol^{-1}$

稳恒条件,即单位时间内液氦蒸发吸热与物体冷却放热相等:



$$\frac{\Delta Q_{in}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta Q_{out}}{\Delta t} = \frac{Lp_1}{RT_0} \cdot \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

解得

$$p_1 = 0.173 mmHg$$
 8'

由饱和蒸汽压函数得

$$T_{1} = \frac{L}{R \ln \frac{p_{0}}{p_{1}}} = 1.14K$$

题七.

1 经过凸透镜成像:

$$\frac{1}{1.5f} + \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$u_2 = f - v_1$$
 经过凹透镜成像:

$$\frac{1}{u_2} + \frac{1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{-f}$$

计算得像在凹透镜左侧 2f 处,为虚像。

2 由逐次成像法

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$u_2 = f - v_1 \tag{3'}$$

$$\frac{1}{u_2} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{-f}$$
 4'

计算得
$$x = (\sqrt{2} + 1)f$$
。

3 对于任意位置的平面镜都会自准直,所以经过凹透镜的出射光必为平行光线,由此得

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{f}$$
 3'

$$u_2 = f - v_1$$

由于出射光为平行光,故 3′

$$u_2 = -f$$

得
$$y=2f$$
 。



题八.

根据玻尔的假设, 有方程组

$$mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

解出

$$r_n = \frac{\varepsilon_0 h^2}{\pi m e^2} n^2$$

$$v_n = \frac{e^2}{4n\pi\varepsilon_0 h}$$

量子数为n时的总能量

$$E_n = \frac{mv^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} - \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 h^2 n^2}$$

跃迁时光子能量来自原子能量的变化

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = E_m - E_n = \frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^3 c} \times \left(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$R_H = \frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^3 c} = 1.097373 \times 10^7 m^{-1}$$

E原子理论中假定氢核是静止的,而氢核只比电子重约1800倍,这样的处理显然不够精确。 实际情况是核与电子绕它们共同的质心运动,因此会有偏差和修正 7′

将以上方程组中的 m 换为折合质量 $\mu = \frac{Mm}{M+m}$, 得到 $R = R_H \frac{M}{M+m}$, 偏

时于同一条谱线,由里德伯公式,有

$$\frac{\lambda_D}{\lambda_H} = \frac{R_H}{R_D}$$
 5'

$$\frac{R_H}{R_D} = 1 - \frac{\lambda_H - \lambda_D}{\lambda_H} = 0.999727$$