

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷（四）

考试时间：150 分钟 总分 320 分

（参考答案）

一、1.由图示可得

$$\Delta v = 2v_0 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

由牛顿第二定律

$$qE = ma \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$t_e = \frac{\Delta v}{a} = \frac{2mv_0 \sin \theta/2}{qE}$$

$$x = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} t^2$$

$$= \frac{2mv_0^2}{qE} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \dots\dots\dots ③ \quad (9')$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} t^2 = \frac{2mv_0^2}{qE} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \dots\dots\dots ④$$

$$l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{2mv_0^2}{qE} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \dots\dots\dots ⑤ \quad (15')$$

$$R = kl \quad t_b = \frac{\theta R}{v_0} = \frac{2kmv_0 \theta}{qE} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \dots\dots\dots ⑥$$

$$\therefore \frac{t_e}{t_b} = \frac{1}{k\theta \cos \theta/2} \dots\dots\dots ⑦ \quad (20')$$

$$2.f(\theta) = 2\theta \cos \theta/2$$

$$f(\theta) = 1, \theta = 0.517 \text{ 或 } 2.78$$

$$\text{故 } 0 < \theta < 0.517, t_e > t_b$$

$$0.517 < \theta < 2.78, t_e < t_b$$

$$2.78 < \theta < \pi, t_e > t_b \quad (25')$$

二、分析受力可知，平衡时圆锥的受到与平板接触边缘两个支持力和重力的作用，故可取截面研究。

我们先积分算出圆锥质心的位置。

$$dm = \pi \rho dx \times \left(\frac{a}{h} x\right)^2$$

$$x_c = \frac{\int x \cdot dm}{\rho \pi a^2 h \div 3} = \frac{3}{4} h \dots\dots\dots ① \quad (5')$$

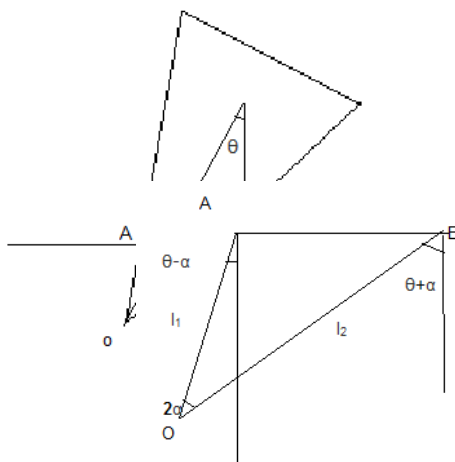
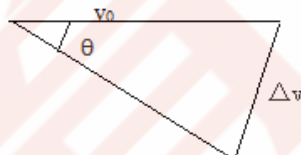
$$\text{其中 } h = a \div \tan \alpha \dots\dots\dots ②$$

取角参量为 θ 来描述平衡位置。

取 $\triangle OAB$ 研究

据正弦定理可得

$$\frac{l_1}{\cos(\theta + \alpha)} = \frac{l_2}{\cos(\theta - \alpha)} = \frac{2r}{\sin 2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots ③$$



$$l_1 = \frac{2\cos(\theta + \alpha)}{\sin 2\alpha} r, \quad l_2 = \frac{2\cos(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin 2\alpha} r \quad \dots\dots\dots ④ \quad (12')$$

$$1. H = \frac{3}{4} h \cos \theta - l_1 \cos(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{3}{4} h \cos \theta - \frac{\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\alpha} r \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑤ (15')$$

$$\frac{dh}{d\theta} = -\frac{3}{4} h \sin \theta + \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{\sin 2\alpha} r = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑥$$

$$\text{代入②式可得} \quad \sin \theta = 0 \text{ 或 } \cos \theta = \frac{3a(\cos \alpha)^2}{8r} \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑦ (22')$$

2. 据三力汇交原理, 由图中几何关系可得

$$\left(\frac{3}{4} h \sin \theta - l_1 \sin(\theta - \alpha)\right) \cdot \tan(\theta - \alpha) = \left(\frac{3}{4} h \sin \theta - l_2 \sin(\theta + \alpha)\right) \cdot \tan(\theta + \alpha) \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑧ (27')$$

整理得

$$\frac{3}{4} h \sin \theta (\tan(\theta + \alpha) - \tan(\theta - \alpha)) = \frac{2r}{\sin 2\alpha \cos(\theta + \alpha) \cos(\theta - \alpha)} \times$$

$$[(\cos(\theta - \alpha) \sin(\theta + \alpha))^2 - (\cos(\theta + \alpha) \sin(\theta - \alpha))^2]$$

$$= \frac{2r}{\sin 2\alpha \cos(\theta + \alpha) \cos(\theta - \alpha)} \times \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{2r \sin 2\theta}{\cos(\theta + \alpha) \cos(\theta - \alpha)}$$

进一步整理得

$$\frac{3}{4} h \sin \theta \sin 2\alpha = 4r \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad \dots\dots\dots (36')$$

解得 $\sin \theta = 0$

$$\text{或 } \theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3a(\cos \alpha)^2}{8r} \right) \quad (40')$$

三、首先证明匀强电场中极化圆柱体电荷的分布规律。

根据高斯定理

$$E \cdot 2\pi r l = \rho \pi r^2 l \div \epsilon_0$$

$$E = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \quad \dots\dots\dots ① \quad (5')$$

∴ 极化球中

$$E = \frac{\rho d}{2\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0} \quad \sigma(\theta) = \sigma_0 \cos \theta \quad \dots\dots\dots ② \quad (14')$$

据电位移连续

$$\epsilon_r \left(E_0 - \frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0} \right) = E_0 + \frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{解得 } \sigma_0 = 2\epsilon_0 E_0 \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 1} \quad \dots\dots\dots ③ \quad (25')$$

$$\therefore \text{圆柱体外的场强为 } E = E_0 + \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} = \frac{2\epsilon_r}{\epsilon_r + 1} E_0$$

$$\therefore E(\theta) = \frac{2\epsilon_r}{\epsilon_r + 1} E_0 \cos \theta \quad \dots\dots\dots ④ \quad (32')$$

$$j = \sigma E \quad dS = l a d\theta \quad E = V/d \quad \dots\dots\dots ⑤ \quad (38')$$

$$I = \int j \cdot dS = \frac{2\sigma\epsilon r}{\epsilon r + 1} E_0 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dl \cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma a l \epsilon r V}{(\epsilon r + 1)d} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{6} \quad (43')$$

$$\therefore \frac{I}{l} = \frac{2\sigma a \epsilon r V}{(\epsilon r + 1)d} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{7} \quad (45')$$

四、据像电荷有关结论

$$x_1 = \frac{R^2}{d-l} = \frac{R^2}{d} \left(1 + \frac{l}{d}\right)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{R}{d-l} q = \frac{R}{d} \left(1 + \frac{l}{d}\right) q$$

$$x_2 = \frac{R^2}{d+l} = \frac{R^2}{d} \left(1 - \frac{l}{d}\right)$$

$$q_2 = -\frac{R}{d+l} q = -\frac{R}{d} \left(1 - \frac{l}{d}\right) q \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1} \quad (16')$$

故像电荷 q_1, q_2 可看成距球心 $\frac{2Rq}{d^2}$ 的点电荷 q_3 与电荷量为 $\frac{Rq}{d}$, 相距 $\frac{2R^2l}{d^2}$ 的电偶极子, 同时

等效球心的电荷 $q_4 = -\frac{2Rq}{d^2}$ 。 q_3 和 q_4 又可以看成一个电偶极子。

$$\text{可得 } p_1 = p_2 = \frac{2R^3l}{d^3} q$$

利用电偶极子场强公式 $E = \frac{2p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$, 可得

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2p}{\left(d - \frac{R^2}{2d}\right)^3} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2p}{\left(d - \frac{R^2}{d}\right)^3} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2} \quad (25')$$

$$= \frac{q l R^3}{\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\left(d^2 - \frac{R^2}{2}\right)^3} + \frac{1}{\left(d^2 - R^2\right)^3} \right)$$

$$W = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{2q^2 l^2 R^3}{\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\left(d^2 - \frac{R^2}{2}\right)^3} + \frac{1}{\left(d^2 - R^2\right)^3} \right) \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3} \quad (30')$$

2. 可近似认为两电偶极子在球心处。

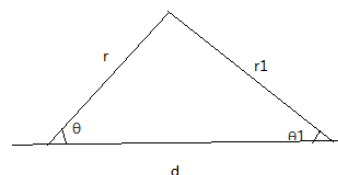
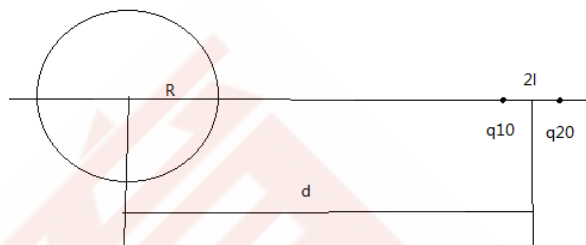
$$\therefore r < R \quad U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_4}{R} = -\frac{q l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

$r > R$ 据余弦定理可得

$$r_1 = \sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos\theta}$$

$$\text{正 弦 定 理} \quad \sin\theta_1 = \frac{r \sin\theta}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos\theta}},$$

$$\cos\theta_1 = \frac{d - r \cos\theta}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos\theta}} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{5} \quad (40')$$



$$\begin{aligned}\therefore U &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 2 \times \frac{2R^3 l}{d^3} q \frac{1}{r^2} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2ql}{r_1^2} \cdot (-\cos\theta) \\ &= \frac{qlR^3 \cos\theta}{\pi\epsilon_0 d^3 r^2} + \frac{ql(r \cos\theta - d)}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos\theta)^{1.5}}\end{aligned}$$

.....⑥ (45')

五、1. 整体考虑, 令 P_1 、 P_2 为两板的总辐射本领 (热辐射和反射辐射之和)

$$P_1 = e_1 + (1 - \frac{e_1}{E_1}) P_2$$

$$P_2 = e_2 + (1 - \frac{e_2}{E_2}) P_1 \dots\dots\dots ①(10')$$

其中 $(1 - \frac{e_1}{E_1})$ 与 $(1 - \frac{e_2}{E_2})$ 为两板反射率

$$\begin{aligned}联立解得 P_1 &= \frac{E_1 E_2 (e_1 + e_2) - E_2 e_1 e_2}{E_1 e_2 + E_2 e_1 - e_1 e_2} \\ P_2 &= \frac{E_1 E_2 (e_1 + e_2) - E_1 e_1 e_2}{E_1 e_2 + E_2 e_1 - e_1 e_2} \dots\dots\dots ②(20')\end{aligned}$$

$$故 W = P_1 - P_2 = \frac{(E_1 - E_2) e_1 e_2}{E_1 e_2 + E_2 e_1 - e_1 e_2} \dots\dots\dots ③(25')$$

$$2. P_1 = e_1 + (1 - \frac{e_1}{E_1}) \alpha T^4$$

$$P_2 = e_2 + (1 - \frac{e_2}{E_2}) \alpha T^4 \dots\dots\dots ④(30')$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = 2\alpha T^4$$

$$解得 T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{E_1 E_2 (e_1 + e_2)}{\alpha (E_1 e_2 + E_2 e_1)}} \dots\dots\dots ⑤(40')$$

六、1. 系统减少的重力势能为

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E_p &= \frac{l}{2} mg (\cos\theta - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3l}{2} \cdot 2mg (\cos\theta - \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \frac{7}{4} mgl (2\cos\theta - 1) \dots\dots\dots ①(5')\end{aligned}$$

系统转动惯量为

$$J = J_1 + J_2$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{3} ml^2$$

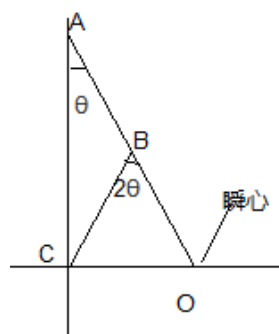
$$J_2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 2ml^2 + 2m \cdot (\frac{1}{4} + 1 - \cos 2\theta) l^2$$

$$得 J = (3 - 2\cos 2\theta) ml^2 \dots\dots\dots ②(13')$$

$$由机械能守恒得到 \Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2 \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$得 \omega = \sqrt{\frac{7g(2\cos\theta - 1)}{2l(3 - 2\cos 2\theta)}} \dots\dots\dots ④(20')$$

$$2. a_{Br} = \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - \omega^2 r$$



$$= \frac{7g(2\cos\theta - 1)}{2(3 - 2\cos 2\theta)} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{5}(25')$$

$$a_{B0} = 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \omega + r\beta = l\beta \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{6}$$

对(4)式求导, 得

$$2\omega\beta = \frac{7g}{2l} \cdot \frac{-2\sin\theta(3 - 2\cos 2\theta) - (2\cos\theta - 1) \cdot 2\sin 2\theta \cdot 2}{(3 - 2\cos\theta)^2} \cdot \omega$$

$$\text{得 } \beta = \frac{7g \sin\theta(4\cos\theta - 4(\cos\theta)^2 - 5)}{2l(3 - 2\cos 2\theta)^2} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{7}(38')$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{ar^2 + a\theta^2}$$

代入数据得

$$a = 4.17g \quad (45')$$

$$\text{七、 } 1. I = j \cdot \pi(b^2 - a^2) \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$P = 2\pi bl \cdot \alpha T^4$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$R = \frac{l}{\sigma \pi(b^2 - a^2)}$$

$$\text{得 } T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{j2(b^2 - a^2)}{2b\alpha\sigma}} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}(18')$$

2. 取 r 处研究内部的空心圆柱

$$P = I^2 R = \frac{j2 \cdot \pi(r^2 - a^2)l}{\sigma} = -k(r)2\pi l \frac{dT}{dr} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}(25')$$

整理得

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{j2}{2k\sigma}(r^2 - a^2) \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

积分得

$$T(r) = T_0 - \frac{j^2}{6k\sigma}(r^3 - a^3) + \frac{j^2 a^2}{2k\sigma}(r - a) \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{5}(40')$$

八、令 $OA=h$, $OB=H$, $BC=L$

据图中几何关系可得

$$H=L \sin \alpha \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$h = L \cos \alpha \cdot \tan(\alpha - \beta) = L \cos \alpha \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}(10')$$

利用视深公式

$$H = nh \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{得 } \tan \alpha = n \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\text{整理得 } \tan \beta \left(\tan \alpha + \frac{n}{\tan \alpha} \right) = n - 1 \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{5}(30')$$

可以看出当 $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{n}$ 时

$$\tan \beta_{\max} = \frac{n-1}{2\sqrt{n}} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{6}(40')$$

