

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）

1、解：(1)(i)在最低点有

$$mv_1 = mv_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 = mgR$$

$$N - mg = \frac{m(v_1 + v_2)^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow N = 5mg$$

(ii)设水平之间的相互作用冲量为 I ，则有

$$I = mv_1$$

$$IR = \left(\frac{2}{3}mR^2 + mR^2\right)\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{3}mR^2\omega^2 = mgR$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}gR} \quad \omega = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{\frac{5g}{4R}}$$

有

$$N - mg = \frac{m(v_1 + R\omega)^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \frac{21}{5}mg$$

(2) (i)分离时设连线与竖直方向夹角为 θ

$$mv_x = mv$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x + v}$$

$$mgR(1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}m(v_x^2 + v_y^2)$$

且分离时，有条件

$$\frac{m(v_x + v)^2 + v_y^2}{R} = mg \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta \approx 42.94^\circ \left[\alpha = \arccos(\sqrt{3} - 1) \right]$$

(ii) 仍设 θ 角, 设水平冲量为 I_x 。有

$$I_x = mv_x$$

$$I_x R = \left(\frac{2}{5} mR^2 + mR^2\right) \omega$$

$$\text{且有 } \frac{v_y}{v_x + \omega R} = \tan \theta$$

$$mgR(1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{5} mR^2 \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m(v_x^2 + v_y^2)$$

分离时, 有条件

$$mgR \cos \theta = \frac{m[(v_x + \omega R)^2 + v_y^2]}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 44.1^\circ$$

2、解: (1) 由题意可得

$$2v_0 \sin \theta = gt$$

$$d = v_0 \cos \theta t$$

可以得到

$$v_0^2 \sin 2\theta = gd$$

(2) 在竖直方向, 速度变为了 $ev_0 \sin \theta$, 因而可得

$$I_N = (1 + e)mv_0 \sin \theta$$

$$\text{而 } I_f \leq \mu I_N = \mu(1 + e)mv_0 \sin \theta$$

有关系

$$mv_0 \cos \theta - I_f = mv_x$$

$$I_f r = \frac{2}{3} mr^2 \omega$$

因而可得

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta - \frac{I_f}{m}$$

$$\omega r = \frac{3I_f}{2m}$$

要求接触点速度

$$v_x - \omega r \geq 0$$

因而可得

$$I_f \leq \frac{2}{5}mv_0 \cos \theta$$

因而，若 $\mu \leq \frac{2}{5(1+e)\tan \theta}$ ，则 $I_f = \mu(1+e)mv_0 \sin \theta$ ，则

$$v_x = v_0 [\cos \theta - \mu(1+e) \sin \theta]$$

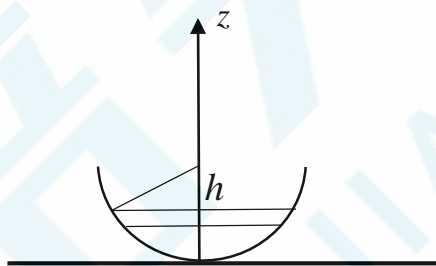
因而 $\theta' = \arctan \left[\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \mu(1+e) \tan \theta} \right]$

若 $\mu > \frac{2}{5(1+e)\tan \theta}$ ，则 $I_f = \frac{2}{5}mv_0 \cos \theta$ ，则

$$v_x = \frac{3}{5}v_0 \cos \theta$$

因而 $\theta' = \arctan \left(\frac{5}{3} \tan \theta \right)$

3、解：（1）如图所示



$$dq = 2\pi R \sigma dh$$

因而 $d\varphi = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{R^2 - h^2 + (z - R + h)^2}} = \frac{\sigma R dh}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2R^2 + z^2 - 2zR + 2(z - R)h}}$

积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \int_0^R \frac{\sigma R dh}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2R^2 + z^2 - 2zR + 2(z - R)h}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma R}{2(z - R)\epsilon_0} (z - \sqrt{2R^2 + z^2 - 2zR}) \end{aligned}$$

这个是 $z \neq R$ 的情况, 当 $z = R$ 时, 易得

$$\varphi = \frac{\sigma R}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

(2) 在球壳中央, 电场强度为

$$E = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sigma \cdot 2\pi R \sin \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \theta R d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{4\epsilon_0}$$

因而受力上满足

$$qE = mg$$

解得 $m = \frac{\sigma q}{4\varepsilon_0 g}$

(3) 能量上, 满足方程

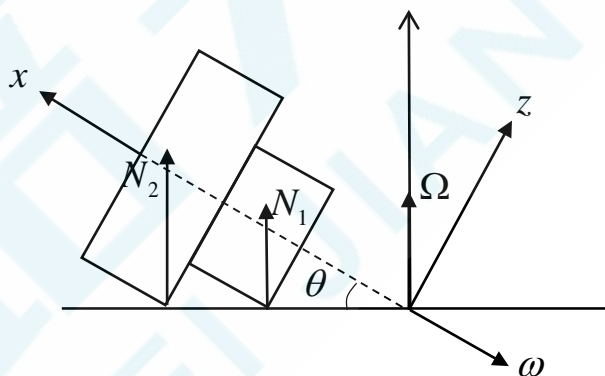
$$q\varphi_0 + 2mgR = q\varphi + mgz$$

其中, $\varphi_0 = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sigma R}{\varepsilon_0}$, $\varphi = \frac{\sigma R}{2(z-R)\varepsilon_0} (z - \sqrt{2R^2 + z^2 - 2zR})$

联立可求得 $z = 0.1012R$

(4) 再补齐另一半球壳, 则其电场必定为零, 因而无论是向上微扰还是向下微扰, 电场力的变化都是相同的, 因而合力的方向也是相同的, 运动趋势也相同, 但是微扰方向不同, 因而该点不可能是稳定平衡位置。

4、解：（1）画出侧视图



有几何关系 $\tan \theta = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{h}$

与地面接触点速度为零，因而有

$$\Omega l \cos \theta - \omega l \tan \theta = 0$$

解得
$$\Omega = \omega \frac{\tan \theta}{\cos \theta} = \omega \frac{(R_2 - R_1) \sqrt{(R_2 - R_1)^2 + h^2}}{h^2}$$

(2) 计算可得

转动惯量中

$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi h (R_1^4 + R_2^4)$$

$$I_{zz} = \frac{1}{4} \rho \pi h (R_1^4 + R_2^4) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{h}{R_2 - R_1} \right)^3 \left[R_2^2 (2R_2 - R_1)^3 - R_2^5 + R_1^2 R_2^3 - R_1^5 \right]$$

因而 $L_z = I_{zz} \omega \tan \theta$

$$L_x = -I_{xx} (\omega - \Omega \sin \theta) = -I_{xx} \omega (1 - \tan^2 \theta)$$

角动量的水平分量为

$$L = I_{xx} \omega (1 - \tan^2 \theta) \cos \theta + I_{zz} \tan \theta \sin \theta$$

满足关系

$$N_1 \frac{R_1}{\sin \theta} + N_2 \frac{R_2}{\sin \theta} - \rho \pi R_1^2 h g \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2 - R_1} h + \frac{1}{2} h \right) \cos \theta - \rho \pi R_2^2 h g \left(\frac{R_2}{R_2 - R_1} h + \frac{1}{2} h \right) \cos \theta = \omega L$$

又有关系

$$N_1 + N_2 = \rho \pi h g (R_1^2 + R_2^2)$$

解得

$$N_1 = \frac{\omega L \sin \theta + m_1 g l_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + m_2 g l_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - (m_1 + m_2) g R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{\omega L \sin \theta + m_1 g l_1 \sin \theta \cos \theta + m_2 g l_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - (m_1 + m_2) g R_1}{R_2 - R_1}$$

其中, $L = I_{xx} \omega (1 - \tan^2 \theta) \cos \theta + I_{zz} \tan \theta \sin \theta$

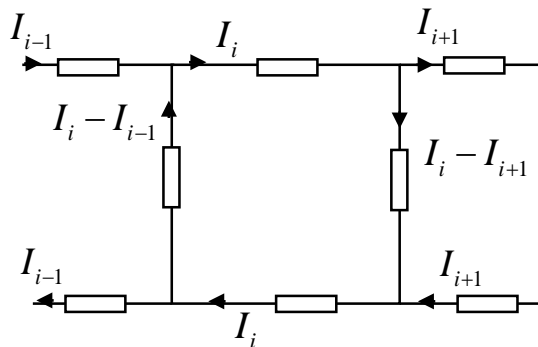
$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi h (R_1^4 + R_2^4)$$

$$I_{zz} = \frac{1}{4} \rho \pi h (R_1^4 + R_2^4) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{h}{R_2 - R_1} \right)^3 \left[R_2^2 (2R_2 - R_1)^3 - R_2^5 + R_1^2 R_2^3 - R_1^5 \right]$$

$$l_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_2 - R_1} h + \frac{h}{2}; l_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_2 - R_1} h + \frac{h}{2}$$

$$m_1 = \rho \pi R_1^2 h; m_2 = \rho \pi R_2^2 h$$

5、对于第 i 个方框, 如图所示



易得回路方程为

$$I_i \frac{2}{3}r + (I_i - I_{i+1})r + I_i \frac{2}{3}r + (I_i - I_{i-1})r = kL^2$$

$$\text{化简为 } I_{i+1} - \frac{10}{3}I_i + I_{i-1} = -\frac{kL^2}{r}$$

因而电流满足形式

$$I_i = A \cdot 3^i + B \cdot 3^{-i} + \frac{3kL^2}{4r}$$

代入 $i=0, i=N+1$, 均有 $I=0$

$$\text{解得 } A = -\frac{3kL^2}{4r} \frac{1-3^{-(N+1)}}{3^{N+1}-3^{-(N+1)}}$$

$$B = -\frac{3kL^2}{4r} \frac{3^{N+1}-1}{3^{N+1}-3^{-(N+1)}}$$

因而可得

$$I_i = \frac{3kL^2}{4r} \left[1 - 3^i \frac{1-3^{-(N+1)}}{3^{N+1}-3^{-(N+1)}} - 3^{-i} \frac{3^{N+1}-1}{3^{N+1}-3^{-(N+1)}} \right]$$

对于匀强磁场中的闭合电路, 其受力必定为零
功率满足

$$P = kL^2 \sum_{i=1}^N I_i$$

计算得

$$P = \frac{3k^2L^4}{4r} \left[N - \frac{3(3^N-1)}{2(3^{N+1}+1)} \right]$$

$$\text{代入 } N=5, \text{ 得 } P = \frac{9861}{2920} \frac{k^2L^4}{r} = 3.377 \frac{k^2L^4}{r}$$

6、解：(1) 内部压强为 $p = p_0 + \frac{4\sigma}{r}$

理想气体状态方程为 $pV = \nu RT$

其中 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

结合初态 $r = R_1$

联立可求得 $T(r) = \frac{p_0 r^3 + 4\sigma r^2}{p_0 R_1^3 + 4\sigma R_1^2} T_0$

(2) 初态，满足

$$dQ = -\kappa \frac{4\pi R_1^2 (T_1 - T_0)}{d} dt = C_V dT + (p_0 + \frac{4\sigma}{R_1}) \cdot 4\pi R_1^2 dr$$

而 $dT = \frac{3p_0 R_1^2 + 8\sigma R_1}{p_0 R_1^3 + 4\sigma R_1^2} T_0 dr$

代入可解得

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = - \frac{\kappa \cdot 4\pi R_1^2 (T_1 - T_0) (p_0 R_1^2 + 4\sigma R_1)}{d \left[C_V (3p_0 R_1 + 8\sigma) T_0 + 4\pi (p_0 R_1^2 + 4\sigma R_1)^2 \right]}$$

(3) (i) 肥皂泡带电后，由于带电产生的又一项附加压强为

$$p_e = - \frac{q^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0 r^4}$$

因而内部压强表达式为

$$p = p_0 + \frac{4\sigma}{r} - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2\epsilon_0 r^4}$$

结合 $pV = \nu RT$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

可得 $T(r) = \frac{p_0 r^3 + 4\sigma r^2 - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2\epsilon_0 r}}{p_0 R_1^3 + 4\sigma R_1^2 - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2\epsilon_0 R_1}} T_0$

(ii) 由傅里叶热传导定律，可得

$$dQ = -\kappa \frac{4\pi R_1^2 (T_1 - T_0)}{d} dt = C_V dT + (p_0 + \frac{4\sigma}{R_1} - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2\epsilon_0 R_1^4}) \cdot 4\pi R_1^2 dr$$

$$\text{其中 } dT = \frac{3p_0 R_1^2 + 8\sigma R_1 - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R_1^2}}{p_0 R_1^3 + 4\sigma R_1^2 - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R_1}} T_0 dr$$

联立可得

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = - \frac{\kappa \cdot 4\pi R_1^2 (T_1 - T_0) (p_0 R_1^2 + 4\sigma R_1 - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R_1^2})}{d \left[C_v \left(3p_0 R + 8\sigma - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R_1^3} \right) T_0 + 4\pi \left(p_0 R_1^2 + 4\sigma R_1 - \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R_1^2} \right)^2 \right]}$$

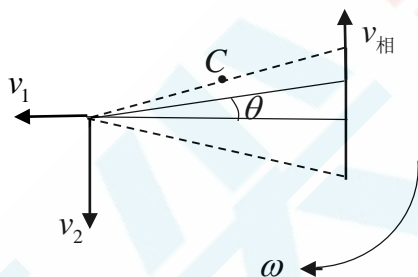
7、解：（1）对于一条边，相对于中心的转动惯量为

$$\Delta I = \frac{1}{12} \frac{m}{n} (2d \tan \frac{\pi}{n})^2 + \frac{m}{n} d^2 = \frac{m}{n} d^2 (1 + \frac{1}{3} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{n})$$

因而总的转动惯量为

$$I = n \Delta I = m d^2 (1 + \frac{1}{3} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{n})$$

（2）在某一时刻，呈现如图位形时



可以表示出虫子在地面系中的速度

$$v_{\text{虫}x} = -v_1 + \omega d \tan \theta$$

$$v_{\text{虫}y} = -v_2 + \omega d + v_{\text{相}}$$

又有角动量守恒方程，即

$$m v_{\text{虫}y} \frac{d}{2} + m v_2 \frac{d}{2} - m v_{\text{虫}x} \frac{d \tan \theta}{2} - m v_1 \frac{d \tan \theta}{2} - I \omega = 0$$

$$\text{又有 } v_{\text{相}} = \frac{d}{\cos^2 \theta} \dot{\theta}$$

化简得到

$$\omega = \frac{\dot{\theta}}{1 + \cos^2 \theta (2 + \frac{2}{3} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{n})}$$

因而可得

$$\alpha = 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n}} \frac{d\theta}{1 + \cos^2 \theta (2 + \frac{2}{3} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{n})}$$

当 $n=3$ 时, 可得

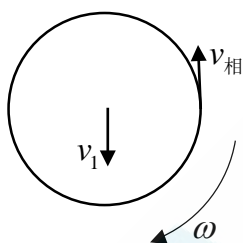
$$\alpha = 1.768 \text{ rad} = 101.32^\circ$$

(3) 对于 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 有

$$d\alpha = \frac{d\theta}{1 + \cos^2 \theta (\frac{2}{3} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{n} + 2)} \approx \frac{d\theta}{3}$$

因而有 $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

对于圆的情况来说, 则有



角动量关系, 满足

$$mv_{\text{虫}} \frac{R}{2} + mv_1 \frac{R}{2} = mR^2 \omega$$

$$mv_1 = m(v_{\text{相}} - v_1 - \omega R) = mv_{\text{虫}}$$

解得 $\omega = \frac{v_{\text{相}}}{3R}$

因而可得

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

可见两者的结果是相同的。

8、解:

$$(1) B_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi RI}{R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$

$$(2) B_z = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi RI}{(R^2 + Z^2)} \frac{R}{\sqrt{Z^2 + R^2}} = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2(R^2 + Z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$Z \gg R$$

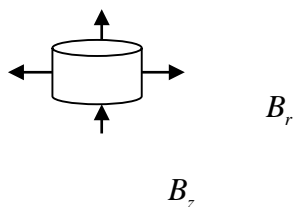
$$B_z = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2Z^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(3)

$$(i) \quad Li = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2z_0^3} \pi r^2 = \frac{\pi \mu_0 IR^2 r^2}{2z_0^3}$$

$$i = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi R^2 r^2}{2z_0^3 L}$$

(ii)



$$\text{有 } B_z \pi r^2 = B_{z+dz} \pi r^2 + 2\pi r dz * B_r$$

$$\Rightarrow B_r = -\frac{r}{2} \frac{dB_z}{dz} = \frac{r}{2} \frac{\partial \mu_0 IR^2}{\partial z^4} = \frac{\partial \mu_0 IR^2 r}{4z^4}$$

$$\text{即 } B_r = \frac{\partial \mu_0 IR^2 r}{4z^4}$$

$$\text{因而有 } 2\pi r i B_r = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow mg = 2\pi r * \frac{\mu_0 I \pi R^2 r^2}{2z_0^3 L} \frac{3\mu_0 IR^2 r}{4z_0^4} = \frac{3\pi^2 \mu_0^2 I^2 R^4 r^4}{4z_0^7 L}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_0 = \sqrt[7]{\frac{3\pi^2 \mu_0^2 I^2 R^4 r^4}{4mgL}}$$

$$\text{因而 } i = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi R^2 r^2}{2L} \left(\frac{3\pi^2 \mu_0^2 I^2 R^4 r^4}{4mgL} \right)^{\frac{3}{7}}$$

(iii) $z_0 \rightarrow z_0 + \Delta z$ 时

$$F = \frac{3\pi^2 \mu_0 I^2 R^4 r^4}{4(z_0 + \Delta z)^7 L} = mg \left(1 - \frac{7\Delta z}{z_0} \right)$$

$$m\Delta z' = -mg \frac{\Delta z}{z_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta z' = -\frac{g}{z_0} \Delta z$$

因而有

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{z_0}} = \sqrt{g \sqrt[7]{\frac{4mgL}{3\pi^2 \mu_0^2 I^2 R^4 r^4}}} = \sqrt[14]{\frac{4mg^8 L}{3\pi^2 \mu_0^2 I^2 R^4 r^4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = z_0 + \Delta z_0 \cos \omega t$$