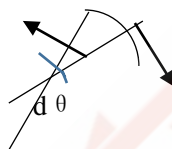
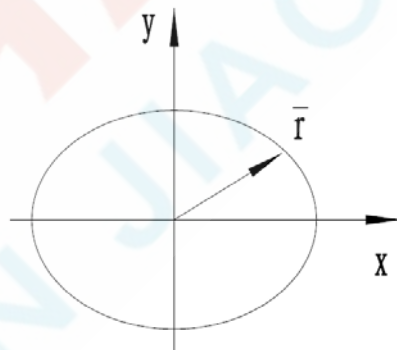


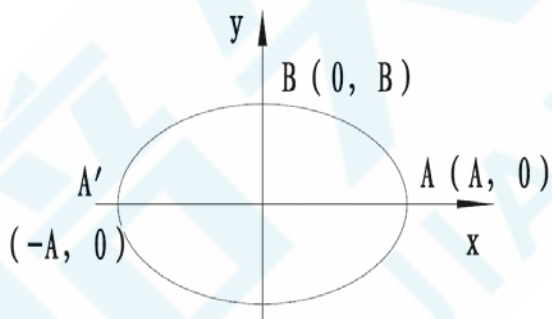
培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (一)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

(参考答案)

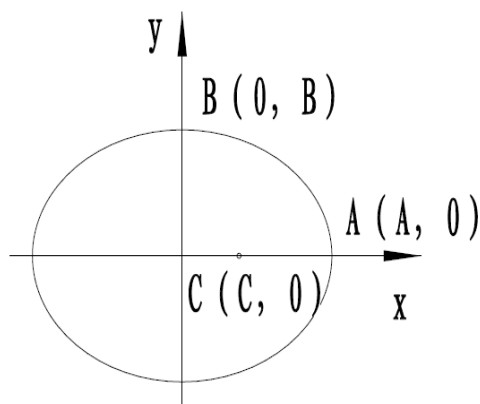
1 (20 分) 由几何关系 $dN=2 \cdot 0.5Td\theta=Td\theta$ (无向心加速度) (2 分) $df=\mu dN=\mu Td\theta$ (3 分) $dT-df=dm\beta r$ (3 分) $dm=\lambda rd\theta$ (2 分)故 $dT=d\theta(\mu T+\lambda r^2\beta)$ (3 分)故 $\frac{d(\mu T+\lambda r^2\beta)}{\mu T+\lambda r^2\beta}=\mu d\theta$ (3 分)故 $\ln \frac{\mu F_1+\lambda r^2\beta}{\mu F_2+\lambda r^2\beta}=\mu\theta$ 即为所求 (4 分)2(22 分) (1) ①充分性如图答 2—1, $\vec{r}=\vec{x}+\vec{y}$, $\alpha=1$ 时, $\vec{F}=-GMm\vec{r}^{\alpha}=-GMm(\vec{x}+\vec{y})$ (3 分)有 $\vec{F}=m\vec{a}$ (1 分)故 $ax+GMx=0, ay+GMy=0$ (2 分)故 $w_x=w_y=\sqrt{GM}$, 两方向简谐振动频率相等, 故轨迹为李萨如图形中的椭圆 (不考虑直线的情况) (2 分)②必然性如图答 2—2 所示, 设 $A(A,0), B(0,B), OA=A, OB=B, A$ 点曲率半径 $\rho_A=\frac{B^2}{A}, \rho_B=\frac{A^2}{B}$ (2 分) A 点的动力学方程: $GMmA^{\alpha}=m\frac{v_A^2}{\rho_A}$ (1 分) B 点的动力学方程 $GMmB^{\alpha}=m\frac{v_B^2}{\rho_B}$ (1 分)角动量守恒 $mAv_A=mBv_B$ (2 分)故 $\frac{A^{\alpha}}{B^{\alpha}}=\frac{A}{B}, \alpha=1$ 必然性得证 (1 分)

答 2-1



答 2-2

(2) 如图答 2—3 所示 $A(A,0), A'(-A,0), C(C,0)$ $F=GMm\vec{r}^{\alpha}, A, A'$ 处曲率半径相同记为 ρ $A: GMm(A-C)^{\alpha}=m\frac{v^2}{\rho}$ (2 分) $A': GMm(A+C)^{\alpha}=m\frac{v'^2}{\rho}$ (2 分)角动量守恒: $mV(A-C)=mV'(A+C)$ (3 分)



答 2-3

故 $\frac{A^2}{B^2} = \frac{B^2}{A^2}$, $\alpha = -2$ 必然性得证 (1 分)

3 (1) $F_x = KL$ (1 分)

换系后, $L' = L\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (1 分)

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

由力的变换式得 $F_x' = F_x$ (1 分)

$K'L' = KL$ (1 分)

$K' = K/\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (2 分)

(2) $F_y = K_l$ (1 分)

$F_y' = F_y\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (1 分)

$L' = L$ (1 分)

$K'L' = KL\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (1 分)

$K' = K\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (2 分)

(3) 针对 (1) 中情况 $K_1 = K/\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$

$L_1 = L\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (K_1, L_1 表达式共 1 分)

截面积 $S = \int dydz$ (1 分)

y, z 为换系不变量, 故其微分也为换系不变量

故 $S_1 = S$ (1 分)

故 $\frac{K_1 L_1}{S_1} = \frac{KL}{S}$ (1 分)

针对 (2) 中情况, $K_2 = K\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$

$L_2 = L$ (K_2, L_2 表达式共 1 分)

$S_2 = \int dx'dy' = \int dx\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}dy = S\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ (1 分)

故 $\frac{K_2 L_2}{S_2} = \frac{KL}{S}$ (2 分)

验证得杨氏模量是换系不变量

4 (18 分) $\varepsilon = N \frac{d(BS)}{dt}$ (3 分)

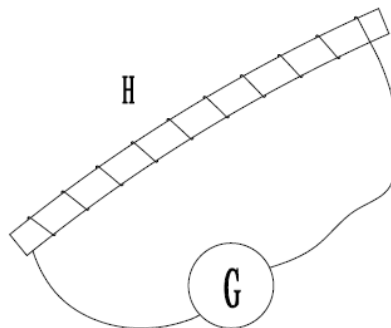
$N = NL$, L 为磁通区的长度

$\varepsilon = L \frac{di}{dt} - iR = 0$ (3 分)

$B = \mu H = \mu_0 H$ (1 分)

故 $nL \mu_0 HS = L \Delta i + qR$ (2 分)

前后均有 $i = 0$, 故 $\Delta i = 0$ (2 分)



答 4-1

故 $nL \mu_0 H S = qR$ (3分)

$\varepsilon_m = \int H \cdot dl = HL$ (外侧近似 $H=0$) (2分)

$\varepsilon_m = \frac{qR}{5n\mu_0}$ (2分)

注：未考虑自感而结果正确的扣5分

5 (25分)

(1) 在火箭瞬时静止系中, $-dmv_0 = mdv_1$, (2分)

火箭相对地系速度变为: $v' = \frac{v+dv_1}{1+\frac{v dv_1}{c^2}}$ (2分)

$$dv = v' - v = \frac{dv_1(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}{1 + \frac{v dv_1}{c^2}}$$

$$dv \approx -\frac{dmv_0}{m} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \quad (2分)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d(\frac{v}{c})}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} + \frac{d(\frac{v}{c})}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} = -\frac{2v_0}{c} \cdot \frac{dm}{m}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{d(1 - \frac{v}{c})}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} + \frac{d(1 + \frac{v}{c})}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} = -\frac{2v_0}{c} \cdot \frac{dm}{m} \quad (2分)$$

$$-\ln(1 - \beta) + \ln(1 + \beta) = \frac{2v_0}{c} \ln \frac{m_0}{m} \quad (2分)$$

$$v = \beta c = \frac{(\frac{m_0}{m})^{\frac{2v_0}{c}} - 1}{(\frac{m_0}{m})^{\frac{2v_0}{c}} + 1} \quad (2分)$$

(2) 记竖直向下为正方向, 有

$$mg - kv^2 = m \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (2分)$$

$$dt = \frac{m dv}{mg - kv^2} \quad (1分)$$

$$\text{故 } dt = \frac{m dv}{(\sqrt{mg - kv})(\sqrt{mg + kv})} \quad (4分)$$

$$dt = \frac{m}{2\sqrt{kmg}} \left[\frac{d(\sqrt{kv})}{\sqrt{mg - kv}} + \frac{d(\sqrt{kv})}{\sqrt{mg + kv}} \right] \quad (2分)$$

$$= \frac{m}{2\sqrt{kmg}} \left[-\frac{d(\sqrt{mg - kv})}{\sqrt{mg - kv}} + \frac{d(\sqrt{mg + kv})}{\sqrt{mg + kv}} \right] \quad (2分)$$

$$\text{故 } t = \frac{m}{2\sqrt{kmg}} \left[-\ln \frac{\sqrt{mg - kv_1}}{\sqrt{mg - kv_0}} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{mg + kv_1}}{\sqrt{mg + kv_0}} \right] \quad (2分)$$

6 (15分) $p_0 V_0^\gamma = p V^\gamma$, $P = P_0 + mg/S$ (3分)

微小振动时, $P V^\gamma = \text{常量}$ (2分)

$$\frac{dp}{p} + \gamma \frac{dv}{v} = 0, \quad \gamma = 4/3 \quad (2分)$$

$$dF = dP \cdot S = ma, \quad dV = S dx \quad (2分)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{4S^2 dx p}{3V} + ma = 0, a = -\ddot{x} \quad (2分)$$

$$V = \left(\frac{P_0}{P_0 + mg/S} \right)^{0.75} V_0 \quad (2分)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{4S^2 P}{3mV}} = \sqrt{\frac{4(P_0 + \frac{mg}{S})^{1.75} S^2}{3mV_0 P_0^{0.75}}} \quad (2分)$$

7 (20分) (1) $E_0 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v_0^2/c^2}}$ (1分)

$$E = E_0 + nUq \quad (1分)$$

$$E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4} \quad (1分)$$

$$qvB = mv^2/r \quad (1分)$$

$$\text{故 } r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{P}{qB} \quad (1分)$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{m_0 c^2}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + nUq\right)^2 - m_0^2 c^4}}{cqB} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 加速 } i \text{ 次 } E_i = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v_0^2 + iUq \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{加速 } i+1 \text{ 次 } E_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v_{i+1}^2 + (i+1)Uq \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$E_i = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v_i^2 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$E_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v_{i+1}^2 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$qvB = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\text{故 } r = \frac{m_0 v}{qB} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2 = \left(\frac{m_0}{qB}\right)^2 (v_{i+1}^2 - v_i^2) \\ = \frac{2m_0 U}{qB^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) \quad qvB = m \frac{v^2}{R} \text{ 时 } (1 \text{ 分})$$

对应最大速度

$$P = mv = qBR \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$E = mc^2 = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$m = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{P^2 + m_0^2 c^2} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$V_m = \frac{P}{m} = \frac{qBRc}{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 R^2 + m_0^2 c^2}} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

8 (20 分) 电子球一层层积累, 积累至半径为 r 时

$$\varphi = \frac{kq}{r} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$dq = 4\pi r^2 dr \rho \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$dEe = \varphi dq \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$dEe = k\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \cdot 4\pi r dr \rho \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$Ee = \frac{2}{5} k\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^2 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$e = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } Ee = \frac{2}{5} k \frac{e^2}{R} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{同理引力势能 } E_G = -\frac{3}{5} \frac{Gm_e^2}{R} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{2}{5} k \frac{e^2}{R} - \frac{3}{5} \frac{Gm_e^2}{R} < m_e c^2$$

$$R > \frac{2ke^2 - Gm_e^2}{c^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 能量守恒 } h\nu_0 + mec^2 = h\nu + \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{动量守恒余弦定理表达式 } p^2 = \left(\frac{h\nu}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{h\nu_0}{c}\right)^2 - \frac{2h^2\nu\nu_0}{c^2} \cos \alpha \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(h\nu_0 + m_e c^2 - h\nu)^2 = p^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4$$

$$\text{故 } (v_0 - v)m_e c^2 = h\nu v_0 (1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{质心系 (零动量系) 速度 } v = \frac{P}{M} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

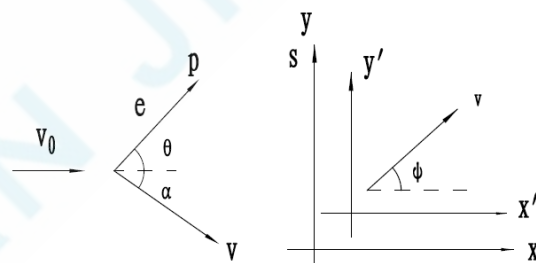
$$P = \frac{h\nu_0}{c}, M = m_e + \frac{h\nu_0}{c^2}$$

$$\text{电子在质心系中速度也为 } v, \text{ 碰后两 } v \text{ 同向时对应电子在地系中最大速度 } v_m = \frac{2v}{1+v^2/c^2} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

(对应图中 $\Phi=0$)

$$\text{故 } v_m = \frac{2h\nu_0 c (m_e c^2 + h\nu_0)}{(m_e c^2 + h\nu_0)^2 + (h\nu_0)^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

直接计算写出即可)



答 8-1