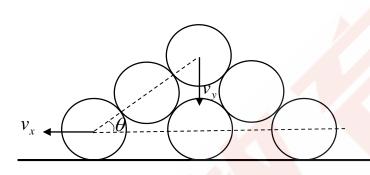


## 培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (九)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

(参考答案)

1、解:设如图所示 $\theta$ 



易得 
$$v_x = -4R \sin \theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$v_{y} = -4R\cos\theta\dot{\theta}$$

因而能量上有

$$8mgR\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 8mgR\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}mv_y^2 + 2\times\frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 + 2\times\frac{1}{2}m\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}v_x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}v_y\right)^2\right]$$

可解得 
$$\dot{\theta} = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin\theta}{3 + 2\sin^2\theta}} \frac{g}{R}$$

因而 
$$v_y = 4\cos\theta\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin\theta}{3 + 2\sin^2\theta}}gR$$

竖直方向加速度为

$$a = \frac{dv_y}{dt} = \frac{dv_y}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \frac{dv_y}{d\theta}$$
$$= \left(\frac{4\cos^2\theta (3 - 2\sin^2\theta + 2\sqrt{3}\sin\theta)}{(3 + 2\sin^2\theta)^2} + 4\sin\theta \frac{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin\theta}{3 + 2\sin^2\theta}\right)g$$

令a = g,可解出分离时的角度

$$\theta = 40.12^{\circ}$$

用时满足

$$t = \int_{\theta_{l}}^{\theta_{0}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin\theta} \frac{g}{R}}$$



此时,代入可得

$$v_y = 1.04 \sqrt{gR}$$

$$v_{x} = 0.8768\sqrt{gR}$$

假设最上面的球不与下面的系统相碰,下面五个球的总能量为

$$E_0 = 4mgR\sin\theta + mv_x^2 + m\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}v_x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}v_y\right)^2\right]$$

因而可得

$$\frac{1}{2}v_y = 2\cos\theta\sqrt{\frac{E_0 - 4mgR\sin\theta}{4R^2 + 16R^2\sin^2\theta}}$$

注意到 $\theta = 30^{\circ}$ 时,加速度小于g,说明还没有分离,而考虑到最上面的那个球加速度表达式在小于分离角度时是要大于g的,就算是受一个向下的力也仅仅保持接触而不会相碰,因而最上面的球不会和中间层两个球相碰,而是会和最下面中间的球相碰

相碰时速度为 $v^2 = v_{y1}^2 + 2g \times 4R \sin \theta$ 

又有时间满足 
$$\Delta t = \frac{v - v_{y1}}{g}$$

因而要在经过时间  $\Delta t = 1.457 \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$ 

2、解: (1) 受力上,有
$$m\ddot{y} = -kl\dot{y} + qE$$

因而速度满足

$$m\frac{d\dot{y}}{dt} = -kl(\dot{y} - \frac{qE}{kl})$$

因而有

$$\frac{d(\dot{y} - \frac{qE}{kl})}{\dot{y} - \frac{qE}{kl}} = -\frac{kl}{m}dt$$

积分,结合初态可得

$$\dot{y} = \frac{qE}{kl}(1 - e^{-\frac{kl}{m}t})$$

(2) 当角速度为ω时, 力矩为

$$M = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{l}{2}} -k\omega r^{2} dr = -\frac{k\omega l^{3}}{12}$$

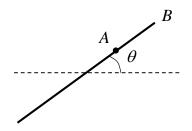


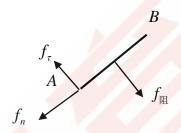
因而有 
$$M = I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{k\omega l^3}{12}$$

分离变量,积分得

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 e^{-\frac{kl}{m}t}$$

(3) 在t 时刻,在质心参考系中观察,质心系的惯性力与电场力和因为平动产生的阻力相平衡





角度满足

$$\theta = \int_0^t \omega_0 e^{-\frac{kl}{m}t} dt = \frac{m\omega_0}{kl} (1 - e^{-\frac{kl}{m}t})$$

受力上,有

$$f_n = \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{m}{l} \omega^2 r dr = \frac{3}{32} m \omega^2 r e^{-\frac{2k}{m}t}$$

角加速度为

$$\beta = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{kl\omega_0}{m}e^{-\frac{kl}{m}t}$$

因而有

$$f_{\tau} - f_{\mathbb{H}} = \int_{\frac{l}{4}}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{m}{l} \beta r dr = -\frac{3}{32} k \omega_0 l^2 e^{-\frac{k l}{m}t}$$

其中 
$$f_{\mathbb{H}} = \int_{\frac{l}{4}}^{\frac{l}{2}} k\omega r dr = \frac{3}{32} k\omega_0 l^2 e^{-\frac{kl}{m}t}$$

解得 
$$f_{\tau} = 0$$

即有 
$$f_n = \frac{3}{32}m\omega^2 r e^{-\frac{2k}{m}t}$$
 
$$f_\tau = 0$$

3、解: (1) 
$$\vec{M} = I\vec{S} = I\pi a^2 \hat{e}_n$$



因而可得

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} M = \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I}{4r^3}$$

(2) 对该电荷,有

$$M = -qBr\dot{r}$$

而有 
$$dL = Mdt = -qBr\dot{r}dt = -qBrdr = -\frac{q\mu_0 a^2I}{4r^2}dr$$

可得 
$$d(L - \frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4r}) = 0$$

可推出

$$L - \frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4r} = const = 0$$

因而有

$$mr^2\dot{\theta} - \frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4r} = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4mr^3}$$

最近时,有

$$\left|\dot{\theta}r\right| = v_0$$

可算得 
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4mv_0}}$$

(3) 
$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dr} \frac{dr}{dt} = \dot{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr}$$
, 因而可得

$$\frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{\dot{\theta}}{\dot{r}} = -\frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4mr^3} / \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{q^2 \mu_0^2 a^4 I^2}{16m^2 r^4}}$$

因而 
$$d\theta = -\frac{\frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4mr^3}}{\sqrt{{v_0}^2 - \frac{q^2\mu_0^2 a^4 I^2}{16m^2r^4}}}dr$$

因而 
$$\Delta\theta = 2\int_{\infty}^{r_{\text{min}}} -\frac{\frac{q\mu_0 a^2 I}{4mr^3}}{\sqrt{{v_0}^2 - \frac{q^2\mu_0^2 a^4 I^2}{16m^2r^4}}} dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

4、解: (1) 有

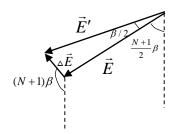
$$E_x = -\frac{kq}{r^2}\sin\beta - \frac{kq}{r^2}\sin2\beta - \dots - \frac{kq}{r^2}\sin N\beta = -\frac{kq}{r^2}S_{n2}$$

$$E_x = -\frac{kq}{r^2} - \frac{kq}{r^2} \cos \beta - \frac{kq}{r^2} \cos 2\beta - \dots - \frac{kq}{r^2} \cos N\beta = -\frac{kq}{r^2} S_{n1}$$

在 N+2 处放一个点电荷 q,则根据对称性,末态的电场要顺时针转过一个角度  $\beta/2$ ,而电场的改变量的大小为



 $\Delta E = \frac{kq}{r^2}$ ,方向如图



根据正弦定理, 可得

$$E = \frac{\Delta E}{\sin \beta / 2} \sin \frac{N+1}{2} \beta = \frac{\sin \frac{N+1}{2} \beta}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} \frac{kq}{r^2}$$

 $E_x = -E\sin\frac{N\beta}{2} = -\frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta\sin\frac{N}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}\frac{kq}{r^2}$ 因而

$$E_{y} = -E\cos\frac{N\beta}{2} = -\frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta\cos\frac{N}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}\frac{kq}{r^{2}}$$

因而可得

$$S_{n1} = \frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta\cos\frac{N\beta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}$$

$$S_{n2} = \frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta\sin\frac{N\beta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}$$

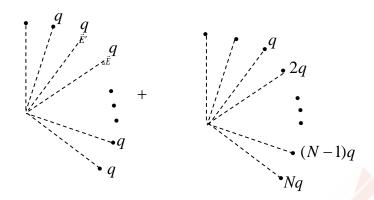
(2) 
$$E_{x} = -\frac{kq}{r^{2}}(\sin\beta + 2\sin\beta + \dots + N\sin N\beta) = -\frac{kq}{r^{2}}S_{n2}$$

$$E_{y} = -\frac{kq}{r^{2}}(\cos\beta + 2\cos\beta + \dots + N\cos N\beta) = -\frac{kq}{r^{2}}S_{n1}$$

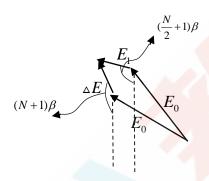
因而 
$$E_0^2 = E_x^2 + E_y^2 = A(\frac{kq}{r^2})^2$$

在 N+2 加一个(N+1)q, 且第i个位置的点电荷看成是q和(i-2)q分别计算电场,则有最后的 电场为





## 最终电场如图



其中

$$E_{1} = \frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}} \frac{kq}{r^{2}}$$

$$\Delta E = (N+1)\frac{kq}{r^2}$$

因而有关系

$$2E_0 \sin \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\Delta E^2 + E_1^2 - 2\Delta E E_1 \cos \frac{N}{2} \beta}$$

因而  $E_0 = \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}\sqrt{(N+1)^2 + (\frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}})^2 - 2(N+1)\frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}\cos\frac{N}{2}\beta\frac{kq}{r^2}}$ 

$$\overline{\mathbb{H}} = A(\frac{kq}{r^2})^2$$

因而可以算得

$$A = \frac{1}{4\sin^2\frac{\beta}{2}} \left[ (N+1)^2 + (\frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}})^2 - 2(N+1) \frac{\sin\frac{N+1}{2}\beta}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}} \cos\frac{N}{2}\beta \right]$$

代入数据可得 A=185.75



5、解: (1) 由于有一个定容热容的改变临界点,为方便讨论,不妨设 $C_v = kR$ 

那一段斜线对应方程

$$p = (6 - \frac{V}{V_0})p_0$$

因而这一段满足

$$pV = nRT$$

$$\overrightarrow{m}$$
  $dQ = nC_V dT + pdV$ 

其中

$$nC_V dT = kd(pV) = k(6 - 2\frac{V}{V_0})p_0 dV$$

$$pdV = (6 - \frac{V}{V_0})p_0 dV$$

因而 
$$dQ = (6 - \frac{V}{V_0} + 6k - 2k \frac{V}{V_0}) p_0 dV$$

吸放热临界点满足

$$V = \frac{6+6k}{1+2k}V_0$$

若 
$$k = 2$$
 ,则  $V = \frac{18}{5}V_0$  ,符合题意

因而吸放热临界点有两个,一个是 $(p_0,V_0)$ ,一个是 $(\frac{12}{5}p_0,\frac{18}{5}V_0)$ 

(2) 吸热量头

$$Q_{\text{my}} = \Delta U + W = 2 \times \frac{12}{5} p_0 \times \frac{18}{5} V_0 - \frac{3}{2} p_0 V_0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{13}{5} V_0 \times \left(\frac{7}{5} p_0 + 4 p_0\right)$$

$$= \frac{114}{5} p_0 V_0$$

做功为 $W = 8p_0V_0$ 

因而循环效率为

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{Hy}}} = 35.1\%$$

(3) 循环过程中最高温度为 $9T_0$ ,最低温度为 $T_0$ 

因而卡诺循环的效率为

$$\eta' = 1 - \frac{T_0}{9T_0} = 88.9\%$$

两个循环的效率比为

$$\frac{\eta'}{\eta} = \frac{15}{38} = 0.395$$



6、解:(1)由玻尔兹曼分布,可得

$$n(r) = n(0)e^{\frac{m\omega^2 r^2}{2kT}}$$

总的粒子数目守恒, 因而有

$$\pi R^{2} n_{0} = \int_{0}^{R} n(0) e^{\frac{m\omega^{2} r^{2}}{2kT}} \cdot 2\pi r dr$$

解得 
$$n(0) = \frac{n_0 \frac{m\omega^2 R}{2kT}}{e^{\frac{m\omega^2 R}{2kT}} - 1}$$

因而 
$$n(r) = \frac{n_0 \frac{m\omega^2 R^2}{2kT}}{e^{\frac{m\omega^2 R^2}{2kT}} - 1} e^{\frac{m\omega^2 r^2}{2kT}}$$

(2)(i)易得

$$p(r) = p_0 e^{\alpha r^2}$$

其中 
$$p_0 = \frac{n_0 \frac{m\omega^2 R^2}{2}}{e^{\frac{m\omega^2 R^2}{2kT}} - 1}$$
 ,  $\alpha = \frac{m\omega^2}{2kT}$ 

因而其受力为 (除去科氏力)

$$F = m\omega^2 r - 2p_0 V\alpha r e^{\alpha r^2}$$

可据此定义势能为

$$U = p_0 V e^{\alpha r^2} - \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 r^2$$

因而有关系

$$U(0) + \frac{1}{2}M{v_0}^2 = U(R) + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2$$

解得 
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \left[ 2p_0 V (1 - e^{\alpha R^2}) + m\omega^2 R^2 \right] + v_0^2}$$

(ii) 有关系

$$M = 2m\omega \dot{r}r = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

因而  $dL = 2m\omega \dot{r}rdt = d(m\omega r^2)$ 

可得 
$$L-m\omega r^2=0$$

因而末态  $v_{\tau} = \omega R$ 

因而径向速度为 
$$v_r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \left[ 2p_0 V (1 - e^{\alpha R^2}) + m\omega^2 R^2 \right] + v_0^2 - \omega^2 R^2}$$

(iii) 用时为



$$t = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \left[ 2p_{0}V(1 - e^{\alpha r^{2}}) + m\omega^{2}r^{2} \right] + v_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}r^{2}}}$$

7、解:(1)由于尺缩效应, x轴上的长度缩短, 其余方向长度不变, 因而有表面方程  $\frac{(x+h)^2}{1-R^2} + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

是一个绕短轴旋转一周的旋转椭球体。

(2) (i) 对于观察者,若同处与左端时,即 $0 \le t_1 \le \frac{h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2 R}}{v}$ 时,设此时接收到的白豚鼠左

侧发出的光是 $t_{1r}$ 时刻发出的,右侧的光是 $t_{1r}$ 时刻发出的,则有

$$h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R - v t_{11} = c(t_1 - t_{11})$$

$$h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R - v t_{1r} = c (t_1 - t_{1r})$$

可得 
$$t_{1l} = \frac{ct_1 - h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{c - v}$$

$$t_{1r} = \frac{ct_1 - h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{c - v}$$

发光时刻它们的坐标分别为

$$x_{1l} = -h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R + \frac{ct_1 - h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R}{1 - \beta} \beta$$

$$x_{1r} = -h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R + \frac{ct_1 - h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R}{1 - \beta} \beta$$

因而这一阶段长为

$$l = x_{1r} - x_{1l} = 2R\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$$

在 
$$\frac{h-\sqrt{1-\beta^2}R}{v} < t_1 < \frac{h+\sqrt{1-\beta^2}R}{v}$$
 这一阶段,有关系

$$h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R - v t_{1l} = c (t_1 - t_{1l})$$

$$vt_{1r} - h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R = c(t_1 - t_{1r})$$

解得 
$$t_{1l} = \frac{ct_1 - h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{c - v}$$



$$t_{1r} = \frac{ct_1 + h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{c + v}$$

因而左右两端的坐标分别为

$$x_{1l} = -h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R + \frac{ct_1 - h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{1 - \beta}\beta$$

$$x_{1r} = -h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R + \frac{ct_1 + h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R}{1 + \beta} \beta$$

视觉长度为

$$l = x_{1r} - x_{1l} = 2\frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R + \beta h - \beta^2 ct_1}{1 - \beta^2}$$

当 
$$t_1 > \frac{h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{v}$$
 时,则有

$$vt_{1l} - h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R = c(t_1 - t_{1r})$$

$$vt_{1r} - h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R = c(t_1 - t_{1r})$$

解得 
$$t_{1l} = \frac{ct_1 + h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{c + v}$$

$$t_{1r} = \frac{ct_1 + h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{c + v}$$

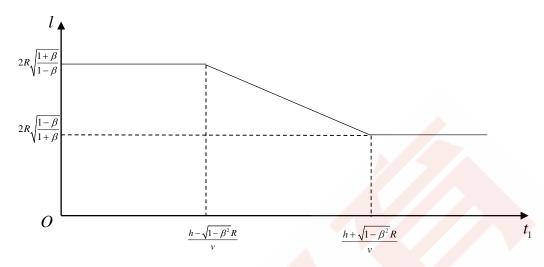
因而有 
$$x_{1l} = -h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R + \frac{ct_1 + h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}R}{1 + \beta}\beta$$

$$x_{1r} = -h + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R + \frac{ct_1 + h - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} R}{1 + \beta} \beta$$

因而视觉长度为

$$l = x_{1r} - x_{1l} = 2R\sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}$$

因而作图如下



(ii) 根据多普勒效应, 易得

$$0 \le t_1 \le \frac{h}{v}$$
时,波长满足 $l = d\sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}$ 

$$t_1 > \frac{h}{v}$$
时,波长满足  $l = d\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$ 

图略

(iii) 因子类似,光有突变,而视觉长度没有。

8、解:(1)显然为悬链线,方程为

$$y = A \left[ ch \left( \frac{x}{A} \right) - 1 \right]$$

由于绳长为L,因而有

$$dl = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2} dx = ch(\frac{x}{A})dx$$

$$L = \int_{R}^{R} ch(\frac{x}{A})dx = 2Ash\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)$$

即其中的参量 A 满足  $2Ash\left(\frac{R}{A}\right) = L$ 

因而 
$$h = A \left[ sh \left( \frac{R}{A} \right) - 1 \right]$$

(2)由于C处无摩擦,因而左右两侧绳子末端张力的水平分量必须相同,因而要求两段绳子底部的张力必须相同,各自建系使得在各自参考系恰好为双曲余弦函数

则有

$$y_a = A_a ch \left(\frac{x_a}{A_a}\right)$$
  $L_1 = 2A_a sh \left(\frac{a}{2A_a}\right)$ 



设 $\lambda g$ ,则有关系

$$\frac{\lambda gL_1/2}{T_a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2}} \bigg|_{x_a = \frac{a}{2}} = sh\left(\frac{a}{2A}\right)/ch\left(\frac{a}{2A_a}\right)$$

可推出 
$$T_{xa} = \lambda g A_a ch \left( \frac{a}{2A_a} \right)$$

由 
$$T_a = T_b, L_1 + L_2 = L 可得$$

$$A_a sh\left(\frac{a}{2A_a}\right) + 2A_b sh\left(\frac{b}{2A_b}\right) = L$$

$$A_a ch\left(\frac{a}{2A_a}\right) = A_b ch\left(\frac{b}{2A_b}\right)$$

此即  $A_a, A_b$  所满足的方程

因而易得

$$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{A_a sh\left(\frac{a}{2A_a}\right)}{A_b sh\left(\frac{b}{2A_b}\right)}$$

$$\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \frac{A_a \left[ sh \left( \frac{a}{2A_a} \right) - 1 \right]}{A_b \left[ sh \left( \frac{b}{2A_b} \right) - 1 \right]}$$