培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (五)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

(参考答案)

$$\frac{1}{\vec{F_1}} = -k\vec{r_1}, \ \vec{F_2} = -k\vec{r_2}, \ \vec{F_2} = -k\vec{r_2}$$
 设偏移为 x,
$$\vec{F} = -k(\vec{r_1} + \vec{r_2} + \vec{r_2})$$
 =-k · 3 \vec{x} (1分) 对小球,相对质心偏移量, $x_1 = \frac{2m \cdot x}{2m + m}$

对小球,相对质心偏移量,
$$x_1 = \frac{2m \cdot x}{2m+m} = \frac{2}{2}x$$
 (1分) $F = -\frac{9}{2}kx_1 = ma_1$ (1分)

$$\omega_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{m}} (2 \, \hat{\mathcal{T}})$$

$$(2) \vec{F} = \vec{F_{1}} + \vec{F_{2}} + \vec{F_{2}}$$

$$\vec{F_{1}} = -k\vec{r_{1}}, \quad \vec{F_{2}} = -k\vec{r_{2}}, \quad \vec{F_{3}} = -k\vec{r_{3}}$$

$$\vec{F} = -k(\vec{r_{1}} + \vec{r_{2}} + \vec{r_{2}} + \vec{r_{3}})$$

$$\vec{r_{1}} = \vec{r_{10}} + \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{r_{2}} = \vec{r_{20}} + \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{r_{2}} = \vec{r_{20}} + \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{r_{10}} + \vec{r_{20}} + \vec{r_{20}} = 0 \quad (1 \, \hat{\mathcal{T}})$$

$$\vec{F} = -k(\vec{r_{1}} + \vec{r_{2}} + \vec{r_{2}})$$

$$=-\mathbf{k} \cdot 3\mathbf{x} \cdot (2 \, \mathcal{H})$$
与 (1) 同理 $\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{9\mathbf{k}}{2m}} \cdot (2 \, \mathcal{H})$

(3) 同理有
$$\vec{F} = -3k\vec{x} = m\vec{x}$$

$$w_1' = w_2' = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}} = w$$

$$r = r_0 |\sin(wt + \varphi_1)| \quad (1 \text{ } \beta)$$

$$z = z_0 \sin(wt + \varphi_2) \quad (1 \text{ } \beta)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = wz_0 \cos(wt + \varphi_2) \quad (1 \text{ } \beta)$$

$$dt = \frac{dz}{w \left[-z^2 + z_0^2 \right]} \quad (1 \text{ } \%)$$

$$dp_{(z)} = \frac{dt}{T} - \frac{dz}{2\pi \sqrt{z_0^2 - z^2}} (1 \text{ })$$

同理
$$d_{p(r)} = \frac{dr}{2\pi \sqrt{r_0^2 - r^2}} \times 2 (1 \text{ 分})$$

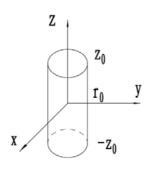
$$f(r,z)2 \pi r dr dz = dP(r) dP(z) (1 分)$$

$$f(r,z) = \frac{1}{4\pi^3 r \sqrt{z_0^2 - z^2 - r_0^2 - r^2}} (2 \%)$$

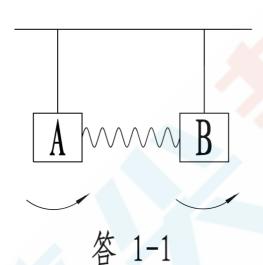
2(25分)(1)①有两个自由度, 无平动自由度



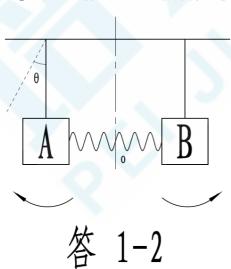
②创造运动: 像单摆一样,A、B 向同方向共速运动 $\mathbf{T} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$, $\mathbf{w1} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$ (3 分)



题 2-2



③创造运动: $A \times B$ 反向共速振动,则 $A \times B$ 中点静止不动 $\Delta x = L\theta$ (1分)



$$F = -(2k\Delta x + mg\theta) = -\left(2k\Delta x + mg\frac{\Delta x}{L}\right) (2 \%)$$

$$F = m\Delta \ddot{x}$$



故 $2k\Delta x + mg\frac{\Delta x}{L} + m\Delta \ddot{x} = 0$ (2 分)

$$w_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m} + \frac{g}{L}} \quad (2 \text{ }\%)$$

(2) ①三点确定一个平面,有三个自由度

②创造运动:上下运动,
$$\mathbf{k}'=4\mathbf{k}$$
, $\boldsymbol{\omega_1}=\sqrt{\frac{4\mathbf{k}}{m}}$ (3分)

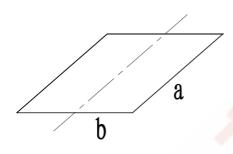
③创造运动:纵轴固定绕轴转动

转动惯量
$$J=\frac{1}{12}mb^2$$
 (2分)

烧轴转动 转动惯量
$$J=\frac{1}{12}mb^2$$
 (2分)
力矩 $M=-k\cdot\frac{1}{2}b\theta\cdot\frac{1}{2}b*4=-kb^2\theta=-\frac{12J}{m}k\theta$ (3分)

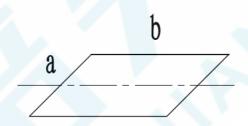
类比
$$F=m\ddot{X}=-kx$$
, $\omega=\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ (1分)

$$M=J \quad \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{12jk}{m}\theta \quad , \qquad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{12k}{m}} \quad (3 \quad \dot{\beta} \quad)$$



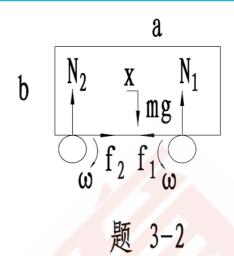
答 1-3

④创造运动: 横轴固定绕轴转动



与
$$\omega_2$$
 同理,仍与 a 、 b 无关, $\omega_3 = \sqrt{\frac{12k}{m}}$ (3分)





3解: 偏移量为 x 时, N₁+N₂=mg (2分)

用动量定理 对 A 点
$$M_A = N_2 l - mg \left(\frac{1}{2}l - x\right) = + ma \cdot \frac{1}{2}b$$
 对 B 点 $M_B = mg \left(\frac{1}{2}l + x\right) - N_1 l = + ma \cdot \frac{1}{2}b$ (两式中任写一式) (3分)

$$f_1 = \mu_1 N_1$$
, $f_2 = \mu_2 N_2$ (2分)
牛顿第三定律F $g = f_2 - f_1 = ma$ (2分)

$$\begin{split} & \therefore N_1 = mg\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{l}\right) - \text{ma} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{l} \ (2 \ \%) \\ & N_2 = mg\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{l}\right) + \text{ma} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{l} \ (2 \ \%) \\ & F_{\cancel{B}} = -\mu \frac{2mgx}{l} + \frac{umab}{l} = \text{ma} \ (1 \ \%) \end{split}$$

∴2
$$\mu$$
m g +ma (l- μ = 0 (2 分)
使 l- μ >0,L> μ b 为简谐运动条件 (2 分)

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2ug}{l-ub}} \ (L>\mu b)(2 \ \%)$$

4. (20 分)解: ①
$$U_{\bar{i}} = \sum_{j=1:j\neq \bar{i}}^{m} k \frac{q_{j}}{r_{ij}}$$

$$U_i' = \sum_{j=1\cdot j\neq i}^n k \frac{q_j'}{r_{ij}} \cdot$$

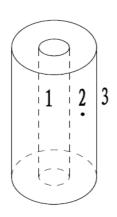
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} U_{i} q_{i}' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1:j\neq i}^{n} k \frac{q_{j}}{r_{ij}} q_{i}' \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i U_i' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1 \cdot j \neq i}^{n} k \frac{q_i}{r_{ij}} q_j' \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} U_{i} q_{i}' = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} k \frac{q_{j} q_{i}'}{r_{ij}} - \frac{k q_{i} q_{i}'}{r_{ii}}$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} q_{i} U_{i}' = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} k \frac{q_{i} q_{j}'}{r_{ij}} - \frac{k q_{i} q_{i}'}{r_{ii}}$$

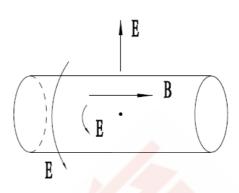


答 4-1

故 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i q_i' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i U_i'$ (5分) (2) r=a 处, 电势Φ₁=0, 带电 q₁ r=R 处, 电势Φ₂, 带电 q₂=-q r=b 处, 电势• =0, 带电 q₃ 换一种电荷分布 r=a 处, 电势• =0, 带电 q1' r=R 处, 电势 👣 带电 q2' r=b 处,电势 $\phi_{a}'=0$,带电 q_{3}' 使得 $\sum_{i=1}^{2} \phi_{i} q_{i}' = \sum_{i=1}^{2} q_{i} \phi_{i}'$ Φ2 不易算,使 q_2 '=0 (1 分) 一种可行的方式 q_1 '=+ λ L (1 分) $q_2' = \lambda L (1 分)$ 由高斯定理, 电场 E=0(r>b) (1分) $E=\frac{2k\lambda}{r}(a < r < b)$ (1分) 则 🐠 = 0 (1分) $\phi_1'=2k\lambda ln^{\frac{b}{a}}$ (1分) $\phi_2'=2k\lambda ln\frac{g}{R}$ (1分) $\sum_{i=1}^{2} \phi_{i} q_{i}'=0 \ (1 \ \beta)$ $\sum_{i=1}^{2} q_{i} \phi_{i}'=q_{1} \cdot 2k\lambda \ln \frac{b}{a} -q_{2} \cdot 2k\lambda \ln \frac{b}{k} \ (1 \ \beta)$ 故 $q_1 = q_{L_n}^{L_n}$ (2分) 由电场线与电荷一一对应原理和静电屏蔽原理 $q = q_1 + q_2$ (2分) 得 $q_2 = q - q_{L_{n_n}}^{L_{n_n}} (1 分)$

5 (25 分) (1) 以 w 转动 I=w Q (1 分)





答 5-1

螺线管造成的内部磁场 BL=4.1(1分) $B = \frac{\mu_0 wQ}{2\pi L} (r < R) (2 \%)$ 因无限长故不考虑外部磁场 外部辐射状电场€ 由高斯定理**E**₁ • 2 π rL=4 π kQ(r>R) (1分) $E_1 = \frac{2kQ}{rL} \quad (r>R) \quad (2 \text{ } \beta)$ $\mathbf{E_1} = \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}) \ (1 \ \text{分})$ 涡旋电场为上。 r < R 时 $2 \pi r E_2 = \pi r^2 \dot{B}$ (1分) $E_2 = \frac{\mu_0 Q \beta r}{4 \pi L} (r < R)$ (1分) r>R 时 2 π rE₂= π R² B (1分) $E_2 = \frac{\mu_0 Q \beta R^2}{4\pi L r}$ (r>R) (1分)

安培力垂直于圆筒侧面,不造成阻力矩,仅涡旋电场造成阻力矩

$$Mf = E_2 Q R - \frac{\mu_0 \beta Q^2 R^2}{4\pi L}$$
 (1分)

$$mgR - \frac{\mu_0 \beta Q^2 R^2}{4\pi L} = (M+m)R^2 \beta (2 分)$$

mgR
$$\frac{-3\mu}{4\pi L}$$
=(M+m)R²β (2分)
故β= $\frac{4\pi L mg}{4\pi L (m+M)R+\mu_0 Q^2 R}$ 为常数 (2分)

$$\omega = \frac{4\pi Lmg}{4\pi L(m+M)R + \mu_0 Q^2 R} t$$
 (1 分)

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 wQ}{2\pi L} (r < R) (1 \%)$$

辐射静电场(沿轴向):

$$E_1 = \frac{2kQ}{rL}$$
 (r>R) (1分)

$$\mathbf{E_1} = \mathbf{0}(\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}) \ (1 \ \%)$$

涡旋电场(沿角向):

$$\mathbf{E}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 Q \beta r}{4\pi L} (r < R) \ (1 \ \%)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\mu_0 Q \beta R^2}{4\pi L r}$$
 (r>R) (1分)

(要将ω,β代入)

6(20 分)(1)状态方程 $PV_0 = n_{\ell}RT$, $n_{\ell} = \frac{pV_0}{p_T}$ (1 分)

气体总数
$$n_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{p_0 v_0}{RT_0} + 2 \frac{p_0 v_0}{RT_0} = 3 \frac{p_0 v_0}{RT_0}$$
 (1分)

$$n_R = 3 \frac{p_0 V_0}{RT_0} - \frac{pV_0}{RT} (2 \%)$$



(2) 由 PVV = 常量和PV=nRT, (1分) 左边剩余气体满足绝热方程 故 = 夢量 (2分) $r=\frac{5}{3}$, $T=T_0\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{5}{5}}$ (2分) (3)平衡后(不考虑左右热传递) 由 PV= nRT,和 U=nCT (1分) U= (pv), 内能守恒(1分) $\therefore P_0 V_0 + 2P_0 V_0 = P_1 V_0 + P_R V_0$ (1分) 且 $P_l = P_R (1 分)$ $\delta P_{\rm l} = P_{\rm l} = 1.5 P_{\rm l}$ (1分) $T_1 = T_0 1.5^{0.4} (1分)$ $n_{l}=1.5^{0.6}\frac{P_{0}V_{0}}{RT_{0}}$ (1 %)

7 (15 分) 能量Eo时,质量 m=5 (1 分)

动量 P 满足 P=
$$\sqrt{\frac{E_0^2 - m_1^2 C^4}{C^2}}$$
 (2 分)

总能量 $E=E_0 + m_2c^2$ (1分)

 $n_R = [3-1.5^{0.6}] \frac{P_0 V_0}{R T_0} (1分)$

 $n_l: n_R = \frac{1.5^{0.6}}{3-1.5^{0.6}} (2 \text{ }\%)$

达最小距离 d 时, 两核相对静止

静总质量 $M=m_1+m_2$ (1分)

总动量仍为 P

总能量(质能和动能) E' = $\sqrt{p^2c^2 + M^2c^4}$ (1分)

E' =
$$\sqrt{E_0^2 + (m_2^2 + 2m_1 m_2)C^4}$$
 (2分)

 Δ E=E-E'= $E_0 + m_2 c^2 - \sqrt{E_0^2 + (m_2^2 + 2m_1 m_2)C^4}$ (2分)

转化为电势能 ΔE= (2分)

故 d=
$$\frac{kq_1q_2}{E_0+m_2c^2-\sqrt{E_0^2+(m_2^2+2m_1m_2)c^4}}$$
 (3 分)

8(15分)相距太阳距离 r 万有引力 $F_1 = \frac{GMm}{r^2} (1 分)$ 接收太阳辐射功率 $P_s = \frac{ps}{4\pi r^2} (2 分)$ $P_{s} = \frac{dN}{dt} hv (2 \%)$ $F_{2} = 2 \frac{dN}{dt} hv/c = \frac{2P_{z}}{c} (2 \%)$

$$F_2 = 2 \frac{dN}{dt} hv/c = \frac{2P_s}{c} (2 \text{ 分})$$
 带入P.得 $F_2 = \frac{P_s}{c} (1 \text{ 分})$

$$F_{\alpha} = F_1 - F_2 = \frac{GMm}{r^2} - \frac{PS}{2\pi r^2 c}$$
 (1分)

$$F_{2}=2\frac{1}{dt}hv/c=\frac{1}{c}(2 \%)$$
带入 P_{s} 得 $F_{2}=\frac{P_{5}}{2\pi r^{2}c}(1 \%)$

$$F_{4}=F_{1}-F_{2}=\frac{GMm}{r^{2}}-\frac{P_{5}}{2\pi r^{2}c}(1 \%)$$
等效势能 $Ep=\frac{-(GMm-\frac{P_{5}}{2\pi r^{2}})}{r}(2 \%)$

初始速度
$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$$
 (1分)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 + Ep \ge 0$$
即可(1分)

$$S_{min} = \frac{\pi cGMm}{p} (2 \%)$$