

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷(十四)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分 (参考答案)

第一次落地时,有

 $\frac{1}{2}mv_z^2 = mg(h - R)$

因此

 $v_z = \sqrt{2g(h-R)} \qquad (2')$

由恢复系数的定义,

 $v_z' = ev_z = e\sqrt{2g(h-R)} \tag{2'}$

由动量定理,

 $N = \int ndt = (1+e)m\sqrt{2g(h-R)}$

触地点速度为

 $\vec{v_s} = \vec{v_o} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R} \tag{2'}$

动力学方程:

$$m\frac{d\vec{v_o}}{dt} = \vec{f} \qquad (3')$$

$$I\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \vec{R} \times \vec{f} \qquad (3')$$

$$I = \frac{2}{5}mR^2 \qquad (3')$$

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$$\frac{d\vec{v_s}}{dt} = -\vec{n_s} \cdot \mu n \frac{7}{2m} \qquad (3')$$
$$|\vec{n_s}| = 1$$

分情况讨论:

(1).在球离地前, $|v_s| > 0$

$$\Delta v_s = \int \frac{dv_s}{dt} dt$$
$$= -\frac{7}{2}\mu(1+e)\sqrt{2g(h-R)}$$

$$\Delta v = \int \frac{f}{m} dt$$
$$= -\mu (1+e) \sqrt{2g(h-R)} \qquad (2')$$

由图可得,

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\omega_0 R}{v_0}$$

故

$$v_x' = v_0 - |\Delta v| \cos \phi \qquad (3')$$

$$v_y' = -|\Delta v| \cos \phi \qquad (3')$$

而两次落地的时间间隔为

$$\tau = \frac{2e}{g}\sqrt{2g(h-R)} \qquad (2')$$

最终位移为

$$(v_x^{\prime}\tau, v_y^{\prime}\tau) = \left(2e\sqrt{\frac{2(h-R)}{g}}v_0\left[1 - \frac{\mu(1+e)\sqrt{2g(h-R)}}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2R^2 + v_0^2}}\right], -4\mu e(1+e)(h-R)\frac{\omega_0R}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2R^2 + v_0^2}}\right)$$
(3')

$$(2).|v_s|$$
已变为0,| $\Delta v_s|=v_s=\sqrt{\omega_0^2R^2+v_0^2}$ 又

$$|\Delta v| = \int \frac{f}{m} dt = \frac{2}{7} |\Delta v_s|$$

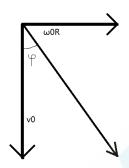
: .

$$v_x' = v_0 - |\Delta v| \cos \phi = \frac{5}{7} v_0 \qquad (3')$$

$$v_y' = -|\Delta v| \cos \phi = \frac{2}{7} \omega_0 R \qquad (3')$$

最终位移为

$$(v_x^{"}\tau, v_y^{"}\tau) = \left(\frac{10ev_0}{7g}\sqrt{2g(h-R)}, \frac{4e\omega_0R}{7g}\sqrt{2g(h-R)}\right)$$
 (3')





显然球壳不会有z方向的运动.

现设球心坐标x,以球心为原点,z方向为极轴建立球坐标系.

转动惯量

$$I = \frac{2}{3}mR^{2}$$
 (3')

对于处于磁场中的某面元dS,

$$d\vec{F} = \sigma B[-\omega R \sin\theta \cos\phi \vec{e_x} + (\dot{x} - \omega R \sin\theta \sin\phi)\vec{e_y}]$$
 (4')

故总受力

$$F_{x} = -\sigma B \int_{\arcsin\frac{|x|}{R}}^{\pi - \arcsin\frac{|x|}{R}} \int_{-\arccos\frac{|x|}{R\sin\theta}}^{\arccos\frac{|x|}{R\sin\theta}} \omega R \sin\theta \cos\phi \cdot R^{2} \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$
$$= -\sigma \pi \omega B R^{3} (1 - \frac{x^{2}}{R^{2}}) \qquad (10')$$

由于系统能量守恒,即

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \right) = 0 \tag{5'}$$

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$$v_x F_x + \omega M = 0$$
 (3')
 $M = -\frac{\dot{x} F_x}{\omega}$ (3')

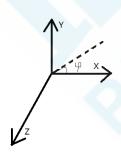
$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d\omega}{dx}v_x$$

$$= \frac{M}{I}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2m}\sigma\pi BR\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)v_x \qquad (6')$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \int \frac{d\omega}{dx} dx \\ &= \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{3}{2m} \sigma \pi B R \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{R^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{2\sigma \pi B R^2}{m} \qquad (6') \end{aligned}$$





将圆锥表面展开,则绳必为一线段。

记质点P,A,X夹角 ξ,A,P,X 夹角 $\delta,PA=s$.由余弦定理,

$$s^{2} + d^{2} - 2sd\cos\xi = l^{2} \qquad (3')$$

由正弦定理,

$$\frac{\sin \delta}{d} = \frac{\sin \xi}{l} \qquad (3')$$

容易看出,

$$\xi = \sin \beta \theta \qquad (3')$$

由此可解得

$$s = d\cos\xi + \sqrt{l^2 - d^2\sin\xi^2}$$
 (3')

以A为原点计算质点高度h:

过质点的平面在圆锥上截出的圆的圆心高度

$$h_1 = -s\cos\beta\sin\alpha \qquad (3^{'})$$

质点相对圆心高度

$$h_2 = s \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \theta \qquad (3')$$

故质点高度

$$h = h_1 + h_2 = s(\sin\beta\cos\alpha\cos\theta - \cos\beta\sin\alpha) \qquad (2')$$

由能量守恒,有

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = mg[-s(\theta)\cos\beta\sin\alpha + s(\theta)\cos\alpha\sin\beta\cos\theta]|_{\theta=\theta}^{\theta=0}$$
 (4')

为了使方程中不出现绳子拉力以简化运算,对质点列垂直于圆锥表面方向ng的动力学方程

$$mg_{\beta} = ma_{\beta}$$
 (4')

为计算 a_{β} ,建立球坐标系 (s, β, θ) 由球坐标下加速度表达式,

$$a_{\beta} = -s\dot{\theta}^{2}\sin\beta\cos\beta \qquad (4')$$

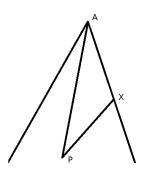
而重力加速度的分量为

$$g_{\beta} = -g(\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\theta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta) \qquad (4')$$

最后得方程

$$2\cot\beta \left[1 - \frac{d^2}{l^2}\sin\theta\sin\beta^2\right] \left[\left(d\cos\left(\theta\sin\beta\right) + \sqrt{l^2 - d^2\sin\left(\theta\sin\beta\right)^2} \right) \left(\sin\beta\cos\alpha\cos\theta - \cos\beta\sin\alpha \right) \right]_{\theta}^{0}$$
$$= \cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos\theta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \tag{4}'$$

保留此方程即可



(1).由球面折射成像,

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对零级像,-v = u

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对k级像,设出射前的像,物距 u_k

被球面两次反射

最后的折射成像:

可得递推式

由k = 0时 $\frac{1}{u_k} = \frac{1}{u_0} = \frac{n-1}{n\rho}$ 得

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(2).对于零、一级像,

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{n}{v} = \frac{n-1}{\rho} \qquad (1')$$

$$v = \frac{n}{n-1}\rho$$

$$\frac{n}{u'} + \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{1-n}{-\rho} \qquad (1')$$

$$v_0 = \frac{\rho}{2(n-1)}$$

$$u_0 = \frac{n}{n-1}\rho$$

$$-\frac{1}{u_{k-1}} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{2}{\rho} \qquad (1')$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u_k} = \frac{2}{\rho} \qquad (1')$$

$$-\frac{n}{u_k} + \frac{1}{v_k} = \frac{1-n}{-\rho}$$
 (2')

$$\frac{1}{u_k} = \frac{1}{u_{k-1}} + \frac{4}{\rho} \qquad (3')$$

$$\frac{1}{u_k} = \frac{4k}{\rho} + \frac{n-1}{n\rho}$$

$$u_{k} = \frac{\rho}{4k + \frac{n-1}{n}} \qquad (2')$$

$$v_k = \frac{\rho}{4nk + 2(n-1)}$$
 (2')

$$v_0 = \frac{\rho}{2(n-1)} \qquad (1^{'})$$

$$v_{1} = \frac{\rho}{2(3n-1)} \qquad (1')$$



由能量守恒,

$$A^2 = A_r^2 + A_t^2$$

由振幅透射率的定义,

$$A_r = rA$$

故

$$A_t = \sqrt{1 - r^2} A \qquad (4')$$

容易得

$$A_0 = (1 - r^2)A \qquad (2')$$

$$A_1 = r^2 (1 - r^2) A \qquad (2')$$

这个结果正比于最终成的像的亮度,因此要计算在屏上的振幅,需<mark>要再乘一个因子</mark>考虑到在空间中传播时能量守恒,屏上的照度应当反比于 b^2 而正比于 $(a+b)^2$.又由于本题中两个<mark>像点离屏幕距离一致,故屏上</mark>照度只正比 于 $(a+b)^2$,即

$$A_0' = A_0 \times v_0 \qquad (3')$$

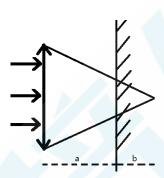
$$A_1' = A_1 \times v_1 \qquad (3')$$

∴.

$$I_{max} = (A'_0 + A'_1)^2$$
 (2')
 $I_{min} = (A'_0 - A'_1)^2$ (2')

$$I_{min} = (A_0' - A_1')^2$$
 (2')

$$\gamma = \frac{2(3n-1)(n-1)r^2}{(n-1)^2r^4 + (3n-1)^2} \tag{7}$$





取柱坐标 $O\rho\phi z$,设初位置为 (ρ,z) ,碰前速度为v,有

$$v^{2} = 2g(z + R\cos\theta) \qquad (4')$$

碰后,

$$v_r = -ev\cos\theta$$
 (4')
 $v_\theta = -v\sin\theta$ (4')

所以

$$v_x = ev \sin \theta \cos \theta + v \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = ev \cos^2 \theta - v \sin^2 \theta$$

$$(4')$$

从碰撞到碗边用时

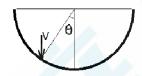
$$t = \frac{R + \rho}{(1 + e)v\sin\theta\cos\theta} \tag{4}$$

因此有

$$R\cos\theta = (e\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta)vt - \frac{1}{2}gt^{2} \qquad (4^{'})$$

消去t并代入 $\rho = R \sin \theta$ (4)得

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \left(\frac{R^3}{4(1+e)\rho(R-\rho)\left[eR - (1+e)\rho\right]} - 1 \right)$$
 (8')





由能量守恒,设A振幅为 θ_0 .有

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = mgx(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_{0}) \qquad (4')$$

设某时刻A端绳长x,绳上拉力为

$$F = mg \cos \theta + \frac{mv^2}{x}$$

$$= mg(3\cos \theta - 2\cos \theta_0)$$

$$= mg\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\theta^2 + \theta_0^2\right) \qquad (6')$$

近似的,可以认为

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 \sin \omega t \qquad (4')$$

代入上式并对时间求平均

$$\bar{F} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} mg \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \theta^{2} + \theta_{0}^{2} \right) dt$$
$$= mg \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \theta_{0}^{2} \right) \qquad (6')$$

记振动自由度内的能量为E,有

$$dE = -(F - mg)dx = -\frac{1}{4}mg\theta_0^2 = d\left(\frac{1}{2}mgx\frac{\theta_0^2}{2}\right)$$
 (6')

即

$$\frac{d\left(\theta_0^2\right)}{\left(\theta_0^2\right)} = -\frac{3}{2}\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\theta_0^2 = \delta^2 \left(\frac{L}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \tag{4'}$$

由能量守恒,

$$\frac{1}{2}2mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mgL\frac{\delta^{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}mgx\frac{\theta_{0}^{2}}{2} \qquad (4')$$

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$$v = \frac{\delta}{2} \sqrt{gL(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})} \qquad (6')$$



(1).简单的能量守恒.

$$\frac{C_V}{R}P_1V_1 = \frac{C_V}{R}P_0(V_1 + V_4) + P_0V_4 \qquad (4')$$

 V_4 为向左推活塞前3的体积.

$$P_0 V_4^{\gamma} = P_2 V_3^{\gamma} \qquad (4')$$

: .

$$V_3 = (\frac{P_0}{P_2})^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \cdot \frac{P_1 - P_0}{\gamma P_0} V_1 \qquad (3')$$

且已知 $P_3 = P_2$

$$P_1V_1 = n_1RT_0 \qquad (2')$$

$$\frac{n_3}{n_1 - n_3} = \frac{V_4}{V_1} \qquad (2')$$

∴.

$$n_3 = \frac{V_4}{V_1 + V_4} n_1 \qquad (2')$$

$$T_3 = \frac{P_2}{\gamma P_0 P_1} \left(\frac{P_0}{P_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} [P_1 + (\gamma - 1)P_0] T_0 \tag{3'}$$

设想dt时间内,还未进入2的气体相当于作绝热<mark>过程. 所以3</mark>中气体在作物质量减少的"绝热过程",因此其强度量仍满足绝热过程的关系式

$$T_3^{\gamma} P_3^{1-\gamma} = T_4^{\gamma} P_4^{1-\gamma} \tag{6'}$$

$$P_4V_2 = N_2RT_0 \qquad (3')$$

$$P_4 \frac{V_1}{2} = N_3 R T_4 \tag{3'}$$

$$N_2 + N_3 = n_2 + n_3 \tag{1'}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{R T_0} \qquad (1')$$

得方程

$$T_4^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_0} + T_4^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} \frac{P_2 V_1}{2} = (n_2 + n_3) R T_3^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$
 (6')

保留此方程即可.



(1).平衡时,

$$I = 0, \Delta u = Blv - u_E = 0 \tag{1}$$

其中v为最终速度, u_E 为两球间电势差

$$u_E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} \tag{2}$$

牛顿第二定律:

$$m\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{dq}{dt}Bl\tag{3}$$

$$v = \frac{m}{m + 2\pi\epsilon_0 a B^2 l^2} u \tag{4}$$

$$q = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 aBlm}{m + 2\pi\epsilon_0 aB^2 l^2} u \tag{5}$$

 $(2).S = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$,故金属杆电阻

$$R = \frac{l}{\sigma S} = \frac{4l}{\pi d^2 \sigma} \tag{6}$$

设某时刻卫星速度v,角速度 $\dot{\theta}$,杆与速度方向夹角 θ ,则电动势

$$E = E_1 + E_2$$

其中 E_1 为平动分量:

$$E_1 = -Bvl\sin\theta\tag{7}$$

E2为转动分量:

$$E_2 = \int_{\frac{l}{2} - \Delta}^{\frac{l}{2} + \Delta} B \dot{\theta} x dx = B \dot{\theta} l \Delta \tag{8}$$

 $\therefore E = Bl(\dot{\theta}l\Delta - v\sin\theta)$

$$I = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{\pi B d^2 \sigma}{4} (\dot{\theta} l \Delta - v \sin \theta) \tag{9}$$

力矩

$$M = \int_{\frac{l}{2} - \Delta}^{-\frac{l}{2} + \Delta} IBx dx = IBl\Delta = \frac{\pi B^2 l d^2 \sigma \Delta}{4} (\dot{\theta} \Delta - v \sin \theta)$$
 (10)

转动惯量J, 在 $\dot{\theta_{\Delta}} \gg v$ 的情况下

$$E = Bl\dot{\theta}l\Delta$$

$$I = \frac{\pi Bd^2\sigma}{4}\dot{\theta}l\Delta$$

$$M = \frac{\pi B^2ld^2\sigma\Delta^2}{4}\dot{\theta}$$

$$P = IE = \frac{\pi^2 B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l}{4} \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$J \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dt} = \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma}{4} \Delta^2 \dot{\theta}$$

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$$J\frac{d\dot{\theta}}{\dot{\theta}} = \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma \Delta^2}{4} dt \qquad * \label{eq:Jdef}$$

$$Jd\dot{\theta} = \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma \Delta^2}{4} d\theta \qquad **$$

曲*,

$$\omega_f = \omega \exp^{-\frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma \Delta^2}{4J} \tau} \tag{11}$$

$$\omega_f = \omega \exp^{-\frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma \Delta^2}{4J} \tau}$$

$$\theta_f = \frac{4J}{\pi B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l} \omega \left(1 - \exp^{-\frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma \Delta^2}{4J} \tau}\right)$$

$$\tag{11}$$

曲**

$$J(\omega - \dot{\theta}) = \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 l \sigma \Delta^2}{4} \theta \tag{13}$$

由(15)

$$dQ = Pdt = \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l}{4} \dot{\theta} d\theta \tag{14}$$

$$= \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l}{4} \left(\omega - \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l}{4J} \theta d\theta\right) \tag{15}$$

由(22)

$$Q = \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l}{4} \left(\omega \theta_f - \frac{\pi B^2 d^2 \Delta^2 \sigma l}{8J} \theta_f^2\right) \tag{16}$$

由机械能守恒,

$$Q = \Delta E = \frac{1}{2}J(\omega^2 - \omega_f^2) + \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v_f^2)$$
(17)

最终答案为(11),(16),(17)式.10式之后的EIMP四个式子均写出可得4分.15,16,17均为4',其余标号式子2'