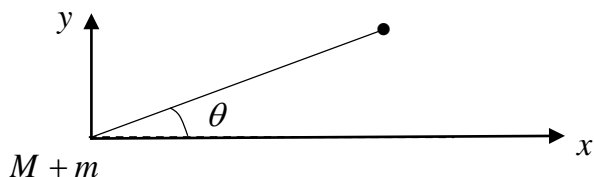


培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷（十）

考试时间：150 分钟 总分 320 分

（参考答案）

1、解：（1）在 M 参考系中看，中心天体质量修正为 $(M+m)$ 

$$\frac{G(M+m)x}{r^3} = -a_x = -\frac{dv_x}{dt}$$

而 $dt = \frac{d\theta}{\dot{\theta}}$

且 $mr^2\dot{\theta} = mv_0R$

因而 $dt = \frac{r^2}{v_0R^2}d\theta$

因而有 $dv_x = -\frac{G(M+m)}{r^3}xdt = -\frac{G(M+m)x}{v_0R} \frac{x}{r}d\theta = -\frac{G(M+m)}{v_0R}\cos\theta d\theta$

积分可得 $v_x = -\frac{G(M+m)}{Rv_0}\sin\theta$

同理可得 $v_y = v_0 - \frac{G(M+m)}{v_0R}(1 - \cos\theta)$

返到地面参考系，可得

$$v_{mx} = -\frac{GM}{Rv_0}\sin\theta$$

$$v_{my} = v_0 - \frac{GM}{Rv_0}(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$v_{Mx} = \frac{Gm}{Rv_0}\sin\theta$$

$$v_{My} = \frac{Gm}{Rv_0}(1 - \cos\theta)$$

(2) 有 $\frac{G(M+m)}{R^2} = \frac{v_0^2}{R}$, 解得 $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{G(M+m)}{R}}$

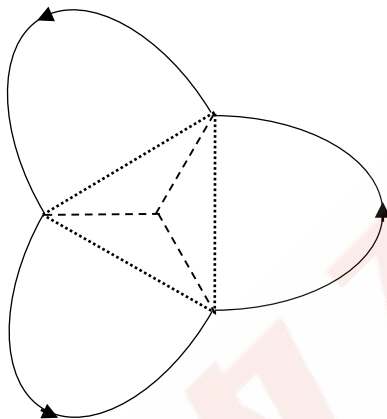
(3) (i) $v_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{G(M+m)}{R}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{GM}{2R}}$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - \frac{GMm}{R} = -\frac{GMm}{2a}$$

解得 $a = \frac{2}{3}R$

因而有 $c = R - a = \frac{1}{3}a$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$

(ii)



轨迹如图，其周期为

$$T = 3\Delta t = 3 \times \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}ab + bc}{\pi ab} \times 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{GM}} = 2(1 + \pi) \sqrt{\frac{2R^3}{3GM}}$$

2、解：(1) 受力平衡，满足

$$m_1 g = m_2 g + k_0 x$$

解得 $x_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$

(2) 有总能量为

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(m + 2m)\dot{x}^2 - mg \times 2x + mgx + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}mR^2 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{R}\right)^2$$

即 $E = \frac{7}{4}\dot{x}^2 - mgx + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

总能量不随时间变化，因而有

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0, \text{即可得到}$$

$$\frac{7}{2}m\ddot{x} - mg\dot{x} + kx\dot{x} = 0$$

进而有 $\ddot{x} = -\frac{2k}{7m}(x - x_0)$

因而 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{7m}}$

即有 $x = \frac{2mg}{k} \cos \sqrt{\frac{2k}{7m}}t + \frac{mg}{k}$

(3) 绳子上行时，有

$$T_2 > T_1, \text{ 可导出 } T_2 = \frac{5}{4}T_1$$

绳子下行时, 有

$$T_1 > T_2, \text{ 可导出 } T_1 = \frac{5}{4}T_2$$

最终稳定时, $T_1 = 2mg$, 因而有 $\frac{8}{5}mg \leq T_2 \leq \frac{5}{2}mg$, 进而可导出

$$\frac{3mg}{5k} \leq x \leq \frac{3mg}{2k}$$

绳子上行时

$$T_2 = \frac{5}{4}T_1$$

$$T_2 - mg - kx = m\ddot{x}$$

$$2mg - T_1 = 2m\ddot{x}$$

$$\text{可得 } \ddot{x} = -\frac{2k}{7m}\left(x - \frac{3mg}{2k}\right)$$

下行时

$$T_1 = \frac{5}{4}T_2$$

$$T_2 - mg - kx = m\ddot{x}$$

$$2mg - T_1 = 2m\ddot{x}$$

$$\text{可得 } \ddot{x} = -\frac{5k}{13m}\left(x - \frac{3mg}{5k}\right)$$

初态 $x_1 = -\frac{mg}{k}$, 经历一个下行过程, 坐标变为 $\frac{11mg}{5k}$, 再经历一个上行过程, 坐标变为

$\frac{4mg}{5k}$, 可以保持稳定

因而用时为

$$\Delta t = \pi\left(\sqrt{\frac{7m}{2k}} + \sqrt{\frac{13m}{5k}}\right)$$

产生的热量为

$$\Delta Q = U_1 - U_2 = \frac{99}{50} \frac{m^2 g^2}{k}$$

3、解: (1) 绝热过程, 满足

$$P_1 V_0^{5/3} = P_C (2V_0)^{5/3}$$

$$\text{得到 } P_C = 2^{-5/3} P_1$$

等温过程, 则有 $P_C \cdot 2V_0 = P_B \cdot 3V_0$

解得 $P_B = \frac{2^{-2/3}}{3} P_1$

因而可得 AB 的过程方程为

$$P = P_1 \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2^{-5/3}}{3} - \frac{V}{V_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2^{-5/3}}{3} \right) \right]$$

因而 $T = \frac{P_1 V_0}{\nu R} \frac{V}{V_0} \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2^{-5/3}}{3} - \frac{V}{V_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2^{-5/3}}{3} \right) \right]$

不难得到 $V = 1.766V_0$ 时, 有 $T_1 = 1.232 \frac{P_1 V_0}{\nu R}$

显然最低温度为 $T_2 = \frac{P_B \cdot 3V_0}{\nu R} = 0.630 \frac{P_1 V_0}{\nu R}$

(2) 记过程方程为

$$P = P_1 \left[a - b \frac{V}{V_0} \right]$$

则有
$$\begin{aligned} dQ &= PdV + \nu \frac{3}{2} R dT = P_1 \left[a - b \frac{V}{V_0} \right] dV + \frac{3}{2} P_1 \left[a - 2b \frac{V}{V_0} \right] dV \\ &= P_1 \left[\frac{5}{2} a - 4b \frac{V}{V_0} \right] dV \end{aligned}$$

因而吸放热临界点 $V = 2.207V_0$

这一段过程, 吸热量为

$$Q_1 = 1.151 P_1 V_0$$

而接下来一段放热量为

$$Q_2 = 0.496 P_1 V_0$$

等温过程放热

$$Q_3 = 0.255 P_1 V_0$$

因而循环效率为

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2 + Q_3}{Q_1} = 34.7\%$$

卡诺循环效率为

$$\eta' = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 48.8\%$$

因而两者的效率比为

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta'} = 0.710$$

4、解:(1)对于导体球, 有不均匀分布的电荷 $-\frac{R}{r_1} q_1$, 其余部分是均匀分布的电荷, 大小为 $q_2 + \frac{R}{r_1} q_1$,

因而导体球的电势为

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{q_2 + \frac{R}{r_1} q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

(2) 对 q_2 , 其电势我们从内球壁上离它最近的一点开始计算

球壳的电势为

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \varphi_{1q_2} + \varphi_{1\text{除}q_2}$$

对我们选定的点

$$\varphi_{1q_2} = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r - r_2)}$$

从选定的点到 q_2 , 其电势差为

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{-\frac{r}{r_2} q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{r^2}{r_2} - r_2} - \frac{1}{\frac{r^2}{r_2} - r} \right) = -\frac{rq_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 - r_2^2)} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r - r_2)}$$

$$\text{因而 } \varphi_2 = \varphi_{1\text{除}q_2} + \Delta\varphi = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{rq_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 - r_2^2)}$$

(3) 易得电势能为

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{1}{2} q_1 \varphi_{q_1} + \frac{1}{2} q_2 \varphi_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} q_1 \left[\frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{Rq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1^2} - \frac{Rq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r_1^2 - R^2)} \right] + \frac{1}{2} q_2 \left[\frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{rq_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 - r_2^2)} \right] \\ &= \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{Rq_1^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_1^2} - \frac{Rq_1^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 (r_1^2 - R^2)} + \frac{q_2^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{rq_2^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 - r_2^2)} \end{aligned}$$

5、解: (1) 满足玻尔兹曼分布, 即

$$n(h) = n_0 e^{-\frac{mgh}{kT}}$$

总的粒子数又要满足

$$N = \int_0^l n(h) S dh = \frac{n_0 S k T}{mg} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{mgl}{kT}} \right)$$

因而可得

$$n_0 = \frac{Nmg}{SkT(1 - e^{-\frac{mgl}{kT}})}$$

$$\text{因而 } n(h) = \frac{Nmg}{SkT(1 - e^{-\frac{mgl}{kT}})} e^{-\frac{mgh}{kT}}$$

(2) 气体分子的重力势能为

$$E_p = \int_0^l n(h) S m g h dh = N m g \left(\frac{kT}{mg} - \frac{l}{e^{\frac{mgl}{kT}} - 1} \right)$$

因而质心与桌面高度为

$$h_c = \frac{E_p + Mg \frac{l}{2}}{Mg + Nmg} = \frac{2Nmg \left(\frac{kT}{mg} - \frac{l}{e^{\frac{mgl}{kT}} - 1} \right) + Mgl}{2Nmg + 2Mg}$$

6、解：我们考察 x, y 方向分别成像

(1) 若同时正立，则有

$$x: \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{L-f} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

$$y: \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{L+f} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{解出 } u_1 = \frac{f(f-L)}{L}; u_2 = \frac{f(f+L)}{L}$$

两者显然是不能同时满足的

(2) 若同时倒立，则有 $u = v$ (光路对称)，因而有

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{L-s_1} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

可以解出

$$u = v = \frac{f(f + \sqrt{f^2 + L^2})}{L}$$

此时成像等大反方向

(3) 若 x 正 y 倒，则有

$$x: \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{L-f} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

$$y: \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{f}; \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{L-s_1} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

解得

$$u = \frac{f(f-L)}{L}; v = -\frac{f(f^2 - 2fL + 2L^2)}{2L^2}$$

注意到 $v < 0$ ，因而此种情况不成立

(4) 若 x 倒 y 正，则有

$$u = \frac{f(f+L)}{L}; v = \frac{f(f^2 + 2fL + 2L^2)}{2L^2}$$

此时等大关于 y 轴对称

7、解：（1）电流环平面的磁场为

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 SI}{4\pi r^3}$$

方向向下为正，受力上，满足

$$\frac{mv_0^2}{r_0} = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^2} - \frac{\mu_0 SI}{4\pi r_0^3} qv_0$$

$$\text{解得 } v_0 = -\frac{\mu_0 SIq}{8m\pi r_0^2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mu_0 SIq}{8m\pi r_0^2}\right)^2 + \frac{Qq}{4\pi m\epsilon_0 r_0}}$$

（2）力矩满足

$$M = -q\dot{r}Br$$

$$\text{因而 } dL = -qBrdr = -\frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi r^2} dr$$

$$\text{可得 } L - \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi r} = \text{Const}$$

当 $r_0 \rightarrow r_0 + \Delta r$ 后，有

$$mv_0 r_0 - \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi r_0} = mv(r_0 + \Delta r) - \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi(r_0 + \Delta r)}$$

$$\text{可得 } v = v_0 \left(1 - \frac{\Delta r}{r_0}\right) - \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi r_0^3 m} \Delta r$$

径向受力方程

$$\frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi(r_0 + \Delta r)^3} qv - \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0(r_0 + \Delta r)^2} = m\Delta\ddot{r} - \frac{mv^2}{r_0 + \Delta r}$$

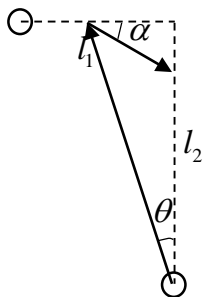
最后化简可得

$$\Delta\ddot{r} + \left[\frac{\mu_0 SIqv_0}{4\pi mr_0^3} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi r_0^3 mv_0} \right) + \frac{Qq}{4\pi m\epsilon_0 r_0^2} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} + \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{2\pi r_0^3 mv_0} \right) \right] \Delta r = 0$$

因而，径向运动的角频率为

$$\omega = \left[\frac{\mu_0 SIqv_0}{4\pi mr_0^3} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{4\pi r_0^3 mv_0} \right) + \frac{Qq}{4\pi m\epsilon_0 r_0^2} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} + \frac{\mu_0 SIq}{2\pi r_0^3 mv_0} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

8、解：（1）地面系中，设经过 Δt_1 A 会收到电磁信号



$$l_1 = 6c \cdot s; l_2 = 8c \cdot s$$

有几何关系

$$\sqrt{c^2 \Delta t_1^2 - l_2^2} + 0.6c \cdot \Delta t_1 = l_1$$

解得 $\Delta t_1 = 8.08s$

因而 $t_A = t_0 - (10s - \Delta t_1) \sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2} = t_0 - 1.534s$

接收到的频率满足多普勒效应

$$f_A = f_0 \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta_2^2}}{1 - \beta_2 \cos \theta} \frac{1 + \beta_1 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2}} = 3.911 f_0$$

(2) 设再经过 Δt_2 时间 B 收到信号, 则有几何关系

$$\sqrt{(c \cdot \Delta t_2)^2 - (l_1 - 0.6c \cdot \Delta t_1)^2} + 0.8c(\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2) = l_2$$

解得 $\Delta t_2 = 1.264s$

因而 $t_B = t_0 - (10s - \Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2) \sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2} = t_0 - 0.392s$

接收到的频率

$$f_B = f_0 \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2}}{1 - \beta_1 \cos \alpha} \frac{1 + \beta_2 \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_2^2}} = 3.911 f_0$$