

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (十五)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

(参考答案)

1、各质点速度沿绳方向的速度为 V_{xi} ;垂直绳的速度为 V_{yi} ;则有 $V_1 = V_{x2}$

$$V_{xi} \cos \theta - V_{yi} \sin \theta = V_{x(i+1)}; i = 2, 3, 4 \dots n-1 \quad (2)$$

沿各绳的冲量为 $I_1, I_2, I_3 \dots I_n$

$$\begin{cases} I_i - I_{(i+1)} \cos \theta = mV_{xi}, i = 2, 3 \dots n \\ I_{(i+1)} \sin \theta = mV_{yi}, i = 2, 3 \dots n \\ I_{(n+1)} = 0; \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{得 } V_{yn} = 0; V_{yi} - V_{y(i+1)} \cos \theta = mV_{xi} \sin \theta, i = 2, 3 \dots n-1; \quad (1)$$

$$\text{有 } V_{y(i+2)} \cos \theta - 2V_{y(i+1)} + V_{yi} \cos \theta = 0, i = 2, 3 \dots n-2 \quad (1)$$

$$V_{x(i+2)} \cos \theta - 2V_{x(i+1)} + V_{xi} \cos \theta = 0, i = 2, 3 \dots n-2 \quad (1)$$

解得

$$V_n = \frac{z_1^{n-3} + z_2^{n-3}}{(z_1 + z_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(z_1^{n-2} - z_2^{n-2})z_1^{n-4}} V \quad n \geq 4;$$

$$\text{其中 } z_1 = \frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}; z_2 = \frac{1-\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}; (0 \leq \theta < 90^\circ). \quad (4)$$

当 $n < 4$ 时。 $n=1$ 时, 无意义。 $n=2$ 时, $V_2=V$; (2)

$$n=3 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} V_{x2} = V \\ I_3 = mV_{x3} \\ I_3 \sin \theta = mV_{y2} \\ V_{x2} \cos \theta - V_{y2} \sin \theta = V_{x3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } V_3 = \frac{V \cos \theta}{1 + \sin^2 \theta}; \quad (3)$$

2、如图旋转 θ

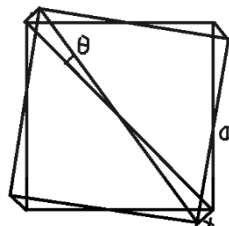
$$\text{此时木板到天花板的距离为 } h = \sqrt{L^2 - x^2}; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{其中 } x = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{2} a \sin \theta$$

$$\text{即 } h = \sqrt{L^2 - 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad (2)$$

重力势能为

$$E = -mgh = -mg \sqrt{L^2 - 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}; \quad (3)$$



绳子长度为

$$l = 4 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 4 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (3)$$

虚功原理

$$-Fdl = dE; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{得 } F = \frac{mg \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2\sqrt{L^2 - 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}}; \quad (2)$$

3、(1)框架所受最大静摩擦力为 $f = \mu(M+m)g = 5\mu mg$ (2)

释放时, 框架受力 $F = 2kx = 6\mu mg > f$ (2)

开始框架会运动, 摩擦力恒为 f , 方向向左;

在质心系中

$$\text{质心存在向左的加速度 } a = \frac{f}{M+m} = \mu g; \quad (2)$$

设滑块对框架的相对位移为 ΔX

$$\text{则, 他们偏离质心的位移分别为 } x_m = \frac{M}{M+m} \Delta X; \quad x_M = -\frac{m}{M+m} \Delta X; \quad (2)$$

$$F_M = -2k\Delta X - \mu mg - \mu(M+m)g = -\frac{2k(M+m)}{m} \left(x_M + \frac{\mu m^2 g}{2k(M+m)} \right)$$

可见 M 做简谐运动

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2k(M+m)}{Mm}} = \sqrt{\frac{5k}{2m}}; \quad (2)$$

平衡位置在 $x_M = -\frac{\mu m^2 g}{2k(M+m)}$ 处;

$$\text{振幅为 } x_M = -\frac{\mu m^2 g}{2k(M+m)} - \left(-\frac{m}{M+m} x \right); \quad (2)$$

质心相对桌子的速度为

$$V_c = -\mu gt;$$

$$\text{有 } wA_M \sin wt - \mu gt = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } wt = 1.311 \quad (3)$$

$$S = A_M (1 - \cos wt) - \frac{1}{2} \mu gt^2 = 0.125 \text{ cm} \quad (2)$$

(2)当 M 相对桌面静止时

$$x_M = -\frac{\mu m^2 g}{2k(M+m)} - A_M \cos wt = 0.6257 \frac{\mu mg}{2k}; \quad (2)$$

相对位置相聚

$$\Delta x = -\frac{M+m}{m} x_M = 3.1283 \frac{\mu mg}{2k} \quad (2)$$

框架受力 $F = 2k\Delta x = 3.1283 \mu mg < f$;

其静止后不会立刻运动。(1)

滑块受力

$$F_m = -2k\Delta x$$

$$W' = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}, \text{ 设振幅为 } A_m$$

$$\text{则 } 2 \times \frac{1}{2} k A_m^2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} k x^2 - \mu(M+m)gs$$

$$A_m = 5.9476 \frac{\mu mg}{2k}; (1)$$

$$\text{使 } M \text{ 开始运动 } \Delta X_c \geq 5 \frac{\mu mg}{2k};$$

$$W' = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1.2566 \text{ rad/s}; (1)$$

$$\text{即总时间为 } t' = t + \frac{\arcsin \frac{\Delta x}{A_m} + \arcsin \frac{\Delta x_c}{A_m}}{\omega'} = 2.040 \text{ s}; (1)$$

4、(1) 第一个电容的大小相当于两个球行电容器并联

$$C_1 = 2 \times 4\pi\epsilon_0 R = 8\pi\epsilon_0 R; (3)$$

第二个电容器的大小

使两球均匀带电量 Q ;

$$\text{电势为 } U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R};$$

要使其保持这一电势需在 $d_1 = R - \frac{R^2}{R+R} = \frac{R}{2}$ 处放两电量为 $Q_1 = -Q \times \frac{R}{R+R} = -\frac{Q}{2}$ 的电荷

同理在 $d_2 = R - \frac{R^2}{R+d_1} = \frac{R}{3}$ 处放两电量为 $Q_2 = -Q_1 \times \frac{R}{R+d_1} = \frac{Q}{3}$ 的电荷.....

总电荷为 $Q_{\text{总}} = 2 * (Q + Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + \dots) = 2 \ln 2 Q$

$$\text{电容 } C = Q_{\text{总}} / U = 8\pi\epsilon_0 R \ln 2; (7)$$

$$(2) \text{ 电容器的电容为 } C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d}$$

$$\text{所以 } d_1 = \frac{S}{8\pi R}; d_2 = \frac{S}{8\pi R \ln 2}; (1)$$

$$\text{开始时 } \frac{\sigma_1 0}{\epsilon_0} d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2 0}{\epsilon_0} d_2 = U, \sigma_1 0 s = \sigma_2 0 s;$$

$$\text{得 } \sigma_1 0 = \sigma_2 0 = \frac{U \epsilon_0}{d_1 + d_2} = \frac{8\pi R U \epsilon_0 \ln 2}{S (1 + \ln 2)} (3)$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma}{\epsilon_0}; E_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon_0} (2)$$

$$E = \rho j; (1)$$

$$\text{所以 } \rho j = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma}{\epsilon_0};$$

$$\text{在电路中 } E_1(d_1 - d) + Ed + rI = 0 (2)$$

$$\sigma_1 s = \sigma_2 s; d = d_1;$$

$$\text{而 } j = \frac{d\sigma}{dt}; I = \frac{d\sigma_1 s}{dt}; (2)$$

$$\text{解得 } j = \frac{\sigma_1 0}{\epsilon_0 \rho} \times e^{-\frac{rs + \rho d}{rs \epsilon_0 \rho} t}; (2)$$

$$I = \frac{d\sigma_1 s}{dt} = \frac{\sigma_1 0 d}{\epsilon_0 rs} \times e^{-\frac{rs + \rho d}{rs \epsilon_0 \rho} t}; (2)$$

5、设电流 $i = I \cos \omega t$;

磁通量为 $\Phi = kI\pi R^2 \cos \theta \cos \omega t$; (2)

电动势为 $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \omega kI\pi R^2 \cos \theta \sin \omega t$; (2)

圆环的电阻为 $r_0 = \frac{2\pi R}{\sigma \pi r^2} = 5.4 \times 10^{-3} \Omega$; (2)

感应电流 $i_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r_0} = \omega \sigma r^2 kI\pi R \cos \theta \sin \omega t$; (2)

受力 $F = -i_1 \times B \times \sin \theta \times 2\pi R = -\omega \sigma r^2 kI\pi^2 R^2 \cos \theta \sin \omega t \times kI \sin \theta$;

一个周期的平均受力为 0;

不可能悬浮。(2)

(2) 电路方程

$\varepsilon = r_0 i_1 + L \frac{di_1}{dt}$; (2)

得 $i_1 = \frac{\omega kI\pi R^2 \cos \theta \cos(\omega t - \alpha)}{\sqrt{r_0^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$; (2)

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\omega L}{\sqrt{(\omega L)^2 + r_0^2}}$;

受到的力为 $F = -i_1 \times B \times \sin \theta \times 2\pi R = -\frac{\omega k^2 I^2 \pi R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - \alpha) \cos \omega t}{\sqrt{r_0^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \times 2\pi R$; (2)

一周平均受力 $\bar{F} = \frac{\omega k^2 I^2 \pi R^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{2 \sqrt{r_0^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \times 2\pi R \times \cos \alpha = mg$; (2)

得 $I = 1.37 \text{ A}$; (2)

6、设其经过左侧折射后得像点距透镜左端点 u ;

要满足提议，从此处经过两次反射后像点还在这里，及

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{d-u} + \frac{1}{v} &= \frac{2}{R}; \\ \frac{1}{d-v} + \frac{1}{u} &= \frac{2}{R}; \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

解得 $u=v = \frac{d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2}$; (2)

所以要满足 $d^2 - 2dR \geq 0$, $d \geq 2R$; (2)

折射有 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{n}{u} = \frac{n-1}{R}$;

$X = \frac{uR}{(n-1)u - nR}$ (2)

X 要大于 0;

及 $\frac{uR}{(n-1)u - nR} > 0$;

$(n-1)u - nR > 0$; (2)

$$\text{当 } u = \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2} (n - 1) - nR > 0; \text{无解}; (2)$$

$$\text{当 } u = \frac{d + \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d + \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2} (n - 1) - nR > 0; (2)$$

$$\text{所以 } x = \frac{\frac{d + \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2} R}{(n - 1) \frac{d + \sqrt{d^2 - 2dR}}{2} - nR} (3)$$

像点是虚像点。(1)

7、(1) 初态，右边为真空，设左边压强为 p_1 有

对于左边 $N + p_1 \times 2S = p_0 \times 2S$

对于右边 $N = p_0 \times S$

得 $p_1 = p_0/2$; (3)

对于末态，设左边体积变为 $V_L = mV_0$;

则高度为 $\frac{mV_0}{2S}$, 右边高度为 $\frac{2V_0}{S} - \frac{mV_0}{2S}$

右边体积为 $V_R = 2V_0 - \frac{mV_0}{2}$;

两边压强相等，受力平衡有 $p_L = p_R = p_0$;

由热力学第一定律有;

$$n_L C_V T_L + n_R C_V T_R - n C_V T_0 = p_0 (2V_0 - V_L) - p_0 (V_R - V_0) \quad (2)$$

带入状态方程有

$$\frac{C_V}{R} (p_L V_L + p_R V_R - p_1 \cdot 2V_0) = p_0 (2V_0 - V_L) - p_0 (V_R - V_0) \quad (1)$$

得 $m = -2/5$; 所以左边活塞已经到底; (2)

从初态到末态有

$$n C_V T_R - n C_V T_0 = p_0 2V_0 - p_0 (V_R - V_0); \quad (2)$$

左边活塞到底时, $V_R = 2V_0$;

$$\text{解得 } p_R = \frac{5}{6} p_0, \text{ 温度为 } T_R = T_0 \frac{\frac{5}{6} p_0 \cdot 2V_0}{0.5 p_0 \cdot 2V_0} = \frac{5}{3} T_0; \quad (2)$$

(2) 初态，右边为真空，设左边压强为 p_1 有

对于左边 $N + p_1 \times xS = p_0 \times xS$

对于右边 $N = p_0 \times S$

得 $p_1 = p_0 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x}$; 平衡需要 $x > 1$ (2)

对于末态，设左边体积变为 $V_L = mV_0$;

则高度为 $\frac{mV_0}{xS}$, 右边高度为 $\frac{2V_0}{S} - \frac{mV_0}{xS}$

右边体积为 $V_R = (2 - \frac{m}{x})V_0$;

两边压强相等，受力平衡有 $p_L = p_R = p_0$;

由热力学第一定律有;

$$n_L C_V T_L + n_R C_V T_R - n C_V T_0 = p_0(xV_0 - V_L) - p_0(V_R - V_0) \quad (1)$$

带入状态方程有

$$\frac{C_V}{R}(p_L V_L + p_R V_R - p_1 * xV_0) = p_0(xV_0 - V_L) - p_0(V_R - V_0) \quad (1)$$

$$m = \frac{x(5x-11)}{5(x-1)}; \quad (2)$$

$$0 < m < x;$$

$$X > 2.2; \quad (2)$$

8、(1) 玻尔模型

$$mvr = n\hbar; \quad (2)$$

受力方程;

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{ke^2}{r^2}; \quad (2)$$

联立得

$$r = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{kq^2 m}; \quad (2)$$

总能量为

$$E = -\frac{kq^2}{2r} = -\frac{k^2 q^4 m}{2n^2 \hbar^2} \quad (2);$$

基态和第二激发态的能量差为;

$$\Delta E = 2503\text{eV}; \quad (1)$$

$$v = \frac{n\hbar}{mr} = \frac{kq^2}{n\hbar} \quad (1)$$

基态速度

$$V = \frac{kq^2}{\hbar} = 2.18 \times 10^6 \text{m/s} \quad (1)$$

(2) 考虑相对论效应。

$$m' = m / \sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}; \quad (1)$$

$$\text{有 } m'vr = n\hbar; \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{m'v^2}{r} = \frac{ke^2}{r^2}; \quad (1)$$

$$v = \frac{kq^2}{n\hbar}; \quad (1)$$

$$r = \frac{n\hbar}{m'v} = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{kq^2 m} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{kq^2}{n\hbar c})^2}; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{基态半径为 } r = 2.55 \times 10^{-13} \text{m} \quad (1)$$