

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷（十二）

考试时间：150 分钟 总分 320 分

（参考答案）

1、解：（1）转动惯量为

$$J = \frac{2}{3}mr^2$$

摩擦力 $f = \mu mg$ ，平行于底线向左

因而
$$v_x = \frac{I}{m} - \mu gt$$

$$J\beta = fr$$

可得
$$\beta = \frac{3\mu g}{2r}$$

开始纯滚时

$$v_x = \beta r \Delta t$$

解得
$$\Delta t = \frac{2I}{5\mu g}$$

球到达底线时，用时为

$$t_1 = \frac{d}{v_0}$$

(i) 若此时球还未达到纯滚动，则有

$$t_1 \leq \Delta t$$

可得
$$I \geq \frac{5\mu mgd}{2v_0}$$

又要求
$$\frac{Id}{mv_0} - \frac{1}{2}\mu g \left(\frac{d}{v_0}\right)^2 \leq L$$

解得
$$I \leq \frac{mv_0 L}{d} + \frac{\mu mgd}{2v_0}$$

因而
$$\frac{5\mu mgd}{2v_0} \leq I \leq \frac{mv_0 L}{d} + \frac{\mu mgd}{2v_0}$$

此情况要求

$$v_0^2 \geq 2\mu gd$$

(ii) 若此时球已经达到了纯滚动，则有

$$t_1 \geq \Delta t$$

可得
$$I \leq \frac{5\mu mgd}{2v_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{I}{m} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \mu g \Delta t^2 + \left(\frac{I}{m} - \mu g \Delta t \right) (t_1 - \Delta t) \\ \text{又要求} \quad & = \frac{3Id}{5mv_0} + \frac{2I_0}{25m^2 \mu g} \leq L \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得} \quad I \leq \frac{15\mu mgd}{4v_0} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{8v_0^2 L}{9\mu gd^2}} - 1 \right]$$

此种情况要求

$$I \leq \min \left\{ \frac{15\mu mgd}{4v_0} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{8v_0^2 L}{9\mu gd^2}} - 1 \right], \frac{5\mu mgd}{2v_0} \right\}$$

综上, 若 $v_0^2 \geq 2\mu gd$, 则

$$I \leq \frac{mv_0 L}{d} + \frac{\mu mgd}{2v_0}$$

若 $v_0^2 < 2\mu gd$, 则

$$I \leq \frac{15\mu mgd}{4v_0} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{8v_0^2 L}{9\mu gd^2}} - 1 \right]$$

$$(2) (i) \quad I = \frac{mLv_0}{d}$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{达到纯滚动时, } \Delta t = \frac{2v_0 L}{5\mu gd}$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{d}{v_0} \leq \Delta t, \text{ 即 } v_0^2 \geq \frac{5\mu gd^2}{2L}$$

$$\text{有} \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \mu g \frac{d^2}{v_0^2} = \frac{\mu gd^2}{2v_0^2}$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{d}{v_0} > \Delta t, \text{ 即 } v_0^2 < \frac{5\mu gd^2}{2L}$$

$$\text{有} \quad a = \frac{2}{5} L - \frac{2v_0^2 L^2}{25\mu gd^2}$$

2、解: (1) 碰前, 有

$$\frac{1}{2} mv_0^2 = mgl$$

对 C 点, 角动量守恒, 满足

$$mv_0 \frac{l}{4} = \left[\frac{1}{12} ml^2 + m \left(\frac{l}{4} \right)^2 \right] \omega_0$$

解得 $\omega_0 = \frac{12}{7} \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}}$

又有能量关系

$$mg \frac{l}{4} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{7}{48} ml^2 \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{7}{48} ml^2 \omega^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{288}{49} \frac{g}{l} + \frac{24}{7} \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta$$

求导可得出

$$\beta = \frac{12g}{7l} \cos \theta$$

质心运动定理

$$f - 2mg \sin \theta = m\omega^2 \frac{l}{4}$$

$$2mg \cos \theta - N = m\beta \frac{l}{4}$$

解得 $f = mg \left(\frac{72}{49} + \frac{20}{7} \sin \theta \right)$

$$N = \frac{11}{7} mg \cos \theta$$

发生滑动时, 满足

$$\frac{f}{N} = \frac{72 + 14 \sin \theta_0}{77 \cos \theta_0} = 2$$

解得 $\theta_0 = 27.49^\circ$

用时为 $\Delta t = \int_0^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\frac{288}{49} \frac{g}{l} + \frac{24}{7} \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta}} = 0.186 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

(2) 设跳跃瞬间, 虫子的速度为 v_x, v_y

则角动量关系满足

$$mv_0 \frac{l}{4} = \frac{1}{12} ml^2 \omega - mv_y \frac{l}{4}$$

得到 $\omega = 3 \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}} + \frac{3v_y}{l}$ 而又有 $\frac{2v_x v_y}{g} = \frac{L}{4}$

因而
$$W = \frac{1}{2} m(v_x^2 + v_y^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} ml^2 \omega^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{7}{48} ml^2 \omega_0^2$$
$$= \frac{mg^2 l^2}{128 v_y^2} + \frac{7}{8} m v_y^2 + \frac{3}{4} m \sqrt{2gl} v_y + \frac{9}{28} mgl$$

不难得到 $v_y = 0.221 \sqrt{gl}$ 时, 有

$$W_{\min} = 0.7585 mgl$$

3、解：由题可知

$$M = m_1 + m_2 \quad ①$$

由动量守恒

$$(M + m)v_0 = m_1v_1 - m_2v_2 \quad ②$$

再由题目对卫星两部分的描述，有

$$\frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 - \frac{GM_E m_1}{R} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2 - \frac{GM_E m_2}{R} = \frac{1}{2}m_2v_3^2 - \frac{GM_E m_2}{R_0}$$

$$m_2v_2R = m_2v_3R_0$$

由于传递出的能量与炸弹质量成正比

$$\frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}Mv_0^2 = km \quad ③$$

而

$$\frac{GM_E(M+m)}{R^2} = \frac{(M+m)v_0^2}{R}$$

可得

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM_E}{R}} \quad ④$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_E}{R}} \quad ⑤$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_E R_0}{R(R+R_0)}} \quad ⑥$$

将①分别代入②，③得

$$(M + m)v_0 = m_1(v_1 + v_2) - Mv_2 \quad ⑦$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(M - m_1)v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}Mv_0^2 = km \quad ⑧$$

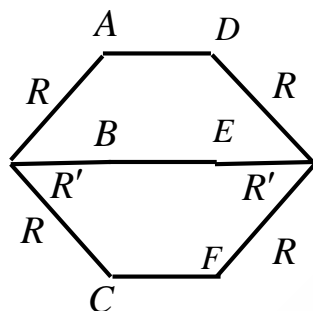
联立⑦⑧消去 m_1 得

$$m = \frac{v_0(v_1 - v_2) + v_1v_2 - v_0^2}{2k - v_0(v_1 - v_2)} M$$

将④⑤⑥及 $k = \frac{GM_E}{R_0}$ 代入得

$$m = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)(1+\sqrt{\frac{2R}{R+R_0}})}{2t+\sqrt{\frac{2R}{R+R_0}}-\sqrt{2}} M$$

4、解：电路可做如图等效



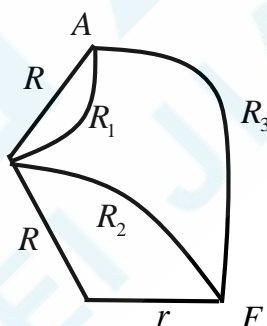
易得其中 R' , R 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2R+2r)2r}{2R+4r} &= 2R \\ \left(\frac{(R+2r)(R'+r)}{R+3r+R'} + R+r \right) r &= R' + R \\ \frac{(R+2r)(R'+r)}{R+3r+R'} + R+2r &= R' + R \end{aligned}$$

解得 $R = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} r$

$$R' = 0.08663r$$

对电路进行星角变换, 可得



$$R_1 = 5.863r$$

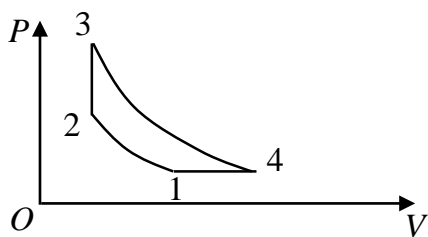
其中 $R_2 = 2.240r$

$$R_3 = 3.088r$$

因而可得

$$R_{AF} = [R \parallel R_1 + (R+r) \parallel R_2] \parallel R_3 = 1.008925r$$

5、解：由题目描述可画出 P-V 关系如图



1→2, 绝热 2→3 等容 3→4 绝热 4→1 等压

$$Q = n_0 C_V (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$Q_1 = n_0 C_P (T_4 - T_1)$$

$$\eta = \frac{Q - Q_1}{Q}$$

$$T_1 = T_0$$

$$V_1 = 3V_2$$

由题可知 $P_1 = P_0$

对于 1→2, 绝热 过程

$$T_0 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}$$

即

$$T_2 = 3^{\gamma-1} T_0$$

$$\therefore T_3 = \frac{Q}{n_0 C_V} + 3^{\gamma-1} T_0$$

$$P_2 V_2^{\gamma} = P_3 V_3^{\gamma}$$

$$\therefore P_2 = 3^{\gamma} P_1$$

又 2→3 等容

$$\frac{P_2}{T_2} = \frac{P_3}{T_3}$$

$$P_3 = 3^{\gamma} P_1 \cdot \frac{\frac{Q}{n_0 C_V} + 3^{\gamma-1} T_0}{3^{\gamma-1} T_0}$$

由于 3→4 绝热

$$\frac{P_3^{\gamma-1}}{T_3^{\gamma}} = \frac{P_4^{\gamma-1}}{T_4^{\gamma}}$$

$$T_4 = (3T_0)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \left(\frac{Q}{n_0 C_V} + 3^{\gamma-1} T_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

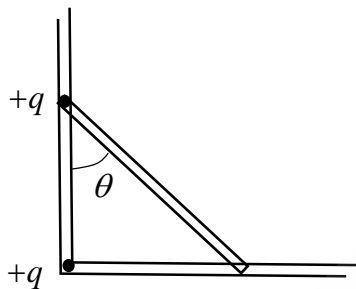
将之代入

$$\eta = \frac{Q-Q_1}{Q} = 1 - \frac{n_0 C_P (T_4 - T_1)}{n_0 C_V (T_3 - T_2)}$$

得

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{n_0 C_P \left[(3T_0)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \left(\frac{Q}{n_0 C_V} + 3^{\gamma-1} T_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} - T_0 \right]}{Q}$$

6、解：（1）设如图所示 θ



力矩上，满足

$$mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{kq^2}{l^2 \cos^2 \theta} l \sin \theta$$

解得 $\theta = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{2kq^2}{mgl^2}}$

（2）能量表达式为

$$E_p = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{kq^2}{l \cos \theta}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{6} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

总能量 $E = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{kq^2}{l \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{6} ml^2 \dot{\theta}^2$

能量不随时间变化，有

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{mgl \sin \theta}{2} \dot{\theta} + \frac{kq^2 \sin \theta}{l \cos^2 \theta} \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta} \text{ 不恒为零} \Rightarrow -\frac{mgl \sin \theta}{2} + \frac{kq^2 \sin \theta}{l \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \theta = \theta_0 + \Delta\theta, \quad \theta_0 = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{2kq^2}{mgl^2}}$$

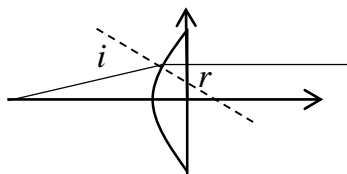
$$\text{可得 } \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2kq^2}{mgl^2}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2kq^2}{mgl^2}} \Delta\theta; \sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2kq^2}{mgl^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2kq^2}{mgl^2}} \Delta\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{l} \sqrt{\frac{mgl^2}{2kq^2}} - 1 \Delta\theta = 0$$

因而杆做小振动的周期为

$$T = 2\pi \left[\frac{3g}{l} \sqrt{\frac{mgl^2}{2kq^2} - 1} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

7、解：（1）折射定律，如图所示



易得 $\sin r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$

$$\sin i = \frac{y}{\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3}R)^2 + y^2}} \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3}R)^2 + y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$$

折射定律

$$\sin i = 2 \sin r$$

$$y \frac{dy}{dx} + (x + \sqrt{3}R) = 2\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3}R)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 + (x + \sqrt{3}R)^2} = 2x + C$$

$x=0, y=R$ ，可得 $C=2R$

因而 $\sqrt{y^2 + (x + \sqrt{3}R)^2} - 2x = 2R$

费马原理，有

$$L = \sqrt{y^2 + (x + \sqrt{3}R)^2} - 2x = \text{Const}$$

结合 $x=0, y=R$ ，可得

$$\sqrt{y^2 + (x + \sqrt{3}R)^2} - 2x = 2R$$

（2）令 $y=0$ ，可得

$$\sqrt{3}R + x - 2x = 2R$$

得到 $x = -(2 - \sqrt{3})R$

因而透镜厚度为

$$d = (2 - \sqrt{3})R$$

（3）易得右侧的波矢分别为

$$\vec{k}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \hat{i}, \vec{k}_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{2} \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \hat{j} \right)$$

因而 $\varphi_1 = \varphi_{10} - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_{20} - \frac{\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\lambda}y$$

因而 $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} + \frac{\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\lambda}y$

由于光屏上 x 坐标相等, 因而有

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\lambda}\Delta y = 2\pi \Rightarrow \Delta y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\lambda$$

8、解: (1) 1. 以地面系为 S 系, 以沿 x 轴以 v 运动的参考系为 S' 系

在 S' 系中, 2 处仅有 y 方向电场

$$E'_y = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2}$$

由变化式

$$E_y = \gamma E'_y$$

$$B_z = \frac{\gamma v}{c^2} E'_y$$

由于 q_2 在 S 系中静止

$$F_1 = q_2 E_y = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2 \sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

2. 电磁场状况与 1. 中相同

$$F_2 = q_2 (E_y - v \times B_z)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{q_1 q_2 \sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2}$$

即

(2) 在 (1) 2. 中的 S' 系内, 显然可以得到

$$F'_2 = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2}$$

在 S' 系中, 仅在 2 处存在电场, 即

$$F'_1 = F'_2 = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2}$$

$$F_1 = q_2 E_y = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2 \sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

而

$$F_2 = \frac{q_1 q_2 \sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2}$$

得到

$$F_2' = \frac{F_2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \quad F_1' = F_1 \sqrt{1-\beta^2}$$

而观察二者不同，在 1 中其速度为 0，在 2 中，其速度为 βc

$$\text{可猜想力的变换与物体速度有关，可猜想 } F_y' = F_y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1-vu/c^2} \quad \text{或} \quad F_y' = F_y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1-u^2/c^2}$$

由于当 q_2 速度接近 c 时，其在 S' 系中受力为 $\frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2}$ ，在 S 系中受力 $\frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y_0^2} \cdot \frac{1-\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$

$$\text{满足 } F_y' = F_y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1-vu/c^2}$$

$$\text{即猜想 } F_y' = F_y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1-vu/c^2}$$