

## 培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (三)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分 (参考答案)

1、解:(1)由角动量关系

$$mR^2\omega = mv_xR$$

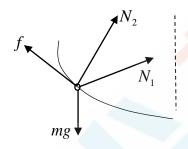
因而可得  $v_x = \omega R$ 

由相对运动关系可得

$$\frac{v_x - (-\omega R)}{2\pi R} = \frac{v_y}{h}$$

解得 
$$v_{v} = 2\omega R$$

受力如图所示:



受力上满足

$$N_1 = m\omega^2 R$$

$$mg - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}f = ma_y$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}f = ma_x$$

其中 
$$f = \mu \sqrt{N_1^2 + N_2^2}$$

$$a_{x} = \beta R$$

$$a_v = 2\beta R$$

可以得到

$$(9 - \mu^2)R^2\beta^2 + (2\mu^2 - 6)gR\beta + g^2(1 - \mu^2) - 2\mu^2\omega^4 R = 0$$

解得 
$$\beta = \frac{(3-\mu^2)g \pm \mu\sqrt{4g^2 + 2(9-\mu^2)\omega^4R^2}}{(9-\mu^2)R}$$

显然应取负号,因而



$$\beta = \frac{(3 - \mu^2)g - \mu\sqrt{4g^2 + 2(9 - \mu^2)\omega^4 R^2}}{(9 - \mu^2)R}$$

(2)  $\beta = 0$ , 因而可得

$$\beta = \frac{(3-\mu^2)g - \mu\sqrt{4g^2 + 2(9-\mu^2)\omega^4 R^2}}{(9-\mu^2)R} = 0$$

解得 
$$\omega = \sqrt[4]{\frac{(1-\mu^2)g^2}{2\mu^2R^2}}$$

(3) 代入数据可得

$$\omega_{\rm max} = 18.425 rad / s$$

$$\vec{m} \qquad dt = \frac{d\omega}{\beta} = \frac{(9 - \mu^2)Rd\omega}{(3 - \mu^2)g - \mu\sqrt{4g^2 + 2(9 - \mu^2)\omega^4R^2}}$$

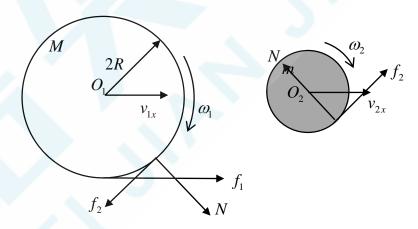
因而可得

$$\Delta t = \int_{0}^{\omega_{\text{max}}/2} \frac{(9 - \mu^{2})Rd\omega}{(3 - \mu^{2})g - \mu\sqrt{4g^{2} + 2(9 - \mu^{2})\omega^{4}R^{2}}}$$

带入计算得

$$\Delta t = 0.344s$$

## 2、解:如图所示



如图设出作用力 $f_1, f_2, N$ 等

由质心运动定理, 可得

$$f_1 = Ma_{1x} + ma_{2x}$$

转动定理有

$$(f_2 - f_1)2R = M(2R)^2 \beta_1$$



$$-f_2R = \frac{1}{2}mR^2\beta_2$$

联立消去摩擦力可得

$$Ma_{1x} + 2MR\beta_1 + ma_{2x} + \frac{1}{2}mR\beta_2 = 0$$

进而可得守恒量

$$Mv_{1x} + 2MR\omega_1 + mv_{2x} + \frac{1}{2}mR\omega_2 = Const$$

末态,有  $v_{1x} = v_{2x} = v$ 

由于是纯滚动,满足

$$v = \omega_1 \cdot 2R$$

$$-\omega_1 \cdot 2R + \omega_2 R = 0$$

能量上,满足

$$\frac{1}{2}m{v_0}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}mR^2 \omega_0^2 = mgR + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}mR^2 \omega_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}M(2R)^2 \omega_1^2$$

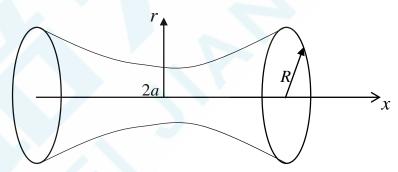
其中由于初态纯滚动可得 $\omega_0 = v_0 / R$ ,于是可得上式的守恒量

Const = 
$$Mv_{1x} + 2MR\omega_1 + mv_{2x} + \frac{1}{2}mR\omega_2 = \frac{3}{2}mv_0$$

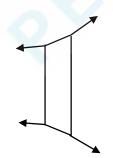
结合以上各式最终可得

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{4M + 3m}{3M}gR}$$

## 3、解: 如图建立坐标轴



对 $x \rightarrow x + dx$ 的一段分析受力,如图所示





左侧的合力为

$$f_x = 2 \times 2\pi r(x)\sigma \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + r'^2(x)}}$$

右侧合力为

$$f_{x+dx} = 2 \times 2\pi r(x+dx)\sigma \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+{r'}^2(x+dx)}}$$

有关系  $f_x = f_{x+dx}$ 

即有 
$$r(x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r'^2(x)}} = r(x+dx)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r'^2(x+dx)}}$$

进一步化简

$$r(x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r'^{2}(x)}} = r(x+dx)\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r'^{2}(x+dx)}}$$

$$= \left[r(x)+dr\right]\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r'^{2}(x)+2r'(x)d(r')}}$$

$$= \frac{r(x)}{\sqrt{1+r'^{2}(x)}}\left(1+\frac{dr}{r}-\frac{r'd(r')}{1+r'^{2}}\right)$$

因而有关系
$$\frac{dr}{r} - \frac{r'd(r')}{1+r'^2} = 0$$

可导出 
$$\frac{dr}{r} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(1+r'^2)}{1+r'^2} = 0$$

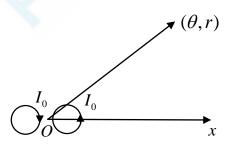
进一步有  $r'^2 + 1 = Cr^2$ , 其中 C 是待定常量

易得 
$$r = Ach\left(\frac{x}{A}\right)$$

其中A满足方程

$$R = Ach\left(\frac{a}{A}\right)$$

4、解:如图所示,磁场方向以向下为正方向



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加右

$$B(\theta, r) = \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I}{4(r - \frac{d}{2}\cos\theta)^3} - \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I}{4(r + \frac{d}{2}\cos\theta)^3}$$
$$= \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I}{4r^3} \left(1 + \frac{3d}{2r}\cos\theta\right) - \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I}{4r^3} \left(1 - \frac{3d}{2r}\cos\theta\right)$$
$$= \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I d}{4r^4}\cos\theta$$

即有 
$$B(\theta,r) = \frac{\mu_0 a^2 Id}{4r^4} \cos \theta$$

(2)(i)易得AF段的电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{AF} = \frac{\mu_0 a^2 Id}{4r^4} av = \frac{\mu_0 a^3 Id}{4r^4} v$$

BE 段的电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{BE} = \frac{\mu_0 a^2 I d}{4(r+a)^4} a v = \frac{\mu_0 a^3 I d}{4r^4} v \left(1 - \frac{4a}{r}\right)$$

CD段的电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{CD} = \frac{\mu_0 a^2 Id}{4(r+3a)^4} av = \frac{\mu_0 a^3 Id}{4r^4} v \left(1 - \frac{12a}{r}\right)$$

因而回路 ABEF 的电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{ABEF} = \varepsilon_{AF} - \varepsilon_{BE} = \frac{\mu_0 a^4 Id}{r^5} v$$

(ii) 设电流分布如图所示

$$I_{1a} = \begin{bmatrix} a & B & 2a \\ I_{1a} & a & I_{2} & a \end{bmatrix} I_{1} + I_{2}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} a & B & 2a \\ a & E & 2a \end{bmatrix} D$$

有关系

$$3I_{1}R - I_{2}R = \frac{\mu_{0}a^{4}Id}{r^{5}}v$$

$$I_2R + 5(I_1 + I_2)R = \frac{2\mu_0 a^4 Id}{r^5}v$$

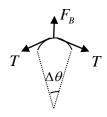


解得 
$$I_2 R = \frac{\mu_0 a^4 Id}{23r^5} v$$

因而可得

$$U_{BE} = \varepsilon_{BE} - I_2 R = \frac{\mu_0 a^3 Id}{4r^4} v - \frac{24\mu_0 a^4 Id}{23r^5} v$$

5、解: (1) 在质心参考系中 有



$$2T\sin\frac{\Delta\theta}{2} - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2\pi}Q\omega R = \frac{\Delta\theta}{2\pi}M\omega^2 RT$$

$$T = \frac{M\omega^2 R}{2\pi} + \frac{Q\omega RB}{2\pi}$$

(2) 写 x y 方向的牛顿第二定律

$$M\ddot{x} = -k\dot{x} - B\dot{y}Q$$

$$M\ddot{y} = -k\dot{y} - QE + BQ\dot{x}$$

取 
$$z = x + iy$$
 可得

$$M(\ddot{x}+i\ddot{y}) = -k(\dot{x}+i\dot{y}) - iQE + BQi(\dot{x}+i\dot{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow M(\ddot{x} + i\ddot{y}) = (-k + BQi)(\dot{x} + i\dot{y}) - iQE$$

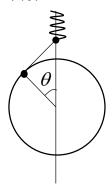
因而有 
$$M\ddot{z} = (-k + BQi)\dot{z} - iQE = M\frac{d\dot{z}}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{z} = \frac{iQE}{-k + BOi} (1 - e^{\frac{-k + BOi}{M}t})$$

$$\Rightarrow v_x = \frac{1}{B^2 Q^2 + k^2} \left[ BQ^2 E \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \cos \frac{BQ}{M} t \right) - kQE \cdot e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \sin \frac{BQ}{M} t \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow v_y = -\frac{1}{B^2 Q^2 + k^2} \left[ BQ^2 E e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \sin \frac{BQ}{M} t + kQE \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \cos \frac{BQ}{M} t \right) \right]$$

## 6、解: (1) 如图设 $\theta$



则有

$$E_p = 3mgR\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}k(2R\cos\theta)^2$$

$$=3mgR\cos\theta+2kR^2\cos^2\theta$$

平衡位置处,满足

$$\frac{dE_p}{d\theta} = 0$$
,即有

$$-3mg\sin\theta - 4kR^2\cos\theta\sin\theta = 0$$

因而可得,平衡位置处

$$\theta = 0, \pi$$
;

(2) 
$$\frac{d^2 E_p}{d\theta^2} = -3mgR\cos\theta - 4kR^2\cos^2\theta + 4kR^2\sin^2\theta$$

可见 $\theta = 0$ 时,上式小于零,为不稳定平衡位置;

$$\theta = \pi \mathbb{H}$$
,  $\frac{d^2 E_p}{d\theta^2} = 3mgR - 4kR^2$ 

若3mg > 4kR, 为稳定平衡位置

$$\theta = \pi - \arccos \frac{3mg}{4kR}$$
 (要求3 $mg \le 4kR$ ) 时

$$\frac{d^2 E_p}{d\theta^2} = 4kR^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{3mg}{4kR} \right)^2 \right]$$

可见,若有3mg < 4kR,这也是稳定平衡位置

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2} mR^{2} (1 + 4 \sin^{2} \theta) \dot{\theta}^{2}$$

因而



$$E = \frac{1}{2}mR^2(1 + 4\sin^2\theta)\dot{\theta}^2 + 3mgR\cos\theta + 2kR^2\cos^2\theta$$

由能量守恒, 可得

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow mR^2(1+4\sin^2\theta)\dot{\theta}\ddot{\theta}+8\sin\theta\cos\theta\dot{\theta}^3-3mgR\cos\theta\dot{\theta}-4kR^2\cos\theta\sin\theta\dot{\theta}=0$$

令 $\theta = \theta_0 + \Delta \theta$ , 略去高阶项, 分别可得

$$\theta = \pi \text{ if}$$

$$\triangle \ddot{\theta} + \frac{3mg - 4kR}{mR} \triangle \theta = 0$$

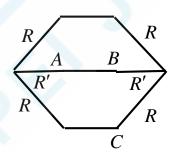
可得出 
$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3mg - 4kR}{mR}}$$

$$\theta = \pi - \arccos \frac{3mg}{4kR}$$
时,可得

$$\Delta \ddot{\theta} + \frac{4k \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{3mg}{4kR} \right)^2 \right]}{m \left[ 5 - \left( \frac{3mg}{2kR} \right)^2 \right]} \Delta \theta = 0$$

因此可得 
$$f_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k \left[1 - \left(\frac{3mg}{4kR}\right)^2\right]}{m \left[5 - \left(\frac{3mg}{2kR}\right)^2\right]}}$$

7、解: 电路可做如图等效



易得其中
$$R'$$
,  $R$ 满足
$$\frac{(2R+2r)2r}{2R+4r} = 2R$$



$$\frac{(\frac{(R+2r)(R'+r)}{R+3r+R'}+R+r)r}{\frac{(R+2r)(R'+r)}{R+3r+R'}+R+2r} = R'+R,$$

解得

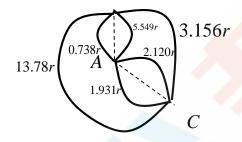
$$R = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}r$$

$$R' = 0.08663r$$

(1) 易得

$$R_{1} = \frac{(R + \frac{1}{2}r + 2R')r}{R + \frac{3}{2}r + 2R'} = 0.5636r$$

(2) 经过星角变换, 电路可变为



就是一个普通的串并联电路, 可算得

$$R_2 = 0.769r$$

8、解: (1) 地面系上看,有

$$l_1 = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2} = 0.8l_0$$
  $l_2 = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \beta_2^2} = 0.6l_0$ 

地面系看,2收到信号时

$$t_1 = \frac{L_0}{c - 0.8c} = \frac{5L_0}{c}$$

2头部发出信号时

$$t_2 = t_1 + \frac{l_0 \frac{v_2}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_2}} = \frac{5L_0}{c} + \frac{4l_0}{3c}$$

此时

$$L = L_0 + 0.2c \times t_2 = 2L_0 + \frac{4}{15}l_0$$

因而1收到信号时

$$t_3 = t_2 + \frac{L + l_1 + l_2}{1.6c} = \frac{25}{4} \frac{L_0}{c} + \frac{19}{8} \frac{l_0}{c}$$

1头部收到信号时,时间为



$$t_4 = t_3 + \frac{l_0 \frac{v_1}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2}} = \frac{25}{4} \frac{L_0}{c} + \frac{25}{8} \frac{l_0}{c}$$

由于钟慢, 可得

$$t_0 = t_4 \sqrt{1 - {\beta_1}^2} = 5 \frac{L_0}{c} + \frac{5}{2} \frac{l_0}{c}$$

(2) 
$$l_1 = l_0 \sqrt{1 - {\beta_1}^2} = 0.4c \cdot s$$

$$l_2 = l_0 \sqrt{1 - {\beta_2}^2} = 0.3c \cdot s$$

 $t_1$ 发出信号后,再经历 $\Delta t$ ,2尾部收到信号,满足方程

$$[v_2(t_1 + \Delta t) - l_2]^2 + v_1^2 t_1^2 = c^2 \Delta t^2$$

解得  $\Delta t = 2.823s$ 

因而  $t_2 = 3.823s$ 

头部发出信号的时间为

$$t_3 = t_2 + \frac{l_2 \frac{v_2}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - {\beta_2}^2}} = 4.489s$$

再次被1接收到的时间满足

$$[v_1t_4 - l_1]^2 + v_2^2t_3^2 = c^2(t_4 - t_3)^2$$

$$t_4 = 12.384s$$

信号再到头部的时间为

$$t_5 = t_4 + \frac{l_1 \frac{v_1}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_1^2}} = 12.7586s$$

因而此时头部时钟的读数为

$$t_0 = t_5 \sqrt{1 - {\beta_1}^2} = 10.21s$$