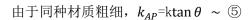
模拟卷 (二)解答

1. (40分)

(1) 在 F 的作用下,P 点移至 P',设 PP'与 \overrightarrow{AP} 的夹角为 β ,PP'=r,(注:由 k 极大,故 γ 极小)。

$$\begin{cases} AP 的拉伸量为 \Delta x_1 = r \cos \beta \sim \mathcal{D} \\ BP 的拉伸量为 \Delta x_2 = r \sin \beta \sim \mathcal{D} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} AP$$
的受力为 $F_{1=}F\cos\alpha \sim \mathscr{G} \\ BP$ 的受力为 $F_{2}=F\sin\alpha \sim \mathscr{Q} \end{cases}$



$$\begin{cases} F_{1=}k_{AP} \cdot \Delta x_1 \sim @ \\ F_{2=}k \cdot \Delta 2 \sim ? \end{cases}$$

结合以上式可得: $\tan \beta = \tan \theta \cdot \tan \alpha \sim 8$

故sin
$$\beta = \frac{\tan \theta \cdot \tan \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + (\tan \theta \cdot \tan \alpha)^2}} \sim 9$$

 ± 9 : Fsin α =krsin β

等效 k' =
$$\frac{F}{r}$$
 ~ 10

代入⑨:
$$k' = \frac{\tan \theta \cdot k}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\tan \theta \cdot \tan \alpha)^2}} \sim (12)$$

(2) 两题意需 $\alpha = \beta$ ~(3)

曲⑧式: $\tan \alpha = \tan \theta \cdot \tan \alpha \sim 4$

或 $\tan \theta = 1$ ~(15)

- 1° 若 θ =45°,不管 α 为何值都能满足 ~(6)
- 2° 若θ \neq 45° ,则需 $\tan \alpha$ =0

故: α=0 ~(17)

 3° 若 $\theta \neq 45^{\circ}$, α 可取 $\frac{\pi}{2}$,

分析得 ~(18)

① ~④每式2分 ⑤式4分 ⑩式3分 ③式3分 其余各2分

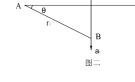
2、(40分)

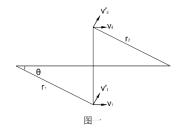
各假设的量如图

再设 DB=L

由几何关系得 V₀=V₁=ωy ~①

V₁, V₀ 为 V₁ 和 V₀ 在 r₁r₂ 的垂直





假设 AC 绳分别与 A、C 轮固定(这样不影响解题结果)



对 AB: $\ddot{r}_1 - \frac{V_1 r^2}{r_1} = a_1 \sin \theta$ ~② 5"

曲 $a_1=\omega^2$ y $V_1'=\omega y \sin\theta$ 代入: $\ddot{r_1}-\frac{(\omega y \sin\theta)^2}{r}=\omega^2 y \sin\theta$ ~③ 4"

对 DC: $\ddot{r}_2 - \frac{{v_0}'}{r_2} = a_2' \sin \theta - a_2'' \cos \theta \sim 4$ 5"

曲 $a_2' = \frac{V^2}{2y} = \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 y$, $V_0' = \omega y \sin \theta$ 代入: $\ddot{r_2} - \frac{(\omega y \sin \theta)^2}{r} = \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 y \sin \theta - a_2'' \cos \theta$ ~⑤ 4"

 $\ddot{L} = -(\ddot{r_1} + \ddot{r_2}) \sim 6 5''$

对 BD: $a_1+a_2'=\ddot{L} \sim ⑦ 5''$ (注: 因为 BD 没有角速度)

联合③⑤⑥⑦: $a_2'' = \frac{\omega^2 y}{\cos \theta} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta + 2 \sin^3 \theta \right) \sim 8 3''$

或
$$a_2'' = \frac{\omega^2 y \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]}{x/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
 ~8 2"

 $\pm a_D = \sqrt{a_{2'} + a_{2''^2}}$

得:
$$a_D = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega^2 y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega^2 y\left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right]}}\right)^2 \sim 9 5''}$$

3、(30 分) 设绕 A 轴得转量为 I=kmab

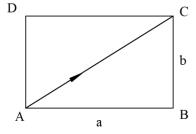
分析略

可得
$$I=\frac{1}{3}m(a^2+b^2)$$
 ~① 8"

设
$$T=\eta I^{\alpha} \cdot (mg)^{2} \cdot \gamma_{c}^{\gamma} \sim 2 3''$$

分析略

得 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 8"



加上 m 在中心时,
$$I' = \frac{1}{3}m (a^2 + b^2) + m \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi} (a^2 + b^2) \sim 3 4''$$

故 I' =
$$\frac{7}{12}$$
m (a²+b²) ~④ 2"

$$\frac{T'}{T} = \frac{I'^{\alpha}}{I^{\alpha}} \sim 5$$
 8"

注:可证明与mg、 r_c 无关

故
$$\frac{T'}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{4}} \sim 6$$
 5"

4、(40分)分解如图

 $B_1=B\sin\theta\sin(\omega t) \sim (1) 2''$

B₂=Bcos θ sin (ωt) ~② 2"

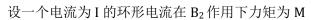
B₁ 对盘面有感应电场 E(r)(绕 B₁ 旋转方向)

E • 2 π r= π r²
$$\frac{d_{B1}}{dt}$$
 ~3 5"

得
$$E=\frac{1}{2}\omega B \sin \theta \cos(\omega t)$$
 • γ ~④ 2"

有定义得面电流密度为 j=σE ~⑤ 5"

$$j = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \omega B \sin \theta \cos(\omega t) \cdot \gamma \sim 6 5''$$

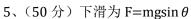


回到题中,由⑧式:

$$\int dM = \int_0^R B_2 \pi r^2 j 2\pi r \, dr \sim 9 \, 4''$$

 $in M=\frac{1}{5}ΠR⁵ωB²σsin θ cos θ sin(ωt) cos(ωt) ~ √ (0) 4"$

(M)
$$_{\text{mac}} = \frac{1}{10} \Pi R^5 \omega B^2 \sigma \sin \theta \cos \theta \sim \text{(1)} 2''$$



设在无磁场中加速度为 $a_2=gsin \theta$ ~① 2"

设在磁场中加速度为 a1, 电流为 I,电容电荷为 Q.

$$\frac{Q}{C}$$
 BLV ~ 2 2"

两边同时对时间求导: I=BLa₁ ~③ 1"

F-BLI=ma₁ ~④ 3"

代入③:
$$a_1 = \frac{mg \sin \theta}{m + CB^2L^2}$$
 ~⑤ 2"

分析整个过程,在某个周期中,设刚过x时速度为 v_i ,

此时电荷 Q=0, 经过极短时间速度为 vi', 离开磁场时

速度为 vi", 到达下一个磁场边界为 Vi+1

1°分析 v_i~ v_i′过程,设受磁力为 F′(由于 F′»F,可忽略 F)

$$F' = BLI \sim 6$$
 2"

$$\begin{cases} F'\Delta t = m\Delta v & \sim ? 2'' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'\Delta t = BL\Delta Q \sim \otimes 2'' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = v_i - v_i' \sim \mathscr{D} \ 2'' \\ \Delta Q = cBLv_i' \sim \mathscr{D} \ 3'' \end{cases}$$

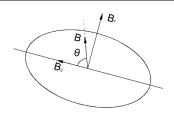
故
$$\mathbf{v_i}' = \frac{m}{m + cB^2L^2} \cdot \mathbf{v_i} \sim 11 4''$$

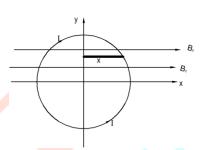
2° v_i′~v_i″过程:

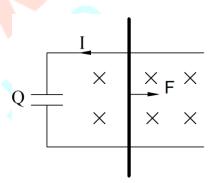
$$v_i^{"2}=v_i^{'2}+2a_1S\sim \widehat{12}$$
 3"

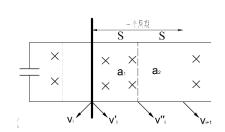
3°
$$v_i^{\prime\prime} \sim v_{i+1}$$
过程:

$$v_{i+1}^2 = v_i'^2 + 2a_1S + 2a_2S \sim (3) 3''$$











整理③式:
$$v_{i+1}^2 = \left(\frac{m}{m+cB^2L^2}\right)^2 \cdot v_i^2 + 2s \left(a_1 + a_2\right)$$

设上式为
$$v_{i+1}^2 = \alpha v_i^2 + \beta \sim 4''$$

上式可写成
$$(v_{i+1}^2 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - 1}) = \alpha (v_i^2 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - 1}) \sim 15 4''$$

对低式从 i=1→i=i:

$$(v_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - 1}) = \alpha (v_1^2 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha - 1})$$

$$(v_3^2 + \cdots) = \alpha (v_2^2 + \cdots)$$

故
$$v_i^2 = \alpha^{i-1} (v_1^2 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1}) \sim 16 5''$$

由于
$$v_1=0$$

$$v_i^2 = \alpha^{i-1} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} \sim 17 3''$$

故
$$v_i = \left(\frac{m}{m + cB^2L^2}\right)^{i-1} \cdot \left(g\sin\theta + \frac{mg\sin\theta}{m + cB^2L^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{2s\ (m + cB^2L^2)}{cB^2L^2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 ~18) 2"

附: 可知 i→∞时趋于稳定周期

6、(30分)

(1) 设等效电阻为 R

$$R = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \rho \frac{dn}{4\pi r^2} \sim (1) 3''$$

故:
$$R = \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \sim 2 2''$$

故:
$$I = \frac{4\pi U}{\uparrow \rho} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)^{-1} \sim 3 2''$$

(2)
$$P = \frac{U^2}{R} = \frac{4\pi U^2}{\rho} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)^{-1} \sim (4) 5''$$

(3) r₁至任意 r 的热功率由④得:

$$P(r) = \frac{4\pi U^2}{\rho} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r}\right)^{-1} = \frac{4\pi U^2}{\rho} \cdot \frac{r \cdot r_1}{r - r_1} \sim 5$$

设吸热功率为n

$$-k4\pi r^2 \frac{dT}{dr} = \eta + P(r) \sim 65$$

$$-4\pi k dT = \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \eta + \frac{4\pi U^2}{\rho} \frac{r_1}{r (r-r_1)}\right] dr \sim 7 3''$$

由
$$\frac{r_1}{r_1(r-r_1)} = \frac{1}{r-r_1} - \frac{1}{r}$$
 代入上式并积分

$$-4\pi k (T_2 - T_1) = -\eta \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right) + \frac{4\pi U^2}{\rho} / n (1 - \frac{r_1}{r_2}) \sim \otimes 3''$$

故
$$\eta = \left[\frac{4\pi U^2}{\rho} / n\left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_2}\right) + 4\pi k \left(T_2 - T_1\right)\right] \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)^{-1} \sim 9 \ 3''$$

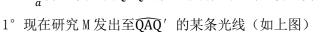
7、(50分)



(1) 作曲线 QMQ' LX轴 PNP' Ly轴

可得: $MQ=NP=\frac{b^2}{a} \sim (1) 2''$

由 $R = \frac{b^2}{a}$ 得: M 发出向 $\widehat{QAQ'}$ 的光经反射一定到达镜左侧 $\sim 23''$



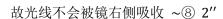
M 发出到达[1]后的像点为 N ~③ 2"

到达镜左侧[2]后会经过 M 点 ~④ 3"

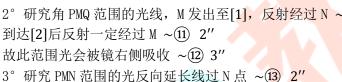
重复上述后,光线与 x 轴走向会越来越小~⑤ 3"

故 M 发出至 $\widehat{\mathbf{QAQ}}'$ 的光要么从 A 发出要么进入镜的 孔 \sim \otimes 2"

若进入镜孔 0Z \rightarrow 一定会经过 N 点,到达 Z' 点,其反射光会经过 M 点,可发现 $\overline{OZ} > OZ''$ \sim (7) 4''



故: M 发出至 \widehat{QAQ}' 的光会全从 A 出去,功率为 $\frac{1}{2}$ P ~ \mathbb{Q}

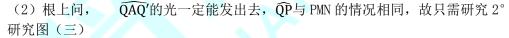


到达[2]后反射光会过 M 点 ~4 3"

到达[3]后,又回到 2°位置

故 PMN 范围的光会被镜吸收 ~ (15) 3"



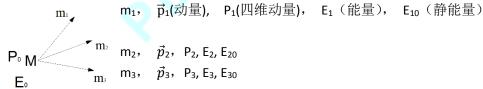


光到达[2]后与1°呈对称的光路 ~① 3"

故光线与 x 轴的夹角会越来越小,至到达孔出去为止~(18) 4"

故: 所有光线都从 A 出去, 功率为 P ~ 19 3"

8. (40分)



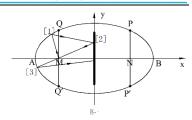
 $P_0=P_1+P_2+P_3 \sim (1) 3''$

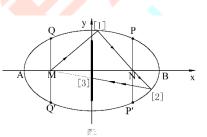
 $(P_0-P_1)^2=(P_2+P_3)^2$

展开: $P_0^2 + P_1^2 - 2P_0P_1 = P_2^2 + P_3^2 + 2P_2P_3 \sim 3$ 2"

$$-M^2C^2-M_1^2C^2+\frac{E_1E_0}{C^2}=-M_2^2C^2-M_3^2C^2+2(P_2P_3\cos\alpha\frac{E_2E_3}{C^2})$$
 ~4 5"

整理: $E_0E_1=M^2C^4+m_1^2c^4-m_2^2c^4-m_3^2c^4+2$ ($P_2P_3C^2\cos\alpha-E_2E_3$) ~⑤ 2" 只需分析右边括号 α 的取值







显然 $\cos \alpha$ =1 能使 E_1 极大

右边括号=P₂C·P₃C-E₂E₃~⑥ 5"

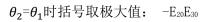
右图中
$$P_{IC} = E_{i0} \tan \theta \sim \mathcal{O} 3''$$

$$E_{i0} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta_i} \sim \mathcal{O} 3''$$

故括号= E_{20} tan $\theta_2 \cdot E_{30}$ tan θ_3 - $E_{20}E_{30} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta_3} \sim 9$ 2"

$$= E_{20}E_{30} \left(\frac{\sin\theta_2\sin\theta_3 - 1 + \cos\theta_2\cos\theta_3}{\cos\theta_2\cos\theta_3} \right) \sim \boxed{0} \ \ 3^{\prime\prime}$$

$$=E_{20}E_{30} \left(\frac{\cos(\theta_2-\theta_1)}{\cos\theta_2\cos\theta_3}-1\right) \sim (11) 3''$$



均
$$(E_1)$$
 $_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{E_0} \cdot (M^2C^4 - m_1^2c^4 - m_2^2c^4 - m_3^2c^4 - 2m_2c^2 \cdot m_3c^2 \sim 12) 4''$

