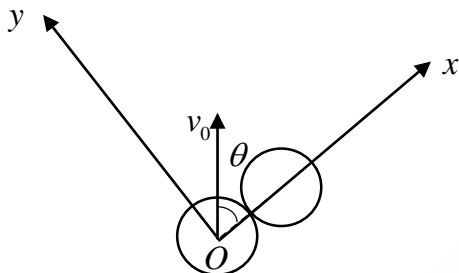


培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (十一)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

(参考答案)

1、解: (1) 如图建系



刚刚碰后, 被碰的球初速沿 x 方向, 不具有角速度, 因而其末态速度也必定沿着 x 方向
母球初速沿着 y 方向, 但是由于具有角速度, 方向会发生改变

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta$$

初态接触点只有沿 x 方向的相对运动, 因而

$$v_x = \mu g t$$

$$\omega_y = \frac{v_0}{R} \cos \theta - \frac{5 \mu g}{2 R} t$$

纯滚动时, $v_x = \omega_y R$

$$\text{因而 } t = \frac{2 v_0 \cos \theta}{7 \mu g}, \text{ 此时 } v_x = \frac{5}{7} v_0 \cos \theta$$

最终的夹角为

$$\theta' = \arctan \left(\frac{7}{5} \tan \theta \right)$$

(2) 质心的运动方程为

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \mu g t^2$$

$$y = v_0 \sin \theta t$$

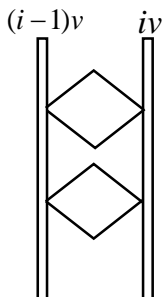
$$\text{因而 } x = \frac{\mu g y^2}{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

由于 $\mu \ll v_0^2 / g l$, 因而有

$$2R = \frac{\mu g l^2}{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

可以得到 $l = \sqrt{\frac{2v_0^2 R \sin^2 \theta}{\mu g}}$

2、解：（1）对第 i 个单位进行分析，如下图所示



易得 $P_i = 5m \cdot iv + 8m(i - \frac{1}{2})v = (13i - 4)mv$

$$\begin{aligned} E_i &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5m(iv)^2 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} m \left[\left(i - \frac{3}{4} \right) v \right]^2 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} m \left[\left(i - \frac{1}{4} \right) v \right]^2 \\ &+ 8 \times \frac{1}{12} ml^2 \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{4l^2 - a^2}} \right)^2 + 8 \times \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{4l^2 - a^2}} \frac{a}{4} \right)^2 \\ &= mv^2 \left(\frac{13}{2} i^2 - 4i + \frac{5}{4} \right) + mv^2 \frac{3a^2 + 8l^2}{12(4l^2 - a^2)} \end{aligned}$$

因而有 $P_x = \left(\frac{13}{2} n^2 + \frac{5}{2} n \right) mv$

$$E = mv^2 \left(\frac{13}{6} n^3 + \frac{5}{4} n^2 + \frac{1}{3} n \right) + nmv^2 \frac{3a^2 + 8l^2}{12(4l^2 - a^2)}$$

$n = 20$ 时，代入可得

$$P_x = 2650mv$$

$$E = 17840mv^2 + 20mv^2 \frac{3a^2 + 8l^2}{12(4l^2 - a^2)}$$

（2）电机驱动功率满足

$$P = \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dE}{da} \frac{da}{dt} = v \frac{dE}{da} = nmv^3 \frac{10al^2}{3(4l^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$n = 20$ 时，代入可得

$$P = mv^3 \frac{200al^2}{3(4l^2 - a^2)^2}$$

3、解：（1）忽略相碰过程，当绳子伸到最长时，有

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}k(\Delta l)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3m\left(\frac{v}{3}\right)^2$$

解出 $\Delta l = \sqrt{\frac{8m}{3k}}v$

若在伸长过程中相碰，则有

$$\Delta l = \sqrt{\frac{8m}{3k}}v \geq \frac{4\pi R}{3}$$

可得 $v \geq \frac{2\pi R}{3} \sqrt{\frac{3k}{2m}}$

双振子振动的角频率

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{3k}{2m}}$$

因而此种情况下用时为

$$t = \frac{2\pi R}{2v} + \frac{\arcsin \frac{3}{\Delta l} \frac{4\pi R}{3}}{\omega} = \frac{\pi R}{3v} + \sqrt{\frac{2m}{3k}} \arcsin \left(\frac{2\pi R}{3v} \sqrt{\frac{3k}{2m}} \right)$$

若伸长过程中没有相碰，则满足条件

$$\Delta l = \sqrt{\frac{8m}{3k}}v < \frac{4\pi R}{3}$$

这种情况下

$$t = 2 \left(\frac{2\pi R}{2v} + \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) = \frac{2\pi R}{3v} + \pi \sqrt{\frac{2m}{3k}}$$

(2) 易得 A 走过的角度为

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{3} \frac{a}{a+1}$$

角动量守恒，因而有关系

$$2mR^2 \dot{\theta}_2 - mR^2 \dot{\theta}_1 = mRv$$

因而可得

$$2\Delta\theta_2 - \Delta\theta_1 = \frac{v\Delta t}{R}$$

而

$$\Delta\theta_1 = \frac{5\pi}{3} \frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$\Delta\theta_2 = \frac{5\pi}{3} \frac{1}{a+1}$$

解出 $\Delta t = \frac{5\pi R}{3v} \frac{2-a}{a+1}$

因而用时为

$$t = \frac{\pi R}{6v} + \Delta t = \frac{\pi R}{v} \frac{7-3a}{2(a+1)}$$

4、解：在正常情况下

$$Q_2 - Q_1 = Q$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{C} + \frac{Q_1}{C} = E$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{CE+Q}{2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_2}{C}$$

$$U = Q\varphi = \frac{QE}{2} + \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 a^2}{\frac{d}{2}} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 a^2}{d}$$

而在有偏差时

$$dC_{21} = \frac{\varepsilon_0(\sqrt{2a-2x}) \cdot dx}{h+\theta x} = \frac{\varepsilon_0(\sqrt{2a-2x}) \cdot dx}{h(1+\frac{\theta x}{h})}$$

由于 $a \cdot \theta \ll d$

$$dC_{21} \approx \frac{\varepsilon_0(\sqrt{2a-2x}) \cdot dx}{h} \left(1 - \frac{\theta x}{h}\right) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{h} \left(\sqrt{2a-2x} - \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta x}{h} + \frac{2\theta x^2}{h}\right) \cdot dx$$

同理

$$dC_{22} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{h} \left(\sqrt{2a-2x} - \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta x}{h} + \frac{2\theta x^2}{h}\right) \cdot dx$$

$$C_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2a}}{2}} \frac{\varepsilon_0}{h} \left(\sqrt{2a-2x} - \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta x}{h} + \frac{2\theta x^2}{h}\right) \cdot dx + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2a}}{2}} \frac{\varepsilon_0}{h} \left(\sqrt{2a-2x} - \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta x}{h} + \frac{2\theta x^2}{h}\right) \cdot dx$$

$$\text{又 } h = \frac{d}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta}{2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 a^2}{d} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta}{d}\right)$$

同理

$$C_3 = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 a^2}{d} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2a}\theta}{d}\right)$$

$$Q_2 - Q_1 = Q$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{C_2} + \frac{Q_1}{C_3} = E$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$$

$$U_1 = Q\varphi_1$$

$$\therefore \Delta U = U_1 - U$$

经化简

$$\Delta U = \frac{\sqrt{2}a\theta}{2d} EQ$$

5、解：由于肥皂泡两个表面，

$$P_2 = P + \frac{4\sigma}{R}$$

对于肥皂泡内气体

$$P_2 V = C$$

即

$$P_2 \cdot R^3 = C$$

$$PR^3 + 4\sigma R^2 = C$$

即

$$R^3 \cdot dP + 3R^2 P \cdot dR + 8\sigma R \cdot dR = 0$$

$$dR = -\frac{R^3}{3PR+8\sigma} \cdot dP$$

由于 $P_1 \ll P_0$ ，可近似认为

$$dR = -\frac{R_0^3}{3P_0 R_0 + 8\sigma} \cdot dP$$

又

$$dP = P_1 \omega \cos(\omega t) \cdot dt$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -\frac{R_0^2 P_1 \omega}{3P_0 R_0 + 8\sigma} \cos(\omega t)$$

故

$$R = R_0 - \frac{R_0^2 P_1}{3P_0 R_0 + 8\sigma} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$E = 8\pi R^2 \sigma = 8\pi R_0^2 \sigma \left(1 - \frac{R_0 P_1}{3P_0 R_0 + 8\sigma} \sin(\omega t)\right)^2$$

由于 $\frac{P_1}{P_0} \ll 1$ 可得 $\frac{P_1 R_0}{3P_0 R_0 + 8\sigma} \ll 1$, 可近似得

$$E \approx 8\pi R_0^2 \sigma - \frac{16\pi R_0^3 P_1 \sigma}{3P_0 R_0 + 8\sigma} \sin(\omega t)$$

6、解：电动势为

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \cos^2 \omega t = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 (1 + \cos 2\omega t)$$

将电动势拆成 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ 两项, 其中

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \cos 2\omega t$$

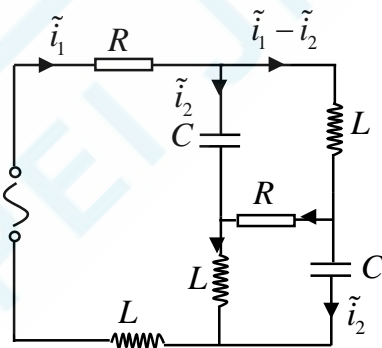
考察 ε_1 的贡献, 易得

$$i_{\varepsilon_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4R}$$

考察 ε_2 的贡献

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 e^{i2\omega t}$$

设电流分布如图所示



有回路方程

$$\tilde{i}_2 \left(-\frac{iR}{2}\right) - (\tilde{i}_1 - 2\tilde{i}_2)R - (\tilde{i}_1 - \tilde{i}_2) \cdot 2iR = 0$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_2 = \tilde{i}_1 R + \tilde{i}_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{iR}{2}\right) + (\tilde{i}_1 - \tilde{i}_2) \cdot 2iR + \tilde{i}_1 \cdot 2iR$$

联立解得

$$\tilde{i}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\varepsilon_0}{8R} e^{i(2\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$\tilde{i}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{10}\varepsilon_0}{20R} e^{i(2\omega t - \alpha)}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{3}$$

(1) 因而, 干路电流为

$$i_{\mp} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4R} + \operatorname{Re}[\tilde{i}_1] = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4R} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\varepsilon_0}{8R} \cos(2\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

(2) 通过电阻的电流为 (从右向左为正)

$$i_R = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4R} + \operatorname{Re}[\tilde{i}_1 - 2\tilde{i}_2] = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{4R} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\varepsilon_0}{8R} \cos(2\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{10}\varepsilon_0}{10R} \cos(2\omega t - \arctan \frac{1}{3})$$

7、解: 由分析可知光程差对应的相位差为

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)$$

由几何关系

$$\alpha + \beta = 2\theta$$

由和差化积

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

即

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

当绿光叠加增强时

$$\delta = 2\pi k$$

$$k\lambda = d \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$d \sin \theta = \frac{k\lambda}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}$$

由三角函数知识

$$(d \sin \theta)_{\min} = \frac{k\lambda}{2}$$

此时垂直入射, 同一级无相位差, 现象明显

8、解：（1）由归一化条件，可得

$$\int_0^{\infty} 4\pi r^2 A e^{-\frac{2r}{a}} dr = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^3}{4} 4\pi A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\pi a^3}$$

（2）电势能表达式为

$$U = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

因而
$$\bar{U} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \frac{1}{\pi a^3} e^{-\frac{2r}{a}} 4\pi r^2 dr = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

（3）有

$$\bar{E} = \bar{U} + \bar{E}_k = \bar{U} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{U} = -\frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

（4）由题意

$$\bar{E} + \Delta E = 0$$

因而
$$a = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 \Delta E} = 5.29 \times 10^{-11} m$$