

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷 (十六)

考试时间: 150 分钟 总分 320 分

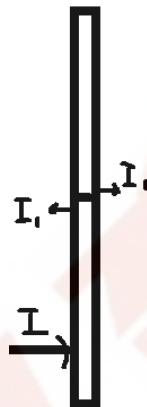
(参考答案)

1、对 B 分析 $\begin{cases} I - I_1 = mv \\ I \left(\frac{l_2}{2} - h \right) + I_1 \times \frac{l_2}{2} = \frac{m(l_2)^2 w_2}{12} \end{cases} \quad (4)$

对 A 分析 $I_1 \times l_1 = \frac{m(l_1)^2 w_1}{3} \quad (2)$

速度关联 $w_1 \times l_1 = v - w_2 \times \frac{l_2}{2}; \quad (2)$

解得 $\begin{cases} w_1 = \frac{3(6\frac{h}{l_2} - 2)}{7m l_1} I \\ v = \frac{9 - 6\frac{h}{l_2}}{7m} I \\ I_1 = \frac{(6\frac{h}{l_2} - 2)}{7} I \\ w_2 = \frac{2(15 - 24\frac{h}{l_2})}{7m l_2} I \end{cases} \quad (2)$



(1) 使 A 不动, $w_1 = 0$; 即 $6\frac{h}{l_2} - 2 = 0$; $h = \frac{l_2}{3} \quad (4)$

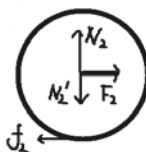
(2) 其动能为

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} m l_1^2 w_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{12} m l_2^2 w_2^2 = \frac{6I^2}{7m} \left(4 \left(\frac{h}{l_2} - \frac{5}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{16} \right);$$

所以 $\frac{h}{l_2} = \frac{5}{8}$ 时, 总动能最小为 $\frac{3I^2}{8m}$; (6)

2、开始时两轮都不转动, 对轮分析

$$\begin{cases} N_1 = m_1 \times g + N_1' \\ F_1 - f_1 = m_1 \times a \\ f_1 \times R = \frac{m_1 \times R^2 \times \beta_1}{2} \\ N_2 = m_1 \times g + N_2' \\ F_2 - f_2 = m_1 \times a \\ f_2 \times R = \frac{m_1 \times R^2 \times \beta_2}{2} \\ f_1 = \mu N_1 \\ f_2 = \mu N_2 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

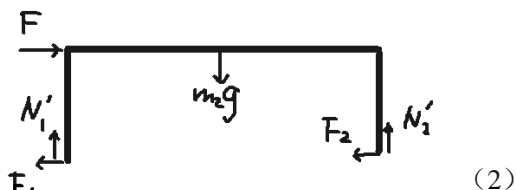


对 ABCD 分析有

$$\begin{cases} F - F_1 - F_2 = m_2 \times a \\ N_1' + N_2' = m_2 \times g \end{cases}; \quad (2)$$

力矩平衡

$$\begin{cases} (F - m_2 \times a) L_1 + m_2 \times g \times \frac{l_2}{2} = N_2' L_2 \\ (F - m_2 \times a) L_1 + N_1' L_2 = m_2 \times g \times \frac{l_2}{2} \end{cases}$$



解得 $\begin{cases} N_1 = m_1 g + \frac{m_2 g}{2} + F \frac{L_2}{L_1} = 19.2 N; \\ N_1 = m_1 g + \frac{m_2 g}{2} - F \frac{L_2}{L_1} = 20.8 N \end{cases} \quad (2)$

$$\text{此时有}\beta_1 = \frac{2\mu N_1}{m_R} = 38.4 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{2\mu N_2}{m_R} = 41.6 \text{ rad/s}^2 (1)$$

2 轮先于小车同步此时

$$V = \beta^2 \times t_1 \times R; t_1 = \frac{75}{26} s$$

$$W1 = \frac{1440}{13} \text{ rad/s};$$

$$W1=120rad/s;(2)$$

此后 2 轮将与车同步加速 f_2 变化:

于是方程组有变化:

把 $f_2 = \mu N_2$ 改成 $\beta_2 \times R = a$;

解得 $a = \frac{104}{227} m/s$;

$$\beta_1 = \frac{8800}{227} \text{ rad/s}^2;$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{81040}{227} \text{ rad/s}^2; (6)$$

两轮转速相同用的时间

$$t_2 = \frac{w_2 - w_1}{\beta_1 - \beta_2} = \frac{681}{2522} \text{ s};$$

总时间 $t=t_1+t_2=3.15\text{s}$:

$$V = (w^2 + \beta_2 t^2) R = 12.12 \text{ m/s} \quad (2);$$

3、设火箭远地点的速度为 V_A ;

则有 $mvR \sin \theta_0 = m(a + c)v_A$;

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GMm}{R} = \frac{1}{2}mV_A^2 - \frac{GMm}{a+c};$$

且 $GM = gR^2$; (4)

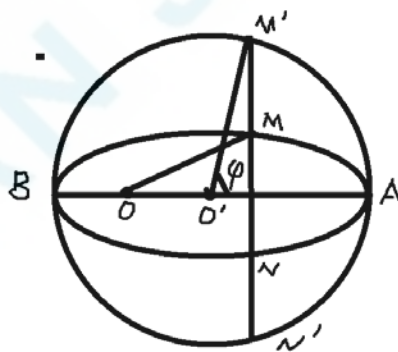
$$\text{得 } a+c = \frac{gR^2 + \sqrt{g^2R^4 - v^2R^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 (2gR - v^2)}}{2gR - v^2};$$

同理由近地点得

$$a - c = \frac{gR^2 - \sqrt{g^2R^4 - v^2R^2 \sin^2 \theta_0} (2gR - v^2)}{2gR - v^2};$$

$$\text{故 } a = \frac{gR^2}{2gR-v^2}, c = \frac{\sqrt{g^2R^4-v^2R^2\sin^2\theta_0(2gR-v^2)}}{2gR-v^2},$$

$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \frac{vR \sin \theta_0}{\sqrt{2gR - v^2}}; (6)$$



如图，设火箭的发射点和落地点分别为 M,N,以 AB 为直径做圆，延长 MN 交于 M 'N' 则有 $S_{OMAN}/S_{OM'AN'} = b/a$;

因为 $a = \frac{nR}{2} < R$, 所以 $\varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$

图中 $\varphi = \arccos \left| \frac{x_M}{a} \right|$;

$$a + ex_M = R;$$

$$x_M = \frac{(R-a)a}{c};$$

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{gR^2 - v^2 R}{\sqrt{g^2 R^4 - v^2 R^2 \sin^2 \theta_0} (2gR - v^2)}; \quad (6)$$

$$2a = nR; \text{得 } v^2 = \frac{2n-2}{n} gR; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{所以 } S_{OMAN} = \frac{b}{a} S_{OM'AN'}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \left(c \cdot \frac{a}{b} y_M + \varphi a^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} (n-1) R^2 \sin 2\theta_0 + \frac{1}{2} n \sqrt{n-1} R^2 \sin \theta_0 \arccos \frac{2-n}{\sqrt{n^2-4(n-1)\sin^2 \theta_0}} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{面积速度 } V_S = \frac{1}{2} vR \sin \theta_0 = R \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{2n}} gR \sin \theta_0; \quad (2)$$

$$t = S_{OMAN} / V_S = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{g}} \times 2nR \cos \theta_0 + \sqrt{\frac{n^3 R}{2g}} \arccos \frac{2-n}{\sqrt{n^2-4(n-1)\sin^2 \theta_0}}; \quad (1)$$

$$4、(1) \text{ 流量不变, } S_1 \cdot v_1 = S_2 \cdot v_2; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{一体积为 } \Delta v \text{ 的水通过后磁场做功 } E = F \cdot a = BI \Delta v a = \frac{BI \Delta v}{b}; \quad (4)$$

$$\text{能量守恒 } \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 \Delta v + p_1 \Delta v + E = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 \Delta v + p_2 \Delta v \quad (3)$$

$$\text{解得 } v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2(p_1 - p_2 + BI/b)}{\rho}} \frac{s_1}{\sqrt{s_1^2 - s_2^2}};$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2(p_1 - p_2 + BI/b)}{\rho}} \frac{s_2}{\sqrt{s_1^2 - s_2^2}}; \quad (3)$$

单位时间内直流电提供的能量为

$$P = BI v_1 \cdot b \cdot c / b + I^2 \frac{\rho_m c}{ab} = \frac{BI}{b} \sqrt{\frac{2(p_1 - p_2 + BI/b)}{\rho}} \frac{s_1 s_2}{\sqrt{s_1^2 - s_2^2}} + I^2 \frac{\rho_m c}{ab} \quad (3);$$

$$5、AY \text{ 有 } \tilde{I}_1(1+j)R = (\tilde{I} - \tilde{I}_1)(-jR) + \tilde{I}_2 R; \quad (2)$$

$$XB \text{ 有 } (\tilde{I} - \tilde{I}_1 - \tilde{I}_2)(1+j)R = (\tilde{I}_2 + \tilde{I}_1)(-jR) + \tilde{I}_2 R; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{得 } \tilde{I}_1 = \frac{1}{3}(1-j)\tilde{I}; \quad \tilde{I}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1+2j)\tilde{I}; \quad (2)$$

设 AB 总阻抗为 \tilde{z}_{AB} ;

$$\text{有 } \tilde{u}_{AB} = \tilde{I} \cdot \tilde{z}_{AB} = \tilde{I}_1(1+j)R + (\tilde{I}_2 + \tilde{I}_1)(-jR) = \frac{1}{3}(3-2j)\tilde{I}R; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{所以 } \tilde{z}_{AB} = \frac{1}{3}(3-2j)R = |\tilde{z}_{AB}|e^{j\theta}; \quad |\tilde{z}_{AB}| = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}R; \tan \theta = -\frac{2}{3}; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{总电流 } \tilde{I} = \frac{\tilde{u}_{AB}}{\tilde{z}_{AB}} = \frac{U_0 e^{j\omega t}}{|\tilde{z}_{AB}|e^{j\theta}}; \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{I}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1+2j)\tilde{I} = \frac{(-1+8j)U_0 e^{j\omega t}}{13R}; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{所以 } \tilde{I}_2 \text{ 的有效值为 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1^2+8^2}}{13} \frac{u_0}{R} = 0.44 \frac{u_0}{R} \quad (3)$$

6、开始左边绝热过程

$$p_0 V_0^r = p_1 V_1^r; \quad V_1 = \frac{V_0}{2}; r = \frac{\frac{5}{2}+1}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{7}{5};$$

此时 $p_1 = 2^{\frac{7}{5}} p_0$; (5)

之后，左边满足

$$nC_v dT + p dv = P dv;$$

解得 $(\frac{7p}{2} - P) V^r = C$;

$$(\frac{7p_2}{2} - P) V_2^r = (\frac{7p_1}{2} - P) V_1^r;$$

$$P_2 = p_0 + \frac{2}{7} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{7}{5}} \right) P; (10)$$

右侧气体压强为 $P_3 = P_2 - P$;

净放热为

$$Q = nC_v (T_{右} + T_{左} - 2T_0) = \frac{5}{2} (P_2 + P_3 - 2P_0) V_0 = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{4}{7} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{7}{5}} \right) - 1 \right) P V_0 (5)$$

7、由于 n 次全反射之后回到出发点，所以 $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{2n} = \frac{\pi}{n}$; (2)

因为是全反射，所以 $\cos\theta > 1.33/1.48$,

即 $\theta < 26.0^\circ$ ，所以 $n \geq 4$; (3)

由于相位恰好差 2π ;

光程 $1.48 * 2n r \sin\theta = l\lambda$; (3)

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = 1.48 * 2n r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) / l; (3)$$

解得 $\lambda = 546.7\text{nm}$ 或 548.8nm ; (4)

8、在 A 系中，B 沿 x 方向的速度 $v_{xB} = \frac{-v_{Ax} + v_{Bx}}{1 + \frac{-v_{Ax} v_{Bx}}{c^2}} = -v_{Ax} = -0.8c$; (2)

$$\text{在 A 系中，B 沿 y 方向的速度 } v_{yB} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v_A}{c}\right)^2} v_{By}}{1 + \frac{-v_{Ax} v_{Bx}}{c^2}} = 0.36c; (2)$$

$$\text{所以 } V_B \text{ 相} = \sqrt{(v_{xB})^2 + (v_{yB})^2};$$

$$\text{开始到相碰时间 } t_A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v_A}{c}\right)^2} t = 6s; (2)$$

$$\text{所以 } S = V_B \text{ 相} * t_A = 5.26(c*s); (1)$$

(2)

能量守恒

$$\frac{MC^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{M_0 C^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v_A^2}{c^2}}} + \frac{M_0 C^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v_B^2}{c^2}}}; (2)$$

动量守恒;

$$\frac{Mv_x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{M_0 v_A}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v_A^2}{c^2}}}; (2)$$

$$\frac{Mv_y}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{M_0 v_B}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v_B^2}{c^2}}} \quad (2)$$

$$v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2;$$

$$\text{解得 } v_x = \frac{16}{35}c$$

$$v_y = \frac{9}{35}c;$$

$$M=2.48m_0; (3)$$