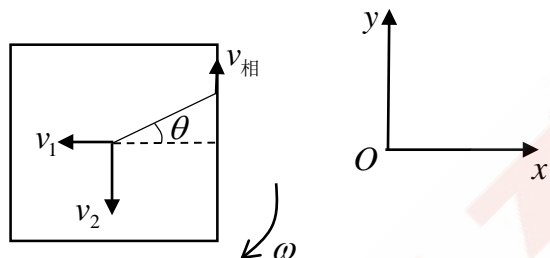


培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷（一）

考试时间：150 分钟 总分 320 分

（参考答案）

1、解：（1）中间时刻，如图所示



在地面系中

$$v_{\text{虫}x} = -v_1 + \omega \times \frac{l}{2} \tan \theta$$

$$v_{\text{虫}y} = -v_2 - \omega \times \frac{l}{2} + v_{\text{相}}$$

角动量守恒，有

$$mv_{\text{虫}x} \times \frac{l}{4} \tan \theta + mv_1 \times \frac{l}{4} \tan \theta + I\omega$$

$$= mv_{\text{虫}y} \frac{l}{4} + mv_2 \frac{l}{4}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6}ml^2$$

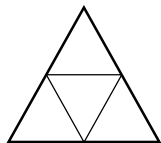
$$-\omega \frac{l^2}{8} + v_{\text{相}} \frac{l}{4} = \frac{1}{8}\omega l^2 \tan^2 \theta + \frac{1}{6}\omega l^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{\text{相}} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{2} \tan \theta)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\dot{\theta}}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{\dot{\theta}}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\text{因而 } \theta_1 = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\theta}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \cos^2 \theta} = 3.036 \text{ rad} = 173.9^\circ$$

(2) (i) 设转动惯量为 I_0 ，则如图分割为四个部分，可得



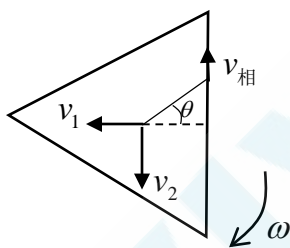
则每部分 $I' = I_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16} I_0$

因而有关系

$$I_0 = I' + 3 \left[I' + \frac{1}{4} m \left(\frac{l}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right]$$

解得 $I_0 = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$

(ii) 如图所示



有关系

$$v_{\text{虫}x} = -v_1 + \omega \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} l \tan \theta$$

$$v_{\text{虫}y} = -v_2 - \omega \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} l + v_{\text{相}}$$

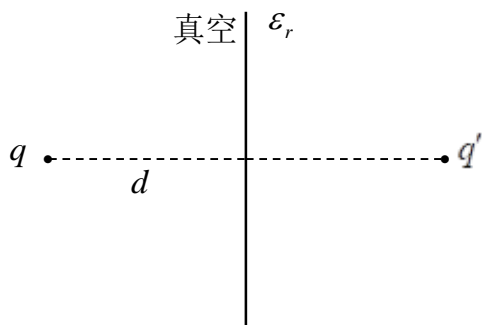
角动量守恒，得

$$m v_{\text{虫}x} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} l \tan \theta + m v_1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} l \tan \theta + I \omega = m v_{\text{虫}y} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} l + m v_2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} l$$

可得 $\omega = \frac{\dot{\theta}}{1 + 2 \cos^2 \theta}$

因而 $\theta_2 = 6 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{d\theta}{1 + 2 \cos^2 \theta} = 2.72 \text{ rad} = 155.9^\circ$

2、解：(1) 作一个点电荷 q' ，如图有



$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} - \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} = \epsilon_r \left(\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow q' = -\frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 1} q$$

$$\text{因而 } F = \frac{\frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 1} q \times q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2d)^2} = \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)q^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r + 1)d^2}$$

$$\text{即受力大小为 } F = \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)q^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r + 1)d^2}$$

(2) 设 $\sigma(r)$, 则有

$$\frac{\sigma(r)}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{dq'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(r) = -\frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)q}{2\pi(\epsilon_r + 1)(d^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(3) 对左半空间来看

$$\vec{E}_{\text{左}} = \vec{E}_q + \vec{E}_{q'}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \frac{2\pi(1 - \cos\theta)}{4\pi} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \frac{2\pi(1 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2}})}{4\pi} - \frac{q'}{\epsilon_0} \frac{2\pi(1 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2}})}{4\pi}$$

$$r = d \left\{ \left[\frac{2\epsilon_r}{(\epsilon_r + 1)(1 - \cos\theta)} \right]^2 - 1 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

3、(1) 设摩擦力为 f , 则受力上, 满足

$$F - f = 13ma_1$$

且力矩关系满足

$$F(3a+2r)-12mg\frac{a}{2}=10m(2r+a)a_1+m(2r+\frac{5}{2}a)a_1+\frac{3}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}mr^2\left(\frac{a_1}{r}\right)\times 2+ma_1r$$

转动定理

$$\frac{1}{2}fr=\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}mr^2\beta$$

关联关系

$$\beta r=a_1$$

解得 $F=\frac{162mga}{56a+5r}$

(2) 当倾斜一个角度 θ 后, 有

$$F-f=13ma_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}fr=\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}mr^2\beta$$

关联关系 $\beta r=a_2$

力矩关系满足

$$\begin{aligned} & F\left[r+(r+3a)\cos\theta\right]-mga\cos\theta+10mg\left[(r+a)\sin\theta-\frac{a}{2}\cos\theta\right] \\ & +mg\left(r+\frac{5}{2}a\right)\sin\theta=\frac{3}{2}ma_2r+ma_2(r+a\sin\theta)+10ma_2\left[r+(r+a)\cos\theta+\frac{a}{2}\sin\theta\right] \\ & +ma_2\left[r+\left(r+\frac{5}{2}a\right)\cos\theta\right] \end{aligned}$$

解得

$$F=\frac{27}{2}\frac{12a\cos\theta-22r\sin\theta-25a\sin\theta}{5r\cos\theta+56a\cos\theta-14a\sin\theta}mg$$

4、解: (1) $\frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^2}+qv_0B_0=\frac{mv_0^2}{r_0}$

$$\Rightarrow v_0^2-\frac{qB_0r_0}{m}v_0-\frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0m}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{qB_0r_0}{m}+\sqrt{\left(\frac{qB_0r_0}{m}\right)^2+\frac{Qq}{\pi\epsilon_0 r_0m}}\right]$$

(2) $r_0\rightarrow r_0+\delta$

$$dL=qv_rBrdt=qBrdr$$

$$\Delta L=\frac{1}{2}qB(r+\delta)^2-\frac{1}{2}qBr_0^2=qBr_0\delta$$

$$v_{\perp} = \frac{mv_0 r_0 + qBr_0 \delta}{m(r_0 + \delta)} = v_0 \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{r_0}\right) + \frac{qB}{m} \delta$$

由径向受力方程得

$$m\ddot{r} - \frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{r_0 + \delta} = -qv_{\perp}B_0 - \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0(r_0 + \delta)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{r} = \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{r_0 + \delta} - \frac{q}{m} v_{\perp} B_0 - \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^2} \left(1 - \frac{2\delta}{r_0}\right)$$

$$\ddot{\delta} = \frac{v_0^2}{r_0} \left(1 - \frac{3\delta}{r_0} + \frac{2qB\delta}{mv_0}\right) - \frac{qBv_0}{m} \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{r_0} + \frac{qB\delta}{mv_0}\right) - \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^2 m} \left(1 - \frac{2\delta}{r_0}\right)$$

$$= - \left[\frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^2 m} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{2qB_1}{mv_0}\right) + \frac{qBv_0}{m} \left(\frac{2}{r_0} - \frac{qB}{mv_0}\right) \right] \delta$$

$$T_1 = 2\pi \left[\frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^2 m} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{2qB_1}{mv_0}\right) + \frac{qB_1 v_0}{m} \left(\frac{2}{r_0} - \frac{qB}{mv_0}\right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

5、解：（1）由于熵是一个广延量，因而有

$$S(\lambda n) = \lambda S(n)$$

因而可得

$$S_0(\lambda n) + \lambda n R \ln \lambda V = \lambda S_0(n) + \lambda n R \ln V$$

由于 λ 是任取的，因而可以将 λ 看成是自变量，两边求导可得

$$n \frac{dS_0(\lambda n)}{d(\lambda n)} + n R \ln \lambda V + n R = S_0(n) + n R \ln V$$

令 $\lambda = 1$ ，可得

$$n \frac{dS_0}{dn} + n R = S_0$$

可导出 $S_0 = nC - nR \ln n$ ，其中 C 是常量

（2）（i）设压强为 p ，则有

$$pdV = \frac{dn}{N_A} RT(x)$$

$$dn = n(x)dV$$

$$\text{因而有 } n(x) = \frac{p}{kT_0 \left(1 + \frac{x}{l}\right)}$$

$$\text{而有 } n_0 Sl = \int_0^l n(x) S dx = \frac{pSl}{kT_0} \ln 2$$

最终导出 $p = \frac{n_0 k T_0}{\ln 2}$

(ii) 代入压强可得

$$n(x) = \frac{n_0}{(1 + \frac{x}{l}) \ln 2}$$

在 $x \rightarrow x + dx$ 的一段, 熵变为

$$C_{V,m} \frac{n(x)}{N_A} S dx \ln(1 + \frac{x}{l}) + R \frac{n(x)}{N_A} S dx \ln \left[\ln 2 (1 + \frac{x}{l}) \right]$$

积分可得到熵变为

$$\Delta S = 0.347 \frac{n_0 S C_{V,m}}{N_A} - 0.020 \frac{n_0 S R}{N_A}$$

6、解: (1) $T = (2800 + 273.5) \text{K} = 3073.15 \text{K}$

$$\text{有 } \sigma T^4 2\pi r l = P$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{U^2}{R} = P \quad R = \frac{\rho l}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\text{解得 } r = 2.18 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}$$

$$l = 1.44 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}$$

(2) 当钨丝的温度达到最高时, 有

$$\rho = \rho_0 (1 + 600 \times 0.00482) = 1.946 \times 10^{-5} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$$

$$r = r_0 (1 + 600 \times 1 \times 10^{-5}) = 2.19 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}$$

$$l = l_0 (1 + 600 \times 10^{-5}) = 1.45 \times 10^{-1} \text{m}$$

$$\text{有 } T_{\max} = (3400 + 273.15) \text{K} = 3673.15 \text{K}$$

$$\text{且有 } P = \sigma T_{\max}^4 2\pi r l = \frac{U_{\max}^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{\max} = 621.9 \text{V}$$

因而此灯可工作的最高电压为 621.9V

7、解: (1) 对 z 轴的角动量守恒, 角动量数值为

$$L = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \left(\frac{v_0}{l} \right) \sin \theta_0 = \frac{1}{6} m l \sqrt{g l}$$

在角度最大处，应有

$$L = \frac{1}{3} m v l \sin \theta$$

能量上，满足关系

$$mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta_0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \left(\frac{v_0}{l} \right)^2 = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \left(\frac{v}{l} \right)^2$$

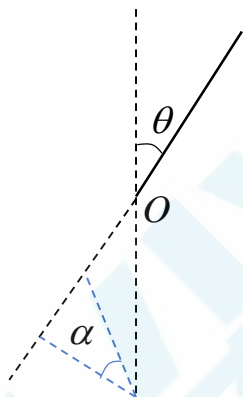
化简可得

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{24 \sin^2 \theta}$$

解得 $\theta_1 = 30^\circ \quad \theta_2 = 168.7^\circ$

前者即初态，后者对应角度的最大值，因而 θ 的最大值为 168.7°

(2) (i) 当呈 θ 时，如图所示



有关系

$$dq = \lambda d(l \sin \theta \tan \alpha) = \frac{q \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

因而
$$dU = \frac{\frac{q^2 \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{l \sin \theta}{\cos \alpha}} d\alpha = mgl \frac{d\alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

可得电势能

$$U = mgl \int_{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\alpha}{\cos \alpha} = mgl \ln \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos \theta / 2)(1 - \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta / 2)(1 + \cos \theta)}}$$

(ii) 有对 z 轴的角动量守恒，因而有

$$L = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \left(\frac{v_0}{l} \right) \sin \theta_0 = \frac{1}{6} m l \sqrt{gl}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{3} m v l \sin \theta$$

能量上，满足

$$mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta_0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \left(\frac{v_0}{l} \right)^2 + mgl \ln \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos \theta_0/2)(1-\cos \theta_0)}{(1-\cos \theta_0/2)(1+\cos \theta_0)}} = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \left(\frac{v}{l} \right)^2 + mgl \ln \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos \theta/2)(1-\cos \theta)}{(1-\cos \theta/2)(1+\cos \theta)}}$$

最终可以解出角度

$$\theta_1 = 30^\circ \quad \theta_2 = 149.8^\circ$$

前者对应初态，因而角度的最大值为 149.8°

8、解：(1) $m_p c^2 + eU = m'_p c^2$

$$m'_p = \frac{m_p}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 0.614c$$

(2) 临界情形，有

$$m'_p v - h\nu = \frac{(m_{\Lambda^0} + m_p)v'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$m'_p c^2 + h\nu = \frac{(m_{\Lambda^0} + m_p)c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h\nu = 446.59 \text{ MeV} / c^2$$

$$v' = 0.1728c$$

$$\text{因而 } \nu = 1.08 \times 10^{23} \text{ Hz}$$

(3) 刚刚发生 K^+ 介子反应后，

$$v' = 0.1728c$$

在 Λ^0 粒子静止参考系中看，满足关系

$$\sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_p^2 c^4} + \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_{\pi^-}^2 c^4} = m_{\Lambda^0} c^2$$

$$p = 100.925 \text{ MeV} / c$$

$$\text{因而 } m'_{\pi^-} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_{\pi^-}^2 c^4}}{c^2} = 172.59 \text{ MeV}/c$$

$$\text{因而 } v_{\pi} = 0.5848c$$

$$\text{若夹角为直角, 则说明 } v_{\pi x} = -v'$$

$$\text{因而 } v_{\pi y} = 0.5587c$$

$$\text{因而地面系中 } v_y = \frac{v_{\pi y} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 0.5672c$$