Pan Pearl River Delta Physics Olympiad 2005 Jan. 29th, 2005

Morning Session Marking Scheme

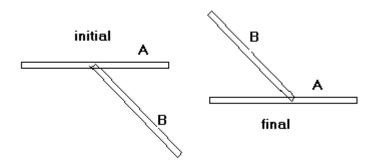
Q1. Original Position of A (center) A 的起始中心位置: (0,0)---- (1 分)

Original Position of B (center) A 的起始中心位置: ($L/2cos\ \theta$,- $L/2sin\ \theta$) --- (1 分)

Center-of-mass of A+B remains fixed A+B 的重心不变 ---- (1 分)

Final Position of A (center) A 的最终中心位置: (L/2cos 0,-L/2sin 0) ---- (1 分)

Final Position of B (center) B 的最终中心位置: (0,0) -----(1 分)



Q2.

a. According to the Boyle's Law 利用理想气体原理, $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$

$$P_h = \rho_w g h + P_0 = [(1000 \times 9.8 \times 2 \times 10^3) + 10^5] N m^{-2} - \cdots (1 \ \%)$$

$$= 1.97 \times 10^7 N m^{-2} - \cdots (1 \ \%)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{P_h V_h}{P_0} = \frac{1.97 \times 10^7}{10^5} (10^{-3}) m^3 = 0.197 m^3 - \cdots (1 \ \%)$$

共 (3分)

b. Buoyant Force 浮力,

$$F = \Delta \rho g V$$
 $\Delta \rho = \rho_w - \rho$ $(\rho_w >> \rho, \Delta \rho \approx \rho_w)$

For the tank 钢瓶,

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0 V_0}{V_h} = \frac{(1.21)(0.197)}{10^{-3}} kgm^{-3} = 238.4 kgm^{-3} - \dots (1 \%)$$

$$E_t = \Delta \rho g V_h h = (1000 - 243.21)(9.8)(10^{-3})(2 \times 10^3) J = 1.48 \times 10^4 J - -- (1 \%)$$

For the bubble 气泡,

$$\rho \propto P \Rightarrow \rho_b \frac{P_b}{P_0} \rho_0 = \frac{\rho_0}{P_0} (\rho_w gh + P_0) - \cdots (1 \ \%)$$

$$\begin{split} E_b &= \int F dh \\ &= \int_0^h (\rho_w - \frac{\rho_0}{P_0} (\rho_w g h + P_0) g (\frac{P_0 V_0}{\rho_w g h + P_0}) dh \\ &= \int_0^h (\frac{\rho_w g P_0 V_0}{\rho_w g h + P_0} - \rho_0 g V) dh \\ &= P_0 V_0 \ln \left[\frac{P_0 + \rho_w g h}{P_0} \right] - \rho_0 g V_0 h \\ &= \left[(1.97 \times 10^4) \ln[197] - (1.21)(9.8)(0.197)(2 \times 10^3) \right] J \\ &= (1.041 \times 10^5 - 4247.3) J \\ &= 0.998 \times 10^5 J - --- (1 / 7) \end{split}$$

(if assume 如果假设 $\Delta \rho \approx \rho_{_{\scriptscriptstyle W}}$, we have the following modification 我们得到)

$$E_{b} = \int F dh$$

$$= \int_{0}^{h} \rho_{w} g(\frac{P_{0}V_{0}}{\rho_{w}gh + P_{0}}) dh$$

$$= P_{0}V_{0} \ln[\frac{P_{0} + \rho_{w}gh}{P_{0}}]$$

$$= (1.97 \times 10^{4}) \ln[197]J$$

$$= 1.041 \times 10^{5} J$$

共 (7分)

c. For the tank 钢瓶,

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = E_{t}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{t}}{\rho_{0}V_{0}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.48 \times 10^{4})}{(1.21)(0.197)}}ms^{-1} = 352.4ms^{-1} - \dots (1 \%)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = E_{b}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{b}}{\rho_{0}V_{0}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(0.998 \times 10^{5})}{(1.21)(0.197)}}ms^{-1} = 915.2ms^{-1}$$

or
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.041 \times 10^5)}{(1.21)(0.197)}} = 934.5 ms^{-1} - (2 \%)$$

共(3分)

Q3.

a.

$$I = \sum_{i} m_{i} r_{i}^{2} = (0.5M + 10(0.01M)r^{2} + \frac{1}{2}MR^{2}$$
 let \Re $\frac{R}{r} = n > 1$
= $(0.6 + 0.5n^{2})Mr^{2}$
 $L = I\omega = (0.6 + 0.5n^{2})M\omega r^{2}$ (4 $\frac{1}{2}$)

b. $L = m\omega r^2$ where $M = (0.6 + 0.5n^2)M$ and m = 0.01M

In the $\mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{st}}$ throw, by the conservation of angular momentum,扔了一石子后,由角动量守恒

$$L = (M - m)\omega_1 r^2 + mr^2 (\frac{v}{r}\sin\theta + \omega_1) \quad ---- (2 \ \text{$\frac{1}{2}$})$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{L - mvr\sin\theta}{Mr^2}$$

For the optimum angle to slow down,

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^{\circ} C$$
---- (1 $\%$)

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{L - mvr}{Mr^2} = \frac{L}{Mr^2} - \frac{mv}{r} (\frac{1}{M}) \quad ---- (1 \; \cancel{f})$$

共(4分)

c. For the 2nd stone 扔第二颗石子后,

$$\omega_2 = \frac{L_1 - mvr}{Mr^2} \qquad ---- (1 \, \, \cancel{\Im})$$

For the nth stone 扔第 n 颗石子后,

$$\omega_n = \frac{L}{Mr^2} - \frac{mv}{r} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{M - (i-1)m}$$

$$\omega_{10} = \frac{L}{Mr^2} - \frac{mv}{r} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{M - (i-1)m} - (2 \%)$$

共(4分)

Q4. (a) 长竿绕圆心运动。球面对长竿的力通过圆心,力矩为 0。---(1 分) According to the Parallel Axis Theorem 根据平行轴定理,

$$I = I_0 + M(R^2 - \frac{1}{4}L^2) = \frac{1}{12}ML^2 + Mh^2 - (2 \%)$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{Mgh}}$$
 where 其中 $h = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{1}{4}L^2}$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{gh}{h^2 + \frac{1}{12}L^2}} - - (1 \%)$$

共(4分)

(b) 长竿最大偏角时两端的力分别为 At maximum angle the forces on the ends are $N\pm\delta\!N$, respectively

$$2N \sin \beta = Mg \cos \theta_{\text{max}} = Mg(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta_{\text{max}}^2), --- (1)$$

其中 where
$$\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 1/4L^2}}{R}$$
 。

$$Mh\omega^2\theta_{\text{max}} = Mg\theta_{\text{max}} - 2\delta N\cos\beta - (2)$$

$$\delta NL\sin\beta = I_0\omega^2\theta_{\text{max}} - - (3)$$

Putting(3) into(2) one gets the same frequency as in (a) 由(3)得 δN 。将 (3) 代入 (2) 可得 频率,与(a)相同。

长竿水平时两端的力均为 At level position both end forces are N', angular speed is 角速度

为
$$\omega^2 = Mgh\theta_{\text{max}}^2 / I$$
。

$$2N'\sin\beta = Mg + Mh\omega^2 --- (4)$$

Finally 最后得
$$\alpha = (\frac{6}{12 + (L/h)^2} + \frac{1}{4})/\sin \beta$$
 。

Q5.

a.
$$\vec{E} = E_0 \hat{x} e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$
 where $\sharp \dot{P}$ $k = \frac{\omega}{c} \tilde{n}$

Let
$$\Leftrightarrow k = \frac{\omega}{c}(a+ib)$$
 where $\sharp + \tilde{n} = a+ib$

a and b are real, a 和 b 为实数

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \hat{x} e^{i\omega(\frac{az}{c} + i\frac{bz}{c} - t)} = E_0 e^{-\frac{b\omega z}{c}} \hat{x} e^{i\omega(\frac{az}{c} - t)} - (1 \%)$$

if 如果
$$k = \frac{\omega}{c}a$$
,

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \hat{x} e^{i\omega(\frac{az}{c}-t)}$$
 波幅不随传播而变 --- (1分)

if 如果
$$k = \frac{\omega}{c}(a+ib)$$
,

波幅随传播而变 --- (1分)

if 如果
$$k = i \frac{\omega b}{c}$$
,

$$\vec{E} = E_0 e^{-\frac{b\omega z}{c}} x e^{-i\omega t}$$
 波幅随传播而变 --- (1分)

共(4分)

b.
$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{i\omega} \nabla \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{i\omega} (ikE_0 \hat{y} e^{i(kz - \omega t)})$$
$$= \frac{k}{\omega} E_0 \hat{y} e^{i(kz - \omega t)} --- (1 \%)$$
$$= \frac{1}{c} (a + ib) E_0 e^{-\frac{b\omega z}{c}} \hat{y} e^{i\omega(\frac{az}{c} - t)} --- (1 \%)$$

For complex k, 如 k 是复数.

$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \operatorname{Re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{B}^*) = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{1}{c}(a - ib)E_0^2 e^{-\frac{2b\omega z}{c}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{a}{2\mu_0 c} E_0^2 e^{-\frac{2baz}{c}} - (3 \%)$$

共(5分)

c.
$$q = \frac{d\langle \vec{S} \rangle}{dz} = \frac{a}{2\mu_0 c} (-\frac{2b\omega}{c}) E_0^2 e^{-\frac{b\omega z}{c}}$$

$$= -\frac{ab\omega}{\mu_0 c^2} E_0^2 e^{-\frac{2b\omega z}{c}} --- (2 \%)$$

if a or b = 0 当 a 或 b = 0时 q = 0

d. 不. 当 a=0 但 $b\neq 0$ 时,波幅随传播而变,但q=0。

No. When a=0 but $b \neq 0$, the wave amplitude changes but q=0. (2 %)

第一届泛珠三角物理奥林匹克竞赛 第二部分答案

Q6

(a) (3分)答案一:把线圈看成无数个小的正方形的线圈叠加的总效果。小线圈的合力是零,因此总的合力是零。

答案二:将线圈在磁场里移动并不需要做功,因无电磁感应,因此总的合力是零。 答案三:用矢量投影。

(b) 将线圈在磁场边界分成两半,假想一正负电流。--- (1分) $\alpha = 1$ --- (2分) 共(3分)

(c) 线圈在磁场中运动时,切割磁场的长度

$$w = 2\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$$
 --- (1分)

产生的电流
$$I = \frac{Bwv}{R} --- (1分)$$
其中 $v = \frac{dy}{dt}$ --- (1分)
磁场对线圈的作用力
$$F = BIw --- (1分)$$
运动方程为 $m\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = F - mg --- (1分)$
综合上面各式,化简为:
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{4B^2}{mR}(r^2 - y^2)\frac{dy}{dt} + g = 0 --- (1分)$$

Q7

(a)

共(6分)

共(6分)

(b) 平均来讲电子有一半的自旋向上,一半的自旋向下。沿 X-方向运动的电子收 y 方

向的力, $j=j_{y}+j_{-y}=0$,但 $j_{spin}\neq0$ 。 j_{spin} 实际上是自旋电流,而不是电荷电流。

$$j_{y} = \sigma E_{y} = \frac{\sigma F_{y}}{e} = \frac{\sigma \eta_{R} m v_{x}}{e} = \frac{\sigma \eta_{R} m}{e} \cdot \frac{\sigma V}{neW} = \frac{\sigma^{2} \eta_{R} m V}{nWe^{2}}$$

电流方向一左一右,由自旋是上还是下决定。共(6分)

(c)

达到平衡时,退激化的电子等于电流补充进来的电子

$$\frac{n_m}{\tau} = \frac{j_y}{e} - (2 \%)$$

$$M = n_m m = \frac{\sigma^2 \eta_R m^2 \tau V}{W n e^3} - (1 \%)$$

共(3分)

Q8

(a)部分

A1:

Surface charge density 电荷面密度 $\sigma = P\cos\theta$ --- (1分)

$$E_{p} = \frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \times 2 \times \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cos\theta \cdot R^{2} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi = \frac{P}{3\varepsilon_{0}} \quad --- \quad (2 \%)$$

共(3分)

A2:

$$E = E_0 - \frac{p}{3\varepsilon_0} = E_0 - \frac{\varepsilon - 1}{3}E$$
 , --- (2分) 可得 $\vec{E} = \frac{3}{\varepsilon + 2}\overrightarrow{E_0}$ --- (1分)

共(3分)

A3:

$$\vec{P} = (\varepsilon - 1)\varepsilon_0 \vec{E} - (1 \%)$$

$$= 3\varepsilon_0 \frac{(\varepsilon - 1)}{\varepsilon + 2} \vec{E}_0 - (1 \%)$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \vec{P} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3 \frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon + 2} \vec{E}_0$$

$$\alpha = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3 \frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon + 2} - (1 \%)$$

共(3分)

(b) 部分

B1:

左右
$$W = \frac{2Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{2R} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4R^2 + d^2}} \right] = \frac{p^2}{32\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} - (2 \%)$$

上下
$$W = -\frac{p^2}{16\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$$
 ---- (2分)

共(4分)

B2: (电像法 image charge) ---- (1分)

$$W = \frac{p^2}{16\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}, ---- (1 \%) \qquad F = \frac{\partial W}{\partial (2R)} = \frac{3p^2}{32\pi\varepsilon_0 R^4} ---- (1 \%)$$

共(3分)

B3:

$$W = \frac{Q^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{4R^{2} + x^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2R - d)^{2} + x^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2R + d)^{2} + x^{2}}} \right) = -\frac{3p^{2}}{128\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{5}} x^{2}$$

$$---- (1 \%)$$

$$F = -\frac{dW}{dx} = \frac{3p^{2}}{64\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{5}} \delta a ---- (2 \%)$$

共(3分)

(c) 部分: 左右排列时, 能量为正, 与距离三次方成反比, 不易粘在一起。----(1分)

细柱的体积: $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \times \frac{D}{2R}$, 总体小球的体积: ADm

细柱的根数:
$$\frac{ADm}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \times \frac{D}{2R}} - \dots (1 分)$$

$$\delta a = \frac{2R}{D} \delta x$$
, $\delta f = F - (1 \%)$

共(4分)