

一、选择题 I

- 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.A 5.D
6.C 7.D 8.C 9.D 10.D
11.C 12.C 13.D

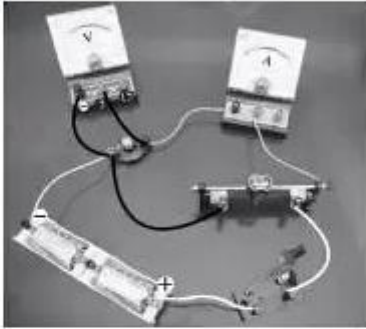
二、选择题 II

- 14.BC 15.AC 16.AD

三、非选择题

- 17.(1)BC (2)BD ②③

- 18.(1)



- (2)1.48~1.50 0.27

- (3)C

- 19.(1)由运动学公式可得

$$a_1 = \frac{v_m}{t_1} = \frac{18}{20} \text{ m/s}^2 = 0.9 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times 20^2 \text{ m} = 180 \text{ m}$$

- (2)根据牛顿第二定律可得

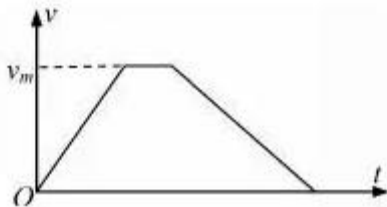
$$F_N - mg = ma_1$$

$$F_N = mg + ma_1 = 654 \text{ N}$$

由牛顿第三定律可得

小明对地板的压力 $F_N' = F_N = 654 \text{ N}$, 方向竖直向下

- (3)设匀速运动时间为 t_0 , 运动的总时间为 t , 由 $v-t$ 图可得



$$H = \frac{1}{2}(t+t_0) \times v_m$$

$$\text{得 } t_0 = 6\text{s}$$

20.(1)由机械能守恒定律可得

$$E_{\text{弹}} = \Delta E_k = \Delta E_p = mgh_1 = 0.05 \times 10 \times 0.2\text{J} = 0.1\text{J}$$

$$\text{由 } \Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \text{ 可得 } v_0 = 2\text{m/s}$$

(2)由 $E_{\text{弹}} \propto d^2$ 可得 $\Delta E_k' = E_{\text{弹}}' = 4E_{\text{弹}} = 4mgh_1$

由动能定律可得

$$-mg(h_1+h_2) - \mu mgL = -\Delta E_k'$$

$$\mu = \frac{3h_1-h_2}{L} = 0.5$$

(3)恰能通过圆环最高点须满足的条件是

$$mg = \frac{mv^2}{R_m}$$

由机械能守恒定律有 $v = v_0 = 2\text{m/s}$

$$\text{得 } R_m = 0.4\text{m}$$

当 $R > R_m = 0.4\text{m}$ 时, 滑块会脱离螺旋轨道, 不能上升到 B 点。

21.D 19.40 420

22.(1)质子在电场中做类平抛运动

$$v_y = at = \frac{qE}{m} \frac{L}{v}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{v_y}{v} = \frac{EqL}{mv^2}$$

质子到达区域 II 右下端时, 有

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{H/2}{L+L/2}$$

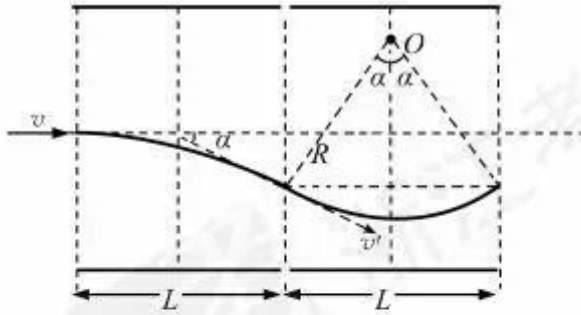
$$\text{得 } E = \frac{Hmv^2}{3qL^2} = 200\text{V/m}$$

(2)质子在磁场中运动有 $R = \frac{mv}{qB}$

根据几何关系有 $R^2 - (R-H/2)^2 = L^2$

$$\text{得 } B = \frac{mvH}{q(L^2+H^2/4)} = 5.5 \times 10^{-3}\text{T}$$

(3) 质子运动轨迹如图所示。



设质子进入磁场时的速率为 v' ,

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{v_y}{v'} = \frac{at}{v'} = \frac{(Eq/m)(L/v)}{v'} = \frac{EqL}{mvv'}$$

由几何关系知

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{L/2}{R} = \frac{L/2}{mv'/(Bq)} = \frac{BqL}{2mv'}$$

$$\text{得 } B = \frac{2E}{v}$$

23.(1) 根据电磁感应定律, 有

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} = \frac{B\Delta S}{\Delta t}$$

$$q = \bar{I}\Delta t = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{R} = \frac{B\Delta S}{R}$$

电流方向向右

(2) 平均感应电流

$$\bar{I} = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{B\Delta S}{R\Delta t}$$

平均安培力

$$\bar{F} = B\bar{I}L$$

$$(\bar{F} - mg)\Delta t = mv_0$$

$$v_0 = \frac{B^2L}{m} \frac{\Delta S}{R} - g\Delta t$$

(3) 以火箭为参考系, 设竖直向上为正, 由

动量守恒定律

$$-m'u + (m - m')\Delta v = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \Delta v = \frac{m'}{m - m'}u$$