

物理題試解答

1. $\therefore \frac{GM_e m}{R_e^2}$ 為地球上萬有引力。當半徑變為 $\frac{1}{8}$ ，半徑變為 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，質量變為 $\frac{1}{8}$

$$\therefore \frac{GM_e (\frac{1}{8})}{(\frac{1}{2})^2 R_e^2} m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{GM_e}{R_e^2} m \quad \therefore \text{Ans: } \frac{1}{2} \text{ (C)}$$

2. 由能量守恆知：

系統總機械能

$$m_1 \dot{x}_1 = m_2 \dot{x}_2 \quad \text{--- ①} \quad E = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (x_1 + x_2)^2$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{dE}{dt} = 0 \quad \therefore m_1 \dot{x}_1 \ddot{x}_1 + m_2 \dot{x}_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k (x_1 + x_2) (\dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2) = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{合併①與②} \quad \therefore (\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2) + \frac{k(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2} (x_1 + x_2) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 + x_2 = x \quad \therefore \ddot{x} + \frac{k(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2} x = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2}}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 m_2}{k(m_1 + m_2)}} \quad \therefore \text{Ans: (A)}$$

3. 在相同 I_{cm} 之條件下，質量球之 MR^2 最大，故其運動慣性最小，會最先到達斜坡底部。 Ans: (A)

$$4. \therefore \frac{T^2}{R^3} = \text{const}, \quad \frac{1}{R^3} = \frac{T^2}{(1.52R)^3} \quad \therefore T = 1.87 \text{ 年} \quad \text{Ans: (D)}$$

5. 設 A 室的溫度為 T。因為熱平衡。

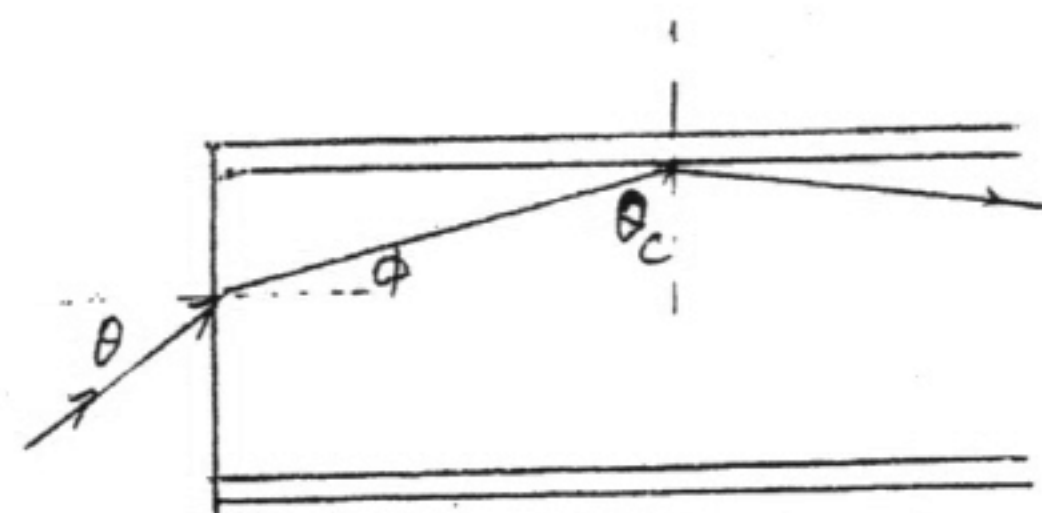
$$80 - T = (T - 20) + (T - 20) \quad \therefore T = 40^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{Ans: (B)}$$

$$6. \therefore R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \quad \therefore 0.1 = 1.69 \times 10^{-8} \frac{20}{\pi R^2}, \quad R = 1.037 \text{ mm}$$

$$\therefore \text{直徑} = 2R = 2.08 \quad \text{Ans: (C)}$$

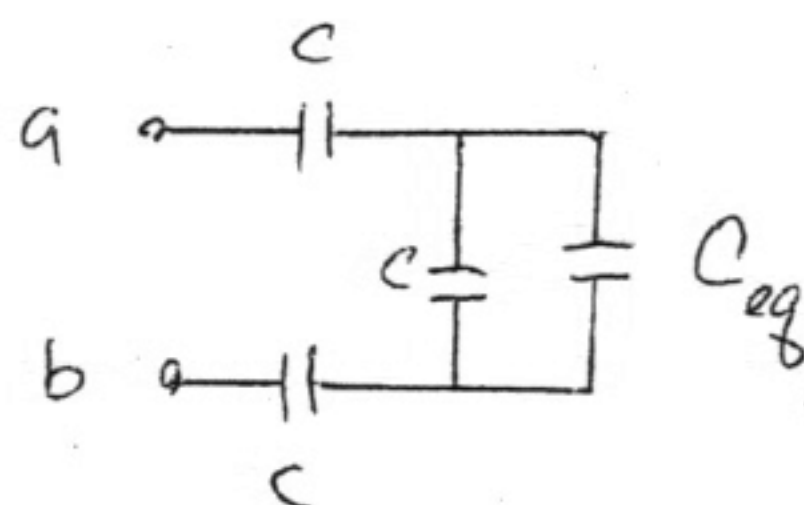
$$7. \sin \theta_c = \frac{1.2}{1.3} \quad \therefore \cos \theta_c = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\text{又 } \theta_c + \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \sin \phi = \cos \theta_c = \frac{5}{13}$$



根據折射定律 $1 \cdot \sin \theta = 1.3 \sin \phi$ $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ Ans: (D)

$$8. C_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{C+C_{eq}} + \frac{1}{C}}$$



$$2C_{eq}^2 + 2C \cdot C_{eq} - C^2 = 0 \quad \therefore C_{eq} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} C \quad \text{Ans: (B)}$$

計算題:

$$1. (1) \text{ 上升時, } v > 0 \quad m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg - mkv^2 \quad (k > 0) \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = -g - kv^2$$

$$(2) \text{ 下降時 } v < 0 \quad m \frac{dv}{dt} = -mg + mkv^2 \quad (k > 0) \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = -g + kv^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \end{array} \right\} (a)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dt} = v \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{dz} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dz} = -\frac{g + kv^2}{v} \quad \dots \text{上升時} \quad (b)$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{dv}{dz} = -\frac{g - kv^2}{v} \quad \dots \text{下降時}$$

$$(3) \text{ 利用 (b) 式 } h - 0 = - \int_{v_0}^0 \frac{v}{g + kv^2} dv = \frac{1}{2k} \left[\ln \left[v^2 + \frac{g}{k} \right] \right] \Big|_{v_0}^0$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{1}{2k} \ln \left| 1 + \frac{k}{g} v_0^2 \right| \quad \dots (c)$$

2. (I) 依據碰撞時，動量守恆及動能守恆，令碰撞後 A、B 速度

分別為 V_A' 、 V_B'

$$\text{則} \begin{cases} mV + M \cdot 0 = mV_A' + MV_B' \\ \frac{V_A' - V_B'}{V - 0} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} V_A' = \frac{m-M}{m+M} V \\ V_B' = \frac{2mV}{m+M} \end{cases} \quad (a)$$

(b) $M/m = 2$. 時.

A 之運動方程式為 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$. $x = C_1 t + C_2$ (C_1, C_2 為常數)

初始條件 $x(0) = 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = \frac{m-2m}{m+2m} V = -\frac{V}{3}$. $\therefore C_2 = 0, C_1 = -\frac{V}{3}$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{V}{3} t$$

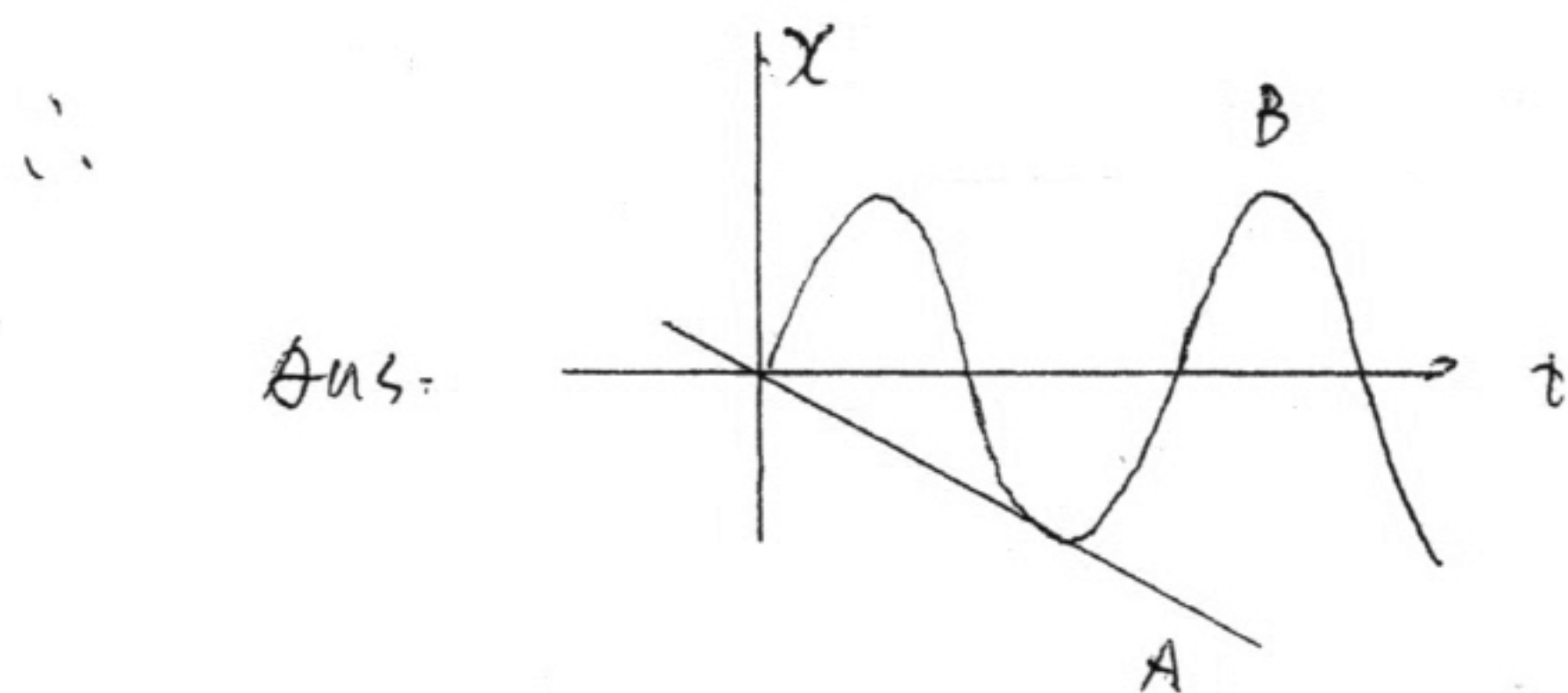
B 之運動方程式為 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{M} x$, $\omega_B = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$

$$x = A e^{i\omega_B t} + B e^{-i\omega_B t}$$

初始條件 $x(0) = 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = \frac{2mV}{m+2M} = \frac{2}{3} V$.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ i\omega_B(A-B) = \frac{2}{3} V \end{cases} \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{2i\omega_B} \frac{2V}{3} = -B$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2}{3} V \frac{1}{2i\omega_B} (e^{i\omega_B t} - e^{-i\omega_B t}) = \frac{2V}{3} \sqrt{\frac{M}{k}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} t\right)$$



(c) 完全非彈性碰撞則

$$\begin{cases} mV + M \cdot 0 = (m+M) V_A' \\ \frac{V_A' - V_B'}{V - 0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore V_A' = V_B' = \frac{mV}{m+M}$$

運動方程式: $(m+M) \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$

初始條件 $x(0) = 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = \frac{mV}{m+M}$ 代入解得

$$x = \frac{mV}{\sqrt{k(m+M)}} \sin \sqrt{\frac{k}{m+M}} t, \quad \text{回平衡時間} = \frac{T}{2} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{m+M}{k}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

3.

(a) 求各階段所作的功.

a $\rightarrow$ b. 等溫膨脹: $W_{a \rightarrow b} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

$$Q_{a \rightarrow b} = W_{a \rightarrow b} = nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

b $\rightarrow$ c 等容加壓:

$$W_{b \rightarrow c} = 0$$

$$Q_{b \rightarrow c} = nC_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

c $\rightarrow$ d 等溫壓縮: $W_{c \rightarrow d} = nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

$$Q_{c \rightarrow d} = nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

d $\rightarrow$ a. 等容減壓:

$$W_{d \rightarrow a} = 0$$

$$Q_{d \rightarrow a} = nC_V (T_1 - T_2)$$

(b) 每個循環所排放的热量 Q

$$Q = nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + nC_v(T_2 - T_1)$$

每個循環輸入的功 W

$$W = nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} - nRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = nR(T_2 - T_1) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\therefore \text{性能係數 } p = \frac{Q}{W} = \frac{nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + nC_v(T_2 - T_1)}{nR(T_2 - T_1) \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}} = \frac{T_2}{T_2 - T_1} + \frac{C_v}{R} \left(\ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)^{-1}$$

*
Ans

4. 考慮以 O 為中心半徑為 r 的封閉曲面 S , 利用高斯定理.

球外側的總電荷量為 0 . 因此球內電量為 r 之函數. $\therefore$

$$Q(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & r > a \\ (1 - \frac{r^3}{a^3})Q & r < a \end{cases}$$

依照高斯定理. $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q(r)}{\epsilon_0}$

$$4\pi r^2 E = \frac{Q(r)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$\therefore$ 電場 E 為

$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & r > a \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left(1 - \frac{r^3}{a^3}\right) & r < a \end{cases}$$

----- (a) Ans.

電位: 當 $r > a$ 時. $\phi = \int_r^\infty 0 dr = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} r < a \text{ 時, } \phi &= \int_r^a \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left(1 - \frac{r^3}{a^3}\right) dr + \int_a^\infty 0 dr \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_r^a \frac{1}{r^2} dr + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \int_r^a r dr \\ &= \frac{Q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{a} + \frac{r^2}{a^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

結果 $\phi = \begin{cases} 0 & r > a \\ \frac{Q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{a} + \frac{r^2}{a^3} \right) & r < a \end{cases}$ ----- (b) Ans.