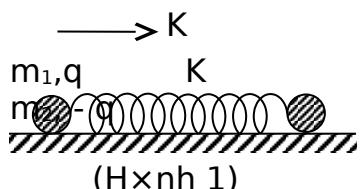


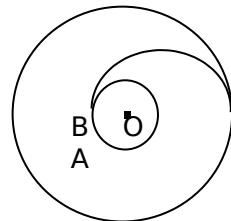
Sö Gđ&đt NăhÖ an **§ò thi chän ®éi tuyÓn dù thi hsg quèc gia líp 12**
§O chYnh thoc **N”m häc 2007 - 2008**

M«n thi: vËt lý (§ò thi cä 2 trang)
 Thêi gian 180 phót (kh«ng kÓ thêi gian giao ®Ò)
Nguy thi: 07/11/2007

Bui 1 (4 ®iÓm) Hai qu¶ cÇu nhá m₁ vµ m₂ ®îc tÝch ®iÖn q vµ -q, chóng ®îc n i víi nhau b i m t l o xo r t nh N c  ®é c ng K (h nh 1). H O n»m y n tr n m Et sun n»m ngang tr n nh½n, l o xo kh ng bi n d ng. Ng i ta ®AEt ® t ng t m t ®iÖn tr ng ®Òu c ng ®é E, h ng theo ph ng ngang, sang ph¶i. T m v n t c c c ®iÖn c n  c,c qu¶ cÇu trong chuy n ®éng sau ® . B  qua t ng t,c ®iÖn gi÷a hai qu¶ cÇu, l o xo vµ m Et sun ®Òu c, ch ®iÖn.



Bui 2 (4 ®iÓm) M t v O tinh chuy n ®éng tr n ®Òu quanh Tr,i § t º ®é cao R = 3R₀ so v i t m O c n  Tr,i § t (B,n k nh Tr,i § t l u R₀ = 6400 km).



1. TÝnh v n t c V₀ vµ chu k u T₀ c n  v O tinh.
2. Gi¶ sö v O tinh b p nhi u l o nh N vµ t c th i theo ph ng b,n k nh sao cho n  b p l ch kh i qu  ® o tr n b,n k nh R tr n. H y tÝnh chu k u dao ®éng nh a c n  v O tinh theo ph ng b,n k nh v u xung quanh qu  ® o c .
3. V O tinh ®ang chuy n ®éng tr n b,n k nh R th  t i (H nh 2) ®iÓm A v n t c ® t ng t gi¶m xu ng th nh V_A nhng gi÷ nguy n h ng, v O tinh chuy n sang qu  ® o elip v u ti p ® t t i ®iÓm B tr n ®éng OA (O, A, B th ng h ng). T m v n t c v O tinh t i A, B v u th i gian ®  n  chuy n ®éng t  A ® n B.

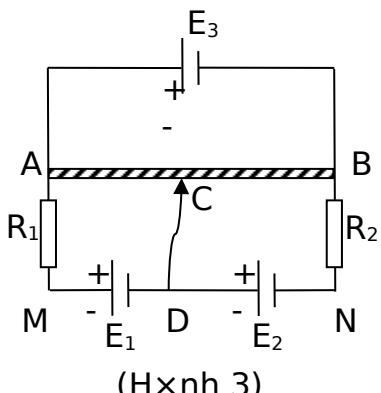
Cho v n t c v o tr c c p 1 l u V₁ = 7,9 km/s. B  qua l c c n.

C  th  d ng ph ng tr nh chuy n ®éng c n  m t v O tinh tr n qu  ® o:

$$m \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 r \right] = -G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$

v u ® nh lu t b o to n m m n ®éng l ng: $mr^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \text{const.}$

Bui 3 (4 ®iÓm) Cho m ch ®iÖn nh h nh v i 3, bi t E₁ = e, E₂ = 2e, E₃ = 4e, R₁ = R, R₂ = 2R, AB l u d y d ng ® ng ch t, ti t di n ®Òu c  ®iÖn tr  to n ph n l u R₃ = 3R. B  qua ®iÖn tr  trong c n  c,c ngu n ®iÖn v u d y n i.



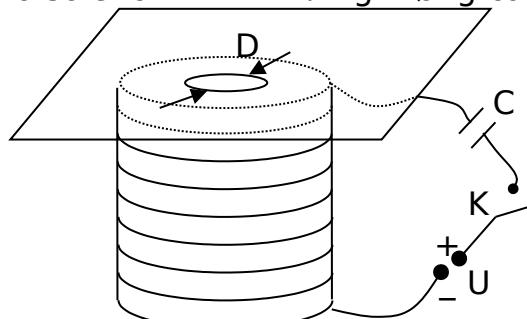
1. Kh o s,t t ng c ng su t tr n R₁ v u R₂ khi di chuy n con ch y C t  A ® n B.

2. Gi÷ nguy n v p tr y con ch y C º m t v p tr y n o ®  sau tr n bi n tr . N i A v u D b i m t ampe k O (R_A ≈ 0)

th  n  ch ø I₁ = $\frac{4E}{R}$, n i ampe k O ®  v o A v u M th 

nă chØ I₂ = $\frac{3E}{2R}$. Hái khi th,o ampe kÕ ra thx cêng ®é dßng ®iÖn qua R₁ b»ng bao nhi u?

Bui 4 (4 ®iÓm) PhÝa tr n c a m t h nh tr  solenoit ®Æt th ng ®øng c  m t t m b a c ng n m ngang tr n ®ã ®Æt m t v ng tr n nh  si u d n l m t  d y kim lo i c  ® ng k nh ti t di n d y l u d₁, ® ng k nh v ng l u D (d₁ << D). N i solenoit v i ngu n v u t  ®i n (h nh 4), ® ng kh a K th  v ng s i n y l n khi hi u ®i n th  U ≥ U₀ (U₀ l u hi u ®i n th  x,c ®pnh). Thay v ng tr n b ng v ng si u d n kh c c ng kim lo i tr n v u c ng ® ng k nh D c n ® ng k nh ti t di n d y l u d₂. Hái hi u ®i n th  ngu n ®i n l u bao nhi u ® khi ® ng kh a K th  v ng v o ® c thay n y l n. Bi t ® t t  c m c a v ng l u L = kD.ln $\left(\frac{1,4D}{d}\right)$ (k l u h ng s ). Si n tr  thu n c a solenoit v u d y n i ® c b  qua.

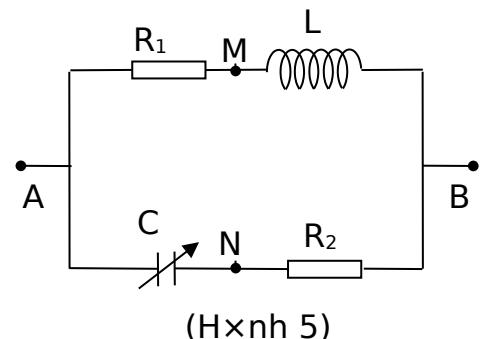


(H nh 4)

Bui 5 (4 ®iÓm) Cho m ch ®i n xoay chi u nh h nh v i. Bi t u_{AB} = 180 $\sqrt{2}\sin(100\pi t)$ (V), R₁ = R₂ = 100 Ω , cu n d y thu n c m c a L = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$ H, t  ®i n c a ®i n dung C bi n ® ei ® c.

1. T m C ® khi hi u ®i n th  hi u d ng gi a hai ®i m M, N ® t c c ti u.

2. Khi C = $\frac{100}{\pi\sqrt{3}}$ μF , m c v o M v u N m t ampe kÕ c a ®i n tr  kh ng ® ng k O th  s  ch  ampe kÕ l u bao nhi u?



H t

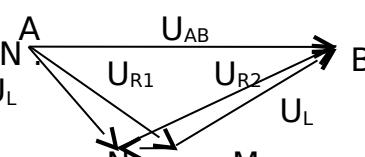
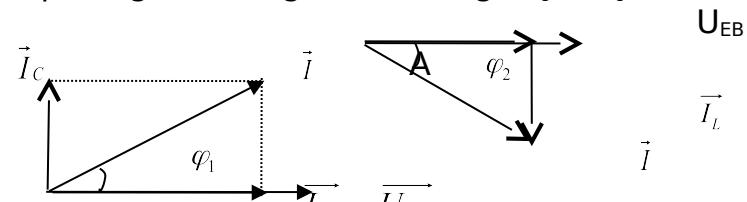
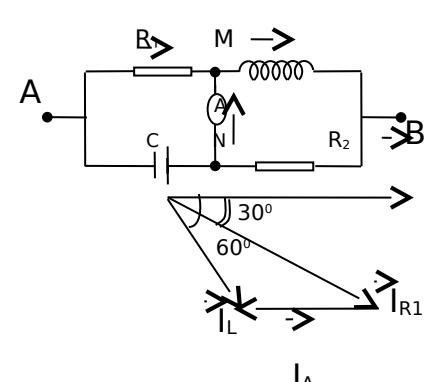
H  t n th y sinh: SBD:

**h ng d n ch m, ®.p ,n v u bi u ®i m ch m ®  ch nh th c
M n: v t l y
Ng y thi: 07/11/2007**

	N�i dung	�iÓ m
B�i 1	<p>.Do t�eng ngo�i l�c t,c d�ng h�n k�n theo ph�ng ngang n�n kh�i t�m c�n� h�n ®�ng y�n v�u t�eng ®�ng l�ng c�n� h�n ®�c b�o to�n. Ch�n tr�c Ox c� ph�ng ngang h�ng sang ph�i, g�c O � kh�i t�m c�n� h�n. Ta c�:</p> $m_1v_1 + m_2v_2 = 0 \rightarrow v_2 = -\frac{m_1v_1}{m_2} \quad (1)$	1 ®
	<p>.V�t m₁ v�u m₂ s�i dao ®�ng ®i�u h�sa xung quanh v� tr�y c�n b�ng c�n� ch�ng, t�i ®� h�p l�c t,c d�ng l�n m�i v�t b�ng 0 v�u v�n t�c c�n� ch�ng ®�t c�c ®�i. Ta c�:</p>	1 ®
	$qE = k(x_1 - x_2) \quad (2)$ $\frac{m_1v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2v_2^2}{2} + \frac{k(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2} = qE(x_1 - x_2) \quad (3)$	1 ®
	<p>.T�o (1) v�u (2) v�u (3) ta ®�c:</p> $V_1 = \frac{qE}{\sqrt{k}} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1(m_1 + m_2)}}, \quad V_2 = \frac{qE}{\sqrt{k}} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2(m_1 + m_2)}}$	1 ®
B�i 2	<p>1.G�i M v�u m l�c l�u kh�i l�ng Tr,i §�t v�u v�tinh. .L�c h�p d�n c�n� Tr,i §�t l�n v�tinh ®�ng vai tr� l�c h�ng t�m n�n:</p> $\frac{GMm}{R^2} = \frac{mv_0^2}{R} \rightarrow V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{3R_0}} = \frac{V_1}{\sqrt{3}} = 4,56 \text{m/s}$	0,5 ®
	<p>.Chu k� quay c�n� v�tinh: $T_0 = \frac{2\pi R}{V_0} = 26442 \text{s} = 7,43 \text{h}$</p>	0,5 ®
	<p>2.T�o hai ph�ng tr�nh cho � ®� b�i ta ®�c ph�ng tr�nh:</p> $\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - \frac{(c/m)^2}{r^3} = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \quad (1)$	0,5 ®
	<p>.Khi v�tinh chuy�n ®�ng v�i b,n k�nh R th�x: $(\frac{c}{m})^2 = GMR \quad (2)$</p>	0,5 ®
	<p>.T�o (1) v�u (2), ta ®�c: $\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - \frac{GMR}{r^3} = \frac{GM}{r^2} \text{ v�i } r = R+x .$</p>	0,5 ®

	.Hay: $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{GMR}{R^3(1+\frac{x}{R})^3} = \frac{GM}{R^2(1+\frac{x}{R})^2}$	
	.Do vÖ tinh chØ dao ®éng bĐ n¤n x << R n¤n ta ®îc ph¬ng trxnh dao ®éng cña vÖ tinh: $x'' + \frac{GM}{R^2}x = 0$.Chu kú dao ®éng cña vÖ tinh lµ : $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{9R_0^2}{GM}} = 6\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{V_1}} = 21,2 \cdot 10^{-2}s$	0,5 ®
	3. ,p dông ®pnh luËt b¶o toµn m« men ®éng lîng vµ b¶o toµn c¬ n¤ng ta cã: $V_A \cdot 3R = V_B \cdot R \quad (1)$ $\frac{m v_A^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{3R_0} = \frac{m v_B^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{R_0} \quad (2)$	0,5 ®
	.Tõ (1) vµ (2) ta ®îc: $v_A = v_1/\sqrt{6} = 3,23m/s$, $v_B = 9,68m/s$	0,5 ®
	.B,n kÝnh trôc lín quÜ ®¹o elÝp cña vÖ tinh: $a = AB/2 = 2R_0$.,p dông ®pnh luËt 3 kple ta cã: $\frac{a^3}{T^2} = \frac{R^3}{T_0^2} \rightarrow T = T_0 \frac{R}{a} \sqrt{\frac{R}{a}} = 4h$.Thêi gian vÖ tinh chuyÓn ®éng tõ A ®Ön B lµ: $t = T/2 = 2h$	0,5 ®
Bui 3	1.ŞÆt $R_{AC} = x$. C«ng suÊt ta nhîÔt træn R_1 vµ R_2 : $P = \frac{U_{AM}^2}{R_1} + \frac{U_{NB}^2}{R_2} \quad (1)$.Trong ®ã : $U_{AM} = U_{AC} - e \quad (2)$ $U_{BN} = -4e + U_{AM} + e + 2e \rightarrow U_{BN} = U_{AC} - 2e \quad (3)$	0,5 ®
	.Thay (1), (2) vµo (3) ta ®îc: $P = \frac{(U_{AC} - e)^2}{R} + \frac{(U_{AC} - 2e)^2}{2R}$	0,5 ®
	.LÊy ®¹o hµm hai vÖ cña P theo U_{AC} ta ®îc : $P = 0 \rightarrow U_{AC} = \frac{4e}{3}$.LËp b¶ng biÖn thiæn biÓu diÔn sù phô thuéc cña P theo U^{AC} ta thÊy U^{AC} ®t cùc tiÓu khi $U^{AC} = \frac{4e}{3}$, lóc ®ã $P_{min} = \frac{e^2}{3R}$.	0,5 ®
	.Thay U_{AC} vµo (2) vµ (3) ta ®îc: $U_{AC} = \frac{e}{3}$ vµ $U_{NB} = \frac{2e}{3}$.Tõ ®ã tm ®îc: $I_1 = \frac{U_{AM}}{R_1} = \frac{e}{3R}$ $I_2 = \frac{U_{NB}}{2R} = \frac{e}{3R} \rightarrow I_{CD} = 0$ $I_3 = \frac{U_{AB}}{R_3} = \frac{4e}{3R} \rightarrow x = \frac{U_{AC}}{I_3} = R$	0,5 ®
	.BiÖn luËn: -Khi $x = 0$ th $U_{AC} = 0$ vµ $P = \frac{3e^2}{R}$. -Khi $x = R$ th $U^{AC} = \frac{4e}{3}$ vµ $P_{min} = \frac{e^2}{3R}$.	0,5 ®

	<p>-Khi $x = 3R$ th\times $U_{AC} = 4e$ vμ $P_{max} = \frac{11e^2}{R}$.</p>	
	<p>2.Coi ph\tilde{C}n m1ch ®iÖn gi÷a A vμ D t\negng øng v\tilde{I}i ngu\tilde{a}n ®iÖn c\tilde{a} su\hat{E}t ®iÖn ®éng E vμ ®iÖn tr\acute{e} trong r, m1ch ®\hat{c}c v\tilde{I}i nh h\timesnh b\tilde{a}n.</p> <p>.Khi n\acute{e}i Ampe k\tilde{O} vμo A vμ D th\times:</p> $I_1 = \frac{4e}{R} = \frac{e}{R} + \frac{e}{r} \rightarrow \frac{E}{r} = \frac{3e}{R} \quad (1)$ <p>.N\acute{e}i Ampe k\tilde{O} vμo A vμ M th\times R$_1$ b\tilde{P} n\acute{e}i t$^{3/4}t$:</p> $I_2 = \frac{3e}{2R} = \frac{E - e}{r} \quad (2)$	1 ®
	<p>.Gi¶i hÖ (1) vμ (2) ta ®\hat{c}c: $E = 2e$, $r = \frac{2R}{3}$</p> <p>.Khi kh\timesng c\tilde{a} Ampe k\tilde{O} th\times cêng ®é d\tilde{B}ng ®iÖn qua R$_1$ lμ:</p> $I_{R1} = \frac{E - e}{R_1 + r} = \frac{3e}{5R} = 0,6 \frac{e}{R} \quad (A)$	0,5 ®
Bui 4	<p>. Sau khi ®\tilde{a}ng kh\tilde{a}a, gäi cêng ®é trong m1ch lμ i vμ ®iÖn tÝch cña tô ®iÖn lμ q.</p> <p>.S\tilde{P}nh lu\tilde{E}t «m cho m1ch: $U - L_d i' = \frac{q}{c}$. Hay $q'' + \frac{q - cU}{cL_d} = 0 \quad (1)$</p> <p>.SÆt $q_1 = q - cU$, ta ®\hat{c}c ph\negng tr\timesnh: $q_1'' + \omega^2 q_1 = 0$.</p> <p>.NghiÖm cña ph\negng tr\timesnh lμ: $q_1 = A\sin(\omega t) + B\cos(\omega t) \quad (2)$</p> <p>.Chân t = 0 l$\mu$ th\acute{e}i ®iÓm ®\tilde{a}ng kh\tilde{a}a K, ta c\tilde{a}:</p> $q_{1(t=0)} = q_{(t=0)} - cU = cU, \quad q_1' = q' = 0$ <p>.Suy ra : A = 0 , B = - cU, $q = cU[1 - \cos(\omega t)] \quad (3)$</p>	0,5 ®
	<p>.Cêng ®é trong cuén d\odoty lμ: $i_d = q' = cU\omega \sin(\omega t) \rightarrow i_d \sim U$</p> <p>.S$\tilde{e}$i v$\tilde{I}$i v$\tilde{B}$ng si$\tilde{a}$u d$\tilde{E}$n: $\phi = -L_v i_v \quad (4)$</p> <p>.ë ®$\odot$y ϕ lμ t\tilde{o} th\timesng do c\tilde{P}m øng t\tilde{o} xolenoit göi qua v\tilde{B}ng, iv lμ cêng ®é d\tilde{B}ng ®iÖn ch1y qua v\tilde{B}ng, Lv lμ ®é tù c\tilde{P}m cña v\tilde{B}ng.</p> <p>.NghiÖm cña (4) c\tilde{a} d$\tilde{1}$ng: $\phi + L_v i_v = C \quad$ v\tilde{I}i C lμ h\timesng s\tilde{e}.</p> <p>.T1i th\acute{e}i ®iÓm ban ®Çu C = 0 n\tilde{a}n: $i_v = -\frac{\phi}{L_v}$</p>	0,5 ®
	<p>.T\tilde{o} th\timesng ϕ t\tilde{u} lÖ v\tilde{I}i ®é tù c\tilde{P}m cña solenoit (®é tù c\tilde{P}m n\tilde{u}y t\tilde{u} lÖ id) vμ diÖn tÝch v\tilde{B}ng:</p> $\phi \sim i_d D^2 \sim UD^2 \rightarrow i_v \sim \frac{D^2 U}{L_v}$	0,5 ®
	<p>.Lùc Ampe cùc ®1i t$,c$ dông l\tilde{a}n v\tilde{B}ng theo híng th$^{1/4}$ng ®øng l\tilde{a}n tr\tilde{a}n, t\tilde{u} lÖ v\tilde{I}i ®éng kÝnh cña v\tilde{B}ng, cêng ®é d\tilde{B}ng ®iÖn trong v\tilde{B}ng vμ trong solenoit.</p> $F \sim Di_d i_v \sim \frac{D^3 U^2}{L_v}$	0,5 ®
	<p>.V\tilde{B}ng s\tilde{I} n¶y l\tilde{a}n nÖu lùc F lín h\timesn træng lùc cña v\tilde{B}ng, træng lùc n\tilde{u}y t\tilde{u} lÖ v\tilde{I}i Dd2.</p> <p>.Trong trêng hîp giíi h1n: $\frac{D^3 U^2}{L_v} \sim Dd^2 \rightarrow U \sim \sqrt{L_v} \frac{d}{D}$</p>	0,5 ®
	<p>.Trêng hîp ®Çu : $U_0 \sim d_1 \{ \ln(1,4D/d_1) \}^{1/2}$</p>	0,5

	<p>.Trêng hîp sau : $U'_0 \sim d_2 \{ \ln(1,4D/d_2) \}^{1/2}$.Vßng sї n¶y l¤n khi hiÖu ®iÖn thÔ cña nguân tháa m·n: $U'_0 \geq U_0 d_2 \{ \ln(1,4D/d_2) \}^{1/2} / d_1 \{ \ln(1,4D/d_1) \}^{1/2}$</p>	®
Bui 5	<p>1.Gi¶n ®å vĐc t¬ ®îc vñ nh h×nh b¤n. .Tô gi¶n ®å suy ra $U_{MN} = 0$ cùc tiÓu khi M trêng vñi N. .Hay: $U_{MN} = 0 \rightarrow U_{R1} = U_C \rightarrow I_1 R_1 = I_2 Z_C, U_{R2} = U_L$ $\rightarrow I_2 R_2 = I_1 Z_L$</p> 	1đ
	$\rightarrow \frac{R_1}{Z_L} = \frac{Z_C}{R_2} \leftrightarrow Z_C = \frac{R_1 R_2}{Z_L} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}} \Omega \rightarrow C = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \mu F = 55(\mu F)$	0,5 đ
	<p>2.ChËp M vµ N thunh ®iÓm E.Tæng trë, ®é lÖch pha gi÷a hiÖu ®iÖn thÔ vµ cêng ®é dßng ®iÖn trong m¤nh nh :</p>  $\frac{1}{Z_1^2} = \frac{1}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{Z_C^2} \rightarrow Z_1 = 50\sqrt{3}(\Omega). \operatorname{Tg} \varphi_1 = -\frac{I_C}{I_{R1}} = -\frac{R_1}{Z_C} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ $\frac{1}{Z_2^2} = \frac{1}{R_2^2} + \frac{1}{Z_L^2} \rightarrow Z_2 = 50\sqrt{3}(\Omega). \operatorname{Tg} \varphi_2 = \frac{I_L}{I_{R2}} = \frac{R_2}{Z_L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$	1đ
	<p>.Vx $Z_1 = Z_2$ vµ cêng ®é hiÖu dông trong m¹ch chÝnh nh nhau n¤n: $U_{AE} = U_{EB} = U$</p> <p>.MÆt kh, c $\overrightarrow{U_{AE}}$ vµ $\overrightarrow{U_{EB}}$ ®Òu lÖch vÒ hai phÝa trôc \vec{I} mét gäc $\frac{\pi}{6}$ n¤n:</p> $U_{AE} = U_{EB} = \frac{U_{AB}}{2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6})} = 60 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (V)$	0,5 đ
	<p>.Chän chiÒu d¬ng qua c,c nh,nh nh h×nh vñ.</p> <p>.Gi¶n ®å vĐc t¬ biÓu diÔn $\overrightarrow{I_{R1}} + \overrightarrow{I_A} = \overrightarrow{I_L}$ nh h×nh b¤n.</p> <p>.Tô ®ã ta ®îc:</p> $I_A = \sqrt{I_{R1}^2 + I_L^2 - 2I_{R1}I_L \cos \frac{\pi}{6}} = 0,6(A)$ 	1đ

