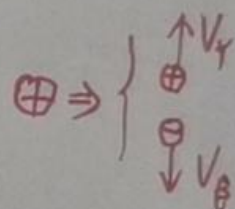


动量守恒 $0 = m_e v_e + m_Y (-v_Y)$

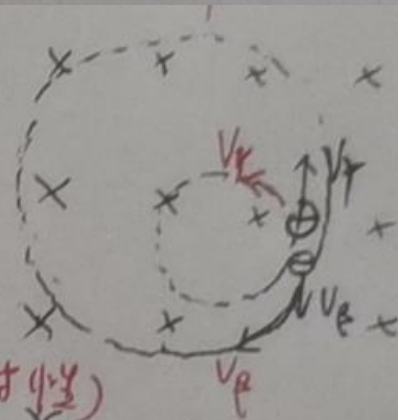


$\therefore$ 大小上 $(m_e v_e) = (m_Y v_Y)$

即 $p_e = p_Y$ 动量大小相等 (β 粒子与新核) Y

在磁场中衰变有 $r_e = \frac{m_e v_e}{q_e B}$, $r_Y = \frac{m_Y v_Y}{q_Y B}$

$\therefore \frac{r_e}{r_Y} = \frac{q_Y}{q_e} = \frac{Z+1}{1}$



$\therefore Z > 1$ (一般大于83都有放射性)

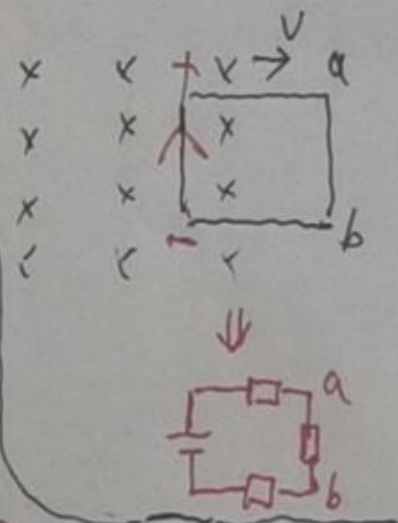
$\therefore r_e > r_Y$ (半径大的为 β 粒子, 半径小的为新核)

根据左手定则, 尤其 β 为电子 $-e$, 四指向其运动反方向, 所以两圆轨迹内切。

2.

解: ① 求线框离开磁场 a、b 两点 $U_{ab} = ?$

$$U_{ab} = \frac{1}{4}BLV$$



② 线框以 a 匀加速运动, 经过 h 时间

ab 开始进入磁场

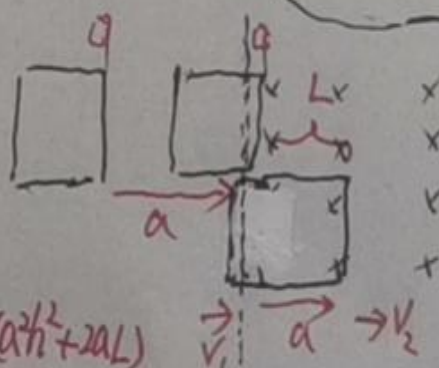
$$V_1 = ah$$

从 ab 开始进 $\rightarrow$ cd 将要进

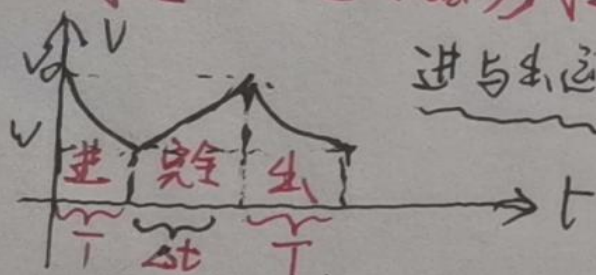
$$V_2^2 - V_1^2 = 2aL$$

$$\therefore V_2^2 = a^2 h^2 + 2aL$$

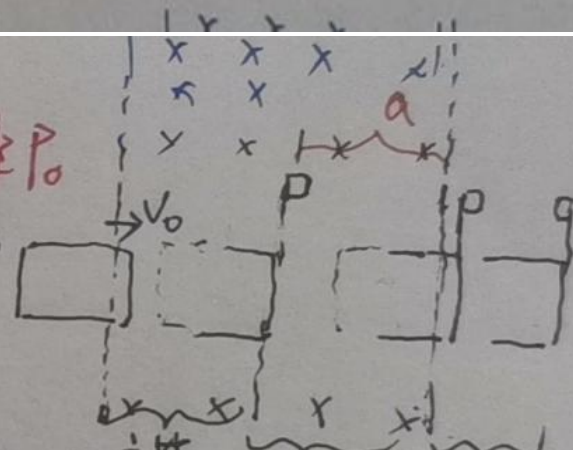
$$\therefore P = \frac{E^2}{R} = \frac{(BLV_2)^2}{R} = \frac{B^2 L^2 (a^2 h^2 + 2aL)}{R}$$



(3) 线框以 V_0 进入磁场, 拉力功率 P_0



进与出运动一样



对进用动能定理 $P_0 T - Q = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mV_0^2$

$$(W_F + W_A = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mV_0^2)$$

对完全在磁场中: $P_0 \Delta t = \frac{1}{2}mV_0^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$$\Delta t = \frac{Q}{P_0} - T$$

$$\therefore t_{\text{总}} = T + \Delta t + T = T + \frac{Q}{P_0}$$