一、填空题

- 1, $(2\vec{i}-2\vec{j})m\cdot s^{-1}$;
- $2, 5 + \frac{2}{3}t^2$;
- $3, f_0$;
- $4 \cdot 2mv_0 \sin \alpha$;
- 5、角动量;
- 6. $\frac{2}{3}E_k$;
- $7, -2 \times 10^3 V$;
- $8\sqrt{2Fd/C}$
- 9、和磁场方向平行;
 - 10、感应电动势。

二、选择题

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	В	C	C	В	В	A	D	A

三、(10分)

解: (1) 释放后,弹簧恢复到原长时 A 将要离开墙壁,设此时 B 的速度为 υ_{B0} ,由机械能守恒,有

$$\frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = 3mv_{B0}^2/2$$

得:
$$v_{B0} = x_0 \sqrt{\frac{k}{3m}}$$

1分

(2) A 离开墙壁后,系统在光滑水平面上运动,系统动量守恒,机械能守恒,当弹簧

伸长量为x时有

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_2 v_{B0}$$

2分

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$$\frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_2v_{B0}^2 \blacksquare$$

当 $v_1 = v_2$ 时,由式①解出

$$v_1 = v_2 = 3v_{B0} / 4 = \frac{3}{4} x_0 \sqrt{\frac{k}{3m}}$$
 1 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

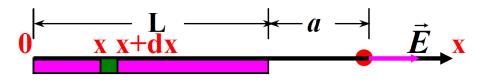
(3) 弹簧有最大伸长量时, $A \times B$ 的相对速度为零 $v_1 = v_2 = 3v_{B0}/4$,再由式②

解出
$$x_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}x_0$$
 2分

四、(10分)

解:(1)
$$\lambda = q/L$$
,

任取一小段 $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}$: $dq = \lambda dx$ 1 分



P

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2} = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (L + a - x)^2}$$

$$E = \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (L + a - x)^2} = q/4\pi\varepsilon_0 a(a + L)$$
 2 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

$$dU = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(L+a-x)}$$

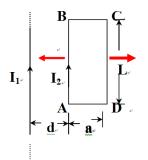
$$U = \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(L+a-x)} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{a+L}{a}$$
 2 \(\frac{\pi}{a}\)

(也可以:
$$E = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial a} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a(a+L)}$$
)

五、(10分)

解:AB所受的力为 $F_{AB} = I_2 lB_{AB}$,

2分



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CD所受的力为: $F_{CD} = I_2 l B_{CD}$,

2分

BC所受的力与 AD 所受的力大小相等方向相反。 所以矩形回路上所受的合力为:

2分

$$F = F_{AB} - F_{CD} = I_2 L \left[\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{a+d} \right) \right] = 1.3 \times 10^{-3} (N)$$
 4 \(\frac{\psi}{c}\)

六、(10分)

解: 框内任一点磁感应强度为

$$B = B_1 - B_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{x} - \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{x + d_2 - d_1}$$
 2 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

且 dS = hdx, 穿过框的磁通量为

$$\Phi = \int B \, dS = \int_{d_1}^{d_1 + l} \frac{\mu_0 hI}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + d_2 - d_1} \right) dx = \frac{\mu_0 hI}{2\pi} \left(\ln \frac{d_1 + l}{d_1} - \ln \frac{d_2 + l}{d_2} \right)$$
 3 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2} \)

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\Phi}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = \frac{\mu_0 h I_0 \omega}{2\,\pi} \left(\ln \frac{d_1 + l}{d_1} - \ln \frac{d_2 + l}{d_2} \right) \sin(\omega t)$$
 3 $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$

 ε < 0, ε 沿顺时针方向。

$$\varepsilon > 0$$
,即 ε 沿逆时针方向。 2分