

江西理工大学《大学物理》(下)试题 A8 卷参考答案

A8

一、选择：(每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

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

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二、填空：( 每题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. 3Hz

2. 0.5m/s

3.  $y = 0.05 \cos[2\pi(t - \frac{x}{10}) - \frac{\pi}{2}]m$

4.  $\frac{2}{3}N$

5. 625nm

6.  $\theta = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$

7. 0.29mm

8.  $\frac{2}{i+2}$

9.  $\frac{3}{2}kT$ ; 0;  $\frac{3}{2}kT$

10.  $\frac{1}{3^{\gamma}}P_0$

A8 三、计算题 (每题 10 分 共 40 分)

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1. 解 (1)  $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_P - \varphi_Q - 2\pi \cdot \frac{r_P - r_Q}{\lambda}$

$$= 0 - 2\pi \cdot \frac{\frac{3}{2}\lambda}{\lambda} = -3\pi, \quad 2'$$

所以  $A' = 0$ 。 2'

(2) 设此点距 P 为 x

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_P - \varphi_Q - 2\pi \cdot \frac{r_P - r_Q}{\lambda}$$

$$= 0 - 2\pi \frac{x - (\frac{3\lambda}{2} - x)}{\lambda} = 2\pi(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2x}{\lambda}) \quad 2'$$

干涉加强, 则  $\Delta\phi = 2k\pi$ , 即  $x = \frac{3-2k}{4}\lambda$ 。 2'

取  $k = -1, 0, 1$ ，可分别得  $x = \frac{5\lambda}{4}, \frac{3\lambda}{4}, \frac{\lambda}{4}$ 。 2'

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2. 解: (1)  $v_{\max} = \omega A$  ,  $\omega = \frac{v_{\max}}{A} = 400 \text{ rad/s}$  2分

$$t=0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x_0 = 0, \\ v_0 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \varphi_0 = \pi/2 \quad 2 \text{分}$$

$$x = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos(400t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ m} \quad 2 \text{分}$$

$$(2) \quad E = E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\max}^2 = 0.8 \text{ J} \quad 2 \text{分}$$

$$(3) \quad E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{4} E = 0.2 \text{ J} \quad 1 \text{分}$$

$$E_k = E - E_p = \frac{3}{4} E = 0.6 \text{ J} \quad 1 \text{分}$$

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3、解 (1)  $a \sin \varphi = (2k+1) \frac{1}{2} \lambda; (k=1, 2, \dots)$  3'

$$x_k = f \varphi = \frac{2k+1}{2a} \lambda f (k=1, 2, \dots) \quad 3'$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2ax_k}{(2k+1)f} = \frac{2ax_2}{5f} = 1.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 120 \text{ nm}$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta \theta_0 = \frac{2\lambda}{a} = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad} \quad 2'$$

$$(3) \quad \varphi_1 = \frac{3\lambda}{2a} = 9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad} \quad 2'$$

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4. 解:  $\delta_1 = 2n_2 e + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} = (2k_1 + 1) \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \quad 3'$

$$\delta_2 = 2n_2 e + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} = (2k_2 + 1) \frac{\lambda_2}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2n_2 e = k_1 \lambda_1 \quad 2n_2 e = k_2 \lambda_2$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{6}{5} \quad 2'$$

$$\text{得: } k_1 = 6 \quad k_2 = 5 \quad 3'$$

$$e = \frac{k_2 \lambda_2}{2n_2} = 625 \text{ nm} \quad 2'$$

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5、 解：(1) a→b 等压膨胀

$$Q_{ab} = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} P \Delta V = \frac{5}{2} \times 3 \times 10^5 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \quad \text{吸热} \quad 2'$$

$$b \rightarrow c \text{ 等容降压 } Q_{bc} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} V \Delta P = -1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \quad \text{放热} \quad 2'$$

$$\begin{aligned} c \rightarrow a, Q_{ca} &= A_{ca} + \Delta E_{ca} = \frac{1}{2} (P_a + P_c) (V_a - V_c) + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R (T_a - T_c) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (P_a + P_c) (V_a - V_c) + \frac{3}{2} (P_a V_a - P_c V_c) \quad \text{放热} \quad 3' \\ &= -400 + 300 = -100 \text{ (J)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) A = \Sigma Q = 200 \text{ J} \quad 3'$$