

武汉大学 2016---2017 学年度第二学期

《大学物理 C》试卷(A)解答

一、 填空题

$$\omega = \int_0^2 \alpha dt = (2t + t^2) \Big|_0^2 = 8(\text{rad} / \text{s})$$

1、 解: $v = R\omega = 8(\text{m} / \text{s})$
 $a_t = R\alpha = 6(\text{m} / \text{s}^2)$

导体材料内部电场为0, 空腔内无电荷, 电场为0

$$\vec{E} = 0 \quad (r < R_2)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \quad (r \geq R_2)$$

2、 解:

$$V = \int_0^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_2}^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_2}^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{R_2}^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{R_2}^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \Big|_{R_2}^\infty = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_2}$$

3、 解: 波长 2m, 0.01/s

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_l \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \quad (l: \text{导线路径}, d\vec{l}: \text{导线段微元}, \vec{r}: \text{从源点指向场点})$$

4、 解: $= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_l \frac{I dl}{r^3}$ (方向穿入纸面)

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_l \frac{I dl}{R^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{R^2} \int_l dl = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{R^2} \int_0^\theta R d\theta = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{R} \theta$$
 (方向穿入纸面)

磁场计算其它重要连接:

例3 无限长载流圆柱体的磁场

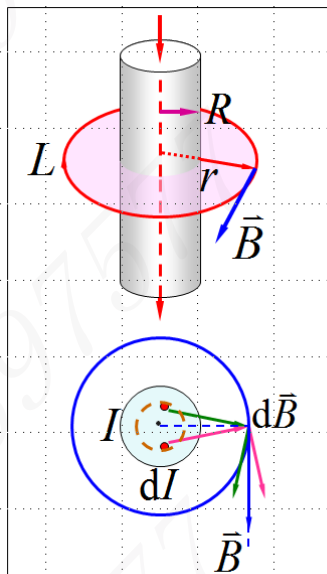
解 1) 对称性分析 2) 选取回路

$$r > R \quad \oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B = \mu_0 I \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

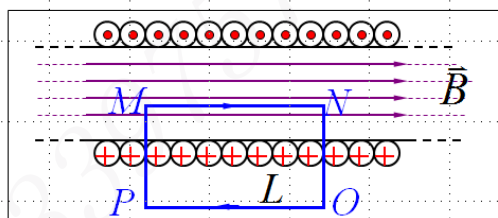
$$0 < r < R \quad \oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi R^2} I$$

$$2\pi r B = \frac{\mu_0 r^2}{R^2} I \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$



2) 选回路 L .

磁场 \vec{B} 的方向与
电流 I 成右螺旋.



$$\oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{MN} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{NO} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{OP} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{PM} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \overline{MN} = \mu_0 NI$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

无限长载流螺线管内部磁场处处相等, 外部磁场为零.

例2 求载流螺绕环 (环形线圈、环状线圈) 内的磁场

解 1) 对称性分析: 环内 \vec{B}
线为同心圆, 环外 \vec{B} 为零.

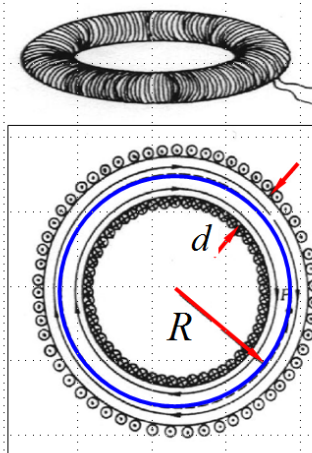
2) 选回路.

$$\oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi R B = \mu_0 NI$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi R} \quad \text{令 } L = 2\pi R$$

$$B = \mu_0 NI / L$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$



当 $2R \gg d$ 时, 螺绕环内可视为均匀场.

$$d = 0.02\text{cm} \quad D = 80\text{cm}$$

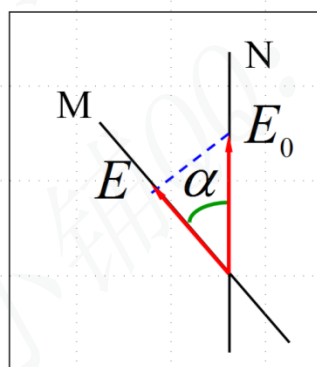
$$5、 \quad \delta = d \sin \theta \approx d \tan \theta = d \frac{x}{D} = k\lambda = 2\lambda$$

$$\Delta x_{-2 \sim +2} = 2x = 4\lambda \frac{D}{d} = 4 * 600\text{nm} \frac{80}{0.02} = 2 * 600\text{nm} * 8000 = 9.6\text{mm}$$

上下表面反射条件相同, 没有附加光程, 光程 $\delta = 2nd$
 $2nd = 1 * \lambda$

6、 解:

$$d_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$



$$E = E_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{2} I_{\text{自然光}}$$

$$7、 \quad \text{解:} \quad I_{\text{出射光}} = \frac{1}{4} I_{\text{自然光}} = \frac{1}{2} I_0 = I_0 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ$$

8、 相对论不考试

$$p = mc = \frac{mc^2}{c} = \frac{\varepsilon}{c} = \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

9、 解:

$$\varepsilon = h\nu = \frac{hvc}{c} = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

10、 $\Delta\lambda = \lambda_e (1 - \cos\varphi) = 0.5\lambda_e$

估计x射线光子能量, 设波长0.003nm

$$\varepsilon = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-9}} = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 10^8 \times 10^{12} \\ = 6.63 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$$

电子静止能量

$$E_e = m_e c^2 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16} \\ = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16} = 8.199 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$$

电子能量与x射线（波长0.003nm）光子能量相当,

能够发生弹性碰撞反弹回来的角度为180°

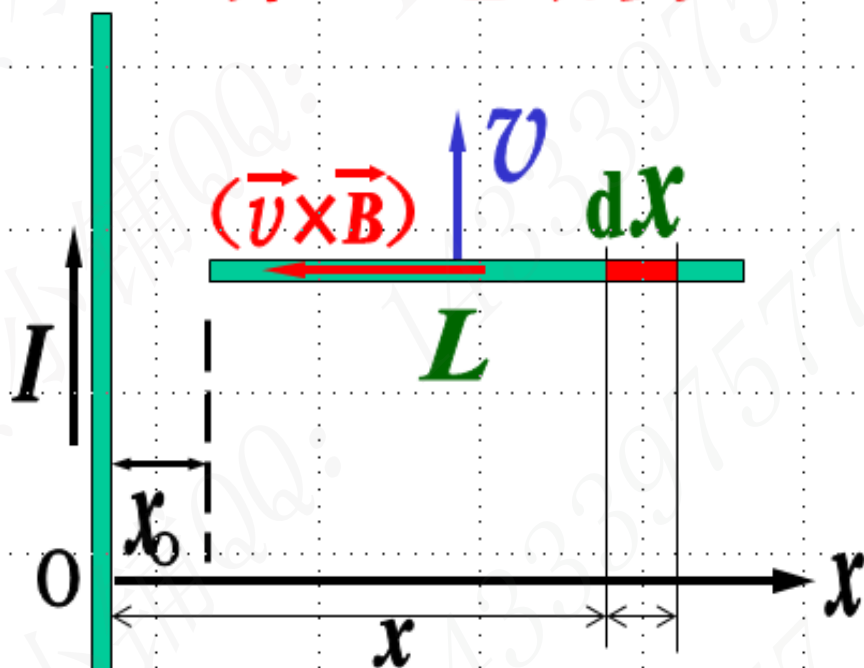
0°对应于斜碰刚好未碰到, 擦身而过, 光子波长未受影响

二、 计算题

14、解:

$$\varepsilon = \int d\varepsilon = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

棒上电动势?



$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_0 + L}{r_0}$$

15、解: $I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\beta} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin(Nu)}{\sin u} \right)^2$
$$\begin{cases} \beta = \pi \frac{a \sin \theta}{\lambda} \\ u = \pi \frac{d \sin \theta}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

(1)

$$d \sin \theta = k \lambda = \lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$$

$$d = \frac{632.8 \text{ nm}}{\sin 25^\circ} = 1497.3 \text{ nm} = 1.4973 \mu\text{m} = 1.4973 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{1.4973 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}} = 668 \text{ 条/mm}$$

(2)

$$d \sin \theta = k \lambda$$

$$1497.3 \text{ nm} * \sin \theta = 632.8 \text{ nm} * k$$

$$k = \frac{1497.3 \sin \theta}{632.8} < \frac{1497.3}{632.8} = 2.37$$

$$k = 2$$

最多 5 条