## 北京邮电大学 2018 —2019 学年第二学期

## 《大学物理 E》(上)期中试题答案

一、解:由己知,可得

$$\frac{a_{\tau}}{a_n} = tg 60 = \sqrt{3} \tag{5 \%}$$

即

$$\frac{\beta R}{\omega^2 R} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \sqrt{3}\omega^2 \tag{5 \%}$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \sqrt{3}\omega^2 = \frac{d\omega}{d\theta}\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$
 (5 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

即

$$\frac{d\omega}{\omega} = \sqrt{3}d\theta$$

$$\int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} \frac{d\omega}{\omega} = \int_0^{\theta} \sqrt{3}d\theta \tag{5 \%}$$

$$\ln \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \sqrt{3}\theta$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 e^{\sqrt{3}\theta} \tag{5 \%}$$

二、解

由机械能守恒: 
$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - GMm/R = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - GMm/(3R)$$
 (10分)

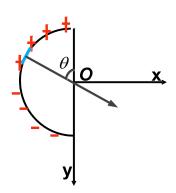
根据小球绕 0 角动量守恒:

$$Rmv_0 = 3Rmv\sin\theta \tag{10 \%}$$

两式联立可解出

$$\sin\theta = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{9v_0^2 - 12GM/R}}\tag{5 \%}$$

三



解: 电荷元在 O 点产生场强大小为

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \tag{5 \%}$$

根据对称性, O 点场强沿 y 方向, 因为沿 x 方向抵消, 则有

$$dE_{y} = dE\cos\theta = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}}\cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta = \frac{\lambda R}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \cos\theta d\theta \tag{10 }$$

(3分)

故O点场强为

$$E = E_{y} = 2\int dE_{y} = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^{2}\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}}$$
 (7 分)

四、解

(1)

$$R_1 < r < R_2$$
,由高斯定理可得 $E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$  (2 分)

$$R_2 < r < R_3$$
, E3=0 (2 分)

<3> 导体球的电势即导体球球心的电势,可用两种方法:

方法一: 由电势叠加原理,则导体球电势为
$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$$
 (5 分)

方法二: 
$$V = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E dr = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

(2)

球壳内表面带电量-q,外表面带电量 q',则导体球球心的电势为

$$V_{0} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} E dr = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right)$$

利用电势叠加原理,还可知,球心处的电势为

$$V_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 d}$$
(5 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

故

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 d} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \tag{2.5}$$

代入半径之间的关系,可得

$$q' = -\frac{3}{4}Q \tag{1.5}$$