

2020~2021 学年大学物理 A（下）期末考试 A 卷答案

一、填空题

- 1、(3), (3), (1)
- 2、1000 (m/s), 3741(m/s)
- 3、 $\frac{9\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$, 垂直纸面向里,
- 4、 $5.91 \times 10^3 \text{J}$, $8.02 \times 10^3 \text{J}$, $1.99 \times 10^4 \text{J}$
- 5、 $1/\varepsilon_r$, $1/\varepsilon_r$
- 6、VB; 竖直向上; $VBL\sin\alpha$
- 7、 $\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$
- 8、0.174 (nm), $1.66 \times 10^{-29} (m)$
- 9、1.41eV, $5.68 \times 10^{-19} \text{J}$

计算题

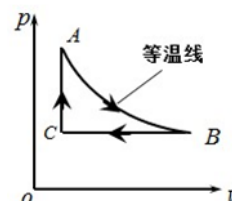
二、解： $\frac{V_B}{V_A} = \frac{T_B}{T_C} = 5$ (1 分)

$$Q_{AB} = \nu RT_A \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} = 2000 \times \ln 5 \times R = 26749 \text{J}, \text{ 吸热} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$Q_{BC} = \nu C_p (T_C - T_B) = -\frac{5}{2} \nu R \times 1600 = -33240 \text{J} \quad \text{放热} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$Q_{CA} = \nu C_v (T_A - T_C) = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \times 1600 = 19944 \text{J} \quad \text{吸热} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

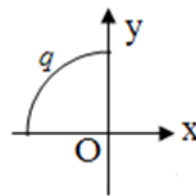
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{BC}|}{Q_{AB} + Q_{CA}} = 1 - \frac{33240}{46693} = 28.8\% \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$



三、解： $\lambda = \frac{2q}{\pi R}$ $dq = \lambda R d\theta$ (θ 为 dq 与 x 轴负方向夹角)

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$dE_x = dE \cos \theta$$



$$dE_y = -dE \sin \theta \quad (\text{每个式子 1 分})$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$E_y = \int dE_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} -\frac{q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

四、解： $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$, 做一个底面半径为 r 的圆柱面为高斯面 (2 分)

$$(1) \quad r < R \quad \sum q_i = \rho \pi r^2 h \quad E = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$r > R \quad \sum q_i = \rho \pi R^2 h \quad E = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \quad r < R \quad U = \int_r^0 \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} dr = -\frac{\rho r^2}{4\epsilon_0} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$r > R \quad U = \int_r^R \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} dr + \int_R^0 \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0} dr = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{r} - \frac{\rho R^2}{4\epsilon_0} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

五、解：将圆盘分割成许多圆环，圆环产生的等效电流

$$dI = \sigma 2\pi r dr \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \sigma \omega r dr \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

圆盘中心处的磁感应强度

$$B = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0}{2r} \sigma \omega r dr = \frac{\mu_0 q \omega}{2\pi R} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

圆盘的磁矩

$$m = \int_0^R \pi r^2 \sigma \omega r dr = \frac{1}{4} \pi \omega \sigma R^4 \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{磁力矩大小 } M = mB = \frac{1}{4} \pi \omega \sigma R^4 B \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

六、解: (1) 棒上各处的磁感应大小:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} \quad (1 \text{ 分}) \quad \text{方向垂直纸面向内} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \int_l (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_l v B dl$$

$$= \int_0^l \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} \omega l dl = \frac{\mu_0 I \omega l^2}{4\pi d} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

方向 O 指向 A (1 分)

(2) 如图建立坐标系, 线元 dx 处的磁感应强度为:

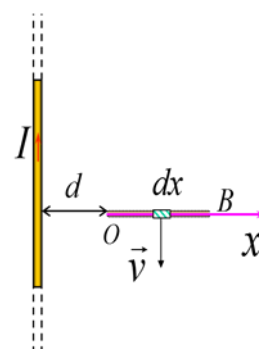
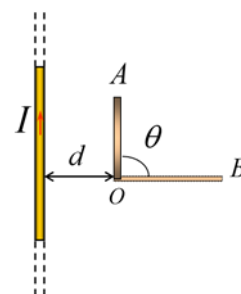
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(d+x)} \quad (1 \text{ 分}) \quad \text{方向垂直纸面向内} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \int_l (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_l v B dl$$

$$= \int_0^l \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(d+x)} \cdot \omega x \cdot dx = \frac{\mu_0 I \omega}{2\pi} \int_0^l \frac{x dx}{d+x}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I \omega}{2\pi} (l - d \ln \frac{d+l}{d}) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

方向 O 指向 B (1 分)



七、解: (1) 线圈 b 通电流时, 由于线圈 a 的半径较线圈 b 的半径甚小, 所以可近似求得线圈 a 通过的磁链为:

$$\psi_{ab} = N_b \frac{\mu_0 I_b}{2R_b} N_a S_a, \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$M = \frac{\Psi_{ab}}{I_b} = \frac{\mu_0 N_a N_b S_a}{2R_b} = 6.3 \times 10^{-6} (H) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d\phi_{ba}}{dt} = \frac{1}{N_b} \frac{d\Psi_{ba}}{dt} = \frac{1}{N_b} M \frac{di_a}{dt} = -3.1 \times 10^{-6} (W_b / s) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) \quad \varepsilon_{ba} = -M \frac{di_a}{dt} = 3.1 \times 10^{-4} (V) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$