## 福州大学 2019~2020 学年第一学期期末考试 B 卷解答 大学物理 A(下)

## 一、填空题(每空2分,共40分)

1. 
$$\underline{260}$$
,  $\underline{5.38 \times 10^{-21}}$ . 2.  $\underline{500}$ ,  $\underline{700}$ .

3. \_ 320K \_, \_ 20\% \_ 
$$\circ$$
 4. \_  $\lambda / 2\pi\epsilon_0 r$  , \_  $\lambda L / 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2$   $\circ$ 

5. 
$$\sqrt{3}q/4\pi\epsilon_0 a$$
 ,  $\sqrt{3}Qq/4\pi\epsilon_0 a$   $\circ$  6.  $U_0$  ,  $\varepsilon_{rW0}$   $\circ$ 

6. 
$$\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$$
  $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$   $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$ 

9. 
$$\mu_0 N_1 N_2 \pi r^2 / 2R$$

9. 
$$\mu_0 N_1 N_2 \pi r^2 / 2R_{\bullet}$$
。 10.  $2.81 \times 10^5$  。 11. \_\_\_\_ 无\_\_, \_\_\_有\_\_。

## 计算题 (每题 10 分, 共 60 分)

二. 解: 
$$\begin{cases} f(v) = \frac{a}{v_0}v & (0 \le v \le v_0) \\ f(v) = -\frac{a}{2v_0}v + \frac{3}{2}a & (v_0 < v \le 3v_0) \end{cases}$$
 (二个表达式各 2 分)

(1) 根据归一化条件

$$\int_0^{3v_0} f(v)dv = 1, \qquad \int_0^{v_0} \frac{a}{v_0} v dv + \int_{v_0}^{3v_0} \left( -\frac{a}{2v_0} v + \frac{3}{2} a \right) dv = 1, \quad a = \frac{2}{3v_0}; \quad (2 \, \%)$$

(2) 求 v<sub>0</sub>到 3v<sub>0</sub>间的分子数

$$\Delta N = \int_{v_0}^{3v_0} Nf(v)dv = Nav_0 = \frac{2}{3}N; \quad (2 \%)$$

(3) 求粒子的平均速率

$$\overline{v} = \int_0^{3v_0} vf(v)dv = \int_0^{v_0} \frac{a}{v_0} v^2 dv + \int_{v_0}^{3v_0} \left(-\frac{a}{2v_0} v^2 + \frac{3}{2} av\right) dv = \frac{4}{3} v_0. \quad (2 \%)$$

三. 解: 
$$T_a = T_c = 600K$$
,  $\frac{V_a}{T_a} = \frac{V_b}{T_b}$ ,  $T_b = \frac{600}{2} = 300K$ , (1分)

$$Q_{ab} = vC_p(T_b - T_a) = \frac{5}{2}R \times (300 - 600) = -750R, \quad (2 \%)$$

$$Q_{bc} = vC_v(T_c - T_b) = \frac{3}{2}R \times (600 - 300) = 450R$$
, (1  $\%$ )

$$Q_{ca} = vRT_a \ln \frac{V_a}{V_c} = 600R \ln 2$$
, (2  $\%$ )

(1) 由热力学第一定律: 
$$A = Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} + Q_{ca} = 963.03J$$
; (2分)

(2) 循环的效率 
$$\eta = \frac{A_{\beta}}{Q_{\text{W}}} = \frac{A_{\beta}}{Q_{bc} + Q_{ca}} = \frac{963.03}{7196} = 13.4\%$$
. (2分)

四. 解: 设圆柱型电容器线电荷密度为 \(\lambda\),则其电场和电压

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \quad (R_1 < r < R_2) \quad (2 \ \%)$$

$$U_{0} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \qquad (2 \ \text{fr}) \qquad \qquad \lambda = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}U_{0}}{\ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}} \qquad (2 \ \text{fr})$$

向心力 
$$F = \frac{mv^2}{r} = eE$$
 (2分)

最后求得电子动能: 
$$E_{K} = \frac{1}{2}reE = \frac{eU_{0}}{2\ln\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}}}$$
. (2分)

五.解:分割电流元为无限多宽为 dx的无限长载流直导线,电流元电流

$$dI = \frac{I}{a}dx$$
,在 o 处产生磁场为  $dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi x}$  (2分)

于是, 
$$B = \int dB = \int_{a}^{2a} \frac{\mu_0 I dx}{2\pi ax} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \ln 2$$
 (3分)

根据安培定律,可求得导线单位长度受到的磁力:

$$\vec{F} = \int I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = BI \times 1 = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi a} \ln 2 \qquad (3 \%)$$

方向沿纸面内垂直导体水平向左. (2分)

六. 解: (1) 
$$\varepsilon_{oM} = \int_{o}^{M} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = -\omega a^2 B/2$$
, (2分)

$$U_{\mathit{OM}} = U_{\mathit{O}} - U_{\mathit{M}} = \frac{1}{2} \omega a^{2} B \qquad (2 \ \%)$$

(2) 添加辅助线 ON,  $ON = 2a\cos 30^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}a$ ,

$$\varepsilon_{ON} = \int_{0}^{N} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = -3\omega a^{2}B/2, \quad (2 \%)$$

$$U_{ON} = U_O - U_N = \frac{3}{2}\omega a^2 B$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

(3) 0点电势. (2分)

七.  $\mathbf{M}$ : (1) 金属的红限波长  $\lambda_o$ ,

$$h\frac{c}{\lambda} = Ue + h\frac{c}{\lambda_0}$$
 (公式 3 分, 结果 2 分)  $\lambda_0 = \frac{hc\lambda}{hc - Ue\lambda} = 2.89 \times 10^{-7} (m).$ 

(2) 光电子的德布罗意波长 ¼′;

$$h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda} = E_k + h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda_0}$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE_k}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meU}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-9} (m).$$
(公式 3 分,结果 2 分)