

# 2018~2019 学年第一学期期末考卷解答

## 大学物理 A 下

一、填空题（每空 2 分）

1.  $1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$  ;  $4.14 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$       2. 吸热 ; 放热,

3.  $4.0 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$ ; 0,      4. 4; 50

5.  $-\frac{R_1}{R_2} Q$       6.  $\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2}$ ;  $\frac{3q}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\epsilon_0 a}$ ;  $\frac{3qe}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\epsilon_0 a}$

7.  $\mu_0(I_1 + I_2)$       8.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{8}(\frac{3}{a} + \frac{1}{b})$       9.  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\pi} F$

10. 0;  $10^{-3} \text{ V}$       11. A 面      12. 2V; 296nm

二、解: (1) 气体的内能变化量为  $\Delta E = \frac{i}{2} \nu R \Delta T = \frac{1}{2} M v^2 \times 80\%$  (2 分)

$$\frac{5}{2} \times 1 \times 8.31 \times \Delta T = \frac{1}{2} \times 32 \times 10^{-3} \times 100^2 \times 0.8 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{3.2 \times 0.8}{5 \times 8.31} = 6.2 \text{ K} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

(2)  $PV = \nu RT \Rightarrow \Delta P = \frac{\nu R}{V} \Delta T$  (2 分)

$$\Delta P = 8.31 \times 6.2 \times 10^3 = 5.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

三、解:  $\eta = \frac{A}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2}$  (2 分) 得到:  $Q_1 = 32000 \text{ J}$ ,  $Q_2 = 24000 \text{ J}$  (2 分)

第二次循环, 放热一样  $Q_2$  不变 (2 分)

得到  $Q_1' = Q_2 + A' = 24000 + 10000 = 34000 \text{ J}$

$$\eta = \frac{A'}{Q_1'} = \frac{10000}{34000} = 29.4\% \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

(2)  $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2' = 425 \text{ K}$  (2 分)

四、(1)

$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = -E_1 S + E_2 S = \frac{\rho S h}{\epsilon_0} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\rho = \frac{\epsilon_0}{h} (E_2 - E_1) = \frac{150 - 10}{2000} \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} = 6.195 \times 10^{-13} \text{ C/m}^3 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = -E_2 S + E_3 S = -E_2 S = \frac{\sigma S}{\epsilon_0} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\sigma = -\epsilon_0 E_2 = -1.327 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^2 \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

五、(1)  $V_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \quad V_2 = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

联立可得:  $q_1 = 6.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}, \quad q_2 = -1.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

(2) 在两球面之间  $r$  处的电势为  $V = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

$$r = \left| \frac{q_1}{q_2} \right| R_2 = 0.10 \text{ m} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

六、解: (1)  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\Psi = \int B l dx = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} l dx = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$M = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

(2)  $\mathcal{E} = -M \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \omega l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} \cdot \sin \omega t \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

七、解 (1)  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$

$$M = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{BS}{I} = \frac{\mu_0}{2R} \pi r^2 \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2)  $\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} (BS \cos \omega t) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \pi r^2 \omega \sin \omega t \quad (3 \text{ 分})$