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

## 一、填空题(每空2分)

1. 6235.6,  $1.036 \times 10^{-20}$ ; 2. -20.16;

3. 0; 4. 
$$\frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$
; 5. 93.3K; 6.  $-\frac{R}{r}q$ ;

6. 
$$-\frac{R}{r}q$$

$$\frac{U_0}{2\varepsilon_r}+\frac{U_0}{2};$$

7.  $\frac{U_0}{\varepsilon_r d}$ ,  $\frac{U_0}{2\varepsilon_r} + \frac{U_0}{2}$ ; 8.  $\frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4R} - \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{4\pi R}$ , <u>垂直纸面向里</u>;

9. 
$$B_0IR$$
, 0,  $\frac{\pi R^2}{4}IB_0$ ; 10. vB, 沿纸面向下;

11.  $\frac{I_0}{\pi R^2}$ ,  $\frac{rI_0}{2\pi R^2}$ ;

12. 1.1V,  $4.83 \times 10^{14} Hz$ .

## 计算题 (每题 10 分, 共 60 分)

二. (1) 由  $\int f(v)dv = 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}(v_0 + 2v_0)C = 1$  (2分) 得  $C = \frac{2}{3v}$  (1分)

$$\frac{1}{2}(v_0 + 2v_0)C = 1$$
 (2  $\%$ 

(2)  $\bar{v} = \int_0^{v_0} v \frac{2v}{3v_0^2} dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} v \frac{2}{3v_0} dv = \frac{11v_0}{9}$  (两个线性方程各 2 分, 结果 1 分)

(3)  $\Delta N = N \int_0^{v_0} f(v) dv = \frac{1}{2} NC v_0 = \frac{N}{2}$  (2 %)

三. 
$$T_a = T_c = 500K$$
  $T_b = \frac{V_1 T_a}{V_2} = \frac{500}{2} = 250K$  (2分)

(1) ab 过程等压系统吸收的热量

$$Q_{ab} = \nu C_p (T_b - T_a) = \frac{5}{2} R \times (250 - 500) = -5193.8J$$
 (2 分)

bc 过程等容系统吸收的热量

$$Q_{bc} = \nu C_{\nu} (T_c - T_b) = \frac{3}{2} R \times (500 - 250) = 3116.3 J$$
 (2 分)

ca 过程等温过程系统吸收的热量

$$Q_{ca} = \int PdV = vRT_c ln \frac{V_a}{V_c} = 2880J \qquad (2 \%)$$

(2) 循环的效率  $\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{ab}|}{Q_{ba} + Q_{ab}} = 13\%$  (2分)

四. 由高斯定理 
$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_s E dS = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 (2分) 
$$r < R_1 \quad \sum q = 0 \qquad E = 0 \qquad (2分)$$
 
$$R_1 < r < R_2 \qquad \sum q = \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 - \frac{4}{3}\pi R_1^3\right)\rho \; , \; (2分) \qquad E = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \left(r - \frac{R_1^3}{r^2}\right) \quad (1分)$$
 
$$r > R_2 \qquad \sum q = \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R_2^3 - \frac{4}{3}\pi R_1^3\right)\rho \; , \; (2分) \qquad E = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0 r^2} \left(R_2^3 - R_1^3\right) \quad (1分)$$

五. (1) 
$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q$$
,  $D = \frac{Q}{2\pi r L'}$  (2分)
$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r l}; \qquad (2 \%)$$

(2) 
$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r L} ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
 (电势定义 2 分,结果 2 分) 
$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r L}{ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$
 (2 分)

七. (1) 
$$\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S} = BS = B \left( \frac{1}{2} \theta R^2 - \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2 \right)$$
 (2 分) 
$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \theta \left( r^2 - R^2 \right) \frac{dB}{dt} < 0$$
 (1 分) 电动势方向为逆时针方向 (1 分)

(2) a 点电场: 由 
$$E_k 2\pi r^2 = \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}\pi r^2$$
 (2分), 得到  $E_k = \frac{r}{2}\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$  (1分) d 点电场: 由  $E_k 2\pi r^2 = \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}\pi R^2$  (2分), 得到  $E_k = \frac{R^2}{2r}\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$  (1分)