$1.t = 2\sqrt{R/g}$ (R 为圆环的半径)与 θ 角无关,质点沿任何弦下滑所用的时间都一样。

2.
$$\overline{\vec{v}} = 0$$
; $\overline{\vec{a}} = \frac{2v_1 \sin(\theta/2)}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta v}$.

3.(1)
$$\vec{v}(t=1s) = 2\vec{i} + 9\vec{j}$$
; (2) $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{r_2} - \vec{r_1}}{\Delta t} = 2\vec{i} + 39\vec{j}$, $\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{v_2} - \vec{v_1}}{\Delta t} = 36\vec{j}$.

4. 质点 A 运动的轨道方程为 $y = 18 - \frac{3}{2}x$, 直线;

质点 B 运动的轨道方程为 $y = 17 - \frac{4}{9}x^2$, 抛物线;

质点 C 运动的轨道方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 16$,圆;

质点 D 运动的轨道方程为 $\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{6}\right)^2 = 1$, 椭圆.

5.(1) t=1s、 t=2s 时刻的速度和加速度分别为

$$v(t=1s) = 3(m/s)$$
, $a(t=1s) = -3(m/s^2)$

$$v(t = 2s) = -6(m/s)$$
, $a(t = 2s) = -15(m/s^2)$;

(2) 第2秒内质点的平均加速度为第2秒内质点的平均加速度为

$$\overline{a} = \frac{v(t=2s) - v(t=1s)}{\Delta t} = -9(\text{m/s}^2)$$

第2秒内质点所通过的路程为

$$S = [y(t = 1.5s - y(t = 1s))] + [y(t = 1.5s) - y(t = 2s)] = 2.25(m)$$
.

6. (1)火箭的速度函数为 $v = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -u \ln(1-bt)$;火箭的加速度函数为 $a = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{ub}{1-bt}$;

(2)
$$v(t = 0s) = 0$$
 $v(t = 100s) = 4.16 \times 10^3 \,\mathrm{ms}^{-1}$;

(3)
$$a(t=0s) = 22.5 \text{ms}^{-2}$$
 $a(t=100s) = 90 \text{ms}^{-2}$;

7. (1) 质点的运动轨道 $y = x^2 + 8$ (轨道曲线略);

(2)
$$\vec{r}_1 = 2\vec{i} + 12\vec{j}m, \vec{r}_2 = 4\vec{i} + 24\vec{j}m; \vec{v}_1 = 2\vec{i} + 8\vec{j}ms^{-2}, \vec{v}_2 = 2\vec{i} + 16\vec{j}ms^{-2}; \vec{a}_1 = \vec{a}_2 = 8\vec{j}ms^{-2}.$$

8. a_n 增大 , a_t 不变 , a 增大 ; $\tan \alpha = \frac{a_n}{a_t}$, 由于 a_n 增大 , a_t 不变 , 所以 α 增大。

作业 2

1.
$$a = |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{v^2}{R}\right)^2}$$

2.
$$a_t = \frac{g^2 t}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + (gt)^2}}$$
; $a_n = \sqrt{g^2 - a_t^2} = \frac{gv_0}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + g^2 t^2}}$.

3. 切向加速度为 $a_r = \alpha R = 4.8 (\text{m/s}^2)$; 法向加速度为 $a_n = \omega^2 R = 230.4 (\text{m/s}^2)$ 。

4.
$$\vec{v}_{BA} = \vec{v}_{B-earth} + \vec{v}_{earth-A} = 2\vec{j} + (-2\vec{i}) = -2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} \text{ (ms}^{-1)}$$

5. (1) t=1(s) ;(2) 路程为 S=1.5(m) ,角位移为 $\theta=0.5(rad)$

6.(1) 质点上升到轨道最高点法向加速度最大。其值为 $a_{max}=g$,切向加速度量值为零;

- (2) 质点近似于垂直下落,切向加速度趋近于 $a_t \to g$,而法向加速度 $a_n \to 0$ 。此时,曲率半径 $R \to \infty$;
- (3) 曲率半径没有极大值,曲率半径: $R(t) = \frac{v^2}{a_n} = \frac{(v_0^2 2v_0gt\sin\theta_0 + g^2t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{gv_0\cos\theta_0}$ 。
- 7. 地面上测得的风速 $\vec{v} = 36\vec{i} 18\vec{j}$ (km/h)
- 8. 切向加速度 $a_r = 0.2 (\text{m/s}^2)$, 法向加速度 $a_n = 3.6 (\text{m/s}^2)$ 。

1. $T/T' = 1/\cos^2 \theta$

$$2. \ \ a = \frac{m+M}{M} g \ .$$

3. 人对地面加速度为: $a = (g + 2a_0)/3$ 。

4.
$$\omega \leq \sqrt{\frac{\mu g}{R}}$$
.

5. $F \le \mu_0 (m+M) mg / M$.

6. (1)
$$a_0 = g \frac{m \sin \theta \cos \theta}{M + m \sin^2 \theta}$$
; (2) $a' = g \frac{(M + m) \sin \theta}{M + m \sin^2 \theta}$.

7. (1)
$$v(t) = v_0 \exp(-\frac{k}{m}t)$$
; (2) $x_{\text{max}} = \frac{m}{k}v_0$.

作业4

- 1. (1) $\vec{I} = m(-\vec{i} + 3\vec{j})$ (N/s); (2) $\vec{I} = \sqrt{10}m$ (N/s); (3) \Re_{\circ}
- 2. $v = 6(m \cdot s^{-2})_{\circ}$
- 3. $F = 1.5 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{N}_{\,\circ}$
- 4. t = 0.4(s); V = 1.33(m/s)
- 5. F = 215.6(N).
- 6. (1) 角动量守恒: $\omega_B=rac{J_0\omega_0}{J_0+mR^2}$, $\omega_c=\omega_0$; (2) 机械能守恒: $v=2\sqrt{gR}$ 。

1.
$$t_1 < t_2$$
. 2. $L_A = L_B$, $E_{KA} > E_{KB}$.

3.
$$A = 2F_0R^2$$
.

4. 动能定理:
$$A = -\frac{1}{2}mR^2\omega^2$$
。

5. 功能原理:
$$A = \frac{m^2 g^2}{2k}$$
。

6. (1)
$$A = G \frac{Mmh}{R_a(R_a + h)}$$
; (2) $v = \sqrt{\frac{2GMh}{R_a(R_a + h)}}$

7. (1)
$$A = -\frac{mg\mu}{2L}(L^2 - a^2)$$
; (2) $v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}[(l^2 - a^2) - \mu(l - a)^2]}$

1.
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}gR}$$
, $H = \frac{4}{3}R$.

$$2. \quad v = d\sqrt{\frac{k}{2m}} \ .$$

- 3. A: 错。如果系统不受外力作用,则动量一定守恒;如果非保守内力做功不为零,则系统的机械能不守恒;
- B:错。如果系统所受合外力为零,则动量一定守恒;但合外力为零的系统,如果合外力做功不为零,即使系统不受非保守内力,系统的机械能也不守恒;
- C:正确。系统不受外力,合外力为零,动量一定守恒;不受外力,外力的功一定为零, 内力都是保守力,非保守内力做功一定为零,机械能必然守恒;
- D:错。外力对一个系统做的功为零,但如果非保守内力做功不为零,则系统的机械能不守恒;外力对一个系统做的功为零,不能保证系统的动量不变。

4. (1)
$$E_p = G \frac{2mM}{3R}$$
; (2) $E_p = -G \frac{mM}{3R}$.

5.
$$A = 3(J)$$
.

$$6. \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{M}{M+m} 2gl} .$$

作业 7

- 1. $J_A < J_{B \circ}$
- 2.几个力的矢量和为零,外力矩的矢量和不一定为零。
 - (1) 合力矩为零时, 刚体静止或匀速转动;(2) 合力矩不为零时, 加速转动;
- 3.(1) $J_{M}>J_{H}$,质量相同,质量分布距离转轴越远,转动惯量越大;(2) $E_{kM}>E_{kH}$,因为分针的转速大于时针的转速。
- 4.(1) 15rad/s, 22.5rad;

(2) 6.25m/s;
$$a_t=1.25$$
m/s², $a_n=156.25$ m/s², $a=\sqrt{a_t^2+a_n^2}=156.23$ m/s.

- 5.(1)75圈;(2)1.25s。
- 6.(1) 2.5m; (2) 40N ($g=10m/s^2$),
- 7. 地球自转角速度即为 P 点的角速度: $\pi/12(rad/h)$;方向:在题中所给的图,方向沿地球转轴向上;

线速度: $v = \omega R \cos \theta = 1666.8 \cos \theta (\text{km/h})$;方向:在题中所给的图,方向由 P 点指向纸 面内:

地球匀速转动,角加速度为零。

8. 系统动量守恒,系统受合外力为零;系统角动量守恒,系统受合外力矩为零。

- 1. $\beta < \beta'_{\circ}$
- 2.C;因为有内能,是非保守力作功,系统的机械能不守恒;但合力矩为零,角动量守恒。
- 3.(1) $4\omega_0$; (2) $3m\omega_0^2 r^2/2$

4.(1)
$$t = \frac{2J}{K\omega_0}$$
;(2) $\alpha = -\frac{K\omega_0^2}{9J}$;(由 $\alpha = -K\omega^2/J = d\omega/dt$ 解出 $\omega(t)$ 和 $\alpha(t)$)。

5.
$$v_A = \omega l = \sqrt{3gl}$$
.

6.
$$\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{75}{296} \frac{v^2}{gl}$$
.

- 7 . 0.1rad/s
- 8. 因为整个系统的轴向方向的外力矩为零,系统沿该方向的角动量守恒。系统的总角动量为零,轮子产生角动量,必然有一个大小相等方向相反的角动量产生。这样车轮沿一个方向转动,人(转盘)会沿相反方向转动。

1.
$$a = -\omega^2 A \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \pi/4) = -\omega^2 A \cos(\pi/2 + \pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\omega^2 A$$

2.
$$\omega = \frac{\pi/2 + \pi/3}{5} = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \frac{6}{\pi} = 12 \text{ s}$$

3. 取
$$x$$
 轴向上 , $x = 0.1\cos(9.75t)$ (SI)

取
$$x$$
 轴向下 , $x = 0.1\cos(9.75t + \pi)$ (SI)

4.
$$x = 6\cos(100\pi t + 0.7\pi) = 3\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{3\pi/2}{100\pi} = 0.015$$
s

5.
$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = 2$$
 , $\frac{a_{1m}}{a_{2m}} = \frac{\omega_1^2 A}{\omega_2^2 A} = 4$, $\frac{v_{10}}{v_{20}} = \frac{\omega_1 A}{\omega_2 A} = 2$

6.
$$\eta = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\eta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}$$

7.
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0.5} = 4\pi \rightarrow a_m = A\omega^2 = 0.02(4\pi)^2 = 3.16$$
 (SI)

$$N = m(g - a_m) = 1(9.8 - 3.16) = 6.64 \,\text{N}$$
, $a_m = A(4\pi)^2 = 9.8 \rightarrow A = 0.062 \,\text{m}$

8.
$$(1)\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m}} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$$
 $(2)v_0 = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{M+m}$, $x_0 = -\frac{mg}{k}$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (\frac{v_0}{\omega})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(mg)^2}{k^2} + \frac{2ghm^2}{(M+m)k}} , \quad \tan \varphi = \frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} = -\sqrt{\frac{2hk}{(M+m)g}}$$

1. (1)
$$x = x_0 \cos \omega t$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ (2) $\int F dt = -m\omega x_0 \ \vec{x} : I = mv_0 - mv_p = -m\omega A(x_0)$

2.
$$e^{-10\beta} = 0.1 \rightarrow \beta = 0.23 \rightarrow e^{-0.23t} = 0.3 \rightarrow t = -\frac{\ln 0.3}{0.23} = 5.23 \text{ s}$$

3. (1)
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 0.2\cos(10t + 0.295\pi) \rightarrow v = -2\sin(10t + 0.295\pi)$$
 (SI)

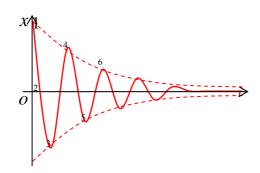
(2)
$$\omega = \omega_0 = \sqrt{70}$$
 $v_m = \frac{f_0}{2\beta} = 2.5 \text{m/s}$

4.
$$v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2.5} = 0.4 \rightarrow v_2 = v_1 \pm \Delta v = 263 \pm 0.4 = 263.4$$
, 262.6 (Hz)

5.
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 6.48 \times 10^{-2}\cos(2\pi t + 1.12)$$
 (SI)

6.
$$\frac{T_x}{T_y} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$
, $A_x = 3 \text{ cm}$, $A_y = 2 \text{ cm}$

7.



8.
$$3T_0 = 4T_2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{v_0} = \frac{3}{v_1} = \frac{4}{v_2} \rightarrow v_0 = \frac{3}{4}v_2 = \frac{3}{4T_2} = \frac{3}{4 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{3}{8} \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

(2)
$$kv_1(k=2,3,4...)$$

作业 11

1. $1.4 \, \text{mm}$, $0.8 \, \text{cm}$, $2 \, \text{cm/s}$

2. C

3.
$$\xi = 4\cos[10\pi t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x-2) + \frac{\pi}{6}] = 4\cos[10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{3}]$$
 (SI)

4.
$$v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \omega = 2\pi v = 0.785 \rightarrow \lambda = 16 \text{ m} \rightarrow v = \lambda v = 16 \times 0.125 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

6. (1)
$$z(y,t) = 5\cos[8\pi(t+\frac{y+1}{u}) + \frac{3}{8}\pi] = 5\cos[8\pi t + 2\pi y + \frac{3}{8}\pi]$$
 (SI)

(2)
$$z(-\frac{23}{16},t) = 5\cos[8\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
 (SI)

(3)
$$z(y, \frac{1}{16}) = 5\cos[2\pi y + \frac{7}{8}\pi]$$
 (SI)

7. (2)
$$y = A\cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi x}{2} - \pi)$$
, $\lambda = 4m$ (3) 1,3,5(m)

1.
$$\xi(x,t) = A\cos[2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - \frac{\lambda}{2})] = A\cos[2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \pi]$$

2.
$$\xi_2(x,t) = A\cos[2\pi(vt + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \frac{3}{4}\pi]$$

3.
$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.65 \,\text{m} \rightarrow \lambda = 1.3 \,\text{m} \rightarrow v = \lambda v = 1.3 \times 230 = 299 \,\text{m/s}$$

4. (1)
$$3 \times \frac{\lambda}{2} = 3 \rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow v = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

(2)
$$\xi_{+}(t,x) = 0.005\cos(2\pi vt - \pi x)$$
, $\xi_{-}(t,x) = 0.005\cos(2\pi vt + \pi x \pm \pi)$ (SI)

5.
$$u = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho_0}}, l = (2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \rightarrow v = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{2n+1}{2l}\sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho_0}}$$

6. (1)
$$\xi_{-}(x,t) = 0.05\cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}x) \rightarrow \xi_{+}(x,t) = 0.05\cos(10\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4}x - \pi)$$
 (SI)

(2)
$$\xi(x,t) = \xi_1 + \xi_2 = 0.1\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2})\cos(10\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 (SI)

(3) 波腹
$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \pm 1 \to \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2} \to n\pi \to x = 2(2n-1)(m), n = 1, 2, \cdots$$
波节 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \to \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2} \to n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \to x = 4n(m), n = 0, 1, \cdots$

7.
$$u = 100 \,\text{m/s}$$
 , $\lambda = 2 \,\text{m}$ $\rightarrow v = \frac{u}{\lambda} = 50 \,\text{Hz}$

$$y_{\perp}(x,t) = 1.5\cos(100\pi t + \pi x)(\text{cm}) \rightarrow y_{\perp}(x,t) = 1.5\cos(100\pi t - \pi x \pm \pi)(\text{cm})$$

$$\Delta \delta_{AB} = 0, \Delta \delta_{AC} = \pi$$

形成与X轴重合的直线。

作业 13

1. C

2.
$$X = 10 \lg \frac{I}{I_0} (dB)$$
 ; 99倍。

3.
$$I = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{4}{4\pi 2^2} = 0.080 \text{ W/m}^2$$

4. (1)
$$I = \overline{w}u \to \overline{w} = \frac{I}{u} = \frac{9 \times 10^{-8}}{300u} = 3 \times 10^{-10} J/m^3 \to w_{\text{max}} = 6 \times 10^{-10} J/m^3$$

(2)
$$W = \overline{w}V = \overline{w}SL = 3 \times 10^{-10} \times \pi \times 0.7^2 \times \frac{300}{300} = 4.6 \times 10^{-10} J$$

5.
$$v_D = \frac{u + u_D}{u - u_S} v_S \rightarrow 110 = \frac{330 + V}{330 - V} 100 \rightarrow V = 15.7 \text{ m/s} = 56.5 \text{ km/h}$$

6.
$$nu^2 + 2vfu - nv^2 = 0 \rightarrow u = -\frac{vu}{n} + \frac{v}{n}\sqrt{f^2 + n^2}$$

7.
$$v_{D1} = \frac{u + u_D}{u - u_S} v_{S1} = \frac{330 - 2.4}{330 - 13} \times 55k \text{ Hz} = 56839.1 \text{Hz}$$

$$v_{D2} = \frac{u + u_D}{u - u_S} v_{S2} = \frac{u + u_D}{u - u_S} v_{D1} = \frac{330 + 13}{330 + 2.4} \times 56839.1 = 58651.7 \,\text{Hz}$$

8. 能量来源于波源的振动。

1、相同点:力学定律在一切惯性系中保持形式不变

不同点:狭义相对论推广到一切物理定律,在一切惯性系中形式不变

2、相对的 运动状态

3、(1)对(2)对(3)错(4)对

4、S'系:ABC同步

S"系:C超前,A最落后

5, $L = 6.71 \times 10^8 m$, or $(= \sqrt{5}c)$

6, (1) $1.2 \times 10^{9} \text{m/s}$

(2) 549.9m

7. (1)
$$L'_0 = 10 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}$$
 (m)

(2)
$$\Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t - \frac{u\Delta x}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{0 - \frac{u \times 10}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} < 0$$
 , 所以 2 先发射。

(3)
$$\Delta L = \frac{10}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$
(m)

8、(1)
$$\Delta t = 1.435 \times 10^8 \text{ s} \approx 1660 \text{ 天}$$

(2)
$$\Delta t' = 1660\sqrt{1 - (0.999c)^2} \approx 74 \mp$$

作业 15

$$1, \quad u = \frac{4}{5}c$$

2, (1)
$$t = \frac{L}{u}$$
 (2) $t' = \frac{L\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{u}$

3, **45°**

$$4$$
, $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ c

$$5, \quad \rho' = \frac{m_0}{ab \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}$$

6、 在列车参考系测量,列车没有遭到雷击。(在列车参考系观测,列车比隧道长。但进口雷击事件比出口雷击事件晚发生)

$$1, \quad u = \frac{\sqrt{N^2 - 1}}{N}c$$

2,
$$\Delta E = 0.25 m_0 c^2$$

3, (1)
$$m' = 1.25 \text{ kg}$$
 (2) $E_A = m_0 c^2 = 9 \times 10^{16} \text{(J)}$ (3) $E_A' = mc^2 = 1.125 \times 10^{17} \text{(J)}$

4, (1)
$$E = 6.457 \times 10^{-30} c^2 = 5.812 \times 10^{-13}$$
 (J) , $E_k = 4.99 \times 10^{-13}$ (J)

(2)
$$E_{kc} = 4.018 \times 10^{-14}$$
 (J)

5、
$$\frac{1449}{2}$$
倍(=724.5 倍)

6, (1)
$$E_k = 0.25 m_0 c^2$$

(2)
$$v' = -0.385c$$
 方向沿 x' 方向

(3)
$$E' = \frac{13}{12} m_0 c^2$$

7, (1)
$$t' = \frac{l/c + vlcos\theta/c^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

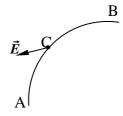
$$(2) l' = \frac{l + vlcos\theta/c}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

8、表面的钟走得更慢。按照广义相对论的引力红移理论,引力越大、时钟越慢,匀质星球引力与半径成正比。

业 17

1. 电子沿曲线作加速运动,必有沿法向和运动方向的力;电子带负电,受力方向与场强方向相反。

2.
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$$
 $E_1 = E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(a^2 + v^2)}$



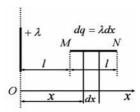
对称:
$$E_x = 0$$
, $E_y = 2E_1 \cos \theta = \frac{2qy}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(a^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$; $\therefore \vec{E} = E_y \vec{j} = \frac{qy}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(a^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

场强最大处:
$$\frac{dE}{dy} = 0$$
, $y = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

3.
$$\bar{E}_0 = \frac{lQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2(2\pi R - l)}\hat{R}$$
 (方向从圆心指向空隙处)。

4.
$$tg^3 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 4$$

5.
$$F = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln 2$$
;方向沿 x 轴正向。



6. 按题给坐标,设线密度为 λ ,有: $\lambda=\frac{Q}{\frac{\pi}{2}R}$ 上下段分割,任意 dQ 在圆心产生 $\mathrm{d}\vec{E}_{\scriptscriptstyle{+(-)}}$ 。

由对称性:
$$E_{0x}=0, E_o=E_{oy}=2E_{+y}(2E_{-y})$$
 , $\mathrm{d}E_{+y}=-\mathrm{d}E_+\cos\theta$

方向沿 y 轴负方向。

$$\therefore E_0 = 2 \int -dE_+ \cos \theta = -2 \int \frac{dQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos \theta = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \lambda R d\theta = -\frac{Q}{\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2}$$

7. 按题给坐标,0点的场强可以看作是两个半无限长直导线、半圆在0点产生场强的叠加。即:

$$\overrightarrow{E_0} = \overrightarrow{E_1} + \overrightarrow{E_2} + \overrightarrow{E_3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E_1} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}(-\overrightarrow{i}-\overrightarrow{j}), \overrightarrow{E_2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}(-\overrightarrow{i}+\overrightarrow{j})$$
 (半无限长导线),

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon} \overrightarrow{R} \overrightarrow{i} \ (* \mathbb{B}) \qquad \therefore \overrightarrow{E_0} = 0$$

1.
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \ (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

$$E = 0 \quad (r < R_1, r > R_2)$$

2. (1)
$$O = A \pi R^4$$

(2)
$$\overrightarrow{E}_{P} = \frac{Ar^2}{4\varepsilon_0} \frac{\overrightarrow{r}}{r} \quad (r < R)$$

$$\vec{E}_{gh} = \frac{AR^4}{4\varepsilon_0 r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \qquad (r > R)$$

3. (1)
$$E = -\frac{1}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 L}$$
 (方向水平向左)

(2)在L中心处,E=0;

在 L 中心处向右, E 逐渐增大, 方向水平向右;

在 L 中心处向左, E 逐渐增大, 方向水平向左。

4. 利用场强叠加原理,所求场强可看成半径为R,电荷体密度为 ρ 的均匀带电球体及半径为R',电荷体密度为一 ρ 的均匀带电球体(球心位于O'处)产生场强的叠加,这两球各自产生的场强具有球对称性,利用高斯定理,有:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot \rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r}$$
为由 O 指向 P 的有向线段

$$\vec{E'} = \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r'^2} \frac{\vec{r'}}{r} = -\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R'^3 \cdot \rho}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r'^2} \frac{\vec{r'}}{r'} \qquad \vec{r'}$$
 为由 O' 指向 P 的有向线段

$$r' = r - a , \overrightarrow{\frac{r}{r}} = \overrightarrow{\frac{r'}{r'}} , \overrightarrow{E_p} = \overrightarrow{E} + E' = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\varepsilon_0 r^2} \frac{\overrightarrow{r}}{r} - \frac{\rho R'^3}{3\varepsilon_0 (r - a)^2} \frac{\overrightarrow{r}}{r} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{R^3}{r^2} - \frac{R'^3}{(r - a)^2} \right] \frac{\overrightarrow{r}}{r}$$

- 5.(1)小球受到竖直向上的电场力 qE、竖直向下的重力 mg 及绝缘槽给予的支持力 N(法线方向,指向圆心)(图略)
 - (2)设小球与圆心的连线跟通过圆心的垂线之间的夹角为 ,则运动方程为:

$$-(mg - qE)\sin\theta = mR\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

整理后:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\frac{(mg - qE)}{mR} \sin \theta$$

- (3)当满足 sin (即 <5°),且 mg-qE>0时,上式就变为为简谐振动方程, 小球此时作简谐振动。其振动角频率为: $\omega=\sqrt{\frac{mg-qE}{mR}}$
- 6. (1) 0点的场强改变,穿过高斯面的电通量不变;(2)场强与电通量都改变。

1.
$$\frac{q}{24\varepsilon_0}$$

2.
$$= 8.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (c/m}^2\text{)}$$

3. (1)
$$\frac{qQx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(x^2+R^2)^{3/2}} = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

(2) 当
$$x < R$$
 , 运动方程近似为 :
$$\frac{qQx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

整理后为:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \frac{qQx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 mR^3}$$

注意到
$$q < 0$$
 , 上式的解为 : $x(t) = A\cos(\sqrt{\frac{|q|Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 mR^3}}t)$

小球以 0 点为平衡位置做简谐振动,其中 $A=x_0$ 为 小球的振幅 $(x_0$ 为小球的初始位置)。

(3) 若 q > 0, 小球释放后水平向右做变加速运动。

4.
$$-\frac{3\sigma d}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$A = -2PE \cos \alpha$$

6.
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \Delta S}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \frac{\vec{R}}{R}$$
 \vec{R} 前 O 指向小孔, $U = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} (4\pi R^2 - \Delta s)$

1.
$$E_P = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$
 , 沿径向. $U_P = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_2})$

2.
$$U_{r/2} = \frac{Q}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} [3R^2 - r^2]$$
 (设 U()=0)

3. (1)
$$U_P = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} [\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} - x]$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}\right] \overrightarrow{i}$$

(3)
$$x = 6.0 \times 10^{-2} m$$
, $U = 4.5 \times 10^{4} (V)$; $E = 4.5 \times 10^{5} (V/m)$

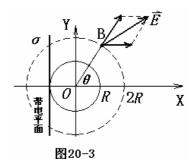
4.
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\vec{i}$$
 ; $U_o = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \alpha$

5. (1) 球売内
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}\vec{i}$$

球壳外
$$\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}\vec{i} + \frac{Q}{16\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}(\cos\theta\,\vec{i} + \sin\theta\,\vec{j})$$

(2) 见图 20-3

(3)
$$U_A - U_B = -\frac{\sigma R}{2\varepsilon_0}$$



6. (1)对于三维空间一定;对于二维及一维空间不一定。因为

E = -gradU , 在三维空间 U 处处为 0 , 则 E 为 0。但在二维空间 , 比如 XY 平面内 U 处处为 0 ,

不能保证 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = 0$, 即 E 的 Z 轴分量不一定为 0。

(2) 不一定。比如,当选择无限远点电势为零时,带电量为 + q 和 - q 的连线中间,U = 0,但 E 不为 0。

1. 带负电荷:
$$-\frac{r}{R}Q$$

3.
$$\frac{\sigma_r 4\pi r^2}{4\pi \varepsilon_o r} = \frac{\sigma_R 4\pi R^2}{4\pi \varepsilon_o R} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\sigma_R}{\sigma_r} = \frac{r}{R}$$

4.
$$C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{2S}{d}$$

5.
$$Q_{\beta} = -q$$
 $Q_{\beta} = q$ $E = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_{OP}^2} \frac{\bar{r}}{r}$

6. 由题意和场强叠加原理,两导线间,距 λ 导线为x点的场强

$$E_{I} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}x}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{-\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(d-x)}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$$

则两导线间电势差为

$$U = \int_{a}^{d-a} E dx = \frac{\lambda}{\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{d-a}{a}$$

故单位长度的电容为

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d-a}{a}} \approx \frac{\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{a}}$$

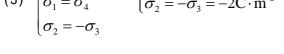
7. 解:由高斯定理 $\bigoplus \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q/\varepsilon_0$, 有

$$\vec{E}_A = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_A^2} \frac{\vec{r}_A}{r_A} \qquad ; \qquad \vec{E}_B = 0$$

- 证明: (1)做出如图所示的高斯面 S_1 ,由于导体内部场 强为零,侧面法线方向与场强方向垂直,故由高斯定理有 S 面内电荷数为零,即 $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$ 。
- (2) 做出如图所示的高斯面 S_2 ,由于 $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$,又 $E_{\Xi} = E_3$ $_{\pm}$ =E,故有 $E=\frac{\sigma_{I}+\sigma_{4}}{2\varepsilon_{\circ}}$ 。 再做高斯面 S_{\circ} ,可知此时有

$$E = \frac{\sigma_l}{\varepsilon_o}$$
。 两式联立,即可得证。

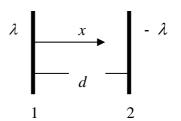
(3)
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = 3 \\ \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = 7 \\ \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = 5C \cdot m^{-2} \\ \sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = -2C \cdot m^{-2} \end{cases}$$

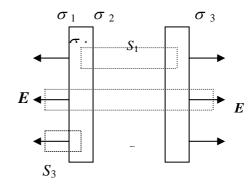


- 9. (1) 一定相等.是等势体. (2) 不一定.
- 10. (1)垂直导体表面; (2)没有变化; (3)内部场强不变.

1. 由高斯定理 ,
$$E_{\scriptscriptstyle A} = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} \varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle r}} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} \varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle r} r_{\scriptscriptstyle A}^2}$$
 $E_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} r_{\scriptscriptstyle B}^2}$

2.
$$\frac{\sigma'}{\varepsilon_0}$$





3.
$$D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}$$
, $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_1 r}$ $(R_1 < r < R_2)$

4.
$$U = \int_{R}^{\infty} E \cos \theta ds = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

5.
$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_l^2} = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r_2^2} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \varepsilon_r = \frac{r_l^2}{r_2^2}$$

6. 由高斯定理,有 $\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = q_0 = \lambda l$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_1 r} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \qquad (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E_2} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_2 r} \frac{\overrightarrow{r}}{r} \qquad (R_2 < r < R_3)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\lambda L}{U_1 + U_2} = \frac{\lambda L}{\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \overrightarrow{E_1} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} + \int_{R_2}^{R_3} \overrightarrow{E_2} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r}} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \varepsilon_1 \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}} , \text{ (L=1)}$$

7. (1)
$$D = \varepsilon E = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E = 2.655 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$$

(2)
$$\sigma_0 = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E = 2.655 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$$

(3)
$$P = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 E = 1.77 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$$

(4)
$$\sigma' = P = 1.77 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$$

(5)
$$E_0 = \varepsilon_r E = 3.0 \times 10^6 \,\text{V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

 $E' = E_0 - E = (\varepsilon_r - 1)E = 2.0 \times 10^6 \,\text{V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$

8. 由高斯定理,有

$$E_{7}=0$$
 (rE_{2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{x}r^{2}} (R r R+d)

$$E_3 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$
 (R+d r)

$$D_1=0$$

$$D_2 = D_3 = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$U_{I} = \int_{r}^{R} \overrightarrow{E_{I}} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} + \int_{R}^{R+d} \overrightarrow{E_{2}} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} + \int_{R+d}^{\infty} \overrightarrow{E_{3}} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{rI}} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+d}\right) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R+d)}$$
 (r

$$U_{2} = \int_{r}^{R+d} \overrightarrow{E_{2}} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} + \int_{R+d}^{\infty} \overrightarrow{E_{3}} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r1}} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R+d}) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{R+d}$$
 (R r R+d)
$$U_{3} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$
 (R+d r)

- 1. 两球外面的场强相同,分布区域相同,故外面静电能相同;而球体(并不是导体)内部也有电荷分布,也有场分布,故也有静电能。所以球体大于球面。
- 2. [解]电源断开后,电量不变,且 $Q=Q_1=Q_2$ 不变,而 C_1 因为插入介质,电容增加,由 $C=\frac{Q}{U} \ \therefore U_1 \downarrow \ \text{m } C_2$ 不变, $\therefore U_2$ 不变。
- 3. [解]两极间的电场 $E = \frac{U}{d}$,电子受力 $F = -eE = -\frac{eU}{d}$ ∴ $a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{eU}{md}$

4. 未并联前,两电容器的总能量为: $W_0 = \frac{Q^2}{2C} + \frac{(2Q)^2}{2C} = \frac{5Q^2}{2C}$

当并联后,总电容为: C' = 2C ,总电压为: $U=\frac{Q_{\&}}{C_{\verb"b"}}=\frac{3Q}{2C}$

并联后的总能量为: $W = \frac{1}{2}C'U^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2C \cdot (\frac{3Q}{2C})^2 = \frac{9Q^2}{4C}$

系统的能量变化为: $\Delta W = W - W_0 = \frac{9Q^2}{4C} - \frac{5Q^2}{2C} = -\frac{Q^2}{4C}$

- 5. (1) $Q = C_0 U = C_0 \varepsilon$,
 - (2)因为电源未切断,故电容两端 \cup 不变,电容器内是均匀电场。 $E_0d=E'\cdot 2d$ $\therefore E'=\frac{E_0}{2}$

$$W' = \Delta V \cdot \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E'^2 = \frac{1}{2} W_0 \quad \therefore \Delta W = W' - W_0 = -\frac{1}{2} W_0 = -\frac{1}{4} C_0 \varepsilon^2$$

6. (1)由导体的静电平衡条件和电荷守恒定律、高斯定理,可分析得:导体球上所带电量在球面,球壳内表面带电量为-Q,外表面带电量为+Q,由高斯定理可得各个区域的电场分布:

$$E_{0} = 0 \quad (r < R_{1})$$

$$E_{1} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \quad (R_{1} < r < R_{2})$$

$$E_{2} = 0 \quad (R_{2} < r < R_{3})$$

$$E_{3} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \quad (r > R_{3})$$

带电系统所储存的能量为:

$$\begin{split} W_{e} &= \int \mathrm{d}W_{e} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}V + \int_{R_{3}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E_{3}^{2} \mathrm{d}V \\ &= \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}}\right) \end{split}$$

- 7. 参考作业 22 中第 6 题的计算。
- 8. (1)有电介质和无电介质时,电容器的电容间的关系: $C = \varepsilon_r C_0$,切断电源,电容器带电量不变,

$$\therefore CU = C_0 U_0 \quad , \quad \varepsilon_r C_0 U = C_0 U_0 \quad , \quad \therefore \varepsilon_r = \frac{U_0}{U} = 3$$

(2)
$$C_0 = \frac{C}{\varepsilon_r} = 6.7 \times 10^{-4} \,\mu\text{F}$$

(3)
$$W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$
, $W_0 = \frac{1}{2}C_0U_0^2 = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$ $A_{5} = W_0 - W = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$

1.
$$E = \frac{J}{\gamma} = \frac{I/2\pi rl}{\gamma} = \frac{I}{2\pi rl\gamma}$$

2.
$$I = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{e}{2\pi/\omega} = \frac{e\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{ev}{2\pi R}$$

3. (1)
$$J = \frac{I}{S} = \frac{I}{ac}$$

(2)
$$E = \frac{J}{\sigma} = \rho J = \frac{\rho I}{ac}$$

4.
$$W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi\epsilon_0 RU^2 \approx 2 \times 3.14 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.1 \times 3000^2 \approx 5.0 \times 10^{-5} J$$

5.
$$\frac{\pi d^2 \cdot U}{4\rho Le} , \quad v_d = \frac{U}{n\rho Le}$$

6. (1)
$$J_a = \frac{I}{S_1} = 10^5 \,\text{A/m}^2$$
 $J_b = \frac{I}{S_2} = 2 \times 10^5 \,\text{A/m}^2$ $J_a = \frac{I}{S_3 \cos \theta} = J_b = 2 \times 10^5 \,\text{A/m}^2$

(2)
$$dI_1 = J_a = 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$$
 $dI_2 = J_b = 2 \times 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$ $dI_3 = J_c \cos 60^\circ = \frac{J_c}{2} = 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$

7. (1) $R = \int dR = \int \rho \frac{dr}{S}$ 这里 $r \to r + dr$ 的圆柱壳层的横截面可认为相同 , 圆柱壳层的漏电阻 :

$$dR = \rho \frac{dr}{S} = \rho \frac{dr}{2\pi r l} \quad (r_A < r < r_B) \quad \therefore R = \int \rho \cdot \frac{dr}{2\pi r l} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi l} \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}$$

(2)
$$I = \frac{V_{AB}}{R} = \frac{V_{AB} \cdot 2\pi l}{\rho \cdot \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}}$$
 (3) $j = \frac{I}{2\pi r l} = \frac{V_{AB}}{r \rho \cdot \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}}$ (4) $E = \frac{j}{\gamma} = \frac{V_{AB}}{r \rho \gamma \cdot \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}}$

8. 单位正电荷从电源的负极通过电源内部移到正极时非静电力所做的功定义为该电源的电动势: $\varepsilon=\int\limits_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\vec{E}_k\cdot d\vec{r}$