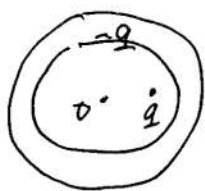


11-12 春季 试卷 答案

1. $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$ \vec{E}_e 仅和面内电荷有关, \vec{E} 和面内外电荷均有关

(D)

2. ~~接于地~~ 接地 则外表面电荷为 0



球心处电势 (电势叠加)

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \quad (D)$$

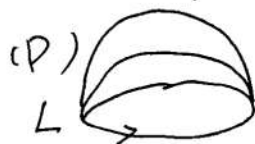
3. $r < R$ $B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$ $r > R$ $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ (D)

4. $B = \mu_0 n I$ 与半径无关 $B_R = B_r$ (B)

5 (A) 不对 $\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$ \vec{M} 与磁化电流有关

(B) 不对 \vec{H} 与环内外传导电流均有关

(C) 正确 $\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum I_0$



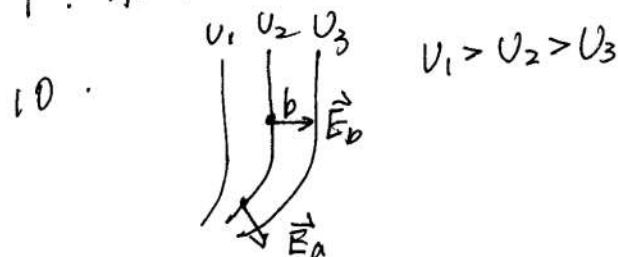
仅当闭合回路 $\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$ 而不同曲面 ~~面积~~ 各微元法向方向与 \vec{H} 夹角不同 (错)

6. 阶段 (子习二) 8 相同. (B)

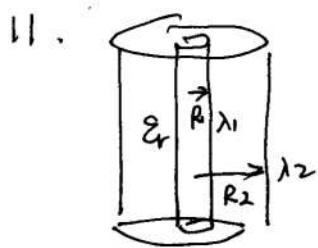
7. M 为电路参数 仅和尺寸有关, 与电流无关. (C)

8. 由楞次定律可知. (B) 对于两个 $\frac{1}{2}$ 元在直径处电流相反抵消,

9. 和 12-13 (10) 相同.



$$E_a > E_b$$



$$D \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h = \lambda \cdot h$$

$$\therefore D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r E \quad \therefore E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r}$$

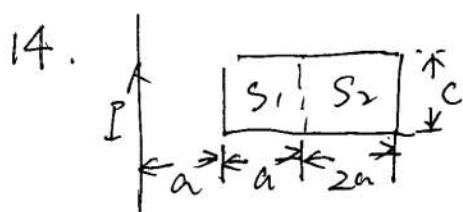
12. 保持连接, $U_1 = U_2$. $\therefore \frac{E_1}{E_2} = 1$. $D = \epsilon E$

$$\therefore \frac{D_2}{D_1} = \epsilon_r \quad D = \sigma = \frac{q}{S} \quad \therefore \frac{q_2}{q_1} = \epsilon_r$$

$$C = \epsilon_r C_0 \quad \therefore \frac{C_2}{C_1} = \epsilon_r \quad W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 \quad \frac{W_2}{W_1} = \frac{C_2}{C_1} = \epsilon_r$$

$$\therefore \frac{q_1}{q_2} = \epsilon_r \quad \frac{E_2}{E_1} = 1 \quad \frac{C_2}{C_1} = \epsilon_r \quad \frac{W_2}{W_1} = \epsilon_r$$

13. 和 12-13 年, 13 相同.

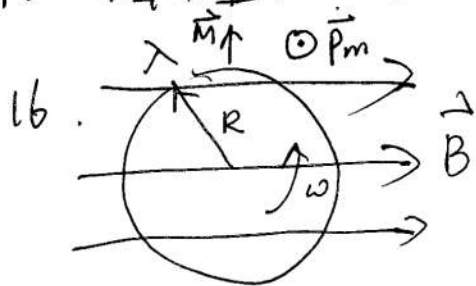


$$\Phi_{S1} = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^{2a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} c dr = \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$\Phi_{S2} = \int_{2a}^{4a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} c dr = \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Phi_{S1}}{\Phi_{S2}} = 1$$

15. 磁场叠加, 以向外为正: $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ 问号为正, $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$



$$I \dot{\phi} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \cdot \lambda \cdot 2\pi R = \lambda \omega R$$

$$p_m = I \cdot S = \lambda \cdot \omega R \cdot \pi R^2$$

$$\therefore M = p_m \cdot B = \lambda \omega \pi R^3 \cdot B$$

方向纸面向上.

17. (1) A 环无电流, 磁场线无穿过 A 环

(2) 无感应电流, 左右磁通量大小相等符号相反

18. i) $L = M \cdot \frac{N^2}{L} \pi R^2$. $\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{L_1}{L_2} \quad (W = \frac{1}{2} LI^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$19. \text{ (1) } \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - \oint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$(2) \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$(3) \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = zq$$