

大学物理习题集答案

第1章 质点运动学

1.B 2.D 3.D

4. 4, -18, 0, 加速度减小的变加速直线运动

5. (2), (4), (5), (3), (1)

6. A 车在前, 1.19 s, 0.67 s

7. (1) $v(t)=at+v_0$, v_0 为 t_0 时刻的初速度;

(2) $x(t)=1/2 at^2+v_0t+x_0$, x_0 为 t_0 时刻的初始位置;

(3) $v^2(t)-v_0^2=2a[x(t)-x_0]$, x_0 为 t_0 时刻的初速度;

8. 2.12 s, 0.5 s

9. 3.47 s

10. $s=ct^3/3$, $a=ct\sqrt{4+c^2t^6/R^2}$

11. $v=v_0\sqrt{s^2+h^2}/s$, $a=v_0^2h^2/s^3$

12. 0.35 s, 0.05m

13. $t=\sqrt{\frac{R}{c}}-\frac{b}{c}$

14. $v=\frac{dx_2}{dt}=\frac{h}{h-l}\frac{dx_1}{dt}=\frac{h}{h-l}v_0$, $u=v-v_0=\frac{l}{h-l}v_0$

15. $(10\sqrt{2}km/h$, 与行进方向成 45° 角)

第 2 章 运动与力

1.E

2.A

3.D

4. 5.2N

5. 1.225m/s^2 , 77.2N

6. f_0

7. 4 m/s , 2.5 m/s

8. $v_{4.0} = 13\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

9. $v = \frac{v_0 R}{R + \mu_k v_0 t}$, $s = \frac{R}{\mu_k} \ln(1 + \frac{\mu_k v_0}{R} t)$

10. (1) $a_t = g \cos \theta$, $a_n = v^2/R$

(2) $N = mg \sin \theta - mv^2/R$

11. $v_m = mg/k$

12. (1) $m_A = 4\text{ kg}$; (2) $f = 34.6\text{ N}$; (3) $T_2 = 69.3\text{ N}$

13. (1) $v = v_0 e^{-\frac{kt}{m}}$, (2) $x_{\max} = \frac{m}{k} v_0$

14. $y = \omega^2/(2g)x^2$

15. $v_1 = \frac{v_0 \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{\alpha v_0^2 + g}}$

第 3 章 动量与角动量

1. C 2.E 3.C

4. $(1 + \sqrt{2})m\sqrt{gy_0}$, $\frac{1}{2}mv_0$

5. $\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}$

$$6. \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$7. bt, -p_0 + bt$$

$$8. 8100N$$

$$9. (1) 6.4Ns \quad (2) 8g$$

$$10. 1.41 Ns$$

$$11. (1) 3(s) ; (2) 4.5(N \cdot s) ; (3) 9(kg)$$

$$12. 5.26 \times 10^{12} m$$

$$\vec{v}_2$$

$$13. \quad \overline{F} = \overline{f} + Mg = \frac{mv_2}{\Delta t} + Mg ; \quad \Delta v = mv_1 / M$$

$$\vec{v}_1$$

$$14. (1) P = v^2 M' \quad (2) 50N, 25W$$

$$15. b = av_A / v_B$$

第 4 章 功和能

1. B

2. B

3. C

4. B

5. C

6. $(\sqrt{2}-1)amg$

7. $\sqrt{k/(mr)}$, $-k/(2r)$

8. $m^2 g^2/(2k)$

9. $GMm/(6R)$, $-GMm/(3R)$

10. **0.5m**

11. $4.23 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ 或 $4.31 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$, 151 s

12. (1) 1.625 J (2) 1.803 m/s

13. $E_{kP} = m q^2 \omega^2 / 2$, $E_{kQ} = m p^2 \omega^2 / 2$; $A_x = -m q^2 \omega^2 / 2$, $A_y = m p^2 \omega^2 / 2$

14. $W_g = \int_a^l \frac{m}{l} y g dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{l} g (l^2 - a^2)$;

$$W_f = - \int_a^l \frac{m}{l} (l-y) g \mu dy = - \int_a^l m g \mu dy + \int_a^l \frac{m}{l} g \mu y dy = - \frac{1}{2} m g \mu \frac{(l-a)^2}{l}$$

第 5 章 刚体的转动

1. B 2. A 3. C

4. $\beta = -k\omega_0^2/9J$, $t = 2J/(\omega_0 k)$

5. $0.05t + 0.03t^2$, **49.5**

6. $\frac{2mv}{(M+2m)R}$

7. $2/3$. 6.75×10^{12}

8. $1/4$, 4

9. 7.62 m/s^2 , $T_A = 381 \text{ N}$, $T_B = 440 \text{ N}$

10. $\theta = gt^2/(3R)$

11. $\Delta\theta = \frac{3mR\omega_0^2}{8\mu F}$

$$12. \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{2mgx \sin \theta - kx^2}{mR^2 + J}} \cdot R$$

$$13. \quad \alpha_A = \frac{2g}{3R}, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{4g}{3R}}, \quad a = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{5}g, \quad \vec{a} \text{ 与 } x \text{ 负向夹角}, \quad \varphi = 26.56^\circ$$

$$14. \quad \alpha = 2g/(19r)$$

$$15. \quad \omega = 3v_0/(4L), \quad \theta = \cos^{-1}(1 - v_0^2/(4gL))$$

第六章静电场

$$6-1 \quad A$$

$$6-2 \quad \vec{F}/q_0, \quad -\vec{F}。$$

$$6-3 \quad \text{“间”} \quad r_{13} = \frac{\sqrt{q_1}}{\sqrt{q_1} + \sqrt{q_2}} r \quad q_3 = \frac{-q_1 q_2}{(\sqrt{q_1} + \sqrt{q_2})^2}$$

$$6-4 \quad \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{x^2 - L^2}, \quad \frac{qQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0(x^2 - L^2)}$$

$$6-5 \quad \vec{E} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \vec{j}$$

$$6-6 \quad \frac{Qd}{8\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^3} \text{ 指向缺口中心}$$

$$6-7 \quad \frac{x\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} \text{ 方向由 } O \rightarrow P$$

$$6-8 \quad \frac{\sigma}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{d+a}{a} \text{ 方向水平向右}$$

$$6-9 \quad \frac{\rho d}{2\epsilon_0} \text{ 方向水平向右}$$

$$6-10 \quad C$$

$$6-11 \quad A$$

$$6-12 \quad (1) \frac{q}{6\epsilon_0} \quad (2) q \text{ 所在的三个面通量为 } 0, \quad q \text{ 不在的三个面通量为 } \frac{q}{24\epsilon_0}$$

$$6-13 \quad r < R_1, \vec{E} = 0; \quad R_1 < r < R_2, \vec{E} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r; \quad r > R_2, \vec{E} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$6-14 \quad r < R_1, \vec{E} = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{e}_r; \quad R_1 < r < R_2, \vec{E} = \frac{\rho R_1^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \vec{e}_r; \quad r > R_2, \vec{E} = \left(\frac{\rho R_1^2}{2\epsilon_0 r^2} + \frac{\sigma R_2}{\epsilon_0 r} \right) \vec{e}_r$$

$$6-15 \quad r < R, \vec{E} = \frac{Ar^2}{4\epsilon_0} \vec{e}_r; \quad r > R, \vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

第六章电势 (2)

$$6-1 \quad D$$

$$6-2 \quad A_{BC} = \underline{\quad 0 \quad}, \quad A_{BD} = \underline{\quad 0 \quad}.$$

$$6-3 \quad \text{略}$$

$$6-4 \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}q}{\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$6-5 \quad \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$6-6 \quad \frac{Q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{x+L}{x-L}$$

$$6-7 \quad r < R_1, U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1}{R_1} + \frac{Q_2}{R_2} \right) ; \quad R_1 < r < R_2, U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1}{r} + \frac{Q_2}{R_2} \right) ;$$

$$r > R_2, U = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} ; \quad U_1 - U_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) ;$$

$$6-8 \quad (1) \quad r < R, E_1 = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \mathbf{e}_r ; \quad r > R, E_2 = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \mathbf{e}_r$$

$$(2) \quad r < R, U_1 = -\frac{\rho r^2}{4\epsilon_0} ; \quad r > R, U_2 = -\frac{\rho R^2}{4\epsilon_0} - \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r}{R}$$

$$6-9 \quad U = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$6-10 \quad \sigma = \frac{\epsilon_0 U}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$6-11 \quad U = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} - \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \right)$$

$$6-12 \quad \frac{3Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$6-13 \quad \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

第七章静电场中的导体 (1)

7-2 $E(x, y, z) = \sigma(x, y, z) / \varepsilon_0$, 方向与导体表面垂直.

7-3 $>$

7-4 C

7-5 $\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{R})$

7-6 $r < R_1, \vec{E}_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$; $R_1 < r < R_2, \vec{E} = 0$; $r > R_2, \vec{E}_3 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$

$r < R_1, U_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2})$; $R_1 < r < R_2, U_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$; $r > R_2, U_3 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

7-7 $U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}(\frac{q}{r} + \frac{Q}{R})$

7-8 $Q' = -\frac{R}{r}q$

7-9 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2S}$ $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{2S}$

7-10 从上至下依次为 $\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_6$, (1) $\sigma_1 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_4 = \sigma_6 = \frac{Q}{2S}, \sigma_2 = \sigma_5 = -\frac{Q}{2S}$

(2) $\sigma_1 = \sigma_6 = \frac{Q}{2S}$, $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = -\frac{2Q}{3S}$, $\sigma_4 = -\sigma_5 = \frac{Q}{3S}$

7-11 $\lambda = \pm \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 U}{\ln(a/b)}$ (导线为正, 圆筒内表面为负) $E = \frac{U}{r \ln(a/b)}$

7-12 $U = \frac{mv^2}{e} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

第七章静电场中的电介质 (2)

7-1 A

7-2 (1) $\vec{D} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \vec{e}_r$ $r < R, \vec{E}_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r, r > R, \vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} \vec{e}_r$

(2) $\sigma' = \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_r) q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r R^2}$

$$7-3 \quad (1) \quad r < R_1, \vec{D}_1 = 0, \vec{E}_1 = 0;$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2, \vec{D}_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}, \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r r} \vec{e}_r, r > R_2, \vec{D}_3 = 0, \vec{E}_3 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \sigma' = \frac{(1-\epsilon_r) \lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_r R_2}$$

$$7-4 \quad (1) \quad C = \frac{3\epsilon_0\epsilon_r S}{(2\epsilon_r + 1)d}; (2) \text{无影响}; (3) C = \frac{3\epsilon_0 S}{2d}$$

$$7-5 \quad (1) \quad D_{\text{左}} = \frac{2\epsilon_r Q}{(\epsilon_r + 1)S}, D_{\text{右}} = \frac{2Q}{(\epsilon_r + 1)S}, E = \frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0(\epsilon_r + 1)S}$$

$$(2) \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0(\epsilon_r + 1) S}{2d}$$

$$7-6 \quad C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_{r1}\epsilon_{r2}L}{\epsilon_{r1} \ln \frac{3}{2} + \epsilon_{r2} \ln 2}$$

$$7-7 \quad 800V.$$

$$7-8 \quad C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R}{r}} [H + (\epsilon_r - 1)x]$$

$$7-9 \quad 3:1; 1:3.$$

$$7-10 \quad (1) \quad 3Q; (2) \quad \Delta W = -\frac{Q^2}{4C}.$$

$$7-11 \quad C = \epsilon_0 S \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{d} \right)$$

$$7-12 \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r R}$$

$$7-13(1) \quad \text{内球表面: } -Q/2; \text{ 外球内表面: } Q/2, \text{ 外球外表面: } Q/2;$$

$$(2) \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{48\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$10-1 \quad \pi U d^2 / (4 \rho L e), \quad U / (n e \rho L)$$

$$10-2 \quad n e v, \quad E \text{ 的方向}$$

$$10-3 \quad 6.71 \times 10^{-5} A$$

$$10-4 \quad 12 \text{m}$$

$$10-5 \quad \omega = \gamma E^2, \text{ 在导体内某点生热的热功率密度等于该点的电场强度的平方与导体在该点的电导率的乘积。}$$

$$10-6 \quad 20 \text{V}$$

$$10-7 \quad \frac{(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)(R_1 + r_1)}{R_1 + R_2 + r_1 + r_2} - \varepsilon_1$$

$$10-8 \quad \varepsilon \{1 - \exp[-\frac{t}{(R+r)C}]\}, \quad \frac{R}{R+r} \varepsilon \exp[-\frac{t}{(R+r)C}]$$

$$10-9 \quad 2.74 \text{V}$$

第九章磁场和它的源 (1)

$$9-1 \quad (1) \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \quad (2) \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \quad (3) \quad B = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\mu_0 I}{\pi a}$$

$$9-2 \quad \vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{8\pi R} (3\pi \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$$

$$9-3 \quad \vec{B} = 0$$

$$9-4 \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \ln \frac{a+b}{b} \quad \text{方向向里。}$$

$$9-5 \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{2} \quad \text{方向向外。}$$

$$9-6 \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{2\pi} (\pi + \ln \frac{b}{a}) \quad \text{方向向外。}$$

$$9-7 \quad r < a \quad B = 0$$

$$a < r < b \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I (r^2 - a^2)}{2\pi r (b^2 - a^2)}$$

$$r > b \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$9-8 \quad \Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}$$

$$9-9 \quad \Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+x}{x}$$

$$9-10 \quad \Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi a} \left[(a+r_1) \ln \frac{a+r_2}{r_2} - (a+r_1) \ln \frac{a+r_1}{r_1} \right]$$

第九章磁力 (2)

$$9-1 \quad (1) \quad B = \frac{mv}{eR} \text{ 方向向里}; (2) \quad \Delta t = \frac{\pi R}{v}$$

$$9-2 \quad v = \frac{eB}{m_p} \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2\pi} \right)^2}, \quad \vec{B} \text{ 方向竖直向下.}$$

9-3 电压与 B 成正比, 上方为电压的负极。

9-4 A

$$9-5 \quad q = \int_0^t i dt = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{Bl}$$

9-6 略

$$9-7 \quad F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} \text{ 方向竖直向上}$$

$$9-8 \quad F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi b} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} \text{ 方向水平向左}$$

9-9 D

$$9-10 \quad \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 I; \quad \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 I B; \text{ 方向竖直向上.}$$

$$9-11 \quad \frac{1}{8} \sigma \theta \omega R^4 \text{ 方向向里.}$$

9-12 B

第十章磁场中的电介质

10-1 D

10-2 2; 1; 3

$$10-3 \quad \vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi; \quad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$10-4 \quad r < R_1 : H_1 = \frac{I}{2\pi R_1^2} r, \quad B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R_1^2} r \quad \text{方向: 逆时针切向}$$

$$R_1 < r < a : H_2 = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_{r1} I}{2\pi r} \quad \text{方向: 逆时针切向}$$

$$a < r < R_2 : H_3 = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_{r2} I}{2\pi r} \quad \text{方向: 逆时针切向}$$

$$R_2 < r < R_3 : H_4 = \frac{I}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{R_3^2 - r^2}{(R_3^2 - R_2^2)r}, \quad B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{R_3^2 - r^2}{(R_3^2 - R_2^2)r} \quad \text{方向: 逆时针切向}$$

$$r > R_3 : H_5 = 0, \quad B_5 = 0$$

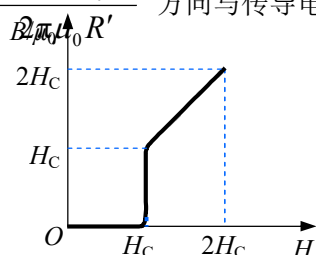
$$10-5 \quad (1) \quad r < R : H_1 = \frac{I}{2\pi R^2} r, \quad B_1 = \frac{\mu_1 I}{2\pi R^2} r$$

$$R < r < R' : H_2 = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_2 I}{2\pi r}$$

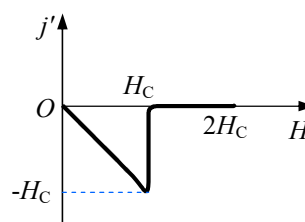
$$r > R' : H_3 = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$(2) \quad j' = \frac{(\mu_2 - \mu_0)I}{2\pi\mu_0 R'} \quad \text{方向与传导电流相反}$$

10-6 (1) 如图



$$(2) \quad \text{磁化面电流密度} \quad j' = M = \frac{B}{\mu_0} - H$$



(3) 超导体是非线性的抗磁体

第十一章变化的磁场与电场

11-1 Bbv, 逆时针。

11-2 $5B\omega R^2/2$; O 点电势高

11-3 C

11-4 $\varepsilon = -\frac{1}{32}B\omega l^2$, A 点电势高

$$11-5 \quad a_A = \frac{er_1}{2m_e} \frac{dB}{dt}, \quad a_C = \frac{eR^2}{2m_e r_2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

\vec{d}_A 和 \vec{d}_C 均为逆时针切向.

$$11-6 \quad \mathcal{E} = \frac{\mu_0 \alpha d}{2\pi} \ln \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{感应电流方向为 顺时针}$$

$$11-7 \quad (1) D_2/D_1 = e; \quad (2) L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} = 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{E}_L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h I_0 \omega}{2\pi} \sin \omega t$$

$$11-8 \quad \mathcal{E}_{AG} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 2\pi}{12} R^2 \frac{dB}{dt} \quad G \text{ 点电势高.}$$

$$11-9 \quad \varepsilon = \left[\frac{\mu_0 h(a+b)}{2\pi b} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 h}{2\pi} \right] k; \quad \text{逆时针方向.}$$

$$11-10 \quad \varepsilon = -B_0 l v (\sin \omega t + \omega t \cos \omega t)$$

$$11-11 \quad W = \frac{\mu_2 I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$11-12 \quad I = -\frac{\mu_0 \pi r_1^2 \lambda}{2R} \frac{d\omega}{dt}, \quad \text{为正时方向顺时针}$$

$$11-13 \quad M = \frac{\pi \mu_0 R^2 r^2}{2(R^2 + l^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$