2024年大学物理I-2要点复习

模拟试卷 课件例题 作业题

三大要件

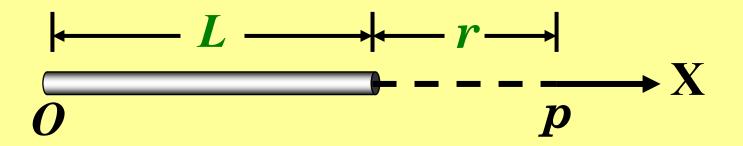
重新做一遍模拟题、作业和课件题 补交作业及小测验,增加平时成绩 参加答疑 重视补考,开学前一周约任课教师答疑



需要重视的四件事

选择题30分,一题3分;填空题20分,一空2分;计算题50分,5题 电磁学约50% 光学约25% 量子物理约25%

[例1] 均匀带电(Q)直线段延长线上一点的场强。

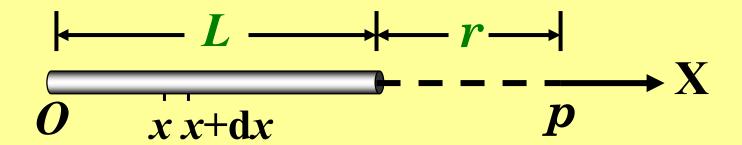


解:建立坐标轴如图

$$\vec{E}_p = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(\frac{L}{2} + r)^2} \vec{i}$$



[例1] 均匀带电(Q)直线段延长线上一点的场强。



解:建立坐标轴如图 思想:微元法 □

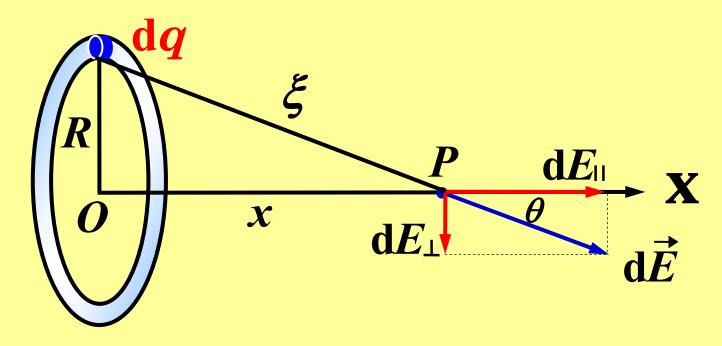
 $x \rightarrow x + dx$ 电荷元 $\frac{Q}{L} dx$ 在 p 点产生的场强

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{\frac{Q}{L}dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(L+r-x)^2} \vec{i}$$

P点的总场强:

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \vec{i} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \int_0^L \frac{dx}{(L+r-x)^2}$$
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r(L+r)} \vec{i}$$

[例2] 均匀带电(Q)圆环轴线上一点的场强



解:由于轴对称性 \Rightarrow 所有 dE_{\perp} 相互抵消

所以,
$$\vec{E}=E_{||}\vec{i}=E_{_{X}}\vec{i}$$

环上dq的贡献:
$$dE_x = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \xi^2} \cos\theta$$

于是
$$E_x = \int dE_x = \frac{\cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \xi^2} \int dq$$

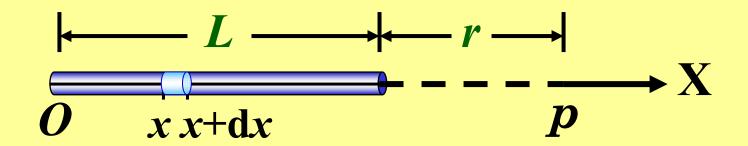
$$= \frac{Q\cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \xi^2}$$

$$= \frac{Qx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

故
$$\vec{E} = \cdots$$

[思考] ① 环心(x=0)处场强?

[例3] 均匀带电(Q)直线段延长线上一点的电势($U_{\infty}=0$)。



解:建立坐标轴如图

x-x+dx电荷元产生的电势:

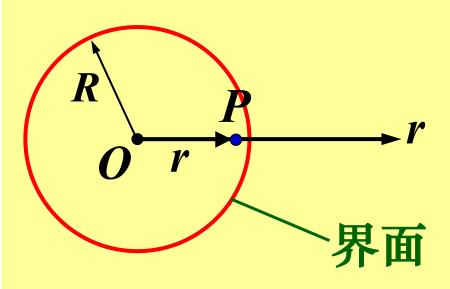
$$dU = \frac{\frac{Q}{L}dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(L+r-x)}$$

P点的总电势:

$$U = \int dU = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \int_0^L \frac{dx}{L + r - x}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln\left(1 + \frac{L}{r}\right)$$

[例4] 均匀带电球面内外的电势($U_{\infty}=0$)



设球面半径R,电量Q

r < R: 对球面内一点P,有

$$U = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{R} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$
$$= \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} R}$$

r>R: 对于球面外一点,有

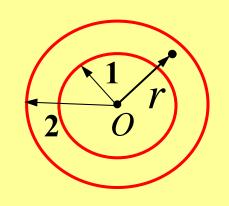
$$U = \int_{P'}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r}$$

综之
$$U(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} & (r \le R) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} & (r > R) \end{cases}$$

[例5] 两个同心均匀带电球面,内球面半径 R_1 , 带电量 Q_1 ,外球面半径 R_2 ,带电量 Q_2 。设无穷远处电势为零,则在两个球面之间距离球心为r处一点的电势是多少?

解: 内球面的贡献: $U_1 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

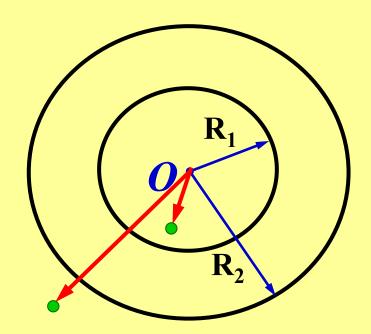


外球面的贡献: $U_2 = \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$

于是
$$U = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1}{r} + \frac{Q_2}{R_2} \right)$$

[思考] ①若所求点在内球面内?

- ②若所求点在外球面外?
- ③内、外球面电势之差?

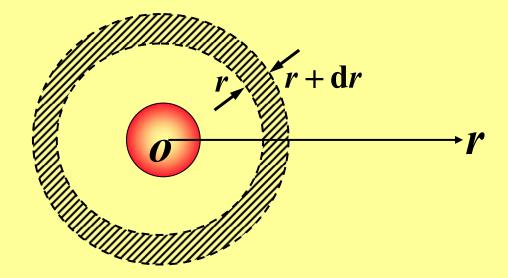


[M6] 金属球半径R,带电量Q,求其静电能。

解: [解法一] 视为带电电容器

$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

[解法二] 计算静电场的能量



球内: $E=0 \rightarrow W=0$

球外:
$$w = \frac{DE}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 r^4}$$

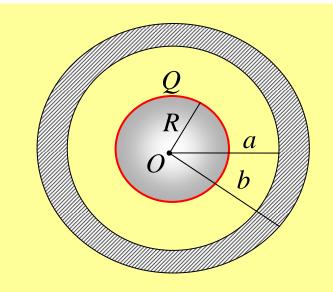
r-r+dr区域的能量:

$$dW = wdV = \frac{Q^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 r^4} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{Q^2 dr}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

整个电场的能量:

$$W = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_R^\infty \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{r^2} = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

[例7] 如图所示,一半径为R的导体球,带有电荷Q,在它外面同心地包有一层各向同性的均匀电介质球壳,其内外半径分别为a和b,相对介电常量为ɛ,。求



- (1) 电介质中任意一点的场强;
- (2) 电介质中任意一点的电势(设 $U_{\infty}=0$);
- (3) 求介质球壳以外区域(r>b)的静电能。

解: (1) 由高斯定律: $\iint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_{i0} \Rightarrow D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$ $(r \ge R)$

介质内部区域
$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} \quad (a \le r \le b)$$

(2) 介质外部区域
$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$
 $(r > b)$

$$U_{P} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{b} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}r^{2}} dr + \int_{b}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

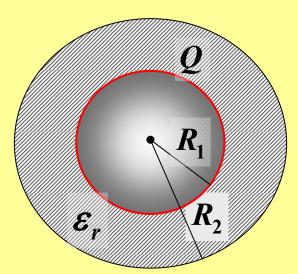
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}} \left(-\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}} (1 + \varepsilon_{r}) - \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{b}}$$

(3) r>b区域:

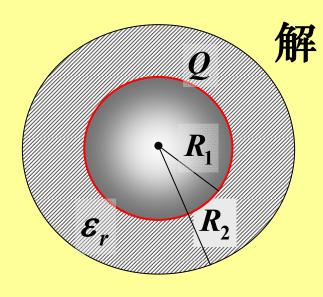
$$w = \frac{DE}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 r^4}$$

$$W = \int_{b}^{\infty} \frac{Q^{2}}{32\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{0} r^{4}} 4\pi r^{2} dr = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0}} \int_{b}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{2}} = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} b}$$



- 求:(1)介质层内外的场强分布
 - (2) 介质层内外的电势分布
 - (3) 金属球电势
 - (4) 系统电势能

解: (1) 介质层内外的场强分布



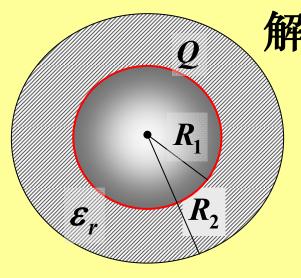
解: (2) 介质层内外的电势分布

$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < R_1) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} & (R_1 \le r \le R_2) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & (r > R_2) \end{cases}$$

$$R_1 \le r \le R_2 \quad U_P = \int_P^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^\infty \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$r > R_2$$
 $U_P = \int_P^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^\infty \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$



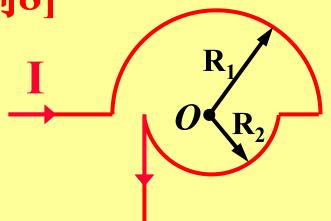
解: (3) 金属球电势

$$U_{P} = \int_{r}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}r^{2}} dr + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon_{r} - 1}{R_{2}}\right)$$

$$r = R_1$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right)$$

[例8]



如图,求O点处 \vec{B} 的大小。

解: 水平直线电流的贡献为零

上、下半圆电流产生 \vec{B} 的方向都为 \otimes ,大小:

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R_1}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R_2}$$

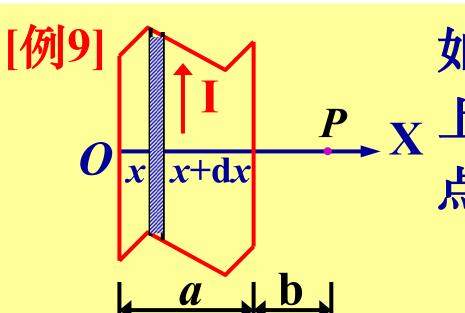
竖直直线电流产生 \vec{B} 的方向为 \odot ,大小

$$B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R_2}$$

$$B_1 + B_2 > B_3$$

二·O点处总 B 的大小为

$$B = B_1 + B_2 - B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{R_1} + \frac{\pi - 1}{R_2} \right)$$



如图,无限长载流铜片 P_X 上电流均匀分布,求 P_X 点处B的大小。

解:将铜片上电流视为一系列平行长直电流的集合,各长直电流在P点处产生的B方向相同,故有

$$B = \int \mathrm{d}B$$

建立X轴如图

x-x+dx长直电流的贡献:

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 \frac{I}{a} dx}{2\pi (a+b-x)} = \frac{\mu_0 I dx}{2\pi a (a+b-x)}$$

P点处总的磁感应强度大小:

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{(a+b-x)}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \ln \frac{a+b}{b}$$

[思考] 若P点离铜片很远,b>>a,结果?₂₄

法拉第定律 Faraday's Law

1. 电动势 Electromotive force

(1)表示法

(2)物理意义:
$$\varepsilon = \frac{A_{(-)\rightarrow(+)}}{q}$$

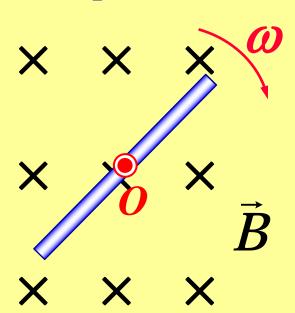
(3)场的观点

——电源内部存在非静电场

$$\begin{split} A_{(-) \to (+)} &= \int_{(-)}^{(+)} \vec{F}_{\parallel \parallel} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = q \int_{(-)}^{(+)} \vec{E}_{\parallel \parallel} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} \\ \Rightarrow \varepsilon &= \int_{(-)}^{(+)} \vec{E}_{\parallel \parallel} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} \end{split}$$

一般:
$$\varepsilon_{\mathrm{L}} = \int_{\mathrm{L}} \vec{E}_{\parallel \parallel} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l}$$

[例7-1]

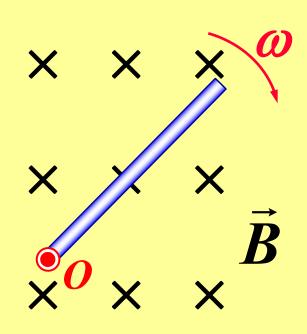


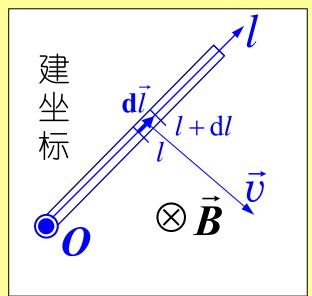
导体棒长L,角速度ω。 若转轴在棒的中点,则 整个棒上电动势的值为 上若转轴在棒的 满点,则电动势的值为

解: (1)转轴在中点

两侧各线元上的 $d\varepsilon_i$ 两两抵消

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_i = 0$$





(2)转轴在端点

设转轴在左下端, L方向指 向右上端。

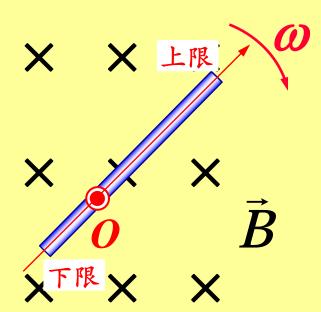
则 *l-l*+d*l* 线元:

$$d\varepsilon_{i} = (\vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$
$$= \mathbf{v}B dl = \omega l B dl$$

于是
$$\varepsilon_i = \int_L d\varepsilon_i$$

$$= \omega B \int_0^L l dl = \omega B L_{28}^2 / 2$$

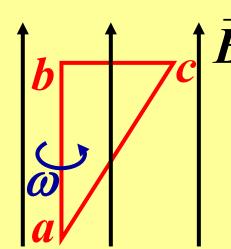
[思考] ①转轴位于L/3处,结果?



$$\varepsilon_i = \omega B \int_{\text{FR}}^{\text{LR}} l dl$$

微积分的能力

[思考] ②



B abc为金属框,bc边 长为L,则a、c两点 间的电势差U_a-U_c=?

Hint: 整个框 $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_{ab} + \varepsilon_{bc} + \varepsilon_{ca} = 0$

$$\varepsilon_{ab}=0$$

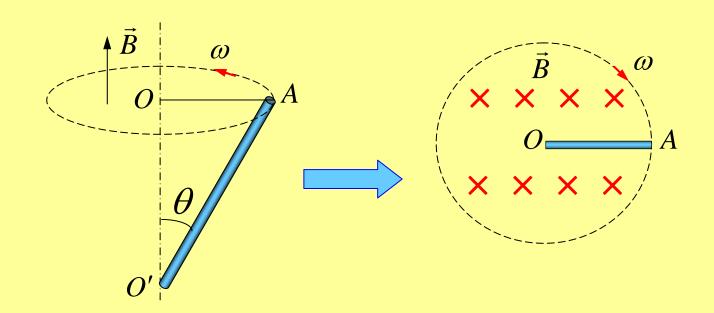
$$\varepsilon_{bc} = \omega B L^2/2$$

Why?

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i = -\frac{\mathbf{d}\Phi_m}{\mathbf{d}t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{ca} = -\omega B L^2/2 = U_a - U_c$$

[思考] ③ 金属杆 OA 绕 OO'轴匀速旋转,试 求 OA 杆上的电势孰高孰低?



$$\varepsilon_{OA} = -\omega B L^2 \sin^2 \theta / 2 = U_A - U_O$$

于是
$$\varepsilon_i = \int d\varepsilon_i = -\frac{\mu_0 I \mathbf{V}}{2\pi} \int_a^{2a} \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{\mu_0 I \mathbf{V}}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

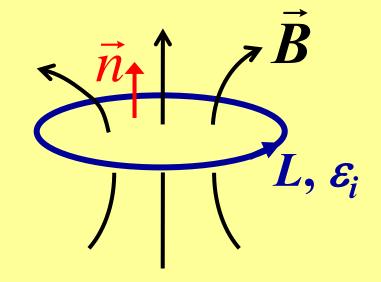
$$\left| \varepsilon_i \right| = \frac{\mu_0 I \mathbf{V}}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$(2) :: \varepsilon_i = \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{B}} - \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{A}} < 0$$

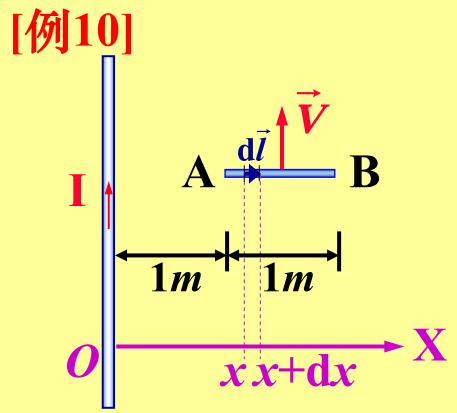
::A端电势较高

2. 法拉第定律

$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_m}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



计算:设定回路L的方向(此即 ε_i 的正方向)



I=40A, v=2m/s, 则金属杆AB中的感应电动势 $\varepsilon_i=$ ____,电势较高端为____端。

解: (1)设 ε_i 正方向为A→B
则对于x-x+dx线元,有 $d\varepsilon_i = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = -vBdx = -\frac{\mu_0 I \, vdx}{2\pi x_{u}}$

于是
$$\varepsilon_i = \int d\varepsilon_i = -\frac{\mu_0 I V}{2\pi} \int_a^{2a} \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{\mu_0 I V}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$\left| \varepsilon_i \right| = \frac{\mu_0 I V}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$(2) :: \varepsilon_i = \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{B}} - \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{A}} < 0$$

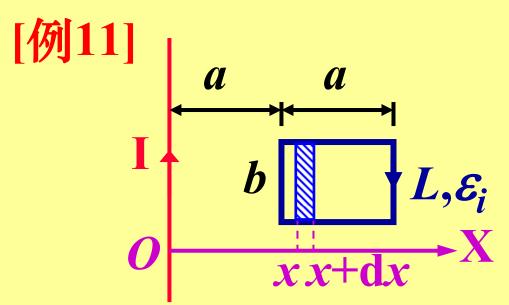
::A端电势较高

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi dx}$$

$$B = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi x} dx = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$\varepsilon_i = (\vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{l} = \mathbf{v}Ba = \frac{\mu_0 I \mathbf{v}}{2\pi} \underline{a} \ln 2$$



如图,金属框与长直载流导线共面,设导载流导线共面,设导 L, ε_i 线中电流 $I=I_0\cos\omega t$,求金属框中的感生电动势 ε_i 。

解:设定回路的正方向如图,此即 ε_i 的正方向

任意时刻t的磁通:

$$\Phi_m = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int BdS = \int_a^{2a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} bdx = \frac{\mu_0 Ib}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

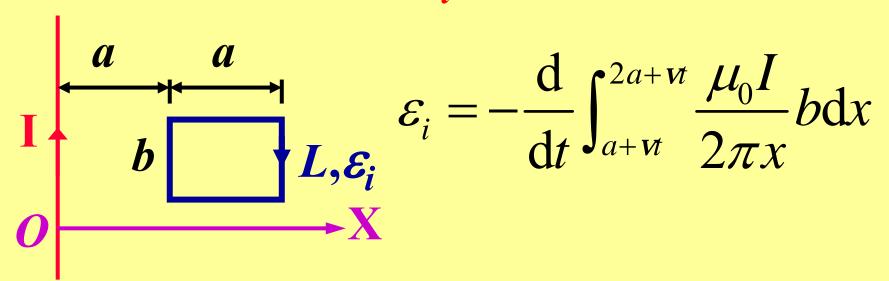
感生电动势:

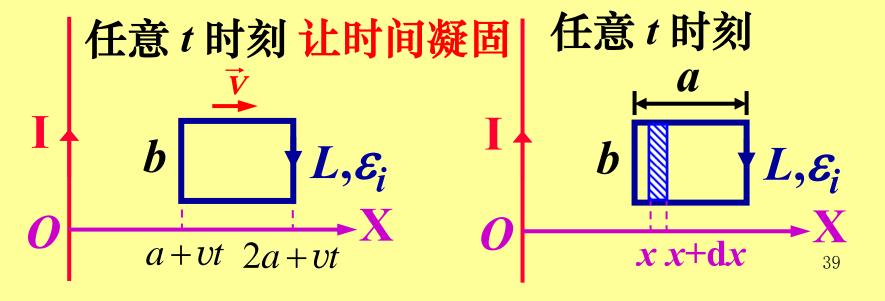
$$\varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_{m}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\mu_{0}b\ln 2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 b I_0 \omega \ln 2}{2\pi} \sin \omega t$$

[思考] 若金属框以速率v右移,在t时刻正处于图示位置,则 ε_i =?

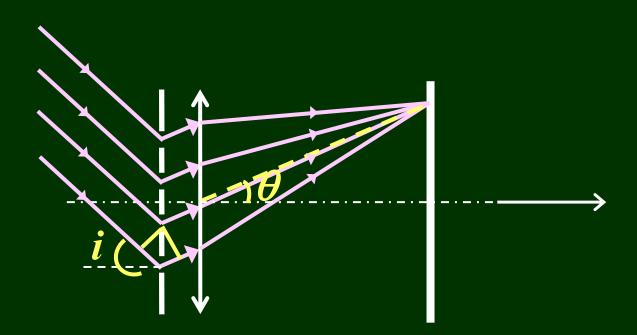
[思考] 若金属框以速率v右移,在t时刻正处于图示位置,则 ε_i =?





补充

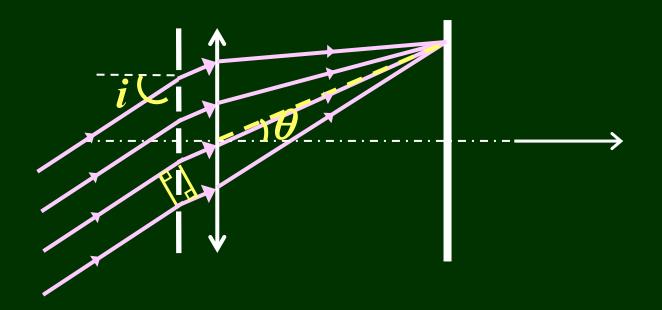
Notes: 斜入射一:



光栅方程:

$$(a+b)(\sin\theta + \sin i) = k\lambda \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$
入射角

Notes: 斜入射二:



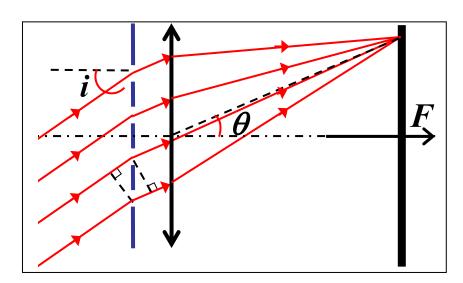
光栅方程:

$$(a+b)(\sin\theta - \sin i) = k\lambda \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$
入射角
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[例12] 已知
$$\lambda = 5000 \,\text{Å}$$

$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$

$$d = 2.5a = 2 \,\mu\text{m}$$



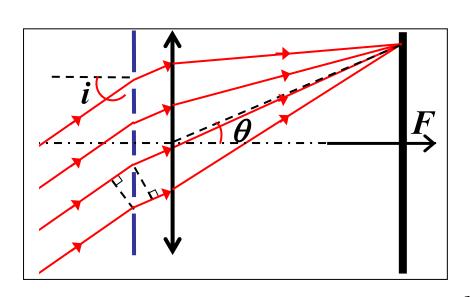
- 求: 1. 中央主极大衍射角
 - 2. 屏中心 F 处条纹级次
 - 3. 屏上可见到哪几级主明纹?

解: 由
$$\Delta = d\left[\sin\theta + \sin(\pi + i)\right] = d\left(\sin\theta - \sin i\right) = k\lambda$$

1.中央主极大
$$\Delta = 0$$
 或 $k = 0$ sin $\theta = \sin i$ $\Rightarrow \theta = i = 30^{\circ}$

2. 屏中心 F 处 $\theta = 0$

$$-d\sin i = k\lambda \implies k = \frac{-d\sin i}{\lambda} = \frac{-2 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.5}{5000 \times 10^{-10}} = -2$$



3. 由:

$$\Delta = d\left(\sin\theta - \sin i\right) = k\lambda$$

$$\theta = \pi/2 \qquad \Rightarrow k < \frac{d(1-\sin i)}{\lambda} = 2 \qquad \Rightarrow k_{\text{max}} = 1$$

$$\theta = -\pi/2 \qquad \Rightarrow k' > \frac{d(-1-\sin \theta)}{\lambda} = -6 \qquad \Rightarrow k'_{\text{max}} = -5$$

考虑缺级:
$$k = \frac{d}{a}k' = \frac{5}{2}k'$$
 $(k' = \pm 2, \pm 4\cdots)$

$$(k'=\pm 2,\pm 4\cdots)$$

屏上级次:

$$+1,0,-1,-2,-3,-4$$

+1,0,-1,-2,-3,-4 共6条主明纹(k=-5级缺级)

其余内容与课件作业类似, 依课件作业复习即可。

勿虑。

衷心祝愿同学们 期末顺利,万事如意!

大学物理任课教师

签到二维码



签到二维码