## 2021 秋季普通物理 A(2)其末考试评分参考

## 选择(共30分)

ABCD BCDACC

填空(共30分)

1. 
$$(-8-24xy)\vec{i} + (-12x^2 + 40y)\vec{j}$$
;

2. 
$$W_{e0} / \varepsilon_r$$
 ;

2. 
$$W_{e0} / \varepsilon_r$$
; 3.  $0.80 \times 10^{-13} \vec{k}$  (N);

4. 
$$p_m = \frac{1}{2}\pi I(R_2^2 - R_1^2), M_m = \frac{1}{2}\pi IB(R_2^2 - R_1^2);$$
 5.小于,有关;

6. 
$$1.33 \times 10^2 \text{ W/m}^2$$
,  $2.51 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/m}^3$ ;

7. 
$$4.33 \times 10^{-8}$$
:

8. 
$$9.99 \times 10^3$$
 K;

9. 
$$1/\sqrt{3}$$
;

10.2, 
$$2\times(2l+1)$$
;

## 三、 计算(共40分)

1. 解:由电荷分布的对称性可知在中心平面两侧离中心 平面相同距离处场强均沿 x 轴, 大小相等而方向相反.

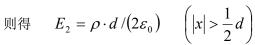
在板内作底面为S的高斯柱面 $S_1$ (右图中厚度放大 了),两底面距离中心平面均为|x|,由高斯定理得

$$E_1 \cdot 2S = \rho \cdot 2|x|S/\varepsilon_0$$

则得 
$$E_1 = \rho |x| / \varepsilon_0$$

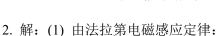
即 
$$E_1 = \rho x / \varepsilon_0$$
  $\left( -\frac{1}{2} d \le x \le \frac{1}{2} d \right)$  4分

在板外作底面为 S 的高斯柱面 S2 两底面距中心平面均 为|x|, 由高斯定理得  $E_2 \cdot 2S = \rho \cdot Sd / \varepsilon_0$ 



$$\mathbb{H} \quad E_2 = \rho \cdot d / \left( 2\varepsilon_0 \right) \quad \left( x > \frac{1}{2} d \right), \qquad E_2 = -\rho \cdot d / \left( 2\varepsilon_0 \right) \quad \left( x < -\frac{1}{2} d \right)$$

$$E \sim x$$
 图线如图所示. 2分



$$\Phi = B \frac{1}{2} xy$$
  $y = \operatorname{tg} \theta x$   $x = vt$   $2 \, \text{$\%$}$ 

$$\varepsilon_i = -\operatorname{d} \Phi / \operatorname{d} t = -\frac{\operatorname{d}}{\operatorname{d} t} \left( \frac{1}{2} B \operatorname{tg} \theta x^2 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} B \operatorname{tg} \theta 2x \operatorname{d} x / \operatorname{d} t = B \operatorname{tg} \theta v^2 t$$

在导体 
$$MN$$
 内  $i$  方向由  $M$  向  $N$ .

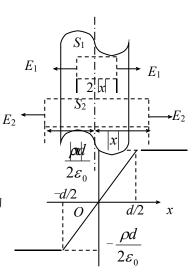
(2) 对于非均匀时变磁场  $B = Kx \cos \omega t$ 

取回路绕行的正向为  $O \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow O$ ,则

$$d\Phi = B dS = B \eta d\xi \qquad \eta = \xi \operatorname{tg} \theta \qquad d\Phi = B \xi \operatorname{tg} \theta d\xi = K \xi^2 \cos \omega t \operatorname{tg} \theta d\xi$$

$$\Phi = \int d\Phi = \int_{0}^{x} K\xi^{2} \cos \omega t \operatorname{tg} \theta d\xi = \frac{1}{3} Kx^{3} \cos \omega t \operatorname{tg} \theta$$
 3  $\Re$ 

$$_{i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{3}K\omega x^{3}\sin\omega t \operatorname{tg}\theta - Kx^{2}v\cos\omega t \operatorname{tg}\theta$$



4分

$$= Kv^{3} \operatorname{tg} \theta(\frac{1}{3}\omega t^{3} \sin \omega t - t^{2} \cos \omega t)$$
 2 \(\phi\)

 $\varepsilon_i > 0$ ,则  $\varepsilon_i$ 方向与所设绕行正向一致,  $\varepsilon_i < 0$ ,则  $\varepsilon_i$ 方向与所设绕行正向相反.

3. 解:设K'相对于K运动的速度为v沿x(x')轴方向,则根据洛仑兹变换公式,有

$$t' = \frac{t - vx/c^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^{2}}} , x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^{2}}}$$

$$t'_{1} = \frac{t_{1} - vx_{1}/c^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^{2}}} , t'_{2} = \frac{t_{2} - vx_{2}/c^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^{2}}}$$

$$(1)$$

因两个事件在K系中同一点发生, $x_2 = x_1$ ,则

$$t_2' - t_1' = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

解得

$$v = [1 - (t_2 - t_1)^2 / (t_2' - t_1')]^{1/2} c$$

$$= (3/5)c = 1.8 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$
2 \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\)

(2) 
$$x_1' = \frac{x_1 - vt_1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}, \quad x_2' = \frac{x_2 - vt_2}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$$

由题

$$x_1 = x_2$$

则 
$$x_1' - x_2' = \frac{v(t_2 - t_1)}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}} = \frac{3}{4}c(t_2 - t_1) = 9 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{m}$$
 2 分

若直接写出  $t_2' - t_1' = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$  得 4 分

$$x_1' - x_2' = \frac{\upsilon(t_2 - t_1)}{\sqrt{1 - (\upsilon/c)^2}}$$
 得 2

4. MF: (1)  $\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} = m\frac{v^2}{r}$  (1)

$$mvr = n\frac{h}{2\pi} \qquad . \qquad 2 \qquad 1 分$$

①、②、③联立解出 
$$\omega_n = \frac{\pi m e^4}{2\varepsilon_0^2 h^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} \qquad v_n = \frac{\omega_n}{2\pi} = \frac{m e^4}{4\varepsilon_0^2 h^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3}$$

2分

(2) 电子从 n 态跃迁到(n-1)态所发出光子的频率为

$$v' = \frac{c}{\lambda} = cR\left[\frac{1}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right] = cR\frac{2n-1}{n^2(n-1)^2} = \frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^3} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{n^2(n-1)^2} 2$$

(3) 当 
$$n$$
 很大时,上式变为  $v' = \frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^3} \cdot \frac{2 - (1/n)}{n(n-1)^2} \approx \frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} = v_n$  3 分

1分

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