2016-2017 学年(上)

大学物理(B)下 期末试卷 (A卷)参考答案

1、解:

(1)
$$B = \frac{\varphi}{S} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-6}}{1.0 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.020(T)$$
 (4 $\%$)

(2)
$$\oint_{l} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum I \Rightarrow Hl = NI \Rightarrow H = \frac{NI}{l} = 32A / m$$
 (4 $\%$)

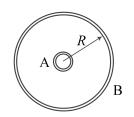
(3)
$$\mu = \frac{B}{H} = \frac{0.02}{32} = 6.25 \times 10^{-4} (\text{N/A}^2); \quad \mu_r = \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{-4}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = 497$$
 (4 $\%$)

2、解:

已知 R=20cm, $N_1=100$, $S_2=2.0~\mathrm{cm}^2$, $N_2=50$

(1) 设大线圈 B 中通有电流 I,

$$B_1 = N_1 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \tag{3.5}$$



式中 N_1 是大线圈 B的匝数,于是通过小线圈 A的磁链为

$$\Psi_{21} = N_2 B_1 S_2 = N_2 N_1 \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} S_2 \tag{3 \%}$$

两线圈的互感为

$$M = \frac{\Psi_{21}}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 S_2}{2R} = 3.14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (H)}$$
 (3 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

(2) 由法拉第电磁感应定律,小线圈 A 中的互感电动势为

$$\varepsilon_M = -M \frac{dI}{dt} = -3.1 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 \times 100\pi \cos 100\pi t = -9.74 \times 10^{-3} \cos 100\pi t \text{ (V)}$$
 (3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

3、证: 因为

$$I_d = \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_D}{\mathrm{d}t} \tag{2 }$$

在平行板电容器两极板之间:
$$\Phi_p = D \cdot S = q$$
 (2分)

由电容器的定义有:
$$q = CU$$
 (2分)

所以
$$I_d = \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_D}{\mathrm{d}t} = C\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}t} \tag{4分}$$

4、 解: (1) 反射光加强条件

$$\Delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2ne}{k - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4ne}{2k - 1} , \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$
 (3 \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\gamma\))

$$k = 1$$
, $\lambda_1 = 4ne = 4 \times 1.33 \times 0.32 = 1.70$ μm (非可见光)

$$k = 2$$
, $\lambda_2 = \frac{4}{3}ne = \frac{1}{3}\lambda_1 = 0.567 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 567\text{nm}$ (绿光)

$$k = 3$$
, $\lambda_3 = \frac{4}{5}ne = \frac{1}{5}\lambda_1 = 0.340$ μm = 340nm (非可见光) (3分)

故膜呈绿色。

(2) 透射光加强条件

$$\Delta = 2ne = k\lambda$$
, $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2ne}{k}$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$ (3 $\%$)

$$k = 1$$
, $\lambda_1 = 2ne = 2 \times 1.33 \times 0.32 = 0.85$ μm (红外线 非可见光)

$$k = 2$$
, $\lambda_2 = ne = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 = 0.425$ μm = 425nm (紫光)

$$k = 3$$
, $\lambda_3 = \frac{2}{3}ne = \frac{1}{3}\lambda_1 = 0.284 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 284\text{nm}$ (紫外线 非可见光) (3分)

这表明在透射光中只有波长为 425nm 的紫光满足相长干涉条件。

5、解 (1) 设两种光波的波长分别为 λ 、 λ ,则由题意按光栅方程 $d\sin\theta = k\lambda$ 可得到

$$d\sin 28^{\circ}8' = 2\lambda_1, \qquad d\sin 13^{\circ}30' = \lambda_2 \tag{2 \%}$$

由此两式得

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\sin 13^\circ 30'}{\sin 28^\circ 8'} \times 2 \times 589.3 \text{nm} = 584.9 \text{nm}$$
 (2 分)

(2) 由式
$$d\sin\theta = k_1\lambda_1$$
 $\Rightarrow d = \frac{k_1\lambda_1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{2\lambda_1}{\sin 28^{\circ}8'}$ (2分)

根据:
$$d\sin\theta = k_2\lambda_2$$
, 可得 (2分)

$$k_{2,\text{max}} = \frac{d}{\lambda_2} = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \cdot \frac{2\lambda_1}{\sin 28^{\circ}8'} = \frac{2 \times 589.3}{584.9 \times \sin 28^{\circ}8'} = 4.3$$
 (3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

6、 **解:**(1) 由布儒斯特定律

$$i = i_b = \arctan \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \arctan 1.43 = 55^{\circ}2'$$
 (3 $\%$)

(2)因为以起偏振角入射时,反射线与折射线垂直,所以第一界面的折射角为

$$n_1$$
 n_2
 n_3

$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - i = 34^{\circ}58'$$
 (2 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\))

由于两表面平行,所以该折射角也就是第二界面上的起偏振角,

即
$$i_{b2} = \gamma = 34^{\circ}58'$$
,又 $\tan i_{b2} = \frac{n_3}{n_2}$ (3分)

由此得
$$n_3 = n_2 \tan i_{b2} = 1.43 \tan 34^{\circ}58' = 1.00 = n_1$$
 (2分)

7、解:

(1) 电子的总能量是

$$E = mc^{2} = \frac{m_{0}c^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - v^{2}/c^{2}}} = \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16}}{\sqrt{1 - 0.99^{2}}} = 5.81 \times 10^{-13} \,(\text{J})$$
 (4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{1}}{2}\))

(2) 电子的经典力学动能

$$E_{k0} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 = 0.5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times (0.99 \times 3 \times 10^8)^2 = 4.01 \times 10^{-14} (J)$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{27}\))

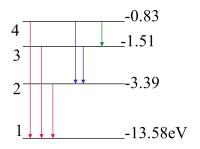
相对论动能:
$$E_k = E - E_0 = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = 4.97 \times 10^{-13} (J)$$
 (2分)

电子的经典力学动能与相对论动能之比

$$\frac{E_{k0}}{E_k} = \frac{4.01 \times 10^{-14}}{4.97 \times 10^{-13}} \approx 8.07 \times 10^{-2} \qquad \text{PL} \frac{E_k}{E_{k0}} = \frac{4.97 \times 10^{-13}}{4.01 \times 10^{-14}} \approx 12.39 \tag{2 \hat{\gamma}}$$

8. #: (1)
$$\Delta E = E_n - E_1 = -\frac{13.6}{n^2} - (-13.6) = 12.75(eV)$$
 (3 $\%$)

(2)可以发出 λ₄₁、 λ₃₁、 λ₂₁、λ₄₂、λ₃₂、λ₄₃ 六条谱线。能级图如图所示。(6 分)



9解: (1) 由归一化条件

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 d\mathbf{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{0} |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 d\mathbf{x} + \int_{0}^{\infty} |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 d\mathbf{x} = \int_{0}^{\infty} A^2 x^2 e^{-2\lambda x} d\mathbf{x} = \frac{2A^2}{(2\lambda)^3} = 1$$
 (4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\Rightarrow A = 2\lambda^{3/2} \tag{2分}$$

(2) 粒子在空间出现的概率分布函数

$$|\psi(x)|^{2} = \begin{cases} 4\lambda^{3}x^{2}e^{-2\lambda x} & (x \ge 0, \lambda > 0) \\ 0 & (x < 0) \end{cases}$$
 (4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))