1. 质点运动学单元练习(一)答案

- 1. B
- 2.D
- 3 . D
- 4 . B
- 5 . 3.0m; 5.0m (提示:首先分析质点的运动规律,在 t < 2.0s 时质点沿 x轴正方向运动;在 t = 2.0s 时质点的速率为零; ,在 t > 2.0s 时质点沿 x轴反方向运动;由位移和路程的定义可以求得答案。)
- 6.135m (提示: 质点作变加速运动, 可由加速度对时间 *t*的两次积分求得质点运动方程。)

7.解:(1)
$$\vec{r} = 2t\vec{i} + (2-t^2)\vec{j}$$
 (SI)
$$\vec{r}_1 = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$$
 (m)
$$\vec{r}_2 = 4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$$
 (m)

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} \qquad (m)$$

$$\overline{\vec{v}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} \qquad (m/s)$$

(2)
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\vec{i} - 2t\vec{j}$$
 (SI) $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -2\vec{j}$ (SI)

$$\vec{v}_2 = 2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} \qquad (m/s)$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = -2\vec{j}$$
 (m/s^{-2})

8.解:

1. 质点运动学单元练习(一)答案

- 1. B
- 2 . D
- 3 . D
- 4 . B
- 5 . 3.0m; 5.0m (提示:首先分析质点的运动规律,在 t < 2.0s 时质点沿 x轴正方向运动;在 t = 2.0s 时质点的速率为零;,在 t > 2.0s 时质点沿 x轴反方向运动;由位移和路程的定义可以求得答案。)
- 6.135m (提示: 质点作变加速运动,可由加速度对时间t的两次积分求得质点运动方程。)

7.解:(1)
$$\vec{r} = 2t\vec{i} + (2-t^2)\vec{j}$$
 (SI)
$$\vec{r}_1 = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$$
 (m)
$$\vec{r}_2 = 4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$$
 (m)
$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$$
 (m)

$$\overline{\vec{v}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} \qquad (m/s)$$

(2)
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\vec{i} - 2t\vec{j}$$
 (SI) $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -2\vec{j}$ (SI)

$$\vec{v}_2 = 2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} \qquad (m/s)$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = -2\vec{j} \qquad (m/s^{-2})$$

8.解:

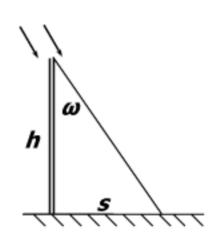
$$\mathbf{v} = \int_{o}^{t} \mathbf{a} dt = -\mathbf{A} \omega^{2} \int_{o}^{t} \cos \omega t dt = -\mathbf{A} \omega \sin \omega t$$

$$x = A + \int_{0}^{t} v dt = A - A\omega \int_{0}^{t} \sin \omega t dt = A\cos \omega t$$

9.解:(1)设太阳光线对地转动的角速度为 ω

$$\omega = \frac{\pi/2}{6*3600} = 7.27 \times 10^{-5} \, rad \, / s$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{h\omega}{\cos^2 \omega t} = 1.94 \times 10^{-3} \, m \, / \, s$$



(2) 当旗杆与投影等长时, $\omega t = \pi/4$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4\omega} = 1.08 \times 10^4 \, s = 3.0 h$$

10.解:
$$a = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = v \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}y} = -ky$$

$$-ky = vdv/dy$$

$$-\int ky \, dy = \int v \, dv , \qquad -\frac{1}{2}ky^2 = \frac{1}{2}v^2 + C$$

已知
$$\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{y_0}$$
 , $\mathbf{v}=\mathbf{v_0}$ 则 $\mathbf{C}=-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{v_0}^2-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{y_0}^2$

$$\mathbf{v}^2 = \mathbf{v}_o^2 + \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{y}_o^2 - \mathbf{y}^2)$$

2. 质点运动学单元练习(二)答案

- 1 . D
- 2 . A

3 . B

4.C

5.
$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 4t$$
 $m \cdot s^{-1}$; $a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = 4$ $m \cdot s^{-2}$; $a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = 8t^2$ $m \cdot s^{-2}$; $\vec{a} = 4\vec{e}_t + 8t^2\vec{e}_n$ $m \cdot s^{-2}$

6.
$$\omega_o = 2.0$$
 rad/s; $\alpha = 4.0$ rad/s; $a_t = r\alpha = 0.8$ rad/s²;
$$a_n = r\omega^2 = 20$$
 m/s²

7.解:(1)由速度和加速度的定义

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2t\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$$
 (SI); $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 2\vec{i}$ (SI)

(2)由切向加速度和法向加速度的定义

$$a_{t} = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{4t^{2} + 4} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{t^{2} + 1}}$$
 (SI)
$$a_{n} = \sqrt{a^{2} - a_{t}^{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t^{2} + 1}}$$
 (SI)

(3)
$$\rho = \frac{v^2}{a_n} = 2(t^2 + 1)^{3/2}$$
 (SI)

8.解:火箭竖直向上的速度为 $v_y = v_o \sin 45^\circ - gt$

火箭达到最高点时垂直方向速度为零,解得

$$v_o = \frac{gt}{\sin 45^\circ} = 83m/s$$

9.解:
$$v = \frac{u}{\tan 30^{\circ}} = 34.6 m/s$$

10 . 解:
$$\frac{u}{v} \le \frac{h}{l}$$
; $v \ge \frac{l}{h}u$

3. 牛顿定律单元练习答案

4.
$$T = \frac{1}{2}Mg = 367.5kg$$
; $a = \frac{0.2T}{M} = 0.98m/s^2$

5.
$$v_x^2 = k^2 x$$
; $2v_x \frac{dv_x}{dt} = k^2 \frac{dx}{dt} = k^2 v_x$

$$f_x = m\frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}mk^2$$

6.解:(1)
$$F_T \cos \theta - F_N \sin \theta = ma$$

$$\boldsymbol{F}_T \sin \theta + \boldsymbol{F}_N \cos \theta = \boldsymbol{mg}$$

$$F_T = mg \sin \theta + ma \cos \theta;$$
 $F_N = mg \cos \theta - ma \sin \theta$

7.解:
$$\mu_o m \omega^2 R \ge mg$$
 $\omega \ge \sqrt{\frac{g}{\mu_o R}}$

$$120t + 40 = 10\frac{dv}{dt}$$

分离变量积分

$$\int_{6.0}^{v} dv = \int_{0}^{t} (12t + 4)dt \qquad v = 6t^{2} + 4t + 6 \qquad (m/s)$$

$$\int_{5.0}^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{t} (6t^{2} + 4t + 6)dt \qquad x = 2t^{3} + 2t^{2} + 6t + 5 \qquad (m)$$

9.解:由牛顿运动定律可得

$$-kv + mg = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

分离变量积分

$$\int_{v_o}^{v} \frac{k dv}{k v_o + mg} = -\frac{k}{m} \int_{o}^{t} dt \qquad \ln\left(\frac{mg}{k v_o + mg}\right) = -\frac{k}{m} t$$

$$t = -\frac{m}{k} \ln\left(\frac{mg}{k v_o + mg}\right) = \frac{m}{k} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k v_o}{mg}\right)$$

10. 解:设f沿半径指向外为正,则对小珠可列方程

$$\begin{split} \text{mgsin}\,\theta &= m\frac{\textbf{d}v}{\textbf{d}t}\,,\\ \text{以及} &\quad v = a\frac{\textbf{d}\theta}{\textbf{d}t}\,,\\ \text{权分并代入初条件得} &\quad v^2 = \textbf{2}ag(\textbf{1}-\textbf{cos}\theta)\,,\\ &\quad f = mg\textbf{cos}\theta - m\frac{\textbf{v}^2}{a} = mg(\textbf{3}\textbf{cos}\theta - \textbf{2})\,. \end{split}$$

4. 动量守恒和能量守恒定律单元练习

- 1.A;
- 2.A;
- 3.B;
- 4.C;
- 5.相同

6.
$$v_1 = \frac{F\Delta t_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$
; $v_2 = v_1 + \frac{F\Delta t_2}{m_2}$

6.
$$v_1 = \frac{F\Delta t_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$
; $v_2 = v_1 + \frac{F\Delta t_2}{m_2}$

7. 解: (1) $v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = 10t$; $a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 10$

$$F = ma = 20N$$
; $\Delta x = x_3 - x_1 = 40m$
 $W = F\Delta x = 800J$

$$W = F\Delta x = 800I$$

(2)
$$I = \int_{1}^{3} F dt = 40N \cdot s$$

8.解: $mv = (m + m')v_1$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(m + m')v_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}kx_{o}^{2}$$

$$x = v \sqrt{\frac{mm'}{k(m+m')}}$$

9.解:物体 m落下 h后的速度为 $v = \sqrt{2gh}$

当绳子完全拉直时,有 $m\sqrt{2gh} = (m+M)v'$

$$v' = \frac{m}{M+m} \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$I = 2I_T = 2Mv' = \frac{2mM}{M+m}\sqrt{2gh}$$

10.解:设船移动距离 x,人、船系统总动量不变为零

$$Mu + mv = 0$$

等式乘以 d t后积分,得 $\int_{o}^{t} Mudt + \int_{o}^{t} mvdt = 0$

$$Mx + m(x - l) = 0$$
 $x = \frac{ml}{M + m} = 0.47m$

5. 动量守恒和能量守恒定律单元练习(二)答案

1 . C

v²/vvv.docin.com

- 3 . D
- 4.C
- 5 . 18J : 6m/s
- 6 . 5/3
- 7.解:摩擦力 f = μmg

由功能原理
$$-f(x_1 + x_2) = 0 - \frac{1}{2}kx_1^2$$

解得
$$\mu = \frac{kx_1^2}{2mg(x_1 + x_2)}.$$

8.解:根据牛顿运动定律
$$mg\cos\theta - F_N = m\frac{v^2}{R}$$

由能量守恒定律
$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh$$

质点脱离球面时
$$F_N = 0$$
; $\cos \theta = \frac{R - h}{R}$

解得:
$$h=\frac{R}{3}$$

9.解:(1)在碰撞过程中,两球速度相等时两小球间距离最小

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2)v$$
 ①
$$v = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

(2) 两球速度相等时两小球间距离最小,形变最大,最大形变势能等于总动能之差

$$E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m_{2}v_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(m_{1} + m_{2})v^{2}$$
 ②

联立①、②得
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} m_1 m_2 (\nu_1 - \nu_2)^2 / (m_1 + m_2)$$

10.解:(1)由题给条件 m、M系统水平方向动量守恒, m、M、地系统机械能守恒.

$$m(u-V)-MV=0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m(u-V)^2 + \frac{1}{2}MV^2 = mgR \qquad (2)$$

解得:
$$V = m\sqrt{\frac{2gR}{M(M+m)}}$$
; $u = \sqrt{\frac{2(M+m)gR}{M}}$

(2) 当 m到达 B点时,M以 V运动,且对地加速度为零,可看成惯性系,以 M为参

考系
$$N-mg=mu^2/R$$

$$N = mg + mu^2 / R = mg + 2(M + m)mg / M$$

$$N = \frac{Mmg + 2(M+m)mg}{M} = \frac{3M + 2m}{M}mg$$

6. 刚体转动单元练习(一)答案

- 1.B
- 2.C
- 3 . C

V4/dVV.COCID.COM

5.
$$v = 1.23 \text{ m/s}$$
; $a_n = 9.6 \text{ m/s}^2$; $a = -0.545 \text{ rad/ s}^2$; $N = 9.73 转。$

6.
$$\frac{J}{k} \ln 2$$

7.解:(1)由转动定律,
$$\alpha = \frac{Fr}{J} = 39.2 rad/s^2$$

- (2)由刚体转动的动能定理 $E_k = \Delta E_k = Fh = 490J$
- (3)根据牛顿运动定律和转动定律:

联立解得飞轮的角加速度 $\alpha = \frac{mg}{J + mr^2} = 21.8 rad / s^2$

8.解:(1)由转动定律
$$mg\frac{l}{2} = \frac{1}{3}ml^2\alpha$$
 $\alpha = \frac{3g}{2l}$

(2) 取棒与地球为系统, 机械能守恒

$$\boldsymbol{E}_k = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{mgl}$$

(3)棒下落到竖直位置时
$$\frac{1}{2}mgl = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}ml^2 \cdot \omega^2$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$

9.解:(1)系统的能量守恒,有
$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$v = r\omega$$

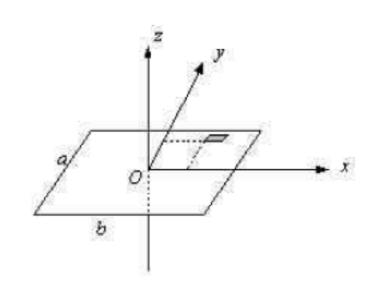
联立解得:
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2mghr^2}{mr^2 + J}}$$
; $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2mgh}{mr^2 + J}}$

(2)设绳子对物体(或绳子对轮轴)的拉力为 T,则根据牛顿运动定律和转动定律 得:

$$T r = J\beta$$

由运动学关系有: $a = r\beta$

联立解得:
$$T = \frac{mgJ}{J + mr^2}$$



10. 解:以中心 O 为原点作坐标轴 Ox、Oy和 Oz如图所示,取质量为 $dm = \rho dxdy$

式中面密度 ρ 为常数,按转动惯量定义,

$$J_{z} = \int (x^{2} + y^{2}) dm = \rho \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = \frac{\rho}{12} (ab^{3} + a^{3}b)$$

薄板的质量 $m = \rho ab$

所以
$$J_z = \frac{m}{12}(a^2+b^2)$$

7. 刚体转动单元练习(二)答案

- 1.C
- 2 . A
- 3 . D
- 4 . B

5. 3ω, 1/3 J_α

6.
$$\frac{4}{3}\omega_o$$
; $\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{J}_o\omega_o^2$

7.解:小球转动过程中角动量守恒

$$mr_o^2 \omega_o = m \frac{r_o^2}{4} \omega$$
 $\omega = 4\omega_o$

$$\boldsymbol{W} = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{J}\omega^2 - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{J}\omega_o^2 = \frac{3}{2}\boldsymbol{m}\boldsymbol{r}_o^2\omega_o^2$$

8. 子弹与木杆在水平方向的角动量守恒

$$\boldsymbol{m}_{2}\boldsymbol{v}\frac{\boldsymbol{l}}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{12}\boldsymbol{m}_{1}\boldsymbol{l}^{2} + \boldsymbol{m}_{2}\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{l}}{2}\right)^{2}\right)\boldsymbol{\omega} \qquad \boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{6\boldsymbol{m}_{2}\boldsymbol{v}}{\left(\boldsymbol{m}_{1} + 3\boldsymbol{m}_{2}\right)\boldsymbol{l}}$$

9. 解: 圆环所受的摩擦力矩为 $M = \mu mgR$,

 $\mu mgR = mR^2 \alpha$, $\alpha = \frac{\mu g}{R}$ 由转动定律

至圆环停止所经历的时间 $t = \frac{\omega_0}{\alpha} = \frac{\omega_0 R}{\mu g}$

10. 解: 落下过程棒的机械能守恒。设棒刚到竖直位置时角速度为 ω

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{L}^2 \omega^2 = \mathbf{M} \mathbf{g} \frac{\mathbf{L}}{2} \,, \qquad (1)$$

碰撞过程, 物体与棒系统角动量守恒

$$mvx = \frac{1}{3}ML^2\omega , \qquad (2)$$

碰撞过程轴不受侧向力, 物体与棒系统水平方向动量守恒

$$mv = \frac{L}{2}M\omega$$
, 3

①、③消去
$$\omega$$
,得 $v = \frac{M}{2m} \sqrt{3gL}$, ④②、④消去 v ,得 $x = \frac{2}{3}L$.

②、④消去
$$_{\rm V}$$
 , 得 $x = \frac{2}{3}L$

8. 机械振动单元练习(一)答案

- 1 . B
- 2 . B
- 3 . C
- 4 . A
- 5. $x = 0.10\cos(\pi/6t + \pi/3)m$
- 6.2:1
- 7.解:A=0.1m, $\omega = 2\pi/T = \pi$

运动方程 $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 0.1\cos(\pi t + \varphi)m$

- (1)由旋转矢量法 $\varphi = -\pi/2$, $x = 0.1\cos(\pi t \pi/2)m$;
- (2) 由旋转矢量法 $\varphi = \pi/3$, $x = 0.1\cos(\pi t + \pi/3)$ m;
- (3)由旋转矢量法 $\varphi = \pi$, $x = 0.1\cos(\pi t + \pi)$ m。
- 8.解:木块处于平衡位置时,浮力大小F = mg。上下振动时,取其处于力平衡位置 点为坐标原点,竖直向下作为 x轴正向,则当木块向下偏移 x位移时,合外力为 $\sum \bar{F} = \bar{P} + \bar{F}'$

其中,浮力 $F'=F+\rho gSx=mg+\rho ga^2x$

合外力
$$\sum F = P - F' = -\rho ga^2 x = -kx$$

 $k = \rho ga^2$ 为常数,表明木块在其平衡位置上下所作的微小振动是简谐运动。

由
$$\sum F = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
可得木块运动的微分方程为 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{\rho g a^2x}{m} = 0$

令
$$\omega^2 = \frac{\rho g a^2}{m}$$
 ,可得其振动周期为

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a\rho_{k}}{\rho_{k}g}}$$

9.解:如图,由旋转矢量法可知 $\omega \Delta t = \pi/3$

$$\Delta t = \pi/3\omega = 1/3s$$

10. 解: (1)
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}E = \frac{1}{4}kA^2$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A \approx 0.141m$$

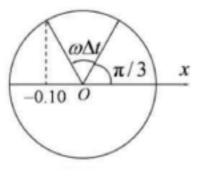


图 8-1

(2)
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{8}kA^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{2}kA^2) = \frac{1}{4}E$$

$$E_k = E - E_k = \frac{3}{4}E$$

9. 机械振动单元练习(二)答案

- 10. B
- 11. B
- 12. C
- 13. $2k\pi + \pi/3$, 7×10^{-2} m, $2k\pi + 4\pi/3$, 1×10^{-2} m
- 14. $\pi/2$
- 15. (1) 0.5s, 1.5s; (2) 0s, 1s, 2s.
- 16. 解:(1)由已知的运动方程可知: A=0.10n, $\varphi=2\pi/3$, $\omega=3\pi$, $T=2\pi/\omega=2/3s$ (2) $v_{max}=A\omega\approx 0.94 m\cdot s^{-1}$, $a_{max}=A\omega^2\approx 8.88 m\cdot s^{-2}$
- 17. 解:振动系统的角频率为 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_i + m_j}} = 10s^{-1}$

由动量守恒定律得振动的初速度即子弹和木块的共同运动初速度的值 v_a 为

$$v_0 = \frac{m_1 v}{m_1 + m_2} = 0.8 \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1}$$

又因初始位移 $x_0 = 0$,则振动系统的振幅为

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (\frac{v_0}{\omega})^2} = \left| \frac{v_0}{\omega} \right| = 0.08 m$$

如图由旋转矢量法可知 $\varphi_{\mathbf{0}} = -\pi/2$,则简谐运动方程为

$$x = 0.08\cos(10t - \pi/2)(m)$$

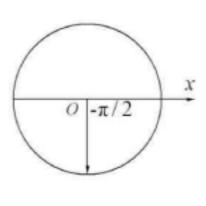


图 9-1

18. 解:如图由旋转矢量法可知,合振动振幅为

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\pi/2)} = 0.10m$$

合振动初相为

$$\varphi = \pi - \arctan \frac{A_1 \sin \pi / 3 + A_2 \sin \pi / 6}{A_2 \cos \pi / 6 - A_1 \cos \pi / 3}$$

 $=\pi$ - arctan 2.341 \approx 113°

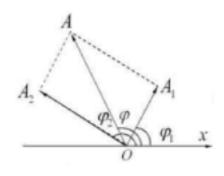


图 9-

10. 解:如图由旋转矢量法可知 $\varphi_{0a}=-\pi/3$, $\varphi_{0b}=2\pi/3$ 。可见它们是反相的 , 因

此合振动振幅为:

$$A = A_1 - A_2 = 1cm$$

合振动初相为: $\varphi = \varphi_{0a} = -\pi/3$

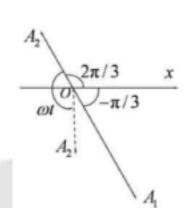


图 9-3

同样由旋转矢量法可知

$$\omega t = 5\omega = 5\pi/6$$

$$T = 2\pi/\omega = 12s$$

www.docin.com

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. E
- 4 . 1.67m
- 5. $y = A\cos[\omega(t \frac{x-1}{u}) + \varphi_0]$
- 6.6,30
- 7. 解:(1)由波动方程可知振幅 A=0.05m,角频率

$$\omega = 20\pi$$
 , $\omega/u = 3\pi$, 则波速 $u = 6.67 \text{m·s}^{-1}$, 频率 $v = \omega/2\pi = 10 \text{Hz}$, 波长 $\lambda = u \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2/3 \text{m}$ 。

(2) $v_{\text{max}} = A\omega = \pi \approx 3.14 \text{m/s}$

8. 解:(1)由图可知振幅 A=0.1m,波长 $\lambda=4m$,波速 $u=100m\cdot s^{-1}$ 则 $\omega=2\pi/T=\frac{2\pi u}{\lambda}=50\pi$ 。

又 O点初始时刻位于平衡位置且向 y轴正向运动,则由旋转矢量法可得 $\varphi=-\pi/2$,因此波动方程为

$$y = 0.1\cos[50\pi(t - x/100) - \pi/2](m)$$

(2) P处质点的振动方程为

$$y = 0.1\cos(50\pi t - 3\pi/2)$$
(m)

9. 解:由图可知振幅 A=0.1m , 波长 $\lambda=100m$, 则角频率 $\omega=\frac{2\pi}{T}=2\pi\frac{u}{\lambda}=\pi$ 。

由 P点的运动方向可知波向 x轴负方向传播。又由图可知原点 O初始时刻位于 A/2 处,且向 y轴负方向运动,则由旋转矢量法可得 $\varphi_0 = \pi/3$ 。则波动方程为

$$y = 0.1\cos[\pi(t + x/50) + \pi/3](m)$$

10.解:(1)以A点为坐标原点的波动方程为

$$y = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos[3\pi(t - x/30)](m)$$

(2)
$$\varphi_{\rm B} = \varphi_{\rm A} - 2\pi \frac{\overline{\rm AB}}{\lambda} = -\frac{\omega \overline{\rm AB}}{\rm u} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

则以 B 点为坐标原点的波动方程为

$$y = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos[3\pi(t - x/30) - \pi/2](m)$$

docan is

2. B 3./c/V.docin.com

- 4. $\lambda/2$, π
- 5. 550Hz, 458.3Hz
- 6. 0.08W/m²
- 解:两列波传到 s₁ s₂ 连线和延长线上任一点 P 的相位
 差

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} - 2\pi \frac{\mathbf{r_2} - \mathbf{r_1}}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{\mathbf{r_2} - \mathbf{r_1}}{\lambda}$$

s,左侧各点:

$$\Delta \varphi = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{10}{4} = -6\pi$$
 , 振动都加强 ;

s,右侧各点:

$$\Delta \varphi = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{-10}{4} = 4\pi$$
 , 振动都加强 ;

s₁、s₂之间:

$$\Delta \varphi = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{10 - r_1 - r_1}{4} = -6\pi + r_1\pi = (2k + 1)\pi$$

则距 S₁点为: r₁ = **1m,3m,5m,7m,9m**处各点 静止不动。

图 11-7

8 . 解:(1)
$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = \varphi - \frac{\omega(r_2 - r_1)}{u} = \varphi - \pi$$
(2) $\Delta \varphi = \varphi - \pi = 2k\pi$ 时振动加强,即 $\varphi = (2k+1)\pi$

9. 解:反射点为固定端,即为波节,则反射波为

$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \pi] = -A\cos 2\pi(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda})$$

驻波表达式

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(\nu t + \frac{x}{\lambda})] - A\cos[2\pi(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda})] = 2A\sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda}\sin 2\pi\nu t$$
$$= 2A\cos(2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

10. 解: 乙接受并反射的信号频率为

$$\nu' = \frac{\mathbf{u} + v_{\angle}}{\mathbf{u} - v_{\boxplus}} \nu$$

甲接受到的信号频率为

$$\nu\text{"} = \frac{u + v_{\text{\tiny TF}}}{u - v_{\text{\tiny Z}}} \nu\text{'} = \frac{u + v_{\text{\tiny TF}}}{u - v_{\text{\tiny Z}}} \cdot \frac{u + v_{\text{\tiny Z}}}{u - v_{\text{\tiny TF}}} \nu = 8.56 \times 10^4 \, Hz$$

12. 静电场单元练习(一)答案

- 19. B
- 20. D
- 21. B
- 22. C

23.
$$\vec{E}_1 = 0$$
 $(r < R); \vec{E}_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{\lambda}{r} \vec{e}_r$ $(r > R)$

24. 利用点电荷电场的矢量叠加求 y轴上的电场强度。

$$\vec{E}(y) = \frac{2q}{4\pi\varepsilon_o (y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} (a\vec{i} + y\vec{j}) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_o (y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} (-a\vec{i} + y\vec{j})$$

$$\vec{E}(y) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_o (y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} (a\vec{i} + 3y\vec{j})$$

25. 解:通过点电荷在电场力作用下的平衡条件求出平衡时点电荷的电量。

$$T \sin \alpha = \frac{q\sigma}{2\varepsilon_o}$$
 $T \cos \alpha = mg$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\mathbf{q}\sigma}{2\varepsilon_o \mathbf{m}\mathbf{g}}$$

$$q = \frac{2\varepsilon_o mg}{\sigma} \tan \alpha = 3.03 \times 10^{-9} C$$

26. 解:利用电荷元电场的积分叠加,求 0点的电场强度。

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{x} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\lambda d\boldsymbol{l}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o}\boldsymbol{R}^{2}} \cos\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o}\boldsymbol{R}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{o}\boldsymbol{R}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{y} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\lambda d\boldsymbol{l}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{a}\boldsymbol{R}^{2}} \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{o}R}\vec{i}$$

27. 解:取同心球面为高斯面,利用高斯定理求电场强度的分布。

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{E}}_1 = 0 \qquad (\boldsymbol{r} < \boldsymbol{R}_1)$$

$$E_2 4\pi r^2 = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3\varepsilon_o} (r^3 - R_1^3)$$
 $\vec{E}_2 = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_o r^2} (r^3 - R_1^3) \vec{e}_r$ $(R_1 < r < R_2)$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{3}4\pi\boldsymbol{r}^{2} = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3\varepsilon_{o}} \left(\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{3} - \boldsymbol{R}_{1}^{3}\right) \qquad \vec{\boldsymbol{E}}_{3} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_{o}\boldsymbol{r}^{2}} \left(\boldsymbol{R}_{2}^{3} - \boldsymbol{R}_{1}^{3}\right) \vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_{r} \qquad (\boldsymbol{r} > \boldsymbol{R}_{2})$$

- 10.解:用对称性取垂直带电面的柱面为高斯面,求电场强度的分布。
- (1) 带电面外侧

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot 2\Delta \mathbf{S} = \frac{\mathbf{b}\Delta \mathbf{S}\rho}{\varepsilon_o}$$
 $\mathbf{\vec{E}} = \pm \frac{\mathbf{b}\rho}{2\varepsilon_o}\mathbf{\vec{i}}$

(2) 带电面内 - COCI - COM

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot 2\Delta \mathbf{S} = \frac{2\mathbf{x}\Delta \mathbf{S}\rho}{\varepsilon_o} \qquad \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}\rho}{\varepsilon_o}\vec{\mathbf{i}}$$

13. 静电场单元练习(二)答案

- 28. C
- 29. D
- 30. B
- 31. C

32.
$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_o}\frac{\mathbf{Q}}{\mathbf{R}^2}$$
; 0; $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_o}\frac{\mathbf{Q}}{\mathbf{R}}$; $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_o}\frac{\mathbf{Q}}{\mathbf{r}_2}$

- 33 . >
- 34. **解**:假设阴极 A 与阳极 B 单位长度带电分别为-λ与λ,由高斯定律求电场分布,并进一步求出阴极与阳极间的电势差 *U*,由已知量求电场强度并由阴极表面的电场强度求电子刚从阴极射出时所受的电场力

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o r} \qquad U = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$E = \frac{U}{r \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$F = eE = \frac{eU}{R_1 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_2}} = 4.34 \times 10^{-14} N$$

8.**解:**(1)方法一:取同心球面为高斯面,利用高斯定理求电场强度的分布再求电势分布;

$$\vec{E}_1 = 0 \quad (r < R_1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{2}4\pi\boldsymbol{r}^{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_{1}}{\varepsilon_{o}}$$
 $\vec{\boldsymbol{E}}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o}\boldsymbol{r}^{2}}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_{r}$ $(\boldsymbol{R}_{1} < \boldsymbol{r} < \boldsymbol{R}_{2})$

$$E_3 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{\varepsilon_o}$$
 $\vec{E}_3 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2} \vec{e}_r$ $(r > R_2)$

$$V_3 = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^{\infty} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_{\alpha} r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_{\alpha} r} \quad r > R_2$$

$$V_2 = \int_r^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^{R_2} \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\boldsymbol{V}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_o \boldsymbol{r}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_o \boldsymbol{R}_2} \qquad \boldsymbol{R}_1 < \boldsymbol{r} < \boldsymbol{R}_2$$

$$V_{1} = \int_{r}^{R_{1}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_a R_1} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_a R_2} \qquad r < R_1$$

方法二: 带电量为 Q, 半径为 R的带电球面对电势的贡献

球面内电势:
$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_{\bullet}R}$$
 球面外电势: $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_{\bullet}r}$

有电势的叠加求电势分布;结果与方法——致。

(2) 电势差
$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

- 9.**解:**(1) 电场作用于电偶极子的最大力矩: $M_{\text{max}} = pE = 2 \times 10^{-3} \, N \cdot m$
- (2) 电偶极子从受最大力矩的位置转到平衡位置过程中, 电场力作的功

$$\boldsymbol{A} = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{d}\theta = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{E} \sin \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{d}\theta = \boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{E} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \boldsymbol{J}$$

$$*10$$
 . **解**: 带电粒子处在 h 高度时的静电势能为 $W_1 = \frac{qQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_0ig(\pmb{h}^2 + \pmb{R}^2ig)^{1/2}}$

到达环心时的静电势能为 $W_2 = qQ/(4\pi\epsilon_0 R)$

据能量守恒定律
$$\frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 + W_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + mgh + W_1$$

联立求解得
$$\mathbf{v}_{2} = \left[\mathbf{v}_{1}^{2} + 2\mathbf{g}\mathbf{h} - \frac{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{Q}}{2\pi\mathbf{m}\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{h}^{2} + \mathbf{R}^{2}}}\right)\right]^{1/2}$$

14. 导体电介质和电容单元练习 (一) 答案

- 36. C
- 37. D
- 38. C
- 39. <

40. 负电;
$$\sigma = \epsilon_o E = 1.06 \times 10^{-9} C/m^2$$

41. 解:两个球形导体用细导线相连接后电势相等,

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = 2 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-8} C$$

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_1}{\boldsymbol{R}_1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_2}{\boldsymbol{R}_2}$$

解得:
$$\mathbf{Q}_2 = \frac{2}{3} \times 2.0 \times 10^{-8} = 1.33 \times 10^{-8} \mathbf{C}$$
; $\mathbf{V}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{Q}_2}{4\pi\epsilon_a \mathbf{R}_2} = 6.0 \times 10^3 \mathbf{V}$

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 2.0 \times 10^{-8} = 0.67 \times 10^{-8} C$$
 $V_1 = \frac{Q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_o R_2} = 6.0 \times 10^3 V$

8. **解**:依照题意 *d*>>*R*,导体上的电荷分布基本保持不变,电场可以视为两个长直带电线电场的叠加。取其中一导线轴心为坐标原点,两根导线的垂直连线为 *x*轴。任意一点 *P*的电场强度

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_o} \left(\frac{\lambda}{x} + \frac{\lambda}{d-x} \right) \vec{i} \ U_{AB} = \int_R^{d-R} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o} \int_R^{d-R} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{d-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{\pi\varepsilon_o} \ln \frac{d-R}{R}$$

$$d>>R$$
 两直导线单位长度的电容 $C=rac{\lambda}{U_{AB}}pproxrac{\pi\varepsilon_o}{\lnrac{d}{R}}$

9.解:方法一:导体电荷的自能就是系统的静电能

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} V dq = \frac{1}{2} V \int_{\Omega} dq = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{o} R}$$

方法二:依照孤立导体球电容的能量求系统的静电能

$$C = 4\pi\varepsilon_o R$$
 $W = \frac{1}{2C}Q^2 = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_o R}$

方法三:依照电场能量密度对电场空间的积分求系统的静电能

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{o} \boldsymbol{E}^{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^{2}}{32\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{o} \boldsymbol{r}^{4}} \qquad \boldsymbol{W} = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^{2} d\boldsymbol{V}}{32\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{o} \boldsymbol{r}^{4}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^{2} 4\pi \boldsymbol{r}^{2} d\boldsymbol{r}}{32\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{o} \boldsymbol{r}^{4}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{o} \boldsymbol{R}}$$

*10.**解**:(1)导体达到静电平衡时,导体板上电荷分布的规律可参见《物理学教程习题分析与解答》,根据电荷守恒定律以及 C 板的电势,有

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_o} \frac{d}{2} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_o} d$$

$$\sigma_1 \mathbf{S} + \sigma_2 \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{Q}$$

解得:
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{2Q}{3S}$$
; $\sigma_2 = \frac{Q}{3S}$ $Q_A = -\frac{2Q}{3}$; $Q_B = -\frac{Q}{3}$

(2) C板的电势

$$\boldsymbol{U}_{C} = \frac{\sigma_{1}}{\varepsilon_{o}} \frac{\boldsymbol{d}}{2} = \frac{\sigma_{2}}{\varepsilon_{o}} \boldsymbol{d} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{3\boldsymbol{S}\varepsilon_{o}} \boldsymbol{d}$$

15. 导体电介质和电容单元练习(二)答案



43. B

44. C

45. B

46. $\varepsilon_r, \varepsilon_r$

47. 4

48. **解:**设芯线单位长度带电荷λ,芯线附近的电场强度最强,当电压增高时该点

首先被击穿

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\text{max}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \, \varepsilon_{a} \varepsilon_{r} \boldsymbol{R}_{1}}$$

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = R_1 E_{\text{max}} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

8.解:(1)电容器充满介质后,导体板间的电势差不变

$$E = \frac{U_o}{d} \qquad D = \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r E = \frac{\varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r U_o}{d} \qquad P = \varepsilon_o (\varepsilon_r - 1) E = \frac{\varepsilon_o (\varepsilon_r - 1) U_o}{d}$$

- (2) 介质表面的极化电荷面密度 $\sigma = \pm P = \pm \frac{\varepsilon_o(\varepsilon_r 1)U_o}{J}$
- 9.解:依照孤立导体球电容的能量求系统的静电能

$$W_o = \frac{1}{2C_o}Q^2$$

若断开电源导体所带电荷保持不变,浸没在相对电容率为 ε ,的无限大电介质中电容增 大为 ε ,C,系统的静电能

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2C}Q^2 = \frac{Q^2}{2\varepsilon_r C} = \frac{W_o}{\varepsilon_r}$$

*10.解:用豆的高斯定理求得电位移的大小为

$$D = \sigma = 8.85 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C/m}^2 \text{ (0<}x<2\text{)}$$

 $E_o = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} = 100 \text{ V/m}$ 真空中电场强度

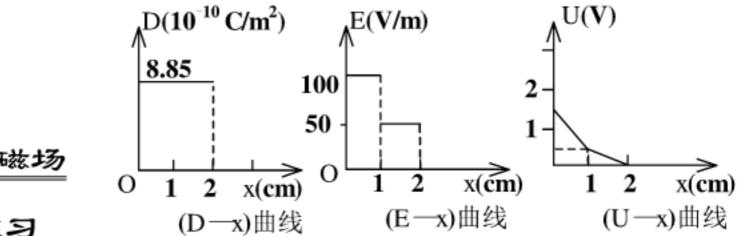
 $E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = 50 \text{ V/m}$ 介质中电场强度

 $U_1 = E_0 (d_1 - x) + Ed_2 = 1.5 - 100x (SI)$ 真空中电势

$$U_2 = E(d_2 + d_1 - x) = 1.0 - 50x$$
 (SI)

各区域内均为线性分

布.



16. 恒定磁场

单元练习

(一) 答案

- 2 . D
- 3 . C
- 4 . D

6.0; $-\mu_{o}I$

7. 解:(1)
$$\phi_{m0bac} = \int_{Sobac} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{Sobac} B \cdot ds \cdot \cos 0^0 = B \cdot S_{obac} = 0.072(Wb)$$

(2)
$$\phi_{mobed} = \int_{Sobed} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{Sobed} B \cdot ds \cdot \cos 90^{\circ} = 0$$

(3)
$$\phi_{macde} = \int_{Sacde} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{Sacde} B \cdot ds \cdot \cos(\cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5}) = B \cdot S_{acde} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 0.072(Wb)$$

8.解:(1)电子沿轨道运动时等效一圆电流,电流强度为

$$i = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{e}{2\pi a_0 / v} = \frac{ev}{2\pi a_0}$$

原子核 (圆心) 处的磁感应强度: $\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{0}=\frac{\mu_{0}\mathbf{\textit{i}}}{2\mathbf{\textit{a}}_{0}}=\frac{\mu_{0}\mathbf{\textit{ev}}}{4\pi\mathbf{\textit{a}}_{0}^{2}}$ 方向:垂直纸面向外

(2) 轨道磁矩:
$$\vec{m} = iS\hat{e}_n = \frac{eva_0}{2}\hat{e}_n$$
 方向:垂直纸面向外

9. 解:(1)在螺线管内取一同心的圆为安培回路

$$\oint_{I} \vec{\boldsymbol{B}} \cdot d\vec{\boldsymbol{l}} = \mu_0 \sum_{(l \not \vdash_3)} \boldsymbol{I}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \cdot 2\pi \mathbf{r} = \mu_0 \mathbf{N} \mathbf{I}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 N \boldsymbol{I}}{2\pi \boldsymbol{r}}$$

(2)
$$\phi_m = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S B \cdot dS \cdot \cos 0^0 = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r} \cdot b dr = \frac{\mu_0 NIb}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

*10. **解**:无限长的载流薄导体板可看作由许多无限长的载流直导线组成距板左侧为 *(*宽为 *d/*的窄导体板内电流为:

$$i = \frac{I}{b}dl$$

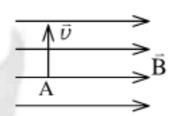
由磁感应强度的叠加原理:

$$B_P = \int \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi (b - l + r)} = \int_0^b \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (b - l + r) b} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi b} \ln(\frac{b + r}{r})$$

17. 恒定磁场单元练习 (二) 答案

- 1 .B
- 2.C
- 3 . A
- 4.C
- 5.398
- 6. <u>π</u>R²IB/2 , <u>垂直于磁场向上</u> , <u>90</u>°
- 7.解:电子在垂直于磁场的平面内作匀速圆周运动

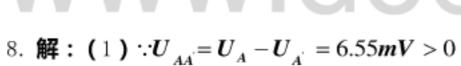
$$evB = m\frac{v^2}{R} = mR\omega^2$$



轨道半径:
$$R = \frac{mv}{eB} = 5.69 \times 10^{-7} (m)$$

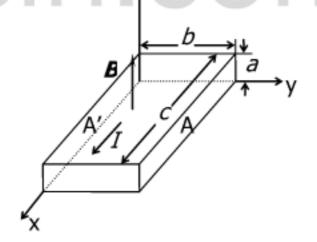
旋转频率:

$$v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{eB}{2\pi m} = 2.80 \times 10^9 (S^{-1})$$





电的电子,因而半导体是 /2型半导体



(2)曲于
$$U_{AA'} = \frac{IB}{nqa}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{IB}{qaU_{AA'}} = 2.86 \times 10^{20} \text{ (} ^{1}\text{/m}^{3}\text{)}$$

9. 解:经分析可知,同轴电缆内外磁场具有柱对称性,所以取

同心的圆为安培环路
$$\int\limits_{l} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{(l \bowtie 1)} I$$

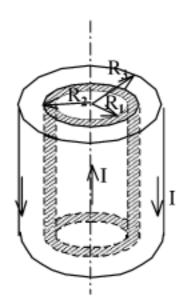
$$r < R_1$$
: $H \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{I}{\pi R_1^2} \pi r^2$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \mu_0 \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{Ir}}{2\pi \boldsymbol{R}_1^2}$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 : H \cdot 2\pi r = I$$
 $B = \mu H = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \mu \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\mu \boldsymbol{I}}{2\pi \boldsymbol{r}}$$

$$R_2 < r < R_3$$
: $H \cdot 2\pi r = I - \frac{I}{\pi (R_3^2 - R_2^2)} \pi (r^2 - R_2^2)$



$$\boldsymbol{B} = \mu_0 \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I} (\boldsymbol{R}_3^2 - \boldsymbol{r}^2)}{2\pi \boldsymbol{r} (\boldsymbol{R}_3^2 - \boldsymbol{R}_2^2)}$$

$$r > R_3$$
: $H \cdot 2\pi r = 0$ $B = \mu_0 H = 0$

*10. 半径为 R的均匀带电薄圆盘,总电荷为 q. 圆盘绕通过盘心且垂直盘 角速度 ω 匀速转动,求(1)盘心处的磁感强度;(2)圆盘的磁矩.

 $\mathbf{m}: (1)$ 均匀带电薄圆盘转动后在圆盘面上会形成许多半径不同的圆电流半径为x, 厚 度为 dr 的圆环转动后形成的圆电流为:

$$di = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{2\pi/\omega} = \frac{\omega q r dr}{\pi R^2}$$

此圆电流在盘心处产生的磁感应强度为: $d\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0 d\mathbf{i}}{2\mathbf{r}} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r}}{2\pi \mathbf{R}^2}$

盘心处的磁感应强度:
$$\mathbf{B} = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\mu_0 \omega \mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r}}{2\pi \mathbf{R}^2} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \mathbf{q}}{2\pi \mathbf{R}}$$

(2)
$$dm = di \cdot S = \frac{\omega q r dr}{\pi R^2} \pi r^2 = \frac{\omega q r^3 dr}{R^2}$$

圆盘的磁矩:
$$m = \int_{S} dm = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\omega q r^{3} dr}{R^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \omega q R^{2}$$

磁矩的方向: 根据电流的方向用右手定则判断

18. 电磁感应单元练习 (一) 答案

- 1 . C
- 2 . **B**
- 3 . **B**
- 4 . **D**

5.
$$-\mu_o n \pi a^2 \omega I_m \cos \omega t$$

$$6. -\frac{\pi \mathbf{R}^2 \alpha}{8}$$

7. **解**:用导线连接 MN与圆环一起构成闭合环路,环路电动势为零,因而半圆环动生电动势等于直导线 MN的电动势。由动生电动势的关系式:

$$\mathbb{E} = \int_{L} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{a-R}^{a+R} \frac{\mu_{o} I v}{2\pi r} \cdot dr = \frac{\mu_{o} I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+R}{a-R}$$

电动势方向向左。

8.**解**:感应电荷
$$Q = -\frac{1}{R}(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)$$
; $\Phi = BS$

解得 B=0.05(T)

9. 金属圆板的感应电动势的大小

$$\mathbb{E} = \int_{L} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{0}^{R} Br \omega \cdot dr = \frac{1}{2} \omega BR^{2}$$

方向:中心指向边缘

*10 . **解**:由麦克斯韦电磁场方程 , $\oint_L \vec{E}_k \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}_z}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$$\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{a}$$
时, $2\pi \mathbf{r} \mathbf{E}_k = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}_z}{\partial t} \cdot \pi \mathbf{r}^2 = \mathbf{B}_o \omega \pi \mathbf{r}^2 \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{B}_{o} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{r} \sin(\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{t} + \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

$$r > a$$
时, $2\pi r E_k = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}_z}{\partial t} \cdot \pi a^2 = B_o \omega \pi a^2 \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{k} = \frac{1}{2\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{B}_{o} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{a}^{2} \sin(\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{t} + \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

19. 电磁感应单元练习 (二) 答案

www.docin.com

- 2 . C
- 3 . **D**
- 4 . C
- 5. =

6 .
$$-\frac{\varepsilon_o E_o}{RC} e^{-t/RC}$$
 , 相反

7.解:(1)设回路中电流为 1,在导线回路平面内,两导线之间的某点的磁感强度

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2\pi \boldsymbol{x}} + \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2\pi (\boldsymbol{d} - \boldsymbol{x})}$$

沿导线方向单位长度对应回路面积上的磁通量为

$$\Phi = \int_{r}^{d-r} \mathbf{B} \, \mathrm{d} \, \mathbf{x} = \int_{r}^{d-r} \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{I}}{2\pi \mathbf{x}} \, \mathrm{d} \, \mathbf{x} + \int_{r}^{d-r} \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{I}}{2\pi (\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{x})} \, \mathrm{d} \, \mathbf{x}$$
$$= \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{I}}{\pi} \ln \frac{\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{r}} \approx \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{I}}{\pi} \ln \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{r}}$$
$$\mathbf{L} = \frac{\Phi}{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{r}}$$

(2)磁场的能量

$$.W_m = \frac{1}{2}LI^2 = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d}{r}$$

8.解:(1)先求出回路的磁通量,再求互感系数。

$$\Phi = \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} c \, dx = \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a}$$

$$\boldsymbol{M} = \frac{\Phi}{\boldsymbol{I}} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{c}}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\boldsymbol{a} + \boldsymbol{b}}{\boldsymbol{a}}$$

(2)由互感电动势的定义

$$E = -M \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 c I_o \omega}{2\pi} \sin \omega t \ln \frac{a+b}{a}$$

9.解 方法一:由自感磁场能量的方法求单位长度电缆的磁场能量。

$$\Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

方法二:由磁场能量密度的体积分求单位长度电缆的磁场能量。

$$w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_n\mu_r} = \frac{\mu_0\mu_r I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

$$W_{m} = \iiint_{\Omega} w_{m} dV = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{\mu_{0} \mu_{r} I^{2}}{8\pi^{2} r^{2}} 2\pi r dr = \frac{\mu_{0} \mu_{r} I^{2}}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}$$

*10.解:(1)电容器板极板上的电量

$$Q = \int_{0}^{t} idt = \int_{0}^{t} 0.2e^{-t}dt = 0.2(1 - e^{-t})$$

$$U = Ed = \frac{Qd}{\varepsilon_o S} = \frac{0.2d(1 - e^{-t})}{\varepsilon_o \pi R^2}$$

(2)忽略边缘效应, t时刻极板间总的位移电流

$$\boldsymbol{I}_{d} = \boldsymbol{j}_{d} \pi \boldsymbol{R}^{2} = \varepsilon_{o} \frac{d\boldsymbol{E}}{dt} \pi \boldsymbol{R}^{2} = 0.2 \boldsymbol{e}^{-t}$$

(3) 由安内环路定律 $\int_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_o \iint_{S} \vec{j}_d \cdot d\vec{S}$,可求感应磁场的分布

$$\mathbf{B} \cdot 2\pi \mathbf{r} = \mu_o \left(\frac{0.2 e^{-t}}{\pi \mathbf{R}^2} \cdot \pi \mathbf{r}^2 \right)$$

$$B = \frac{0.1\mu_o re^{-t}}{\pi R^2}$$

$$R \cdot 2\pi r = 0.2\mu e^{-t}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \cdot 2\pi \mathbf{r} = 0.2 \mu_o \mathbf{e}^{-t}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{0.1\mu_o e^{-t}}{\pi r} \qquad r \ge R$$

- В
- 2. D
- 4. 凹透镜, 凸透镜.

- 5. 凸透,实,虚
- 6. MN, CO, OA, θ, 水, 空气
- 7. 由 O点发出的光线在圆形荷叶边缘处恰好发生全反射 则 $\sin i = 1/n$, r = h $\tan i = h$ $\tan (\arcsin \frac{1}{n})$
- 8. 如图 20-2 所示,物距

$$s = -0.05m ,$$

$$r = -0.20m$$
,

则由公式
$$\frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{r}$$
可得

图 20-2

$$s' = 0.10m$$

即所成的是在凹面镜后 0.10m处的一个虚像。

9. 已知-p,=a,代入第一个透镜的高斯公式,即

$$\frac{3a}{p_1} + \frac{-3a}{-a} = 1$$

则
$$p_1' = -1.5a$$

对于第二个透镜,此像点位于 $-p_2=1.5a+2a$ 处,代入第二个透镜的高斯公式,即

$$\frac{a}{p_2}$$
 + $\frac{-a}{(-3/2)a - 2a}$ = 1

得 p_2 '=7a/5=1.4a , 即象点位于第二个透镜后 1.4a处。 10.由分析可知 $|M| = \frac{f_0}{f_e}$ '=10 , 又 f_0 '+ f_e '=110cm , 则得物镜和目镜的像方焦距为

$$\begin{cases} f_0 ' = 100cm \\ f_e ' = 10cm \end{cases}$$

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. 500nm
- 6. 折射率较小,折射率较大,π
- 7. 屏上任一点对应的光程差为

$$\Delta = (r_1 - t) \times r_0 + tr - r_2 r_0 = (r_1 - 1)t + (r_1 - r_2)$$

- (1) 第零级明纹所在处 $\Delta = 0$, 则 $r_1 < r_2$, 即条纹上移。
- (2)原中央处 O点 $\Delta = (n-1)t = k\lambda = 7\lambda$

则云母片的折射率 n = 7λ/t +1≈1.58

8. 反射光加强的条件为 $\Delta = 2ne + \lambda/2 = k\lambda$

$$k = 2 \exists \forall , \lambda_1 = 709.3 \text{nm}$$
 $k = 3 \exists \forall , \lambda_2 = 425.6 \text{nm}$

9.
$$b = \lambda/2\theta = 1.5$$
mm $b' = b - \Delta l = 0.5$ mm $\Delta \theta = \theta' - \theta = \lambda/2b' - \theta = 4 \times 10^{-4}$ rad

$$10 \ . \ \begin{cases} r_{_k} = \sqrt{kR\lambda} \\ r_{_{k+10}} = \sqrt{(k+15)R\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{4.0}{2.0} = \sqrt{\frac{k+15}{k}}$$
 , $k = 5$, $\text{MJ} \lambda = 400 \text{nm}$

22. 波动光学单元练习(二)答案

- 49 C
- 50 . B
- 51 . A
- 4. D
- 7. (1)由单缝衍射明条纹公式可得相邻明条纹间距 $l=\lambda f/b=1.25\,\mathrm{mm}$
 - (2)由光栅方程可得明条纹位置 x = f tan θ ≈ f sin θ = ± fkλ /(b+b')
 则相邻明条纹间距 Δx ≈ λ f /(b+b') = 12.5 mm
- 8 . 望远镜的最小分辨角 $\theta_0 = 1.22 \lambda / D$ 能分辨的最小距离 $d = h\theta_0 = 1.2m$
- 9. (1)由光栅方程可得(b+b')sinθ₁ = k₁λ₁ 光栅常数 b+b'=3.36×10⁻⁶ m
 - (2)同理由光栅方程可得(b+b') $\sin \theta_2 = k_2 \lambda_2$

则
$$k_{\!_1}\lambda_{\!_1}=k_{\!_2}\lambda_{\!_2}$$
 , $\lambda_{\!_2}=\frac{k_{\!_1}\lambda_{\!_1}}{k_{\!_2}}=$ 420nm

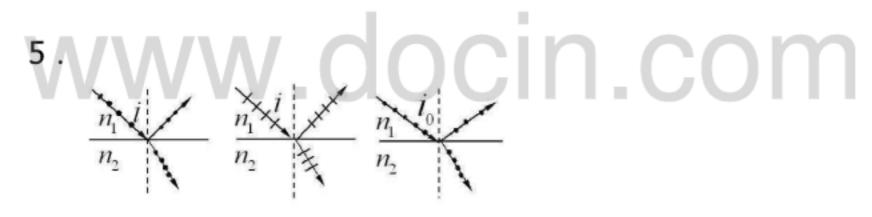
- 10. (1) $\Delta x_0 = 2\lambda f/b = 2.95$ mm
 - (2)第二级明条纹距离中央明纹中心的距离

$$x_2 = \frac{(2k+1)\lambda}{2b} f = \frac{5\lambda f}{2b} = 3.68mm$$

第二级暗条纹距离中央明纹中心的距离

$$x_2' = \frac{k\lambda}{b} f = \frac{2\lambda f}{b} = 2.95$$
mm

- 1. C
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. D



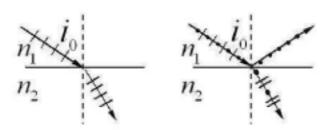


图 23-1

- $6.0, I_0/8$
- 7. 60

- 8. (1)由布儒斯特定律 $tan i_0 = n_2/n_1$,得介质的折射率 $n = tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ (2)由于 $i_0 + r_0 = \pi/2$,则折射角 $r_0 = \pi/2 i_0 = 30^\circ$
- 9. 设入射光强为 I_λ,其中自然光强为 I_θ,线偏振光强为 I_δ,出射光强为 I_θ

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}}} &= \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}}} / \mathbf{2} + \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}}} \cos^2 \theta \qquad \text{, } \boxed{\mathbb{N}} \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}} \max} &= \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}}} / \mathbf{2} + \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}}} \\ \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}} \min} &= \mathbf{I}_{\underline{\mathbb{H}}} / \mathbf{2} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

由已知 I_{出max}/I_{出min} = 4

可得
$$I_{ij}/I_{ij} = 2/5$$
 , $I_{ij}/I_{ij} = 3/5$

- 10 . (1) 透过第一个偏振片后的光强度 $I_1 = I_0 \cos^2 30^\circ = \frac{3}{4} I_0$, 透过第二个偏振片后的光强度 $I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 60^\circ = \frac{3}{16} I_0$
- (2)透过第一个偏振片后的光强度 $I_1 = I_0/2$,透过第二个偏振片后的光强度 $I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 60^\circ = \frac{1}{8} I_s$ 。

24. 气体动理论单元练习

- 1.B;
- 2.D;
- 3.A;
- 4.C;
- 5.2,1,

7. (1)
$$n = \frac{P}{kT} = 4.83 \times 10^{25} / m^3$$

$$(2) \rho = \frac{PM}{RT} = 2.57 kg/m^3$$

(3)
$$\overline{\varepsilon}_{kt} = \frac{3}{2} \text{KT} = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{J}$$

(4)
$$\overline{d} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{1/3} = 2.75 \times 10^{-9} m$$

8. (1)
$$\overline{\varepsilon}_{\rm kt} = \frac{3}{2}$$
 KT = 8.28×10^{-21} J

(2)
$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{k} = \frac{5}{2} \text{KT} = 1.38 \times 10^{-20} \text{J}$$

(3) $E = \frac{m}{M} \frac{5}{2} RT = 8307 \text{J}$

(3)
$$E = \frac{m}{M} \frac{5}{2} RT = 8307 J$$

9. (1)由E=
$$v\frac{5}{2}$$
RT= $\frac{5}{2}$ PV 得P= $\frac{2E}{5V}$ =1.35×10⁵Pa

(2)由
$$\frac{-\frac{3}{\epsilon_{kt}}}{E} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}KT}{N\frac{5}{2}KT}$$
得 $\frac{-\frac{3E}{\epsilon_{kt}}}{5N} = 7.5 \times 10^{-21} J$

由 E = N
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
KT(或 ε_{kt} = $\frac{3}{2}$ KT)得T=362K

10.
$$E_{\text{pp}} = \frac{m}{M} \frac{3}{2} RT = \frac{\rho V}{M} \frac{3}{2} RT = 7.31 \times 10^6 J$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{m}{M} \frac{5}{2} R\Delta T = \frac{pV}{M} \frac{5}{2} R\Delta T = 4.16 \times 10^4 J$$

$$\Delta(\overline{v^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\overline{v_2^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (\overline{v_1^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3R}{M}}(\sqrt{T_2} - \sqrt{T_1}) = \textbf{0.856m} \cdot s^{-1}$$

25. 热力学基础单元练习(一)答案

- 1.C;
- 2.C;
- 3.D;
- 4. 略
- 5. 等压,绝热。等压,绝热,等压
- 6. $W = \frac{1}{2}(P_1 + P_2)(V_2 V_1) = \frac{1}{2}(P_2V_2 P_1V_1)$ ($\pm p V \otimes \pi p_2V_1 = p_1V_2$)

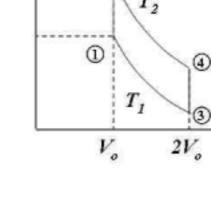
$$\Delta E = v\frac{3}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2}(p_2V_2 - p_1V_1)$$

$$Q = \Delta E + W = 2(p_2V_2 - p_1V_1)$$

- 7.两过程 p-V 图如图所示
- (1)对124过程:

$$W_1 = W_{12} + W_{24} = RT_2 \ln \frac{2V_o}{V_o} = 2033J$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{E}_1 = \boldsymbol{C}_{V,m} (\boldsymbol{T}_4 - \boldsymbol{T}_1) = 1247 \boldsymbol{J}$$



$$Q_1 = Q_{12} + Q_{24} = C_{V,m} (T_2 - T_1) + RT_2 \ln \frac{2V_o}{V_o} = 3280 J$$

(2)对134过程:

$$W_2 = W_{13} + W_{34} = RT_1 \ln \frac{2V_o}{V_o} = 1687J$$

$$\Delta E_2 = C_{V,m} (T_4 - T_1) = 1247 J$$

$$Q_2 = Q_{13} + Q_{34} = RT_1 \ln \frac{2V_o}{V_o} + C_{V,m} (T_4 - T_3) = 2934J$$

8. 由 pV=vRT知: $T_A = T_C$

故全过程 $\Delta E = 0$ 则 $W_{ABC} = Q_{ABC}$

$$Q_{ABC} = Q_{AB} = C_{p,m} (T_B - T_A) = \frac{5}{2} R(T_B - T_A) = \frac{5}{2} (p_B V_B - p_A V_A)$$

其中对绝热过程有 $p_B V_B^{\gamma} = p_C V_C^{\gamma}$ 式中 $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$

故
$$V_B = \left(\frac{p_C}{p_B}\right)^{1/\gamma} V_C = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{3/5} V_C = 3.48 m^3$$

代入有关数据可得
$$Q_{ABC} = \frac{5}{2} (p_B V_B - p_A V_A) = 14.8 J$$

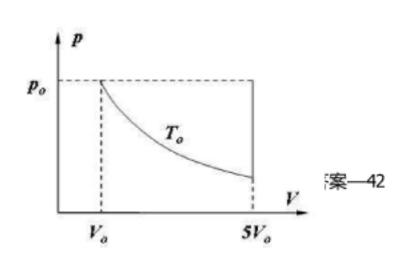
9. (1)
$$Q_{AB} = W_{AB} = p_o V_o \ln \frac{2V_o}{V_o} = 3.11 \times 10^3 J$$

(2)
$$W_{ACB} = W_{CB} = \frac{1}{2} p_o (2V_o - V_o) = 2.24 \times 10^3 J$$

$$Q_{ACB} = vC_{V,m}(T_C - T_A) + vC_{p,m}(T_B - T_C) = 2.24 \times 10^3 J$$

10. 设初终态参量分别为

 $p_0, V_0, T_0 \neq p_0, V_0, T$



由
$$\frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{5 p_0 V_0}{T}$$
 得 $T = 5T_0$, $p - V$ 图如图所示

对等温过程:

$$\boldsymbol{Q}_T = \boldsymbol{W}_T = v \boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{T}_o \ln \frac{5 \boldsymbol{V}_o}{\boldsymbol{V}_o} = 1.09 \times 10^4 \boldsymbol{J}$$

对等体过程
$$Q_T = \Delta E = vC_{V,m}(5T_o - T_o) = 3.28 \times 10^3 C_{V,m}$$

由
$$Q_V + Q_T = Q = 8 \times 10^4$$
 J 得 : $C_{V,m} = 21.0$ J / $mol \cdot K$

則:
$$\gamma = \frac{C_{p,m}}{C_{V,m}} = \frac{C_{V,m} + R}{C_{V,m}} = 1.40$$

26.热力学基础单元练习(二)答案

1.A; V_{2.D}, VV.COCID.COM

- 3.D;
- 4. 功变热、热传导;
- 5 . 1.62×104J

6、

过程	Q (J)	W (J)	ΔE (J)	η
AB(等温)	100	100	0	/
BC (等压)	-126	-42	-84	/

CA (等容)	84	0	84	/
ABCD	58	58	0	31。5%

7. (1)
$$\Delta E_{AIB} = Q_{AIB} - W_{AIB} = 300J$$

(2)
$$\Delta E_{B2A} = -\Delta E_{A1B} = -300J$$
, $Q_{B2A} = \Delta E_{B2A} + W_{B2A} = -600J$

(3)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 25\%$$

8、设C状态体积为
$$V_2$$
,由 $p_1V_1 = \frac{p_1}{4}V_2$ 得 $V_2 = 4V_1$

$$Q = W = \frac{p_1}{4} (V_2 - V_1) + p_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \left(\frac{3}{4} - \ln 4\right) p_1 V_1$$

9. (1)
$$Q_1 = \gamma RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 5.35 \times 10^3 J$$

(2) 由
$$\eta_{+} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{W}{Q_1}$$
得 $W = 1.34 \times 10^3 J$

(3)
$$Q_2 = Q_1 - W = 4.01 \times 10^3 J$$

10、设a 状态状态参量为 pa, Va, Ta

则
$$T_0 = \frac{p_b}{p_a} T_a = q T_0$$
 ,由 $p_C = p_0 \frac{{V_C}^2}{{V_0}^2}$ 得 $V_C = 3V_0$

由
$$p_C V_C = RT_C 得 T_C = 27T_0$$

(1)过程
$$\vdash$$
: $Q_v = C_{vm}(T_b - T_a) = 12RT_0$

(3) 过程III:
$$Q = C_{Vm}(T_a - T_c) + \int_{V_c}^{V_a} \frac{p_0 V^2}{{V_o}^2} dV = -47.7 RT_0$$

(2)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q|}{Q_V + Q_p} = 16.3\%$$

27. 狭义相对论单元练习答案

- 1.B;
- 2.A;
- 3.D;
- 4.C:
- 5、爱因斯坦狭义相对性原理,光速不变原理,运动,相对,收缩,慢
- 6、0.93C, C

7、
$$\gamma = 1.25 \text{ / U} t' = \gamma (t - \frac{VX}{C^2}) = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}$$

$$x' = \gamma(x - vt) = 30m$$
 $y' = 0$ $z' = 0$

8. (1)
$$\gamma = 1.25$$
 $\Delta t' = \gamma (\Delta t - \frac{v}{C^2} \Delta x) = \gamma (-\frac{v}{C^2} \Delta x) = -2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{s}$

(2)
$$\Delta x' = \gamma(\Delta x - v\Delta t) = \gamma \Delta x = 125$$
km

9、由时间延缓效应 $\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t$

得
$$v = C \left[1 - (\Delta t /_{\Delta t'})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2.24 \times 10^8 \, m \cdot s^{-1}$$

则在系中: $\Delta x' = v\Delta t' = 6.72 \times 10^8 m$

10、由功能原理 $W = \Delta E = m_2 C^2 - m_1 C^2$

$$= m_0 C^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v_1}{c}\right)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v_2}{c}\right)^2}} \right) = 2.95 \times 10^5 \, ev = 4.72 \times 10^{-14} \, J$$

28. 量子物理单元练习(一)答案

- 1.C;
- 2.D;
- 3 . A
- 4.B;

$$6, \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \frac{h}{\lambda}, \frac{h}{c\lambda}$$

$$7, \quad \pm \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + h\gamma_0$$

得
$$\mathbf{v} = \left[\frac{2}{\mathbf{m}} \left(\frac{\mathbf{hc}}{\lambda} - \mathbf{h}\gamma_0\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5.74 \times 10^5 \,\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1}$$

$$8, \quad \frac{E_0}{E} = \frac{\frac{hc}{\lambda_0}}{\frac{hc}{\lambda}} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}$$

$$\text{III} \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} - 1 = \frac{E_0}{E} - 1 = \frac{E_0}{E_0 - E_{ke}} - 1 = 0.25$$

9、由
$$\Delta E = E_f - E_i = E_1 (1 - \frac{1}{n_i^2})$$
又得 $n_i = 3.69$ 取整 $n_i = 3$

对外辐射为: $3\rightarrow1$, $3\rightarrow2$, $2\rightarrow1$

对应波长: 102.6nm, 657.9nm, 121.6nm

其中3→2的对外辐射为可见光

10, (1)
$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \Delta \lambda = \lambda_0 + \lambda_c (1 - \cos \theta) = 0.1024$$
nm

(2)
$$E_{ke} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_o} - \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 4.71 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{\frac{h}{\lambda}}{\frac{h}{\lambda_o}}\right) = 44^{\circ}18^{\circ}$$

29. 量子力学单元练习 (二) 答案

- 1.A;
- 2.A;
- 3.1:1;4:1;
- 4.1.33×10⁻²³N·s(或1.06×10⁻²⁴N·s);
- 5、2,2(2/+1),2n2

6, 0,
$$\pm \frac{h}{2\pi}$$
, $\pm 2\frac{h}{2\pi}$

7、(1)由
$$\mathbf{2}$$
evB = $\mathbf{M}\alpha \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{R}$ 得 $\mathbf{p}_{\alpha} = \mathbf{m}_{\alpha}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{2}$ eRB

则
$$\lambda_{\alpha} = \frac{h}{p_2} = \frac{h}{2eRB} = 1.0 \times 10^{-11} m = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} nm$$

(2)
$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{2eRB} \frac{m_{\alpha}}{m} = \lambda_{\alpha} \frac{m_{\alpha}}{m} = 6.64 \times 10^{-34} \text{ nm}$$

8、由相对论:
$$p = mv = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$
 (1)

$$eU_{12} = m_o c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} - 1 \right)$$
 (2)

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \tag{3}$$

$$\pm (1) (2) (3) : \lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{eU_{12}(eU_{12} + 2m_{\rho}c^2)}} = 3.17 \times 10^{-12} m$$

$$eU_{12} = \frac{1}{2}m_o v^2 \tag{5}$$

由(4)(5):
$$\lambda' = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_o e U_{12}}} = 3.88 \times 10^{-12} m$$

相对误差
$$\frac{|\lambda'-\lambda|}{\lambda}$$
=4.6%

9、电子动量
$$P = (2mE_k)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.71 \times 10^{-23} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

由 $\Delta p \cdot \Delta x \ge h$ 可得 $\Delta p = 6.63 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

$$\text{II}\frac{\Delta p}{p} = 39\%$$

- 10、第一激发态 n = 2
- (1) 令 $\frac{\mathbf{d} |\varphi_2(\mathbf{x})|^2}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{0}$ 得 $x_m = \frac{a}{2}$ 处概率最大,其值为 $\frac{2}{a}$
- (2) $P = \int_{a}^{a/2} |\varphi(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right)_{a}^{a/2} = \frac{1}{2}$

doctifist www.docin.com