

T1.

由题得初相位 $\Phi = -2/3\pi$,

下次经过 $x = -2\text{cm}$ 的相位应为 $2/3\pi$

所以相位变化量为 $4/3\pi$, 得出 $t = T(4/3\pi)/2\pi = 4/3\text{s}$

T2.

因为该波沿 x 负方向传播,

所以以 b 为参照点

$$\begin{aligned} y &= A \cos \left(\omega \left(t + \frac{x-b}{u} \right) + \varphi \right) \\ &= A \cos \left(\omega t + \frac{\omega x}{u} - \frac{\omega b}{u} + \varphi \right) \end{aligned}$$

T3.

由题

$$x = A \cos(3t + \varphi)$$

所以速度

$$V = 3A \sin(3t + \varphi)$$

代入 $t=0$, 得 $A \cos \varphi = 0.04\text{m}$, $A \sin \varphi = 0.03\text{m}$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \varphi = \frac{4}{5} \quad A = \frac{x_{\text{初}}}{\cos \varphi} = 0.05\text{m}$$

T4.正确

T5.

$$\text{由题 } a \sin \Phi = \frac{5}{2}A$$

$$\text{所以 } 5A \sin \Phi = \frac{5}{2}A$$

得出 $\sin \Phi = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\Phi = 30^\circ$

T6.

因为 $n=1.2$

$$\text{所以 } 2ne = (2k + 1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

得出 $k=0$

$$\text{所以 } e_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n} = \frac{480nm}{4 \times 1.2} = 100nm$$

T7

相位相差 π

T8

因为 E, H 与频率 ν 的平方成正比

I 与频率的 4 次方成正比

所以辐射强度为原来的 256 倍

T9.

(1) 当速度最大时, 系统能量为弹簧振子动能

$$E_{\text{系统}} = E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 25J$$

(2) 由题得

$$A = 0.5m$$

因为 $V_m = Aw = 5 \text{ m/s}$ 所以 $w = 10$

因为初始位移为 $0.25m$ 且速度为负, 得初相位 $\Phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\text{所以 } y = 0.5 \cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

T10.

$$(1) \lambda = vT = 4m$$

$$(2) A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(r_2 - r_1)$$

则干涉静止的点 $\Delta\varphi = (2k + 1)\pi$

$$\text{得 } x = 2k + 15 (0 \leq x \leq 30)$$

设 s_1 为原点 o 则因干涉而静止的点有

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29

T11.

(1)由题得

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{2\theta}, \text{ 得 } \lambda = 5 \times 10^{-7} m$$

$$(2) \text{因 } \Delta e = \Delta x \times \theta$$

$$\text{所以 } e_5 = \frac{\Delta e}{2} + 4\Delta e = 1.125 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$(3) \text{因 } \Delta e = 10 * \lambda = \Delta h \text{ 得 } \Delta h = 5 \times 10^{-6} m$$

T12

$$(1) \text{由题 } 2\Delta d = 10\lambda$$

$$\text{得 } \Delta d = 3 \mu m$$

(3) 由题得

$$2e_{10} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 10\lambda$$

$$e'_{10} = e_{10} - N\theta \text{ 得出 } n \approx 1.3$$

T13

$$\text{由题 } a + b = 5 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$(a+b)\sin\varphi = k\lambda$$

$$\text{得}\tan\varphi_{\max} = 0.102, \tan\varphi_{\min} = 0.1$$

$$\text{所以}\lambda_{\min} = 497\text{nm}, \lambda_{\max} = 507\text{nm}$$

可见光波长范围为497nm~507nm

T14

(1) 由图得 o 点的振动方程为

$$y_o = 0.01\cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

则波函数

$$y = 0.01\cos(10\pi t - \pi x + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

(2)

由图

$$y_p = 0.01\cos(10\pi t + \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

(3) 再次回到平衡位置所需的相位差 $\Delta\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$\text{所以}t_{\min} = \frac{5T}{12} = \frac{1}{12}\text{s}$$

T15.

经分析空腔内表面不均匀的-q 电荷

$$\varphi_{\text{内}} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\varphi_p = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d}$$

$$\text{所以}\varphi_o = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{r})$$

T16

$$x_a = fa/s$$

$$x_b = 3fa/2s$$

$$x_a = x_b \text{ 得 } a:b=3:2$$

解法 2

$$a \sin \Phi = 1 \cdot \lambda a = (2 \cdot 1 + 1) \cdot \lambda b / 2$$

T17

$$(1) \text{ 由题得 } y_p = A \cos(2\pi vt + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\text{所以 } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\nu}, \text{ 波速 } u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda \nu$$

又因为沿 x 负方向

$$\text{所以 } y = A \cos\left(2\pi \nu \left(t + \frac{x+l}{u}\right) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1) o 点在 } t_1 \text{ 时刻得相位 } \varphi_o = 2\pi \nu t_1 + \frac{2\pi L}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

设 p 点在 t_2 时刻相位与 o 点 t_1 时刻相同

$$\text{得 } 2\pi \nu t_2 + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\pi \nu t_1 + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$t_2 = t_1 + \frac{L}{\lambda \nu}$$

(3) 速率最大, p 点振动方程函数取最值

$$2\pi \nu t + \pi/3 = k\pi + \pi/2, \quad t \text{ 可求}$$

T18

$$(1) \text{ 因 } (a+b) \times \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 4.5 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{所以 } a+b = 9 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } (a+b)(\sin \varphi + \sin \theta) = k\lambda, a(\sin \varphi + \sin \theta) = k'\lambda$$

$$\frac{k}{k'} = \frac{a+b}{a}, \text{ 所以当 } a \text{ 最小时, } k=2, k'=1$$

$$\text{得 } a = 4.5 \times 10^{-6} m$$

(3) 缺级为 2 的整数倍, 所以第三条为 5 级

$$(a+b)(\sin\varphi) = 5\lambda$$

$\sin\varphi$ 大, 不能近似为 $\tan\Phi$,

$$\tan\Phi = x/f$$

$$x = 0.29$$

T19 错误 (没说振幅相同)

T20 正确

T21 正确

T22.

$$\text{因 } \Phi_B = B \cdot S$$

$$\text{所以 } \varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} S = 4 \times 10^{-3} V$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = 2 \times 10^{-3} A$$

T23

$$w_1 = 0, \quad w_2 = \Delta\varphi q = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}, \quad w_3 = 2\Delta\varphi q = \frac{q^2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

$$\text{所以 } W = w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = \frac{3q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

T24

X 轴正方向

T25

(1) 对于圆环中心处 o 的场强为 $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$

$$\text{由题 } dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr, \quad dI = \frac{dq}{T} = wr\sigma dr$$

$$\text{所以 } B = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0}{2r} dI = \frac{\mu_0 w \sigma}{2} dr = \frac{\mu_0 w \sigma}{2} (R_2 - R_1)$$

(2)

$$dp_m = dIS = \pi w r^3 \sigma dr$$

$$\text{所以 } p_m = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \pi w r^3 \sigma dr = \frac{\pi w \sigma}{4} (R_2^4 - R_1^4)$$

方向垂直圆盘向上