2008 级大学物理 2 试卷解答

一、选择题(共30分)

C, B, D, E, D; D, B, C, B, A

二、填空题(共30分)

12.
$$\frac{1}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \left(\sqrt{2}q_1 + q_2 + \sqrt{2}q_3 \right)$$
 3 \Re

13.
$$\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r(U^2/d^2)$$
 3分

$$14. \quad B = \frac{3\mu_0 I}{8\pi a}$$
 3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

15.
$$\frac{1}{2}rdB/dt$$
 3 \Re

17.
$$\Delta x/v$$
 1 β $(\Delta x/v)\sqrt{1-(v/c)^2}$ 2 β

18.
$$\frac{hv}{c} = \frac{(hv'\cos\phi)}{c} + p\cos\theta$$

20.
$$1.06 \times 10^{-24}$$
 (或 6.63×10^{-24} 或 0.53×10^{-24} 或 3.32×10^{-24})

根据 $\Delta y \Delta p_y \geq h$, 或 $\Delta y \Delta p_y \geq h$, 或 $\Delta y \Delta p_y \geq \frac{1}{2}h$, 或 $\Delta y \Delta p_y \geq \frac{1}{2}h$, 可得以上答案.

三、计算题(共40分)

21.解:把所有电荷都当作正电荷处理. 在 θ 处取微小电荷 $dq = \lambda dl = 2Qd\theta/\pi$ 1分

它在 O 处产生场强

性场强
$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{Q}{2\pi^2\varepsilon_0 R^2} d\theta \qquad \qquad 2 \text{ }$$

接 θ 角变化,将 dE 分解成二个分量:

$$dE_x = dE \sin \theta = \frac{Q}{2\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \sin \theta d\theta \qquad 1 \text{ }$$

$$dE_{y} = -dE\cos\theta = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^{2}\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}}\cos\theta d\theta \qquad 1 \, \text{f}$$

对各分量分别积分,积分时考虑到一半是负电荷

$$E_x = \frac{Q}{2\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \left[\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\theta \, d\theta - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin\theta \, d\theta \right] = 0$$
 2 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

$$E_{y} = \frac{-Q}{2\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{0} R^{2}} \left[\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos\theta \, d\theta - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos\theta \, d\theta \right] = -\frac{Q}{\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{0} R^{2}}$$
 2 \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\)

所以
$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = \frac{-Q}{\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \vec{j}$$
 1分

22. 解:由安培环路定理:
$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum I_i$$
 2分

 $0 < r < R_1 \boxtimes \text{ is:}$ $2\pi r H = Ir^2 / R_1^2$

$$H = \frac{Ir}{2\pi R_1^2}, \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 Ir}{2\pi R_1^2}$$
 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

 $R_1 < r < R_2$ 区域: $2\pi rH = I$

$$H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \qquad B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$$
 2 \(\frac{\pi}{r}\)

 $R_2 < r < R_3$ 区域:

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

2分

1分

$$r > R_3$$
 区域: $H = 0$, $B = 0$

23. 解: \overline{Ob} 间的动生电动势:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \int_0^{4L/5} (\vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^{4L/5} \omega B l \, dl = \frac{1}{2} \omega B (\frac{4}{5}L)^2 = \frac{16}{50} \omega B L^2$$
 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

b 点电势高于 O 点.

 \overline{Oa} 间的动生电动势:

$$\varepsilon_2 = \int_0^{L/5} (\vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^{L/5} \omega B l \, dl = \frac{1}{2} \omega B (\frac{1}{5} L)^2 = \frac{1}{50} \omega B L^2$$
 4 \(\frac{\psi}{5}\)

a 点电势高于 O 点.

$$U_a - U_b = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{50} \omega B L^2 - \frac{16}{50} \omega B L^2 = -\frac{15}{50} \omega B L^2 = -\frac{3}{10} \omega B L^2 \qquad 2 \, \text{ }$$

24. 解:据相对论动能公式
$$E_K = mc^2 - m_0c^2$$
 1分

得
$$E_K = m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\upsilon/c)^2}} - 1\right)$$
 即 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\upsilon/c)^2}} - 1 = \frac{E_K}{m_0 c^2} = 1.419$ 解得 $\upsilon = 0.91c$ 2分

平均寿命为
$$\tau = \frac{\tau_0}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}} = 5.31 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$
 2 分

25. 解:远离核的光电子动能为

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}m_e v^2 = 15 - 13.6 = 1.4 \text{ eV}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_K}{m_e}} = 7.0 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$
2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

光电子的德布罗意波长为

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{m_e \nu} = 1.04 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 10.4 \text{ Å}$$
 3 $\%$