

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（01）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $\omega = \frac{1}{3}\omega_0$

2、 $M = 50\pi = 157N \cdot m$

3、 $|\Delta \vec{p}| = |2m\vec{v}| = 0.2kg \cdot m/s, |\Delta \vec{L}| = 0$

4、 $v_1 = 60cm/s = 0.6m/s, v_2 = 150cm/s = 1.5m/s, p_1 - p_2 = 945Pa$

5、 $E = 0, U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R}$

6、 $U_{AB} = -12V, I = 3A, U_{AO} = 18V$

7、 $I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R+r}, U_{ab} = 0$

8、 $3.1 \times 10^{-2}V$

9、 $E = V_0 B$

10、0

11、 $200A/m \quad 0.126T \quad 12.6J/m^3$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

$$1、 \left. \begin{array}{l} mg - T = ma \\ TR = I\beta = \frac{1}{2}MR^2\beta \\ a = R\beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2m}{2m+M}g, \quad \beta = \frac{2mg}{(2m+M)R}$$

② $v^2 = 2ah, \text{物体动能 } E_{km} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{2m^2}{2m+M}gh;$

圆盘动能 $E_{kM} = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}I \frac{v^2}{R^2} = \frac{mM}{2m+M}gh$

$$2、 W = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi \text{ rad/s}, A = 0.06\text{m}$$

$$(1)x_0 = -A, \text{知 } \varphi_0 = \pi, \text{于是振动方程: } y = 0.06 \cos(\pi t + \pi)\text{m},$$

$$(2)\text{波动方程: } y = 0.06 \cos[\pi(t - \frac{x}{2}) + \pi]\text{m},$$

$$(3)\text{波长: } \lambda = vT = 4\text{m}$$

3、

$$(1)\text{等效电容 } C = C_1 + C_2 = 5 + 1 = 6\mu\text{F}, \text{带电 } Q = 5 \times 100\mu\text{C} = 500\mu\text{C}, V' = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{500}{6} = 83.3\text{V}$$

$$(2)\Delta W = \frac{1}{2}(C_1 U^2 - C U'^2) = \frac{1}{2}(5 \times 100^2 - 6 \times 83.3^2) \times 10^{-6} = 4.168 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$4、 dU = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{dq}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}, U = \int dU = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}$$

$$5、 \text{解: } B_{1p} = B_{2p} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi P \bar{I}_1} \quad B_p = (B_{1p}^2 + B_{2p}^2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} B_{1p} = 5.66 \times 10^{-6} \text{ 特斯拉}$$

$$6、 (1)B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$W_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \right)^2 = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10^2}{8\pi^2 \times \left(\frac{0.254}{2} \right)^2 \times 10^2} = 0.987 \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$(2)E = \frac{u}{l} = \frac{IR}{l} = \frac{I\rho \frac{l}{s}}{l} = \frac{I\rho}{\pi r^2} = \frac{10 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-8}}{\pi \left(\frac{0.254}{2} \times 10^{-2} \right)^2} = 3.33 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V/m}$$

$$\varpi_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times (3.33 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 4.98 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J/m}^3$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（02）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空题：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $\frac{R^2\omega^2}{2g}$

2、 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

3、 $0.75m/s, 3m/s, 4.22 \times 10^3 Pa$

4、 $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2m}{k}}, 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{2k}}$

5、 $W = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{qq_0}{a}, v = \sqrt{\frac{qq_0}{\pi\epsilon_0 ma}}$

6、 $-q, +q, U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{R_2}$

7、 $E' = 0, W = \frac{dQ^2}{4\epsilon_0 s}$

8、 $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}; \otimes$

9、 $-\frac{d\phi}{dt}, 0$

10、 $0.079 N \cdot m, 1N$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、 (1) $F \cdot R = I\beta, \beta = \frac{F \cdot R}{I} = \frac{98 \times 0.2}{0.5} = 39.2 rad/s^2$

(2) $W = F \cdot S = 98 \times 5 = 490 J$

$W = \Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2, W = \sqrt{\frac{2W}{I}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 490}{0.5}} = 44.27 rad/s$

2、在水平方向，有： $Mv_0 = (M + m)v$

解得： $v = \frac{M}{M + m} v_0$

碰撞前总能量 $\frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2$

碰撞后总能量 $\frac{1}{2} k A'^2 = \frac{1}{2} (M + m) v^2$

所以 $\frac{A'^2}{A^2} = \frac{M + m}{M} \times \frac{v^2}{v_0^2} = \frac{M + m}{M} \times \left(\frac{M}{M + m}\right)^2, A' = \sqrt{\frac{M}{M + m}} A$

振动周期 $T' = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M + m}{k}}$

3、(1)最右面3个 C_1 串联而得 $C' = \frac{1}{3} \times C_1 = 1\mu F$

$$C_{cd} = 2\mu F + 1\mu F = 3\mu F$$

$$\text{同理 } C_{ef} = 2\mu F + 1\mu F = 3\mu F \quad C_{ab} = \frac{1}{3} \times 3\mu F = 1\mu F$$

$$(2) U_{ef} = \frac{1}{3}U = \frac{100}{3}V$$

$$U_{cd} = \frac{1}{3}U_{ef} = \frac{100}{9}V$$

$$4、 I_1 = \frac{6V}{(5+7)\Omega} = \frac{6}{12}A = 0.5A$$

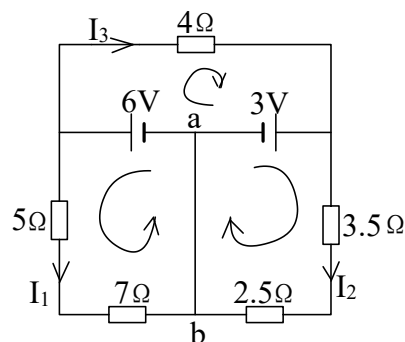
$$I_2 = \frac{3V}{(3.5+2.5)\Omega} = \frac{3}{6}A = 0.5A$$

$$I_3 = \frac{6V-3V}{4\Omega} = \frac{3}{4}A = 0.75A$$

$$(1) \quad 6V \text{ 中电流: } I_1 + I_3 = 0.5A + 0.75A = 1.25A$$

$$3V \text{ 中电流: } I_3 - I_2 = 0.75A - 0.5A = 0.25A$$

$$(2) \quad ba \text{ 中电流: } I_1 + I_2 = 0.5A + 0.5A = 1.0A$$



$$5、 \text{解: } f = f_{CD} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{CD}{a} = 8 \times 10^{-4} N, \text{ 方向向左}$$

$$f_{EF} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{l}{a+b} = 8 \times 10^{-5} N, \text{ 方向向右}$$

$$f_{DE} = \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \cdot I_2 dr = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} = 9.2 \times 10^{-5} N, \text{ 向上}$$

$$f_{EC} = 9.2 \times 10^{-5} N, \text{ 方向向下}$$

6、解:

$$M = \mu_0 \frac{N_1 N_2 s}{2\pi R} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{1000 \times 50 \times 5 \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times \pi \times 0.1} = 0.05 mH$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（03）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

$$1、I_c = mR^2, I_p = 2mR^2, T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2R}{g}} \quad 2、2.5m/s, 0.5m, 5Hz, x \text{ 轴正向传播}$$

$$3、U_{AB} = -12V, I = 3A, U_{AO} = 18V \quad 4、-q, U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{R^2}$$

$$5、\text{安/米}^2 (A/m), \text{西/米} (S/m)$$

$$6、B = \frac{mv_0}{Rq} = 1.14 \times 10^{-3} T, \quad \otimes; \frac{\pi R}{v_0} = 1.57 \times 10^{-8}, 0$$

$$7、I_1 A_1 B; 4/1$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

$$1、k = \frac{Mg}{x_0}, \text{油灰碰撞前的速度 } v = \sqrt{2gh}, \text{碰撞后共同运动为 } V, mv = (M + m)V$$

机械能守恒, 下移最大距离 Δx , 则

$$\frac{1}{2}k(x_0 + \Delta x)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(M + m)V^2 + \frac{1}{2}k\Delta x^2 + (M + m)g\Delta x$$

$$\text{得: } \Delta x = \frac{m}{M}x_0 + \sqrt{\frac{m^2 x_0^2}{M^2} + \frac{2m^2 x_0 h}{M(M + m)}} = 0.3m$$

$$2、M = \frac{1}{2}mgl \cos \theta$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}mgl \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l} \sin \theta}$$

$$3、(1)U = 1000V; Q_1 = 2 \times 1000 \mu C; Q_2 = 4 \times 1000 \mu C = 4000 \mu C$$

$$(2)\text{等效} C = 2 + 4 = 6 \mu F$$

$$Q = Q_2 - Q_1 = 2000 \mu C$$

$$U' = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{2000}{6} = 333.3V$$

$$Q_1^1 = 2 \times 333.3 \mu C = 666.6 \mu C$$

$$Q_2^1 = 4 \times 333.3 \mu C = 1333.4 \mu C$$

$$4、\text{距左端}x\text{处取线元}dx: dq = \lambda dx$$

$$dE = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0(L+d-x)^2}$$

$$E = \int_0^L dE = \frac{\lambda \cdot L}{4\pi\epsilon_0(L+d)d}$$

$$5、(1)\text{解: 按右手定则}I_1, I_2\text{在}P\text{点的磁感应强度方向相同}$$

$$B_P = B_{1P} + B_{2P} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(d-x)} = \frac{2\mu_0 I}{\pi d} = 4.0 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$(2)\text{解: } \varphi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{r_1}^{r_1+r_2} \left[\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(d-x)} \right] l dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_1 + r_2}{r_1} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2 l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d-r}{d-r_1-r_2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 l}{\pi} \ln \frac{d-r_1}{r_1} = 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ 韦伯}$$

$$6、\text{解: } (1)\epsilon = \oint \vec{E}_r \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{d\varphi}{dt}, 2\pi r \cdot E = \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right|$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \frac{S}{2\pi r} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{\pi r^2}{2\pi r} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{r}{2} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.1}{2} = 5 \times 10^{-3} V/m$$

顺时针沿圆周的切向

$$(2)I = \frac{\epsilon}{R} = -\frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \frac{S}{R} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} = 1.57 mA$$

$$(3)U = 2\pi r E = 3.14 \times 10^{-3} V$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（04）卷参考答案 共2页

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 -2 rad/s^2 , 425 rad , 40 s

2、 $E_p = \frac{1}{4}E = 0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$, $E_k = E - E_p = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$

3、 1.3 m/s^2 , 1.9 m/s

4、 $E = 0$, $U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R}$

5、 $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$, $\Delta U = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} d$

6、 $I = 0$, $U_{ac} = \epsilon$, $U_{ab} = \epsilon$

7、 $\frac{1}{2}LI$, MI_1I_2

8、 $B = \mu_0 \frac{rI}{2\pi R^2}$

9、 $M = ISB = 0.003 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, 30° (或 150°), $m = IS = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、 $E_{k1} = \frac{1}{2}I\omega_1^2 = 1.97 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$, $E_{k2} = \frac{1}{2}I\omega_2^2 = 2.19 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

每冲一次飞轮所做的功 $A = E_{k1} - E_{k2} = 1.75 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$

2、设平面简谐波的波长为 λ ，坐标原点处的质点振动初相位为 φ_0 ，则该列平面简谐波的表达式可写成：

$$y = 0.1 \cos(7\pi t - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} + \varphi_0)$$

$$t = 1.0 \text{ s 时}, y_a = 0.1 \cos[7\pi - 2\pi \cdot \frac{0.1}{\lambda} + \varphi_0] = 0$$

$$\text{此时 } a \text{ 质点向 } y \text{ 轴负方向运动, 于是 } 7\pi - \frac{0.2\pi}{\lambda} + \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ①}$$

而此时 b 质点正通过 $y = 0.05 \text{ m}$ 处向 y 轴正方向运动

$$y_b = 0.1 \cos\left[7\pi - 2\pi \frac{0.2}{\lambda} + \varphi_0\right] = 0.05$$

$$7\pi - 2\pi \frac{0.2}{\lambda} + \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ②}$$

联立①, ②式得: $\lambda = 0.24m, \varphi_0 = -\frac{17}{3}\pi (\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3})$

该平面波的表达式为

$$y = 0.1 \cos[7\pi t - \frac{\pi x}{0.12} - \frac{17}{3}\pi]$$

$$\text{或 } y = 0.1 \cos[7\pi t - \frac{\pi x}{0.12} + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

3、 (1) $C = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} = \frac{4}{3} \mu F$

$$Q = CU = \frac{4}{3} \times 600 \mu C = 800 \mu C$$

$$U_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1} = \frac{800 \mu C}{2 \mu F} = 400V$$

$$U_2 = \frac{Q}{C_2} = \frac{800 \mu C}{4 \mu F} = 200V$$

$$(2) C' = C_1 + C_2 = 2 \mu F + 4 \mu F = 6 \mu F$$

$$Q' = 2 \times 800 \mu C = 1600 \mu C$$

$$U' = \frac{Q'}{C'} = \frac{1600}{6} = 266.7V$$

$$Q'_1 = 2 \times 266.7 \times 10^{-6} = 533.3 \mu C$$

$$Q'_2 = 4 \times 266.7 \times 10^{-6} = 1066.7 \mu C$$

4、 $dR = \rho \frac{dr}{2\pi r^2} \quad R = \int_a^\infty \rho \frac{dr}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi a}$

5、 解: 在平面S上取面元 dS , 长为 l 宽为 dr

$$d\phi_B = B l dr \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 i r}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$\phi_B = \int_0^R d\phi_B = \int_0^R B l dr = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi R^2} \int_0^R r dr = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{4\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}$$

6、 解: $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1 = B_1 l v - B_2 l v = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi} l v (\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{d+a})$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5.0}{2\pi} \times 4.0 \times 10^{-2} \times 3.0 \times 10^{-2} \times (\frac{1}{5.0 \times 10^{-2}} - \frac{1}{7.0 \times 10^{-2}})$$

$$= 6.86 \times 10^{-6} \text{ 特}$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（05）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

(1) 62.5, 1.67S (2) 0.02m, 2.5m, 100Hz, 250m/s

(3) $1.69 \times 10^4 \text{pa}$ (4) ql , $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{ql}{r^3}$ (5) q/ϵ_0 , 0

(6) $-q$, $Q+q$, $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q+Q}{R_2}$ (7) $-\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot \vec{S}$

(8) $2IR_B$, $2IR_B$, 0 (9) $\mu_0 I_2$ (10) A

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、 $lmv = (ml^2 + \frac{1}{3}Ml^2) \omega$,

$$\frac{1}{2} (ml^2 + \frac{1}{3}Ml^2) \omega^2 = mgl (1 - \cos \theta) + \frac{1}{2}Mgl (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arccos \left(1 - \frac{3m^2 v^2}{(M + 3m)(M + 2m)lg} \right)$$

2、(1) $A=0.1\text{m}$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$

由 $x=0$ 处, $t=0.5\text{s}$ 时 $y=0$ $V<0$ $\phi=0$

故原点振动方程为 $y=0.1 \cos \pi t$

(2) $\therefore \lambda=40\text{m}$

$$\therefore y=0.1 \cos \left(\pi t - \frac{2\pi x}{40} \right) = 0.1 \cos \pi \left(t - \frac{x}{20} \right)$$

3、(1) $C' = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 3.33 \mu\text{F}$, $C=C' + C_3 = 7.33 \mu\text{F}$

(2) $U_1 + U_2 = 100$, $10U_1 = 5U_2$

$\therefore U_1 = 100/3$ 伏 $U_2 = 200/3$ 伏

$$W_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U_1^2 = \frac{1}{180} \text{J} = 5.56 \times 10^{-3} \text{J}$$

$$W_2 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U_2^2 = \frac{1}{90} J = 1.11 \times 10^{-2} J$$

$$W_3 = \frac{1}{2} C_3 U^2 = 2 \times 10^{-2} J$$

$$4、\varepsilon_1 R R_i \text{ 回路} \quad I_1 R + I_3 R_i = \varepsilon_1$$

$$\varepsilon_2 R R_i \text{ 回路} \quad I_2 R + I_3 R_i = \varepsilon_2$$

$$\text{又} \quad I_3 = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\therefore U_i = I_3 R_i = \frac{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}{R + 2R_i} R_i$$

$$5、\text{解：由安培环路定律} \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \sum I$$

$$\text{当 } r < a \text{ 时} \quad \sum I = 0, \therefore B = 0$$

$$\text{当 } a < r < b \text{ 时} \quad \sum I = \frac{I(r^2 - a^2)}{b^2 - a^2}, \therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I(r^2 - a^2)}{2\pi r(b^2 - a^2)}$$

$$\text{当 } r > b \text{ 时} \quad \sum I = I, B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$6、\text{解：(1) } B_0 = N_b \frac{\mu_0 I_b}{2R} \quad \Phi_a = N_a B_0 S_a = N_a N_b \mu_0 \frac{I_b}{2R} \cdot S_a \quad S_a \text{ 是线圈 a 的截面积}$$

$$M = \frac{\phi_a}{I_b} = N_a N_b \mu_0 \frac{S_a}{2R} = 50 \times 100 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{4.0 \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 0.20} = 6.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ 亨利}$$

$$(2) \frac{d\phi_a}{dt} = N_a N_b \mu_0 \frac{S}{2R} \frac{dI_b}{dt} = 3.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 韦伯/秒}$$

$$(3) \varepsilon_a = 3.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 伏特}$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（06）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业 _____

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \frac{3}{4}, \quad 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\Delta l}{g}}, \quad (2) \quad 125\text{rad/s}, \quad V=338\text{m/s}, \quad 17.0\text{m} \\
(3) \quad & \omega_0/6 \quad (4) \quad 2.375 \times 10^5 \text{pa} \quad (5) \quad \text{库仑} \cdot \text{米}, \quad 0 \\
(6) \quad & \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot R_2}, \quad \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot R_2}, \quad \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot r} \quad (7) \quad \sqrt{\frac{qq_0}{\pi\epsilon_0 ma}}, \quad \frac{-qq_0}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} \\
(8) \quad & \text{上} \quad (9) \quad \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \quad (10) \quad \mu_0 (I_2 + I_5 - I_3) \\
(11) \quad & I\vec{S} \times \vec{B} \quad (12) \quad \mu_0 I^2 / 8\pi^2 a^2
\end{aligned}$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、由 $mg - T = ma$, $TR = I\beta$, $a = R\beta$

$$\text{可解出: } a = mg / (m + \frac{1}{2}M)$$

$$\because v_0 = 0 \quad \therefore v = at = \frac{2mgt}{2m + M}$$

$$2、(1) \quad mv_0 = (M+m) \overline{V_0} \quad \therefore \overline{V_0} = 1.4\text{m/s}$$

$$\text{由动能定理} \quad f \cdot s = \frac{1}{2} (M+m) \overline{V_0}^2, \quad f = (m+M) g \cdot \mu$$

$$\therefore \mu = 0.196$$

$$(2) \quad W_1 = \frac{1}{2} m \overline{V_0}^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv_0^2 = -703\text{J}$$

$$(3) \quad W_2 = \frac{1}{2} M \overline{V_0}^2 = 1.96\text{J}$$

$$3、\text{等效电容} \quad C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon_0 s}{d} + \frac{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 s}{2d} = \frac{\epsilon_0 s}{2d} (1 + \epsilon_r)$$

$$(3) \quad U = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{2dQ}{\epsilon_0 (1 + \epsilon_r) s}$$

$$(2) \quad E = \frac{U}{d} = \frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0 (1 + \epsilon_r) s}$$

$$(1) E_0 = \frac{U}{d} = \frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0(1 + \epsilon_r)s}$$

4、左边小回路，逆时针方向 $16I_1 + 2I_3 = 24$

右边小回路，顺时针方向 $18I_1 + 2I_3 = 30$

又 $I_1 + I_2 = I_3$

解得：通过 16Ω 的电流， $I_1 = 1.18A$ （方向向右）

通过 18Ω 的电流， $I_2 = 1.38A$ （方向向左）

通过 2Ω 的电流， $I_3 = 2.56A$ （方向向上）

5、解： $I = qn = 2\pi R \lambda n$

$$B_p = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{IR^3} = \mu_0 \pi n \lambda$$

$$\text{在 } Q \text{ 点 } B_Q = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 \pi n \lambda R^3}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$6、\text{解： } \Phi = \int d\phi = \int_a^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 Il}{2\pi} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 Il}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d+a}{d}$$

$$|\epsilon_i| = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 1000 \times \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 4 \times 10^{-2} \times 5 \times 100 \times 3.14 \cos 100\pi t \times \ln \frac{7 \times 10^{-2}}{5 \times 10^{-2}}}{2\pi}$$

$$= 4.23 \times 10^{-3} \cos 100\pi t \text{ 伏}$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（07）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

$$1、I = 3mL^2, M = mgL, \beta = \frac{g}{3L}$$

$$2、\omega = \frac{1}{4}\omega_0$$

$$3、a_t t, 5a_t \cdot t^2/4\pi, 4\pi a_t/5$$

$$4、W = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{qq_0}{a}, v = \sqrt{\frac{qq_0}{\pi\epsilon_0 ma}}$$

$$6、\text{库仑} \cdot \text{米}(C \cdot m), U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{p}{r^2}, \Phi = 0$$

$$8、2BIR, 0$$

$$5、E = 0, U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R}$$

$$7、\frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}, \otimes$$

$$9、20A/m, 2.5 \times 10^{-5} T$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

$$1、k = \frac{f}{\Delta l} = \frac{60}{0.3} = 200 N/m, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 7.07 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{由题意 } \varphi_0 = 0, A = 0.1m, \text{得 } x = 0.1 \cos 7.07t(m)$$

$$\textcircled{2} x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} = \frac{4 \times 9.8}{200} = 0.196m$$

$$x = -5cm \text{ 时}, F = -k(x_0 + x) = -200(0.196 - 0.05) = 29.2N$$

$$\textcircled{3} t_1 \text{ 时刻}: x = 0, v < 0, \omega t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} = 0.222(s)$$

$$t_2 \text{ 时刻}: x = -0.05m, v < 0, \omega t_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3\omega} = 0.296(s)$$

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = 0.074s$$

$$2、\textcircled{1} \text{根据动能原理有: } f \cdot s = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - mgh$$

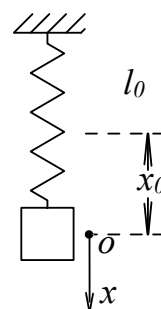
$$f \cdot s = \mu mg \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = \mu mgh \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - mgh$$

$$\text{解出 } h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g(H\mu \cot \alpha)} = 4.25m$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{根据动能原理有: } mgh - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = f \cdot s$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh - \mu mgh \cot \alpha$$

$$v = [2gh(1 - \mu \cot \alpha)]^{1/2} = 8.16m/s$$



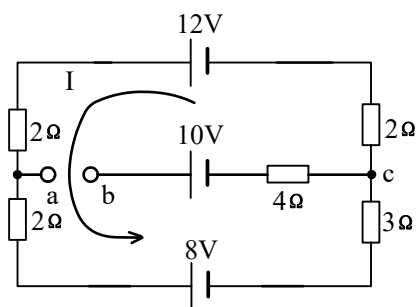
3、(1)等效电容 $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{2d} + \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{2d} = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{2d} (1 + \epsilon_r)$

(2) $E = E_0 = \frac{U}{d}$

4、 $I = \frac{12-8}{2+2+3+2} = \frac{4}{9} A$

(1) $U_{ac} = I(2+3) + 8V = \frac{4}{9} \times 5 + 8 = 10\frac{2}{9} V$

(2) $U_{ab} = U_{ac} - U_{bc} = 10\frac{2}{9} V - 10V = \frac{2}{9} V$



5、解： $B_{Bp} = 0$

$$B_{OQ} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r_0} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2) = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20}{4\pi \times 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.866} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = 1.73 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 特斯拉}$$

$$B = B_{OQ} + B_{OP} = 1.73 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 特}$$

方向垂直纸面向外

6、解：当 $x < a$ 时, $B_1 = 0$

$$a < x < b \text{ 时, } B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \cdot \frac{x^2 - a^2}{b^2 - a^2}$$

$$x > b \text{ 时, } B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（08）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $I = \frac{3}{4} ml^2, M = \frac{1}{2} mgl, \beta = \frac{2g}{3l}$

2、 $I_p = \frac{7}{48} ml^2, T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{7l}{12g}} = 1.533s, l_0 = \frac{7}{12} m = 0.583m$

$$3、\frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + p_1 = \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + p_2, p_1 = 2.375 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$4、U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R}, E = 0$$

$$5、\text{库仑} \cdot \text{米}(\text{C} \cdot \text{m}), U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{p}{r^2}$$

$$6、E = 0, U_1 = U_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q + Q}{R_2}$$

$$7、\frac{\mu_0 N_1^2 a^2}{2R}, \frac{\mu_0 N_2^2 a^2}{2R}, \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 a^2}{2R}$$

$$8、\frac{1}{2}B\omega L^2, 0, b$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

$$1、I = mR^2 = \frac{1}{4}md^2, \beta = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{t} = -20.9 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$F(0.5 + 0.75) - N' \cdot 0.5 = 0$$

$$F_r \cdot R = \mu N \cdot R = I \cdot \beta, N' = N, F = 314 \text{ N}$$

$$2、① v_m = \omega A, \text{故 } \omega = \frac{v_m}{A} = 1.5 \text{ s}^{-1}, T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 4.19 \text{ s}$$

$$② a_m = \omega^2 A = v_m \omega = 4.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$③ \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{故 } x = 0.02 \cos(1.5t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$3、(1) U_1 + U_3 = 100 \text{ V}, 15U_1 = 4U_3 \Rightarrow U_1 = U_2 = \frac{400}{19} = 21.05 \text{ V}, U_3 = \frac{1500}{19} = 78.94 \text{ V}$$

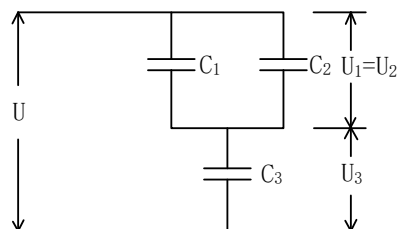
$$(2) Q_1 = C_1 U_1 = 10 \times 21.05 \mu\text{C} = 210.05 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 U_2 = 5 \times 21.05 \mu\text{C} = 105.25 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q_3 = C_3 U_3 = 4 \times 78.94 \mu\text{C} = 315.76 \mu\text{C}$$

$$(3) Q = 315.76 \mu\text{C}$$

$$(4) C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{315.76}{100} = 3.1576 \mu\text{F}$$



4、设平行板面积为 S, 板间距 d

$$\text{板间电场 } E = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 S}, \text{板间电压 } U = Ed = \frac{Qd}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 S}$$

$$\text{板间电阻 } R = \frac{d}{\sigma S}, \text{漏泄电流 } i = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{Qd}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 S} \times \frac{\sigma S}{d} = \frac{\sigma Q}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0}$$

5、解：

$$\Delta = D_1 - D_2 = 2(R_1 - R_2) = 2\left(\frac{m_1 v}{qB} - \frac{m_2 v}{qB}\right) = \frac{2 \times 1.0 \times 10^5 \times (65 - 63) \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.50} = 8.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ 米}$$

6、解：长直导线的电流对 O 点的磁感应强度无贡献

$$B_{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{l_1} \frac{I_1 dl}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_1 l_1}{r^2}$$

$$B_{I_2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_2 l_2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{\rho l_2 / S}{\rho l_1 / S} = \frac{l_2}{l_1}, \therefore B_{I_1} = B_{I_2}$$

又 B_{I_1} 与 B_{I_2} 方向相反, $\therefore B_{\text{总}} = 0$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（09）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $2g, 0$

2、 $0.05m, \pi, x = 0.05 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \pi)$

3、 $h = 46cm$

4、 0

5、 $-q, +q, \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{R_2}$

$$6、E=0, U=\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\cdot\frac{Q}{R}$$

$$7、(a)U_{AB}=\varepsilon,(b)U_{AB}=0$$

$$8、BS\cos\omega t;BS\omega\sin\omega t$$

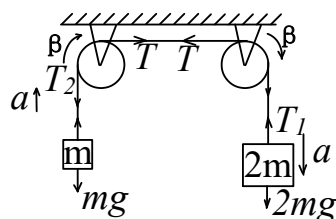
$$9、\frac{\mu_0 I}{8}(\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{R});\text{外}$$

$$10、0.005V/m;1.57mA$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、受力分析如图所示：

$$\begin{cases} 2mg - T_1 = 2ma \\ T_2 - mg = ma \\ T_1 r - Tr = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\beta \\ Tr - T_2 r = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\beta \\ a = r\beta \end{cases}$$



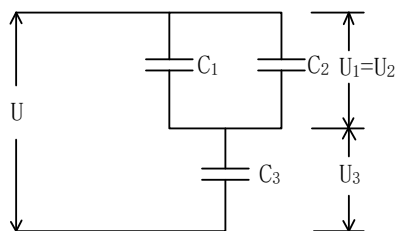
$$\text{联立解得：} T = \frac{11}{8}mg$$

$$2、(1)\Delta\Phi = \Phi_1 - \Phi_2 - 2\pi\frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(2)A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\Phi} = 0.28 \times 10^{-2}m$$

$$3、(1)C_1 + C_2 = 10 + 5 = 15\mu F$$

$$C = \frac{15 \times 4}{15 + 4} = \frac{60}{19}\mu F = 3.1579\mu F$$



$$(2)U_1 + U_3 = 100V, 15 \times U_1 = 4U_3, U_1 = U_2 = \frac{400}{19}V = 21.05V, U_3 = \frac{1500}{19}V = 78.94V$$

$$(3)W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{60}{19} \times 100^2 \times 10^{-6} = 1.58 \times 10^{-2}J$$

$$4、dR = \rho \frac{dr}{4\pi r^2} \quad R = \int_{r_a}^{r_b} \rho \frac{dr}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right)$$

$$5、\text{解:不考虑相对论效应} \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = E_k$$

$$\therefore V = \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2.0 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}} = 2.65 \times 10^7 \text{ 米/秒}$$

$$V_{//} = V \cos 89^\circ = 4.7 \times 10^5 \text{ 米/秒}, V_{\perp} = V \sin 89^\circ = 2.65 \times 10^7 \text{ 米/秒}$$

$$T = 2\pi \left(\frac{m}{e} \right) \frac{1}{B} = 3.56 \times 10^{-10} \text{ 秒}, r = \frac{V_{\perp}}{\left(\frac{e}{m} \right) B} = 1.52 \times 10^{-3} \text{ 米}$$

6、证明:①电荷面密度 $\sigma = \frac{q}{\pi R^2}$

每秒转过圈数为 $n = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$

取积分元 $dq = \sigma 2\pi r \cdot dr$, 相应电流 $dI = ndq = n\sigma 2\pi r dr$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \mu_0 n \pi r dr, \text{ 且方向沿轴线向外 (当 } q > 0 \text{ 时)}$$

$$\therefore B = \int dB = \int_0^R \mu_0 n \pi \sigma r dr = \mu_0 n \sigma \pi R = \frac{\mu_0 \omega q}{2\pi R}$$

② $dP_m = S dI = \pi r^2 dI = 2\pi^2 n \sigma r^3 dr$

$$P_m = \int dP_m = \int_0^R 2\pi^2 n \sigma r^3 dr = 2\pi^2 n \sigma \frac{R^4}{4} = \frac{1}{4} q \omega R^2$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（10）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $t = 4s, v = -15m/s$

2、 $>$

3、 $2.5m/s, \lambda = 0.5m, x$ 轴负向

4、 $g = \frac{6\pi^2 R}{T^2}$

5、 $E = 0, \Delta U = \frac{Qd}{2\epsilon_0 s}$

6、 $I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R+r}, U_{AC} = U_{AB} = 0$

7、 $\text{安/米}^2 (A/m^2), \text{西门子/米} (S/m)$

8、感应电动势;铜盘边缘处

9、 3.1×10^{-2} 伏特;从左向右通过 R

10、 $\frac{\mu_0 \pi R^2 N^2}{l}; \frac{\mu_0 \pi R^2 N^2 I^2}{2l}$

二、计算题: (每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

1、
$$\begin{cases} mg - T = ma \\ Tr = I\beta \\ a = r\beta \\ S = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{联立解得: } I = mr^2 \left(\frac{gt^2}{2s} - 1 \right)$$

2、①由振动曲线可知, P 处质点振动方程为

$$y_P = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{4} + \pi\right) = A \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)$$

②O 处质点的振动方程

$$y_0 = A \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi t\right)$$

③ $y = A \cos\left[\frac{\pi t}{2} + \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}\right]$

3、(1) 等效电容 $C = C_1 + C_2 = 5 + 1 = 6 \mu F$

$$\text{带电 } Q = 5 \times 100 \mu C = 500 \mu C$$

$$U' = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{500}{6} = 83.3 V$$

$$Q_1 = 5 \times 83.3 \mu C = 416.65 \mu C$$

$$Q_2 = 1 \times 83.3 \mu C = 83.3 \mu C$$

$$(2) \Delta W_1 = \frac{1}{2C_1}(Q^2 - Q_1^2) = \frac{1}{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}(500^2 - 416.65^2) \times 10^{-12} = 7.640 \times 10^{-3} J$$

4、 $dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{dq}{R^2 + a^2}$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}$$

$$E = \int dE \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{a}{(R^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \int dq = \frac{Qa}{4\pi\epsilon_0(R^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

5、解: (1) $M = m \cdot B \cdot \sin \theta = BIS \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} BI \pi R^2 = 7.85 \times 10^{-2} \text{牛米}$

M 的方向: \vec{m} 向外, \vec{B} 向上, \vec{M} 向左

(2) 直线部分: $F_1 = IB \cdot 2R = \frac{10 \times 5 \times 10^3}{10^4} \times 2 \times 0.1 = 1N$

方向垂直纸面向外

圆弧部分: $F_2 = IRB \int_0^\pi \sin \theta dQ = 2IRB = 1N$

方向垂直纸面向里

6、解:

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_1 I_1}{2\pi r_1} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2.0}{2\pi \times 8 \times 10^{-2}} = 5.0 \times 10^{-6} T, \text{方向垂直纸面向外}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi r_2} = 5.0 \times 10^{-6} T, \text{方向向右}$$

$$B = \sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2} = \sqrt{2} B_1 = 7.1 \times 10^{-6} T$$

合磁感强度 \vec{B} 在垂直纸面且与 I_1 平行的平面内与 I_1, I_2 指向的夹角均为 45°

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（11）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空: (每空 2 分, 共 40 分)

1、 $1m/s, 0.75J$

2、 $490J, 44.3rad \cdot s^{-1}$

3、 $20cm$

4、 $B/2\pi, 2\pi/C$

5、 $\frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$

6、 $\frac{Q^2 d}{2\epsilon_0 S}$

7、 $5.9 \times 10^6 m/s$

8、 $0, \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

$$9、\frac{C_1 C_2 U}{C_1 + C_2}, \frac{C_2 U}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$10、B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R_1} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R_1} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R_2}, \odot \text{方向垂直纸面向外。}$$

11、两倍

$$12、-\pi^2 B \cos \alpha$$

$$13、零, \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

$$1、(1) \beta = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\Delta t} = -2 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$(2) \theta = \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} \beta t^2 = 425 \text{rad}$$

$$(3) 0 = \omega_2 + \beta t' \therefore t' = -\frac{\omega_2}{\beta} = 40 \text{s}$$

$$2、\text{解：(1) 子弹受的冲量} \int \vec{F} dt = m(\vec{v} - \vec{v}_0),$$

$$\text{其量值为} \int F dt = m(v - v_0) = -3 \text{N} \cdot \text{s}, \text{方向与} v_0 \text{相反}$$

$$(2) \text{由角动量守恒} mlv_0 = mlv + I\omega, \therefore \omega = \frac{mlv_0 - mlv}{I} = 9 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$3、\text{解：带电直线上取电荷元} dq = \lambda dx, \text{其在 P 点产生的电势} dU = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0(L + d - x)}$$

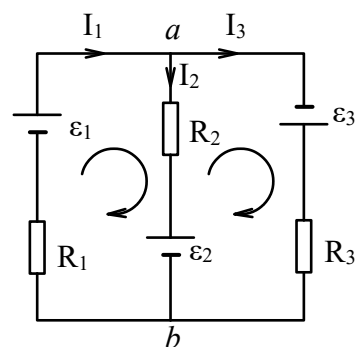
$$\therefore U = \int_0^L dU = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{L+d}{d}$$

$$4、\text{解：设 } I_1, I_2, I_3 \text{ 方向如图，则 } I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 R_1 + I_2 R_2 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \\ -I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_3 = \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } I_1 = 5 \text{A}, I_2 = 1 \text{A}, I_3 = 4 \text{A}.$$

$$U_{ab} = U_a - U_b = I_2 R_2 + \epsilon_2 = 10 + 5 = 15 \text{V}$$



5、解：距 x 轴为 r 处的 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} = B_0, \therefore r = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi B_0} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-2} \times 200}{2\pi \times 10^{-3}} = 0.04m$

$\therefore B_0$ 方向为 y 轴方向,

$\therefore B$ 的方向为 y 轴负方向, 即 xz 平面上, $z = 4cm$ 上的各点磁感应强度为零

6、解：(1) $\int_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I'$

$r \leq R_1$ 时, $\therefore I' = \frac{I}{\pi R_1^2} \pi r^2 = \frac{Ir^2}{R_1^2}, \therefore B 2\pi r = \mu_0 \frac{Ir^2}{R_1^2}, B = \frac{\mu_0 Ir}{2\pi R_1^2}$

(2) 该同轴电缆单位长度贮磁能为

$$W_m = \int_{V_1} \frac{B_1^2}{2\mu_0} dV + \int_{V_2} \frac{B_2^2}{2\mu_0} dV = \int_0^{R_1} \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{\mu_0 Ir}{2\pi R_1^2} \right)^2 2\pi r dr + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \right)^2 2\pi r dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{16\pi} + \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

又 $W_m = \frac{1}{2} LI^2, \therefore L = \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} + \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（12）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_0$

2、 $\sqrt{2}mv$

3、 $6mv/(M+3m)l$

4、 $-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0.262$ 秒

5、 $3\pi, 0$

6、 $2 \times 10^{-10} C, 4 \times 10^{-10} C$

7、 $\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$

8、 $\frac{q}{6\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

9、 $\frac{\epsilon}{R_1 + R_2}, \frac{R_1 \epsilon}{R_1 + R_2}$

10、 0

11、 $\mu_0 I / (4\pi R), \otimes$ 垂直纸面向里

12、 1/2

13、 \langle

14、 $\mu_0 \mu_r nI, nI$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、解： $I_0 = \frac{1}{12} ml^2 + m(\frac{1}{6}l)^2 = \frac{1}{9} ml^2, M = \frac{1}{6} mg \cos \theta$

$\therefore \beta = \frac{M}{I} = \frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta$

又 $\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{6} mgl \cdot \sin \theta, \therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l} \sin \theta}$

2、解： $a_{\max} = \frac{f}{m_2} = \frac{m_2 g \mu_0}{m_2} = g \cdot \mu_0, A_{\max} = \frac{a_{\max}}{\omega^2} = g \mu_0 \cdot \frac{m_1 + m_2}{k},$

$\therefore E_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} k A_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot g^2 \mu_0^2 \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{k^2} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{2k^2} g^2 \mu_0^2$

3、解： (1) $dU = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x}, U_P = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{2l}^{3l} \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_l^{2l} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{3}{4}$

(2) 由对称法 $U_Q = 0$

4、解：设极板带电量为 $\pm Q$ ，则极板间电势差：

$U = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 S} \times \frac{1}{3} d + \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S} \times \frac{2}{3} d = \frac{Qd}{3\epsilon_0 S} \left(\frac{2 + \epsilon_r}{\epsilon_r} \right)$

由电容的定义： $C = \frac{Q}{U}$ ，得 $C = \frac{3\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{(2 + \epsilon_r)d}$

5、解： $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} \cdot \frac{q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3},$

在细棒上取元段 dy , $dq = \frac{q}{l} dy$

$$B = \int dB = \int_a^{a+l} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{dq v \sin 90^\circ}{y^2} = \frac{\mu_0 q v}{4\pi l} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+l} \right) = 5.0 \times 10^{-10} T$$

\vec{B} 方向:垂直纸面向内 \otimes

6、解：(1) $\varepsilon_{ab} = \int_{ab} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{ab} v B dl = \int_d^{d+l} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} v dr = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 v \ln \frac{d+l}{d}$

$$= 4.6 \times 10^{-4} V, \text{方向 } a \rightarrow b$$

(2) $I_i = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{R} = 2 \times 10^{-2} A, \text{方向 } a \rightarrow b$

(3) $F_{\text{外}} = F_m = \int_{ab} B I_i dl = \int_d^{d+l} \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_i}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_i}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d+l}{d} = 1.8 \times 10^{-7} N,$

$F_{\text{外}}$ 的方向垂直于 \overline{ab} 向右

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（13）卷参考答案 共2页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空2分，共40分）

1、 $a_t \cdot t, \frac{4\pi}{5} a_t$

7、 $9.79 \times 10^{-8} C, 4.90 \times 10^{-6} J$

2、 $\sqrt{2mg/(M+2m)R}, \sqrt{3mg/(M+2m)}$

8、 $0, \frac{\lambda}{2\varepsilon_0}$

3、 $A \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \frac{5}{4}\pi)$

9、 $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4R} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}, \otimes$

4、 $0.5\pi = 1.57 m/s, 0.92 s$

10、 $\pi R^2 I, \pi R^2 IB$

5、 $5.28 \times 10^{-11} m, 2.19 \times 10^6 m/s$

11、 $1:2, 1:2$

6、 $\frac{q}{6\varepsilon_0}$

二、计算题：（每小题10分，共60分）

1、解：子弹穿过第一块木块后， $F\Delta t_1 = (m_1 + m_2)V_1, \therefore V_1 = \frac{F\Delta t}{m_1 + m_2}$

再穿过第二块木板后， $F\Delta t_1 = m_2V_2 - m_2V_1, \therefore V_2 = V_1 + \frac{F\Delta t_2}{m_2} = \frac{F\Delta t_1}{m_1 + m_2} + \frac{F\Delta t_2}{m_2}$

2、解：振动系统为复摆模式 $\therefore T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mg \cdot L}}$,

$$I_0 = I_c + mL^2 = \frac{2}{5}mr^2 + mL^2, \therefore T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{5}mr^2 + mL^2}{mgL}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2r^2}{5gL} + \frac{L}{g}} = 0.26\pi\text{秒}$$

系统按单摆模式振动 $T' = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} = 0.24\pi\text{秒}$, \therefore 相对误差 $\delta = \frac{T - T'}{T} = 7.7\%$

3、解：以球心为圆心作半径为 r 的高斯面，则： $\oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum q$,

当 $r < R$ 时, $\sum q = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, 得 $E = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0}$; 当 $r > R$ 时, $\sum q = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$, 得 $E = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2}$

$$(2) U = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^R \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{\rho}{6\epsilon_0} (R^2 - r^2)$$

4、解：在电介质内取厚度为 dr ，半径为 r 的薄半球壳，其电阻 $dR = \rho \frac{dr}{2\pi r^2}$

则总电阻 $R = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} dR = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \rho \frac{dr}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

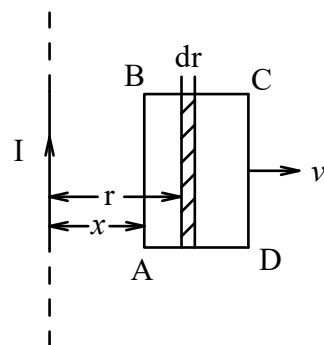
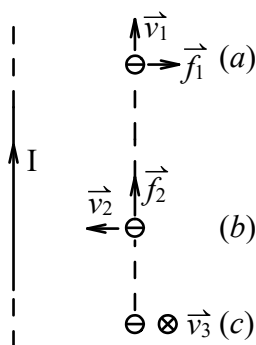
5、解：电子所在处的磁感强度 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-7} \times 50}{0.050} = 2.0 \times 10^{-4} T$ ，方向垂直于

纸面向里。

(1) $f_{L1} = ev_1 B = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.0 \times 10^7 \times 2.0 \times 10^{-4} = 3.2 \times 10^{-16} N$ ，方向垂直于导线背向导线。

(2) $f_{L2} = ev_2 B = 3.2 \times 10^{-16} N$ ，方向平行于导线，并与电流同方向。

(3) $\vec{v}_3 \parallel \vec{B}, \therefore f_3 = 0$ 。



6、解一：用 $\varepsilon_i = \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$ ，取顺时针方向为线框回路的正方向。通过线框的磁通量为

$$\varphi(x) = \int B ds = \int_x^{x+a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} l dr = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{x+a}{x},$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon_i = -\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi x} \frac{a}{x+a} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I l a v}{2\pi x(x+a)} > 0, \text{方向为 } ABCDA$$

解二：（用动能电动势求解）

$$\varepsilon = \int_A^B (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) d\vec{l} + \int_C^D (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) d\vec{l} = \int_A^B v \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} dl + \int_C^D -v \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(x+a)} dl$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I l a v}{2\pi x(x+a)} > 0, \text{方向 } ABCDA$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（14）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $-0.75 \text{ m/s}, -7.5 \text{ N}$

2、 $m^2 g^2 / 2k$

3、 $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}, 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$

4、 $0.5 \text{ m}, 30 \text{ m/s}$

5、 $-\frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a}$

6、 $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}, 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$

7、 $9.0 \times 10^{22} \text{ m/s}^2$

8、 不能

9、 $\frac{(C_1 + C_2)C_3}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}, \frac{(C_1 + C_2)U}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}$

10、 $\frac{\mu_0 I}{8}(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R})$, 垂直纸面向里

11、ADCBA 绕向, ADCBA 绕向 (顺时针)

12、 $1.2 \times 10^2 N$

13、 $-\Phi$

二、计算题: (每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

1、解: (1) 质点 m 碰撞前速度 $v = \sqrt{2gl}$

碰撞过程动能守恒 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ (1)

碰撞过程角动量守恒 $mv l = I\omega$ (2)

由 (1) (2) 得: $I = ml^2$, \therefore 杆的转动惯量应为 $I = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2$, $\therefore M = 3m$

(2) 细杆摆动的最大角度 θ , 则 $Mg \frac{l}{2}(1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

以 $M = 3m$, $v^2 = 2gl$ 代入得 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$

2、(1) 子弹射入木块后共同速度为 u, 则 $mv = (m + M)u$, $\therefore u = \frac{m}{m + M}v = 2m \cdot s^{-1}$,

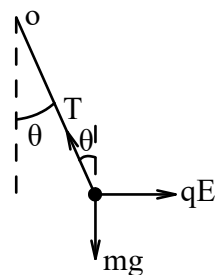
振动的振幅为 A, 则 $\frac{1}{2}(m + M)u^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$, $A = \sqrt{\frac{m + M}{k}}u = 0.05$ 米

(2) $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m + M}} = 40 rad/s$, $t = 0$ 时 $x = 0$, $v_0 = u = 2m \cdot s^{-1}$,

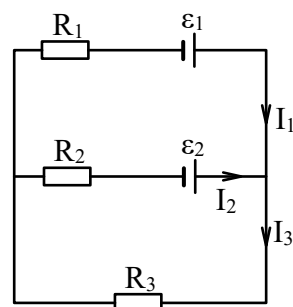
$\therefore 0 = 0.05 \cos \varphi_0$, $2 = -0.05 \times 40 \sin \varphi_0$, $\therefore \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, $x = 0.05 \cos(40t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

3、解: 如图: $\begin{cases} T \sin \theta = qE \\ T \cos \theta = mg \end{cases}$ 得 $E = \frac{mg \tan \theta}{q}$,

又: $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$, $\therefore \sigma = q \frac{2\epsilon_0 mg \tan \theta}{q} = 5.0 \times 10^{-9} C/m^2$



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4、解：
$$\begin{cases} I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \\ I_1 R_1 + I_3 R_3 = \varepsilon_1 \\ I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_3 = \varepsilon_2 \end{cases}$$
 得

$$I_3 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 R_2 + \varepsilon_2 R_1}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1} = 0.281 A, \quad I_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - I_3 R_3}{R_1} = 0.156 A, \quad I_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 - I_3 R_3}{R_2} = 0.125 A$$

5、解：（1） $\vec{m} = IS\vec{n}, m = IS = 0.314 A \cdot m^2$, 方向垂直纸面向里

(2) $\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}, \vec{m} \perp \vec{B}, M = 1.57(m \cdot N)$,

在此力矩作用下线圈转 $90^\circ, \vec{m} // \vec{B}$, 即转到线圈平面与 \vec{B} 垂直

6、解（1）： $\Phi_m \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln 3, M = \frac{\Phi_m}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 a \ln 3}{2\pi},$

(2) $\varepsilon_i = -M \frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{\mu_0 a I_0 \omega \ln 3}{2\pi} \cos \omega t$, 方向顺时针为正

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（15）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $2.1 m/s^2, 2.68 m/s$

7、 $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}, 0$

2、 480

8、 $\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} I, \frac{R_2 I}{R_1 + R_2}$

3、 $10 m/s, 2.375 \times 10^5 Pa$

9、 $B_x = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}, B_y = 0, B_z = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$

4、 100 赫兹, 0.4 米

10、 $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, 0$

5、 $\frac{qQy}{2\pi\epsilon_0(a^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$

11、 $\frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi^2 a^2}$

$$6、\frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{2d}(\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2})$$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

$$2、\text{解： 对 } m_1, T_1 - m_1 g = m_1 a$$

$$\text{对 } m_2, T_2 - m_2 g = m_2 a$$

$$\text{对整个轮，由转动定律： } T_2 R_2 - T_1 R_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} M_1 R_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 R_2^2\right) \beta$$

$$\text{由运动学关系： } \beta = a_1 / R_1 = a_2 / R_2,$$

$$\text{可解得： } \beta = \frac{(m_2 R_2 - m_1 R_1) g}{(M_1 / 2 + m_1) R_1^2 + (M_2 / 2 + m_2) R_2^2}$$

$$3、\text{解： } T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ 秒}, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10 / \text{秒},$$

$$(1) \text{ 在 } x = -10 \text{ cm 处, } a = -\omega^2 x = -100 \times 0.1 = -10 \text{ m/s}^2, \text{ 方向向下}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由旋转矢量方法可知, 角位秒 } \Delta\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \therefore t = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\omega} = 0.0524 \text{ 秒}$$

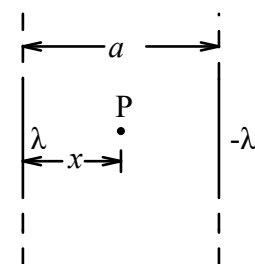
$$(3) \text{ 设向下为正, 对小物体受力分析得 } mg - N = ma, \therefore N = m(g - a)$$

$$\text{当 } N = 0 \text{ 时, 即 } a = g \text{ 时, 小物体脱离振动物体 } x = -\frac{g}{\omega^2} = -\frac{9.8}{100} = -0.098 \text{ 米}$$

即在平衡位置上方 9.8 厘米处小物体将脱离振动体。

$$3、\text{解： (1)} E_p = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x} + \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(a-x)} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a-x}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{a}{x(a-x)}$$

$$(2) f_1 = \lambda E = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$



4、 (1)

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_A + \sigma_B + \sigma_C = 0 \\ \frac{\sigma_B}{\varepsilon_0} d_2 = \frac{\sigma_C}{\varepsilon_0} d_1 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } \begin{cases} \sigma_B + \sigma_C = -\sigma_A \\ \sigma_C = 2\sigma_B \end{cases} \text{ 求得: } \begin{cases} \sigma_B = -\frac{1}{3}\sigma_A \\ \sigma_C = -\frac{2}{3}\sigma_A \end{cases}$$

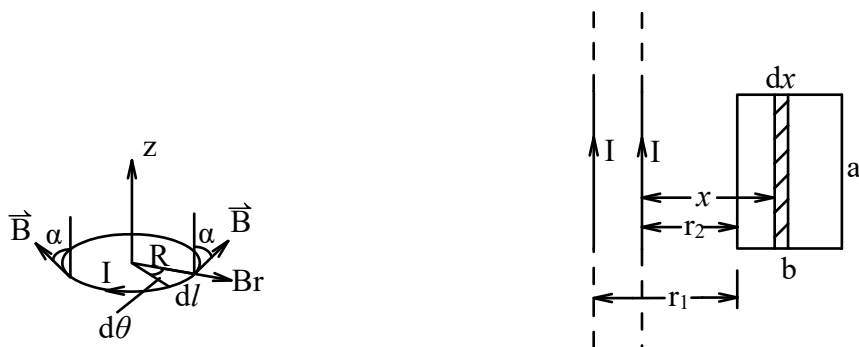
$$\text{即} \begin{cases} q_B = -\frac{1}{3}q_A = -3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C} \\ q_C = -\frac{2}{3}q_A = -6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) U_A = -\frac{\sigma_C}{\epsilon_0} d_1 = -\frac{q_C}{\epsilon_0 S} d_1 = 5.08 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$$

5、解：将 \vec{B} 分解成 B_z 和 B_r (沿径向) 对导线环受磁力起作用的是 $B_r = B \sin \alpha$

$$\text{取电流 } Idl = IRd\theta, dF_z = B_r IRd\theta = IRB \sin \alpha d\theta, F_z = \int_0^{2\pi} IRB \cos \alpha d\theta = 2\pi IRB \sin \alpha$$

方向竖直向上。



$$6、\text{解：} \phi = \int B dS = \int_{r_1}^{r_1+b} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x - (r_1 - r_2)} \right] a dx = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln \left[\frac{(r_1 + b)(r_2 + b)}{r_1 r_2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \epsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_0 a \omega}{2\pi} \ln \left[\frac{(r_1 + b)(r_2 + b)}{r_1 r_2} \right] \cos \omega t$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（16）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $-0.20 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, 0.5$

9、 $\frac{q}{6\epsilon_0}$

2、 $2N \cdot m \cdot s, 5rad \cdot s^{-1}$

10、 $e\sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e r}}$

3、 $45cm$

11、 $\frac{\mu_0 ai}{2\pi R}$

4、 $0.078m, \frac{5}{4}\pi$ (或 $-\frac{3}{4}\pi$)

12、零

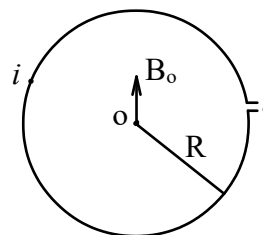
5、 $1.0 \times 10^{-9} C$

13、不正确（不一定），正确，不正确，

6、 $1000V, 5 \times 10^{-6} J$

7、 $\frac{\rho}{4\pi}(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2})$

8、 $7.5 \times 10^{-4} C$



二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、解： $\beta = \frac{a_t}{R} = 1rad \cdot s^{-2}$

(1)当 $a_n = a_t$ 时, a 恰好与半径成对 $45^\circ, a_n = R\omega^2 = R(\beta t)^2 = 3, \therefore t = 1s$

(2) $\theta = \frac{1}{2}\beta t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1^2 = 0.5rad, S = R\theta = 1.5m$

2、解：（1） $\omega = 2\pi \frac{v}{\lambda} = 2\pi \frac{1}{2} = \pi$ ，

$x = 0$ 处, $t = 0$ 时, $y = 0$,且 $v < 0, \therefore \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 0.10 \cos(\rho t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

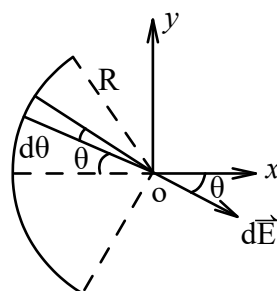
(2) $y = 0.10 \cos[\pi(t - \frac{x}{1}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$

(3) $v_{\max} = \omega A = 0.1\pi = 0.314m/s$

3、解：由对称性 $E_y = 0, \therefore dE_x = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 Q_0 R^2} \cos\theta d\theta$ ，

$\therefore E = E_x = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \theta_0 R^2} \int_{-\theta/2}^{\theta/2} \cos\theta d\theta$

$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \theta_0 R^2} [\sin \frac{\theta_0}{2} - \sin(-\frac{\theta_0}{2})] = \frac{Q \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \theta_0 R^2}$



4、解：设 $\sigma_A = \frac{q_A}{S}, \sigma_B = \frac{q_B}{S},$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \sigma_A \\ \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = 0 \\ \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = \sigma_B \\ \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 \end{cases} \quad \text{求得:}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}{2} = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2, \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_A - \sigma_B}{2} = -2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2,$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma_B - \sigma_A}{2} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2, \quad \sigma_4 = \frac{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}{2} = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$$

5、解：(1) $\phi_m = \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} x dV = \frac{\mu_0 I x}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a}$

(2) $I_i = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{R} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi R} \ln \frac{a+b}{a},$ 方向: $D \rightarrow C$ 。

(3) $F_m = \int_{DC} B I_i dl \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\mu_0 I_i}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I_i}{2\pi r} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} \right)^2 \frac{v}{R},$

F_m 方向垂直于 DC 向上

6、解：(1) $B = \frac{\phi}{S} = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

(2) $H = I = 32 \text{ A/m}$

(3) $\mu = \frac{B}{H} = 6.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N/A}^2, \mu_r = \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = 497$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（17）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

1、 $2.1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^2, 3.6 \text{ m/s}$

2、 $490 \text{ J}, 44.3 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

3、 A

4、 $2\pi, 2 \text{ A}$

5、 $1.0 \times 10^{-8} s, 2 \times 10^6 m/s$

6、 $\frac{Q_a}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

7、 $\frac{3C}{2}$

8、 $1000V/m, 0$

9、 $1.78 \times 10^{-5} J$

10、 $\frac{\mu_0 \sqrt{2}}{16\pi} \frac{Idl}{a^2}, z$ 轴负方向

11、 $\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{l+d}{d}$

12、 $5.6A$

13、 $31V, 1A$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、解：（1）由角动量守恒： $mv \cdot l = m \cdot \frac{v}{2} \cdot l + I\omega, \therefore \omega = \frac{mv \cdot l - m \frac{v}{2} l}{\frac{1}{3} Ml^2} = \frac{3mv}{2Ml}$

（2） $\int Mdt = I\omega = \frac{1}{3} Ml^2 \cdot \frac{3mv}{2Ml} = \frac{mvl}{2}$

2、解：（1） $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10\pi rad/s, \therefore x = 0.1 \cos(10\pi t + \phi_0),$

$t = 0$ 时, $-0.05 = 0.1 \cos \phi_0, v_0 = -0.1 \times 10\pi \sin \phi_0 > 0, \therefore \phi_0 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ (或 $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$)

(2) 即 $x = 0.10 \cos(10\pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3})$

(3) $E_p = \frac{1}{2} kx_0^2 = 0.125J, E_k = \frac{1}{2} kA^2 - E_p = 0.375J$

3、解：以半径为 r ，高为 h 作同轴高斯面，则：

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \cdot 2\pi rh = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum q$$

当 $r < a$ 时, $\sum q = 0, \therefore E = 0$

$$\text{当 } a < r < b \text{ 时, } \sum q = \lambda h, \therefore E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} = 540 \frac{1}{r}$$

当 $r > b$ 时, $\sum q = 0, \therefore E = 0$

(2) 设电子轨道半径为 r , 则:

$$f = m \frac{v^2}{r} = e \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \text{ 得: } E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{e\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 4.33 \times 10^{-17} J = 270 eV$$

4、解: 回路及方向如图

$$\begin{cases} I_1 + I_3 = I_2 \\ -I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 = \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \\ I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_3 = \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_2 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} I_1 = 1A \\ I_2 = -1A \\ I_3 = -2A \end{cases}$$

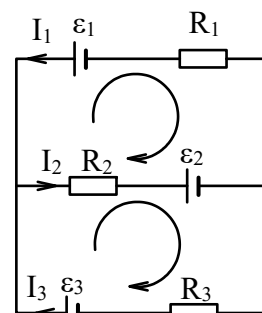
5、解: 由对称性分析, 电流产生的磁场是轴对称的磁场, 选择轴线中心的圆形回路作为安培环路, 则

$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I'$$

$$0 \leq r \leq a \text{ 时, } I' = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \pi r^2 = \frac{r^2}{a^2} I, \therefore 2\pi r B = \frac{\mu_0 r^2}{a^2} I, \text{ 即 } B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2}$$

$$a \leq r \leq b \text{ 时, } \oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I, B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$b \leq r \text{ 时, } \oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0, B = 0$$



$$6、\text{解: (1) } E_{ar} = E_{br} = -\frac{r}{2} \frac{dB}{dt} = -5 \times 10^{-3} V \cdot m^{-1}, E_{ar} \text{ 方向向下, } E_{br} \text{ 方向向右}$$

$$(2) \epsilon_i = \oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r E_r = -3.14 \times 10^{-3} V, \text{ 方向沿逆时针方向}$$

$$(3) U_a - U_b = \epsilon_{ab} - I r_{ab} = 0$$

$$(4) U_c - U_a = \epsilon_i = 3.14 \times 10^{-3} V (U_c > U_a)$$

苏州大学普通物理(一)上课程(18)卷参考答案 共2页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空: (每空2分, 共40分)

1、 $-2\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$, 425rad

2、 bt , $-p_0 + bt$

3、 $3v/4l$

4、 $y = 0.1 \cos(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$, $y = 0.1 \cos[\pi(t - x) - \frac{\pi}{2}]$

5、 $\frac{q \cos 30^\circ}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$

6、 $3.16\mu\text{F}$, 79V

7、 $\frac{l}{3}$, $\frac{4}{9}q$

8、 不能

9、 $<$

10、 0

11、 运动

12、 $-\mu_0 I$, 0 , $2\mu_0 I$

13、 $1.6 \times 10^{-13} \vec{k} \text{ N}$

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

1、解：米尺对悬点的转动惯量为，刚释放时由转动定律： $mg \times 0.1 = I \cdot \beta$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{m \times 9.8 \times 0.1}{0.093m} = 10.5 \text{rad} / \text{s}^2$$

米尺转到竖直位置时，由机械能守恒： $mg \times 0.1 = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

$$(2) \therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2mg \times 0.1}{I}} = \sqrt{\frac{2m \times 9.8 \times 0.1}{0.093m}} = 4.58 \text{rad} / \text{s}$$

2、解： $\lambda = \frac{v}{\nu} = 2m$,

$$\text{两波相遇处的 } \Delta\phi = \phi_{BO} - \phi_{AO} - 2\pi \frac{r_B - r_A}{\lambda} = \pi - 0 - 2\pi \frac{(20-x) - x}{\lambda} = \pi - 2\pi(10-x)$$

$$\therefore A_1 = A_2, \text{当 } \Delta\phi = (2k+1)\pi \text{ 时}, A = |A_1 - A_2| = 0, \therefore \pi - 2\pi(10-x) = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\therefore x = 10 + k, k = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm 10$$

3、解：棒上离O点x处取电荷元 $dq = \frac{Q}{L} dx$,其在P点的电场 $dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\frac{Q}{L} dx}{(a-x)^2}$

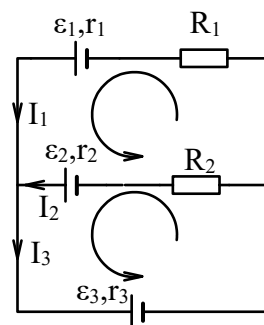
$$\therefore P\text{点电场} E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{dx}{(a-x)^2} = \frac{Q}{\pi\epsilon_0 (4a^2 - L^2)}$$

$$\text{电荷} q \text{受到的电场力} F = qE = \frac{qQ}{\pi\epsilon_0 (4a^2 - L^2)}$$

4、解：(1) 选如图的电流方向及回路绕行方向，则

$$\begin{cases} I_1 + I_3 = I_2 \\ I_1(R_1 + r_1) - I_2(R_2 + r_2) = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \\ I_2(R_2 + r_2) + I_3 r_3 = \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3 \end{cases} \text{解得 } I_2 = \frac{2}{7} = 0.29 A$$

$$(2) P_2 = I_2^2 R_2 = 0.25 W$$



5、解：(1) 在AB上一线元 dr (图示), $dq = \lambda dr$

$$dq \text{形成的环形电流} dI = \frac{\omega dq}{2\pi} = \frac{\lambda \omega}{2\pi} dr$$

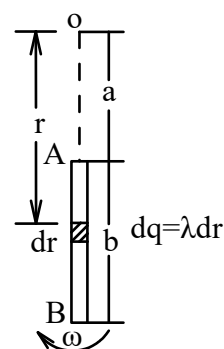
$$B_0 = \int \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\lambda \omega \mu_0}{4\pi r} dr = \frac{\lambda \omega \mu_0}{4\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a}$$

方向为垂直纸面向里

$$(2) \text{旋转带电线元} dr \text{的磁矩} dp_m = \pi r^2 dI = \frac{\lambda \omega}{2} r^2 dr$$

$$AB \text{段总磁矩} p_m = \int dp_m = \int_a^{a+b} \frac{\lambda \omega}{2} r^2 dr = \frac{1}{6} \lambda \omega [(a+b)^3 - a^3]$$

方向为垂直纸面向里



6、解：(1) $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$, 而 $\Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$, $L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$, $\therefore \frac{R_2}{R_1} = e$

$$(2) \epsilon_i = -L \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I \omega}{2\pi} \sin \omega t$$

苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（19）卷参考答案 共2页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空2分，共40分）

1、 $0.2m \cdot s^{-2}$, $0.36m \cdot s^{-2}$

2、 $\sqrt{2}mv = 1.41N \cdot s$

3、 $A \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{\pi}{3})$, $\frac{3}{4}kA^2$

4、 $0.5\pi = 1.57m/s$, $0.92s$

5、 $\frac{Q^2}{2\epsilon_0 S}$

6、 $3.31 \times 10^{10} \Omega$

7、 $\frac{Qq}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

8、 $20V$, $-4.0 \times 10^{-5}C$

9、 $\frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d}U$, $\frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d}U$

10、 0 , $-\mu_0 I$

11、 $0.18N \cdot m$, 30° 或 150°

12、 $\frac{dB}{dt}$, 顺时针

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

2、解：（1）由功能原理： $Fs = \frac{1}{2}ks^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{2Fs - ks^2}{m}} = 1m \cdot s^{-1}$

（2）撤去外力，弹簧又伸长 Δs ，则 $\frac{1}{2}ks^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}k(s + \Delta s)^2 = Fs$

$\therefore (s + \Delta s)^2 = \frac{2Fs}{k} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore s + \Delta s = 0.707$, $\Delta s = 0.207m$

3、解：由角动量守恒： $mvL = mv_1L + I\omega$,

由动能守恒： $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$

可能得： $v_1 = \frac{mL^2 - I}{mL^2 + I} \cdot v = \frac{(3m - m_0)v}{(3m + m_0)}$, $\omega = \frac{2mLv}{mL^2 + I} = \frac{6mv}{(3m + m_0)L}$

3、解：对高斯面 S_1 , $-E_0 \cdot \Delta s + \frac{E_0}{3} \Delta s = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sigma_A \Delta s$, 即: $\sigma_A = -\frac{2\varepsilon_0 E_0}{3}$

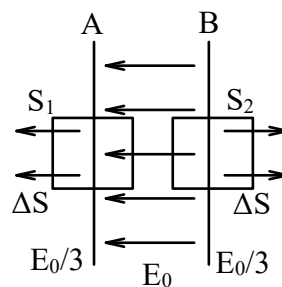
对高斯面 S_2 , $\frac{E_0}{3} \cdot \Delta s + E_0 \Delta s = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sigma_B \Delta s$, 即: $\sigma_B = \frac{4\varepsilon_0 E_0}{3}$

4、解：(1) 设极板带电量为 Q , 则极板间电势差:

$$U = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} S} \times \frac{d}{2} + \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} S} \times \frac{d}{2} = \frac{Qd}{2\varepsilon_0 S} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r1} + \varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1} \varepsilon_{r2}} \right)$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{Q}{U}, \therefore C = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 S}{d} \frac{\varepsilon_{r1} \varepsilon_{r2}}{\varepsilon_{r1} + \varepsilon_{r2}} = 51.6 \text{ pF}$$

$$(2) W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = 2.58 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$



5、解：(1) 图示，在圆盘上取一半径为 r , 宽为 dr 的细环所带电量

$$dq = \frac{q}{\pi R^2} 2\pi r dr$$

$$dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{\lambda \omega}{2\pi} dq = \frac{q}{\pi R^2} \omega r dr$$

$$B_0 = \int dB = \int \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{dI}{r} = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0}{2} \omega \frac{q}{\pi R^2 r} r dr = \frac{\mu_0 \omega q}{2\pi R}$$

方向为垂直纸面向外

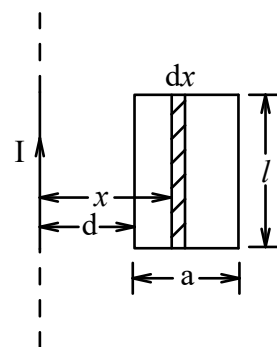
$$(2) \text{细环电流相应的磁矩 } dp_m = s dI = \pi r^2 \frac{q}{\pi R^2} \omega r dr$$

$$p_m = \int dp_m = \int_0^R \frac{q \omega}{R^2} r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4} \omega q R^2$$

6、解： $d\phi_m = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I}{2\pi} \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\phi_m = \int_s d\phi_m = \int_d^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I_0 \sin \omega t}{2\pi} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I_0 l}{2\pi} \sin \omega t \cdot \ln \frac{d+a}{d}$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = -\frac{\omega \mu_0 \mu_r I_0 l}{2\pi} \left(\ln \frac{d+a}{d} \right) \cos \omega t$$



苏州大学普通物理（一）上课程（20）卷参考答案 共 2 页

院系 理、工、材料 专业

一、填空：（每空 2 分，共 40 分）

8、 $1.25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$

9、 $-q$

10、 0.78 A

11、 $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \pi \right) \text{ 或 } \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} + \frac{3\mu_0 I}{8\pi}, \otimes$

1、 $1.5m \cdot s^{-2}$, $2.3m \cdot s$

2、37.5 转/分

3、 $10m/s$, $2.375 \times 10^5 Pa$

4、 $-\pi$ (或 π), 0

5、0

6、 $7.33\mu F$, $33V$

7、零

二、计算题：（每小题 10 分，共 60 分）

4、解：（1） $I = \frac{1}{2}m_A R_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B R_B^2 = 0.035kg \cdot m^2$

（1）转动惯矩： $M = F_A R_A - F_B R_B, \therefore \beta = \frac{M}{I} = 28rad/s^2$

（2） F_A 下移 $5m$, 则圆盘的角位移 $\Delta\theta = \frac{S}{R_A} = 50rad$

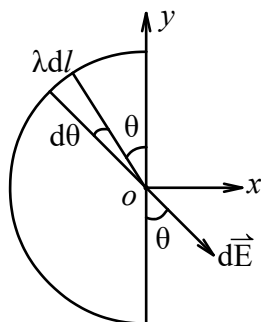
$\omega^2 = 2 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta\theta = 2800, \omega = \sqrt{2800} = 52.9rad/s$

$E_k = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.035 \times 2800 = 49J$ 或 $E_k = M \cdot \Delta\theta = 49J$

5、解：（1） $A = 0.10m, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2 \text{ 1/秒}$,

$x = 0.10 \cos(2t + \varphi_0)$, 当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 0, \frac{dx}{dt} > 0, \therefore \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 即 $x = 0.10 \cos(2t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

（2）当 $x = \frac{A}{2}$ 时, $\frac{1}{2} = \cos(2t - \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且 $\frac{dx}{dt} > 0, \therefore 2t - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ 得 $t = \frac{\pi}{12}$ 秒 = 0.262秒



3、解：由对称性： $E_y = 0$ ， $\therefore dE_x = \frac{\lambda R d\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \sin\theta = \frac{Q}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \sin\theta d\theta$

$\therefore E_0 = E_x = \frac{Q}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$ ， \vec{E}_0 的方向指向x轴正向

5、解：极板间场强； $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 h r}$

取同轴属圆柱壳，则 $dW = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 dV = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} \frac{dr}{r}$ ， $W = \int_a^b dW = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

6、解：(1) 由 $F = IBl$ ， $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

$F = F_{AD} - F_{BC} = I_2 a \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1}{(d - \frac{a}{2})} - \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1}{(d + \frac{a}{2})} \right) = \frac{2\mu_0 I_1 I_2 a^2}{\pi(4d^2 - a^2)}$ ，方向向左

(2) $F = 1.6 \times 10^{-6} N$

7、解：(1) $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I'$ ， $2\pi r B = \mu_0 \frac{I \pi r^2}{\pi R^2}$ ， $\therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$

距导线中心轴 r 处的磁能密度 $w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 r^2}{8\pi^2 R^4}$

(2) 在导线长度为 l 的范围内，厚度 $r - r + dr$ 体元内储有磁能

$dW_m = W_m dV = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 r^2}{8\pi^2 R^4} \times 1 \times 2\pi r dr = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi R^4} r^3 dr$

$W_m = \int dW_m = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{16\pi}$ 又 $\therefore W = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$

$\therefore L = \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi}$