2024-2025 学年秋冬学期《大学物理乙 2》课程期中考试参考解答 A

一、**选择题:**(单选,每题 4 分,共 60 分)

- 1. C
- 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D

- 8. B
- 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A

15. A

二、计算题(共40分)

1.【解】(1) 在半圆周上取线元 dl,电荷元为 $dq = \lambda dl = \lambda Rd\theta$,则半圆周上电荷 在 O 处产生的电势为

$$dV_1 = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} = \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \qquad 1 \, \text{ }$$

$$V_1 = \int dV_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\lambda}{4\varepsilon_0} \qquad 2 \, \text{f}$$

在 cd 上距 O 点为 r 处取线元 dl,得 dq= λ dl

$$dV_2 = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \qquad 1 \ \text{f}$$

(3) 根据电势叠加原理,总电势为:

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{\lambda}{4\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln 2 = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\pi + \ln 2) \qquad -2$$

2. 【解】: (1) 应用安培环路定理,有:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = H \cdot 2\pi r_{\text{the}} = \sum_{in} I_{0i} = NI \quad ----- \quad 1 \; \text{ f}$$

$$2\pi r_{\text{平均}} = l_{\text{平均}}$$
 ------ 1分

$$H = \frac{NI}{2\pi r_{\text{th,f}}} = \frac{200 \times 0.1}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 200 \text{ A/m} \qquad 2\%$$

$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r H = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 4200 \times 200 \text{ T} = 1.06 \text{ T}.$$
 ----- 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)

(2) $B = B_0 + B$.

$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r_{\text{the field}}} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 200 \times 0.1}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T} - 2\%$$

$$\mu_r >> 1$$
, $B' = B - B_0 \approx B = 1.06 \text{ T}$ ----- 2 Å

3. 【解】:
$$B = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4 - \dots 1$$
 分
$$B_1 = B_4 = 0 - \dots 2$$
 分
$$B_2 = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R} - \dots 2$$
 分

方向垂直纸面向里

$$B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \sqrt{2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} - 1 \text{ fr}$$

方向垂直纸面向里

其中:
$$a = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 ------ 1分

$$R < r < a$$
, $r > b$: $D \cdot 4\pi r^2 = Q$, $D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$, $E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$ ----- $3 / T$

$$a < r < b$$
: $D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$, $E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2}$ ------3 $\cancel{\uparrow}$

(2)
$$P = D - \varepsilon_0 E = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r r^2}$$
 $(a < r < b)$ ------ 1 $\dot{\gamma}$

$$\sigma_a' = -P_a = -\frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon a^2} \qquad 1 \, \text{ }$$

$$\sigma_b' = P_b = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1)Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_r b^2} \qquad ------ 1 \, \text{f}$$