2020 级大学物理 A(1) 期末考试 A卷参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每题3分,共33分)

1, B 2, A 3, D 4, B 5, C 6, B 7, D 8, B 9, D 10, A 11, C

二、填空题(每题3分,共30分)

$$1, y = \frac{gx^2}{2(v_0 + v)^2}$$

- 2, 2.5
- $3 \cdot m\omega ab\vec{k}$

$$4, v = \frac{v_0}{2} \qquad \omega = \frac{3 v_0}{21}$$

5、 $\frac{\Delta l \cdot \lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}$,由圆心指向缺口。

$$6 \cdot C = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 S}{d_1 \varepsilon_2 + d_2 \varepsilon_1}$$

7、8.0 V

8.
$$\int_{s} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$
, $-\int_{s} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

9, 40.995×10^{-15} J

 $10, 4.33 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$

三、计算题(共3题,每题10分,共30分)

1、【解】: 由平行轴定理

$$J_o = J_c + md^2 = \frac{7}{48}ml^2 \tag{3.5}$$

以 0 点为轴,棒受到重力矩作用,

$$\mathbf{M} = mg\frac{l}{4}\cos\theta \tag{3 \%}$$

根据刚体定轴转动定律:

$$mg\frac{l}{4}\cos\theta = \frac{7}{48}ml^2\alpha\tag{2.5}$$

解得
$$\alpha = \frac{12g\cos\theta}{7l} \tag{2分}$$

2、【解】:(1)由于自由电荷和极化电荷分布具有同一球对称性,则电场分布亦具有球对称性,选取以 0 点为球心,r 为半径($R_1 < r < R_3$)的高斯面,由介质中的高斯定理可得

$$\iint_{s} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = q$$

$$\square D \cdot 4\pi r^{2} = q$$

$$\therefore D = \frac{q}{4\pi r^{2}} \qquad (R_{1} < r < R_{3})$$
(2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

同理可得

$$D = \begin{cases} O & (r < R_1) & (1 \%) \\ \frac{Q+q}{4\pi r^2} & (r > R_3) & (1 \%) \end{cases}$$

根据 $\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}$ 可得

$$E = \begin{cases} O & (r < R_1) & (1 \%) \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_{r1}r^2} & (R_1 < r < R_2) & (1 \%) \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_{r2}r^2} & (R_2 < r < R_3) & (1 \%) \\ \frac{\theta + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0r^2} & (R_3 < r) & (1 \%) \end{cases}$$

(2) 由电势差公式 $U_A - U_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$, 可内球壳和外球壳间的电势差

$$U_{R_{1}} - U_{R_{3}} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{3}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{qdr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{1}}r^{2}} + \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{3}} \frac{qdr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{2}}r^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{0}}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{0}}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\right)$$

$$(1 \%)$$

3、【解】:根据电流分布的对称性,选取半径为r的圆形回路为闭合路径,根据安培环路定理,有

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum I$$

$$\oint_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_{0} \sum I$$
(2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

即

$$r < R$$
: $B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \frac{I}{\pi R^2} \pi r^2$, $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R^2} r$ (2 $\%$)

$$r > R$$
:
$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I , \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$
 (2 $\%$)

通过距离轴线为r,长度为l、宽度为dr的面积元dS的磁通量为

$$d\Phi_{m} = \overset{\mathbf{r}}{B} \cdot d\overset{\mathbf{r}}{s} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R^{2}} r \cdot ldr \tag{2 }$$

通过单位长度导线内纵截面 S 的磁通量

$$\Phi_{m} = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R^{2}} r \cdot dr = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

四、简答题(本题 7 分)

【解】: (1) 质速方程
$$m' = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$$
 (2分)

(2) 长度收缩
$$l' = l\sqrt{1-(v/c)^2}$$
 (2分)

(3)
$$\rho' = \frac{m'}{l'} = \frac{m}{l[1 - (v/c)^2]} = \frac{\rho}{[1 - (v/c)^2]}$$
 (2 $\frac{h}{h}$)

(4)
$$\rho'' = \frac{m'}{l} = \frac{m}{l\sqrt{1-(v/c)^2}} = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1-(v/c)^2}}$$

2021年6月8日