## 2019 秋大学物理 B(下)计算题练习

1 **解**: 首先求出带电直线在 P 点处的场强, 如解用图所示,取中点为 Ox 轴原点,电荷元  $dq = \lambda dx$ 在 P 点的场强为

$$C$$
  $T$   $d\vec{E}$   $x$   $dx$   $pq$   $q$   $x$ 

$$dE = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (r - x)^2}$$

(2分)

整个带电直线在 P 点的场强为

$$E = \int dE = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (r - x)^2} = \frac{\lambda L}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (r^2 - L^2/4)}$$
 (5 **分**)

写成矢量式为 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda L \vec{i}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \left(r^2 - L^2/4\right)}$$

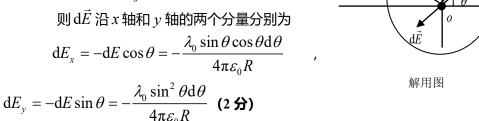
点电荷 
$$q$$
 所受的电场力 
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} = \frac{q\lambda L\vec{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\left(r^2 - L^2/4\right)}$$

代入数据 
$$\vec{F} = \frac{9.0 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.0 \times 10^{-8} \times 0.3}{0.3^2 - 0.15^2} \vec{i} = 2.0 \times 10^{-6} \vec{i} \,(\text{N})$$
 (3 分)

**2 解**: 在如解用图所示的直角坐标系中,电荷元  $\mathrm{d}q=\lambda\mathrm{d}l=\lambda R\mathrm{d}\theta=\lambda_0\sin\theta R\mathrm{d}\theta$ 

在圆心处所产生的电场强度的大小为

$$dE = \frac{\lambda_0 \sin \theta d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$
 (1 **分**)



$$E_x = \int dE_x = -\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\lambda_0 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 R} \sin^2 \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$
 (3 **分**)

$$E_{y} = -\frac{\lambda_{0}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta d\theta = -\frac{\lambda_{0}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\left(1 - \cos 2\theta\right) d\theta}{2} = -\frac{\lambda_{0}}{4\varepsilon_{0}R}$$
(3 **分**)

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\varepsilon_0 R} \vec{j}$$
 (15)

**3 解:** (1)由教材例 5-1,  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2)$ , 对 1,  $\alpha_1 = 0$ ,

$$\alpha_2 = 0$$
,  $B_1 = 0$ ;

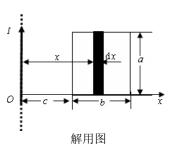
$$\alpha_2 = 0$$
 ,  $B_1 = 0$  ;
 由 教 材 例 5-2 ,
  $B_2 = \frac{\pi/2}{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10}{8 \times 0.2} = 7.85 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (T)}$  ,

对 3, 由教材例 5-1,  $\alpha_1=\pi,\alpha_2=\pi$ ,  $B_3=0$ 。

(6分)

(2) 
$$B = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R} = 7.85 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$
 (3 分)

4解:(1)如解用图所示,取回路正方向为顺时针绕向,距导 线 x 处面积元 dS = a dx 上磁通量  $d\Phi_m = B dS = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} a dx$ 



## 应在图上有相应标注,图占1分

$$(2) \Phi_{\rm m} = \int d\Phi_{\rm m} = \int_{c}^{c+b} \frac{\mu_0 I a dx}{2\pi x} = \frac{10\mu_0 a}{\pi} \left( \ln \frac{c+b}{c} \right) \cos 100\pi t , (3 \%)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{i} = -\frac{d\mathcal{\Phi}_{m}}{dt} = 1000 \mu_{0} a \left( \ln \frac{c+b}{c} \right) \sin 100\pi t$$

$$= 1000 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 0.5 \times \left( \ln \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{0.2} \right) \times \sin 100\pi t = 4.36 \times 10^{-4} \sin 100\pi t (V) (3 \%)$$

当
$$\mathscr{E}_{i}>0$$
,绕向为顺时针;当 $\mathscr{E}_{i}<0$ ,绕向为逆时针。 (1分)

5 **解**: 取顺时针方向为回路绕行正方向, t 时刻金属框中 Oa 边的长度为 Ot ,

$$\Phi_{\rm m} = BS = B_{\rm m} \sin \omega t (\frac{1}{2} \upsilon t \times \upsilon t \tan \theta) = \frac{1}{2} B_{\rm m} \upsilon^2 \tan \theta t^2 \sin \omega t \tag{4 } \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$\mathscr{E}_{i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\Phi_{m}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -B_{m}\upsilon^{2}t\tan\theta(\frac{1}{2}t\omega\cos\omega t + \sin\omega t)\,\,\,\,(4\,\mathbf{\hat{H}})$$

$$6$$
 解: **氢气和氧气分子的自由度均为**  $i = 5$  **, 水蒸气分子的自由度**  $i = 6$  **,** (2 分)

3mol 氢气和1.5mol 氧气的内能为 
$$3 \times \frac{5}{2} RT + 1.5 \times \frac{5}{2} RT = \frac{22.5}{2} RT$$
 (3 分)

$$3 \text{mol}$$
 水蒸气的内能为  $3 \times \frac{6}{2} RT = 9RT$  , (3分)

内能变化
$$9RT - \frac{22.5}{2}RT = -2.25RT = -2.25 \times 8.31 \times (273 + 100) = -6974.2(J)$$

## 7 **解:** 1 摩尔氮气可分解为 2 摩尔氮原子气体, 设氮气的摩尔数为 $\nu$ (2 **分**)

分解前, 氮气内能为 
$$E_0 = v \frac{5}{2} RT$$
 (3 分)

分解后,氮原子气体内能为 
$$E = 2\nu \times \frac{3}{2}R \times 5T = 15\nu RT$$
 (3分)

$$E/E_0 = 6 \tag{2 分)}$$

**8 解:** (1)由题图可见,  $p_{A}V_{A} = p_{B}V_{B}$ ,

所以
$$T_A = T_B$$
, (2分)

经历
$$ACB$$
过程, $\Delta E = 0$ , (1分)

$$W_{ACR} = 300J \tag{2 分}$$

(2)系统经 
$$ACBDA$$
 循环过程,  $\Delta E = 0$  , (2 分)

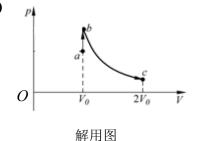
吸热
$$Q = W = W_{ACR} + W_{RDA} = 300 - 4 \times 10^5 \times (4 - 1) \times 10^{-3} = -900(J)$$
 (2分)

9 **解**:(1)过程曲线如解用图中abc所示。 (4 **分**)

(2) 
$$W = W_{ab} + W_{bc} = W_{bc} = \int_{V_b}^{V_c} p dV$$
  

$$= \int_{V_0}^{2V_0} \frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} RT_b \frac{dV}{V} = \frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} RT_b \ln \frac{2V_0}{V_0}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} \times 8.31 \times (273 + 127) \times \ln 2 = 3456(J) (2 \%)$$



 $\Delta E = \Delta E_{ab} + \Delta E_{bc} = \Delta E_{ab} = \frac{M}{M_{\text{mol}}} C_{V,\text{m}} (T_b - T_a)$ 

$$= \frac{6 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.31 \times (127 - 27) = 1870(J)$$
 (2 分)

$$Q = \Delta E + W = 5326 J \tag{2分}$$

**10 解:** (1) 
$$Q_2 = RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4} = 8.31 \times 300 \times \ln \frac{7.70 \times 10^{-3}}{1.54 \times 10^{-3}} = 4.01 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

得 
$$Q_1 = \frac{T_1}{T_2}Q_2 = \frac{400}{300} \times 4.01 \times 10^3 = 5.35 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$
 (3分)

(3) 
$$W = Q_1 - Q_2 = 5.35 \times 10^3 - 4.01 \times 10^3 = 1.34 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

## 该题另解:由卡诺热机循环体积关系,

$$Q_1 = RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = RT_1 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4} = 8.31 \times 400 \times \ln \frac{7.70 \times 10^{-3}}{1.54 \times 10^{-3}} = 5.35 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$
 (4 **分**)

$$W = Q_1 - Q_2 = 1.34 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

11 **解:**(1)根据维恩位移定律 
$$\lambda_{m}T = b$$
 (2 **分**)

得 
$$T = \frac{b}{\lambda_{\rm m}} = \frac{2.898 \times 10^{-3}}{1.07 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.7 \text{ (K)}$$

(2)根据斯特藩 - 玻尔兹曼定律 
$$E = \sigma T^4$$
 (2 分)

可求出总辐出度,即单位表面上的发射功率

$$E = \sigma T^4 = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times 2.7^4 = 3.01 \times 10^{-6} (\text{W/m}^2)$$
 (3 分)

**12 解:**(1)由维恩位移定律 
$$\lambda_m T = b$$
 (1 分)

$$T_1 = \frac{b}{\lambda_{\text{ml}}} = \frac{2.898 \times 10^{-3}}{0.75 \times 10^{-6}} = 3.86 \times 10^3 (\text{K})$$

$$T_2 = \frac{b}{\lambda_{-2}} = \frac{2.898 \times 10^{-3}}{0.54 \times 10^{-6}} = 5.37 \times 10^3 \, (\text{K})$$
 (4 **分**)

(2)由斯特藩—玻耳兹曼定律 
$$E = \sigma T^4$$
 (2 分)

得 
$$\frac{E_2}{E_1} = (\frac{T_2}{T_1})^4 = (\frac{\lambda_{\text{ml}}}{\lambda_{\text{m2}}})^4 = (\frac{0.75}{0.54})^4 = 3.72$$
 (倍), (2 分)

13 
$$\mathbf{M}$$
 (1)  $\Delta \lambda = 2\lambda_{\rm C} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$  (2)

分)

$$= 2 \times 2.43 \times 10^{-12} \times \sin^2 \frac{90^0}{2} = 2.43 \times 10^{-12} \text{(m)}$$

(2) 散射前、后,光子的能量分别为 $\frac{hc}{\lambda_0}$ 、 $\frac{hc}{\lambda}$ ,能量损失为

$$\Delta \varepsilon = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} - \frac{hc}{\lambda} \tag{2}$$

分)

$$=6.63\times10^{-34}\times3\times10^{8}\times\left(\frac{1}{1.00\times10^{-10}}-\frac{1}{1.00\times10^{-10}+2.43\times10^{-12}}\right)J=4.71\times10^{-17}J$$
(2 分)

- (3)反冲电子得到的动能等于光子损失的能量,即为 $4.71\times10^{-17}$ **J** (2分)
- 14 解:记散射前、后光子的波长为  $\lambda_0$  、  $\lambda$  ,散射后电子动能为  $E_{\rm k}$  ,散射角为  $\theta$  (1)由能量守恒,电子的动能等于光子减少的能量  $E_{\rm k}=\varepsilon_0-\varepsilon=0.05{
  m MeV}$  (2 分)
  - (2)由光子能量公式  $\frac{hc}{\lambda}$ , 得

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{hc}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{0.2 \times 10^6 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19}} = 6.22 \times 10^{-12} \, (\text{m}) = 0.0622 \, \text{Å}; \tag{1 $\frac{1}{2}$})$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.15 \text{MeV} = 3\varepsilon_0/4$$
,  $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\varepsilon} = \frac{hc}{3\varepsilon_0/4} = \frac{4}{3}\lambda_0 = 0.0829 \,\text{Å}$  (3 **分**)

$$(3) \Delta \lambda = 2\lambda_{\rm C} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \,, \tag{2 \, \boldsymbol{\beta}}$$

得 
$$\theta = 2\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{\Delta\lambda}{2\lambda_{\rm C}}} = 2\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{0.0829 - 0.0622}{0.0486}} = 81.5^{\circ}$$
 (3分)