
练习册答案

练习一

1. $\vec{i} + 6\vec{j}$, $\vec{i} + 26\vec{j}$, $24\vec{j}$

2. $(3s/2k)^{2/3}$, $\frac{1}{2}kt^{-1/2}$, $x = x_0 + \frac{2}{3}kt^{3/2}$

3. [2]

4. [3]

5. (1) 由 $\begin{cases} x=2t \\ y=19-2t^2 \end{cases}$ 得 $y=19-\frac{1}{2}x^2 (x \geq 0)$, 此乃轨道方程

(2) $\vec{r}_2 = 4\vec{i} + 11\vec{j}$, $\vec{r}_1 = 2\vec{i} + 17\vec{j}$, $\therefore \vec{v} = 2\vec{i} - 6\vec{j}$, $|\vec{v}| = 6.33 \text{ m/s}$

(3) $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\vec{i} - 4t\vec{j}$, $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -4\vec{j}$ $\therefore t=2\text{s}$ 时, $\vec{v} = 2\vec{i} - 8\vec{j}$, $\vec{a} = -4\vec{j}$

(4) 由 $\vec{r} \perp \vec{v}$, 有 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$ $\therefore 4t - 4t(19 - 2t^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t=0 \\ \text{或 } t=3\text{s} \end{cases}$

当 $t=0$ 时 $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=19 \end{cases}$ 当 $t=3\text{s}$ 时 $\begin{cases} x=6 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$

6. (1) $\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = a$ $\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv^{1/2}$

有 $\int_{v_0}^v v^{-1/2} dv = \int_0^t -k dt \Rightarrow 2v^{1/2} - 2v_0^{1/2} = -kt$ 当 $v=0$ 时, 有 $t = \frac{2\sqrt{v_0}}{k}$

(2) 由 (1) 有 $v = \left(\sqrt{v_0} - \frac{1}{2}kt \right)^2$

$\Delta x = \int_0^t v dt = -\frac{2}{3k} \left(\sqrt{v_0} - \frac{1}{2}kt \right)^3 \Big|_0^{2\sqrt{v_0}/k} = \frac{2v_0^{3/2}}{3k}$

练习二

1. $\frac{g^2 t}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + g^2 t^2}}$, $\frac{v_0 g}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + g^2 t^2}}$

2. 4.8 m/s^2 230.4 m/s^2 3.15 rad

3. [2]

4. [3]

5. 由约束方程 $l^2 = x^2 + h^2$ 有: $2l \frac{dl}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt}$

即: $-2lv_0 = 2xv \dots\dots (1) \quad \therefore v = -\frac{l}{x}v_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}{x}v_0$

对 (1) 两边求导, 有:

$$-v_0 \frac{dl}{dt} = v \frac{dx}{dt} + x \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \therefore a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{v_0^2 - v^2}{x} = -\frac{h^2}{x^3}v_0^2$$

6. (1) $\omega = \frac{v}{R} = 25 \text{ rad/s}$ (2) $\beta = \frac{\omega^2}{2\theta} = 39.8 \text{ rad/s}^2$

(3) $t = \frac{2\theta}{\omega} = 0.628 \text{ s}$

练习三

1. $\frac{m^2 g^2}{2k}$

2. 882 J

3. $[1]$

4. $[4]$

5. (1) $W_f = \Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = -\frac{3}{8}mv_0^2$

(2) $W_f = -\mu mg \cdot 2\pi r \quad \therefore \mu = \frac{3v_0^2}{16\pi rg}$

(3) $N = (0 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2) / \Delta E_k = \frac{4}{3}$ (圈)

6. 先用隔离体法画出物体的受力图
建立坐标, 根据 $F = ma$ 的分量式

$$\Sigma f_x = ma_x \quad \Sigma f_y = ma_y \text{ 有}$$

$$F \cos \theta - f_\mu = ma_x$$

$$N + F \sin \theta - Mg = 0 \quad \text{依题意有 } a_x \geq 0, \quad f_\mu = \mu N$$

$$F \geq \frac{\mu Mg}{\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta} \quad \text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta = 21.8^\circ \quad F \geq 36.4$$

练习四

1. $m\sqrt{gy_0}(1+\sqrt{2}), -\frac{1}{2}mv_0$

2. $\frac{Mv+mu}{M+m}$

3. [1]

4. [2]

5. 将全过程分为三个阶段

(1) 球下摆至最低处, m 和地球为系统, 机械能守恒:

$$mgl = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

(2) 球与钢块作弹性碰撞

水平方向动量守恒 $mv = Mv_2 - mv_1 \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$

机械能守恒 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}Mv_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3)$

(3) 球上摆至最大高度处, m 和地球系统机械能守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = mgh \quad \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

由 (1) (2) (3) 得: $v_1 = \frac{M-m}{M+m}\sqrt{2gl}$, 代入 (4) 得: $h = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 0.36m$

6. 设人抛球后的速度为 \vec{V} , 则人球系统抛球过程水平方向动量守恒

$$\therefore (M+m)v_o = MV + m(u+V) \quad V = v_o - \frac{mu}{M+m}$$

人对球施加的冲量

$$I = m(u+V) - mv_o = \frac{mMu}{M+m} \quad \text{方向水平向前}$$

练习五

1. $\sqrt{3gl}$

2. $\frac{4}{3}\omega_0$

3. [3]

4. [1]

5. $m_1g - T_1 = m_1a_1 \quad T_2 - m_2g = m_2a_2 \quad T_1R - T_2r = (J_1 + J_2)\beta \quad a_1 = R\beta \quad a_2 = r\beta$

联立解得: $\beta = \frac{(m_1R - m_2r)g}{J_1 + J_2 + m_1R^2 + m_2r^2}$

$$a_1 = \frac{(m_1 R - m_2 r) R g}{J_1 + J_2 + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2} \quad a_2 = \frac{(m_1 R - m_2 r) r g}{J_1 + J_2 + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{J_1 + J_2 + m_2 r(R+r)}{J_1 + J_2 + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2} m_1 g \quad T_2 = \frac{J_1 + J_2 + m_1 R(R+r)}{J_1 + J_2 + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2} m_2 g$$

6. (1) 由角动量守恒得: $J_1 \omega_1 + J_2 \omega_2 = 0$

$$MR^2 \cdot \frac{v}{R} + J_2 \omega_2 = 0 \quad \omega_2 = -\frac{mRv}{J_2} = -0.05(\text{S}^{-1})$$

$$(2) [\omega_1 - (-\omega_2)]t = 2\pi \quad t = \frac{2\pi}{0.55} (\text{s}) \quad \theta = \omega_2 t = \frac{2\pi}{11} (\text{rad})$$

$$(3) T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi R}{v} = 4\pi (\text{s}) \quad \therefore \theta = \omega_2 T = 0.2\pi (\text{rad})$$

练习六 流体力学 (一)

1. $8\pi \times 10^{-4} J$, $3.2 N \cdot m^{-2}$

2. 总是指向曲率中心

3. [3]

4. [4]

5. 在大气压 $P_0 = 1.0136 \times 10^5 Pa$ 时, 泡内压强 $P = P_0 + \frac{4\alpha}{R_1}$, 移到气压为 P'_0 时泡内压强

$$P' = P'_0 + \frac{4\alpha}{R_2} \quad \therefore P \times \frac{4}{3} \pi R_1^3 = P' \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R_2^3$$

$$\left(P_0 + \frac{4\alpha}{R_1} \right) \cdot R_1^3 = \left(P'_0 + \frac{4\alpha}{R_2} \right) R_2^3$$

$$P'_0 = \left(P_0 + \frac{4\alpha}{R_1} \right) \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^3 - \frac{4\alpha}{R_2} = 1.27 \times 10^4 (Pa)$$

6. 首先在温度为 t_1 时, 在液体中靠近两管弯曲液面处的压强分别有 $P_1 = P_0 - \frac{4\alpha_1}{d_1}$,

$$P_2 = P_0 - \frac{4\alpha}{d_2}, \text{ 且有 } P_2 = P_1 + \rho g h_1 \quad \therefore h_1 = \frac{4\alpha_1}{\rho g} \left(\frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{d_2} \right)$$

同理当温度为 t_2 时, 两管液面高度差为:

$$h_2 = \frac{4\alpha_2}{\rho g} \left(\frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{d_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta h = h_1 - h_2 &= \frac{4(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}{\rho g} \left(\frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{d_2} \right) \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0.15 \times (70 - 20) \times 10^{-3}}{10^3 \times 9.8} \times \left(\frac{1}{0.1 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{1}{0.3 \times 10^{-3}} \right) = 20.4 \times 10^{-3} m \end{aligned}$$

练习七 流体力学（二）

1. $0.72m/s$
2. $0.46m$
3. [3]
4. [2]
5. (1) 粗细两处的流速分别为 v_1 与 v_2

则 $Q = S_1 v_1 = S_2 v_2$

$$v_1 = \frac{Q}{S_1} = \frac{3000cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}}{40cm^2} = 75cm \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{Q}{S_2} = \frac{3000cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}}{10cm^2} = 300cm \cdot s^{-1}$$

- (2) 粗细两处的压强分别为 P_1 与 P_2

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^3 \times (3^2 - 0.75^2) = 4.22 \times 10^3 (Pa)$$

$$\rho_{\text{水银}} \cdot g \times \Delta h = \Delta P$$

$$\Delta h = 0.031m$$

6. (1) 射程 $s = vt$

$$\because \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = \rho gh \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

又 $H - h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{2(H-h)}{g}}$

$$\therefore s = vt = \sqrt{2gh} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(H-h)}{g}} = 2\sqrt{h(H-h)}$$

(2) 设在离槽底面为 x 处开一小孔, 则同样有:

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 = \rho g(H-x) \quad v_1 = \sqrt{2g(H-x)}$$

$$\text{又} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2 \quad t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2x}{g}}$$

$$\therefore s_1 = v_1 t_1 = 2\sqrt{x(H-x)} = s = \sqrt{h(H-h)} \quad \therefore x = h$$

则在离槽底为 h 的地方开一小孔, 射程与前面相同。

练习八

1. $93m, 10m, 0m, 2.5 \times 10^{-7}s$;

2. $5m, 4s$;

3. [3]

4. [3]

$$5. \quad v'_x = \frac{v_x - u}{1 - \frac{v_x u}{c^2}} = \frac{0.8c - (-0.6c)}{1 - \frac{0.8c(-0.6c)}{c^2}} = \frac{1.4c}{1.48} = \frac{35}{37}c$$

$$6. \quad \Delta t' = t'_B - t'_A = \gamma \left[(t_B - t_A) - \frac{u(x_B - x_A)}{c^2} \right] = -\frac{\gamma u(x_B - x_A)}{c^2} = -\frac{u(x_B - x_A)}{c^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta t'}{x_B - x_A} c^2 = \frac{-u}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)^2}}, \text{ 两边平方得 } u = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}c, \quad \gamma = 2$$

$$\therefore \Delta x' = \gamma(\Delta x - u\Delta t) = \gamma\Delta x = 2 \times 10^3 m \quad \text{又} \quad \because \Delta t' = t'_B - t'_A < 0 \quad t'_B < t'_A$$

$\therefore B$ 事件比 A 事件先发生

练习九

$$1. \quad m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right) \quad mc^2$$

2. $75m^3 \quad 208kg \quad 2.78kg \cdot m^{-3}$

3. [3]

4. [1]

5. (1) $A = m_2 c^2 - m_1 c^2 = (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) m_0 c^2 = 3.4 \times 10^{-14} J$

$$(2) \quad eu = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = m_0c^2(\gamma - 1); \quad \gamma = \frac{eu}{m_0c^2} + 1 = 2.95; \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$m = \gamma m_0 = 2.95m_0 = 26.8 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \quad v = c\sqrt{\gamma^{-2}} = 0.94c \quad p = mv = 2.77m_0c$$

6. 由洛伦兹变换 $\Delta x' = (\Delta x - u\Delta t) / \sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}$, $\Delta y' = \Delta y$, $\Delta z' = \Delta z$

$$\Delta t' = (\Delta t - u\Delta x/c^2) / \sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2} \quad \text{可得} \quad \Delta x'^2 - (c\Delta t')^2 = \Delta x^2 - c^2\Delta t^2$$

故 $\Delta x'^2 + \Delta y'^2 + \Delta z'^2 - (c\Delta t')^2 = \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2 - (c\Delta t)^2$ 即 $\Delta S'^2 = \Delta S^2$

练习十

1. 相同; 不同; 相同;

2. 1:1 2:1 10:3

3. [2]

4. [2]

5. 由 $pV = \frac{m}{M}RT \Rightarrow M = \frac{RT\rho}{P} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ 千克/摩尔} = 2 \text{ 克/摩尔}$

$$\therefore \text{该气体为氢气, } \sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = 1.93 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

6. (1) $n = \frac{P}{kT} = \frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 400} = 1.8 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$

(2) $\mu = \frac{M}{N_0} = \frac{32 \times 10^{-3}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 5.3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$

(3) $\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{Mp}{RT} = 0.98 \text{ kg/m}^3$

(4) $E_k = n \times \frac{5}{2} kT = 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

练习十一

1. 在速率 $v - v + dv$ 内的分子数

2. >

3. [4]

4. [1]

5. $\Delta E = E - E_0 = \frac{m}{M} \frac{i}{2} RT - \frac{m_0}{M} \frac{i}{2} RT_0 = \frac{i}{2} (p_0 V - p_0 V) = 0$

$$\frac{m}{M} - \frac{m_0}{M} = \frac{p_0 V}{RT} - \frac{p_0 V}{RT_0} = \frac{p_0 V(T_0 - T)}{RTT_0}$$

6. (1) 由 $p = nkT$, 得 $n_1 : n_2 = 1 : 1$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \bar{v} = 1.6\sqrt{\frac{RT}{M}} \quad \text{得} \quad \bar{v}_1 : \bar{v}_2 = \sqrt{M_2} : \sqrt{M_1} = \sqrt{2} : \sqrt{32} = 1 : 4$$

练习十二

1. 相同; 不同

$$2. \quad a\left(\frac{1}{V_1} - \frac{1}{V_2}\right); \text{ 降低}$$

3. [3]

4. [2]

5. (1) 由 abc 过程: $Q_{abc} = E_c - E_a + W_{abc}$ 得 $E_c - E_a = 224J$

$$adc \text{ 过程: } Q_{adc} = E_c - E_a + W_{adc} = 266J$$

(2) ca 过程: $Q_{ca} = E_a - E_c + W_{ca} = -224 - 84 = -308J$ 放热

6. (1) $a \rightarrow b$ 等容: $W_1 = 0 \quad Q_1 = \Delta E_1 = \frac{5}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) = 1247J$

$$b \rightarrow c \text{ 等温: } \Delta E_2 = 0 \quad Q_2 = W_2 = RT_2 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = RT_2 \ln 2 = 2033J$$

$$\therefore Q_{abc} = Q_1 + Q_2 = 3280J, \quad W_{abc} = W_2 = 2033J, \quad E_c - E_a = \Delta E_1 = 1247J$$

(2) $a \rightarrow d$ 等温: $\Delta E_1 = 0 \quad Q_1 = W_1 = RT_1 \ln 2 = 1687J$

$$d \rightarrow c \text{ 等容: } W_2 = 0 \quad Q_2 = \Delta E_2 = 5/2R(T_2 - T_1) = 1247J$$

$$\therefore Q_{abc} = Q_1 + Q_2 = 2934J, \quad W_{abc} = W_1 = 1687J, \quad E_c - E_a = \Delta E_2 = 1247J$$

练习十三

1. 等压: $\frac{1}{2}RT_0$

2. [2]

3. [2]

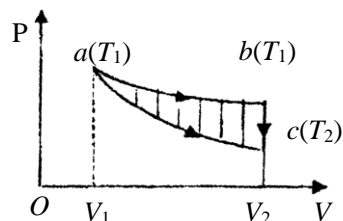
4. [3]

5. (1) 绝热过程 $a \rightarrow c$ $T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}$

$$W_{ac} = -\Delta E = \frac{5R}{2}(T_1 - T_2) = \frac{5}{2}RT_1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} \right] = \frac{5}{2}RT_1 [1 - 0.1^{0.4}] = 3.75 \times 10^3 J$$

(2) 等温过程 $a \rightarrow b$ 做功, 等容过程 $b \rightarrow c$ 不做功

$$W_{abc} = W_{ab} = RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = RT_1 \ln 10 = 5.73 \times 10^3 J$$



(3) 由 $p = nkT = \frac{N}{V}kT$ 知, 等温膨胀过程, p 只随 V 的增大而减少, 而绝热膨胀过程

p 随 V 的增大和 T 的降低较快地减小, 因为 $W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$, 所以系统从同一初态膨胀相同体积时, 等温过程作的功比绝热过程多。

$$6. W = -\Delta E = \frac{m}{M} \frac{i}{2} R(T_0 - T) = \frac{i}{2} (p_0 V_0 - pV)$$

$$\text{又 } \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{i+2}{i} = 1 + \frac{2}{i} \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{\gamma-1} \quad W = \frac{p_0 V_0 - pV}{\gamma-1}$$

练习十四

1. 467K; 234K

2. [2]

3. [3]

4. [2]

5. (1) $1 \rightarrow 2$ 等温: $p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$ $p_2 = \frac{V_1}{V_2} p_1 = 5 \text{ atm}$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 \text{ 绝热: } T_1 V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma-1} \quad V_3 = \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_2 = 48.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$p_2 V_2^\gamma = p_3 V_3^\gamma \quad p_3 = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_3} \right)^\gamma p_2 = 1.43 \text{ atm}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 1 \text{ 绝热: } p_4^{\gamma-1} T_2^{-\gamma} = p_1^{\gamma-1} T_1^{-\gamma} \quad p_4 = \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} p_1 = 2.87 \text{ atm}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4 \text{ 等温: } p_3 V_3 = p_4 V_4 \quad V_4 = \left(\frac{p_3}{p_4} \right) V_3 = 24.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$(2) W = Q_1 - |Q_2| = \frac{m}{M} R \left(T_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} - T_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4} \right) = (p_1 V_1 - p_3 V_3) \ln 2 = 2.1 \times 10^3 J$$

$$(3) \eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 30\%$$

$$6. (1) \Delta S = \Delta S_{12} + \Delta S_{23} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{C_p dT}{T} + \int_{T_2}^{T_3} \frac{C_v dT}{T} = C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + C_v \ln \frac{T_3}{T_2}$$

$$\text{由于 } T_1 = T_3, C_p = C_v + R, \text{ 所以可得 } \Delta S = R \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$(2) \Delta S = \frac{Q}{T_1} = \frac{1}{T_1} R T_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$(3) \Delta S = \Delta S_{14} + \Delta S_{43} = 0 + \int_{T_4}^{T_3} \frac{C_p dT}{T} = C_p \ln \frac{T_3}{T_4} = C_p \ln \frac{T_1}{T_4}$$

$$\because p_1 V_1 = p_3 V_2 \text{ 和 } T_1 / T_4 = (p_4 / p_1)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} \quad \therefore (p_3 / p_1)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} = (V_1 / V_2)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = C_p \ln \frac{T_1}{T_4} = C_p \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2} = R \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

三次计算的 ΔS 都相等, 说明熵变只与始末状态有关。

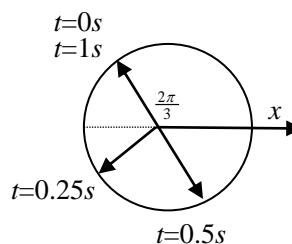
练习十五

$$1. 1s, \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{14}{3}\pi, 5s$$

2. 见右图

3. [3]

4. [2]



$$5. (1) x_0 = 0.4 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -0.4m, \quad v_0 = 2 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$(2) \text{在振动方程中, 令 } t = \frac{4}{3}\pi \text{ 得, } x = 0.4 \sin\left(\frac{37}{6}\pi\right) = 0.2m$$

$$\text{又 } v = 2 \cos\left(\frac{37}{6}\pi\right) = 1.73m/s, \quad a = -10 \sin\left(\frac{37}{6}\pi\right) = -5m/s^2$$

$$(3) \text{由 } x = 0.4 \sin\left(5t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pm 0.2, \quad v = 2 \cos\left(5t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) > 0$$

$$\text{得 } (5t - 2\pi) = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{11\pi}{6}, \quad \therefore v = 2 \cos\left(5t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1.73 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = -10 \sin\left(5t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp 5 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad F = ma = 0.04a = \mp 0.2 \text{ N}$$

$$6. (1) A = 0.04 \text{ m}, \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi, \quad \text{由 } x_0 = \frac{A}{2}, \quad v_0 > 0, \quad \text{得 } \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} \quad \therefore x = 0.04 \cos\left(2\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ m}$$

$$(2) \quad \varphi_i = \left(2\pi t_i - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \begin{cases} a \text{ 点: } x_a = A, v_a = 0 \rightarrow \varphi_a = 0, t_a = \frac{1}{6} \text{ s} \\ b \text{ 点: } x_b = A/2, v_b < 0 \rightarrow \varphi_b = \frac{\pi}{3}, t_b = \frac{1}{3} \text{ s} \\ c \text{ 点: } x_c = -A, v_c = 0 \rightarrow \varphi_c = \pi, t_c = \frac{2}{3} \text{ s} \end{cases}$$

练习十六

1. 2:1, 1:4

2. $1 \text{ cm}, \quad \frac{-\pi}{3}, \quad 12 \text{ s}$

3. [2]

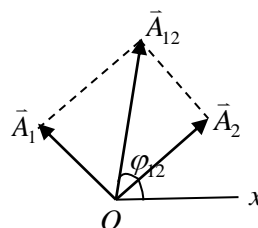
4. [1]

5. (1) $\because a_{\max} = A\omega^2 \quad \therefore E_k = E = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 A^2 = \frac{1}{2} mAa_{\max} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$

(2) $E_p = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 = \frac{1}{2} E = \frac{1}{4} kA^2, \quad \therefore x = \pm \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm 0.71 \text{ cm}$

6. (1) 见图, $A_{12} = 5 \text{ m}, \quad \tan \varphi_{12} = 7, \quad \varphi_{12} = 81.9^\circ$

(2) 取初相 $|\varphi| < 2\pi$, 则有 $\begin{cases} \varphi_3 - \varphi_1 = 0, \varphi_3 = 3\pi/4 \\ \varphi_3 - \varphi_2 = \pi, \varphi_3 = 5\pi/4 \end{cases}$



练习十七

1. 机械振动在弹性媒质中的传播, 振动状态或相位

2. 波长、波速、频率

3. [2]

4. [4]

5. (1) 将 $y = A \cos B\left(t - \frac{G}{B}x\right)$ 与波动方程标准形式 $y = \cos\left[\omega\left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right) + \varphi\right]$ 比较, 得振幅为 A ,

$$\text{波速: } u = \frac{B}{G}, \quad v = \frac{B}{2\pi}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{B}, \quad \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{G}$$

(2) 在波动方程中令 $x=l$, 得 $y=A\cos(Bt-Gl)$

$$(3) \Delta\varphi = 2\pi \frac{D}{\lambda} = GD$$

$$6. (1) v_{\max} = A\omega = 0.5\pi = 1.57\text{m/s}, \quad a_{\max} = A\omega^2 = 49.3\text{m/s}^2 = 5\pi^2\text{m/s}^2$$

$$(2) \varphi = (10\pi - 4\pi x), \text{ 当 } x=0.2, \quad t=1\text{s} \text{ 时, } \varphi = 9.2\pi$$

$$\text{由 } \varphi_0 = 10\pi = \varphi = 9.2\pi, \text{ 得 } t = 0.92\text{s}$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 = 1.25\text{s}, \varphi_1 = 10\pi \times 1.25 - 4\pi x_1 = 9.2\pi, & x_1 = 0.825\text{m} \\ t_2 = 1.5\text{s}, \varphi_2 = 10\pi \times 1.5 - 4\pi x_2 = 9.2\pi, & x_2 = 1.45\text{m} \end{cases}$$

练习十八

$$1. 16000\pi^2 J/m^2 \cdot s, \quad 3.79 \times 10^3 J$$

$$2. 0.7\text{cm}$$

$$3. [1]$$

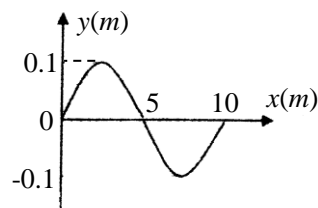
$$4. [3]$$

$$5. (1) \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 4\pi, \quad u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = 20\text{m/s}, \text{ 又由 } x_0 = A, \text{ 知 } \varphi = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{波源振动方程为 } y_0 = 0.1\cos 4\pi t \quad \text{波动方程为 } y = 0.1\cos 4\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{20} \right) \text{m}$$

$$(2) t = \frac{T}{4}, \quad y(x) = 0.1\cos 4\pi \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{x}{20} \right) = 0.1\sin \frac{\pi x}{5} \text{m}$$

波形曲线如图



$$(3) t = \frac{T}{4}, \quad x = \frac{\lambda}{2} \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} y = 0.1\cos(-\pi/2) = 0 \\ v = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=\frac{1}{8}, x=5} = -0.4\pi \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1.26\text{m/s} \end{cases}$$

6. (1) 反射点为自由端, 反射波无半波损失

$$\therefore y_{\text{反}} = A\cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) - 2\pi\frac{2x}{\lambda}\right] = A\cos 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$(2) \therefore y_{\text{合}} = y + y_{\text{反}} = A\cos 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + A\cos 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) = 2A\cos \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T} = a\cos \frac{2\pi t}{T}$$

波腹位置, 由 $a = 2A$, 则 $\left| \cos \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \right| = 1$, $\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = k\pi$, $\therefore x = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

波节位置, 由 $a = 0$, 则 $\cos \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = 0$, $\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = (2k+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore x = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{4}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

若反射点为固定端, 则反射波有半波损失, $y_{\text{反}} = A \cos \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) - \pi \right]$

练习十九

1. 3λ (或 18000\AA), 6π
2. 条纹分布在 E 上侧, 明暗分布与原来互换
3. [2]
4. [1]

5. 由 $\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$ 得:

$$\lambda = \frac{d\Delta x}{D} = \frac{0.60 \times 10^{-3} \times 2.27 \times 10^{-3}}{2.5} = 5.45 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 545 \text{ nm} \quad \text{绿色}$$

6. (1) $d = \frac{D\lambda}{\Delta x} = \frac{2.0 \times 632.8 \times 10^{-9}}{0.14} = 9.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

(2) 由于 $\theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 按 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 算, 则

$$k = d \sin \theta / \lambda = D / \Delta x = 2.0 / 0.14 = 14.3, \text{ 即还能看到 } 14 \text{ 条明纹。}$$

练习二十

1. $\frac{\lambda}{4n}$, $\frac{\lambda}{2n}$

2. $\frac{\lambda}{4}$, $\frac{N\lambda}{2}$

3. [1]

4. [1]

5. (1) 设 $l = 0.25 \text{ cm}$, 则有 $l \sin \theta = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2nl \sin \theta \approx 2nl\theta = 7000 \text{ \AA}$$

(2) 设 $l = 3.5 \text{ cm}$, 明纹总数为 N , 则 $Nl = L$, $N = L/l = 14$

6. (1) 设 $R = 190 \text{ cm}$, 两暗环重合时有 $\sqrt{kR\lambda_1} = \sqrt{(k+1)R\lambda_2}$

$$\text{得: } k = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = 3; \therefore r_3 = \sqrt{3R\lambda_1} = 0.185 \text{ cm}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \lambda_1 = 5000 \text{ \AA}, \text{ 两明环重合时, } \sqrt{\frac{(10-1)R\lambda_1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(12-1)R\lambda_2}{2}}$$

$$\text{得: } \lambda_2 = \frac{9}{11} \lambda_1 = 4091 \text{ \AA}$$

练习二十一

$$1. \frac{5}{2} \lambda, 5$$

$$2. 1.53 \text{ mm}, \text{ 逐渐减小}$$

$$3. [4]$$

$$4. [2]$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } a = 0.25 \text{ mm}, \text{ 第 3 级暗纹与中央明纹相距 } x_3 = \frac{3.0}{2} = 1.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{由光程差公式 } a \sin \varphi_3 = 3\lambda \text{ 和几何关系 } \tan \varphi_3 = \frac{x_3}{f} = \sin \varphi_3$$

$$\text{得: } f = \frac{ax_3}{3\lambda} = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

$$6. \text{ 由一级暗纹 } a \sin \varphi_1 = \lambda, \tan \varphi_1 = \frac{x_1}{f} = \sin \varphi_1$$

$$\text{得中央明纹宽度 } d = 2x_1 = \frac{2\lambda f}{a} = 5.46 \text{ mm}, \text{ 若把装置浸入水中, 则波长 } \lambda_n = \frac{\lambda}{n} < \lambda; \text{ 中}$$

$$\text{央明纹角宽度 } \theta_n = \frac{d_n}{f} = \frac{2\lambda_n}{a} = \frac{2\lambda}{na}, \text{ 减小。}$$

练习二十二

$$1. 5000 \text{ \AA}, 2$$

$$2. 1.34 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}, 8.94 \text{ km}$$

$$3. [3]$$

$$4. [1]$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } \lambda = 6328 \text{ \AA}. \text{ 由光栅方程有: } (a+b) \sin 38^\circ = \lambda$$

$$(a+b) = \frac{\lambda}{\sin 38^\circ} = 1.03 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}, \text{ 缝数 } N = \frac{1}{a+b} = \frac{\sin 38^\circ}{\lambda} = 9729 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\text{设所测波长为 } \lambda', \text{ 则由光栅方程得: } \lambda' = (a+b) \sin 27^\circ = 4676 \text{ \AA}, \text{ 在光栅方程中, 令 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{得: } (a+b) = k_{\max} \lambda', \text{ 则 } k_{\max} = \frac{a+b}{\lambda'} = \frac{1}{\sin 27^\circ} = 2.2$$

$$\therefore 2 < k_{\max} < 3 \quad \therefore \text{最多可观察到第二级明纹}$$

$$6. (1) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} \sin \varphi_k = 0.2 \\ \sin \varphi_{k+1} = 0.3 \end{cases} \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} (a+b)\sin \varphi_k = k\lambda \\ (a+b)\sin \varphi_{k+1} = (k+1)\lambda \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \frac{k}{k+1} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad k=2$$

$$(a+b) = \frac{2\lambda}{\sin \varphi_k} = 6 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$(2) \text{ 第四级为缺级, 则有 } \begin{cases} a \sin \varphi_4 = k'\lambda \\ (a+b)\sin \varphi_4 = 4\lambda \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{k'}{4}$$

$$\text{取 } k'=1, \text{ 则 } a = \frac{a+b}{4} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } (a+b)\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = k_{\max} \lambda \text{ 得: } k_{\max} = \frac{a+b}{\lambda} = 10$$

$$\text{又由 } \begin{cases} a \sin \varphi = k'\lambda \\ (a+b)\sin \varphi = k\lambda \end{cases} \text{ 得: } k' = \frac{a}{a+b} k = \frac{k}{4}$$

当 $k' = \pm 1, \pm 2$ 时, $k = \pm 4, \pm 8$ 为缺级, 又第 10 级明纹呈现在无限远处.

\therefore 实际呈现的级数为: $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 7, \pm 9$, 共八级.

练习二十三

$$1. 48.4^\circ, 41.6^\circ$$

$$2. \frac{I_1}{2} + I_2, \quad \frac{I_1}{2}$$

$$3. [1]$$

$$4. [3]$$

$$5. (1) \because \theta_b + \theta_r = 90^\circ, \therefore \theta_r = 90^\circ - \theta_b = 32^\circ$$

$$(2) \operatorname{tg} \theta_b = n_{21} = n, \quad n = \operatorname{tg} 58^\circ = 1.6$$

$$6. \text{ 设自然光强为 } I_0, \text{ 透过第一个偏振片的光强为 } I' = \frac{1}{2} I_0, \text{ 透过第二个偏振片的光强为}$$

$$I'' = I' \cos^2 30^\circ, \text{ 透过第三个偏振片的光强为 } I''' = I'' \cos^2 30^\circ = \frac{I_0}{2} \cos^4 30^\circ$$

$$\text{已知 } I_1 = \frac{I_0}{2} \cos^2 60^\circ \therefore I''' = 4I_1 \cos^4 30^\circ = \frac{9}{4} I_1$$

练习二十四

$$1. \text{ 水平向左, } |E| = mgtg \theta / q$$

$$2. 2a$$

3. [3]

4. [2]

5. 在 AB 上与 O 点相距为 l 处取 dl , 其所带电量 $dq = \lambda dl$ 。 dq 在 p 点场强 $dE = \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l^2}$,

方向向右。由于 AB 上任意 dq 在 p 点产生的场强方向相同, 则

$$E_p = \int_{0.05}^{0.2} \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{0.05} - \frac{1}{0.2} \right) = 6.75 \times 10^2 V \cdot m^{-1}, \text{ 方向向右}$$

6. 在距长直导线为 x 处任取 dx , 其所带电量 $dq = \lambda dx$, 又长直导线在 dx 处的场强为

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x}, \quad dq \text{ 受电场力 } df = dqE = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dx}{x}, \text{ 方向向右。由于 } ab \text{ 上任意 } dq \text{ 受力方向}$$

$$\text{相同, 则 } f = \int df = \int_R^{L+R} \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{L+R}{R}, \text{ 方向沿 } ab \text{ 相互排斥。}$$

练习二十五

1. $E\pi R^2$

2. $0, 5L^2, 6L^2$

3. 略;

4. [4]

5. 过场点作长为 l 的同轴圆柱面, 由高斯定理得: $\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\pi r l E = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$

(1) 当 $r < R_1$ 时, $\sum_i q_i = 0$, $\therefore E = 0$;

(2) 当 $r > R_2$ 时, $\sum_i q_i = 0$, $\therefore E = 0$;

(3) 当 $R_1 < r < R_2$ 时, $\sum_i q_i = \lambda l$, $\therefore E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

6. (1) 过场点作同心球面, 由高斯定理: $\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_v \rho dV / \epsilon_0$

$$\text{即: } 4\pi r^2 E = \int_0^r \frac{\rho_0 e^{-kr}}{r^2} 4\pi r^2 dr / \epsilon_0 \quad \text{解得: } E = \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_0 k r^2} (1 - e^{-kr})$$

(2) 同理可求得球外任一点 $E = \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_0 k r^2} (1 - e^{-kR})$

练习二十六

1. $\frac{q_1 - q_2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R}, -\frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

2. $\frac{R^3 \rho}{3\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{d+r} - \frac{1}{r} \right)$

3. [2]

4. [1]

5. (1) 在棒上距 p 点为 l 处任取 dl , 其所带电量 $dq = \frac{q}{L} dl$, dq 在 p 点的电势为 $du = \frac{q dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L l}$,

$$\therefore u_p = \int_r^{r+L} \frac{q dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L l} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{r+L}{r}$$

(2) 同理 $u_Q = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \ln \left(\frac{3r+L}{3r} \right)$, 则 q_0 从 $P \rightarrow Q$,

$$\text{电场力的功 } A = q_0(u_p - u_Q) = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{3(r+L)}{3r+L}$$

$$\text{电势能变化为 } \Delta W = -\frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{3(r+L)}{3r+L}$$

6. (1) 任取半径 r 、宽 dr 的圆环, 其所带电量 $dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$, dq 在 x 处的电势为

$$du = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{r dr}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \quad \therefore \text{距盘心 } x \text{ 处的电势为}$$

$$u = \int du = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{r dr}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} - x)$$

(2) $E = -\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} \right)$

练习二十七

1. $\frac{3F}{8}, \frac{4F}{9}$

2. $\frac{\sigma_0}{2} - \epsilon_0 E_0, \frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0} - E_0$

3. [2]

4. [1]

5. (1) 静电平衡时, 电荷分布如图, 按电势迭加原理, 球和球壳的电势分别为

$$u_{\text{球}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{r} - \frac{q}{R_1} + \frac{Q+q}{R_2} \right) \quad u_{\text{球壳}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q+Q}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\text{电势差 } \Delta u = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{r} - \frac{q}{R_1} \right)$$

(2) 球壳接地, 球与球壳间的场分布不变, 所以电势差也不变, 仍与上同。

(3) 若用导线连接, 则为等势体, 所以电势差 $\Delta u = 0$ 。

6. (1) 金属球是个等势体

$$U_{\text{球}} = U_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \oint_s \frac{\sigma' ds}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + 0 = \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

(2) 接地时, 金属球电势为零

$$U_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \oint_s \frac{\sigma' ds}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = 0$$

$$q' = -\frac{q}{2}$$

练习二十八

1. 2, 1.6

2. 600V

3. [2]

4. [3]

5. (1) $\because E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon r}, w = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon E^2$

$$\therefore \text{圆柱薄壳中的电场能量 } dW = w dV = w 2\pi r dr L = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon L} \ln \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$(2) \text{ 介质中的总能量 } W = \int_a^b \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon L} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon L} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } W = \frac{Q^2}{2C}, \text{ 得圆柱电容器的电容 } C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon L}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

6. 由高斯定理: $\oint_s \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \Sigma q_i, E = \frac{D}{\epsilon}$, 可知场分布为

$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r r^2} & R < r < R+d \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & r > R+d \end{cases}$$

由 $u_p = \int_p^\infty E dr$ ，可得电势分布为

$$u = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+d} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(R+d)}, \quad (r < R)$$

$$u = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R+d} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(R+d)}, \quad (R < r < R+d)$$

$$u = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \quad (r > R+d)$$

练习二十九

1. $0.21\mu_0 I/R$ ；垂直纸面向里

2. $2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{Wb}$

3. [3]

4. [4]

5. 在与 p 点相距为 x 处，取一宽为 dx 的细长条，其中电流 $dI = \frac{I}{a} dx$ ，它在 p 点产生的磁

感应强度 $dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi x} = \frac{\mu_0 I dx}{2\pi a x}$ ，方向垂直纸面向里，因各细长条在 p 点的 dB 方向相同，

所以 $B_p = \int_d^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \ln \frac{d+a}{d}$ ，方向垂直纸面向里。

6. $\vec{B}_0 = \vec{B}_{ab} + \vec{B}_{bc} + \vec{B}_{cd} + \vec{B}_{da}$

$$\vec{B}_{cd} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R} \vec{i} \quad \vec{B}_{bc} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} [\sin 45^\circ - \sin(-45^\circ)] \vec{k} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{B}_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R} \vec{i} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \vec{k}$$

练习三十

1. $\frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}, \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$
2. $-3\mu_0 I_2, 2\mu_0 I_1$
3. [4]
4. [3]
5. 由安培环路定律, $\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \Sigma I_i$, 过场点在电缆横截面内作半径为 r 的同心圆形回路

L , 则有 $2\pi r B = \mu_0 \Sigma I_i$, 即 $B = \frac{\mu_0 \Sigma I_i}{2\pi r}$,

$$\text{由已知电流分布有 } B = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2} & r < a \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & a < r < b \\ \frac{\mu_0 I (c^2 - r^2)}{2\pi r (c^2 - b^2)} & b < r < c \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases}$$

6. 由电流分布的对称性, 可断定与平板的对称面等距的点处, \vec{B} 的大小相等且方向与平板平行, 作矩形回路 $abcd$, 其中 ab, cd 与平板平行, 且与平板的对称面等距 (ad, bc 的中点 oo' 在平板的对称面上), 由 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \Sigma I_i$;

当 $ao > d$ 时, $2abB = \mu_0 (\overline{ab}) 2dj, B = \mu_0 dj$;

当 $ao < d$ 时, $2abB = \mu_0 (\overline{ab}) \cdot (2ao)j, B = \mu_0 aoj$; 即, 某点距平板中心平面距离为 x 时,

有 $B = \begin{cases} \mu_0 dj \rightarrow x > d \\ \mu_0 xj \rightarrow x < d \end{cases}$ 在中心平面上部各点, \vec{B} 方向水平向左; 中心平面下部各点; \vec{B}

方向水平向右。

练习三十一

1. $2.5\vec{i} - 1.5\vec{k}$
2. 1:1
3. [4]
4. [1]
5. 在载流圆环上取一对对称电流元, 它们所受的安培力为 $d\vec{f}$ 及 $d\vec{f}'$, 由于对称性, 沿环径

向的分力成对地相互抵消。

所以, $F = \oint df \cos 60^\circ = \oint \frac{1}{2} B I dl = B I \pi R = 0.2 N$, 方向垂直向下。

6. 在 ab 上距长直导线 x 处, 取电流元 $I_2 dl$, 该处磁感应强度 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$, 方向垂直纸面向

里, 则电流元受力 $df = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi x} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx$, 由于 ab 上各电流元受力 df 方向相同。所以,

$$F = \int df = \int_d^{d+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L} \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi x} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{\sqrt{3}\pi} \ln \frac{d + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L}{d}$$

练习三十二

1. 各向同性的非铁磁性均匀磁介质
2. 铁磁质, 顺磁质, 抗磁质
3. [2]
4. [4]

$$5. \quad B = \mu_0 \mu_r \frac{N}{2\pi R} I \quad \Phi = BS = \mu_0 \mu_r \frac{N}{2\pi R} I \pi \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N I d^2}{8R} = 2.5 \times 10^{-7} Wb$$

$$6. \quad r < R_1 \text{ (导线内)}, \text{ 由 } \oint_l \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{I}{\pi R_1^2} \pi r^2, \quad H = \frac{I r}{2\pi R_1^2}, \quad B = \mu_0 H = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R_1^2}$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \text{ (磁介质内)}, \quad H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad B = \mu_0 \mu_r H = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I}{2\pi r}$$

$$r > R_2 \text{ (磁介质外)}, \quad H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \quad B = \mu_0 H = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

练习三十三

1. $\frac{1}{18} B \omega L^2, \quad \frac{2}{9} B \omega L^2, \quad \frac{1}{6} B \omega L^2$
2. $\frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln 3, \quad N$
3. [2]
4. [2]

5. (1) 通过线圈 A 的磁通量 Φ 等于通过环形螺线管截面的磁通量 $\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S} = \mu_0 n I S$; 在 A

中产生的感应电动势为: $\varepsilon_i = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$

$$\varepsilon_i = -\mu_0 n N S \frac{dI}{dt} = 1.26 \times 10^3 V, \quad I = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{R} = 6.3 \times 10^{-4} A$$

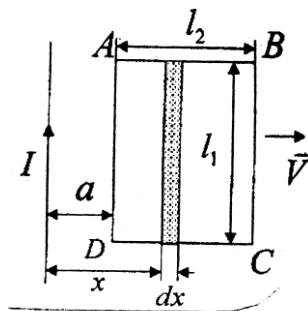
$$(2) \because I = \frac{dq}{dt} \therefore q = \int_0^2 I dt = 2I = 1.26 \times 10^{-3} C$$

6. 如图, 取面元 $dS = l_1 dx$, 则通过矩形线圈的磁通量为:

$$\Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^{a+l_2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} l_1 dx = \frac{\mu_0 I l_1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+l_2}{a}$$

\therefore 线圈运动到图示位置时的感应电动势为:

$$\varepsilon_i = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -N \frac{d\Phi}{da} \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 N I l_1 l_2 v}{2\pi a(a+l)} = 3 \times 10^{-3} V \quad \text{顺时针方向}$$



练习三十四

1. $100NA\pi$

2. $\frac{\mu_0 n \text{Re} k}{4m}, 0$

3. [1]

4. [2]

5. 通过矩形线圈的磁通量 $\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I l_1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+l_2}{a}$

$$\therefore \varepsilon_i = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -N \frac{\mu_0 I l_1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+l_2}{a} \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} = -N \frac{\mu_0 I l_1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+l_2}{a} \times 10^3 \pi \cos(100\pi t)$$

代入 $t = 0.01$ 秒, 得: $\varepsilon_i = 8.7 \times 10^{-2} V$

6. t 时刻通过 $abcd$ 回路的磁通量为:

$$\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S} = K t l v t \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} k l v t^2, \therefore \varepsilon_i = \left| \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \right| = k l v t; \text{ 顺时针方向。}$$

练习三十五

1. $\frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ln 3, \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} I_0 \omega \ln 3 \cos \omega t$

2. 1.5×10^8

3. [1]

4. [1]

5. 设在环形螺线管内通以电流 I , 由安培环路定律, 可求得环内磁感应强度为: $B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r}$,

在螺线管横截面上取面元 $dS = h dr$,

$$\text{则通过横截面的磁通量为: } \Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} h dr = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

∴螺线管的自感系数为: $L = \frac{N\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$ 。

6. 设导线的半径为 R , 则导线内离轴线为 r 的各点, 磁感应强度 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$,

磁能密度为: $w_m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 r^2}{8\pi^2 R^4}$,

∴单位长度导线内储存的磁能为: $W_m = \int w_m dV = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 I^2 r^2}{8\pi^2 R^4} 2\pi r dr = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{16\pi}$

练习三十六

1. $43pF$, $390pF$

2. $0, 0, \varepsilon_0 c E_0 \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{c} \right)$

3. [2]

4. [3], [3]

5. (1) $I_d = \frac{dD}{dt} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{dE}{dt}$;

(2) $\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_0 + \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \pi r^2 \frac{dD}{dt}$, $2\pi r H = \pi r^2 \frac{dD}{dt}$, $H = \frac{r}{2} \frac{dD}{dt}$ $B = \mu_0 H = \frac{r}{2} \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{dE}{dt}$

6. (1) 设 $\bar{P} = 10kW$, 则 $\bar{S} = \frac{\bar{P}}{2\pi r^2} = 1.6 \times 10^{-5} W \cdot m^{-2}$

(2) $\because \bar{S} = \frac{1}{2} E_0 H_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 c E_0^2$, $\therefore E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\bar{S}}{\varepsilon_0 c}} = 0.11V \cdot m^{-1}$

$H_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} E_0 = 2.9 \times 10^{-4} A \cdot m^{-1}$

练习三十七

1. 相等, 不相等

2. $3.18 \times 10^{-19} J$

3. [3]

4. [2]

5. 由维恩位移定律 $\lambda_m = \frac{b}{T}$ 得: $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\lambda_{m_1}}{\lambda_{m_2}} = \frac{0.69}{0.5} = 1.38$

再由斯忒藩——玻耳兹曼定律： $\frac{M_B(T_2)}{M_B(T_1)} = \frac{\sigma T_2^4}{\sigma T_1^4} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^4 = 1.38^4 = 3.36$

6. (1) 入射光的光子能量 ε 为： $\varepsilon = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{2.3 \times 10^{-7}} = 8.65 \times 10^{-19} J = 5.4 eV$

光电子的初动能为： $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = h\nu - W = 5.4 - 4.5 = 0.9 eV$

光电子到达阳极附近时的动能和速度分别为： $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + eU = 0.9 + 0.6 = 1.5 eV$

$$v' = \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.5 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}} = 7.3 \times 10^5 m/s$$

(2) 设光电流恰好被抑制时的反向电势差为 U_a ，则 $eU_a = E_k$

$$U_a = \frac{E_k}{e} = \frac{1.5 eV}{e} = 1.5 V$$

练习三十八

1. $h\nu/c^2$, $h\nu/c$

2. $13.6 eV$

3. [3]

4. [3]

5. [3]

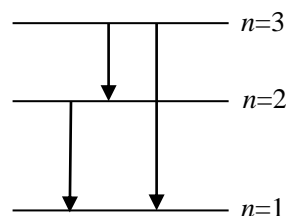
6. $E_k = h\nu_0 - h\nu = hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0}\left(1 - \frac{1}{1.2}\right) = \frac{h\nu_0}{6} = 0.1 MeV$

7. $\varepsilon = E_n - E_1 = E_1\left(\frac{1}{n^2} - 1\right)$ $n^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon/E_1} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{12.6}{13.6}} = 13.6$ $n = 3.6$

$\tilde{\nu}_1 = 1.097 \times 10^7 \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right)$ $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\tilde{\nu}_1} = 6571 \text{ \AA}$ 巴尔末系

$\tilde{\nu}_2 = 1.097 \times 10^7 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2}\right)$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\tilde{\nu}_2} = 1217 \text{ \AA}$ 赖曼系

$\tilde{\nu}_3 = 1.097 \times 10^7 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right)$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{\tilde{\nu}_3} = 1027 \text{ \AA}$ 赖曼系



练习三十九

1. $1.24 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, $5.36 \times 10^{-2} \text{ \AA}$

2. $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$, $1.57 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$

3. [3]

4. $\Delta p \cdot \Delta x \approx \hbar$, $\Delta x \sim 10^{-15} \text{ m}$, $p \sim \Delta p \sim \hbar / \Delta x \sim 10^{-19}$ $E \approx p^2 / 2m \approx 10^{10} \text{ eV} \gg 0.51 \text{ MeV}$

应该用 $E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4} \approx pc \approx 10^8 \text{ eV} = 10^2 \text{ MeV}$

估算电子与质子的势能约 $U = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \sim 10^{10} \times (10^{-19})^2 / 10^{-15} = 10^{-13} \text{ J} \sim 10^6 \text{ eV}$, 则电子

动能 $E_k \gg U$, 不可能束缚于核中, 因此电子不可能稳定地存在于核中。

5. $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \approx \hbar$ $\Delta p = m\Delta v$ $\Delta x = \frac{\hbar}{m\Delta v}$

(1) 电子 $\Delta x \approx 10^{-2} \text{ m}$; (2) 布朗粒子 $\Delta x \approx 10^{-19} \text{ m}$ (3) 弹丸 $\Delta x \approx 10^{-28} \text{ m}$

6. $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{dx^2} + V_1 \varphi_1 = E \varphi_1 \quad (x < 0);$ $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \varphi_2}{dx^2} = E \varphi_2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq a)$

$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \varphi_3}{dx^2} + V_2 \varphi_3 = E \varphi_3 \quad (a < x < b);$ $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \varphi_4}{dx^2} = E \varphi_4 \quad (b \leq x \leq c)$

$\varphi = 0 (x > c)$ $\varphi_1(0) = \varphi_2(0)$
 $\varphi_2(a) = \varphi_3(a)$
 $\varphi_3(b) = \varphi_4(b)$
 $\varphi_4(c) = 0$

练习四十

1. $\sqrt{6}\hbar$, $-2\hbar$, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hbar$, $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$

2. $\frac{a}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}a$; $\frac{1}{4}$

3. [4]

4. [1]

5. (1) $\int_0^\infty A^2 x^2 e^{-2\lambda x} dx = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{\lambda^{-3/2}}{2}$

(2) $|\psi(x)|^2 = \frac{x^2}{4\lambda^3} e^{-2\lambda x}$

$$(3) \frac{d|\psi(x)|^2}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$6. (1) n=2 \quad E = -\frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 n^2 \hbar^2} = -\frac{13.6eV}{n^2} = -3.4eV$$

$$(2) l=1 \quad L^2 = l(l+1)\hbar^2 = 2\hbar^2$$

$$(3) m_l = 1, -1 \quad \text{可能值 } L_z = \hbar, -\hbar$$

$$\text{平均值 } \bar{L}_z = |C_1|^2 L_{z_1} + |C_2|^2 L_{z_2} = \frac{1}{4}\hbar + \left[\frac{3}{4}(-\hbar)\right] = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$$

练习四十一

1. 价带全部被电子所填满，在最上面满带之上的能带全部空着，且在满带和空带之间存在一很宽的禁带。

价带不满或由于价带与空带或导带发生交迭造成禁带消失，从而实际形成能带不满。

2. $\psi(x) = e^{ikx}u(x)$ ，其中 $u(x)$ 具有晶格周期性

3. [2]

4. [1]

5. 每个原子贡献一个电子

$$E_F = \frac{\hbar}{2m} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3} = \frac{\hbar}{2m} \left(3\pi^2 \frac{\rho N_0}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} = 8.80 \times 10^{-19} = 5.50eV$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE_F}} = 5.24 \times 10^{-10} m = 0.524nm$$

6. 在 $E_+ = E_F + 0.10eV$ 的量子态内， $n_+ = \frac{1}{e^{(E_+ - E_F)/kT} + 1} = 0.24$

在 $E_- = E_F - 0.10eV$ 的量子态内， $n_- = \frac{1}{e^{(E_- - E_F)/kT} + 1} = 0.76$