

西安交通大学本科生课程考试试题标准答案与评分标准

课程名称: 大学物理 课时: 64 考试时间: 2022 年 11 月 19 日

一、(每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

1-5. ADACB, 6-10. DBCAC, 11-15. BDACA, 16-20. DADCB

二、(每空 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. 60° 或 $\pi/3$; 2. 0; 3. 375, 125; 4. $18 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}$ 。

三、(每题 10 分)

1. 机械能 $E_{\text{机}} = E_{\text{动}} + E_{\text{势}} = 0.08 \text{J}$; $E_{\text{机}} = kA^2/2$, 可得 $A = 0.08 \text{m}$;
平衡位置处动能最大, 由 $E_{\text{机}} = mv^2/2$, 可得 $v = \pm 0.8 \text{m/s}$;
动能等于势能时, $E_{\text{势}} = 0.04 \text{J}$, 可得 $x = \pm 0.0566 \text{m}$,
由初始条件可得 $\varphi_0 = \pi/3$, 振动方程为 $x = 0.08 \cos(10t + \pi/3)$ 。

2. 正向传播时, 波函数为 $y = 0.30 \cos \left[2\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{100} \right) \right]$

负向传播时, 波函数为 $y = 0.30 \cos \left[2\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{100} \right) - \pi \right]$

3. (1) 相邻条纹间厚度差为 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$, 则第 4 条暗纹 (即第 3 级暗纹) 处厚度为 $e_4 = 3 \times \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \lambda$
 $\theta = e_4/l = 4.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{rad}$
(2) $\lambda' = 600 \text{nm}$, $e_4 = 750 \text{nm}$, $\delta = 2e_4 + \frac{\lambda'}{2} = 3\lambda' \Rightarrow A$ 处为明纹 (3 级明纹)
(3) 3 条明纹, 3 条暗纹

4. (1) 单缝衍射明纹公式 $a \sin \varphi = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$; k 取 1, $a \sin \varphi_1 = 3 \frac{\lambda_1}{2}$, $a \sin \varphi_2 = 3 \frac{\lambda_2}{2}$

$$\tan \varphi_1 = \frac{x_1}{f}, \tan \varphi_2 = \frac{x_2}{f}; \text{近似有 } \sin \varphi_1 \approx \tan \varphi_1, \sin \varphi_2 \approx \tan \varphi_2; x_1 = \frac{3f\lambda_1}{2a}, x_2 = \frac{3f\lambda_2}{2a}$$

$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = \frac{3f\Delta\lambda}{2a} = 0.27 \text{cm}$$

(2) 光栅方程 $d \sin \varphi = k\lambda$, k 取 1, 且有 $\sin \varphi \approx \tan \varphi = \frac{x}{f}$, 可得 $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = \frac{f\Delta\lambda}{d} = 1.8 \text{cm}$

5. (1) 过程 1-2: $\Delta E_1 = C_V(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{5}{2}RT_1$, $A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(p_2V_2 - p_1V_1) = \frac{1}{2}RT_2 - \frac{1}{2}RT_1 = \frac{1}{2}RT_1$

$$Q_1 = \Delta E_1 + W_1 = \frac{5}{2}RT_1 + \frac{1}{2}RT_1 = 3RT_1;$$

过程 2-3: $\Delta E_2 = C_V(T_3 - T_2) = C_V(T_1 - T_2) = -\frac{5}{2}RT_1$, $Q_2 = 0$, $A_2 = -\Delta E_2 = \frac{5}{2}RT_1$;

过程 3-1: $A_3 = -RT_1 \ln(V_3/V_1) = -RT_1 \ln 8 \approx -2.08RT_1$, $Q_3 = A_3 \approx -2.08RT_1$, $\Delta E_3 = 0$

(2) $\eta = 1 - |Q_3|/Q_1 = 1 - \frac{\ln 8}{3} \approx 30.7\%$