

## 2021 大学物理下期中考试题参考答案

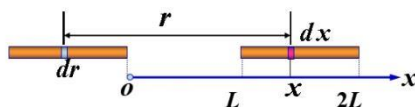
一、ACDBC CDAD

二、  
1、 $E = E_x = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R}$       2、 $A_2 = \frac{n-1}{2n} CU^2 > 0$

3、 $A = q_0(U_o - U_c) = \frac{q_o q}{6\pi \epsilon_0 R}$       4、 $\frac{2}{3} U_o + \frac{2dQ}{9\epsilon_0 S}$       5、 $\frac{\sigma_2^2 \Delta S}{2\epsilon_0}$

6、 $\frac{\mu_0 I \nu}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b}$       7、 $\frac{\mu_0 N I}{2(R-r)} \ln \frac{R}{r}$       8、 $\alpha_s = \frac{(\mu_r - 1)I}{2\pi R_l}$       9、 $1.256 \times 10^{-3} \text{J}$

三、1.解： 解：建立如图所示坐标系



$$dE = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad E = \int_{-L}^{L} \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{L+x} \right)$$

$$F = \int E dq = \int_{-L}^{L} \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{L+x} \right) \lambda dx = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

2.解：（1）在球内作一半径为  $r_1$  的高斯面，按高斯定理有

$$4\pi r_1^2 E_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^{r_1} \frac{qr}{\pi R^4} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{qr_1^4}{\epsilon_0 R^4} \quad E_1 = \frac{qr_1^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^4} \quad (r_1 \leq R) \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$4\pi r_2^2 E_2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{qr}{\pi R^4} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \quad E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2^2} \quad (r_2 \geq R) \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

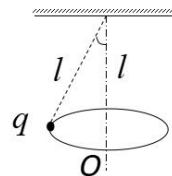
(3) 球内电势 ( $r_1 \leq R$ )

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 &= \int_{r_1}^R \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_1}^R \frac{qr^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^4} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{q}{3\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{qr_1^3}{12\pi\epsilon_0 R^4} = \frac{q}{12\pi\epsilon_0 R} \left( 4 - \frac{r_1^3}{R^3} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

球外电势 ( $r_2 \geq R$ )

$$U_2 = \int_{r_2}^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_2}^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

3.解: 圆锥摆在  $O$  处产生的磁感强度沿竖直方向分量  $B$  相当于圆电流在其轴



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 R^2 I}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

上一点产生的  $B$ , 故:

$$I = \frac{q\omega}{2\pi}, \quad R = l \sin \theta, \quad R^2 = l^2 \sin^2 \theta = l^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta), \quad x = l(1 - \cos \theta) \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

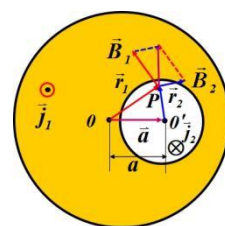
$$\cos \theta = \frac{g}{\omega^2 l} \quad \text{代入上式:} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 q (l\omega^2 + g)}{4\pi (2l^2)^{3/2} (l\omega^2 - g)^{1/2}} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{dB}{d\omega} = \frac{\mu_0 q (l^2 \omega^3 - 3l\omega g)}{4\pi (2l^2)^{3/2} (l\omega^2 - g)^{3/2}} \quad \text{令} \quad \frac{dB}{d\omega} = 0 \quad \text{得} \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{3g}}{\sqrt{l}} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

4.解: 1) 圆柱轴线上的磁感应强度  $\vec{B}_o = \vec{B}_{1o} + \vec{B}_{2o}$

$$B_{2o} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi a} j\pi R_2^2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2a} jR_2^2$$

大圆柱电流  $B_{1o}=0$ , 小圆柱电流



$$B_o = B_{2o} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi a} j\pi R_2^2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2a} jR_2^2 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$2) \quad \text{大圆柱电流 } B_{1o'} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi a} j\pi a^2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} ja, \quad \text{小圆柱电流 } B_{2o'}=0 \quad B_{o'} = B_{1o'} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} ja \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$3) \quad B_i = \frac{\mu_0 I_i r_i}{2\pi R_i^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} j_i r_i \quad \vec{B}_i = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \vec{j}_i \times \vec{r}_i \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

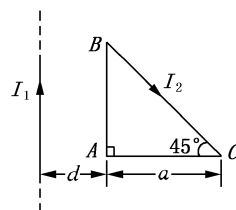
$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \vec{j}_1 \times \vec{r}_1 + \frac{\mu_0}{2} \vec{j}_2 \times \vec{r}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \vec{j} \times \vec{r}_1 - \frac{\mu_0}{2} \vec{j} \times \vec{r}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \vec{j} \times \vec{a} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$5.解: \quad \vec{F}_{AB} = \int_B^A I_2 d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \quad F_{AB} = I_2 a \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 a}{2\pi d} \quad \text{方向垂直 } AB \text{ 向左} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\vec{F}_{AC} = \int_A^C I_2 d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \quad \text{方向垂直 } AC \text{ 向下, 大小为}$$

$$F_{AC} = \int_d^{d+a} I_2 dr \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d+a}{d} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \vec{F}_{BC} \text{ 方向垂直 } BC \text{ 向上, 大小 } F_{BC} = \int_d^{d+a} I_2 dl \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$



$$\because dl = \frac{dr}{\cos 45^\circ} \quad (1 \text{ 分}) \quad \therefore F_{BC} = \int_a^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 dr}{2\pi r \cos 45^\circ} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \ln \frac{d+a}{d} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$