

2023-2024 学年秋冬学期《大学物理甲 2》期中考试试卷参考答案 A

2023.11.18

一、填空题：(每题 4 分，2 个空格的题每个空格给 2 分，共 60 分)

1. $\frac{Q+2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}, \pi R^2$

2. $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

3. $\sqrt{\frac{2Fd}{C}}, \sqrt{2FCd}$

4. $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

5. $\frac{-qQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2})$

6. $0.177 \text{ (J/m}^3\text{)}, 5.56 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (J)}$

7. 1.0×10^{13}

8. $\frac{\sqrt{2}\mu_0 I}{4\pi}$, 垂直纸面向里

9. $\frac{\mu_0}{2} (j_1 - j_2), \frac{\mu_0}{2} (j_1 + j_2)$ 10. $\mu_0 (I_3 - I_2)$

11. $8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ } \bar{k}$

12. $\frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln 2$

13. $\frac{2\pi m v \cos \theta}{eB}, \frac{m v \sin \theta}{eB}$

14. $\frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I}{2\pi}$

15. 0.8 (A)

二、计算题：(4 题，共 40 分)

1. (本题 10 分)

解：(1) $dq = k|x|dx$

$$dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{k|x|dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$U = \int dU = 2 \int_0^l \frac{k|x|dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{k}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{l^2 + y^2} - |y|)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{l^2 + y^2} - y) & y \geq 0 \\ \frac{k}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{l^2 + y^2} + y) & y \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 2+2 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad E = E_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{l^2 + y^2}}\right) & y \geq 0 \\ -\frac{k}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left(1 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{l^2 + y^2}}\right) & y \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 2+2 \text{ 分}$$

2. (本题 10 分)

解: (1) $r > R$ 由高斯定理 $\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \sum_{S \text{ 内}} q_i$

$$\text{得 } D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$R < r < a \quad E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$a < r < b \quad E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$r > b \quad E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad (a < r < b) \quad P = D - \epsilon_0 E = \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)Q}{4\pi\epsilon_r r^2} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} \quad \sigma'_a = -P_a = -\frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)Q}{4\pi\epsilon_r a^2} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\sigma'_b = P_b = \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)Q}{4\pi\epsilon_r b^2} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

3. (本题 10 分)

解: 电荷圆周运动形成的电流为:

$$dI = \lambda dl \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

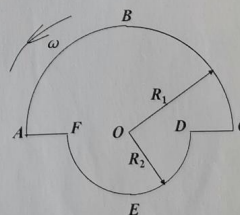
对半径为 R_1 与 R_2 的两个同心半圆:

$$dI_{ABC} = \lambda dl \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$I_{ABC} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int \lambda dl = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \lambda \pi R_1 = \frac{\lambda \omega R_1}{2}$$

$$\therefore B_{ABC} = \frac{\mu_0 I_{ABC}}{2R_1} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{4}$$

$$\text{同理可得: } B_{DEF} = B_{ABC} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{4}$$



2+1 分

对 AF、CD 两个直线段：

$$dI_{AF} = \lambda dr \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$B_{AF} = \int \frac{\mu_0 dI_{AF}}{2r} = \int_{R_2}^{R_1} \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega dr}{4\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\text{同理可得: } B_{CD} = B_{AF} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} \quad 2+1 \text{ 分}$$

得总磁感应强度：

$$B = 2(B_{ABC} + B_{AF}) = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

4. (本题 10 分)

$$\text{解: (1) } F_{AC\text{弧}} = F_{AC} = I \cdot \sqrt{2}R \cdot B = 0.283 \text{ (N)}, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

方向如图所示 (左斜上 45°) 2 分

(2) 线圈的磁矩为：

$$p_m = IS = I \frac{\pi R^2}{4} = \frac{\pi R^2 I}{4} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

线圈所受磁力矩为：

$$M = p_m B \sin(90^\circ - 60^\circ) = \frac{\pi R^2 IB}{4} \sin 30^\circ = 1.57 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (N} \cdot \text{m)} \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

