

试卷参考答案

一、填空题: (12 题, 共 48 分)

1. $(F - \mu mg)A = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$ $A = \frac{2}{k}(F - \mu mg)$ $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{2}{k}(F - \mu mg)^2$
2. $mv_1r_1 = mv_2r_2$ $r_2 = \frac{v_1}{v_2}r_1 = 5.26 \times 10^{12}(\text{m})$
3. $F = (-v'_{xi})\frac{dm_{xi}}{dt} + (-v'_{xi})\frac{dm_{xi}}{dt} = (-200) \times 50 + (-400) \times (-52) = 1.08 \times 10^4(\text{N})$
4. $J = \int_0^l x^2 \rho dx = \int_0^l kx^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}kl^4$
5. $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta x' + u\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}} = \frac{100 + 1.8 \times 10^8 \times 4 \times 10^{-7}}{0.8} = 215(\text{m})$
6. $E_k = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = m_0c^2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} - 1) = 0.51(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} - 1) = 0.25$ $\frac{v}{c} = 0.74$
7. $p_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_A^2 + \rho gh_A = p_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_B^2 + \rho gh_B$ $v_A \approx 0$ $v_B = \sqrt{2g(h_A - h_B)}$
8. $y_1 = A \cos[\omega(t - \frac{L_1}{u}) + \frac{\pi}{4}]$ $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\omega}{u}[(-L_2) - L_1] = \frac{\omega(L_1 + L_2)}{u}$
9. $\Delta E = \nu \frac{i}{2} R \Delta T = N \varepsilon$ $i = 3$
 $\Delta T = \frac{2N\varepsilon}{iR} = \frac{2 \times 10^4 \times 10^{12} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{0.01 \times 3 \times 8.31} = 1.3 \times 10^{-2}(\text{K})$
10. $\int_0^{v_m} Av^2 dv = \frac{A}{3}v_m^3 = 1$ $A = \frac{3}{v_m^3}$ $\bar{v} = \int_0^{v_m} vAv^2 dv = \frac{A}{4}v_m^4 = \frac{3}{4}v_m = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{3}{A}}$
11. $\nu' = \frac{340 + 28}{340 - 20}\nu$ $\nu'' = \frac{340}{340 - 28}\nu' = \frac{340}{340 - 28} \frac{340 + 28}{340 - 20}\nu$ $\lambda'' = \frac{340}{\nu''} = 0.271(\text{m})$
12. $E = 2 \cdot \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(a^2 + y^2)} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}} \approx \frac{qa}{2\pi\epsilon_0 y^3}$

二、计算题: (6 题, 共 52 分)

1. $2mg - T_1 = 2ma$ $T_2 - mg = ma$ $T_1r - Tr = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\beta$
 $Tr - T_2r = \frac{1}{2}mr^2\beta$ $a = r\beta$ 解得: $T = \frac{11}{8}mg$
2. $m_2v_1l = -m_2v_2l + J\omega$ $J = \frac{1}{3}m_1l^2$ $M_f = -\int_0^l \mu g \frac{m_1}{l}x \cdot dx = -\frac{1}{2}\mu m_1gl$
 角动量定理: $\int_0^t M_f dt = 0 - \frac{1}{3}m_1l^2\omega$ 解得: $t = 2m_2 \frac{v_1 + v_2}{\mu m_1g}$

$$3. (1) \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{5}{3} \quad C_p - C_v = R \quad C_p = \frac{5}{2}R \quad C_v = \frac{3}{2}R$$

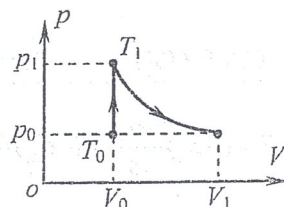
$$(2) \text{ 摩尔数: } \nu = \frac{p_0 V_0}{RT_0} = 4 \text{ (mol)}, \text{ 全过程中内能改变量:}$$

$$\Delta E = \nu C_v (T_1 - T_0) = 4 \times \frac{3}{2} R (450 - 300) = 7.48 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

$$\text{作功} \quad A = -\nu R T_1 \ln \frac{p_1}{p_0} = -\nu R T_1 \ln \frac{T_1}{T_0} = -6.06 \times 10^3 \text{ (J)}$$

$$(\text{等体: } \frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_0}{T_0}; \text{ 等温: } p_1 V_0 = p_0 V_1)$$

$$\text{吸热} \quad Q = \Delta E - A = 1.35 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$$



4. 由理想气体状态方程, 绝热自由膨胀的初态与末态温度相同。

$$\frac{p \cdot 2V_0}{T_0} = \frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = \nu R \quad p = \frac{p_0}{2}$$

$$\Delta S = \nu R \ln \frac{2V_0}{V_0} = \frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} \ln 2$$

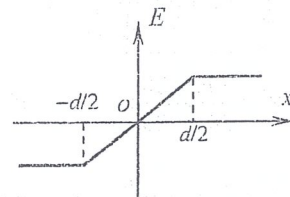
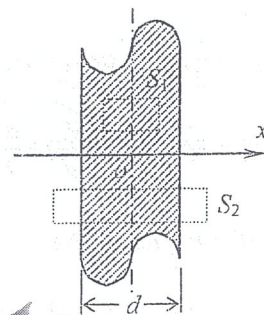
5. 由电荷分布的对称性可知在中心平面两侧离中心平面相同距离处场强均沿 x 轴, 大小相等而方向相反。

在板内作底面为 S 的高斯柱面 S_1 , 两底面距离中心平面均为 $|x|$, 由高斯定理得:

$$E_1 \cdot 2S = \frac{\rho \cdot 2|x|S}{\epsilon_0} \quad E_1 = \frac{\rho|x|}{\epsilon_0} \quad (-\frac{1}{2}d \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}d)$$

在板外作底面为 S 的高斯柱面 S_2 , 两底面距离中心平面均为 $|x|$, 由高斯定理得:

$$E_2 \cdot 2S = \frac{\rho \cdot Sd}{\epsilon_0} \quad E_2 = \frac{\rho d}{2\epsilon_0} \quad (|x| \geq \frac{1}{2}d)$$



$$6. (1) \quad k = \frac{mg}{l} = 2 \text{ (N/m)} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 15.8 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}} = 3.3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (m)}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1}(\frac{-v_0}{\omega x_0}) = 72.5^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{5} \quad x = 3.3 \times 10^{-2} \cos(15.8t + \frac{2\pi}{5}) \text{ (SI)}$$

$$(2) \quad y_1 = A \cos[2\pi(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi] \quad y_2 = A \cos[2\pi(\nu t + \frac{x}{\lambda})]$$

$$\text{反射点: } [2\pi(\nu t - \frac{L}{\lambda}) + \varphi] - [2\pi(\nu t + \frac{L}{\lambda})] = 0 \quad \varphi = 4\pi \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

$$y_1 = A \cos[2\pi(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda} + 2\frac{L}{\lambda})]$$