

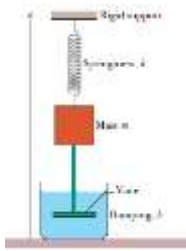
『北區高中物理科學人才培育』計畫高二物理期末考試卷

1. 試證一 astronomical object 自轉的週期不可能短於 $T = (3\pi / G\rho)^{1/2}$ 。(10%)

解答： $\frac{GM}{R^2} = \frac{v^2}{R}$, $M = (4\pi/3)\rho R^3$, $v = 2\pi R/T$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3}G\rho R = \frac{4\pi^2 R}{T^2} \longrightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{G\rho}}$$

- 2.



(a)左圖之振子受到彈簧回復力以及葉片阻滯力的作用，若彈簧之力常數 = k ，葉片之阻滯係數 = b ，請問此振子受到之總力為何？(5%)

(b)請問此振子之機械能為何？(10%)

(c) 請問何以未考慮重力何？(5%)

解答： (a) $\sum F = -kx - bv$

(b) $x(t) = x_m e^{-bt/2m} \cos(\omega't + \phi)$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} kx_m^2 \rightarrow E(t) = \frac{1}{2} kx_m^2 e^{-bt/m}$$

(c) 重力只改變振子的平衡位置 $(m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = kh)$

3. 試求在 Maxwell's speed distribution

$$P(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-Mv^2/2RT}$$

下之

- (a) 平均速率，(b) 方均根速率，(c)最可能的速率。(10% each)
(如有需要，可用下列二積分公式)

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{n!}{2a^{n+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n+1} a^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

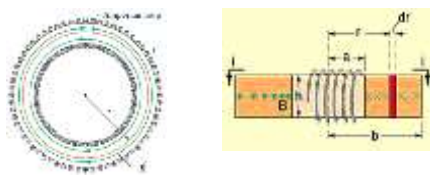
解答：

(a) $\bar{v} = \int_0^{\infty} vP(v)dv = \sqrt{8RT/\pi m}$, $n = 1$, $a = (M/2RT)$

(b) $v^2 = \int_0^{\infty} v^2 P(v)dv = 3RT/M$, by integration or from $p = nMv_{rms}^2/3V$, $v_{rms} = \sqrt{3RT/M}$

(c) $dP/dv = 0 \Rightarrow v_p = \sqrt{2RT/M}$

4.



(a) 上圖左之螺線環有 N 匝，其內之電流 $= i$ ，試求其磁場。(10%)

$$B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 i N \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 i N}{2\pi r}$$

(b) 若此螺線環之截面如上圖右，其內外徑分別為 a 及 b ，試求其電感。(10%)

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i N}{2\pi r}, \quad \Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\Phi = \int_a^b B h dr = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 i N}{2\pi r} h dr \quad L = \frac{N\Phi}{i} = \frac{N}{i} \frac{\mu_0 i N h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 i N h}{2\pi} \int_a^b \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 i N h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

5.



(a) 試求左圖均勻帶電圓環(半徑 R 電量 q)軸線上距環面 z 處之電場($z \ll R$)。(10%)

(b) 若有一電子被限制在此環之軸線上運動，試證其所受靜

電力將使其對環面作一角頻率為 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{eq}{4\epsilon_0 m R^3}}$ 之振盪。(10%)

解答：(a)

$$dq = \lambda ds$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda ds}{r^2}$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda ds}{(z^2 + R^2)}$$

$$dE \rightarrow dE \cos \theta, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{z}{r} = \frac{z}{(z^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$dE \cos \theta = \frac{z\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} ds$$

$$E = \int dE \cos \theta = \frac{z\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \int_0^{2\pi R} ds$$

$$= \frac{z\lambda(2\pi R)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{qz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$(b) \quad F = -\frac{eqz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow -\frac{eqz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \rightarrow k = \frac{eq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{eq}{4\epsilon_0 m R^3}}$$