## 國立彰化師範大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所:物理學系 組別:甲、乙組 科目:普通物理

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共2頁,第1頁

- 1. 請分別解釋說明(a)電學的高斯定律(Gauss' law for electricity)及(b)磁學的高斯定律(Gauss' law for magnetism)。尤其說明兩者之間不同的主要物理意義。(10%)
- 2. 「守恆律」表示在孤立的物理系統中,某些可量測物理量是不生不減。請詳細說明在科學發展中,於(a)電路及(b)理想流體動力學中,分別依據何種守恆律?發展出了相關的定律與公式。(10%)
- 3. 請寫出下列常數所使用的符號、物理意義、及其單位:(a) Gravitational constant;
  - (b) Electrostatic constant; (c) Bohr magneton; (d) Permeability constant;
  - (e) Permittivity constant ; (f) Universal gas constant (10%)
- 4. 一般家庭使用之插座為兩孔,其中一長一短。多年來外加一個圓孔的三孔式插座也逐漸受到 注意與普遍使用。請分別說明各孔的功能,同時敘述比較兩種插座在使用電器時的安全性。 (10%)
- 5. 請詳讀下列一段文字,請詳細說明文中所談論之物理現象與過程,並進一步說明此現象在物理發展上之貢獻。 "...Millikan saw this opportunity to make a significant contribution by improving upon these measurements. He realized that trying to determine the charge on individual droplets might work better than measuring charge on whole clouds of water. In 1909 he began the experiments, but soon found that droplets of water evaporated too quickly for accurate measurement. He asked his graduate student, Harvey Fletcher, to figure out how to do the experiment using some substance that evaporated more slowly. Fletcher quickly found that he could use droplets of oil, produced with a simple perfume atomizer. The oil droplets are injected into an air-filled chamber and pick up charge from the ionized air. The drops then fall or rise under the combined influence of gravity, viscosity of the air, and an electric field, which the experimenter can adjust. The experimenter could watch the drops through a specially designed telescope, and time how fast a drop falls or rises. After repeatedly timing the rise and fall of a drop, Millikan could calculate the charge on the drop..." (10%)
- 6. 請以力矩與角動量的觀念說明,若你正騎著腳踏車往前行,當你要右轉時,你會將身體往哪一邊傾斜?還是身體直立以手用力將把手右轉?試解釋之。(10%)

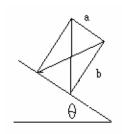
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共2頁,第2頁

 如右圖,一個長方體木塊,木塊的寬是 a、高是 b,直立放置在一斜角是 θ的斜面上,木塊與斜面間的靜摩擦係數 μs。當斜面的斜角 θ 由很小漸 漸增加時,在什麼條件下 (a)木塊會先倒下?(b)木塊會先下滑?
(c)木塊會一邊傾倒又一邊下滑。(10%)



- 8. 將一定量的理想氣體以等溫及絕熱二過程壓縮至原來體積的一半,那一種運作將產生較大的 壓力?那一種運作將產生較高的溫度?那一種運作將產生較大的熵值?請說明之?(10%)
- 9. 一條拉緊的繩上產生橫波,若頻率加倍,而張力不變,波長有何改變?請說明之?(10%)
- 10. 如右圖,以兩條質量可忽略,長度皆為L之平行細繩,上端懸吊在水平之天花板上相距 d,下端分別繫在一質量為 m,長度也為 d 之均勻直桿的兩端,讓直桿水平靜止懸掛在天花板下,今以剪刀剪斷其中一條細繩時,試求出在剪斷後的瞬間,另一條細繩的張力較原來增加或減少多少?(重力加速度為 g)(10%)

