

1~4 BCCB

5~8 CDAD

9. 1.5; 并联; 串联

10. 马德堡半球; 变小; 不变

11. 冰的质量; 变小; 能

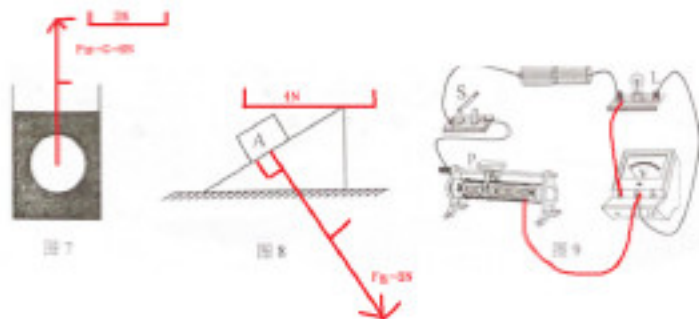
12. 连通器; 浮力; 滑动变阻器

13. 3; 20; 20

14. 2:1; 1:1; 9.8×10^4

15. 6; 0.6; 0; 0.6

16. 减小; 流体流速越大, 流体压强越小; BC



20. (1) $R_1 = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{U}{I_1} = \frac{9V}{0.3A} = 30\Omega$

(2) $I_2 = I - I_1 = 0.5A - 0.3A = 0.2A; R_2 = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = \frac{U}{I_2} = \frac{9V}{0.2A} = 45\Omega$

21. (1) $F_{\text{总}} = G_{\text{总}} = (m_{\text{物}} + m_{\text{水}})g = (0.2\text{kg} + 2\text{kg}) \times 9.8\text{N/kg} = 21.56\text{N}$

$$P_{\text{总}} = \frac{F_{\text{总}}}{S_{\text{物}}} = \frac{21.56\text{N}}{1 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}^2} = 2156\text{Pa}$$

(2) $V = \frac{m_{\text{物}}}{\rho_{\text{物}}} = \frac{2.6\text{kg}}{2.6 \times 10^3\text{kg/m}^3} = 1 \times 10^{-3}\text{m}^3$

(3) $P_{\text{水}} = \frac{F_{\text{水}}}{S_{\text{水}}} = \frac{G_{\text{水}}}{S_{\text{物}}} = \frac{m_{\text{水}}g}{S_{\text{物}}} = \frac{2\text{kg} \times 9.8\text{N/kg}}{1 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}^2} = 1960\text{Pa}; \Delta P = P - P_{\text{水}} = 2450\text{Pa} - 1960\text{Pa} = 490\text{Pa}$

22. (1) $U_1 = I_1 R_1 = 0.4\text{A} \times 20\Omega = 8\text{V}$

(2) I 20 欧 2 安

II V_1 接 R_2 , 示数 3V, V_2 接 R_0 , 示数为 2.4V, $R_0 = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = \frac{2.4V}{0.3A} = 8\Omega$

V_1 接 R_2 , 示数 3V, V_2 接 R_0 , 示数为 12V, $R_0 = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = \frac{12V}{0.3A} = 40\Omega$

V_1 接 R_2 , 示数 3V, V_2 接电源, 示数为 12V, $R_0 = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = \frac{U - U_2}{I_0} = \frac{12V - 3V}{0.3A} = 30\Omega$

V_1 接电源, 示数 15V, V_2 接 R_0 , 示数为 12V, $R_0 = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = \frac{U - U_2}{I_0} = \frac{12V - 3V}{0.3A} = 30\Omega$

23. 多种; $\rho = m/v$; 断开; 串

24. 液体内部有向各个方向的压强; U 形管压强计; 物体受到的浮力; 物体排开液体的体积

25. (1) $R = U/I$; (2) 待测电阻; 最大; 9; (3) 25.0

26. (1) 向 b 端; R_1 ; 同一导体, 通过的电流与导体两端电压成正比

(2) 不可行; 没有控制导体两端电压不变, 无法得出结论