华中科技大学 2018~2019 学年度第 1 学期

大学物理(二)课程考试卷(A)参考答案

考试日期: 2019.01.12

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	D	D	D	В	С	С	С	В	A	A

二、填空题

1,
$$\frac{5}{6}$$

$$3\sqrt{\frac{x_0}{g}}$$

$$4, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$5, 0.08, -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$6, \frac{\lambda}{2}, 0$$

7.
$$\frac{3\lambda}{4n_2}$$

三、计算题

1. **A**:
$$T_b = \frac{p_a T_a}{p_a} = 4T_a = 800 \text{K}$$

$$\therefore p_{c} = \frac{p_{a}V_{c}^{2}}{V_{a}^{2}}, \qquad \therefore V_{c} = \sqrt{\frac{p_{c}}{p_{a}}}V_{a} = 2V_{a}$$

$$1 \text{ }$$

$$∴ p_c V_c = RT_c , ∴ T_c = 8T_a = 1600 K$$

(1) **a** → b 过程:

$$Q_{ab} = C_{V}(T_{b} - T_{a}) = \frac{3}{2}R(4T_{a} - T_{a}) = \frac{9}{2}RT_{a} = 7 \cdot 48 \times 10^{3}(J)$$
 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

b → c 过程:

$$Q_{bc} = C_p (T_c - T_b) = 10RT_a = 1.66 \times 10^4$$
 (J) 1分 c → a 过程:

$$Q_{ca} = C_{V}(T_{a} - T_{c}) + \int_{Vc}^{Va} \frac{p_{a}V^{2}}{V_{a}^{2}} dV$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}R(T_{a} - 8T_{a}) + \frac{P_{a}}{3V_{a}^{2}}(V_{a}^{3} - V_{c}^{3})$$

$$= -13.2RT_{a} = -2.19 \times 10^{4}(J)$$
3 $\%$

(2)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{ca}|}{Q_{ab} + Q_{bc}} = 9\%$$

2、解: (1) : t = 0 时, $y_0 = 0, v_0 > 0$,: $\phi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 故入射波函数为

$$y = A\cos[2\pi v(t - \frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

(2)反射波的波函数为

$$y_{\overline{\bowtie}} = A\cos[2\pi v(t - \frac{2 \times \frac{3\lambda}{4} - x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi]$$

$$= A\cos[2\pi v(t + \frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
3 \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)

此时驻波方程为

$$y = A\cos\left[2\pi v\left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] + A\cos\left[2\pi v\left(t + \frac{x}{u}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
$$= 2A\cos\frac{2\pi vx}{u}\cos(2\pi vt - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

故波节位置为:
$$\frac{2\pi vx}{u} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$$

故
$$x = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$$
 ($k = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2, \dots$)

根据题意,
$$k$$
只能取 $0,1$,即 $x = \frac{1}{4}\lambda, \frac{3}{4}\lambda$ 2分

3、解: 解法 (一): 半波带法

 θ =0 的方向上,所有的光线相消,为暗纹。

4分

 $a\sin\theta = \lambda$,狭缝分成两个半波带,但由于薄膜使光线位相相同,为明纹。 $a\sin\theta = 2\lambda$,狭缝分成 4 个半波带,所有光线互相抵消,为暗纹。 3 分同理。

 $a\sin\theta=3\lambda$,狭缝分成六个半波带,但由于薄膜使光线位相相同,为明纹。 $a\sin\theta=4\lambda$,狭缝分成八个半波带,所有光线互相抵消,为暗纹。 3分 $a\sin\theta=5\lambda$,狭缝分成十个半波带,但由于薄膜使光线位相相同,为明纹。

综上所述, 暗纹的衍射角 θ 满足的关系为: $\frac{a\sin\theta}{\lambda}$ =0,±2,±4

解法 (二): 用费涅尔衍射公式

$$E_{\theta} = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{0} c' \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{r_0 - x \sin \theta}{\lambda} + \pi \right) dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} c' \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{r_0 - x \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right) dx$$

$$= c \frac{\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}\right) - 1\right]}{\frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{r_0}{\lambda}\right)$$
 5 \(\frac{\psi}{\tau}\)

则相对光强度为:

$$I_{\theta} = I_0 \frac{(\cos \alpha - 1)^2}{\alpha^2}$$
, $(\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda})$

暗纹位置为 $\cos \alpha = 1$, $\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda} = 2k\pi$, 即

$$\frac{a\sin\theta}{\lambda} = 2k$$
 (k=-2, -1, 0, 1, 2) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

4、解: (1) 波函数归一化

$$\int_0^\infty \left| \phi(x) \right|^2 \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^\infty \left| A \sqrt{x} e^{-ax^2} \right|^2 \mathrm{d}x = 1$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$\int_0^\infty A^2 x e^{-2ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{4\alpha} A^2 = 1$$

$$A = \pm 2\sqrt{\alpha}$$

(2)
$$\rho = |\phi(x)|^2 = |A\sqrt{x}e^{-ax^2}|^2 = A^2xe^{-2ax^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}\rho}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$$
, $\Rightarrow 4\alpha x^2 = 1$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

(3)
$$\rho = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}}} |\phi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}}} 4\alpha x e^{-2\alpha x^2} dx$$
 2 \(\phi\)

$$=1-\frac{1}{e}=0.632$$
 2 $\%$