

2024.6.22 普物I期末

by 易本

大题:

1. 1) 以无穷远处为势能零点, 有

$$U(h) = - \frac{GMEm}{R_E + h}$$

2) $h=0$ 时总能量为: $E_1 = \frac{1}{2}mV_0^2 - \frac{GMEm}{R_E}$

$h=h$ 时能量为: $E_2 = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 - \frac{GMEm}{R_E}$

由能量守恒可知 $E_1 = E_2$ 代入得:

$$V = \sqrt{V_0^2 - \frac{2GMeh}{R_E(R_E + h)}}$$

3) 最大高度时速度为0, 代入能量守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2} m V_0^2 - \frac{G M_E m}{R_E} = 0 - \frac{G M_E m}{R_E + H}$$

解得: $H = \frac{V_0^2 R_E^2}{\frac{2 G M_E}{R_E} - V_0^2}$

4) 恰好在高H轨道运动的速度为: $V_s = \sqrt{\frac{G M_E}{R_E + H}}$

5) 燃料喷出后到无穷远速度为0, 意味着燃料喷出具有逃逸速度

列能量守恒: $\frac{1}{2} m_f V_f^2 - \frac{G M_E m_f}{R_E + H} = 0 \Rightarrow V_f = \sqrt{2} V_s$

动量守恒: $m_s V_s = m_f V_f = m_f \cdot \sqrt{2} V_s \Rightarrow m_s = \sqrt{2} m_f$

$\therefore m = m_s + m_f = (1 + \sqrt{2}) m_f$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} m_s = (2 - \sqrt{2})m \\ m_f = (\sqrt{2} - 1)m \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad 1). \quad u_x = \frac{u'_x + v}{1 + \frac{vu'_x}{c^2}} \quad u_y = \frac{u'_y \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 + \frac{vu'_x}{c^2}} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{u'_y}{\gamma(1 + \frac{vu'_x}{c^2})} \quad (\text{洛伦兹变换})$$

$$2). \quad \text{Mary 系中向上发射, 故 } u'_x = 0 \quad u'_y = c.$$

代入 1) 中式子, 得:

$$u_x = \frac{0 + v}{1 + \frac{v \cdot 0}{c^2}} = v$$

$$u_y = \frac{c}{\gamma(1 + \frac{v \cdot 0}{c^2})} = \frac{c}{\gamma}$$

$$\text{Frank 系中速度: } u_y = \sqrt{v^2 + \left(\frac{c}{\gamma}\right)^2} = \sqrt{v^2 + c^2 - v^2} = c \quad \text{故光速不变.}$$

3) 在 Mary 系中, 事件1 $(x'_1, t'_1) = (0, 0)$ 事件2 $(x'_2, t'_2) = (\lambda, T)$

洛伦兹变换到 Frank 系 (S):

$$\begin{cases} x = \gamma(x' + vt') \\ t = \gamma(t' + \frac{v x'}{c^2}) \end{cases}$$

事件1 $(x_1, t_1) = (0, 0)$ 事件2 $(x_2, t_2) = (\gamma(\lambda + vT), \gamma(T + \frac{v}{c^2}\lambda))$

横向多普勒: $f = \gamma f_0$

3. 1) 粒子1总能量: $E_1 = mc^2 + 2mc^2 = 3mc^2$

$$p_1 c = \sqrt{E_1^2 - (mc^2)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}mc^2 \Rightarrow p_1 = 2\sqrt{2}mc$$

粒子2总能量: $E_2 = 2mc^2$, $p_2 = 0$.

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_1 + E_2 = 5mc^2 \quad p_{\text{total}} = 2\sqrt{2}mc$$

由能量守恒: $\gamma Mc^2 = 5mc^2$ ①

动量守恒: $\gamma MV = 2\sqrt{2}mc$ ②

联立解得
$$\begin{cases} V = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}c \\ M = \sqrt{17}m \end{cases}$$

2) 碰撞前动能: $E_{k1} = k_1 + k_2 = 2mc^2$

碰撞后: $E_{k2} = (\gamma - 1)Mc^2 = (5 - \sqrt{17})mc^2$

$$\Delta K = E_{k2} - E_{k1} = (3 - \sqrt{17})mc^2$$

3). 静质量增加, 总能量守恒.

4). 简单使用洛伦兹变换即可.

4. 1). $\Delta S_c = \int_{T_H}^{T_L} \frac{C_V dT}{T}$

2). $Q_c = C_V(T_H - T_c)$

$$\Delta S_c = C_V \ln \frac{T_L}{T_H}$$

3). $W = Q_H - Q_c$ $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H} = 1 - \frac{Q_c}{Q_H}$

将等容放热改为等温放热.

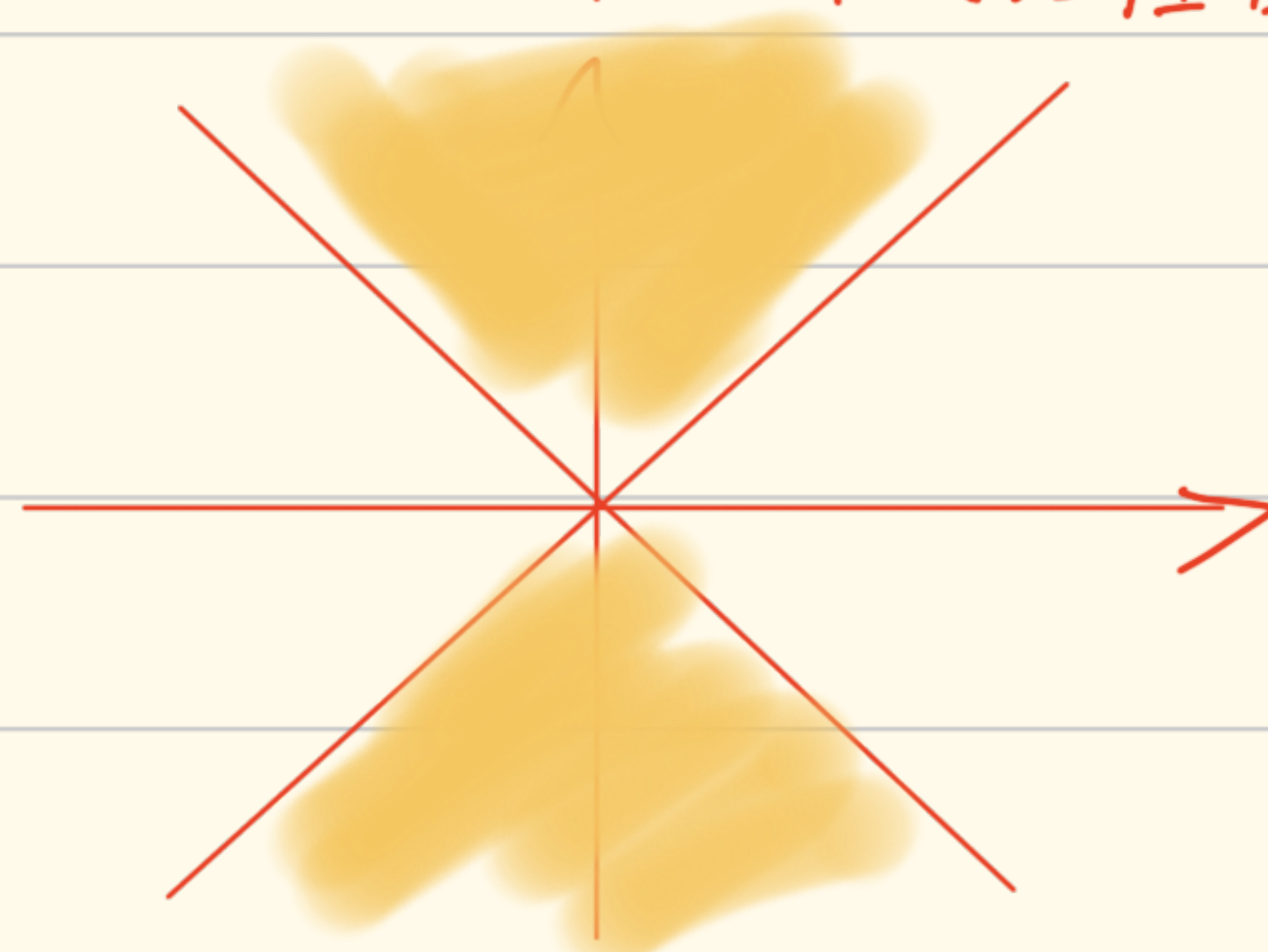
选择: 1). A.

2). D. 在S系中 t_2 晚于 t_1 发生, t_1, t_3 连线与 x' 轴平行, 故 $t_1 = t_3$.

3). A $\frac{C_V}{C_P} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$ 根据 $PV = nRT$, $T^{\frac{3}{2}}V^2 = C$ 转化为 $PV^{\frac{5}{3}} = C'$
即 $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$ 故 $\frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{3}{5}$

4). B. $5 \times 3 - 3 - 2 = 10$. 共有 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 自由度, 3个平动,
2个转动 (线性分子) 故 10 个振动.

5). B.



黄色区域事件能在同一空间发生

非... - - - 时间 - - , 无因果

B在A的“其他区”中, 不能接触.

6) C. 卡诺循环无直线.

7) A 记住 T 里常数在分母上, $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

8) B.

9) B.

考虑最概然速率: $V_p = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}}$, m 越大, V 越小

10). B.

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}, \quad v = f\lambda \Rightarrow v = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\lambda$$

同一介质, v 相同.