

1: 在x轴有一平面简谐波,其波动表达式为: $y_1 = A\cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda})]$

波在 $x_0 = 0$ 处发生反射,反射端为固定端,入射波和反射波叠加形成驻波。

求: 1) 驻波方程; 2) 在 $x = \frac{2}{3}\lambda$ 处质点合振动的振幅。

解: 1) 设反射波为: $y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_{02}]$

 $x_0 = 0$ 处固定端,波节,两振动相位差为:

$$\Delta \varphi(\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{0}) = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = [2\pi(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x_0}{\lambda}) + \varphi_{02}] - [2\pi(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x_0}{\lambda})] = \varphi_{02}$$

 $x_0 = 0$ 处为一波节: $\Delta \varphi(x_0 = 0) = \varphi_{02} = (2k+1)\pi$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$

驻波方程: $y = y_1 + y_2 = A\cos 2\pi (\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + A\cos[2\pi (\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \pi] = 2A\cos(2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos(2\pi \frac{t}{T} + \frac{\pi}{2})$

2) 振幅:
$$A' = \left| 2A\cos(2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right|, \qquad x = \frac{2}{3}\lambda \text{ th}: \quad A'(x = \frac{2}{3}\lambda) = \left| 2A\cos(\frac{5\pi}{6}) \right| = \sqrt{3}A$$



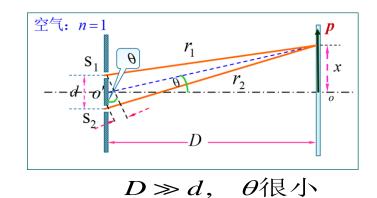
2: 在杨氏双缝实验中,两缝之间距离为 d=0.2mm 的,双缝与屏幕的垂直距离为 D=100cm。若白光(400nm--760nm)垂直入射到双缝上,屏上形成彩色条纹,求第一级光谱的宽度。

解:两光线的光程差:

$$\Delta = r_2 - r_1 = d \sin \theta \approx d \tan \theta = d \frac{x}{D}$$

明条纹:
$$\Delta = \pm 2k \frac{\lambda}{2}, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

 $x_k = \pm 2k \cdot \frac{D\lambda}{2d}, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$



同侧, k级明纹:
$$x_k = 2k \cdot \frac{D\lambda}{2d} = k \cdot \frac{D\lambda}{d}, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

同侧,1级明纹位置:
$$x_1 = \frac{D\lambda}{d}$$
,

同侧,760nm,1级明纹位置:
$$x_1 = \frac{D\lambda_1}{d} = \frac{100\text{cm} \times 760\text{nm}}{0.2\text{mm}} = 0.38\text{cm},$$

400nm,**1**级明纹位置:
$$x_1' = \frac{D\lambda_2}{d} = \frac{100 \text{cm} \times 400 \text{nm}}{0.2 \text{mm}} = 0.2 \text{cm}$$

$$\Delta x = x_1 - x_1' = 0.18$$
cm



- 3: ν mol 理想气体,经历如图可逆循环过程。已知其定容摩尔热容 $C_v = 3R$,AB过程曲线反向延长线过坐标原点, p_0 , V_0 已知,
- 求: 1) AB过程,摩尔热容 $C_{AR} = ?$
 - 2) 该循环的热机效率。

解: 1)
$$pV = \nu RT$$
, $E = \nu C_V T$, $C_V = 3R$

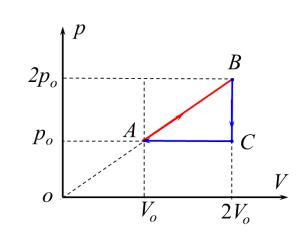
AB过程方程:
$$p = \frac{p_0}{V_0}V$$

设1摩尔:
$$dQ = dE + dW = C_V dT + pdV$$

$$pV = RT \Rightarrow pdV + Vdp = RdT$$

$$dp = \frac{p_0}{V_0} dV \Longrightarrow Vdp = V \frac{p_0}{V_0} dV = pdV$$

$$\Rightarrow 2pdV = RdT \quad \Rightarrow dQ = C_V dT + \frac{1}{2}RdT \Rightarrow C_{AB} = \frac{dQ}{dT} = C_V + \frac{1}{2}R = \frac{7}{2}R$$





3: ν mol 理想气体,经历如图可逆循环过程。已知其定容摩尔热容 $C_v = 3R$,AB过程曲线反向延长线过坐标原点, p_0 , V_0 已知,

- 求: 1) AB过程,摩尔热容 $C_{AB} = ?$
 - 2) 该循环的热机效率。

解: 2) AB过程:
$$Q_{AB} = vC_{AB}(T_B - T_A) = v\frac{7}{2}R(T_B - T_A) = \frac{7}{2}(P_BV_B - P_AV_A)$$

$$= \frac{21}{2}P_0V_0 > 0, \quad$$
 吸热

或: pV = vRT, $E = vC_vT = v3RT$,

BC等体过程:
$$Q_{BC} = \nu C_V (T_C - T_B) = \nu 3R(T_C - T_B) = 3(P_C V_C - P_B V_B) = -6P_O V_O < 0$$
, 放然

CA等压过程:
$$Q_{CA} = \nu C_P (T_A - T_C) = \nu (C_V + R)(T_A - T_C) = \nu 4R(T_A - T_C) = 4(P_A V_A - P_C V_C) = -4P_O V_O < 0$$
,

$$Q_1 = Q_{AB}$$
, $Q_2 = Q_{BC} + Q_{CA}$, $\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_2|}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{10}{21/2} = \frac{1}{21} = 4.76\%$

放热



 $\psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{a}), \quad (0 \le x \le a)$ 4: 一粒子在一维无限深势阱中运动,其波函数为:

求: 1) 当 n=2 时,粒子出现概率最大的位置和概率密度最大值;

2) 当 n=2 时,在区间 $(a/2 \sim a)$ 发现粒子的概率是多少?

解: 1) n=2时,波函数为: $\psi_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\frac{2\pi x}{a})$, $(0 \le x \le a)$

概率密度函数: $w(x) = |\psi_2|^2 = \frac{2}{a}\sin^2(\frac{2\pi x}{a}), \quad (0 \le x \le a)$

∴ 当 $\frac{2\pi x}{a} = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ 有极大值, $\Rightarrow x = (2k+1)\frac{a}{4}$, $0 \le x \le a$

粒子出现概率最大的位置: $x = \frac{a}{4}$, $\frac{3a}{4}$ 概率最大值: $w_{\text{max}} = \frac{2}{a}$

2)
$$W = \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{a} |\psi_2|^2 dx = \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{a} \frac{2}{a} \sin^2(\frac{2\pi x}{a}) dx = \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{a} \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos\frac{4\pi x}{a}) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{a} \left(x - \frac{a}{4\pi} \sin \frac{4\pi x}{a} \right) \Big|_{\frac{a}{2}}^{a} = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$$

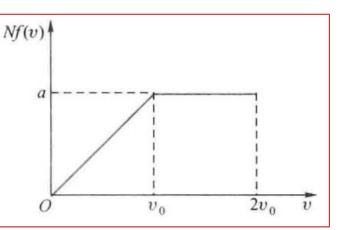


1、某气体中有N个分子,每个分子的质量为m,气体分子速率分布函数曲线如图,

求: 1) 说明曲线与横坐标所谓面积的意义,并求a的值(用N和 v_0 表示);

- 2) 求速率分布在 $\frac{v_0}{2} \sim \frac{3v_0}{2}$ 区间内的分子数;
- 3) 求分子的平均平均动能。

有N个质量均为m的同种气体分子,它 教材12-25 们的速率分布如图所示.(1)说明曲线与横坐标所包 围面积的含义;(2)由 N 和 v_0 求 a 值;(3) 求在速率 $v_0/2$ 到 $3v_0/2$ 间隔内的分子数;(4) 求分子的平均平 动动能.





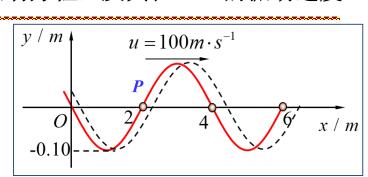
2: 一平面简谐波在 $t_0=0$ 的波形曲线如图所示,

求: 1) 此平面简谐波的波动表达式; 2) P 处质点的振动方程,及其在t=2s的振动速度。

解: 1) 设原点
$$o$$
处质点振动方程: $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$

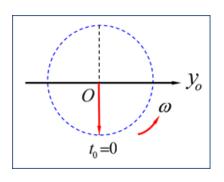
则波动方程为:
$$y = A\cos\left[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$$

$$A = 0.10(m), \lambda = 4(m), u = 100(m/s), u = \frac{\lambda v}{\omega}, \omega = 2\pi v = 50\pi$$



$$o$$
点: $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$,
 $t_0 = 0$, $y_o(t_0 = 0) = 0$, $v(t_0 = 0) > 0$, $\varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$y = 0.10\cos\left[50\pi(t - \frac{x}{100}) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
(m)



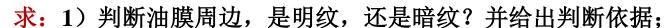
2)
$$p \, \text{A}$$
: $x_p = 2 \, \text{m}$, $y_p = 0.10 \cos \left[50 \pi t - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right] (\text{m})$

$$v_p = \frac{dy_p}{dt} = -5\pi \sin \left[50\pi t - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right] \text{ (m/s)}, \qquad \Rightarrow v_p(t = 2s) = -5\pi \text{ (m/s)}$$

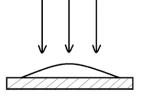


3:空气中,折射率为n的油滴落在折射率 $n_3=1.5$ 平板玻璃上,形成一球冠型薄膜。

用波长 $\lambda=600$ nm 的单色光垂直照射,从油膜上方观察反射光干涉,



2) 若第3级明纹对应的油膜厚度为750nm, 计算该油膜的折射率。



解: 1) 反射光光程差: $n_1 = 1.0 < n < n_3 = 1.5$, $\Delta_0 = 0$

$$\Delta_r = 2n_2d + \Delta_0 = 2nd,$$

油膜周边: d=0, $\Delta_r=0$, 明纹

2) 明纹条件:
$$\Delta_r = 2nd = 2k\frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

3级明纹:
$$k = 3$$
, $d_3 = 750$ nm, $2nd_3 = 3\lambda$,

$$n = \frac{3\lambda}{2d_3} = 1.2$$



- 4: 在康普顿效应中,波长为 $\lambda_0 = 0.10$ nm的X 射线光子,与一静止的自由电子 发生弹性碰撞,碰撞后,反冲电子获得的动能为 294.4 eV ,
 - 求: 1) 散射X光子的波长和散射角;
 - 2) 反冲电子的动量大小和运动方向(用反冲电子运动方向与入射光线方向夹角表示)

解: 1) 能量守恒:
$$hv_0 + m_0c^2 = hv + mc^2$$

反冲电子的动能:
$$E_k = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = h\nu_0 - h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} - \frac{hc}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{E_k}{hc}} = 0.10243$$
nm

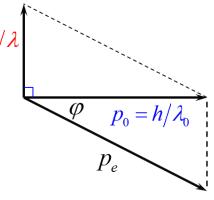
波长偏移量: $\Delta \lambda = \lambda - \lambda_0 = \lambda_C (1 - \cos \theta)$, $\lambda_C = 0.00243$ nm

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2) 动量守恒: $\vec{p}_0 = \vec{p} + \vec{p}_e$

$$p_e = \sqrt{p^2 + p_0^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{h}{\lambda_0}\right)^2} = ? 代入数值计算$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{h/\lambda}{h/\lambda_0} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda} = 0.976 \implies \varphi = \arctan(0.976) = 44.3^{\circ}$$



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