



班级: 计01

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科目: 大物

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9.17. 已知: $T_1 = 250\text{K}$, $T_2 = 310\text{K}$, $P_1 = P_2$, $V_1 = V_2$ 求: T 解: $P_1 V_1 = \nu_1 R T_1$, $P_2 V_2 = \nu_2 R T_2$, 又 $\because P_1 = P_2$, $V_1 = V_2$, 故 $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$

$$\text{所以 } \nu_1 R T_1 = \nu_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow \nu_1 T_1 = \nu_2 T_2 \Rightarrow \nu_2 = \nu_1 \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

注意到气体混合前后内能相等: 即 $E_0 = E$

$$\text{混合前: } E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{3}{2} \nu_1 R T_1 + \frac{5}{2} \nu_2 R T_2 = \frac{3}{2} \nu_1 R T_1 + \frac{5}{2} R \nu_1 T_1 = 4 R \nu_1 T_1$$

$$\text{混合后: } E = E_1' + E_2' = \frac{3}{2} \nu_1 R T + \frac{5}{2} \nu_2 R T = \frac{RT}{2} (3\nu_1 + 5\nu_1 \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2})$$

$$\because E_0 = E$$

$$\therefore 4 R \nu_1 T_1 = \frac{1}{2} R T (3\nu_1 + 5\nu_1 \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2})$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{8 \nu_1 T_1}{3\nu_1 + 5\nu_1 \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2}} = \frac{8 T_1}{3 + 5 \cdot \frac{T_1}{T_2}} = \frac{8 \times 250}{3 + 5 \times \frac{250}{310}} = 284\text{K}$$

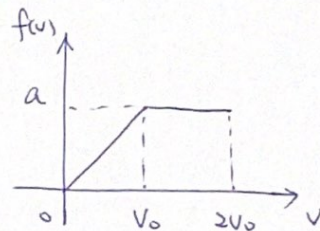
9.18. 已知: $f(v) = av/v_0$ ($0 \leq v \leq v_0$), $f(v) = a$ ($v_0 \leq v \leq 2v_0$), $f(v) = 0$ ($v > 2v_0$)求: a , ΔN , \bar{v}

解: (1) 分布曲线如图, 由归一化知

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(v) dv = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{v_0} \frac{av}{v_0} dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} a dv = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a v_0 + a(2v_0 - v_0) = \frac{3}{2} a v_0 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3v_0}$$

(2) 速率大于 v_0 的粒子数

$$\Delta N = \int_{v_0}^{\infty} dN = \int_{v_0}^{\infty} N f(v) dv = \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} N a dv = N a v_0 = \frac{2}{3} N$$

速率小于 v_0 的粒子数

$$(\Delta N)' = N - \Delta N = N - \frac{2}{3} N = \frac{1}{3} N$$

$$(3) \bar{v} = \int_0^{\infty} v f(v) dv = \int_0^{v_0} v \cdot \frac{av}{v_0} dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} v \cdot a dv = \int_0^{v_0} \frac{2v^2}{3v_0} dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} \frac{2v}{3v_0} dv$$

$$= \left[\frac{2v^3}{9v_0} \right]_0^{v_0} + \left[\frac{2v^2}{3v_0} \right]_{v_0}^{2v_0} = \frac{2v_0^3}{9v_0} + \frac{4v_0^2}{3v_0} - \frac{v_0^2}{3v_0} = \frac{11}{9} v_0$$



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9.19. 已知: $T_1 = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$, $T_2 = 2.7 \text{ K}$, $T_3 = 2.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ K}$ 求: V_{rms1} , V_{rms2} , V_{rms3}

$$\text{解: } V_{rms1} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m_e}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 2 \times 10^6}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}} = 9.56 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{rms2} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_H}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 8.31 \times 2.7}{1 \times 10^{-3}}} = 257 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{rms3} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_{He}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 8.31 \times 2.4 \times 10^{-11}}{4 \times 10^{-3}}} = 1.61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$$

9.26 已知: $V = 20 \text{ L}$, $m = 1.1 \text{ kg}$, $T = 13^\circ \text{C} = 286 \text{ K}$, $a = 3.64 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{L}^2/\text{mol}^2$, $b = 0.0427 \text{ L/mol}$.求: p 解: 范德瓦耳斯方程: $(p + \frac{a}{V_m^2}) \cdot (V_m - b) = RT$

$$\Rightarrow (p + \frac{m^2 a}{(MV)^2}) (\frac{MV}{m} - b) = RT$$

$$\Rightarrow (p + \frac{1.1^2 \times 3.64 \times 10^5 \times 10^{-6}}{(44 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3})^2}) \times (\frac{44 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}{1.1} - 0.0427 \times 10^{-3}) = 8.31 \times 286$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 2.57 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{理想气体方程: } p = \frac{mRT}{MV} = \frac{1.1 \times 8.31 \times 286}{44 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.97 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{内压强 } p_{in} = \frac{a}{V_m^2} = \frac{m^2 a}{(MV)^2} = \frac{1.1^2 \times 3.64 \times 10^5 \times 10^{-6}}{(44 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 5.69 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

9.28 已知: $\eta = 1.39 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$, $M = 0.004 \text{ kg/mol}$, $\bar{v} = 1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$ 求: $\bar{\lambda}$, d

$$\text{解: } \bar{\lambda} = \frac{3\eta}{m\bar{v}} = \frac{3\eta}{\rho\bar{v}} = \frac{3 \times 1.39 \times 10^{-5}}{\frac{0.004}{22.4 \times 10^{-3}} \times 1.2 \times 10^3} = 2.65 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{由 } \bar{\lambda} = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 p} \text{ 知 } d = \sqrt{\frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi p \bar{\lambda}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 273}{\sqrt{2} \pi \times 1.01 \times 10^5 \times 2.65 \times 10^{-7}}} = 1.78 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

9.29 已知: $l = 0.4 \text{ cm} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$, $T = 27^\circ = 300 \text{ K}$, $d = 3.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ 求: p

$$\text{解: 由 } K = \frac{1}{3} m n \bar{v} \bar{\lambda} C_v = \frac{1}{3} m n \bar{v} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 n} = \frac{m \bar{v}}{3\sqrt{2}\pi d^2} \text{ 知 } K \text{ 与 } n, p \text{ 无关}$$

当 $\bar{\lambda} = l$ 时, $K = \frac{1}{3} m n \bar{v} l C_v$, 要使 K 变小, 则要 n 减小, 又 $p = nkT$ 知 p 减小要使 K 最大, 则 p 最小, 此时 $\bar{\lambda} = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 p}$ 最大, 值为 l , 故

$$p = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 l} = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300}{\sqrt{2} \pi \times (3.7 \times 10^{-10})^2 \times 4 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.7 \text{ Pa}$$



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9.30 已知: 扩散系数 D , 水蒸气密度 ρ , 远处密度 ρ_∞ , 水密度 ρ_w .

求: $W_{0,t}$

解: 水蒸气沿球面扩散, 设此球半径为 r , 有

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -D \frac{d\rho}{dr} \cdot ds = -D \cdot \frac{d\rho}{dr} \cdot 4\pi r^2$$

而每个球面上的水蒸气密度应相等, 故: $\frac{d\rho}{dr} \cdot r^2 = C$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\rho}^{\rho_\infty} d\rho = C \int_R^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^2} \Rightarrow \rho_\infty - \rho = \frac{C}{R} \Rightarrow C = R(\rho_\infty - \rho)$$

$$\text{因此 } W = \frac{dm}{dt} = -D \cdot 4\pi \cdot \frac{d\rho}{dr} \cdot r^2 = -D \cdot 4\pi \cdot C = -D \cdot 4\pi R(\rho_\infty - \rho)$$

(2) dt 时间内蒸发量: $-dm = 4\pi DR(\rho_\infty - \rho) dt$, R 为变量

$$\text{又 } M = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot \rho_w \Rightarrow dm = 4\pi R^2 \rho_w dR$$

$$\text{故 } -4\pi R^2 \rho_w dR = 4\pi DR(\rho_\infty - \rho) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -\int_R^0 R dR = \frac{D(\rho_\infty - \rho)}{\rho_w} \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} R^2 = \frac{D(\rho_\infty - \rho)}{\rho_w} t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{R^2 \rho_w}{2D(\rho_\infty - \rho)}$$