

1. C

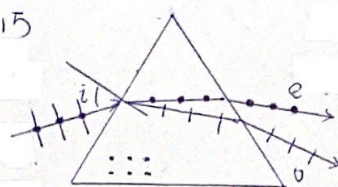
6 D

10. $\frac{2d}{\lambda}$

15

2. B

7. B

11. 500nm 

18. 在一定温度下, 在单位时间内从绝对黑体单位面积辐射的波长在 λ 为中心的波长 $\Delta\lambda$ 的辐射能。

3. D

8. D

12. $-; =$ 16. $5\mu\text{m}$

19. 7.

4. A

9. C

13. $3, \frac{3}{2}$

17. 物体在相同温度的情况下, 对同一波长的颜色辐射率与吸收率之比相同。

5. A

14. $\frac{I_0}{8}$

20. 已知: $d = 0.4\text{mm} = 4 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}$, $a = 0.08\text{mm} = 8 \times 10^{-5}\text{m}$, $\lambda = 480\text{nm} = 4.8 \times 10^{-7}\text{m}$
 $f = 2\text{m}$

求: (1) 相邻两级干涉条纹间距 l , (2) 单缝衍射中央亮纹范围的干涉明纹数 N , 及其级数 k .

解: (1) 双缝干涉中, 出现明纹的条件 $d \sin \theta = k\lambda$

而第 k 级明纹位置 $\Delta x_k = f \cdot \tan \theta \approx f \sin \theta \approx \frac{fk\lambda}{d}$

由此可知, 相邻两级条纹间距:

$$l = \Delta x_k - \Delta x_{k-1} = \frac{fk\lambda}{d} - \frac{f(k-1)\lambda}{d} = \frac{f\lambda}{d} = \frac{2 \times 4.8 \times 10^{-7}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}\text{m}$$

(2) 单缝衍射中, 暗纹出现条件: $a \sin \theta' = \lambda$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{中央亮纹半宽度为 } \Delta x &= f \tan \theta' \approx f \sin \theta' \approx f \cdot \frac{\lambda}{a} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-7}}{8 \times 10^{-5}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{\Delta x}{l} = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-2}}{2.4 \times 10^{-3}} = 5$$

故双缝干涉在 $-5, 5$ 级主缺级

根据上式可知, 处于中央亮纹范围的干涉亮纹数 $N=9$,

分别是 $-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.

21. 已知: $\lambda_1 = 600 \text{ nm} = 600 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$, $\theta = 30^\circ$ 时看到第2级主极大, $\Delta\lambda = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_2 = 400 \text{ nm} = 400 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$, $\theta = 30^\circ$ 时看不到第3级主极大

求: d , N , a .

解: 由光栅公式 $d \sin \theta = k\lambda$ 得 $d = \frac{k\lambda}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2 \times 600 \times 10^{-9}}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

$$\text{又 } R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} = kN \text{ 得 } N = \frac{\lambda}{k\Delta\lambda} = \frac{600}{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}} = 60000$$

$$\text{由于 } \theta = 30^\circ \text{ 时, 光栅缺级, 故有 } \begin{cases} d \sin 30^\circ = 3\lambda_2 \\ a' \sin 30^\circ = k'\lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

由此可知, $a' = \frac{d}{3} \cdot k'$, $k' = 1 \text{ or } 2$

$$\text{当 } k' = 1 \text{ 时, } a' = \frac{d}{3} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{3} = 8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{当 } k' = 2 \text{ 时, } a' = \frac{2d}{3} = \frac{2 \times 2.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{3} = 1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

22. 已知: $\lambda_m = 350 \text{ nm} = 350 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$ ($b = 2.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \text{K}$, $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4)$)

求: T , M

$$\text{解: 首先, } T = \frac{b}{\lambda_m} = \frac{2.897 \times 10^{-3}}{350 \times 10^{-9}} = 8277 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{单位面积辐射功率 } M = \sigma T^4 = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times 8277^4 = 2.66 \times 10^8 \text{ W/m}^2$$

23. 已知: $h\nu = 12.09 \text{ eV}$, $E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$

求: r 增大的倍数

$$\text{解: } E_n = E_1 + h\nu = -13.6 + 12.09 = -1.51 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{又 } E_n = \frac{E_1}{n^2} \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{-13.6}{-1.51}} = 3.00$$

$$\text{半径公式 } r_n = n^2 a_1 = 3^2 a_1 = 9a_1$$

故. 半径增加到9倍.

24. 已知: 电子动能是静止能量的2倍, $mc^2 - m_0c^2 = 2m_0c^2$

求: 德布罗意波长 λ

$$\text{解: 由 } mc^2 - m_0c^2 = 2m_0c^2 \text{ 知 } m = 3m_0$$

$$\text{又因为 } m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\text{有 } 3m_0 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow v = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} c$$

$$\text{故德布罗意波长为: } \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{3m_0 \times \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} c} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{8} \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 8.577 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}$$

25 已知: $\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$, $0 < x < a$, $n=1$

求: 粒子在 $0 \sim \frac{a}{4}$ 区间的概率 P

解: $dP = |\Psi_1(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx$

$$\text{故 } P = \int_0^{\frac{a}{4}} dP = \int_0^{\frac{a}{4}} \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{a}{4}} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{\pi} \cdot d\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi x}{a} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{a}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$= 0.0908$$