

1 B

2 C

3 C

4 D

5 B

6 E

7 D

8 B

9 C

10 A

11. 1

12 不变, 增加

13 $\frac{1}{2}$

14 如右图 \longrightarrow

15 10, $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

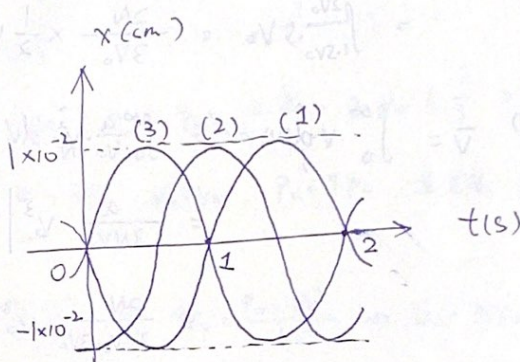
16 $A \cos [2\pi(\nu t - \frac{L+l_2}{\lambda}) + \phi]$;

$x = k\lambda - L_1$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 且 $k \neq 0$.

17 $A \cos [2\pi(\nu t - \frac{2L-x}{\lambda}) + \phi]$

18 $y = -2A \cos \omega t$, $v = 2A \sin \omega t$

19. 31.6m.



20. 已知: $Nf(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{V_0} \cdot v, & 0 \leq v < V_0 \\ a, & V_0 \leq v \leq 2V_0 \\ 0, & v > 2V_0 \end{cases}$

求: $(1) a, (2) \Delta N, (3) \bar{v}$

解: (1) 由归一化条件知:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) dv = 1 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \int_0^{V_0} \frac{a}{V_0} \cdot v dv + \frac{1}{N} \int_{V_0}^{2V_0} a dv = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{a}{NV_0} \cdot \frac{V_0^2}{2} + \frac{a}{N} \cdot V_0 = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow a = \frac{2N}{3V_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \Delta N &= \int_{1.5V_0}^{2V_0} dN = \int_{1.5V_0}^{2V_0} Nf(v) dv = \int_{1.5V_0}^{2V_0} a dv \\ &= a \cdot 0.5V_0 = \frac{2N}{3V_0} \times \frac{1}{2} V_0 = \frac{N}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \bar{v} &= \int_0^{\infty} v f(v) dv = \int_0^{V_0} \frac{a}{V_0} \cdot \frac{v^2}{N} dv + \int_{V_0}^{2V_0} \frac{a}{N} \cdot v dv \\ &= \frac{a}{3NV_0} \cdot V_0^3 + \frac{a}{2N} \cdot v^2 \Big|_{V_0}^{2V_0} \\ &= \frac{2N}{3NV_0 \cdot 3V_0} \cdot V_0^3 + \frac{2N}{2N \cdot 3V_0} \cdot 3V_0^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{9} V_0 + V_0 \\ &= \frac{11}{9} V_0 \end{aligned}$$

21. 已知: $V_{Li} = V_{Ri} = V_0$, $V_{Lf} = 2V_{Rf}$, 左右两室压强 P_0 .
求: W

解: 由条件知气缸内部总体积为 $2V_0$.

又因为左室气体膨胀为右室的2倍 ($V_{Lf} = 2V_{Rf}$)

故末状态下 $V_{Lf} = \frac{4}{3}V_0$, $V_{Rf} = \frac{2}{3}V_0$.

注意到理想气体做功为 $W = \frac{m}{R}RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

$$\text{故有 } W_L = P_0 V_0 \cdot \ln \frac{V_{Lf}}{V_{Li}} = P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{\frac{4}{3}V_0}{V_0} = P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

$$W_R = P_0 V_0 \cdot \ln \frac{V_{Rf}}{V_{Ri}} = P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{\frac{2}{3}V_0}{V_0} = P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

因为活塞缓慢做功, 故左右气室做功相等, 即

$$W + W_1 = -W_2$$

$$\text{所以 } W = -W_1 - W_2 = -P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{4}{3} - P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{2}{3} = P_0 V_0 \ln \frac{9}{8}$$

22. 已知: $P_A = P_0$, $V_A = V_0$, $T_A = T_0$, $P_B = 9P_0$, $V_B = V_0$, $P_C = 9P_0$, 且过程 $P = P_0 \frac{V^2}{V_0^2}$, $\nu = 1 \text{ mol}$.

求: Q_I , Q_{II} , Q_{III}

单原子分子 $i=3$

解: 由 III 过程方程知, $P_C = \frac{P_0 \cdot V_C^2}{V_0^2} \Rightarrow 9P_0 = \frac{P_0 \cdot V_C^2}{V_0^2} \Rightarrow V_C = 3V_0$.

$$\text{再由 } pV = \nu RT \text{ 知 } T_C = \frac{P_C \cdot V_C}{\nu R} = \frac{9P_0 \cdot 3V_0}{\nu R} = 27 \frac{P_0 \cdot V_0}{\nu R} = 27 T_0.$$

$$\text{另一方面: } T_b = \frac{P_b}{P_a} \cdot T_a = \frac{9P_0}{P_0} T_0 = 9 T_0.$$

(ab 为等体过程)

$$(1) \text{ I 为等体过程, 故 } Q_I = C_V (T_b - T_a) = \frac{i}{2} R (9T_0 - T_0) = \frac{3}{2} \times R \times 8T_0 = 12 RT_0.$$

$$\text{II 为等压过程, 故 } Q_{II} = C_P (T_c - T_b) = \frac{i+2}{2} R (27T_0 - 9T_0) = \frac{5}{2} \times R \times 18T_0 = 45 RT_0.$$

$$\text{III 过程中, } Q_{III} = \Delta E + A = C_V (T_a - T_c) + \int_{V_c}^{V_a} p dV$$

$$= C_V (T_c - T_c) + \int_{V_c}^{V_a} P_0 \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} dV$$

$$= \frac{iR}{2} (T_a - T_c) + \frac{P_0}{3V_0^2} (V_a^3 - V_c^3)$$

$$= \frac{3R}{2} \times (T_0 - 27T_0) + \frac{P_0}{3V_0^2} (V_0^3 - 27V_0^3)$$

$$= -39 RT_0 - \frac{26}{3} P_0 V_0$$

$$= -39 RT_0 - \frac{26}{3} \nu RT_0 = -\frac{143}{3} RT_0 = -47.7 RT_0.$$

$$(2) \eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{III}|}{Q_I + Q_{II}} = 1 - \frac{\frac{143}{3} RT_0}{12 RT_0 + 45 RT_0} = \frac{28}{171} \times 100\% = 16.4\%.$$

23. 已知: $M, R, m_0, f = -\gamma v, k$

求: ω', A_y

解: 此运动周期为 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m_0}{k}}$

$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m_0}}$, 由于物体共振, 故电机角速度

$$\omega' = \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m_0}}$$

$$2 Jx = kx$$

$$\text{注意到 } \gamma = \frac{\gamma}{m_0 + M}$$

$$(2) \text{ 共振振幅 } A_y = \frac{h}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2 \omega^2}}$$

$$= \frac{h}{\sqrt{(\frac{k}{M+m_0} - \omega^2)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 \omega^2}{(m_0 + M)^2}}}$$

24. 已知: $y = 0.01 \cos(4t - \pi x - \frac{1}{2}\pi)$, $A = 0.01 \text{ m}$, $\omega = 4 \text{ rad/s}$, 相位突变 π .

求: 新表达式

解: 此波在 $x = 5 \text{ cm}$ 处的振动, 新相位为

$$\begin{aligned}\omega t + \phi &= 4t - \pi(5 + 5 - x) - \frac{1}{2}\pi + \pi \\ &= 4t + \pi x + \frac{\pi}{2} - 10\pi\end{aligned}$$

故反射波表达式为

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 0.01 \cos(4t + \pi x + \frac{\pi}{2} - 10\pi) \\ &= 0.01 \cos(4t + \pi x + \frac{\pi}{2}).\end{aligned}$$

25 已知: $y_1 = 0.06 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (0.02x - 8t) = 0.06 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} (8t - 0.02x)$

$$y_2 = 0.06 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} (0.02x + 8t)$$

求: 合振幅为 0.06 的点.

解: 同轴传播, 合振幅 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta\phi}$.

$$\text{即 } 0.06 = \sqrt{0.06^2 + 0.06^2 + 2 \times 0.06 \times 0.06 \cos \Delta\phi}$$

$$\text{故 } \cos \Delta\phi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \Delta\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 0.02x - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \times 0.02x\right) = 0.02\pi x$$

$$\text{故 } 0.02\pi x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad \text{或} \quad 0.02\pi x = -2k\pi \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

$$\text{因此 } x = 50(2k\pi \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi) \text{ m 或 } x = -50(2k\pi \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi) \text{ m}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$