

Семинар 8.

б. 89.

Дано

2-атомн. газ

$$\eta = 5$$

$\langle \epsilon_{вр} \rangle = ?$

Решение

$$j = \frac{7}{2} \quad pV^j = \text{const}$$

$$pV = \frac{m}{M} RT \quad TV^{j-1} = \text{const}$$

$$T_2 V_2^{j-1} = T_1 V_1^{j-1}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{j-1} = T_1 \cdot \eta^{j-1}$$

$$\langle \epsilon_{вр} \rangle = kT = kT_0 \eta^{j-1}$$

$$j-1 = \frac{i+2}{i} - 1 = \frac{2}{i}$$

$$\langle \epsilon_{вр} \rangle = kT_0 \cdot \eta^{\frac{2}{i}} \quad i=5$$

$$\langle \epsilon_{вр} \rangle = kT_0 \eta^{0,4} = 0,7 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ Дж}$$

Ответ: $0,7 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ Дж}$

н. 6.96.

Дано

$$v_1 = 300 \text{ м/с}$$

$$v_2 = 600 \text{ м/с}$$

$$F(v_1) = F(v_2)$$

$T = ?$

Решение

$$F(v) = 4n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}}$$

$$v_1^2 e^{-\frac{mv_1^2}{2kT}} = v_2^2 e^{-\frac{mv_2^2}{2kT}}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = e^{\frac{mv_2^2 - mv_1^2}{2kT}}$$

$$2 \ln \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{m}{2kT} (v_1^2 - v_2^2)$$

$$\text{Orb. } T = \frac{m(v_1^2 - v_2^2)}{4k \ln \frac{v_1}{v_2}} = \frac{m(v_1^2 - v_2^2)}{4k \ln \frac{v_1}{v_2}} = 550K$$

N 6.124.

Dann

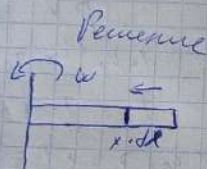
w

$$T = 500K$$

$$l = 0,1m$$

$$\eta = 2$$

$$w = ?$$



$$Mw^2 x = \int_0^x (p(x) dx) = p(x)$$

$$M_{\text{max}} \cdot M \cdot \int_0^x w^2 dx = \int_0^x p dx$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = Mw^2 \cdot M_{\text{max}}$$

$$p = nkT$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = n \frac{w^2 x}{kT} M_{\text{max}}$$

$$\ln n = \frac{w^2 x^2 M_{\text{max}}}{2kT} \Rightarrow n = n_0 e^{\frac{M_{\text{max}} w^2 x^2}{2kT}}$$

$$= n_0 e^{\frac{M_{\text{max}} w^2 x^2}{2kT}}$$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = e^{\frac{M_{\text{max}} w^2 x^2}{2kT}} = \eta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \sqrt{\frac{2kT \cdot \ln \eta}{M_{\text{max}}}} = 220 \text{ pag/c}$$

$$\text{Orb. } w = 220 \text{ pag/c}$$

N 6.124

a) $T = \text{const}$

b) $P = \text{const}$

$\eta = ?$

Remember:

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \langle v \rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a) } T = \text{const} \\ \text{b) } P = \text{const} \end{array} \right\} \text{Dann } \frac{\langle v \rangle}{n} \sim \sqrt{\frac{T}{n}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{n_2 \cdot n_1 \cdot n} \quad \eta = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \langle v \rangle = D p \sim \frac{D}{p} \sim \sqrt{\frac{T}{p}}$$

a) $T = \text{const}$

$$D \sim \frac{\sqrt{T} \cdot T}{p} \sim \frac{T^{3/2}}{p} \sim \frac{T^{3/2} \cdot V}{T} \sim \sqrt{T} \cdot V$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{T}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} pV = \frac{R}{M} RT \\ p = nkT \end{array} \right]$$

b) $P = \text{const}$

$$D \sim \frac{R}{p} \sim \frac{R \cdot T}{p} \sim \frac{T^{3/2}}{p} \sim \frac{p^{3/2} \cdot V^{3/2}}{p} \sim \sqrt{p} \cdot V^{3/2}$$

$$\eta \sim \sqrt{T} \sim \sqrt{pV}$$

Домашняя работа. Физ.

С. 68

Дано

$$\rho = 0,6 \text{ г/л}$$

$\eta = ?$

Решение

$$\begin{cases} p_1 = n_1 kT & pV = \frac{n}{m} RT \\ p_2 = n_2 kT & pV = \frac{n}{m} k N_A T \\ p_1 + p_2 = p & p = \frac{n}{m} kT = \frac{n}{m} \frac{RT}{N_A} \\ n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2 = kT \rho & p = \frac{m p}{RT} = \frac{n p}{kT} \end{cases}$$

$$pV = \frac{n}{m} RT$$

$$\rho = \frac{m p}{RT}$$

$$m_1 p_1 + m_2 (p - p_1) = kT \rho$$

$$m_2 p_1 - m_1 p_1 = m_2 p - kT \rho$$

$$p_1 = \frac{m_2 p - kT \rho}{m_2 - m_1} = \frac{p - \frac{kT \rho}{m_2}}{1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}}$$

$$n_1 = \left(\frac{p}{kT} - \frac{\rho}{m_2} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) = 1,6 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ см}^{-3}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } 1,6 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ см}^{-3}$$

№ 6.192

Дано

$$\Delta \epsilon$$

$$\lambda = ?$$

Решение

$$\frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-x/\lambda}$$

$$\frac{N_0}{N} = \eta = e^{\frac{\Delta \epsilon}{\lambda}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta \epsilon}{\ln \eta}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \lambda = \frac{\Delta \epsilon}{\ln \eta}$$

№ 10.16

Вывести 90-ю вып-ю распре-е
молекул по орбиталь-ым скорос-
тям $v(v = \frac{v}{v_0})$

$$dN = 2\pi N \left(\frac{n}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{nv^2}{2kT}} v^2 dv$$

$$\text{Обозначим } v = u \text{ и, где } v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}}$$

Тогда

$$dN = 4\pi N \left(\frac{1}{n v_0^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{v_0^2}} v^2 dv =$$

$$= 4\pi N \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{v_0^2} e^{-\frac{v^2}{v_0^2}} v^2 v_0 dv \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{dN = \frac{4N}{\sqrt{n}} e^{-v^2} v^2 dv}$$

N 10.60

Dado

$$\langle L \rangle = 110 \text{ nm}$$

D-?

Pequena

$$D = \frac{1}{3} \langle L \rangle \langle V \rangle$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{PRT}{nM}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{3} \langle L \rangle \sqrt{\frac{PRT}{nM}} = 7,21 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{Ombem: } 7,21 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$