

量子物理练习答案

1、C 2、B 3、A 4、D 5、0.268 ($=2-\sqrt{3}$) 6、2.55 , 4

7、 $\sqrt{\frac{h}{2m(\nu-\nu_0)}}$ 8、1.51 9、1:1 4:1 10、 $hc(\frac{1}{\lambda_0}-\frac{1}{\lambda})$

11、解：根据维恩位移定律： $T\lambda_m = b \Rightarrow$

$$\text{太阳: } T_1 = \frac{b}{\lambda_{m1}} = 5.27 \times 10^3 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{北极星: } T_2 = \frac{b}{\lambda_{m2}} = 8.28 \times 10^3 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{天狼星: } T_3 = \frac{b}{\lambda_{m3}} = 9.99 \times 10^3 \text{ K}$$

12、解： $\begin{cases} M_B = \sigma T^4 \\ \lambda_m T = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{M_{B2}}{M_{B1}} = (\frac{T_2}{T_1})^4 = (\frac{\lambda_{m1}}{\lambda_{m2}})^4 = 3.63$

13、解：爱因斯坦光电效应方程： $h\nu = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + w$

$$(1) \quad w = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)}$$

$$(2) \quad eU_a = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = h\nu - w = h\frac{c}{\lambda} - w \Rightarrow U_a = \frac{h\frac{c}{\lambda} - w}{e} = 3.65 \text{ (V)}$$

14、解： 求解本题只需理解康普顿效应公式的意义就可代公式得结果

$$(1) \quad \Delta\lambda = \lambda - \lambda_0 = \frac{2h}{m_0c} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 0.012 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \quad \lambda = \lambda_0 + \Delta\lambda = 1.012 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

(2) 由于散射能量守恒，光子的能量损失就是电子获得的动能，得

$$E_k = h\nu_0 - h\nu = hc(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{\lambda}) = 2.36 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J} = 148 \text{ eV}$$

15、 解： $h\nu = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + w$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = h\nu - w = h\frac{c}{\lambda} - w = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)}$$

$$(2) \quad eU_a = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Rightarrow U_a = 2.0 \text{ (V)}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} = w \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = 2.96 \times 10^{-7} (\text{m})$$

$$16、\text{解：} \quad dP = |\psi|^2 dx = \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx$$

粒子位于 $0 - a/4$ 内的概率为：

$$P = \int_0^{a/4} \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi x}{2a} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right] \Big|_0^{a/4} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0.091$$