量子力学大作业答案

-、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案	D	D	A	D	D	ВС	В	C	Α	Α	D

二、填空题

- 12, 2.5V 3.97×10^{14} Hz
- 13, 0.0549nm

14, $\frac{hc(\lambda'-\lambda)}{\lambda'}$

- 15, (1) 4, 1 (2) 4, 3

- 16, $-2\hbar, -\hbar, 0, \hbar, 2\hbar$
- 17、 概率密度 单值、有限和连续
- 18、电子自旋的角动量的空间取向量子化
- 19、不变、变长、波长变长
- 三、计算题
- 20、解:由 l 决定的次壳层所能容纳的最大电子数为: $N_l = 2(2l+1) = 10$

电子的量子态 n,l,m_l,m_s

$$n = 3; l = 2; m_l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2; m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

- (3,2,0,1/2); (3,2,0,-1/2); (3,2,1,1/2); (3,2,1,-1/2); (3,2,-1,1/2);
- (3,2,-1,-1/2); (3,2,2,1/2); (3,2,2,-1/2); (3,2,-2,1/2);

21、解:(1) 求电子的角动量大小;

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar = \sqrt{2(2+1)}\hbar = \sqrt{6}\hbar$$

(2)求角动量沿空间某方向的可能取值;

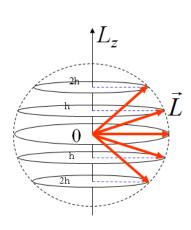
$$L_z = m_l \hbar$$

$$L_Z = m_l \hbar$$
 $m_l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$

$$\therefore L_{z} = m_{l}\hbar = 0, \pm \hbar, \pm 2\hbar$$

共有五种可能取值

(3) 电子轨道角动量 L 空间量子化示意图



22、解:

$$dP = |\psi|^2 dx = \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx$$

粒子位于 0 - a/4 内的概率为:

$$P = \int_{0}^{a/4} \frac{2}{a} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{a} dx = \int_{0}^{a/4} \frac{2}{a} \frac{a}{\pi} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{a} d(\frac{\pi x}{a}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \pi x}{a} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right]_{0}^{a/4}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \pi}{a} \frac{a}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin(\frac{2\pi}{a} \frac{a}{4}) \right] = \mathbf{0.091}$$

- 23、解:
- (1) 由 $eBv = mv^2/R$ 得 v = (ReB)/m,

代入
$$hv = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + A$$
可得
$$A = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{mR^{2}e^{2}B^{2}}{m^{2}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{R^{2}e^{2}B^{2}}{2m}$$
(2)
$$e|U_{a}| = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$$

$$|U_{a}| = \frac{mv^{2}}{2e} = \frac{R^{2}eB^{2}}{2m}$$

- 24、(1)散射 X 射线的波长的改变量为: $\Delta \lambda = \lambda_c (1 \cos \varphi) = \lambda_c = 0.0024 nm$ 所以,散射 X 射线的波长 $\lambda = \Delta \lambda + \lambda_0 = 0.0024 + 0.02 = 0.0224 (nm)$
 - (2)根据能量守恒,反冲电子获得的能量就是入射光子与散射光子能量的差值,所以

$$\Delta \varepsilon = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} - \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{hc\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0\lambda} = 6.66 \times 10^3 \text{ eV}$$

(3) p_e 为碰撞后的动量 根据动量守恒,有

$$\frac{h}{\lambda_0} = p_e \cos \theta \qquad \frac{h}{\lambda} = p_e \sin \theta$$

$$p_e = h \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0^2}{\lambda^2 \lambda_0^2} \right)^{1/2} = 4.44 \times 10^{-23} kg.m / s$$