Ejercicios de Física moderna: Relatividad y Efecto fotoeléctrico

(1) b) Ec - 5.104 MeV = 5.104 MeV 106V 1.6.10-19 J = 8.10-9 J Ec = E - Eo = m c2 - moc2 = 8 mo c2 - moc2 = (8-1) moc2 8-1= Ec = 8:10-9 = 9.768.104 Esto implier que Ec ≈ E, Eo despreiable 34. Wo-1.6eV a) Wo=1.6eV1.6.10-19J-2,56.10-19J P= 30 mW $E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8}{6.33 \cdot 10^{-7}} = \frac{3.14 \cdot 10^{-19}}{3}$ Energia de las folomes incidentes $\lambda = 633 \, \text{nm}$ E=Wo+Ecmex Ecmex = E-Wo = 3,14.10-19-2,56.10-19-5,82-10-20 J Ecmsx = 5,82.10-20 5 1eV = 0,36eV b) ET = N.E. P = ET; P = N = P = 3.10-2 = 9,55 10 16 fotones (46.) $19 = 2.7 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s a} \text{ m} = 8 \cdot \text{mo}$; $\beta = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{27 \cdot 10^6}{3.10^3} = 0.9$ $\gamma = \frac{1}{11 + \beta^2} = \frac{1}{11 - 0.9^2} = 2.29$; $m = 8 \cdot m_0 = 2.29 \cdot 1.67 \cdot 10^{-27} = 3.83 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ P=mv=3,83.10-27.27.108=1,03.10-18 kgm/s 6) Eq= E1-E0; E2= E2-E0 E2= E2-E1 = E2-E1 = 82moc2-81 moc2=(82-81) moc2 $V_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - g_2^2}}; \beta_2 = \frac{v}{c} = 0.95; V_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - g_2^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - g_2^2}} = \frac{3.20}{1000};$ $\Delta E_c = (7_2 - 8_1) \text{ moc}^2 = (3,20 - 2,29) 1,67.10^{-27} (3.10^8)^2 = 1,37.10^{-10} \text{ J}$ (48.) a) Eo = mo c² = 9,11.10-31. (3 108)2 - 8,20.10-14 J energia de un electrón en reposo Energia de un Foton E=h-f; f= &; E=hc 2 = h.c $\lambda = \frac{h \cdot C}{E} = \frac{6.63 \cdot 10^{-344} \cdot 3.10^{8}}{8,20.10^{-144}} = 2.43 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{m}$ b) $f = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3.10^8}{2.43.10^{-12}} = 1.24.10^{20} Hz$ son ruyes 8 cm $f > 3.10^{19} Hz$ a) $m = x \cdot m_0$ $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$, $\beta = \frac{0}{c} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^8}{3 \cdot 10^8} = 0.667$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0667^2}} = 134$ M= 8.mo = 1,34.9,11.10-31 = 1,22.10-30 kg b) B=0,8; Y=1, = 1 = 1,67; E=m.c2-8.m.c2=8.E. $E = 8 \cdot m_0 c^2 = 1.67 \cdot 9.11 \cdot 10^{-31} (3 \cdot 10^8)^2 = 1.37 \cdot 10^{-13} J$

```
54. \lambda = 10^{-7}m a) W_0 = h \cdot f_0 = 6.63 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{14} = 1.33 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}
                                  Ecmox = E-Wo; E=hc=6.63.10-34.3.108=1.99.10-18J
              Ecmox = E - Wo = 1,99.10-18-1,33.10-19 = 1.86.10-185
       b Ecmox = ge Vo; Vo = Ecmon = 1,86.10-18 = 11,6 V
(58) v = 0.6 c; \beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{0.6c}{c} = 0.6 m = 6 m_0; \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.6^2}} = 1.25
      a/ m= V. mo = 1,25.1 = 1,25 mg
      b) E_{c} = E - E_{o} = (8-1) m_{o} C^{2} = (1.25-1) \cdot 10^{-6} (3.108)^{2} = 2.25.10^{10} J
64. 2= 300 nm Ecmos = 1,65 eV
         a) E = hC = 6.63 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{8} = 6.63 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}
      · b) E = Not Ecross; Ecmas = 1,65eV 1,610-195 - 2,6410-195
               Wo = E - Ecmax = 6.63.10-19 - 2.64.10-19 = 3,99.10-19 J
         c) A = 400 \text{ nm} E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \cdot 10^{-344} \cdot 3.10^8}{4 \cdot 10^{-7}} = 4.97 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}
               Ecmox = E-Wo = 4,97.10-19 - 3,99.10-19 = 9,8.10-20 J
         d) 20 = \frac{C}{f_0}; f_0 = \frac{W_0}{h} = \frac{3.99 \cdot 10^{-19}}{663 \cdot 10^{-34}} = 6.02 \cdot 10^{14} Hz
               λ.= c = 3.108 = t,985.10-7 m
 77. W_0 = 2.3 \text{ eV} = 2.3 \text{ eV} = 1.6.10^{-19} \text{ J} = 3.68.10^{-19} \text{ J}
\alpha / \lambda = 680 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 6.8.10^{-7} \text{ m}; E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 6.63.10^{-34}.3.10^8 = 2.93.10^{-19} \text{ J}
               Como E < Wo 2,93.10-19 J < 3,68 10-19 J No se produce ejecto fotoeléctrico
           D) \lambda = 360 \text{ nm} \frac{10^{-9} \text{m}}{10^{-10}} = 3,610^{-7} \text{m}; E = h.c. = 6.63.10^{-34}.3.10^{8} = 5,53.10^{-19} \text{J}

Como E > Wo 5,53.10<sup>-19</sup> J > 3,68.10<sup>-19</sup> J Si se produce effecto Jobelectric
 (78.) E0 = 0,511 MeV V=0,8C
           a) m = 8 mo, moc2 = Eo, mo = Eo Eo = 0,511 MeV 10°eV. 1,610 J = 8,18.10 14 J
                 m_0 = \frac{E_0}{c^2} = \frac{8.18 \cdot 10^{-144}}{(3 \cdot 10^8)^2} = 9.08 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{ m} = 8. m_0 \cdot 8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-8^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0.8}} = 7.67
                       m = 8 \cdot m_0 = 1,67.9,08.10^{-31} = 1,51.10^{-30} \text{ kg}
            b/ E = m \cdot c^2 = 1.51 \cdot 10^{-30} (3.10^8)^2 = 1.36 \cdot 10^{-13} J
                   E=1,36-10-13 J 1eV 1MeV = 0,85 MeV
```

107. a) Que esa frecuencia sea marjor que la frecuencia umbral E> fo 3) si aumenta la frecciencia aumenta la energéa cinética de la electrone, c) Aumenta el número de electrones ya que can aumento de la intensidad produce un aumento del número de fetores incidentes.