高昌大學 大 学 物 理

练习册解答

(下州)

整理日期: 2019年1月3日

10 气体动理论

一. 选择题:

- 1.C 2. C 3. A 4. D

- 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A

二. 填空题:

1.
$$1.2 \times 10^{-24} \, kg \cdot m/s$$
, $\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{28} \, m^2/s$, $4 \times 10^3 \, \text{Pa}$

- **2.** 12.465 J, 20.775 J, 24.93 J **3.** 0, $\frac{kT}{}$

4.
$$\frac{3}{2}p_0V_0$$
, $\frac{5}{2}p_0V_0$, $\frac{8p_0V_0}{13R}$

- 5. $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\mu}}$
- 6. 速率区间 $0 \sim v_p$ 的分子数占总分子数的百分率;

$$\frac{\int_{v_p}^{\infty} v f(v) dv}{\int_{v_p}^{\infty} f(v) dv}$$

7. 氧、氮 8.
$$\frac{3kT}{2}$$
, $\frac{5kT}{2}$, $\frac{M}{2}$

三. 计算题:

1. (1)
$$n = \frac{p}{kT} = \frac{1.01 \times 10^5}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300} = 2.44 \times 10^{25} (m^{-3})$$

(2)
$$\rho = nm = n \frac{\mu}{N_A} = 2.44 \times 10^{25} \times \frac{32 \times 10^{-3}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 1.3 (kg \cdot m^{-3})$$

(3)
$$\overline{d} = (n)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\frac{1}{2.44 \times 10^{25}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3.45 \times 10^{-9} (m)$$

2. 设使用前质量为 M,则使用后为 $\frac{M}{2}$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 V = \frac{M}{\mu} R T_1 \qquad p_2 V = \frac{M}{2\mu} R T_2$$

所以
$$T_2 = \frac{2p_2T_1}{p_1}$$

由于
$$\overline{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi\mu}}$$
 所以 $\overline{v}_1/\overline{v}_2 = \sqrt{T_1/T_2} = \sqrt{\frac{p_1}{2p_2}}$

3. (1) 因为 $\overline{w} = \frac{3kT}{2}$ 氧气和氢气的温度相同

所以氧气分子的平均平动动能:

$$\overline{w}_{O_2} = \overline{w}_{H_2} = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

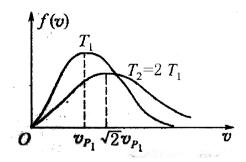
$$\sqrt{\overline{v_{O_2}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\overline{w}}{m_{O_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.21 \times 10^{-21}}{0.032}} = 483 \text{ (m/s)}$$

(2)
$$T = \frac{2\overline{w}}{3k} = \frac{2 \times 6.21 \times 10^{-21}}{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23}} = 300 \ (K)$$

所以 $T_2 = 2T_1$

因为
$$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} \propto \sqrt{T}$$
 所以 $v_{p_2} = \sqrt{2}v_{p_1}$

I, II 两状态下气体分子热运动的速率分布曲线如下图:



5. 氮气的内能增量
$$\Delta E = \frac{M}{2}v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.1 \times 100^2 = 500 \text{ J}$$

因为
$$\Delta E = \frac{M}{\mu} \frac{5R\Delta T}{2}$$

所以
$$\Delta T = \frac{2\Delta E \mu}{5MR} = \frac{2 \times 500 \times 0.028}{5 \times 0.1 \times 8.31} = 6.7 \text{ K}$$

因为
$$p = \frac{M}{\mu} \frac{RT}{V}$$

所以
$$\Delta p = \frac{M}{\mu} \frac{R\Delta T}{V} = \frac{0.1 \times 8.31 \times 6.7}{0.028 \times 0.01} = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

6. 以上两个比值的结果是错误的,

改正如下:对于不同温度的同种理想气体,有

$$\overline{v_A} : \overline{v_B} : \overline{v_C} = (\overline{v_A})^{1/2} : (\overline{v_B})^{1/2} : (\overline{v_C})^{1/2} = 1 : 2 : 3$$

根据理想气体压强公式 $p = \frac{1}{3} n m \overline{v^2}$,可得

$$p_A: p_B: p_C = n_A \overline{v_A^2}: n_B \overline{v_B^2}: n_C \overline{v_C^2} = 1:8:36$$

7. (1) 设分子数为 N,据 $E = N \frac{i}{2} kT$ $P = \frac{N}{V} kT$ i = 5

$$p = \frac{2E}{5V} = 1.35 \times 10^5 (Pa)$$

(2) **由**:
$$\frac{\overline{e}}{E} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}kT}{N\frac{5}{2}kT} = \frac{3}{5N}$$
, **4**: $\overline{e} = \frac{3E}{5N} = 7.5 \times 10^{-21}(J)$

又
$$E = N\frac{5}{2}kT$$
,得: $T = \frac{2E}{5Nk} = 362K$

11 热力学基础

一. 选择题:

- 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.B 5.D
- 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B
- 二. 填空题:
- 1. $8310 \ln 2 = 5760$
- 2. 物体作宏观位移, 分子之间的相互作用
- **3.** $-|A_1|$, $-|A_2|$ **4.** 500,700
- 5. 绝热, 等压, 等压
- **6.** $(\frac{1}{3})^{\gamma-1}T_0$, $(\frac{1}{3})^{\gamma}P_0$
- 7. $\frac{1}{}$ 8. 2, 350J
- 9. 状态几率增大, 不可逆的
- 三. 计算题:
- 1. (1)所作功即为PV 图中 ac下面积:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(P_a + P_c)(V_c - V_a) = 405.2J$$

(2) 由图
$$P_a V_a = P_c V_c$$
,即 $T_a = T_c$ $\therefore \Delta E_{ac} = 0$

(3)
$$Q = \Delta E + A = 405.2J$$

2. (1) 令 p_1 、 V_1 分别表示气缸中气体初态的压强和体积,根据理想气体状态方程 $p_1 = RT_1/V_1 = RT_1/sl_1 = 1.013 \times 10^5 Pa$,因而气缸中气体施于活塞向上的作用力为

$$f_1 = p_1 S = 2.26 \times 10^3$$
 N

而气缸外气体施于活塞向下的作用力为

$$f_0 = p_0 S = 2.02 \times 10^3 N$$

活塞所受重力= $mg = 1 \times 10^3 N$

由于 $p_0s+mg>p_1s$,所以开始加热时活塞并不立即上升, 只有加热到气缸中的气体压强变为

$$p_2 = (p_0 s + mg)/s = 1.51 \times 10^5 Pa$$

活塞才开始上升, 所以气体经历的过程是由等容升温和等压膨 胀两个过程组成

(2) 根据理想气体状态方程,

气缸中气体末态的温度: $T_2 = p_2 V_2 / R$,

气体末态的体积: $V_2 = (L_1 + L_2)s$

$$T_2 = P_2(L_1 + L_2)s/R = 545K$$

整个过程气体内能的增量 $\Delta E = C_V (T_2 - T_1)$

单原子分子理想气体 $C_V = \frac{3}{2}R$

气体在整个过程对外作的功 A 等压过程对外作的功 $A_p = p_2 L_2 s$

气体在整个过程中吸的热量为 Q, 根据热力学第一定律

$$Q = \Delta E + A = \frac{3}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) + P_2L_2S = 4.9 \times 10^3 J$$

3. 设初态(p_0 , V_0 , T_0)

终态 (p_0 , V, T) $T=4T_0$

等压过程中气体对外作功:

$$A_1 = p_0(2V_0 - V_0) = R T_0$$

等容过程中气体对外作功: $A_2=0$

等温过程中气体对外作功:

$$A_3 = 4 p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{2 p_0}{p_0} = 4 R T_0 \ln 2$$

所以 $A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = RT_0 + 4RT_0 \ln 2 = 9.41 \times 10^3 J$

氮气内能改变:

$$\Delta E = C_V (T - T_0) = \frac{5}{2} R(4T_0 - T_0) = 1.87 \times 10^4 J$$

吸收的热量:
$$Q = \Delta E + A = 2.81 \times 10^4 J$$

4. (1)
$$Q_1 = RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 5.35 \times 10^3 J$$

(2)
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 0.25$$

$$A = \eta Q_1 = 1.34 \times 10^3 J$$

(3)
$$Q_2 = Q_1 - A = 4.01 \times 10^3 J$$

5.
$$i = 3$$
 $T_a = T_c = 600K$ $T_b = \frac{V_b}{V_c} T_a = 300K$

(1)
$$Q_{ab} = C_P(T_b - T_a) = -750R = -6232.5J$$

$$Q_{bc} = C_v(T_c - T_b) = 450R = 3739.5J$$

$$Q_{ca} = RT_c \ln \frac{V_a}{V_c} = 600 \text{R} \ln 2 = 3456 \text{J}$$

(2)
$$A = Q_{bc} + Q_{ca} - |Q_{ab}| = 963J$$

(3)
$$\eta = \frac{A}{O_1} = 13.4\%$$

6. (1)Q=A=图中矩形面积

$$= (P_A - P_D)(V_B - V_A)$$

$$= (40 - 20) \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \times (12 - 4) \times 10^{-3} = 1.62 \times 10^4 J$$

$$(2) Q_1 = Q_{AB} + Q_{DA} = v \frac{5R}{2} (T_B - T_A) + v \frac{3R}{2} (T_A - T_D)$$

$$= v \frac{5R}{2} (6T_D - 2T_D) + v \frac{3R}{2} (2T_D - T_D) = \frac{23}{2} vRT_D$$

$$A = (P_A - P_D)(V_B - V_A) = P_A V_A = vRT_A = 2vRT_D$$

$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_1} = \frac{4}{23} = 17.4\%$$

(3)设 T_E=T_A 则 E_E=E_A 由图可知 E 点在 CD 线上。

7.
$$p_A=300~{
m Pa}$$
 $p_B=p_C=100~{
m Pa}$ $V_A=V_C=1~{
m m}^3$
$$V_B=3~{
m m}^3$$

(1) 等容过程:
$$\frac{p_A}{T_A} = \frac{p_C}{T_C}$$
 所以 $T_C = T_A \frac{p_C}{p_A} = 100 \text{ K}$

等压过程:
$$\frac{V_B}{T_B} = \frac{V_C}{T_C}$$

所以
$$T_B = T_C \frac{V_B}{V_C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

(2) 各过程中气体所作的功分别为

$$A \to B$$
: $A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(p_A + p_B)(V_B - V_C) = 400 \text{ J}$

$$B \to C$$
: $A_2 = p_B(V_C - V_B) = -200 \text{ J}$

$$C \rightarrow A : A_3 = 0$$

(3) 整个循环过程中:

气体所作总功: $A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 200 \text{ J}$

气体内能增量 $\Delta E = 0$

气体总的吸热 $Q = A + \Delta E = 200J$

12 机械振动

一、选择题:

- 1, D 2, C 3, B 4, D 5, C
- 6, E 7, D 8, B 9, A

二、填空题:

1,
$$\frac{1}{12}T$$
; $\frac{1}{6}T$

4.
$$\frac{4\pi}{3}S$$
; $4.5cm/s^2$; $x = A\cos(1.5t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$5$$
、B和C; B; $\frac{\pi}{4}$

6、
$$-\frac{A}{2}$$
; 正向 7、 $15 \times 10^{-2} \cos(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

8.
$$5 \times 10^{-2}$$
 9. 4×10^{-2} ; $\frac{\pi}{2}$

三. 计算题:

1、物体的振动方程: $x = A\cos(\omega t + \theta)$,根据已知的初始条件得到:

$$\omega = 2\pi / T = \pi \qquad x = 10\cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

物体的速度: $v = -10\pi \sin(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

物体的加速度: $a = -10\pi^2 \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

$$\stackrel{\Psi}{\Rightarrow}$$
: $x = -6.0 \text{ cm}$, $-6 = 10\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})$,

$$cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{3}{5}$$
, $sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \pm \frac{4}{5}$

根据物体向 X 轴的负方向运动的条件:

$$\sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{4}{5}$$

所以: $v = -8\pi \times 10^{-2} \ m/s$, $a = 6\pi^2 \times 10^{-2} \ m/s^2$

2、解: 由题已知 $A = 24 \times 10^{-2} \,\mathrm{m}, T = 4.0 \mathrm{s}$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 0.5\pi \quad \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

又, t=0时, $x_0=+A$, $\varphi_0=0$

:

故振动方程为:

$$x = 24 \times 10^{-2} \cos(0.5\pi t) \text{m}$$

(1)将t = 0.5s 代入得

$$x_{0.5} = 24 \times 10^{-2} \cos(0.5\pi t) \text{m} = 0.17 \text{m}$$

$$F = -ma = -m\omega^{2} x$$

$$= -10 \times 10^{-3} \times (\frac{\pi}{2})^{2} \times 0.17$$

$$= -4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

方向指向坐标原点,即沿x轴负向.

(2)由题知,t=0时, $\varphi_0=0$,

$$t = t 时 x0 = +\frac{A}{2}, 且 v < 0, 故 \varphi_t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{3} / \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{3} s$$

(3)由于谐振动中能量守恒,故在任一位置处或任一时刻的系 统的总能量均为

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-3} (\frac{\pi}{2})^2 \times (0.24)^2 = 7.1 \times 10^{-4} J$$

3、由题意可做出旋转矢量图如下.

由图知:

$$A_2^2 = A_1^2 + A^2 - 2A_1A\cos 30^\circ$$

$$= (0.173)^2 + (0.2)^2 - 2 \times 0.173 \times 0.2 \times \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$= 0.01$$

$$A_2 = 0.1 \text{m}$$

设角
$$AA_1O$$
为 θ ,则 $A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 - 2A_1A_2\cos\theta$

P:
$$\cos \theta = \frac{A_1^2 + A_2^2 - A^2}{2A_1A_2} = \frac{(0.173)^2 + (0.1)^2 - (0.02)^2}{2 \times 0.173 \times 0.1} = 0$$

即 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$,这说明 A_1 与 A_2 间夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$,即二振动的位相差为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

4、由曲线可知 A = 10cm

$$t = 0 \begin{cases} x_0 = -5 = 10\cos\varphi \\ v_0 = -10\omega\sin\varphi < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

由图可知质点由位移为 $x_0 = -5cm$ 和 $v_0 < 0$ 的状态到x = 0

和v > 0 的状态所需时间t = 2s 代入振动方程得

$$0 = 10\cos(2\omega + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$\mathbb{P} 2\omega + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \qquad \therefore \omega = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

故得:
$$x = 0.1\cos(\frac{5\pi}{12}t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

5.
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}$$

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \arccos \frac{A^2 - A_1^2 - A_2^2}{2A_1A_2} = 84.3^{\circ}$$

6.
$$\therefore \Delta \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow t = 0.25s$$

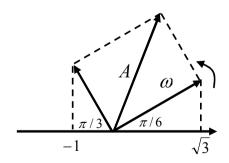
$$T = 3s$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

由旋转矢量法可知: $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5}{12}\pi$

$$A = 2\sqrt{2}cm$$

$$\therefore x(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(\frac{4}{3}\pi t + \frac{5}{12}\pi)cm$$



13 波动学基础

一、选择题:

- 1, D 2, B 3, C 4, B

- 5, B 6, C
- 7, C 8, B

- 9, B 10, B 11, B 12, B

- 13, D 14, B 15, A 16, B

二、填空题:

1、物体的振动方程:

$$y_1 = A\cos[2\pi t/T + \phi]$$

$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(t/T + x/\lambda) + \phi]$$

2.
$$\lambda = 0.8 \text{ m}$$
; $A = 0.2 \text{ m}$; $v = 125Hz$

3.
$$y_{P_2} = 0.04\cos(\pi t + \pi)$$

4.
$$y = 0.04\cos(0.4\pi t - 5\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$5, \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

6. 0.06 sin(
$$\frac{\pi t}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{4}$$
)

$$7 \cdot R_2^2 / R_1^2$$

8. (1)
$$y = A\cos(\omega t + \pi - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda})$$

(2)
$$y' = A' \cos(\omega t - 4\pi \frac{L}{\lambda} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x)$$

9, 0.5

10、相同,相同,
$$\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

11, 5π

12,
$$1 \times 10^2$$
, 0.1

三、计算题:

1、解:选O点为坐标原点,设入射波表达式为

$$y_1 = A\cos[2\pi(vt - x/\lambda) + \phi]$$

则反射波的表达式是:
$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(vt - \frac{\overline{OP} + \overline{OP} - x}{\lambda} + \phi + \pi]$$

合成波表达式(驻波)为:

$$y = 2A\cos(2\pi x/\lambda)\cos(2\pi vt + \phi)$$

在t = 0时,x = 0处的质点 $y_0 = 0$, $(\partial y_0 / \partial t) < 0$,

故得

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

因此, D 点处的合成振动方程是

$$y = 2A\cos(2\pi \frac{3\lambda/4 - \lambda/6}{\lambda})\cos(2\pi vt + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
$$= \sqrt{3}A\sin 2\pi vt$$

2、解: (1)由题图可知, $A = 0.1 \,\mathrm{m}$, $\lambda = 4 \,\mathrm{m}$,

又
$$t = 0$$
时, $y_0 = 0, v_0 < 0$, $...$ $\phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\vec{m} u = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \quad \upsilon = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5 \text{ Hz},$$

$$\omega = 2\pi v = \pi$$

故波动方程为

$$y = 0.1\cos[\pi(t - \frac{x}{2}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
 m

(2)将 $x_P = 1m$ 代入上式,即得P 点振动方程为:

$$y = 0.1\cos[(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2})] = 0.1\cos \pi t$$
 m

3、解: (1) : t = 0 时, $y_0 = 0, v_0 > 0$,: $\phi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 故波动方程为

$$y = A\cos[2\pi v(t - \frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}] \mathbf{m}$$

(2)入射波传到反射面时的振动位相为(即将 $x = \frac{3}{4}\lambda$ 代

$$\lambda$$
) $-\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \frac{3}{4} \lambda - \frac{\pi}{2}$, 再考虑到波由波疏入射而在波密界面上反

射,存在半波损失,所以反射波在界面处的位相为:

$$-\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \frac{3}{4}\lambda - \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = -\pi$$

若仍以O点为原点,则反射波在O点处的位相为:

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} \times \frac{\lambda}{4} \lambda - \pi = \frac{-5}{2} \pi$$
,因只考虑^{2 π} 以内的位相角,

∴反射波在O点的位相为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$,故反射波的波动方程为:

$$y_{\mathbb{R}} = A\cos[2\pi\upsilon(t+\frac{x}{u})-\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

此时驻波方程为:

$$y = A\cos\left[2\pi\upsilon(t - \frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] + A\cos\left[2\pi\upsilon(t + \frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
$$= 2A\cos\frac{2\pi\upsilon x}{u}\cos(2\pi\upsilon t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

故波节位置为:

$$\frac{2\pi \upsilon x}{u} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$$

根据题意,k 只能取 0,1,即 $x = \frac{1}{4}\lambda, \frac{3}{4}\lambda$

4、解:(1)由P点的运动方向,可判定该波向左传播,对原点O处质点,t=0时,有

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2}A/2 = A\cos\phi \\ v_0 = -a\omega\sin\phi < 0 \end{cases} \qquad \therefore \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore$$
O 处振动方程为: $y_0 = A\cos(500\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})$

波动方程为:
$$y = A\cos[2\pi(250t + \frac{x}{200}) + \frac{\pi}{4}](SI)$$

(2) 距 O 点 100m 处质点振动方程是

$$y_1 = A\cos(500\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{4})(SI)$$

振动速度为

$$v = -500\pi A \sin(500\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{4})$$
 (SI)

5、解: 已知 A=0.1m, T=1s, λ=8m, 波沿 x 轴负向传播,

则波函数 y=0.1cos
$$[2\pi(t+\frac{x}{\lambda})+\phi_0]$$
在 $x=\lambda/2$ 处有

$$y = 0.1\cos(2\pi t + \pi + \phi_0) \overline{m} \pi + \phi_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} : \phi_0 = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$

∴波函数为
$$y = 0.1\cos[2\pi(t + \frac{x}{8}) - \frac{3\pi}{4}]$$

于是有(1)
$$x = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$
处的振动方程为 $y = 0.1\cos(2\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4})$

(2)
$$x = \frac{-\lambda}{4}$$
 处的振动方程为 $y = 0.1\cos(2\pi - \frac{5\pi}{4})$

其振动速度为
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -0.2\pi \sin(2\pi - \frac{5\pi}{4})$$

6. #: (1)
$$L = 3 \times \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
, $u = \lambda v$

$$\therefore L = \frac{3}{2} \frac{u}{v} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{320}{400} = 1.2m$$

(2)弦的中点是波腹,故:

$$y = 3 \times 10^{-3} \cos(\frac{2\pi x}{0.8}) \cos(800\pi t + \phi)$$

式中Φ可由初始条件来选择。

7、解: 设鸣笛火车的车速为 $\nu_1=20~\mathrm{m/s}$,接收鸣笛的火车车

速为 $v_2 = 15 \text{ m/s}$,则两者相遇前收到的频率为

$$v_1 = \frac{u + v_2}{u - v_1} v_0 = \frac{340 + 15}{340 - 20} \times 600 = 665$$
 Hz

两车相遇之后收到的频率为

$$v_1 = \frac{u - v_2}{u + v_1} v_0 = \frac{340 - 15}{340 + 20} \times 600 = 541$$
 Hz

8、解:由
$$v = \frac{u}{u - V_s} v_0$$
知:

离开观察者时有392 =
$$\frac{330}{330 + V_s} v_0$$
 (2)

两式联解得 $392(330+v_s)=440(330-v_s)$

$$v_s = 19m/s$$

14 光的干涉

- 一. 选择题:
- 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

- 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A
- 二. 填空题:
- 1. $2\pi d \sin \varphi / \lambda$; 2. $\lambda / 2nl$;

- **3.** $4I_0$; **4.** 1mm; **5.** $n_1\theta_1 = n_2\theta_2$
- 三. 计算题:
- 1. 解:反射光加强的条件为: $2nh-\frac{\lambda}{2}=k\lambda$, $k=0,1,2,\cdots$

$$\lambda = \frac{4nh}{2k+1} = \frac{4 \times 1.50 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6}}{2k+1} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-6}}{2k+1} \,\mathrm{m}$$

在可见光范围内, k=2, $\lambda=480 \, \text{nm}$, 反射加强。

透射光加强的条件是: $2nh = k\lambda$, $k = 1,2,3,\cdots$

$$\lambda = 2nh/k = 2 \times 1.50 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6}/k = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

在可见光范围内,k=2, $\lambda=600$ nm;k=3, $\lambda=400$ nm,透射加强。

2. 解: 由
$$r_k^2 = \frac{2k-1}{2} R\lambda$$
 和 $r_{k+5}^2 = \frac{2(k+5)-1}{2} R\lambda$ 可解得

$$\lambda = \frac{r_{k+5}^2 - r_k^2}{5R} = \frac{d_{k+5}^2 - d_k^2}{20R} = 5.90 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 590 \text{ nm}$$

3. 解: (1) 设第十个明环处液体厚度为 e_{10} ,则 $2ne_{10} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda = 10\lambda$

$$e_{10} = (10\lambda - \frac{1}{2}\lambda)/2n = 19\lambda/4n = 2.32 \times 10^{-4} cm$$

(2)
$$R^2 = r_k^2 + (R - e_k)^2 = r_k^2 + R^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}_k + e_k^2$$

因为
$$e_k \ll R$$
,略去 e_k^2 ,得 $r_k = \sqrt{2 \operatorname{Re}_k}$

所以
$$r_{10} = \sqrt{2 \operatorname{Re}_{10}} = 0.373 \ cm$$

4. 解:由于在一氧化硅-空气界面反射时有相位跃变 π ,所以反射光加强条件是 $2nh + \lambda/2 = k\lambda$ 。

$$k = 1$$
 时有: $h_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n} = 70 \text{ nm}$

5. 解: 透射光干涉加强的条件是:

$$2nh - \lambda / 2 = k\lambda$$
, $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$

$$h = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda}{2n} = (199.3k + 99.6) \times 10^{-9} m$$

所以最薄需要h = 99.6nm。

6. 解: (1) O 点处光强为:

$$I = I' + I' + 2\sqrt{I'}\sqrt{I'}\cos\Delta\varphi = 2I'(1 + \cos\Delta\varphi)$$

其中,I'为通过狭缝的任意一束光在 O 点处的光强, $\Delta \varphi$ 为两束光在 O 点的相差。

当 d=0 时 $\Delta \varphi=0$, $I=I_0$,代入上式,得 O 点处的光强为:

$$I_0 = 2I'(a + \cos 0) = 4I'$$

则
$$I' = \frac{I_0}{4}$$

到达 O 点的两束光的光程差 $\delta = (n-1)d$,则相位差为:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n-1)d$$

所以:

$$I = 2 \times \frac{I_0}{4} \left[1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n-1)d \right] = \frac{I_0}{2} \left[1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n-1)d \right]$$

(2) 要使 O 点处的光强最小,即 I=0,须满足

$$1 + \cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n-1)d = 0$$

则

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n-1)d = (2k+1)\pi$$

所以

$$d = \frac{(k+\frac{1}{2})\lambda}{(n-1)} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

15 光的衍射

- 一. 选择题:

- 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B

- 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D

- 二. 填空题:
- **1.4**; **2.** 0.36*mm*;
- **3. 强,窄,** N-2**,** N-1;
- 4.5:
 - 5. 6, 第一级亮纹:
- **6.1, 3;** 7. 14.7cm (或14.4cm);
- **8.** 660
- 三. 计算题:
- 1. 解: (1)对第一级极小: $a\sin\phi_1 = \lambda$, $\frac{x_1}{f} \approx \sin\phi_1 = \frac{\lambda}{a}$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\lambda}{a} f = \frac{5000 \times 10^{-7}}{1.0} \times 100 cm = 5 \times 10^{-2} cm$$

(2) 对第一级亮纹极大处:
$$a \sin \phi_1' = (2 \times 1 + 1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
,

$$\mathbf{M} x_1' = \frac{3\lambda}{2a} f = \frac{3 \times 5000 \times 10^{-7}}{2 \times 1.0} \times 100 cm = 7.5 \times 10^{-2} cm$$

(3) 对第三级极小: $a\sin\phi_3=3\lambda$,

则
$$\frac{x_3}{f} \approx \sin \phi_3 = \frac{3\lambda}{a}$$

$$\therefore x_3 = \frac{3\lambda}{a} f = \frac{3 \times 5000 \times 10^{-7}}{1.0} \times 100cm = 0.15cm$$

2. 解: 由 $x = ftg\phi \approx f \sin \phi$ 及光栅方程 $(a+b)\sin \phi = k\lambda$,

得:

$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = f \frac{K}{a+b} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)$$
$$= \frac{2 \times (5200 - 5000) \times 10^{-10}}{0.002 \times 10^{-2}} = 2 \times 10^{-3} m$$

3. **AP**: (1)
$$(a+b) = \frac{K\lambda}{\sin\phi} = \frac{2\times6000\times10^{-10}}{0.20} = 6.0\times10^{-6} m = 6.0 \mu m$$

(2)
$$\pm \frac{(a+b)}{a} = \frac{4\lambda}{\lambda} = 4$$
, $a+b=4a$, $a+b=4a$, $a+b=4a$

(3)
$$extbf{id} \frac{(a+b)}{a} = \frac{k_{\text{sk}}}{k'}, \quad extbf{7} k_{\text{sk}} = \frac{a+b}{a}k' = 4k'(k'=1, 2, \cdots)$$

又因为
$$k_{\text{tot}} \le k_{\text{max}} \le \frac{a+b}{\lambda} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-6}}{6000 \times 10^{-10}} = 10$$

所以 $k_{\text{sp}} = 4, 8$, 屏上可出现 $0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\pm 3,\pm 5,\pm 6,\pm 7,\pm 9$ 级。

4. 解: 因为
$$\begin{cases} d\sin\phi_1 = k_1\lambda_1 \\ d\sin\phi_2 = k_2\lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\frac{\sin\phi_1}{\sin\phi_2} = \frac{k_1\lambda_1}{k_2\lambda_2} = \frac{2k_1}{3k_2}$$

当两谱线重合时有
$$\phi_1 = \phi_2$$
, $\therefore \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{9}{6}$, \cdots

第二次重合时
$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{6}{4}$$
,所以 $k_1 = 6$, $k_2 = 4$

由光栅公式可知

$$d \sin 60^{\circ} = 6\lambda_{1}$$
, $d = 6\lambda_{1} / \sin 60^{\circ} = 3.05 \times 10^{-3} mm$

5. A:
$$\lambda = d \sin \theta_1 = \frac{10^{-2} \sin 20^0}{6000} = 570 nm$$

第 2 级谱线的位置:
$$\theta_2 = \arcsin \frac{2\lambda}{d} = 43.2^\circ$$

6. 解: (1) 干涉条纹的间距

$$\Delta x = \frac{f\lambda}{d} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \, m$$

(2) 单缝衍射中央亮条纹宽度为:

$$\Delta x' = \frac{2f\lambda}{a} = 2.4 \times 10^{-2} \, m$$

(3) 中央亮条纹内干涉主极大数目为

$$N = \frac{\Delta x'}{\Delta x} - 1 = \frac{24}{2.4} - 1 = 9$$

7. M: (1) $(a+b)\sin\theta = k_{\max}\lambda < (a+b)$

$$k_{\text{max}} < (a+b)/\lambda = 3.39$$

所以最高级数 $k_{max} = 3$

(2)
$$(a+b)(\sin 30^{\circ} + \sin \theta') = k'_{\max} \lambda$$

$$k'_{\text{max}} < (a+b)(\sin 30^{\circ} + 1)/\lambda = 5.09$$

所以 $k'_{\text{max}} = 5$