

9-3 设容器的体积为 V , 内储质量为 m_1 和 m_2 的两种不同的单原子理想气体. 此混合气体处于平衡状态时内能相等, 均为 E , 求这两种气体分子的平均速率 \bar{v}_1 和 \bar{v}_2 之比.

解: $\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}}$

$$E = \frac{m}{M} \cdot \frac{i}{2} RT.$$

$$\frac{\bar{v}_1}{\bar{v}_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot E M_1}{\pi M_1} \cdot \frac{1}{M_1} \cdot \frac{2}{i}}}{\sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot E M_2}{\pi M_2} \cdot \frac{1}{M_2} \cdot \frac{2}{i}}} = \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}$$

9-5 设氢气的温度为 300°C , 求速率在 $3000\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 到 $3010\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 之间的分子数与速率在 v_p 到 $v_p + 10\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 之间的分子数之比, 其中 v_p 为最概然速率.

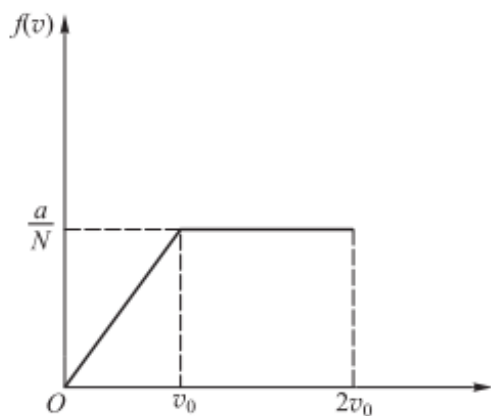
解: $v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 8.31 \times 573}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} = 2182\text{m/s}$

$$\frac{\int_{v_1}^{v_2} dN}{\int_{v_p}^{v_p+10} dN} = \frac{N \cdot \int_{3000}^{3010} f(v) dv}{N \int_{v_p}^{v_p+10} f(v) dv} = \frac{\int_{3000}^{3010} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} \cdot 4\pi v^2 dv}{\int_{2182}^{2192} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} \cdot 4\pi v^2 dv} \quad \left(\text{其中 } \frac{2kT}{m} = v_p^2\right) = \frac{\int_{3000}^{3010} e^{-\frac{v^2}{v_p^2}} \cdot v^2 dv}{\int_{2182}^{2192} e^{-\frac{v^2}{v_p^2}} \cdot v^2 dv}$$

考虑到该积分结果不是初等函数, 且 $v \gg \Delta v$. 因此取 $dv = \Delta v$. $v \approx v_{\text{TPR}}$

$$\therefore \text{比例} = \frac{e^{-\frac{v_0^2}{v_p^2}} \cdot v_0^2}{e^{-\frac{v_p^2}{v_p^2}} \cdot v_p^2} = 0.776$$

9-6 N 个假想的气体分子, 其速率分布如题图 9-6 所示, 当 $v > 2v_0$ 时, 粒子数为零. (1) 求常数 a ; (2) 求速率在 $1.5v_0 \sim 2.0v_0$ 之间的分子数; (3) 求分子的平均速率.



题图 9-6

$$(1) \quad v_0 \cdot \frac{a}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (2v_0 - v_0) \cdot \frac{a}{N} = \frac{3}{2} v_0 \cdot \frac{a}{N} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2N}{3v_0}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{v_1}^{v_2} dN = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} N \cdot f(v) dv$$

$$= N \int_{1.5v_0}^{2v_0} \frac{a}{N} dv$$

$$= 0.5 v_0 a = \frac{N}{3}$$

$$(3) \quad \bar{v} = \int_0^{\infty} v f(v) dv$$

$$= \int_0^{v_0} v \cdot \frac{a}{Nv_0} \cdot v dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} v \cdot \frac{a}{N} dv$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{v_0} \cdot \frac{1}{3} v^3 \Big|_0^{v_0} + \frac{2}{3v_0} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_{v_0}^{2v_0}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} v_0 + v_0 = \frac{11}{9} v_0$$

9-13 质量为 50.0 g, 温度为 18.0 °C 的氦气, 装在容积为 10.0 L 的密闭容器中, 容器以 $v = 200 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 的速率作匀速直线运动, 若容器突然停止时, 定向运动的动能全部转化为分子热运动动能. 刚平衡后氦气的温度和压强各增大多少?

解: 由转化: $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
 $\sum \bar{\varepsilon}_t = \frac{3}{2} k T \cdot n.$

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{m}{\frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A} \cdot \frac{v^2}{k} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{M}{R} \cdot v^2 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^4}{3 \times 8.31} = 6.418 \text{ K}.$$

$$\text{又由: } pV = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p = \frac{m}{M} \cdot \frac{R}{V} \Delta T = \frac{50}{4} \cdot \frac{8.31}{10 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot 6.418 = 6.67 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}.$$

9-15 一能量为 10^{12} eV 的宇宙射线粒子, 射入一氖管中, 氖管中含有氖气 0.1 mol, 如果宇宙射线粒子的能量全部被氖气分子所吸收, 问氖气温度升高多少度?

解: 氖气, 稀有气体, 单原子分子. $\bar{i}=3$.

$$E = \frac{m}{M} \cdot \frac{\bar{i}}{2} RT.$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{2 \frac{M}{m} \cdot E}{\bar{i} R} = \frac{2 \times 10^{12} \cdot 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{3 \cdot 8.31 \cdot 0.1} = 1.28 \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}.$$

9-18 设氮气分子的有效直径为 10^{-10} m . (1) 求氮气分子在标准状态下的碰撞频率; (2) 若温度不变, 气压降到 $1.33 \times 10^{-1} \text{ Pa}$, 求碰撞频率.

解: (1) $\bar{z} = \sqrt{2} \pi d^2 n \bar{V}$ $M = 28 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}$

$$n = \frac{p}{kT} = \frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \cdot 273} = 2.69 \times 10^{25} \text{ (个/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\bar{V} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 8.31 \times 273}{\pi \cdot 28 \times 10^{-3}}} = 454 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\bar{z} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot (10^{-10})^2 \cdot 2.69 \times 10^{25} \cdot 454 = 5.43 \times 10^8 \text{ (次/s)}$$

$$(2) \bar{z} = \sqrt{2} \pi d^2 \cdot \frac{p}{kT} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}}$$

$$\bar{z}' = \frac{p'}{p} \cdot \bar{z} = \frac{1.33 \times 10^{-1}}{1.013 \times 10^5} \cdot 5.43 \times 10^8 = 7.13 \times 10^2 \text{ (次/s)}$$

9-20 球形容器的直径分别为: (1) 0.01 m; (2) 0.1 m; (3) 1 m. 问在 0°C 时压强各为何值时, 才使空气分子彼此不发生碰撞 (设空气分子的直径为 $3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$)?

解: 不碰撞临界条件 $\bar{\lambda} = l$.

$$\bar{\lambda} = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 p} \Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 \cdot l_1} = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \cdot 273}{\sqrt{2}\pi \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{-20} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0.94 \text{ Pa}.$$

$$T \text{ 不变. } \bar{\lambda} \propto \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow p_2 = \frac{l_1}{l_2} p_1 = 9.42 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Pa}$$

$$\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \quad p_3 = \frac{l_1}{l_3} p_1 = 9.42 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}$$