

(科目:) 清华大学数学作业纸

大学物理B(1), 期末考试

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1. B. 2. A. 3. D. 4. D. 5. A. 6. B. 7. A. 8. C. 9. D. 10. D.

11. (1) $-1W$ (2) $1W$ 12. 不变, 增加. 13. $x = 0.04 \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

14. $0.05 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{12})$ 15. $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{P}{2\pi\rho\omega V}}$ 16. $0.5m$ 17. $2A \cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos \sin \frac{4\pi x}{\lambda}$

18. $31.6m$ 19. $637.5Hz, 566.7Hz$

20. $637.5Hz, 566.7Hz$

三、12. 显然不是输运过程。

先求水银分子平均速率:

$$\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 8.31 \times 373}{\pi \times 201 \times 10^{-3}}} = 198 \text{ m/s}$$

从小孔可以近似认为, 从小孔逃逸的水银是该处具有如此速率的分子数的四分之一。

$$\text{一秒内数 } N = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{P}{kT} \cdot \bar{v} \cdot S \cdot t \quad (t=1s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{37.3}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 373} \times 198 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= 1.126 \times 10^{16} \text{ 个分子}$$

$$\text{于是质量应为 } M = \frac{201 \times 10^{-3}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} \times 1.126 \times 10^{16} = 3.76 \times 10^{-9} \text{ kg}$$

逸出

21.

$C_p = (\frac{5}{2} + 1)R = 29.1 \Rightarrow \nu \approx 5$, 为双原子气体.

转动动能为 $E = \frac{2}{2} kT = kT = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 273$
 $= 3.77 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}.$

22. 设左右两室气体, 在等温过程分别对外做功 W_1, W_2 , 外力做功为 W'

由题设, 气缸总体积 $2V_0$, 左右初体积 V_0 .

故: 左: $\frac{4V_0}{3}$, 右: $\frac{2V_0}{3}$.

等温过程理想气体做功

$$W = \frac{m}{M} RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow W_1 = p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{4V_0}{3V_0} = p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{4}{3}.$$

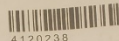
又

$$\Rightarrow W_2 = p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{2}{3}.$$

活塞缓慢移动, 两边的力相等, 则

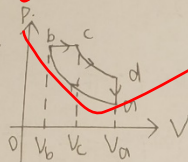
$$W_2 = -(W' + W_1).$$

$$\Rightarrow W' = W_2 - W_1 = -p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{4}{3} - p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{2}{3} = p_0 V_0 \ln \frac{9}{8}.$$



23.

(1).



(2)

$$p_a = 1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_a = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$V_a = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_b = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$p_b = \frac{1.013 \times 10^5 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} = 3.039 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$T_a V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_b V_b^{\gamma-1}$$

a → b 绝热. 因此

$$T_a V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_b V_b^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_b = \left(\frac{V_a}{V_b}\right)^{\gamma-1} T_a = 3^{2/5} \cdot 273 = 424 \text{ K}$$

b → c 等压.

$$T_c = \frac{V_c}{V_b} T_b = 2 T_b = 848 \text{ K}$$

c → d 绝热.

$$T_d = \left(\frac{V_c}{V_d}\right)^{\gamma-1} T_c = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2/5} \cdot 848 = 721 \text{ K}$$

(3)

a-b, c-d 绝热. 不交换热量;

b → c 是等压膨胀. $Q_b = \nu C_p \Delta T$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \frac{p_a V_a}{T_a} (T_c - T_b)$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{1.013 \times 10^5 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}}{273} \times (848 - 424)$$

$$= 1.65 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

da 是等体降温. 放热,

$$|Q_{da}| = \nu C_V \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{1.013 \times 10^5 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}}{273} \times (273 - 121) \\ = 1.24 \times 10^2 \text{ J.}$$

24.

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

$$(1) A = \sqrt{0.075^2 + \left(\frac{0.75}{10}\right)^2} = 0.075\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_0 = 0.075\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi = 0.075 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$v_0 = 10 \times 0.075 \sin \varphi = 0.75 \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{于是, 有 } x = 0.106 \cos(10t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$(2) \text{ 求 } B \text{ 有 } A = 0.075\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{但 } \begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0.106 \cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

25. 声源远离学生, 因此听到音叉传至学生处的声波

$$\text{频率为 } \nu_s' = \frac{V}{V+v} \nu_0 = \frac{340}{340+5} \times 1020 = 1018.5 \text{ Hz}$$

在黑板上方, 音叉为

$$\nu_b = \frac{340}{340-5} \times 1020 = 1021.5 \text{ Hz}$$

黑板固定, 因此反射频率一致,

$$\Delta \nu = 1021.5 \text{ Hz} - 1018.5 \text{ Hz} = 3 \text{ Hz}$$