6.179

$$E_{Bp} = 2.16 \cdot 10^{6} \cdot \left(1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}\right) \qquad E_{Bp} = \frac{M^{2}}{2 \cdot I} \qquad I = \frac{m_{1} \cdot m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}} \cdot r^{2} = m \cdot \frac{d^{2}}{4} \qquad r = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$E_{Bp} = \frac{M^2}{2 \cdot \left(m \cdot \frac{d^2}{4}\right)} \qquad M = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2E_{Bp} \cdot m} \cdot d \quad \boxed{!!!}$$

6.194

M

решетка гранецентрирована - атомы по вершинам ячейки и не ее гранях

$$\frac{N}{N_{\rm A}} = \frac{m}{M} \qquad \qquad m = V \cdot \rho \qquad \qquad \frac{N}{N_{\rm A}} = \frac{V \cdot \rho}{M} \label{eq:normalization}$$

$$\rho = \frac{N \cdot M}{N_A \cdot V} \qquad V = a^3 \cdot n \qquad n - \text{количество ячеек}$$

 $N = \left(8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)$ п (в одной ячейке 8 атомов по вершинам принадлежат 8-и сосоедним ячейкам, а 6 на гранях - двум)

a
$$\rho = \frac{\left(8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot n \cdot M}{N_A \cdot \left(a^3 \cdot n\right)} \rightarrow \rho = 4 \cdot \frac{M}{N_A \cdot a^3} \qquad a = \sqrt[3]{4 \cdot \frac{M}{\rho \cdot N_A}}$$

6.208

$$m = 10^{-3}$$

 $\Theta = 330$

 $U = 9R \cdot \Theta \cdot \left| \frac{1}{8} + \left(\frac{T}{\Theta} \right)^4 \cdot \left| \frac{\Theta}{T} \frac{3}{e^x - 1} dx \right| \qquad U_{T=0} = 9R \cdot \Theta \cdot \frac{1}{8} \quad (\text{для } v = 1)$

$$U_{T=0} = 9R \cdot \Theta \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$
 (для $v = 1$

$$m = v \cdot M$$
 $v = \frac{m}{M}$ $U = 9 \cdot R \cdot \Theta \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{m}{M}$

если μ - молярная масса в граммах: $U = 9 \cdot R \cdot \Theta \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$

6.211

$$C_{v=1} = \frac{12}{5} \cdot \pi^4 \cdot R \cdot \left(\frac{T}{\Theta}\right)^3 = C \qquad \Theta = \frac{\xi \cdot \omega_{\text{MAKO}}}{k}$$

$$C_{v=1} = \frac{12}{5} \cdot \pi^{4} \cdot R \cdot \left(\frac{T}{\Theta}\right)^{3} = C \qquad \Theta = \frac{\xi \cdot \omega_{\text{MAKC}}}{k}$$

$$c_{Fe} = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{-3}}$$

$$C = c_{Fe} \cdot M_{Fe} \qquad c_{Fe} \cdot M_{Fe} = \frac{12}{5} \cdot \pi^{4} \cdot R \cdot \left(\frac{T}{\Theta}\right)^{3} \qquad \frac{12}{5} \cdot \pi^{4} \cdot R \cdot \left(\frac{T}{\xi \cdot \omega_{\text{MAKC}}}\right)^{3} = c_{Fe} \cdot M_{Fe}$$

$$\frac{3}{12 \cdot \pi R} \cdot T$$

 $\omega_{\text{макс}}$

$$\omega_{\text{MAKC}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{12 \cdot \pi R}{5c_{\text{Fe}} \cdot M_{\text{Fe}}}} \cdot k \cdot \frac{T}{\xi}$$

6.217

$$\Theta = 330 \qquad \Theta = \frac{\xi \cdot \omega_{\text{MAKC}}}{k_0} \qquad \omega_{\text{MAKC}} = \frac{\Theta \cdot k_0}{\xi} \qquad \omega_{\text{MAKC}} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot v \qquad v = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{\omega_{\text{MAKC}}} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{\Theta \cdot k_0}$$

$$E = \xi \cdot \omega_{\text{MAKC}} \qquad E = \xi \cdot \frac{\Theta \cdot k_0}{\xi} \qquad E = \frac{330 \cdot \left(1.38 \cdot 10^{-23}\right)}{1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}} = 0.028 \cdot 9B$$

$$\frac{\xi^2 \cdot k^2}{2m} = E \qquad p = k \cdot \xi \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \qquad \lambda = T \cdot c = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \cdot c \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot c} = \frac{\omega}{c} \quad p = \frac{\omega}{c} \cdot \xi$$

$$p = \frac{\xi}{c} \cdot \omega = \frac{\xi}{c} \cdot \frac{\Theta \cdot k_0}{\xi} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \Theta \cdot k_0$$

6.224

T = 0

$$n = 2.0 \cdot 10^{22} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

 $V = 1.10^{-6}$

$$E_{F} = \frac{\xi^{2}}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \left(3 \cdot \pi^{2} \cdot n\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \qquad dn = \left(\frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2} \cdot m^{2}}}{\pi^{2} \cdot \xi^{3}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{E} \cdot dE \qquad \Delta n = \left(\frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2} \cdot m^{2}}}{\pi^{2} \cdot \xi^{3}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{E} \cdot \Delta E$$

т. к. температура близка к 0, то в кристалле минимум электронов с энергией, большей уровня Ферми. Согласно принципу Паули, два электрона могут быть в одинаковом состоянии (разными спинами) N=2

ΔΕ

$$\Delta n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{2}{V} \qquad \frac{N}{V} = \left(\frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2 \cdot m^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \xi^3}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{E} \cdot \Delta E$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot N \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \xi^3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{3}{m^2 \cdot E^2} \cdot V} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot N \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \xi^3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{3}{m^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{2 \cdot m}}} = \frac{N}{V} \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \xi^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{m \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot n}}}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{2}{V} \cdot \frac{\pi^2 \cdot \xi^2}{\frac{3}{3 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot n}}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{2}{V} \cdot \frac{\pi^2 \cdot \xi^2}{\frac{3}{3 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot n}}$$

6.232

$$\eta = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} = 5$$

 $T_1 = 300$

$$T_2 = 400$$

$$\sigma(T) = \sigma_{0} \cdot e^{\frac{-\Delta E}{2 \cdot k \cdot T}}$$

 ΔE . - минимальная энергия образования пары

$$\eta = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} = \frac{\sigma(T_2)}{\sigma(T_1)} = \frac{\sigma_0 \cdot e^{\frac{-\Delta E}{2 \cdot k \cdot T_2}}}{\frac{-\Delta E}{2 \cdot k \cdot T_1}} = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{k \cdot T_2}\right)}{\exp\left(\frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{k \cdot T_1}\right)} = \exp\left[\frac{-1}{2} \cdot \Delta E \cdot \frac{\left(T_1 - T_2\right)}{k \cdot T_2 \cdot T_1}\right]$$

$$\exp\left[\frac{-1}{2}\cdot\Delta E\cdot\frac{\left(T_{1}-T_{2}\right)}{k\cdot T_{2}\cdot T_{1}}\right]=\eta \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2}\cdot\Delta E\cdot\frac{\left(T_{2}-T_{1}\right)}{k\cdot T_{2}\cdot T_{1}}=\ln(\eta) \qquad \qquad \Delta E=2\cdot\ln(\eta)\cdot k\cdot\frac{T_{2}\cdot T_{1}}{\left(T_{2}-T_{1}\right)}$$

6.243

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln(2)}{T} \qquad A = \lambda \cdot N$$

$$A = \lambda \cdot N$$

$$\eta = \frac{A_0}{A} = 2.5$$

$$A_0 = \lambda \cdot N_0$$

$$A_0 = \lambda \cdot N_0 \qquad \qquad N(t) = N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}$$

$$A = \lambda \cdot N = \lambda \cdot N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot r}$$

$$A = \lambda \cdot N = \lambda \cdot N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \qquad \eta = \frac{A_0}{A} = \frac{\lambda \cdot N_0}{\lambda \cdot N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}} = e^{\lambda \cdot t} \qquad e^{\lambda \cdot t} = \eta \qquad \qquad T = \frac{\ln(2)}{\lambda} = \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(\eta)} \cdot t$$

$$e^{\lambda \cdot t} = \eta$$

$$T = \frac{\ln(2)}{\lambda} = \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(\eta)} \cdot t$$

$$A = \lambda \cdot N = \lambda \cdot N_0 \cdot e$$

$$\eta = \frac{A_0}{A} = \frac{\lambda \cdot V_0}{\lambda \cdot N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}} = e^{\lambda \cdot t}$$

$$e = \eta$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln(\eta)}{t}$$
 $T = \frac{\ln(2)}{\ln(2.5)} \cdot 7.0 = 5.295$

6.246

T

$$\lambda \cdot N = \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = A$$
 $\lambda = \frac{\ln(2)}{T}$ $\frac{\ln(2)}{T} \cdot N = A$ $T = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{N}{A}$

$$m = 1.10^{-3}$$

$$A = 1.24 \cdot 10^4$$

$$\frac{N}{N} = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$N = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A$$

$$T = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A$$

$$\frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{m}{M} \qquad N = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A \qquad T = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A \qquad T = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{1}{1.24 \cdot 10^4} \cdot \frac{10^{-3}}{238 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} = 1.41 \times 10^{1}$$

$$N(t) = N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_0} = \frac{3}{5} = \eta$$

$$A_0 = \lambda \cdot N_0$$

Т = 5570 ⋅ лет

$$e^{-\lambda \cdot t} = \eta$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{\ln(\eta)}{\lambda} \qquad \lambda = -\frac{\ln(2)}{T}$$

$$t = -\frac{\ln(\eta)}{\ln(2)} \cdot T$$

$$\eta = \frac{A}{A_0} = \frac{\lambda \cdot N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}}{\lambda \cdot N_0} = e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \qquad e^{-\lambda \cdot t} = \eta \qquad t = -\frac{\ln(\eta)}{\lambda} \qquad \lambda = -\frac{\ln(2)}{T} \qquad t = -\frac{\ln(\eta)}{\ln(2)} \cdot T$$

$$t = -\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$L = -\frac{\ln(2)}{T} \qquad t = -\frac{\ln(2)}{T}$$

$$t = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}{\ln(2)} \cdot 5570 = 4.105 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{лет}$$

6.250

$$A = 2.0 \cdot 10^{\circ} \cdot bk$$
 $A = t = 5.0$

$$A' = 0.267 \cdot \frac{G\kappa}{3}$$

$$V_0 = 1.10^{-6}$$

$$T = 15.0$$

$$A = N \cdot \lambda$$
 $N =$

$$A' = N(t) \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{V_0}{V}$$
 т. к. A' - удельная активность крови (активность одного кубика)

$$A' = N \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{V_0}{V_0} = \frac{A}{1 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}} \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{V_0}{V_0}$$

$$A' = N \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{A}{\lambda} \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{V_0}{V} \qquad A' = A \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \cdot \frac{V_0}{V} \qquad V = V_0 \cdot \exp(-\lambda \cdot t) \cdot \frac{A}{A'}$$

$$V = V_0 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\ln(2)}{T} \cdot t\right) \cdot \frac{A}{A'}$$

6.272

$$\eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$η_{\Gamma pab} = η_{Допл}$$

1.
$$\omega = \omega_0 \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}$$
 эффект Доплера

если v << c, то:
$$1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 = 1$$
 $\omega_{\text{Допл}} = \omega_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$

2.
$$m_g = \frac{\xi \cdot \omega}{c^2}$$
 (гравитационная масса фотона)

при прохождении через участок гравитационного поля 1 энергия фотона уменьшится на ΔU :

$$\Delta U = m_g \cdot g \cdot 1 = \frac{\xi \cdot \omega}{c^2} \cdot g \cdot$$

$$E = E_0 - \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = m_g \cdot g \cdot 1 = \frac{\xi \cdot \omega}{c^2} \cdot g \cdot 1 \qquad E = E_0 - \Delta U \qquad \xi \cdot \omega = \xi \cdot \omega_0 - \frac{\xi \cdot \omega_0}{c^2} \cdot g \cdot 1 = \xi \cdot \omega_0 \cdot \left(1 - g \cdot \frac{1}{c^2}\right)$$

$$\omega_{\Gamma \text{pab}} = \omega_0 \cdot \left(1 - g \cdot \frac{1}{c^2}\right)$$

$$\eta_{\Gamma pab} = \eta_{Допл}$$
 $\omega_{Допл} = \omega_{\Gamma pab}$ $1 - g \cdot \frac{1}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{v}{c}$ $v = g \cdot \frac{1}{c}$

6.277

$$R(A) = 1.3A^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot [M]$$

$$R(A) = C \cdot \sqrt[3]{A}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(C \cdot \sqrt[3]{A}\right)^3 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot C^3 \cdot A$$

$$R(A) = 1.3A^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot [M] \qquad R(A) = C \cdot \sqrt[3]{A} \qquad V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^{3} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(C \cdot \sqrt[3]{A}\right)^{3} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot C^{3} \cdot A \qquad \rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{A \cdot m_{p}}{\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot C^{3} \cdot A} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{C^{3}} \cdot \frac{m_{p}}{\pi}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \quad n = \frac{N}{V}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\mathbf{N}}{\mathbf{V}} \qquad \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{N} \quad \mathbf{N} = \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{p}}} \qquad \mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{p}}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\mathbf{C}^{3}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{p}}}{\mathbf{\pi} \cdot \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{p}}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\mathbf{C}^{3} \cdot \mathbf{\pi}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1.3 \cdot 10^{-15}\right)^3} \cdot \frac{1.672 \cdot 10^{-27}}{\pi} = 1.817 \times 10^{17} \cdot \frac{\text{K}\Gamma}{\text{M}^3} \qquad n = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1.3 \cdot 10^{-15}\right)^3 \cdot \pi} = 1.087 \times 10^{44} \cdot \text{M}^{-3}$$