

北京航空航天大学

BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS

物理作业乙 71066001 陈伟杰

5-11

$1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, 质量为 2g , 容积为 $1.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$

求最概然速率, 平均速率及方根速率, 理想状态

最概然速率

$$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{2pV}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \times 1.54 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} = 3.95 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$$

平均速率

$$\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}} = \sqrt{\frac{8pV}{\pi m}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \times 1.54 \times 10^{-3}}{3.14 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}} = 4.46 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$$

方均根速率

$$\sqrt{v} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{3pV}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \times 1.54 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} = 4.84 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$$

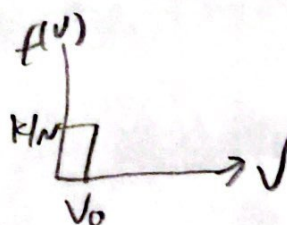
5-12 N 个粒子系态的速率分布函数为

$$dN = k dv \quad dN = 0$$

(1) 画出分布函数图

设速率分布函数为 $f(v)$, 有 $\frac{dN}{N} = f(v) dv$, 根据

题意, $f(v) = \frac{dN}{N dv} = \begin{cases} k/N \\ 0 \end{cases}$



归一化条件即 $\int_0^{\infty} f(v) dv = 1$

(2) $\int_0^{v_0} f(v) dv = \int_0^{v_0} \frac{K}{N} dv = 1$ 得归一化常数 $K = \frac{N}{v_0}$

归一化了的速率分布函数为

$$f(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{v_0} & v_0 > v > 0 \\ 0 & v > 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 用 v_0 表示出算术平均速率和方均根速率

算术 $\bar{v} = \int_0^{\infty} v f(v) dv = \int_0^{v_0} v \frac{1}{v_0} dv = \frac{v_0}{2}$

方均 $\sqrt{v^2} = \left[\int_0^{\infty} v^2 f(v) dv \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\int_0^{v_0} v^2 \frac{1}{v_0} dv \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{v_0}}{\sqrt{3}}$

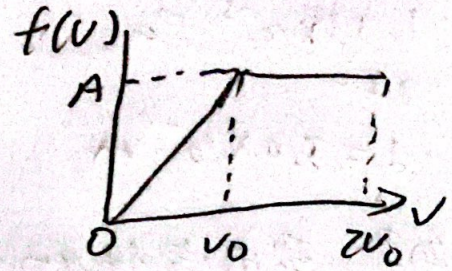


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5-13 习题图

1) 常量 A 以 v_0 表示



$$f(v) = \begin{cases} Av/v_0 & (0 \leq v \leq v_0) \\ A & (v_0 \leq v \leq 2v_0) \\ 0 & (2v_0 \leq v) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{分布函数}$$

一定要满足归一化条件

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(v) dv = \int_0^{v_0} \frac{Av}{v_0} dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} A dv + \int_{2v_0}^{\infty} 0 dv = 1$$

得 $A = \frac{2}{3v_0}$

所以归一化的分布函数为 $f(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{2v}{3v_0^2} & (0 \leq v \leq v_0) \\ \frac{2}{3v_0} & (v_0 \leq v \leq 2v_0) \\ 0 & (2v_0 \leq v) \end{cases}$

2) 速率在 $0 \sim v_0$ 之间 $1.5v_0 \sim 2v_0$ 之间的粒子数

$$0 \sim v_0 \text{ 间 } N_0 - v_0 = \int_0^{v_0} N f(v) dv = \int_0^{v_0} N \frac{2v}{3v_0^2} dv = \frac{1}{3} N$$

那如果 $1.5v_0 \sim 2v_0$

$$N_{1.5v_0 - 2v_0} = \int_{1.5v_0}^{2v_0} N \frac{2}{3v_0} dv = \frac{1}{3} N$$

3) 所有粒子的平均速率

$$\bar{v} = \int_0^{\infty} v f(v) dv = \int_0^{v_0} v \frac{2v}{3v_0^2} dv + \int_{v_0}^{2v_0} v \frac{2}{3v_0} dv = \frac{11}{9} v_0$$

4) 速率在 $0 \sim v_0$ 之间粒子的平均速率

$$\bar{v}_{0-v_0} = \frac{\int_0^{v_0} v dv}{N_0 - v_0} = \frac{\int_0^{v_0} v N f(v) dv}{\int_0^{v_0} N f(v) dv} = \frac{\int_0^{v_0} v f(v) dv}{\int_0^{v_0} f(v) dv} = \frac{\int_0^{v_0} v^2 dv \frac{2}{3v_0^2}}{\int_0^{v_0} v dv \frac{2}{3v_0^2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \frac{v^3}{3} \Big|_0^{v_0}}{\frac{2}{3} \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_0^{v_0}} = \frac{\frac{2}{9} v_0^3}{\frac{1}{3} v_0^2} = \frac{2}{3} v_0$$



5-20

$1.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}$

127°

$d = 3.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

解：要用气体物态方程 $p = nkT$

气体分子数密度 $n = \frac{p}{kT} \Rightarrow \frac{1.33 \times 10^{-3}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \cdot 300} = \frac{1.33 \times 10^{-3}}{4.14 \times 10^{-21}} = 3.21 \times 10^{17} \text{ m}^{-3}$

平均自由程 $\bar{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 n} = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 p} = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \cdot 300}{\sqrt{2} \pi (3.0 \times 10^{-10})^2 (1.33 \times 10^{-3})}$
 $= 7.79 \text{ m}$

5-21 $d = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

(1) 平均碰撞次数 (标准状态)

$p_0 = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

$T = 273 \text{ K}$

氮气 $\mu = 0.028 \text{ kg/mol}$

$\bar{z} = \sqrt{2} \pi d^2 n \bar{v} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 p}{kT} \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi \mu_0}} \Rightarrow 4 d^2 p N \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\mu RT}} = 5.43 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$

(2) $p = 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Pa}$ $T = 273 \text{ K}$

$n = \frac{p}{kT}$

$\bar{z} = \sqrt{2} \pi d^2 n \bar{v} = 4 d^2 p N \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\mu RT}} = 0.71 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$\bar{z} = \frac{\bar{v}}{\bar{\lambda}}$

$\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi \mu}}$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0.028 \quad 273$

