

4.15 长为  $l$  质量为  $m$   $\rho = \frac{m}{l}$

(1) 线密度为多少?

$$l' = l \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad \text{运动质量 } m' = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\text{则线密度为 } \rho' = \frac{m'}{l'} = \frac{m}{l(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})} = \frac{\rho}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

(2) 棒在垂直长度方向上运动, 它的线密度是多少

$$\rho'' = \frac{m''}{l''} = \frac{m}{l \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

4.16 电子的速度  $v_1 = 1.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$   $v_2 = 2.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

电子的静止质量  $m_0 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

相对论

$$E_{K1} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - mc^2 = 4.97 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

$$E_{K2} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = 28.0 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

用经典力学

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_{K1} = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = 4.56 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

$$E_{K2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 = 17.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$





4.18 氦核  $m_V = 2.01355u$  氦核  $4.0015u$   
 $1u = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E &= (\Delta m) c^2 = (2m_V - m_{He}) c^2 \\ &= (2 \times 2.01355u - 4.0015u) c^2 \\ &= (2 \times 2.01355 - 4.0015) \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 \text{ J} \\ &= 3.825 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J} = 23.88 \text{ MeV}\end{aligned}$$

4.21

$$h\nu = \Delta E \left(1 - \frac{\Delta E}{2m_0 c^2}\right)$$

能量守恒  $mc^2 = h\nu + m_0 c^2$

动量守恒  $0 = p_{\text{原子}} + p_{\text{光子}} = -m\nu + \frac{h\nu}{c}$

对反冲原子, 运用能量-动量

$$(mc^2)^2 = (m\nu)^2 c^2 + m'^2 c^4$$

$$m = \frac{m'}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

原子内能的变化  $\Delta E = (m_0 - m') c^2$

$$(m_0^2 - m'^2) c^2 = 2m h\nu$$

$$\Delta E (m_0 + m') = 2m h\nu$$

$$\text{即 } h\nu = \frac{\Delta E}{2} \left(1 + \frac{m'}{m}\right) = \Delta E \left(1 - \frac{\Delta E}{2m_0 c^2}\right)$$

由结果可见, 发射光子的能量小于原子内能的变化量  $\Delta E$   
 其原因在于  $\Delta E$  除发射光子外, 还有一部分转换为反冲原子的动能

