



最专业的课后习题答案分享社区

教材课后答案 | 练习册答案 | 期末考卷答案 | 实验报告答案

第一章

$$8. \nu_1 = \frac{c}{\lambda_1} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{589.593 \times 10^{-9}} = 5.088 \times 10^{14} (s^{-1})$$

$$\nu_2 = \frac{c}{\lambda_2} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{588.996 \times 10^{-9}} = 5.093 \times 10^{14} (s^{-1})$$

$$\tilde{\nu}_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{589.593 \times 10^{-9}} = 1.696 \times 10^6 (m^{-1})$$

$$\tilde{\nu}_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{1}{588.996 \times 10^{-9}} = 1.698 \times 10^6 (m^{-1})$$

$$E_1 = h\nu_1 = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 5.088 \times 10^{14} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 10^{-3} = 203.075 (kJ \cdot mol^{-1})$$

$$E_2 = h\nu_2 = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 5.093 \times 10^{14} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 10^{-3} = 203.275 (kJ \cdot mol^{-1})$$

$$9. \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = hc \left(\frac{c}{\lambda} - \nu_0 \right)$$

$$v_m = \sqrt{\frac{2hc \left(\frac{c}{\lambda} - \nu_0 \right)}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \left(\frac{3 \times 10^8}{300 \times 10^{-9}} - 5.464 \times 10^{14} \right)}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}} = 8.130 \times 10^5 (m \cdot s^{-1})$$

$$p = mv_m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 8.130 \times 10^5 = 7.398 \times 10^{-25} (kg \cdot m \cdot s^{-1})$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{7.398 \times 10^{-25}} = 8.96 \times 10^{-10} (m)$$

$$10. (1) \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{10^{-10} \times 0.01} = 6.626 \times 10^{-22} (m)$$

$$(2) \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mT}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-37} \times 100 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}} = 2.87 \times 10^{-12} (m)$$

(3)

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mT}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 2 \times 10^5 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}} = 2.75 \times 10^{-12} (m)$$

$$11. \text{子弹: } \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{m \cdot \Delta v} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{0.01 \times 1000 \times 10\%} \geq 6.63 \times 10^{-34} (m) \text{ 可忽略}$$

$$\text{花粉: } \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{m \cdot \Delta v} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{10^{-13} \times 1 \times 10\%} \geq 6.63 \times 10^{-20} (m) \text{ 可忽略}$$

$$\text{电子: } \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{m \cdot \Delta v} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 10^6 \times 10\%} \geq 7.27 \times 10^{-9} (m) \quad \text{不能忽略}$$

只有不确定关系具有实际意义

$$12. \text{证明: } \Delta x = \lambda \text{ 因为 } \Delta x \Delta p_x \geq h \Rightarrow \Delta x \cdot m \Delta v \geq h$$

$$\Delta v \geq \frac{h}{m \cdot \Delta x} = \frac{h}{m \cdot \lambda} = \frac{p}{m} = v$$

$$13. eV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}} \quad \Delta v = 0.1v$$

$$\Delta x \geq \frac{h}{m \cdot \Delta v} = \frac{h}{0.1\sqrt{2m_eV}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{0.1 \times \sqrt{2 \times 0.91095 \times 10^{-30} \times 1.60219 \times 10^{-19} \times 1000}}$$

$$= 3.88 \times 10^{-10} (m) \quad \text{对成像没有影响}$$

$$\text{若用 } \Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$\Delta x \geq 3.09 \times 10^{-11} (m)$$

$$14. (1) \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(e^{imx}) = -m^2 \cdot e^{imx} \text{ 是 本征值: } -m^2$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\sin x) = -\sin x \text{ 是 本征值: } -1$$

$$(3) \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(x^2 + y^2) = 2 \text{ 不是}$$

$$(4) \frac{d^2}{dx^2}[(a-x)e^{-x}] = e^{-x}(2+a-x) \text{ 不是}$$

$$16. i \frac{d}{d\phi} e^{im\phi} = ie^{im\phi} \cdot im = -me^{im\phi} \text{ 是。本征值是}-m$$

$$i \frac{d}{d\phi} \sin m\phi = i \cos m\phi \cdot m = im \cos m\phi \text{ 不是}$$

$$17. (1) \Delta E_n = E_{n+1} - E_n = \frac{(2n+1)\hbar^2}{8ml^2}$$

$$\therefore \Delta E_1 = \frac{3\hbar^2}{8ml^2} = \frac{3 \times (6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2}{8 \times 0.91095 \times 10^{-20} \times (200 \times 10^{-12})^2} = 4.52 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{4.52 \times 10^{-18}} = 4.40 \times 10^{-8} (m)$$

$$\tilde{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{4.40 \times 10^{-8}} = 2.27 \times 10^7 (m^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \langle x^2 \rangle &= \int \psi^* \hat{x}^2 \psi dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x^2 \sin^2 \frac{n_x \pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l x^2 (1 - \cos \frac{2n_x \pi x}{l}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l x^2 dx - \int_0^l x^2 \cos \frac{2n_x \pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{l} \left(\frac{l^3}{3} - \frac{l^3}{2n_x^2 \pi^2} \right) = \frac{l^2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2n_x^2 \pi^2} \right) \\ &\approx \frac{l^2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle &= \int \psi^* \hat{x} \psi dx = \int_0^l x |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \left(\sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l x (1 - \cos \frac{2n \pi x}{l}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{l} \left[\int_0^l x dx - \int_0^l x \cos \frac{2n \pi x}{l} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{l} \left(\frac{l^2}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{l} \left[\frac{l^2}{4\pi^2 n^2} \cos \frac{2n \pi x}{l} \Big|_0^l + \frac{l}{2\pi n} x \sin \frac{2n \pi x}{l} \Big|_0^l \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{l} \left[\frac{l^2}{2} - 0 \right] = \frac{l}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_x \rangle &= \int \psi^* (-\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) \psi dx = \frac{2}{l} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{i} \int_0^l \sin \frac{n_x \pi x}{l} \frac{d}{dx} \sin \frac{n_x \pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{2\hbar}{il} \cdot \frac{n_x \pi}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{n_x \pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n_x \pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{\hbar n_x \pi}{il^2} \left[\sin^2 \frac{n_x \pi x}{l} \Big|_0^l \cdot \frac{l}{n_x \pi} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{p}_x^2 \psi_n(x) = -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} \right) = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{4l^2} \psi_n(x)$$

$$\therefore \bar{p}^2 = p^2 = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{4l^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \psi^* \psi d\tau &= \frac{8}{abc} \int_0^a \sin^2 \frac{n_x \pi x}{a} dx \int_0^b \sin^2 \frac{n_y \pi y}{b} dy \int_0^c \sin^2 \frac{n_z \pi z}{c} dz \\&= \frac{8}{abc} \left[\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{a}{n_x \pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{2n_x \pi x}{a} \right]_0^a \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} y - \frac{b}{n_y \pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{2n_y \pi y}{b} \right]_0^b \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} z - \frac{c}{n_z \pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{2n_z \pi z}{c} \right]_0^c \\&= \frac{8}{abc} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{c}{2} = 1\end{aligned}$$

(2) n_x, n_y, n_z 为 2, 1, 1 时

概

率

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= \frac{8}{abc} \int \sin^2 \left(\frac{2\pi x}{a} \right) dx \cdot \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi y}{b} \right) dy \cdot \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi z}{c} \right) dz \\&= \frac{8}{100^3} \int_{19.95}^{20.05} \sin^2 \left(\frac{2\pi x}{100} \right) dx \int_{29.95}^{30.05} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi y}{100} \right) dy \int_{49.95}^{50.05} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi z}{100} \right) dz \\&= \frac{8}{10^6} \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{4\pi} \sin \left(\frac{4\pi x}{100} \right) \right]_{19.95}^{20.05} \cdot \left[\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{2\pi} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi y}{100} \right) \right]_{29.95}^{30.05} \cdot \left[\frac{z}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{2\pi} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi z}{100} \right) \right]_{49.95}^{50.05} \\&= \frac{8}{10^6} (0.05 + 0.0406) \cdot (0.05 + 0.0151) \cdot (0.05 + 0.05) = 4.7 \times 10^{-9}\end{aligned}$$

同理求得 $P_2 = 6 \times 10^{-15}$

$$(3) E_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = \frac{h^2}{8ma^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2)$$

	n_x	n_y	n_z		简并度
①	1	1	1	$E_{111} = \frac{3h^2}{8ma^2}$	1
②	2	1	1	$E_{211} = \frac{6h^2}{8ma^2}$	3
	1	2	1		
	1	1	2		
③	2	2	1	$E_{221} = \frac{9h^2}{8ma^2}$	3
	1	2	2		
	2	1	2		

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad & \begin{cases} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{cases} \quad E_{113} = \frac{11h^2}{8ma^2} \quad 3 \\ \textcircled{5} \quad & \begin{matrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \end{matrix} \quad E_{222} = \frac{12h^2}{8ma^2} \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

第二章

7. (1) $n=3, l=1, m=0, \psi_{310}, 3p_z$

$$(2) E_n = -13.6 \frac{z^2}{n^2} (eV) \quad E_3 = -13.6 \frac{z^2}{9} (eV)$$

$$\langle V \rangle = 2E_3 = -27.2 \times \frac{z^2}{9} \quad \langle T \rangle = |E_3| = 13.6 \cdot \frac{z^2}{9}$$

$$(3) |M| = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar = \sqrt{1 \times 2}\hbar = \sqrt{2}\hbar$$

$$|\mu| = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\mu_B = \sqrt{2}\mu_B$$

$$(4) \langle r \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \psi^* r \psi dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty r \psi^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\text{或} \langle r \rangle = \frac{n^2 a_0}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{l(l+1)}{n^2} \right] \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2z} a_0$$

(7) 令 $R \cdot Y=0$, 则 $\cos\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$

$$\left(6 \cdot \frac{zr}{a_0} - \frac{z^2 r^2}{a_0^2} \right) e^{-\frac{zr}{3a_0}} = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, \frac{6a_0}{z}, \infty$$

$0, \infty$ 不算节面, 所以节面有两个, $\theta = 90^\circ$ 为 xy 平面, $r = \frac{6a_0}{z}$ 为一球面, 半径为 $\frac{a_0}{z}$

$$(9) \cos\theta = \frac{m\hbar}{\sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$10. (1) Li^{2+} : \left[-\frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 \mu} \nabla^2 - \frac{3e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \psi = E\psi$$

定核近似

μ : Li^{2+} 约化质量, r : 电子到核距离, ∇^2 : Laplace 算符, ψ : 电子状态波函数

h : planck 常数, ϵ_0 : 真空电容率, \square 内为能量算符, 其中第一项是动能算符, 第二项是势能算符。

$$Li: \left[-\sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 \mu} \nabla_j^2 - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{3e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{ij}} \right] \psi = E\psi \text{ 或}$$

电子动能项 核与电子吸引势能 电子电子排斥势能

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \nabla_j^2 - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{3}{r_j} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right] \psi = E\psi$$

(2) Li^{2+} , 单电子原子, E 仅与 n 有关, $E_{3s} = E_{3p} = E_{3d}$

(3) Li , 多电子原子, E 与 $n.l$ 有关, $E_{3s} < E_{3p} < E_{3d}$

$$11.(1) \text{氢原子能量 } E_n = -2.18 \times 10^{-18} \frac{1}{n^2} J$$

第一激发态 ($n=2$) 和基态 ($n=1$) 之间的能量差:

$$\Delta E_1 = E_2 - E_1 = -2.18 \times 10^{-18} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = 1.64 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$\Delta E_1 = h\nu_1 \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{ch}{\Delta E_1} = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8 \times 6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{1.64 \times 10^{-18}} = 1.21 \times 10^{-7} (m)$$

第六激发态 ($n=7$) 和基态之间的能量差为:

$$\Delta E_6 = E_7 - E_1 = -2.18 \times 10^{-18} \left(\frac{1}{7^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = 2.14 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$\lambda_6 = \frac{ch}{\Delta E_6} = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8 \times 6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{2.14 \times 10^{-18}} = 9.29 \times 10^{-8} (m)$$

(2) 使处于基态氢原子电离所需最小能量为:

$$\Delta E_\infty = E_\infty - E_1 = -E_1 = 2.18 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta E_1 < \Delta E_\infty \quad \Delta E_6 < \Delta E_\infty$$

所以两条谱线所产生的光子均不能使处于基态氢原子电子电离,

$$\text{而 } \Delta E_1 > W_{Cu} \quad \Delta E_6 > W_{Cu}$$

所以两条谱线产生的光子能使铜晶体电离

$$T = \Delta E_n - W_{Cu} \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\Delta E}}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9.1095 \times 10^{-31} \times (1.64 \times 10^{-18} - 7.44 \times 10^{-19})}} = 5.19 \times 10^{-10} (m)$$

$$\lambda_6 = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9.1095 \times 10^{-31} \times (2.14 \times 10^{-18} - 7.44 \times 10^{-19})}} = 4.15 \times 10^{-10} (m)$$

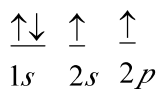
$$12. Na^+ : \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{11}{r_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right] \psi = E\psi$$

$$F^- : \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{9}{r_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right] \psi = E\psi$$

$$\text{Hartree 自洽场单电子薛定谔方程: } Na^+ : \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{11}{r_i} + \sum_{j \neq i} \int \frac{1}{r_{ij}} |\psi_j|^2 d\tau_j \right) \psi_i = E_i \psi_i$$

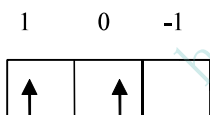
$$F^- : \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{9}{r_i} + \sum_{j \neq i} \int \frac{1}{r_{ij}} |\psi_j|^2 d\tau_j \right) \psi_i = E_i \psi_i$$

13. Be: $1s^2 2s^1 2p^1$ 共 12 种



$$\psi(1,2,3,4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{1s}(1)\alpha(1) & \psi_{1s}(2)\alpha(2) & \psi_{1s}(3)\alpha(3) & \psi_{1s}(4)\alpha(4) \\ \psi_{1s}(1)\beta(1) & \psi_{1s}(2)\beta(2) & \psi_{1s}(3)\beta(3) & \psi_{1s}(4)\beta(4) \\ \psi_{2s}(1)\alpha(1) & \psi_{2s}(2)\alpha(2) & \psi_{2s}(3)\alpha(3) & \psi_{2s}(4)\alpha(4) \\ \psi_{2p}(1)\alpha(1) & \psi_{2p}(2)\alpha(2) & \psi_{2p}(3)\alpha(3) & \psi_{2p}(4)\alpha(4) \end{vmatrix}$$

14.C: 基谱项 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$



$$L = |M_L|_{\max} = \left| \sum M_i \right| = 1 \quad S = |M_S|_{\max} = \left| \sum m_{s,i} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right| = 1$$

$J = 2, 1, 0$ 所以能量最低的谱项 (基谱项): 3P 基谱支项 3P_0

激发态 $p^1 d^1$ $l_1 = 1$ $l_2 = 2$ $L = 3, 2, 1$

$$s_1 = s_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad S = 1, 0$$

L	3	2	1	所有可能谱项 : ${}^3F, {}^3D, {}^3P$
1	3F	3D	3P	${}^1F, {}^1D, {}^1P$
0	1F	1D	1P	

15. $C_r: 3d^5 4s^1$ $S = |M_s|_{\max} = |\sum m_{s_i}| = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

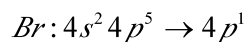
0 2 1 0 -1 -2 $L = |M_L|_{\max} = |\sum m_{l_i}| = 0$ J=0 7S_3



$C_u: 3d^{10} 4s^1$ $S = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 + (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 5 = \frac{1}{2}$



$L = 0$ $J = \frac{1}{2}$ ${}^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}$



$L = 1, S = \frac{1}{2}, J = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ ${}^2P_{\frac{3}{2}}$

16. ${}_{44}Ru$ 可推测: 由于电子数 44, 可能组态 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 4d^6 5s^2$ A

或 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 4d^7 5s^1$ B

若为 A: 2 1 0 -1 -2 S=2 L=2



J=4,3,2,1,0 5D_4

若为 B: 2 1 0 -1 -2 0 S=2 L=3



J=5,4,3,2,1 5F_5

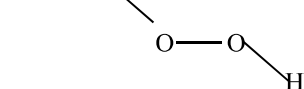
所以 Ru 基组态应为 B: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 4d^7 5s^1$

第三章

2.HCN: c_∞, σ_v

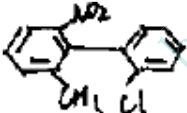
CO₂: 直线型分子: $E, i, c_\infty, c_2, \sigma_d, \sigma_h$

H₂O₂: c_2, E



C₂H₄: $E, i, 3c_2, 2\sigma_d, \sigma_h$

$C_6H_6: E, i, C_6 + 6C_2, \sigma_h + 6\sigma_d$

4. 分子	分子点群	偶极矩	旋光性
(1) CH_2Cl_2	C_{2v}	有	无
(2) $CH_2 = CH - CH = CH_2$	C_{2h}	无	无
(3) OCS	$C_{\infty v}$	有	无
(4) IF_7	D_{5h}	无	无
(5) CH_4	T_d	无	无
(6) B_2H_6	D_{2h}	无	无
(7) H_3BO_3	C_{3h}	无	无
(8) S_8	D_{4d}	无	无
(9) 	C_s	有	无
(10) $Fe(C_5H_4Cl)_2$	C_i	无	无
(11) 	C_s	有	无
(12) 	C_i	有	有

5. $C_{3v}: \{E, C_3, C_3^*, \sigma_v^{(1)}, \sigma_v^{(2)}, \sigma_v^{(3)}\} \quad h=6$

(1) 子群 $\{E\}$	$g_1 = 1$	$\frac{6}{1} = 6$
$\{E, C_3, C_3^2\}$	$g_2 = 3$	$\frac{6}{3} = 2$
$\{E, \sigma_v^{(1)}\}$	$g_3 = 2$	$\frac{6}{2} = 3$

(2) 根据相似变换: C_{3v} 群分成三个共轭类 $\{E\}, \{C_3, C_3^2\}, \{\sigma_v^{(1)}, \sigma_v^{(2)}, \sigma_v^{(3)}\}$

H=6

元素数目: 1, 2, 3

$$\frac{6}{1} = 6 \quad \frac{6}{3} = 2 \quad \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

6. C_{3v} 群的不可约表示及特征标为

C_{3v}	E	$2C_3$	$3\sigma_v$
A_1	1	1	1
A_2	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0

(1) C_{3v} 有 3 个共轭类

3 个不可约表示

(2) 维数: A_1 为 1 维, A_2 为 1 维, E 为 2 维, $1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 = 6$

(3) 不可约表示为: $A_1: 1^2 + 1^2 \times 2 + 1^2 \times 3 = 6$ C_{3v} 阶: $h=6$

$$A_2: 1^2 + 1^2 \times 2 + (-1)^2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$E: 2^2 + (-1)^2 \times 2 + 0^2 \times 3 = 6$$

(4) 以 A_2 和 E 为例: i, j 均为 E 时, $i=j$

$$x_E(E) = 2, x_E(C_3) = -1, x_E(\sigma_v) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{6} [2 \times 2 + (-1)(-1) + (-1)(-1) + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0] = 1$$

I 为 E 表示, j 为 A_2 表示时, $i \neq j$

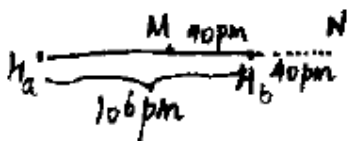
$$E \text{ 表示中: } x_E(E) = 2, x_E(C_3) = 1, x_E(\sigma_v) = 1$$

$$A_2 \text{ 表示中: } x_E(E) = 1, x_E(C_3) = -1, x_E(\sigma_v) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{6} [2 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) + 1 \times (-1) + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0] = 0$$

同理, 其它不可约表示之间也满足正交归一性

第四章



9.

$$\psi_{\sigma_{1s}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+2S_{ab}}}(\phi_a + \phi_b) = c(e^{-\frac{r_a}{a_0}} + e^{-\frac{r_b}{a_0}})$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+2S_{ab}}}$$

$$M \text{ 点: } r_a = 66 \text{ pm}, r_b = 40 \text{ pm} \quad \psi_M^2 = c^2(e^{-\frac{66}{52.9}} + e^{-\frac{40}{52.9}})$$

$$N \text{ 点: } r_a = 146 \text{ pm}, r_b = 40 \text{ pm} \quad \psi_N^2 = c^2(e^{-\frac{146}{52.9}} + e^{-\frac{40}{52.9}})$$

$$\frac{\psi_M^2}{\psi_N^2} = 1.42$$

M 处于两核之间, N 位于核的外侧, 在 M 点电子出现的概率密度为 N 点的 1.42 倍说明在成键轨道中, 电子趋于两核之间, 有拉紧两核的趋势

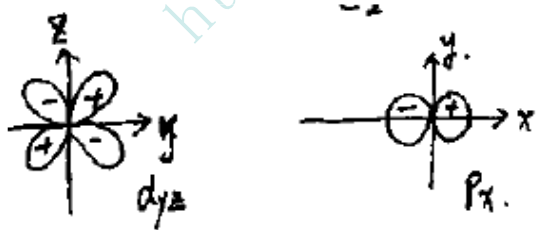
$$10. \phi = c_1\phi_1 + c_2\phi_2$$

$$\text{根据变分原理: } \bar{E} = \frac{c_1^2 H_{11} + 2c_1 c_2 H_{12} + c_2^2 H_{22}}{c_1^2 S_{11} + 2c_1 c_2 S_{12} + c_2^2 S_{22}}$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{E} \text{ 取极小值, } \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial c_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial c_2} = 0 \text{ 得久期方程组}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1(H_{11} - E_s S_{11}) + c_2(H_{12} - E_s S_{12}) = 0 \\ c_1(H_{12} - E_s S_{12}) + c_2(H_{22} - E_s S_{22}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由第一式 } \frac{c_1}{c_2} = -\frac{H_{12} - E_s S_{12}}{H_{11} - E_s S_{11}}$$



12.

两者重叠 $S_{ab}=0$, 不能组成有效的分子轨道

$$13. O_2 : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^2 \text{ 键级 } 2$$

$$O_2^+ : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^1 \text{ 键级 } 2.5$$

$$O_2^- : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^3 \text{ 键级 } 1.5$$

键长: $O_2^- > O_2 > O_2^+$ 键能: $O_2^- < O_2 < O_2^+$ 键级越小化学键越弱, 键长越长

16. 令 $\psi = C_a\phi_a + C_b\phi_b$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } \int \psi^* \psi d\tau = 1 &\Rightarrow \int (C_a\phi_a + C_b\phi_b)^* (C_a\phi_a + C_b\phi_b) d\tau = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow C_a^2 \int \phi_a^* \phi_a d\tau + C_b^2 \int \phi_b^* \phi_b d\tau + C_a C_b \int \phi_a^* \phi_b d\tau + C_a C_b \int \phi_b^* \phi_a d\tau = 1 \end{aligned}$$

由于忽略原子轨道的重叠: $\int \phi_a^* \phi_b d\tau = \int \phi_b^* \phi_a d\tau = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} C_a^2 + C_b^2 &= 1 \\ \text{上式变为: } C_a^2 / C_b^2 &= \frac{90\%}{10\%} = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} \quad C_b = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} \quad \psi = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}}\phi_a \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}}\phi_b$$

17. $N_2^+ : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g^1$ 键级=2.5

$F_2^+ : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^3$ 键级=1.5

$N_2^{2-} : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_g^2$ 键级=2

$F_2^{2-} : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^4 3\sigma_u^2$ 键级=0

$H_2 : 1\sigma_g^2$ 反磁性

$O_2^+ : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^1$ 顺磁性

$N_2 : 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g^2$ 反磁性

$CO : 1\sigma^2 2\sigma^2 3\sigma^2 4\sigma^2 1\pi^4 5\sigma^2$ 反磁性

$$18. {}^1H^{35}Cl: \mu = \frac{M_1 M_2}{M_1 + M_2} \times \frac{10^{-3}}{N_A} = \frac{1 \times 35}{1 + 35} \times \frac{10^{-3}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 1.61 \times 10^{-27} kg$$

$$I = \mu R^2 = 1.61 \times 10^{-27} \times (127.46 \times 10^{-12})^2 = 2.62 \times 10^{-47} kg \cdot m^2$$

$$\text{同理求得 } {}^2H^{35}Cl: \mu = 3.14 \times 10^{-27} kg \quad I = 5.10 \times 10^{-47} kg \cdot m^2$$

$$\text{同理求得 } {}^1H^{37}Cl: \mu = 1.62 \times 10^{-27} kg \quad I = 2.63 \times 10^{-47} kg \cdot m^2$$

$$\text{同理求得 } {}^2H^{37}Cl: \mu = 3.15 \times 10^{-27} kg \quad I = 5.12 \times 10^{-47} kg \cdot m^2$$

$$19. {}^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O} \quad \mu = \frac{12 \times 16}{12 + 16} \times \frac{10^{-3}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 1.1387 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

$$B = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 I c} = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 \mu r^2 c} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{8 \times 3.14^2 \times 1.1387 \times 10^{-26} \times (112.82 \times 10^{-12})^2 \times 3 \times 10^8} = 1.93 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{\nu}(J) = 2B(J+1)$$

$$\tilde{\nu}_{0 \rightarrow 1} = 2B = 3.86 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \tilde{\nu}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 4B = 7.72 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \tilde{\nu}_{2 \rightarrow 3} = 6B = 11.58 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{\nu}_{3 \rightarrow 4} = 8B = 15.44 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$${}^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O} \quad \mu' = \frac{13 \times 16}{13 + 16} \times \frac{10^{-3}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} = 1.1910 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg} \quad B' = 1.85 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

${}^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ 的前几条谱线波数分别为: $2B', 4B', 6B', 8B' \dots$

而 $(2B - 2B')$ 是 $(2B - 2B'), (4B - 4B'), (6B - 6B') \dots$ 中差值最小的

$$2B - 2B' = 3.86 - 2 \times 1.85 = 0.16 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

所以仪器分辨率至少大于 0.16 cm^{-1} 才能将 ${}^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ 与 ${}^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ 的谱线区分开

$$20. \text{CO}: \text{基态 } 1\sigma^2 2\sigma^2 3\sigma^2 4\sigma^2 1\pi^4 5\sigma^2 \text{ 闭壳层 } \Lambda = 0 \quad S = 0 \quad \sum^+ \quad \text{键级为 } 3$$

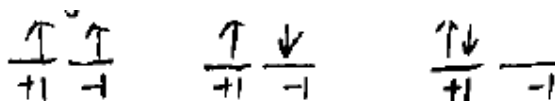
第一激发态: $1\sigma^2 2\sigma^2 3\sigma^2 4\sigma^2 1\pi^4 5\sigma^1 2\pi^1$ 键级为 2

$$\Lambda = |0 + 1| = 1 \quad S = \left| \sum M_{S_i} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right| = 1 \quad {}^3\Pi$$

$$\text{或 } S = \left| \sum M_{S_i} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = 0 \quad {}^1\Pi$$

$$\text{O}_2: \text{基态}: 1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^2$$

考虑开壳层 $1\pi_g^2$ 键级为 2



电子占据

$$\Lambda = \left| \sum M_i \right| = 0 \quad 0 \quad 2$$

$$S = \left| \sum_i M_{S_i} \right| = 1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$\text{电子谱项 } {}^3\Sigma_g^- \quad {}^1\Sigma_g^+ \quad {}^1\Delta_g$$

第一激发态: $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^1 3\sigma_u^1$ 键级为 2

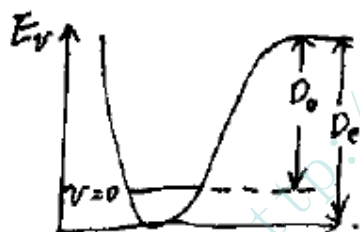
考虑 $1\pi_g^1 3\sigma_u^1$

$$\Lambda = \left| \sum_i M_i \right| = |0+1| = 1 \quad S = 0, 1 \quad {}^3\Pi, {}^1\Pi$$

23. $\omega_e = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k_e}{\mu}}$ 同位素效应不影响化学键性质, 所以 H_2, HD, D_0 的 k_e 相等

$$\omega_{eHD} = \omega_{eH_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{H_2}}{\mu_{HD}}} = 4.4 \times 10^5 \times \sqrt{\frac{1/2}{2/3}} = 3.815 \times 10^5 (m^{-1})$$

$$\omega_{eD_2} = \omega_{eH_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{H_2}}{\mu_{D_2}}} = 4.4 \times 10^5 \times \sqrt{\frac{1/2}{4/4}} = 3.115 \times 10^5 (m^{-1})$$



$$D_e = D_0 + \frac{1}{2} h\nu_0 = D_0 + \frac{1}{2} h\omega_e c \text{ 由于 } H_2 \text{ 和 } D_2 \text{ 化学键相同, 势能曲线一定相同,}$$

$$\text{故 } D_e^{H_2} = D_e^{D_2}$$

$$D_0^{H_2} + \frac{1}{2} h\omega_{eH_2} c = D_0^{D_2} + \frac{1}{2} h\omega_{eD_2} c$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^{D_2} &= D_0^{H_2} - \frac{1}{2} hc(\omega_{eD_2} - \omega_{eH_2}) = \frac{4.31 \times 10^2 \times 10^3}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} - \frac{1}{2} \times 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8 (3.115 - 4.4) \times 10^5 \\ &= 7.16 \times 10^{-19} + 1.27 \times 10^{-20} = 7.29 \times 10^{-19} J = 7.29 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{-3} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 438.9 (KJ \cdot mol^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

补充材料: 变分法证明: 对于 \hat{H} , 存在任意归一化品优波函数 ϕ , 则有 $\bar{E} = \frac{\int \phi^* \hat{H} \phi d\tau}{\int \phi^* \phi d\tau} \geq E_0$

证明：将 \hat{H} 对应的一组正交归一完备的本征态记为 $\{\psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_i, \dots\}$ ，相应的本征值为

$\{E_0, E_1, \dots, E_i, \dots\}$ 且 $E_0 \leq E_1 \leq E_2 \dots$ ，则 $\hat{H}\psi_i = E_i\psi_i (i=0,1,2,\dots)$

有一试探函数 ϕ ，由本征函数系的完备性，则 $\phi = \sum_i a_i \psi_i$

$$Y \cong \int \phi^* \hat{H} \phi d\tau = \int \left(\sum_i a_i \psi_i \right)^* \hat{H} \left(\sum_j a_j \psi_j \right) d\tau$$

$$\text{则有} = \sum_i \sum_j a_i^* a_j \int \psi_i^* \hat{H} \psi_j d\tau = \sum_i \sum_j a_i^* a_j \int \psi_i^* E_j \psi_j d\tau = \sum_i \sum_j a_i^* a_j E_j \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_i |a_i|^2 E_i = E_0 \left(\sum_i |a_i|^2 \frac{E_i}{E_0} \right)$$

$$Z = \int \phi^* \phi d\tau = \int \left(\sum_i a_i \psi_i \right)^* \left(\sum_j a_j \psi_j \right) d\tau$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j a_i^* a_j \int \psi_i^* \psi_j d\tau = \sum_i \sum_j a_i^* a_j \delta_{ij} = \sum_i |a_i|^2$$

$$\therefore \langle H \rangle = \bar{E} = \frac{Y}{Z} = \frac{E_0 \left(\sum_i |a_i|^2 \cdot \frac{E_i}{E_0} \right)}{\sum_i |a_i|^2} \geq E_0$$

第五章

$$10. \Phi_k = \sqrt{\alpha_k} \phi_s + \sqrt{\beta_k} \phi_{p_k} \quad \Phi_{p_k} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta_k}} (C_{kx} \phi_{p_x} + C_{ky} \phi_{p_y} + C_{kz} \phi_{p_z})$$

$$(1) \text{ sp: 等性杂化 } n_1 = n_2 = 1, \quad \cos \theta = -1 \quad \theta = 180^\circ \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

有个轨道指向 x 轴： $\phi_{p_1} = \phi_{p_x}$

$$\phi_1 = \sqrt{\alpha} \phi_s + \sqrt{\beta} \phi_{p_1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (\phi_s + \phi_{p_x})$$

$$(2) \text{ sp}^2: \quad n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 2, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\phi_{p_1} = \phi_{p_x}$$

$$\phi_1 = \sqrt{\alpha} \phi_s + \sqrt{\beta} \phi_{p_1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \phi_s + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \phi_{p_x}$$

$$(3) \text{ sp}^3: \quad n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = n_4 = 3, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad \beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\phi_{p_1} = \phi_{p_x}$$

$$\phi_1 = \sqrt{\alpha}\phi_s + \sqrt{\beta}\phi_{p_1} = \frac{1}{2}\phi_s + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}\phi_{p_x}$$

$$11. f = \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{3\beta}$$

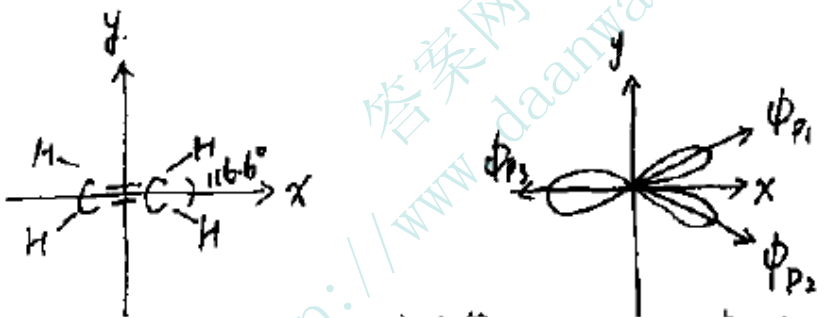
$$sp: \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = \frac{1}{2} \quad f_{sp} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = 1.932 \quad f_s = 1$$

$$sp^2: \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = \frac{2}{3} \quad f_{sp^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + \sqrt{2} = 1.992 \quad f_p = 1.732$$

$$sp^3: \alpha = \frac{1}{4}, \beta = \frac{3}{4} \quad f_{sp^3} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = 2$$

成键能力: $s < p < sp < sp^2 < sp^3$

12.



根据乙炔性质, $C-H$ 键长完全相同, 可知 ϕ_{p_1} 与 ϕ_{p_2} 是等性杂化轨道

$$\cos\theta_{12} = -\frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{\cos 116.6^\circ} = 2.23 \quad \text{所以 } 1, 2 \text{ 轨道是 } sp^{2.23}$$

$$\cos\theta_{13} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1 n_3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2.23 n_3}} = \cos \frac{360 - 116.6}{2} \Rightarrow n_3 = \frac{1}{2.23 \cdot \cos^2 121.7} = 1.62$$

$$\frac{\beta_3}{\alpha_3} = 1.62 \quad \alpha_3 + \beta_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = 0.38 \quad \beta_3 = 0.62 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{由于 } \phi_{p_3} \text{ 在 } x \text{ 轴反方向, } \phi_{p_3} = -\phi_{p_x} \therefore \phi_3 = \sqrt{0.38}\phi_s - \sqrt{0.62}\phi_{p_x}$$

$$\text{对于 } n_1 = n_2 = 2.23, \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} = 2.23 \quad \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0.31 \quad \beta_1 = 0.69 \text{ 同理 } \alpha_2 = 0.31$$

$$\beta_2 = 0.69$$

$$\phi_{p_2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.69}}(C_{2x}\phi_{p_x} + C_{2y}\phi_{p_y}) \quad \phi_{p_1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.69}}(C_{1x}\phi_{p_x} + C_{1y}\phi_{p_y})$$

令 ϕ_{p_2}, ϕ_{p_1} 归一化, 由于 ϕ_{p_1} 在 y 轴上投影为正, ϕ_{p_2} 在 y 轴投影为负

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{0.69}}C_{2x}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{0.69}}C_{2y}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \frac{C_{2y}}{C_{2x}} = tg \frac{116.6}{2} \Rightarrow C_{2x} = 0.44, C_{2y} = -0.71$$

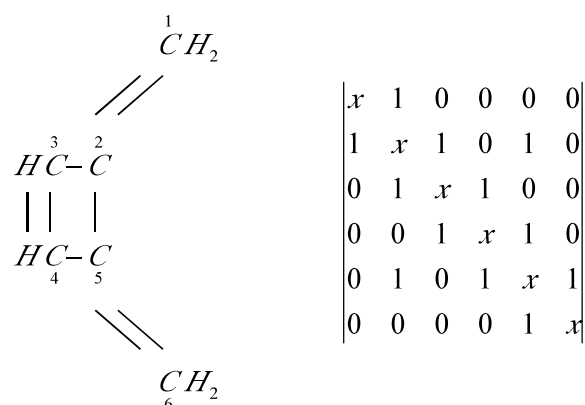
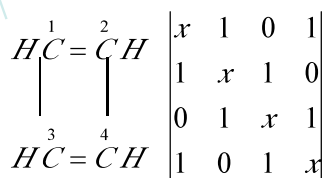
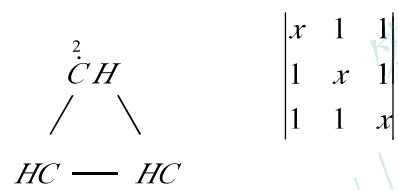
$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{0.69}}C_{1x}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{0.69}}C_{1y}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \frac{C_{1y}}{C_{1x}} = tg \frac{116.6}{2} \Rightarrow C_{1x} = 0.44, C_{1y} = 0.71$$

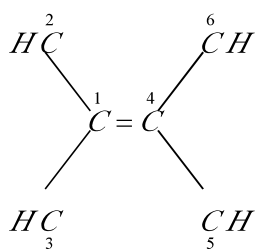
$$\therefore \phi_1 = \sqrt{0.31}\phi_s + \sqrt{0.69}\phi_{p_1} = \sqrt{0.31}\phi_s + 0.44\phi_{p_x} + 0.71\phi_{p_y}$$

$$\phi_2 = \sqrt{0.31}\phi_s + 0.44\phi_{p_x} - 0.71\phi_{p_y}$$

$$\phi_3 = \sqrt{0.38}\phi_s - \sqrt{0.62}\phi_{p_x}$$

$$17. \quad H_2 \overset{1}{C} = \overset{2}{C} H_2 \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix} \quad H_2 C = CH - CH_2 \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$$





$$\begin{vmatrix}
 x & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & x & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 0 & x & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & x
 \end{vmatrix}$$

18. (1) $CH_2 = CH - CH_2$

离域: $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$

$$E_1 = \alpha + \sqrt{2}\beta$$

$$E_2 = \alpha$$

$$E_{D\pi} = 2E_1 + E_2 = 3\alpha + 2\sqrt{2}\beta$$

$$E_3 = \alpha - \sqrt{2}\beta$$

定域: $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} E_1 = \alpha + \beta \\ E_2 = \alpha - \beta \end{matrix} \quad E_{L\pi} = 2E_1 + \alpha = 3\alpha + 2\beta$

$$DE_{\pi} = E_{D\pi} - E_{L\pi} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)\beta$$

(2) $[CH_2 = CH - CH_2]^+$

$$E_{D\pi} = 2E_1 = 2\alpha + 2\sqrt{2}\beta, \quad E_{L\pi} = 2\alpha + 2\beta \quad DE_{\pi} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)\beta$$

(3) $E_{D\pi} = 2E_1 + 2E_2 = 4\alpha + 2\sqrt{2}\beta \quad E_{L\pi} = 4\alpha + 2\beta$

$$DE_{\pi} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)\beta$$

20. $\overset{1}{C} = \overset{2}{C} - \overset{3}{C} = \overset{4}{C} \quad \psi_1^2 \psi_2^1 \psi_3^1$ 第一激发态

$$q_{11} = 2C_{11}^2 + C_{21}^2 + C_{31}^2 = 2 \times 0.3717^2 + 0.6015^2 + 0.6015^2 = 1.000$$

$$q_{12} = 2C_{12}^2 + C_{22}^2 + C_{32}^2 = 2 \times 0.6015^2 + 0.3717^2 + (-0.3717)^2 = 1.000$$

$$q_{13} = 2C_{13}^2 + C_{23}^2 + C_{33}^2 = 2 \times 0.6015^2 + (-0.3717)^2 + (-0.3717)^2 = 1.000$$

$$q_{14} = 2C_{14}^2 + C_{24}^2 + C_{34}^2 = 2 \times 0.3717^2 + (-0.6015)^2 + (0.6015)^2 = 1.000$$

$$P_{12} = 2C_{11}C_{12} + C_{21}C_{22} + C_{31}C_{32} = 2 \times 0.3717 \times 0.6015 + 0.6015 \times 0.3717 + 0.6015 \times (-0.3717) = 0.447$$

$$P_{23} = 2C_{12}C_{13} + C_{22}C_{23} + C_{32}C_{33} = 2 \times 0.6015 \times 0.6015 + 0.3717 \times (-0.3717) + (-0.3717) \times (-0.3717) = 0.723$$

$$P_{34} = 2C_{13}C_{14} + C_{23}C_{24} + C_{33}C_{34} = 2 \times 0.6015 \times 0.3717 + (-0.3717) \times (-0.6015) + (-0.3717) \times (0.6015) = 0.447$$

考虑 σ 键: 总键级为 $P_{12} = 1.447$, $P_{23} = 1.723$, $P_{34} = 1.447$

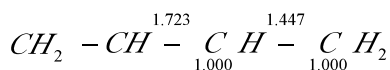
$$N_1 = 2 + 1.447 = 3.447 \quad N_2 = 1 + P_{12} + P_{23} = 4.170 \quad N_3 = 1 + P_{23} + P_{34} = 4.170$$

$$N_4 = 2 + 1.447 = 3.447$$

$$\therefore F_1 = F_4 = 4.732 - 3.447 = 1.285 \quad F_2 = F_3 = 4.732 - 4.170 = 0.562$$

$$1.285 \quad 0.562$$

↑ ↑



$$23. (1) \quad h\nu = g_N \mu_N B_0$$

$$\nu = 100 MHz: B_0 = \frac{h\nu}{g_N \mu_N} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 100 \times 10^6}{5.6857 \times 5.051 \times 10^{-27}} = 2.307(T)$$

$$\nu = 150 MHz: B_0 = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 150 \times 10^6}{5.6857 \times 5.051 \times 10^{-27}} = 3.461(T)$$

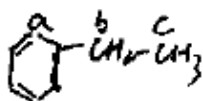
$$\nu = 200 MHz: B_0 = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 200 \times 10^6}{5.6857 \times 5.051 \times 10^{-27}} = 4.614(T)$$

$$(2) \quad h\nu = g_e \mu_B B_0$$

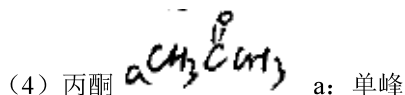
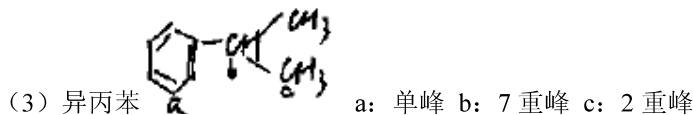
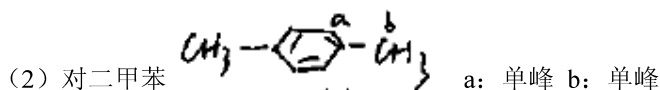
$$B_0 = 0.5T \quad \nu = \frac{g_e \mu_B B_0}{h} = \frac{2.0023 \times 9.274 \times 10^{-24} \times 0.5}{6.626 \times 10^{-34}} = 1.40 \times 10^{10} (Hz)$$

$$B_0 = 1.0T \quad \nu = \frac{2.0023 \times 9.274 \times 10^{-24} \times 1.0}{6.626 \times 10^{-34}} = 2.80 \times 10^{10} (Hz)$$

$$B_0 = 1.5T \quad \nu = 4.20 \times 10^{10} (Hz)$$



24. (1) 乙苯, : a: 单峰 b: 4 重峰 c: 3 重峰



第六章

6. 水是弱场配体, 故 $Mn(H_2O)_6^{3+}$ 为高自旋, 其 d 电子排布 $(t_{2g})^3(e_g)^1$

$$CFSE = 0 - [3 \times (-4D_q) + 6D_q] = 6D_q$$

处于 e_g 上电子失去后 $(t_{2g})^3$, $CFSE = 0 - [3 \times (-4D_q)] = 12D_q$

晶体场稳定化能增大, 而且 $(t_{2g})^3(e_g)^1$ 也容易发生畸变

对于 $Cr(H_2O)_6^{3+}$: d 电子排布 $(t_{2g})^3(e_g)^0$, $CFSE = 12D_q$, 这种排布很稳定, 也不会发生畸变。

7. 因为两个配合物配体相同, NH_3 为光谱序列的中间位置, Δ_o 与中心离子的价态有关,

显然 $\Delta_{Co^{3+}} > \Delta_{Co^{2+}}$, 而电子成对能基本不变, 所以对于 $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$: $\Delta_o < p$,

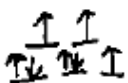
$[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$: $\Delta_o > p$

Co^{2+} 的 d^7 有两种可能排布

$$(t_{2g})^5(e_g)^2: CFSE_1 = 2p - [5 \times (-4D_q) + 2 \times 6D_q + 2p] = 8D_q$$

$$(t_{2g})^6(e_g)^1: CFSE_2 = 2p - [6 \times (-4D_q) + 6D_q + 3p] = 18D_q - p$$

$$CFSE_1 - CFSE_2 = p - 10D_q = p - \Delta_o > 0 \text{ 第一种排法取得稳定能大}$$

所以采用第一种排法高自旋,  顺磁性

Co^{3+} 的 d^6 也有两种可能排布

$$(t_{2g})^4(e_g)^2: CFSE_1 = p - [4 \times (-4D_q) + 2 \times 6D_q + p] = 4D_q$$

$$(t_{2g})^6(e_g)^0: CFSE_2 = p - [6 \times (-4D_q) + 3p] = 24D_q - 2p$$

$$CFSE_1 - CFSE_2 = 2p - 20D_q = 2(p - \Delta_o) < 0 \text{ 第二种排法取得稳定能大}$$

所以采用第二种排法低自旋，反磁性

9. Co^{2+} : d^7 (F^- 为弱场配体), 高自旋, $(t_{2g})^5(e_g)^2$

$$CFSE = 2p - [5 \times (-4D_q) + 2 \times 6D_q + 2p] = 8D_q$$

$$Ni^{2+}: d^8 (t_{2g})^6(e_g)^2$$

$$CFSE = 0 - [3 \times (-4D_q) + 2 \times 6D_q] = 0$$

所以稳定化能从小到大的次序为: $[NiF_6]^{4-} > [CoF_6]^{4-} > [FeF_6]^{3-}$

10. $Cu^{2+}: d^9$ 高自旋 $(t_{2g})^6(e_g)^3$ 大畸变

$Co^{2+}: d^7$ 高自旋 $(t_{2g})^5(e_g)^2$ 小畸变

$Fe^{3+}: d^5$ 低自旋 $(t_{2g})^5(e_g)^0$ 小畸变


$Ni^{2+}: d^8$ 低自旋 $(t_{2g})^6(e_g)^2$ 不畸变


$\therefore [Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+} > [Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+} = [Fe(CN)_6]^{3-} > [Ni(CN)_6]^{4-}$

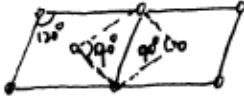
第七章


2. 正当格子的要求是: 对称性高, 点阵点少。

对于矩形:  带心型式不可能用更高对称性或更少点阵点的格子来代替

 若按虚线划出格子, 违背了平移向量最好是 90° 的要求

对于正方形:  若有带心型式, 按虚线连接后, 格子仍为正方形, 可点阵点少。故不可能存在正方形带心格子。

对于六方格子:  同上, 同理。带心六方可被矩形代替

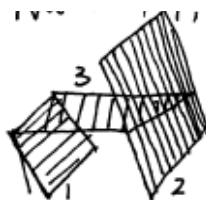
对于平行四边形格子:  同理, 带心平行四边形可被简单平行四边形代替

代替

5. 对于立方面心点阵型式符合立方晶系的对称性，从中不可能取出更小且对称性与原同的格子。只能取较小的菱面体。显然对称性降低了，所以立方面心格子存在。而四方面心格子可取出体积更小且对称类型相同的四方体心格子。故四方面心不存在。

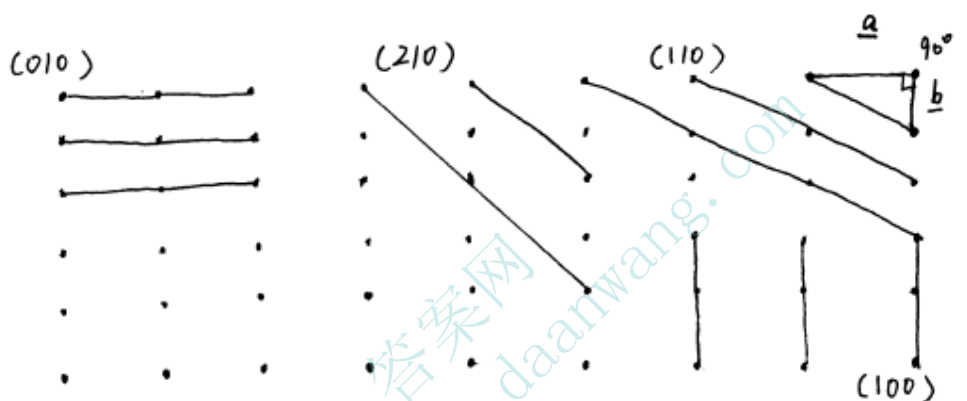
9. 不论该晶体属于哪一个晶系，均为简单的空间点阵 (p)，结构基元为 AB

11. Na^+ : 4 个; Cl^- : 4 个; NaCl : 4 个



1: (101) 2: (201) 3: (001)

12.



立方晶系 $a=b=c$ c 轴与纸面垂直，故不画出

夹角 $(100) - (010)$: 90°

$(100) - (110)$: 45°

$(100) - (210)$: $\arctg(1/2)$

21. 在面心结构中，每个晶胞含四个原子，其分数坐标为：

$$(0,0,0) \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} |F_{hkl}|^2 &= [f \cos 2\pi(0 \cdot h + 0 \cdot k + 0 \cdot l) + f \cos 2\pi(0 \cdot h + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{l}{2}) \\ &+ f \cos 2\pi(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + 0 \cdot l) + f \cos 2\pi(\frac{h}{2} + 0 \cdot k + \frac{l}{2})]^2 \\ &+ [f \sin 2\pi(0 \cdot h + 0 \cdot k + 0 \cdot l) + f \sin 2\pi(0 \cdot h + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{l}{2}) \\ &+ f \sin 2\pi(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + 0 \cdot l) + f \sin 2\pi(\frac{h}{2} + 0 \cdot k + \frac{l}{2})]^2 \\ &= f^2 [1 + \cos \pi(k+l) + \cos \pi(k+h) + \cos \pi(h+l)]^2 \end{aligned}$$

若 h, k, l 均为奇数或偶数时， $|F_{hkl}|^2 = f^2 (1+1+1+1)^2 = 16f^2$ $k+l, h+k, h+l$ 均是偶数

若 h, k, l 奇偶混杂，则 $k+l, h+k, h+l$ 中必有二奇一偶

则 $|F_{hkl}|^2 = f^2(1-1-1+1)^2 = 0$ 即系统消光。

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eV, \quad p = mv = \sqrt{2meV}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}} = \frac{6.6262 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9.9095 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.6022 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^3}} \approx 0.3718 \times 10^{-10} m$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.6262 \times 10^{-34}}{10^{-10} \times 10^{-2}} = 6.6262 \times 10^{-22} m$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 h^2}{8ml^2} \quad E_n \quad E_{n-1} \quad \Delta E_n = \frac{[n^2 - (n-1)^2] h^2}{8ml^2} = \frac{(2n-1)h^2}{8ml^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E_n} = \frac{8ml^2 c}{(2n-1)h}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{8 \times 9.9095 \times 10^{-31} \times (5 \times 10^{-10})^2 \times 2.9979 \times 10^8}{(2 \times 3 - 1) \times 6.6262 \times 10^{-34}} = 0.1793 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$E_3 = \frac{3^2 \times (6.6262 \times 10^{-34})^2}{8 \times 9.9095 \times 10^{-31} \times (5 \times 10^{-10})^2} = 1.9938 \times 10^{-18} J$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E_3}{hc} = \frac{606262 \times 10^{-34} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8}{1.9938 \times 10^{-18}} = 0.9970 \times 10^{-7} m$$

$$E_n = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{n^2} = -13.6 \times \frac{1}{2^2} = -3.4 J$$

$$|M| = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar = \sqrt{2}\hbar$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{m}{\sqrt{l(l+1)}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\psi_{2p_z} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi a_0^3}} \left(\frac{r}{a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}} \cos\theta$$

$$L = |m_L| = \left| \sum_i m_{l_i} \right| = 1, \quad S = |m_s| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_{l_i}$$

↑	↑	
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$$l = 5 \times 10^{-10}$$