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№2.16

$$T = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273\text{K}$$

$$\Delta h = ?$$
$$\text{a) } \frac{p_0}{\rho} = l \quad \text{b) } \frac{p_0 - p}{\rho} = v \cdot \rho$$

$$dp = -\rho g dh \quad (\text{when } h \uparrow, \text{ so } p \downarrow)$$

$$pV = \nu RT = \frac{m}{M} RT = \frac{\rho V}{M} RT$$

$$p = \frac{\rho}{M} RT \quad T = \text{const} \Rightarrow dp = \frac{RT}{M} d\rho$$

$$\frac{RT}{M} d\rho = \rho g dh$$

$$\int_{f_0}^f \frac{df}{f} = \int_0^h \frac{\mu g dh}{RT}$$

$$\ln f \Big|_{f_0}^f = \frac{\mu g h}{RT}$$

$$a) \ln f_0 - \ln f = \frac{\mu g h}{RT}$$

$$\ln \frac{f_0}{f} = \frac{\mu g h}{RT}$$

$$\frac{f_0}{f} = e^{\mu g h / RT}$$

$$e^1 = e^{\mu g h / RT}$$

$$1 = \frac{\mu g h}{RT}$$

$$h = \frac{RT}{\mu g} = \frac{8,314 \cdot 273}{29 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10} = 7,8 \text{ (km)}$$

$$b) -(\ln f - \ln f_0) = \frac{\mu g h}{RT}$$

$$\ln \frac{f}{f_0} = -\frac{\mu g h}{RT}$$

$$h = -\frac{RT \ln \frac{f}{f_0}}{\mu g} = -\frac{RT}{\mu g} \ln \frac{f}{f_0} =$$

$$= -\frac{8,314 \cdot 273}{29 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10} \ln 0,99 = \frac{8,314 \cdot 273}{29} = 7,8 \text{ м}$$

Ответ а) 7,8 км б) 78 м

Зад. 111

$$U(r) = ar^2$$

а) dN - ? б) r - ?
в) dN/N - ? г) $\frac{r_1}{r_2}$ - ?

$$a) n = n_0 e^{-U/kT} = n_0 e^{-ar^2/kT}$$

$$U(r) = ar^2$$

$$dN = n dV = n d\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right) = n \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot dr = n_0 e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot dr$$

б) Т.к. нужно найти наиболее вероятное расстояние молекулы, то мы ищем расстояние, где их макс. количество

$$dN = n_0 e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot dr$$

$$\frac{dN}{dr} = n_0 e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot 4\pi r^2$$

Ищем максимум:

$$\frac{d(n_0 e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot 4\pi r^2)}{dr} = 0$$

$$\frac{n_0 \cdot 4\pi d(e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot r^2)}{dr} = 0$$

$$(e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot r^2)' = e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot 2r + r^2 \left(-\frac{2ar}{kT}\right) \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} =$$

$$= e^{-ar^2/kT} \cdot 2r \left(1 - \frac{r^2 a}{kT}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r^2 a}{kT} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{kT}{a}}$$

$$b) \frac{dN}{N} \equiv$$

$$\int dN = \int 4\pi r^2 n_0 e^{-ar^2/kT} dr$$

$$N = 4\pi n_0 \int r^2 \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr \equiv$$

$$\text{Nyerso } x = \frac{ar^2}{kT} \quad dx = \frac{a}{kT} 2r dr$$

$$r dr = \frac{dx \cdot kT}{2a}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{x kT}{a}}$$

$$\equiv \int ~~4\pi r^2~~ 4\pi n_0 \int r^2 \cdot e^{-x} dr = 4\pi n_0 \int r \cdot e^{-x} \cdot r dr =$$

$$= 4\pi n_0 \int \sqrt{\frac{x kT}{a}} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot \frac{dx \cdot kT}{2a} =$$

$$= 4\pi n_0 \left(\frac{kT}{a}\right)^{3/2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot e^{-x} dx}{2} \equiv$$

$$\Gamma(a) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{a-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{3/2-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx$$

$$\equiv 2\pi n_0 \left(\frac{kT}{a}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \equiv$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\equiv 2\pi n_0 \left(\frac{kT}{a}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} = n_0 \left(\frac{\pi kT}{a}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\equiv \frac{4\pi r^2 n_0 \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr}{n_0 \left(\frac{\pi kT}{a}\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{a}{kT}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr$$

$$2) dN = N \cdot \frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{a}{kT}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr$$

$$dN = n dV \quad n = \frac{dN}{dV}$$

$$n = \frac{N \cdot \frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{a}{kT}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr}{4\pi r^2 dr} =$$

$$= N \left(\frac{a}{\pi kT}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT}$$

при $r=0$ $T_1 = \eta T_2$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{N \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\pi kT_1}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^0}{N \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\pi kT_2}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^0} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{1}{\eta^{3/2}}$$

$$n_2 = \eta^{3/2} n_1$$

Далее: а) $4\pi r^2 \cdot n_0 \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr$

б) $r = \sqrt{\frac{kT}{a}}$

б) $\frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{a}{kT}\right)^{3/2} \cdot e^{-ar^2/kT} dr$

2) вычисляем в $\eta^{3/2}$ раз

Упр. 2.112

$U(r) = ar^2, T, n_0$

а) $dN = ?$ б) $U = ?$

а) $dN = n dV = n_0 \cdot e^{-U/kT} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$

$U = ar^2$

$r^2 = \frac{U}{a}$

$r = \sqrt{\frac{U}{a}}$

$dU = d(ar^2) = 2ar dr$

$dr = \frac{dU}{2ar} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2a\sqrt{U}} dU$

$dN = n_0 \cdot e^{-U/kT} \cdot 4\pi \frac{U}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2a\sqrt{U}} dU = n_0 e^{-U/kT} \frac{2\pi\sqrt{U}}{a\sqrt{a}} dU$

б) $\frac{dN}{dU} = n_0 e^{-U/kT} \cdot \frac{2\pi\sqrt{U}}{a\sqrt{a}}$

Найдем максимум \rightarrow

$\rightarrow \frac{d(n_0 e^{-U/kT} \cdot \frac{2\pi\sqrt{U}}{a\sqrt{a}})}{dU} = 0$

$n_0 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a\sqrt{a}} \frac{d(e^{-U/kT} \cdot \sqrt{U})}{dU} = 0$

$(e^{-U/kT} \cdot \sqrt{U})' = -\frac{1}{kT} \cdot e^{-U/kT} \cdot \sqrt{U} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{U}} \cdot e^{-U/kT} = e^{-U/kT} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{U}} - \frac{\sqrt{U}}{kT} \right) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} - \frac{\sqrt{u}}{kT} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{kT}$$

$$2u = kT$$

$$u = \frac{kT}{2}$$

На наиболее вероятном равновесии $u_r = ar^2 = \frac{akT}{a_1} = kT$

$$u_r > u$$

$$u_r = 2u$$

Ответ: а) $n_0 e^{-u/kT} \frac{2\pi\sqrt{u}}{a\sqrt{a}} du$

б) $u = \frac{kT}{2}$, $u_r = 2u$