第十三章 热学的基本概念

13-1 解: 氮气
$$p_1V_1 = p_2V_2$$

$$p_2 = p_1 \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$
$$= 1 \times \frac{500}{200}$$
$$= 2.5 \text{ atm}$$
$$p_{N_2} = 2.5 \text{ atm}$$

氧气
$$p_{o_2} = 1$$
 atm

混合气体压强 $p = p_{N_2} + p_{o_2} = 3.5$ atm

類气
$$p_{\mathbf{M}}V = v_{\mathbf{M}}RT = \frac{M_{N_2}}{\mu_{N_2}}RT \quad M_{N_2} = \frac{p_{N_2}V}{RT} \mu_{N_2}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{M}}V = v_{\mathbf{M}}RT = \frac{M_{O_2}}{\mu_{O_2}}RT \quad M_{O_2} = \frac{p_{O_2}V}{RT} \mu_{O_2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{M_{O_2} + M_{N_2}}{M_{O_2}} + \frac{M_{N_2}}{\mu_{N_2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{p_{O_2}V}{RT} \mu_{O_2} + \frac{p_{N_2}V}{RT} \mu_{N_2}}{\frac{p_{O_2}V}{RT} + \frac{p_{N_2}V}{RT}}$$

$$= \frac{p_{O_2}\mu_{O_2} + p_{N_2}\mu_{N_2}}{p_{O_2} + p_{N_2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 32 + 2.5 \times 28}{3.5} = 29.1 \, \text{g/mol} = 2.91 \times 10^{-2} \, \text{kg/mol}$$

- 13-2 解: (1) 从袋中取出一个白球的概率是 $5/10 = \frac{1}{2}$
 - (2) 取出一个球,是红球或白球的概率

$$\frac{5}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$(3) \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{15}$$

13-3 解: 四颗均不出现1点的概率为 $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$,该事件为至少有一颗出现1点的对立事件,故至少有一颗出现1点的概率为 $1-\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4=0.518$

 $\frac{V_0}{V_0}$ 13-4 解:该分子出现在v中的概率为V.(原题有改动不太清晰,请查阅原题)

13-5 解: 指定 2 个分子在 v 内概率为 $\left(\frac{v}{V}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{v}{V}\right) = \left(\frac{v}{V}\right)^2$

指定 3个分子不在 v 中的概率为 $\left(1-\frac{v}{V}\right)^3$

指定 2 个分子在 v 内而其余不在 v 中的概率为 $\left(\frac{v}{V}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{v}{V}\right)^3$

从 5 个分子中选定 2 个分子共有 C_5^2 种选法,故 v 中恰有 2 个分子的概率为 $C_5^2 \cdot \left(\frac{v}{V}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{v}{V}\right)^3$

13-6 解: (1) p = nkT, T不变, $V \downarrow$, $n \uparrow$, 所以 $p \uparrow$

$$(2) \quad p = nkT = \frac{2}{3}n\overline{\varepsilon_k}, \quad T \uparrow, \quad \overline{\varepsilon_k} \uparrow, \quad p \uparrow$$

13-7 解: p = nkT (原题有改动不太清晰,请查阅原题)

$$n = \frac{p}{kT} = \frac{1.013 \times 10^{-10}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300}$$
$$= 2.45 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$= 2.45 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

13-8 解: [法一]
$$pV = \frac{M}{\mu}RT$$
 (原题有改动不太清晰,请查阅原题)
$$T = \frac{pV\mu}{MR}$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3}{2}\frac{k\mu pV}{MR}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\times\frac{1.38\times10^{-23}\times2\times10^3\times4.0\times10^4\times10^{-3}}{2\times10^{-3}\times8.31}$$

$$= 1.99\times10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

[法二]
$$p = \frac{2}{3}n\overline{\varepsilon_k}$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{vN_A}{V} = \frac{MN_A}{\mu V}$$

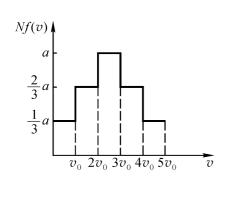
所以
$$\overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{p}{n}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{\mu Vp}{MN_A}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{2 \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \times 4.0 \times 10^4}{2 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}}$$

$$= 1.99 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

- 13-9 解: (1) f(v)dv 是单个分子速率取值在区间 v-v+dv 区间内的概率
 - (2) Nf(v)dv 表示在速率区间 v-v+dv 内的分子数
 - $\int_{\nu_1}^{\nu_2} f(\nu) d\nu$ 表示分子速率在任一有限范围 $\nu_1 \nu_2$ 内分子数与总分子数的比率
 - (4) $\int_{v_1}^{v_2} Nf(v) dv$ 表示分子速率在任一有限范围 $v_1 v_2$ 内的分子数
 - (5) $\int_0^\infty vf(v)dv$ 表示分子速率的统计平均值,即平均速率 \overline{v}



13-10 解: (1)
$$\int_0^\infty f(v) dv = 1$$

$$\int_0^\infty Nf(v) dv = N$$
 所以
$$\frac{2}{3} a v_0 + \frac{4}{3} a v_0 + a v_0 = N$$
 所以
$$a = \frac{N}{3v_0}$$

$$(2) \quad 2v_0 \rightarrow 3v_0$$

$$dN = Nf(v)dv = av_0 = \frac{N}{3}$$

$$(3) \quad \overline{v} = \int_0^\infty vf(v) dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \int_0^\infty vNf(v) dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left[\frac{1}{3} a v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{2} + \frac{2}{3} a v_0 \cdot \frac{3v_0}{2} + a v_0 \cdot \frac{5v_0}{2} + \frac{2}{3} a v_0 \cdot \frac{7v_0}{2} + \frac{1}{3} a v_0 \cdot \frac{9v_0}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \frac{15}{2} a v_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \frac{15}{2} \frac{N}{3v_0} v_0^2$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} v_0$$

13-11 解:由于速率区间 $\Delta v = \frac{v_p}{100}$ 较小,可近似认为该区间内分子数与 Δv 成正比,则

$$\frac{\Delta N}{N} = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot e^{-mv_p^2/2kT} v_p^2 \Delta v$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{v_p^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-v_p^2/v_p^2} v_p^2 \frac{v_p}{100}$$
$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-1} \frac{1}{100} = 83\%$$

13-12 解: 速率在 $V_1 - V_2$ 之间的分子数概率为

$$\frac{n}{N} = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} f(v) \, \mathrm{d}v$$

由于 v_2 与 v_1 之差 Δv 很小,可近似认为在 Δv 这个速率区间里分布函数 f(v) 的值不变

$$\frac{n}{N} = f(v)\Delta v = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-mv^2/2kT} v^2 \Delta v$$

所以速率在 3000 m/s 到 3010 m/s 之间的分子数 n_1 与速率在 $v_p - v_p + 10 \text{ m/s}$ 之间的分子数 n_2 之比为

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{e^{-mv^2/2kT}}{e^{-mv_p^2/2kT}} \frac{v^2}{v_p^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-v^2/v_p^2}}{e^{-1}} \frac{v^2}{v_p^2}$$

$$v_p^2 = \frac{2kT}{m} = \frac{2RT}{\mu} = \frac{2 \times 8.31 \times 573.15}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 4.76 \times 10^6$$

所以
$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{e^{-\frac{3000^2}{4.76 \times 10^6}}}{e^{-1}} \frac{3000^2}{4.76 \times 10^6} = 0.776$$

13-13 M: (1) p = nkT

$$n = \frac{p}{kT} = \frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300.15}$$
$$= 2.45 \times 10^{25}$$

(2)
$$m = \frac{\mu}{N_A} = \frac{32 \times 10^{-3}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 5.31 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

(3)
$$\rho = \frac{M}{V} = nm = 2.45 \times 10^{25} \times 5.31 \times 10^{-26} = 1.30 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

(4)
$$l = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2.45 \times 10^{25}}} = 3.44 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$\overline{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 8.31 \times 300.15}{3.14 \times 32 \times 10^{-3}}} = 445.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\sqrt{\overline{v^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 8.31 \times 300.15}{32 \times 10^{-3}}} = 483.6 \text{ m/s}$$

(7)
$$\overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{3p}{2n} = \frac{3 \times 1.013 \times 10^5}{2 \times 2.45 \times 10^{25}} = 6.202 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300.15 = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{1}{2} m \overline{v^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.31 \times 10^{-26} \times \frac{3 \times 8.31 \times 300.15}{32 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$=6.208\times10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

13-14 ft.
$$p = \frac{1}{V} \frac{M}{\mu} RT = \frac{M}{V} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3RT}{\mu} = \frac{M}{V} \frac{1}{3} \overline{v^2}$$
$$= \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-3}} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 200^2$$
$$= 1.33 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$
$$= 100 \text{ cmHg}$$