

习题 二十 五

1. B 2. A 3. 2.6e 4. 4I₀

5. $\delta_1 = r_2 - r_1 = 0$

$$\delta_2 = (r_2 + n_2 d - d) - (r_1 + n_1 d - d) = 5\lambda$$

解得 $(n_2 - n_1)d = 5\lambda$

$$d = \frac{5\lambda}{n_2 - n_1} = 8 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}$$

6. 当波长范围为 $\Delta\lambda$ 时, $\Delta x_k = \frac{kD\Delta\lambda}{a}$

$k=1, \Delta x_1 = 0.72 \text{ mm}$

$k=5, \Delta x_5 = 5\Delta x_1 = 3.6 \text{ mm}$

习题 二十 六

1. B 2. C 3. $\perp, (n-1)e$

4. $\frac{2\pi(n-1)e}{\lambda}$ 4×10^4

5. 若反射后增强, 则 $2ne + \frac{1}{2}\lambda = k\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4ne}{2k-1} (k=1, 2, \dots)$

在可见光内, $4000 \text{ \AA} \leq \lambda \leq 7600 \text{ \AA}$

$k = 2 \text{ 或 } 3$

6. (1) $\Delta x = 2D\lambda/a = 0.11 \text{ m}$

(2) $(n-1)e + r_1 = r_2, r_2 - r_1 = (n-1)e = k\lambda$

$k = \frac{(n-1)e}{\lambda} = 7$

习题二十七

1. E 2. B 3. $\frac{3\lambda}{4n_2}$ 4. $\frac{\lambda}{2L}$

5. $\because n_1 < n_2 < n_3 \therefore$ 无附加光程差 $\therefore \delta = 2n_2e$

$\therefore k=5$ 时, $2n_2e_5 = \frac{1}{2}(2k-1)\lambda \Rightarrow e_5 = \frac{9\lambda}{4n_2}$

明: $2n_2e_k = k\lambda, \Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2}$

6. 厚间距 $l_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2\theta} = 1.5 \text{ mm} \quad l_2 = l_1 - \Delta l = 0.5 \text{ mm}$

改变后, $\theta_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2l_2} = 6 \times 10^{-4}, \theta = \theta_2 - \theta = 4 \times 10^{-4}$

习题二十八

1. A 2. D 3. 5391 4. $2(n-1)h$

5. 在空气中, 第 k 个暗环半径为: $r_k = \sqrt{kR\lambda} (n_2=1)$

充水后: $r'_k = \sqrt{\frac{kR\lambda}{n_2'}}, (n_2'=1.33)$

$\therefore \frac{r-r'}{r} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_2'}} = 13.3\%$

6. $r_k^2 = k\lambda R$ ①, $r_{k+5}^2 = (k+5)\lambda R$ ② 由①②得 $R = \frac{r_{k+5}^2 - r_k^2}{5\lambda}$

由图, $r_k^2 = d^2 + (\frac{1}{2}L\alpha)^2, r_{k+5}^2 = d^2 + (\frac{1}{2}L\alpha_{k+5})^2$

代入得 $R = 1.03 \text{ m}$