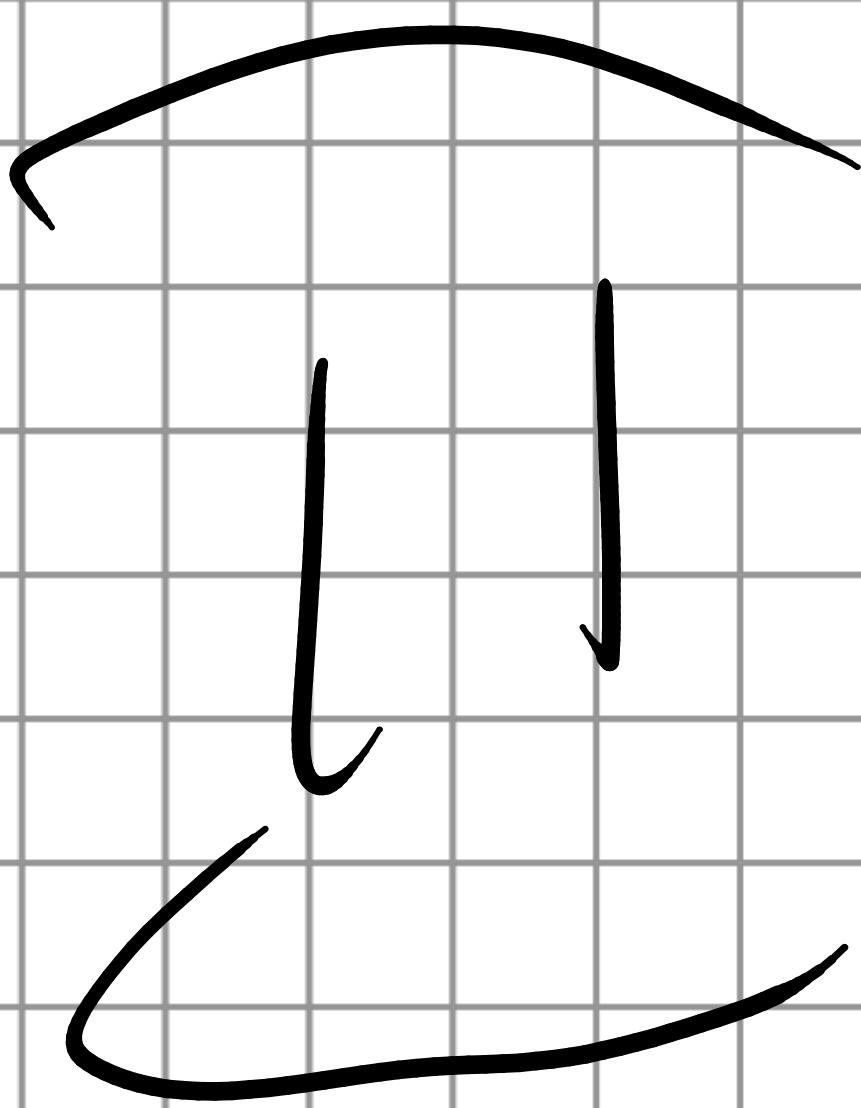


FIZUJA



261637573

wt - 13:30 + 15 16565

①  $y(x,t) = A \sin \omega(t - \frac{x}{v})$

$\lambda = vt$

$\lambda$  - długość fali

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$\omega$  - częstotliwość

$$u - \text{wzórba falowa} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{v}$$

$$y(x,t) = A \sin(\omega t - kx + \varphi) \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

I decymasi - na wszystkich, można odpowiadac'

II kolosek - 5 zajęć; ostatnie, poprawa 31 stycznia  
z 1-h z 6-fin

obros

2,3 termin z częstotliwości

1 kolosek można raz nie zdac

III odpowiedzi na zajęciach

dwa - daje 2, który trzeba poprawić  
odpowiedź do 2 z zajęć 2 - .

Jeden - obniża ocene lalko, 3,5+4 deje 3,5

# MATERIAŁ NA ĆWICZENIA

1. fale, optyla geo, falowa, cęsto duchowne czarne i korpuskularno-fałowa

Na włosach opisujemy prawo. Koncentrujemy każdy krok.

Zatrzymać staw lub pole noszące ze sobą energię nazywamy Falą.

Fala Harmoniczna - zmienia się sinusoidalnie  
Gęstości cosinusami.

Często fali - zbiór punktów o tej samej fazie. (niedobrana?)

Zasada superpozycji - pole pochodziące od różnych fal, to zbiurzenie tych fal. Gdykiedyś superpozycja pochodziła od tych fal.

Fala poprzeczną - możliwość zmiany siły poprzecznej do ujemnego propagacji fal. ~~WWWF~~

Fala spolaryzowana - uderzenie organu jest oczyszczony w danym kierunku.

Interferencja - natłoczenie się fal.  
Defakcja - usunięcie się fal.

# ZADANIA

1. 1.  $y = 10 \sin(0,5\pi t) [\text{cm}]$

$$y(x,t) = A \sin(\omega t - kx) \quad x=0$$

$$y(x,t) = A \sin(\omega t)$$

$$A = 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}, \quad \omega = 0,5 \pi$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 4 \text{ s}$$

a) wizyc  $y(x,t) = A \sin \omega(t - \frac{x}{v})$

a)  $y(x,t) = 0,1 \sin 0,5(t - \frac{x}{300}) [\text{m}]$

b)  $y(x,t) = 0,1 \sin(0,5(t-2)) = -0,1 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})$



$$c) y(x, u) = 0,1 \sin\left(0,5\left(u - \frac{x}{300}\right)\right) =$$

$$= 0,1 \sin\left(2\pi - \frac{x\pi}{600}\right) = -0,1 \sin\left(\frac{x\pi}{600}\right)$$



$$1.2. \quad f = 500 \text{ Hz}, A = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda = 70 \text{ cm} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$y(x,t) = A \sin \omega(t - \frac{x}{\lambda})$$

$$a) \quad v = ? \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda \cdot \gamma$$

$$v = \emptyset, F \mu \cdot 500 \frac{1}{s} = 350 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$G) \quad V_{t \max} = ?$$

$$V = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad y(x,t) = A \sin(\omega t - kx)$$

$$V = A \omega \cos \omega (\omega t - kx) \cdot \omega$$

$$V_{t \max} = A \cdot \omega \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} =$$

$$= 2\pi \nu = 2\pi \cdot 500 \frac{1}{s} = 1000 \frac{\pi}{s}$$

1.3. Dane:  $x_1 = 10\text{m}$ ,  $x_2 = 16\text{m}$

$T = 0,04$ ,  $v = 300 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

$\Delta\varphi = ?$  - różnica faz

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$

$$\varphi(x_1, t) = A \sin(\omega t - kx) =$$

$$= A \sin \omega \left( t - \frac{x}{v} \right) \quad (\text{na testie trzeba podstawić})$$

$$\varphi(x_2, t) = A \sin \left( \omega \left( t - \frac{x_2}{v} \right) \right)$$

$$\varphi(x_1, t) = A \sin \left( \omega \left( t - \frac{x_1}{v} \right) \right)$$

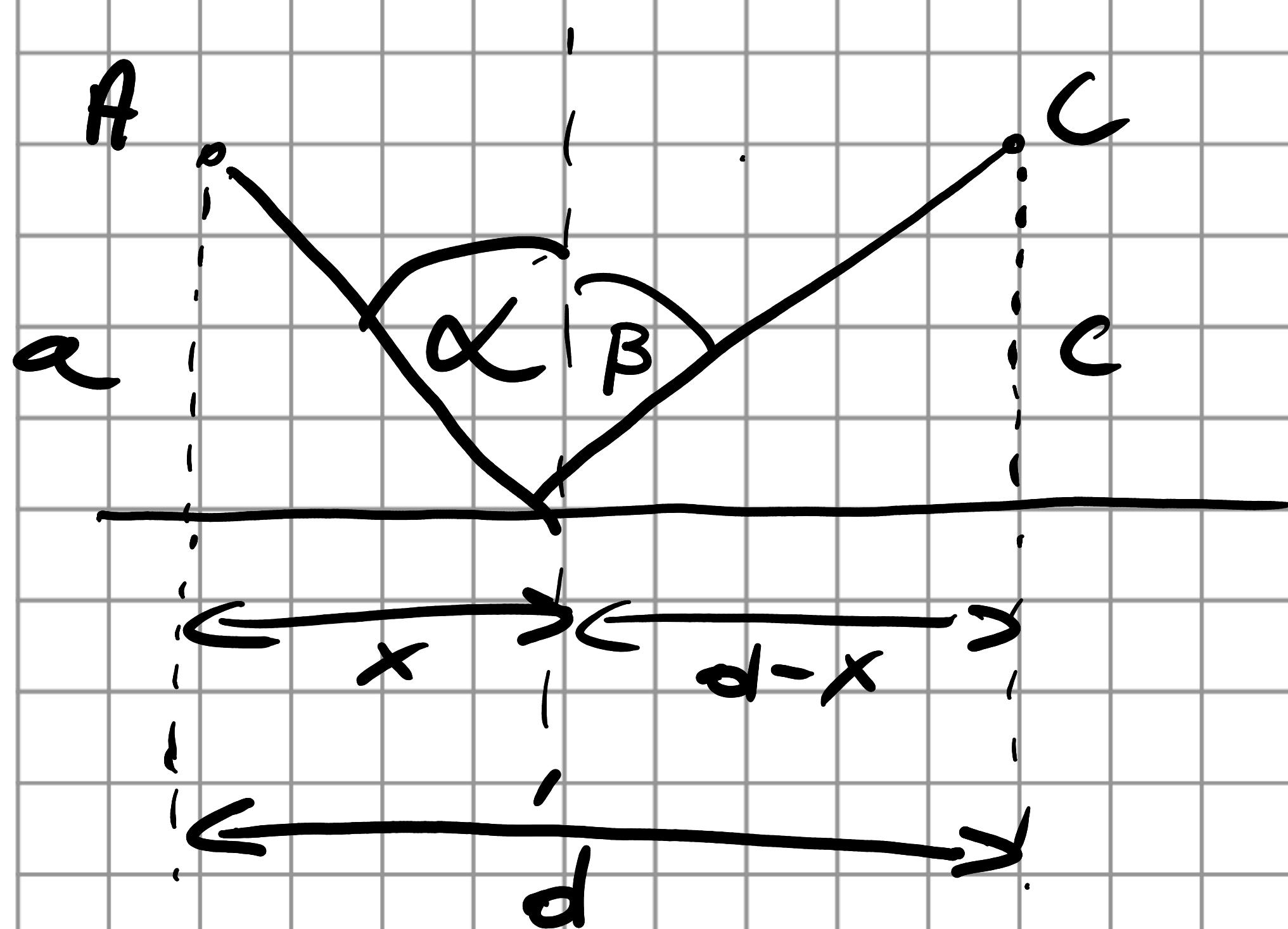
$$\Delta\varphi = \omega \left( t - \frac{x_2}{v} \right) = \omega \left( t - \frac{x_1}{v} \right) =$$

$$= \omega \left( t - \frac{x_2}{v} + t + \frac{x_1}{v} \right) = \frac{\omega}{v} (x_2 - x_1) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} (x_2 - x_1) = \dots \text{podstawienie}$$

Dowiedz się odpowiedzi.

d. 2.



$$l_1 = |AB|, l_2 = |BC|$$
$$L = l_1 + l_2 = |AB| + |BC|$$

$$V = \frac{s}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{s}{V}$$

$$l = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{c^2 + (d-x)^2}$$

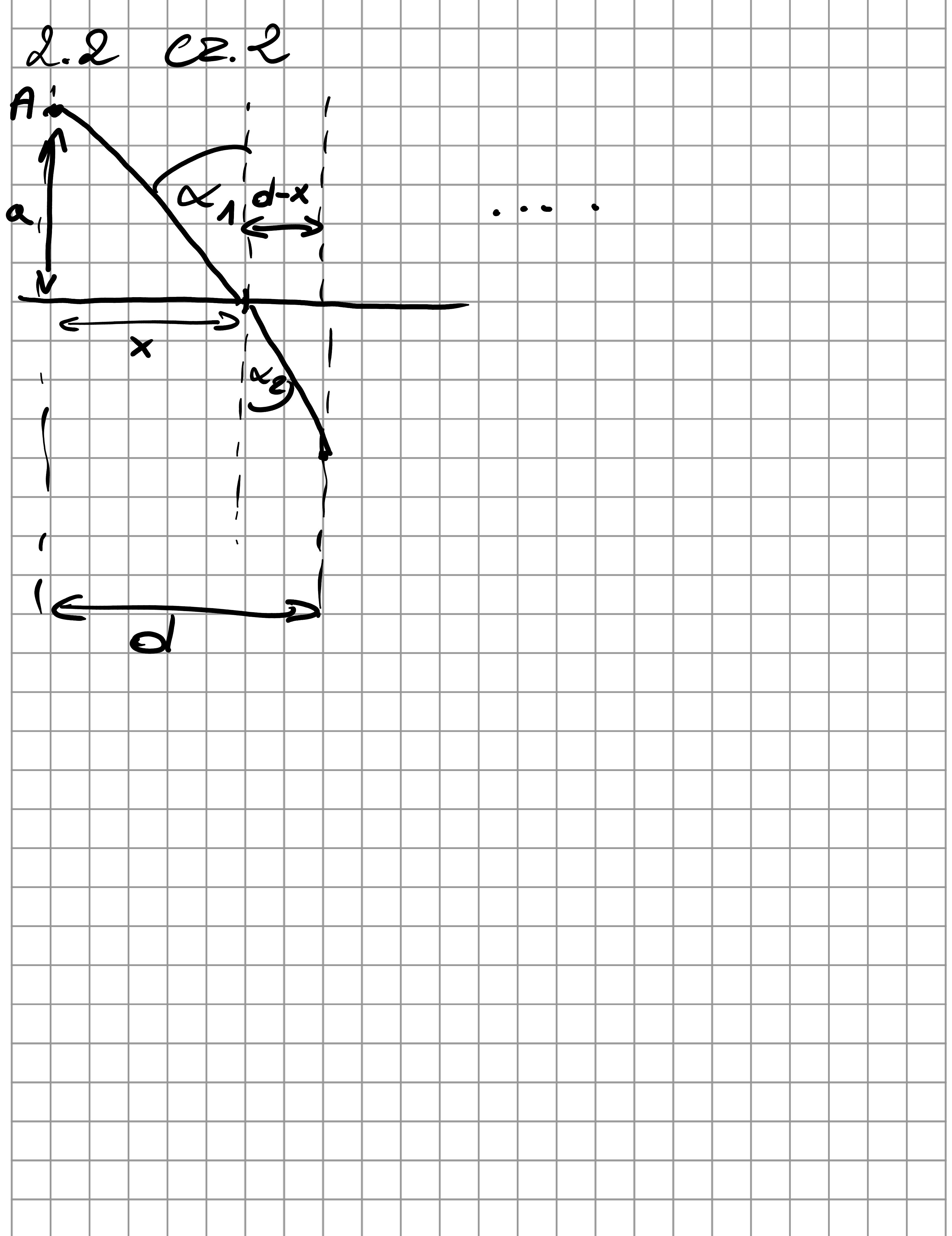
$$\frac{dl}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - \frac{d-x}{\sqrt{c^2 + (d-x)^2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \sin(\alpha) \quad \frac{d-x}{\sqrt{c^2 + (d-x)^2}} = \sin(\alpha_2)$$

$$\sin(\alpha_1) = \sin(\alpha_2)$$

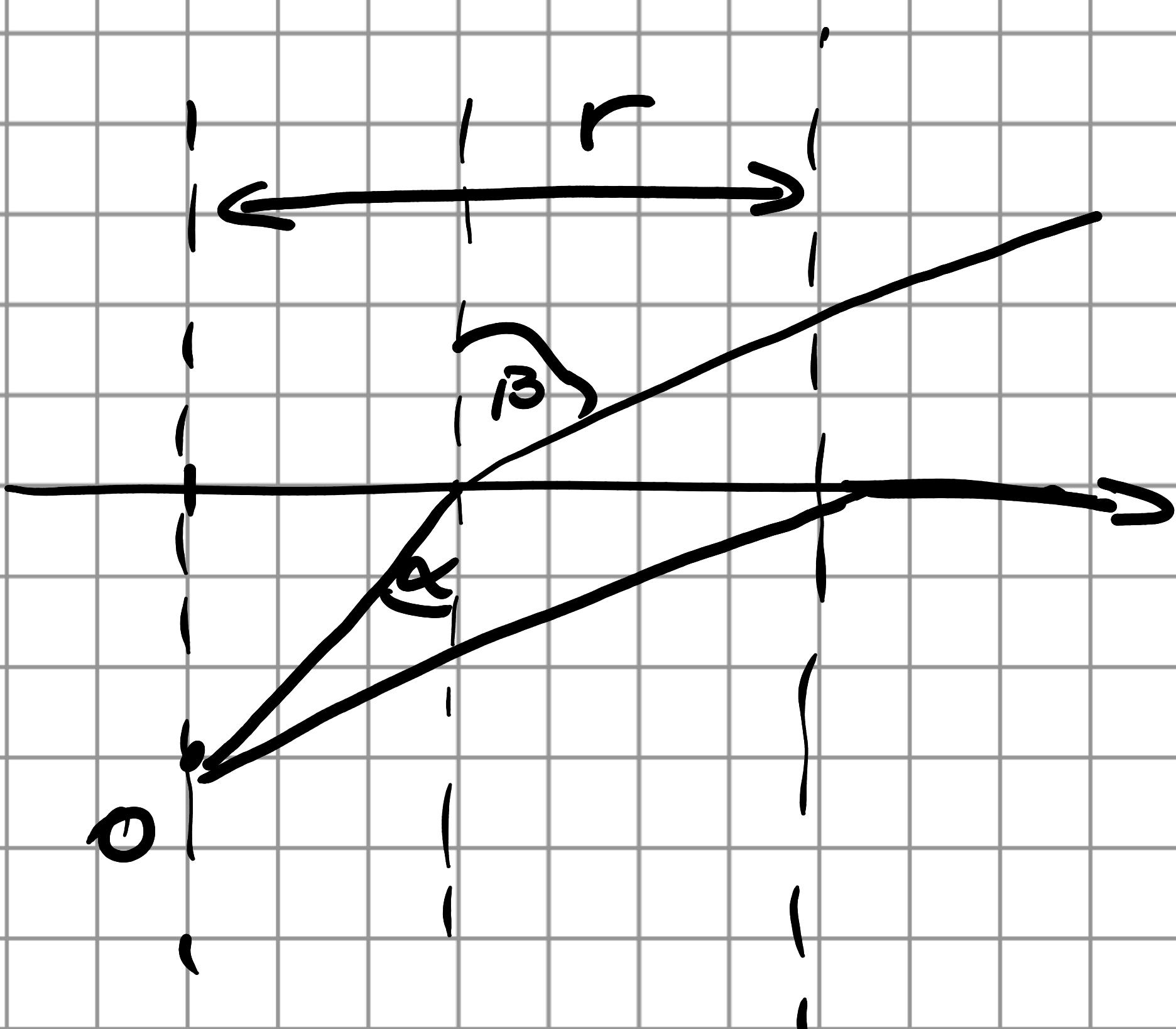
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

Uogt jasolauja rodwua się  
uglowi odbojcia.



2. 5. Oblicz średnicę kąta

pozwanego wody.



Promień graniczny:  
efekt cathodowego  
wzrostu  
oddziacia  
 $d = ?$

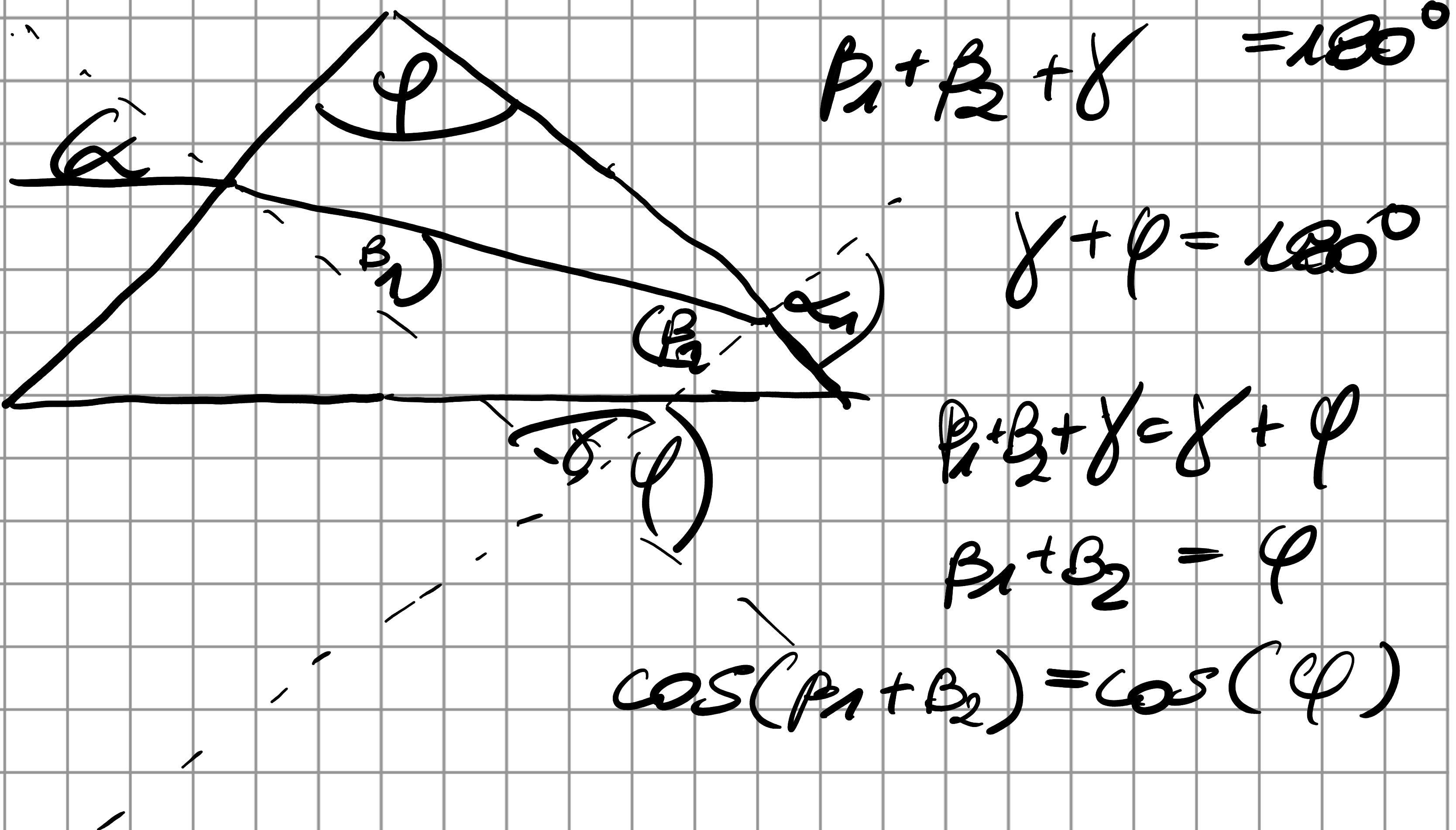
prawo graniczny:  $\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} / \sin(\alpha) = R \Rightarrow \sin(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.33}}$

OCB:  $\frac{r}{h} = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \Rightarrow r = h \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$

średnica:  $2r = 2h \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) =$

$$= 2h \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{\sin(\alpha)} = 2h \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\alpha)}}{\sin(\alpha)}$$

2.6. Promień świetlny pada na przednią ścianę pryzmatu pod kątem  $\alpha$ , z tego samego miejsca. Obliczyć współczynnik załamania soku  $n$ , jeżeli kąt wyciosi  $\varphi$ .



$$\cos(\varphi) = \cos(\beta_1)\cos(\beta_2) - \sin(\beta_1)\sin(\beta_2)$$

$$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1, \cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x)}$$

$$\cos \beta_1 = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta_1}, \cos \beta_2 = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\sin(\beta_1)} = \frac{n}{n_0} = n, \quad \sin \beta_1 = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{n}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\beta_2)}{\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{n_0}{n} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad \sin \beta_2 = \frac{1}{n}$$

~~VERKL~~

$$\cos \beta_1 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sin \alpha}{n}}$$

$$\cos \beta_2 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{c}{n}}$$

... -

2. 10.

$\lambda$ - długość fali  
 $v$ - prędkość światła w szkle.

Jak zmieni się długość fali?

współczynnik załamania szkła:  $n = 1.55$

Częstotliwość promieniowania:  $4 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

prędkość światła:  $c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{\lambda_p}{\lambda_s} = 1.55$$

$$\lambda_p = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{4 \cdot 10^{14} \frac{1}{\text{s}}} = 0.75 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 750 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{750 \text{ nm}}{1.55} = 483 \text{ nm}$$

$$q(t, x) = A \sin(\omega t - kx) \quad \beta = \gamma = \cos^2(\theta)$$

Siatka dyfrakcyjna - przyrząd do prowadzenia analizy widmowej światła. Tworzy ją układ równych i jednolitych rozłożonych szczelin.

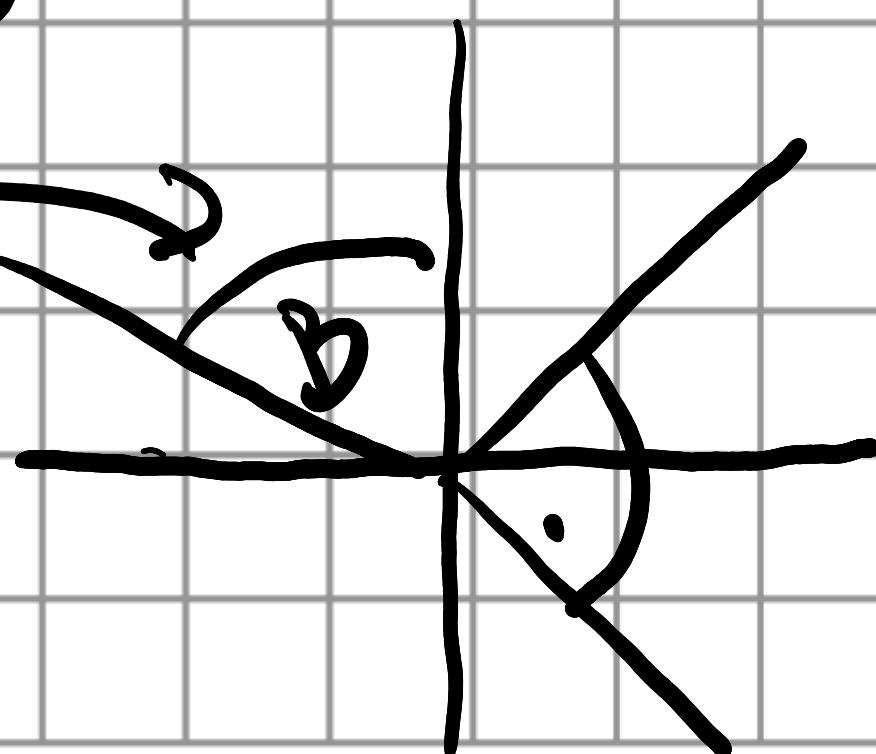
Stała siatki dyfrakcyjnej - odległość między środkami kolejnych szczelin.

widmo optyczne - obraz optyczny w wyniku rozłożenia światła nienarodzonyego na szkodowe o różnych długościach fal.

gęstość optyczna - "im większa, tym wolniej"

Czlowicka polaryzacja - kąt zanikowy i odbity tworzą kąt party.  
 $n = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha)$

kąt bresnera



2.11.

d - odległość między rysami.

Równoległa zwiergła światła bieżącego  
padła prostopadle na siatkę dyfrakcyjną  
mającej 6000 rys na cm. Oblicz szerokość kątową  
widma pierwszego rzędu.

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{m \lambda}{d} \quad 1) \sin(\alpha) = \frac{0.4 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\frac{1}{6000} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0.24$$

$$d = \frac{1}{6000} \text{ mm}$$

$$\varphi = 13^\circ 53'$$

$$\lambda = 400 - 700$$

$$2) \sin(\alpha) = \frac{0.7 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\frac{1}{6000} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0.42$$

$$\alpha = 24^\circ 50'$$

$$\text{Wynik: } 10^\circ 57'$$

$$\alpha < 90^\circ$$

$$\sin(\alpha) < 1$$

$$n\lambda = d \Rightarrow n = \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

$$d - \varphi = m\lambda$$

~~2. 12.~~  $\frac{1447614\text{s}}{2,54 \text{ cm}} \approx 5700 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{cm}} \rightarrow l = 16.8 \text{ cm}$

16.8

12

$$d = \frac{0.0254}{14476} = 1,756 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

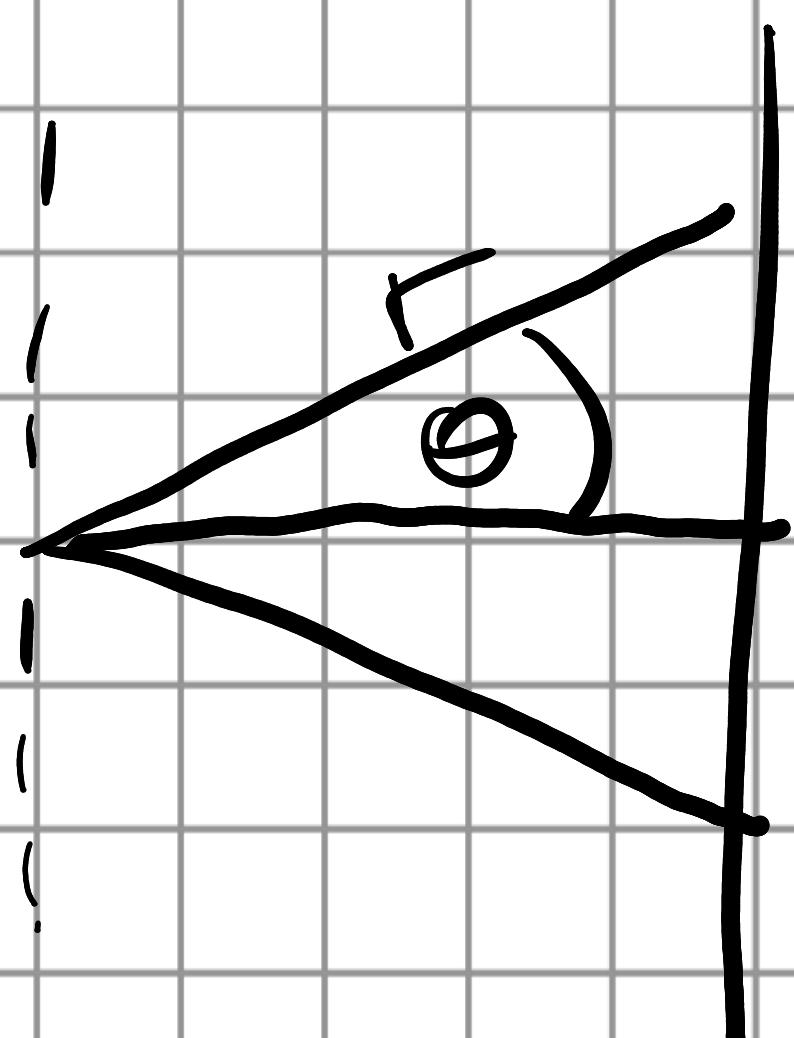
$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{d}{l}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{0.012}{0.168}\right) = 0.071 \text{ rad}$$

$$1,756 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \sin(0.071 \text{ rad}) = 1 \cdot 2$$

$$1,24 \cdot 10^{-7} = 2$$

2. 12 Zadania 1 cal = 2,54 cm



$$d \sin(\theta) = 2 \cdot 4$$

$$d = d \sin(\theta)$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{S}{r} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{r^2 + S^2}}$$

$$d = \frac{x}{n} \cdot \frac{S}{\sqrt{r^2 + S^2}} = \frac{2,54}{14476} \cdot \frac{6}{\sqrt{16,8^2 + 36}}$$

2. 13.

$\lambda = 5300 \text{ \AA}$  - argostreny

$n = 100$  rys

Rzad widma wynosi 3  
dyspersja kątowa siatki.

$$D = \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{u\lambda}{\nu}$$

2.14.  $n = 100$  rys

$$l = 1 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 2 \text{ m}$$

Szerokość dyfrakcyjnego widma I rzędu?

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$\frac{s}{l} = \tan(\alpha) \approx \sin(\alpha) = \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$s = \frac{\lambda \cdot l}{d}$$

$$\Delta s = s_{cz} - s_f = \frac{l \cdot [\lambda_{cz} - \lambda_f]}{d} =$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (7,8 - 3,8) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}}{10^{-5} \text{ m}} = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

2.15.

Dane:

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$E = 80 \text{ kV}$$

$$a = 4\%$$

Szukane:

$$E_2 = ?$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta s}$$

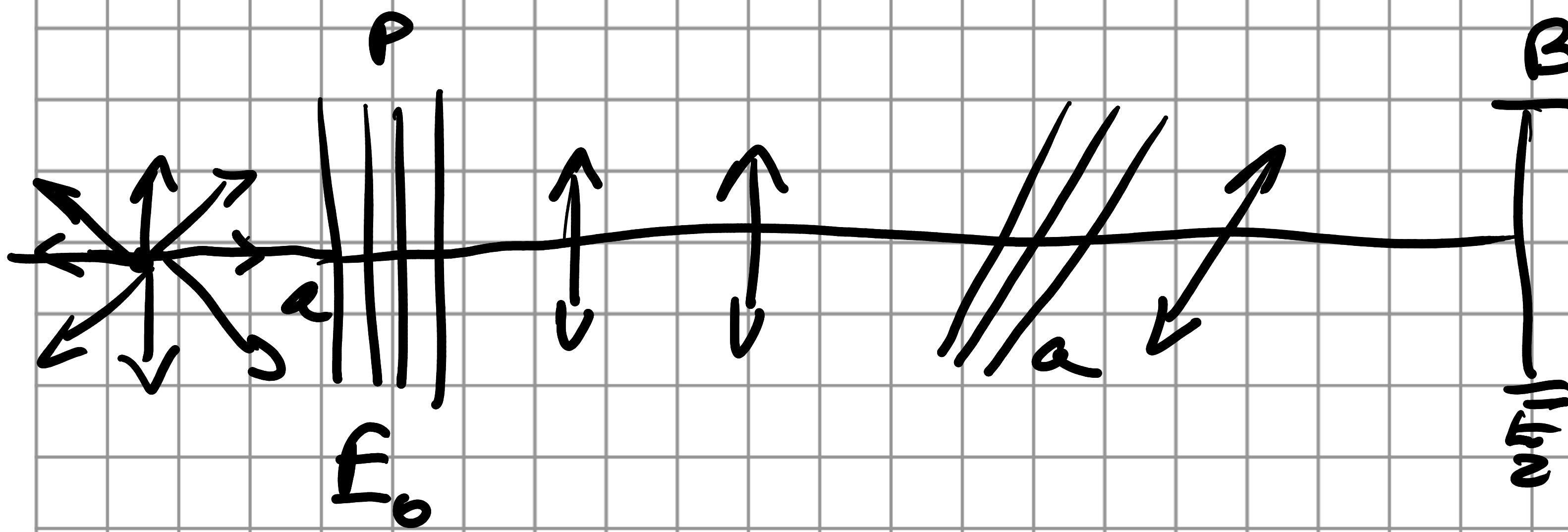
$$I = I_0 \cos^2(\beta)$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \omega}$$

B

T

$\frac{1}{2}$



$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\Delta s_L}{\Delta s} \Rightarrow \Delta s = \frac{\Delta s_L}{\cos(\alpha)}$$

$$\text{Uog } 6r\sqrt{\omega q}, \Delta \omega = \frac{\Delta s_L}{r^2}$$

$$\Delta s_L = \Delta \Omega \cdot r^2$$

$$I = \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{r^2}, \alpha = 0, \cos = 1$$

$$F = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

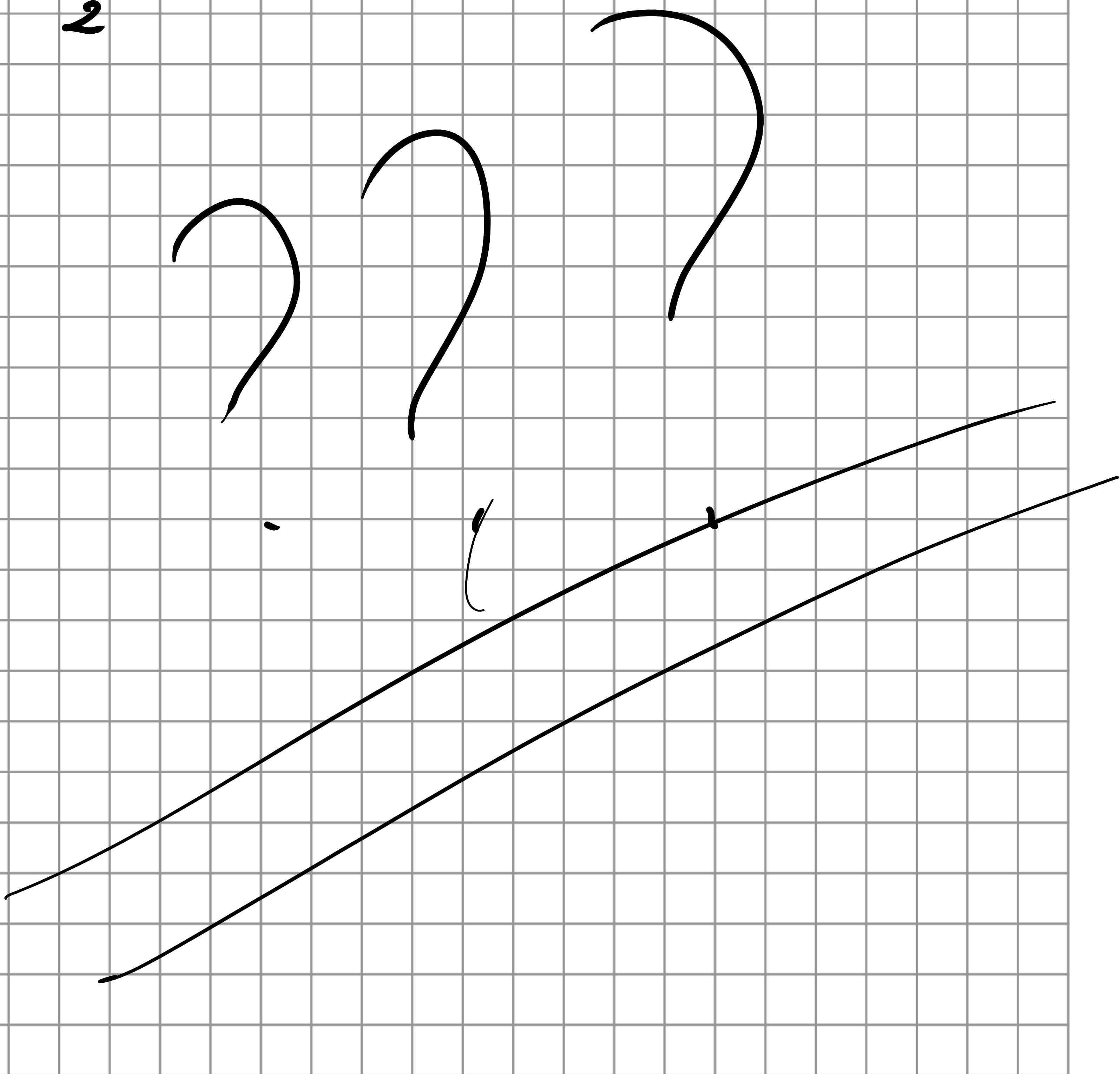
$$I_0 = E_0 r^2, E_r^2 = E_0^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot \cos^2(\beta) / r$$

$$E = E_0 \cdot \cos^2(\beta)$$

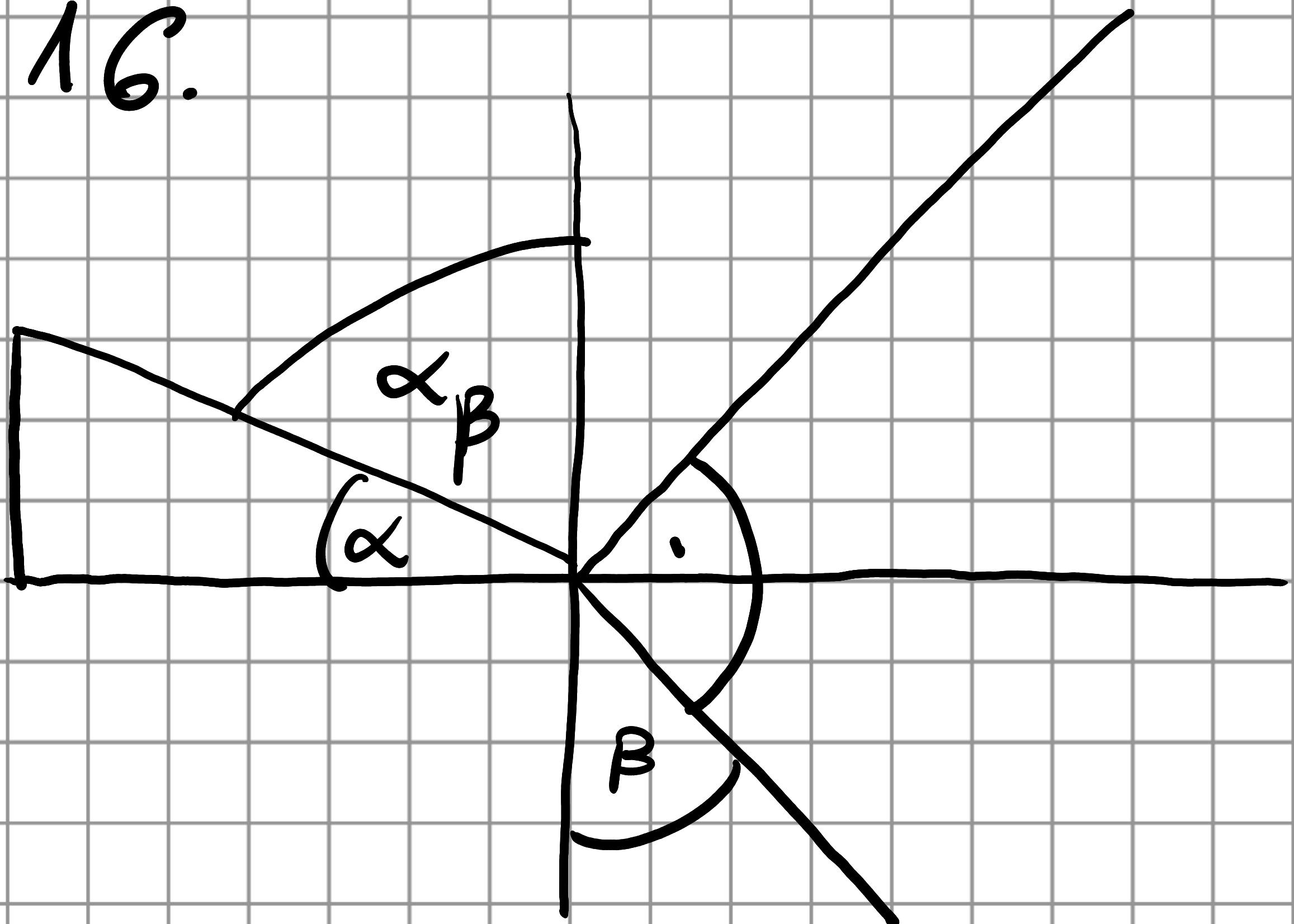
$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} J_0 \cos^2(\beta) d\beta =$$

$$= \frac{J_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(\beta) d\beta = \frac{J_0}{2\pi} \cdot \pi = \frac{J_0}{2}$$

$$E = \frac{J_0}{2}$$



2. 16.

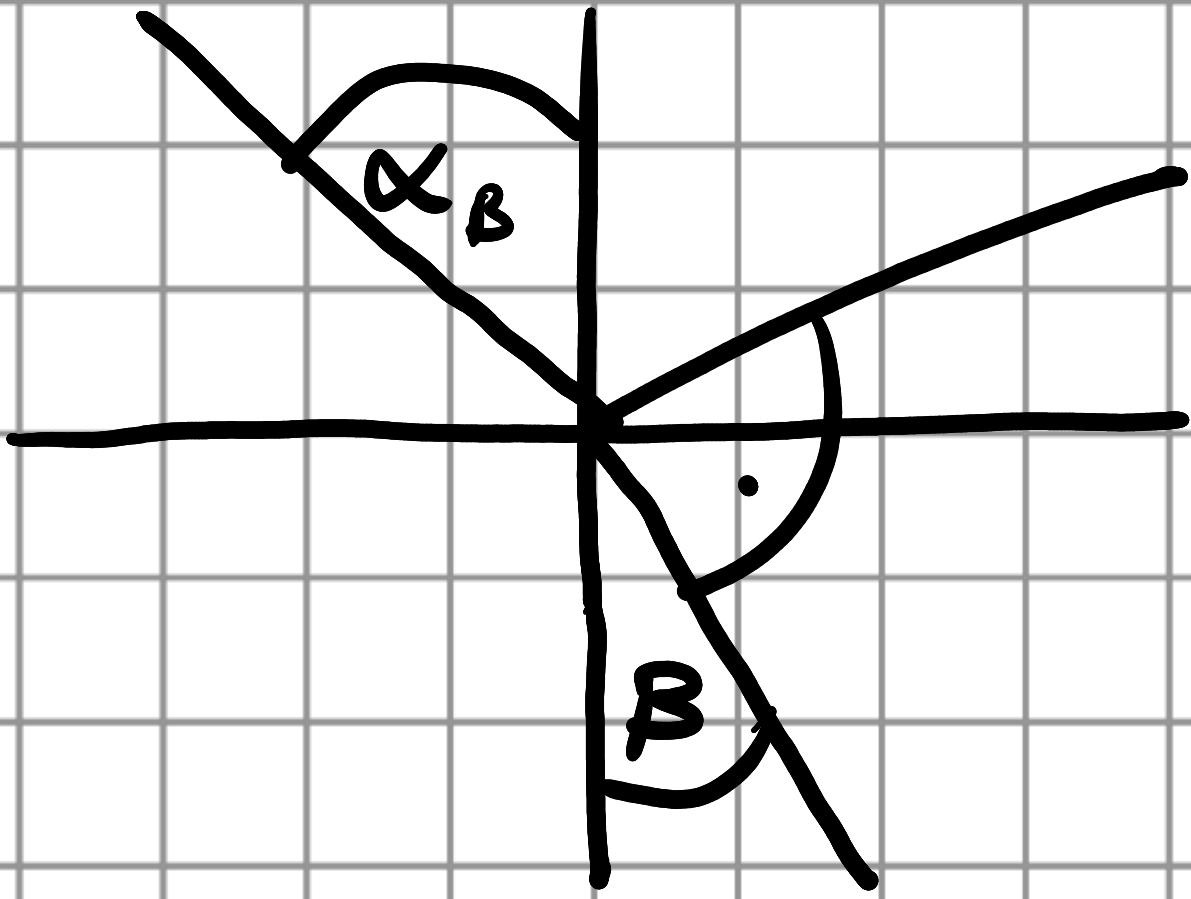


$$n = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_\beta) \Rightarrow \alpha_\beta = \arctg(n)$$

$$\alpha_\beta + \alpha = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ - \arctg(n)$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ - 53^\circ 06' = 36^\circ 54'$$

2. 17.



$$n = \tan(\alpha_B) \Rightarrow \alpha_B = \arctan(n)$$

$$n = \frac{\sin(\alpha_B)}{\sin(\beta)} \Rightarrow \sin(\beta) = \frac{\sin(\arctan(n))}{n}$$

$$\beta = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin(\arctan(n))}{n}\right)$$

$$\beta = 35^\circ 30'$$

$$2. 18 \quad \sin 30^\circ = 1$$

$$m\lambda = d \sin(\alpha) \Rightarrow m\lambda = d$$

$$m = \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{500 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 590 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 11.23$$

Réglage = 11

$$\text{Wzór, Wiena: } I_{\max} = \frac{G}{T}$$

Najmocniej promieniuje cieło doskonale czarne w danej temp.

$$G = 2,898 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mK}$$

$$\text{prawo Boltzmiana: } P(T) = \sigma S T^4$$

S - powierzchnia cdc.

$$\sigma - stała Boltzmiana 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

T - temp

Całkowita moc narasta wraz z temperaturą.

Oszacowuje ile energii wyprodukują k.

$$E_n = n \hbar$$

rownielegd' oscylatora

$\hbar$ - liczba planka -  $6,626 \cdot 10^{-34}$  Js

$$\Delta E = f \hbar$$

Impulsja planka

$$g(f, T) \left( \frac{dP(f, T)}{dS d\Omega df} \right) \quad \epsilon(f, T) = \frac{2\pi h f^3}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp(\frac{hf}{kT}) - 1}$$

$$\nu e(\tau) \left( \frac{dP(\tau)}{dS d\Omega} \right)$$

$$E(\tau) = \frac{dP(\tau)}{dS}$$

4.1.  $e(\tau) = \int_0^\infty \epsilon(f, \tau) df \quad \Omega_{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\pi$

$$E(\tau) = \Omega_{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e(\tau)$$

$$e(\tau) = \int_0^\infty \frac{2\pi h m^3}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp(\frac{hf}{kT}) - 1} =$$

$$\frac{2\pi h}{c^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{f^3}{\exp(\frac{hf}{kT}) - 1} df$$

$$\left\{ \frac{hf}{kT} = x \Rightarrow V = \frac{xkT}{h}, \frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{xkT}{h} \right) = \frac{kT}{h} \right.$$

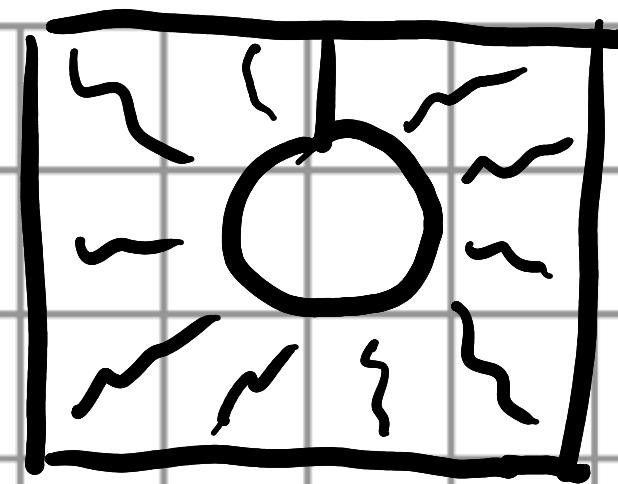
$$\Rightarrow df = \frac{kT}{h} dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{c^2} \cdot \frac{k^4 T^4}{h^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3}{e^{xkT} - 1} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi k^4 T^4}{c^2 h^3} \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{15} = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 c^2 h^3}$$

$$E(T) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 c^2 h^3}$$

$$4.5. E(T) = \sigma T^4$$



$$E(T) = E_1 \cdot S_k \quad S_k = h\pi R^2$$

$$E(T) = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T^4$$

$$E(T) \cdot dt = -mc_{le} \cdot dt$$

$$dt = \frac{-m c_{le} dT}{E(T)} = \frac{-m c_{le} dT}{h\pi R^2 \sigma T^4}$$

$$t = \int_0^T dt = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{-m c_{le} dt}{h\pi R^2 \sigma T^4} = \frac{m c_{le}}{h\pi R^2 \sigma} \cdot \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dT}{T^4} =$$

$$= - \frac{m c_{le}}{h\pi R^2 \sigma}$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} T^{-4} dT = \frac{T^{-3}}{-3} \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} = \frac{m c_{le}}{12\pi R^2 \sigma} \left( \frac{1}{T_2^3} - \frac{1}{T_1^3} \right)$$

$$f = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow m = f V_k = f \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$V_k = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \quad f = \frac{R c_{le} \int}{9 \sigma} \left( \frac{1}{T_2^3} - \frac{1}{T_1^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = R_H \left( \frac{1}{n_f^3} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

$$R_H = 1,09737 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$h\nu = |E_n - E_m|$$

$$\frac{m_e v_n^2}{r_n} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{e^2}{r_n^2}$$

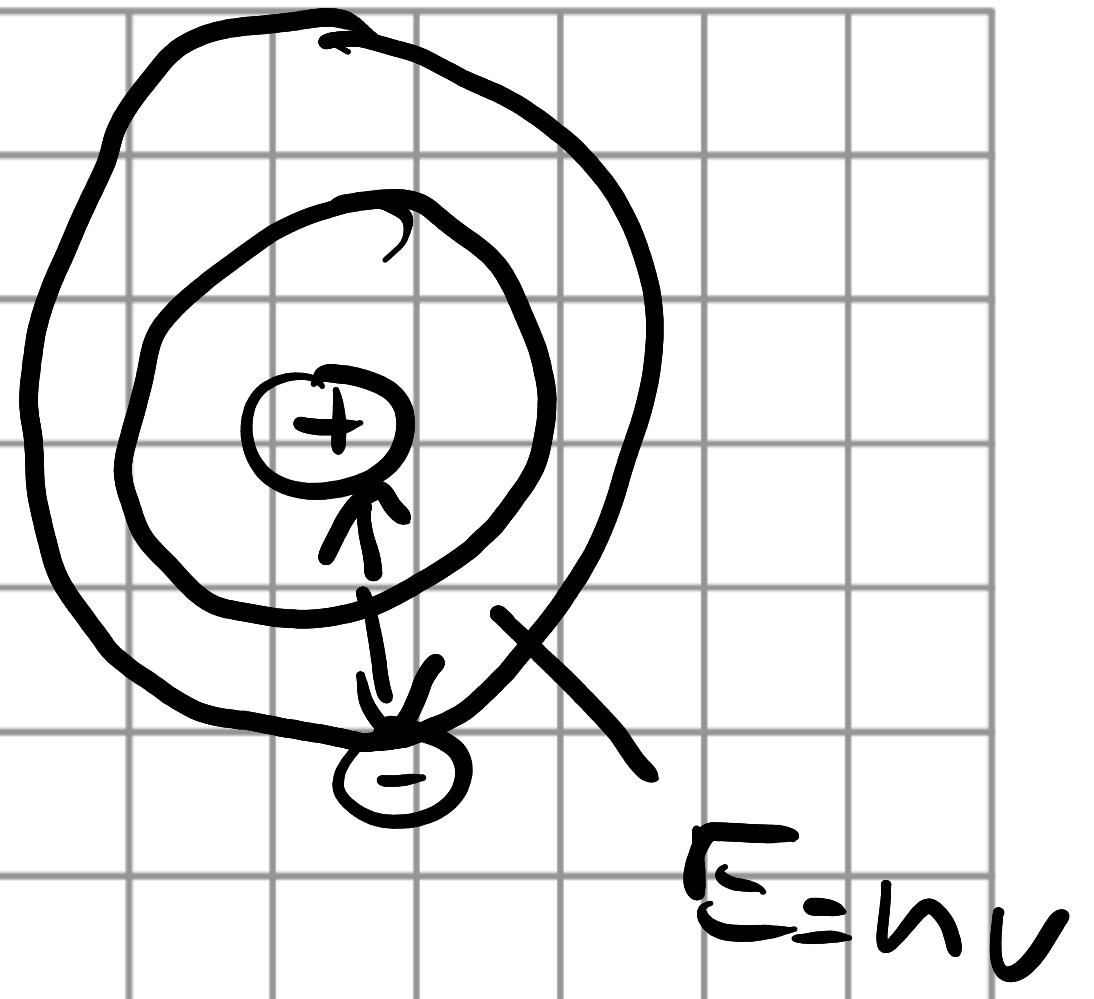
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}, \quad \vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad |L| = r \cdot p \cdot \sin(\alpha) = rp =$$

$$= m \cdot r_n \cdot v_n = n \cdot \hbar$$

$$v_n = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{e^2}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$r_n = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{m_e e^2} \frac{\hbar^2}{n^2}$$



Obserwacja de Broglia:

Cząstki mają dualną naturę.

$$P = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad E = h\nu$$

6.1.

Wyznaczyć energię  $E_n$  i prądem obiektu.

$$m = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \quad E_n = ?$$

$$e = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad r_n = ?$$

$$E = E_{kin} + E_p \quad E_{kin} = \frac{m \cdot v_n^2}{2}$$

$$\vec{F}_c = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$F_c = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$$

$$E_p = W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r} = F \cdot r \cdot \cos(\alpha) = F \cdot r =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{e^2 \cdot r_n}{r_n^2}$$

$$F_d = m a_n = m \frac{v_n^2}{r_n} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{e^2}{r_n^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{v_n^2}{r_n} \quad E_{kin} = \frac{mv_n^2}{2} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon r_n \cdot 2}$$

$$E_n = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon r_n} - \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon r_n}$$

$$V_n = \frac{n \cdot h}{m \cdot r_n}$$

$$\frac{n^2 h}{m^2 V_n^2} \cdot \frac{m}{r_n} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon \cdot V_n^2} \mid \cdot V_n^2$$

$$V_n = \frac{n^2 h^2 \cdot 4\pi \epsilon}{m e^2}$$

$$V_n = \frac{n^2 \cdot h^2 \cdot 4\pi \epsilon}{m \cdot (2\pi)^2 \cdot e^2}$$

$$E_n = - \frac{e^2}{8\pi \epsilon} \cdot \frac{m h \pi^2 e^2}{n^2 \cdot h^2 \cdot 4\pi \epsilon} = \frac{e^2 m}{8\pi^2 n^2 h^2}$$

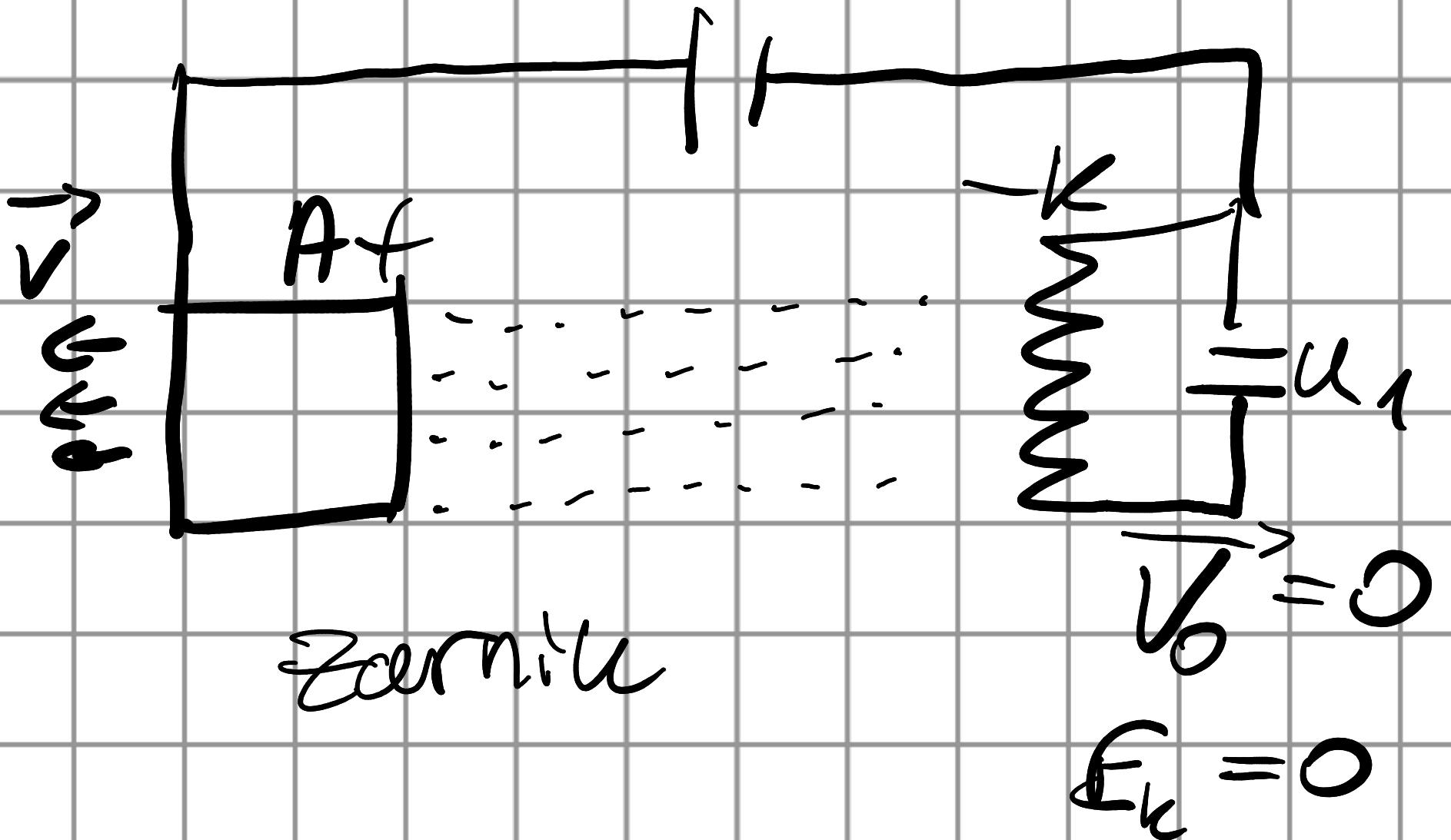
## 6. 6. Ocenic' oltugosci fali materii

de Broglie'a dla elektron o masic spacylowej.

$$m = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}, e = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$U = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$\rho = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{\rho}$$



$$W_e = E_{ke}$$

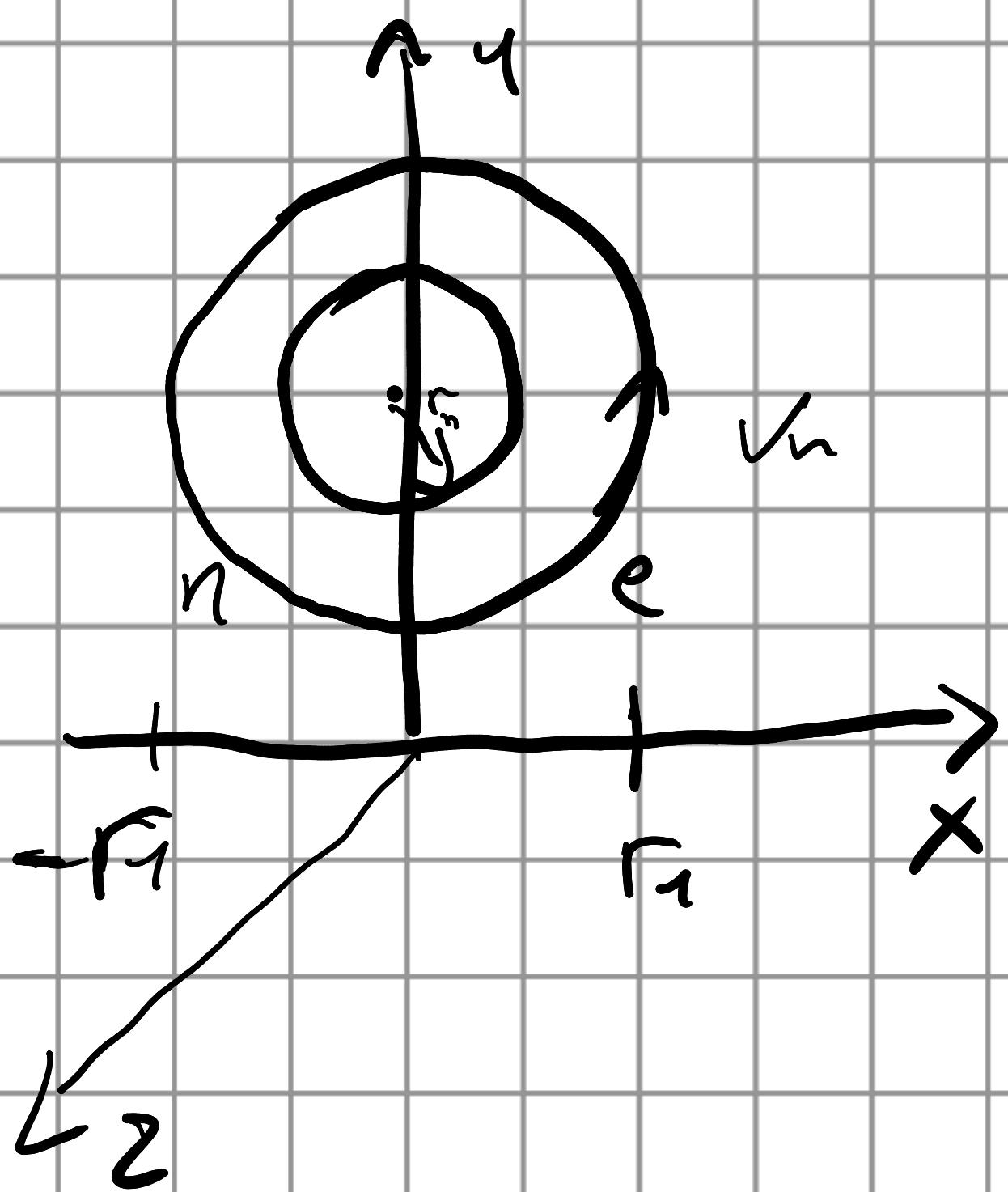
$$W = U \cdot J \cdot t \quad J = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$W = U \cdot q = U \cdot e$$

$$E_{ke} = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{p^2}{2m} = Ue$$

$$p^2 = 2m Ue \Rightarrow p = \sqrt{2m Ue}$$

$$F. 1 \quad r_1 = 0.53 \text{ Å} = 0,53 \cdot 10^{-10}$$



$$\Delta p_x \cdot \Delta x \geq h$$

$$\Delta p_y \cdot \Delta y \geq h$$

$$\Delta p_z \cdot \Delta z \geq h$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = \Delta z = 2r_1$$

$$\Delta p_x \cdot 2r_1 \geq h \rightarrow m \cdot \Delta v_x \cdot 2r_1 = h$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{h}{m \cdot 2r_1}$$

$$\Delta v = \sqrt{\Delta v_x^2 + \Delta v_y^2 + \Delta v_z^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{3 \cdot \Delta v_x^2} = \Delta v_x \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Delta v_x = \frac{h}{m \cdot r_1} \sqrt{3}$$

verde

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} = n \frac{\hbar}{2\pi}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{L} = r p \sin(\alpha) = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} = m v r$$

$$m v r = n \hbar$$

$$v_1 = \frac{\hbar}{m \cdot r_1}$$

$$\neq 3. \quad \psi(x, t) = A \cdot e^{i(kx - at)} =$$

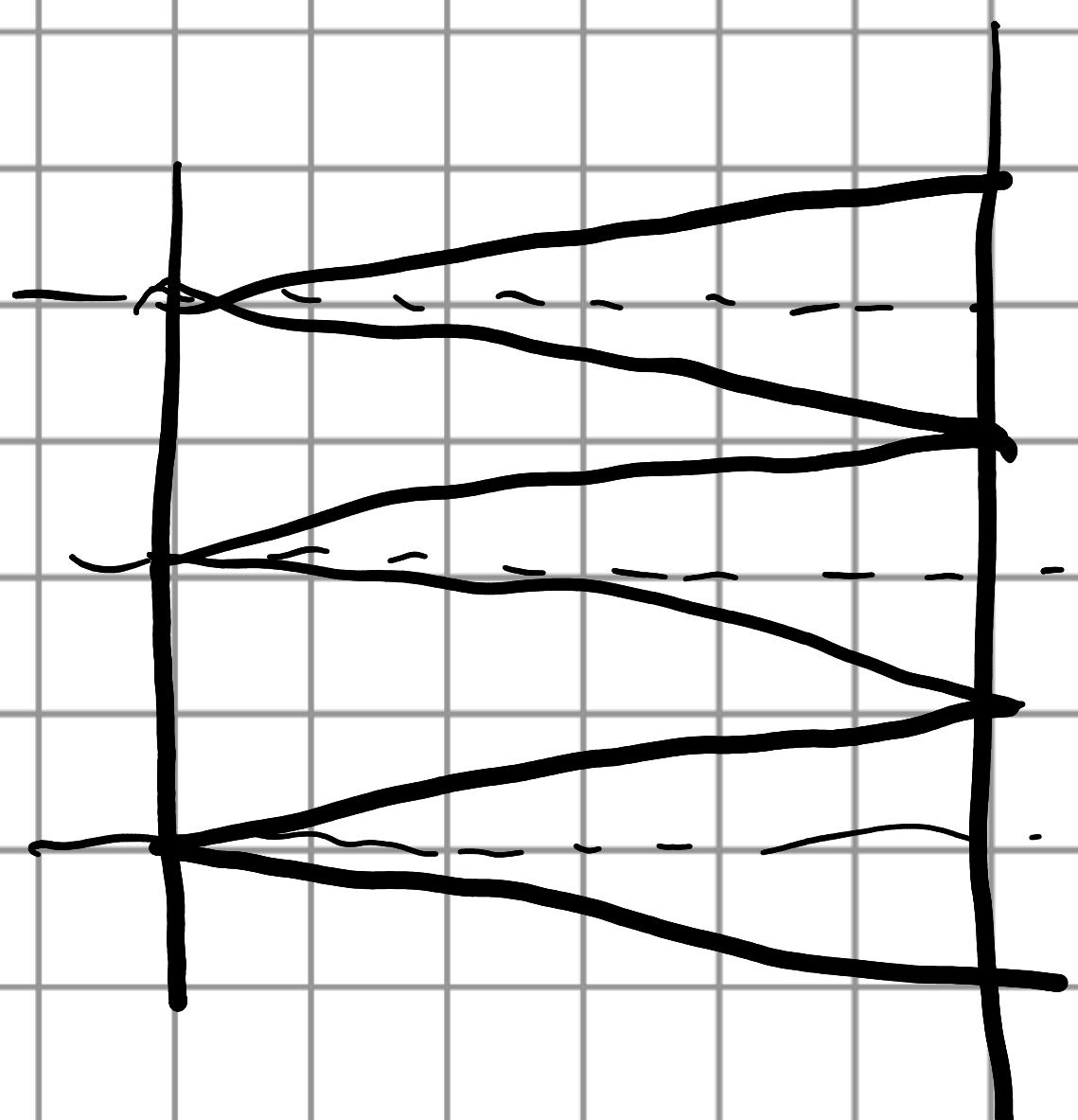
$$= A \cos(kx - at) + i \sin(kx - at)$$

$$|\psi|^2 = \psi \cdot \psi^* = A e^{i(kx - at)} \cdot A e^{-i(kx - at)}$$

$$= A^2 e^0 = A^2$$

7.5.

$$q = d + 2a$$



$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$\Delta p_y \Delta y > h$$

$$\Delta p \cdot d = h$$

$$\tan \varphi = -\frac{\Delta p_y}{2p}$$

$$\tan \varphi \approx \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\Delta p_y}{2p} = \frac{h \lambda}{2d h} = \frac{h \lambda}{2\pi 2d \cancel{h}} =$$

$$\Delta \Theta = \frac{2a}{c}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \frac{\lambda \cdot c}{2\pi d}$$

$$2a = \frac{2c}{2\pi d}$$

$$P = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi} = kh$$

$$(E = h\nu) \quad \nu = \frac{1}{T} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$E = \frac{h}{2\pi} \omega = nh\omega$$

$$E_p = \omega \quad E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

8.1

$$E = E_k + U \quad E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$\Psi(x, y, z, t) = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$p = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2}$$

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U \quad p = \hbar k \rightarrow U = \frac{eV}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{eV} = \frac{p}{\lambda}$$

$$E = h\nu = \hbar \cdot \omega \rightarrow \omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$$

$$\Psi(x, t) = A e^{i \frac{\omega}{\hbar} (px - Et)}$$

$$\frac{iE}{\hbar} = \frac{iE}{\hbar} \cdot \Psi(x, t) \quad E = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i\hbar}{\Psi(x, t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \cdot \frac{i}{\hbar} p$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \cdot \frac{i^2 p^2}{\hbar^2} = \psi(x, t) \cdot \frac{-p^2}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\sim p^2 = \frac{\partial^2 \psi \cdot \hbar^2}{\partial x^2 \psi(x, t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi; x_i}{\partial t \psi(x, t)} = \frac{-\partial^2 \psi \hbar^2}{\partial^2 \psi(x, t) 2m} + U | \cdot \psi(x_i, t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} + U \cdot \psi(x, t)$$

8. 3.

$$\Psi(x) = A_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{L} x\right)$$

$x \in [0, L]$ ,  $A_n = ?$

$$|\Psi_n|^2 = 1$$

$$1 = \int_0^L A_n^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi n}{L} x\right) dx$$

$$u = \frac{2\pi n}{L} x \rightarrow \frac{u}{x} = \frac{2\pi n}{L}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2\pi n}{L} \rightarrow dx = \frac{L}{2\pi n} du$$

$$1 = A_n^2 \int_0^{2\pi n} \sin^2(u) \cdot \frac{L}{2\pi n} du = A_n^2 \frac{L}{2\pi n} \cdot \frac{\pi n}{2}$$

$$1 = A_n^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow A_n^2 = \frac{2}{L} \Rightarrow A_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$$

$$8.5. \quad \Psi(x,t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{-\hbar}{2m} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + U \cdot \Psi = E \Psi$$

$$P = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow k = \frac{P}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = A \cdot \frac{P}{k} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{Px}{h} - \frac{Et}{h}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = A \cdot \frac{P^2}{h} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{Px}{h} - \frac{Et}{h}\right) = -\Psi \cdot \frac{P^2}{h^2}$$

$$\frac{P^2}{2m} \cdot \Psi + U \Psi = E \Psi$$

$$\frac{P^2}{2m} + U = E$$

$$E_U + U = E$$

A  
X  
2

A - liczba masowa w unitach

$N_0$  - liczba cząstek przed rozpadem

Mol - miara licząsia materii

prawo rozpadu promieniotwórczego:

$$N(t) = N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln(2)}{T_{1/2}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{|dN(t)|}{dt} = \frac{dN}{dt} = \lambda N =$$

$$= \lambda N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

elektronowdty -  $1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}$  J

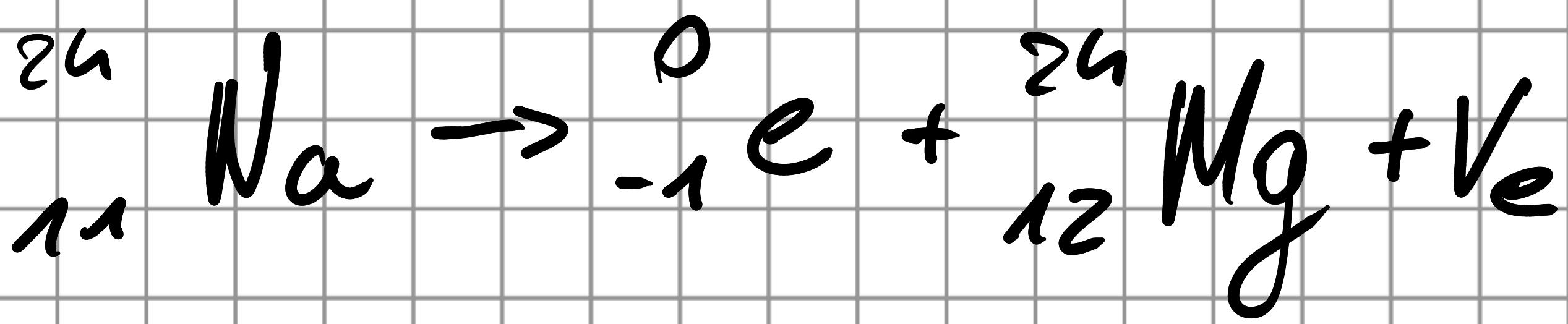
poznań Fermiego - odnosiła

stanu obsadzonego od niedoszlego  
w metalach. Przerwa energetyczna.

P - pośrednik w drzwi

N - + elektryny

9.3



$$A_w = \frac{A}{V} \Rightarrow A = A_w \cdot V$$

$$-\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \lambda$$

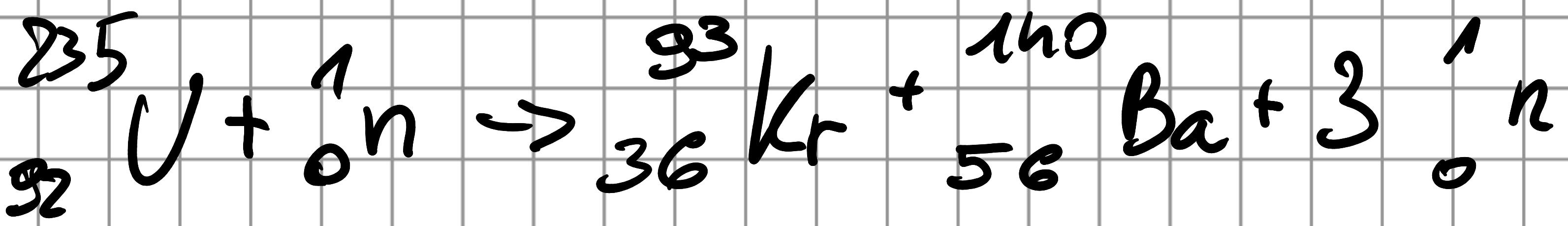
$$\int_{N_0}^N \frac{dN}{N} = - \int_0^t \lambda dt$$

$$\ln \frac{N'}{N} = -\lambda t$$

$$\ln N - \ln N_0 = \ln \frac{N}{N_0}$$

$$\ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -\lambda t$$

9. h



$$N_u = n \cdot N_A = \frac{m_u}{M_u} \cdot N_A$$

$$E_u = \Delta E \cdot \frac{m_u}{M_u} N_A$$

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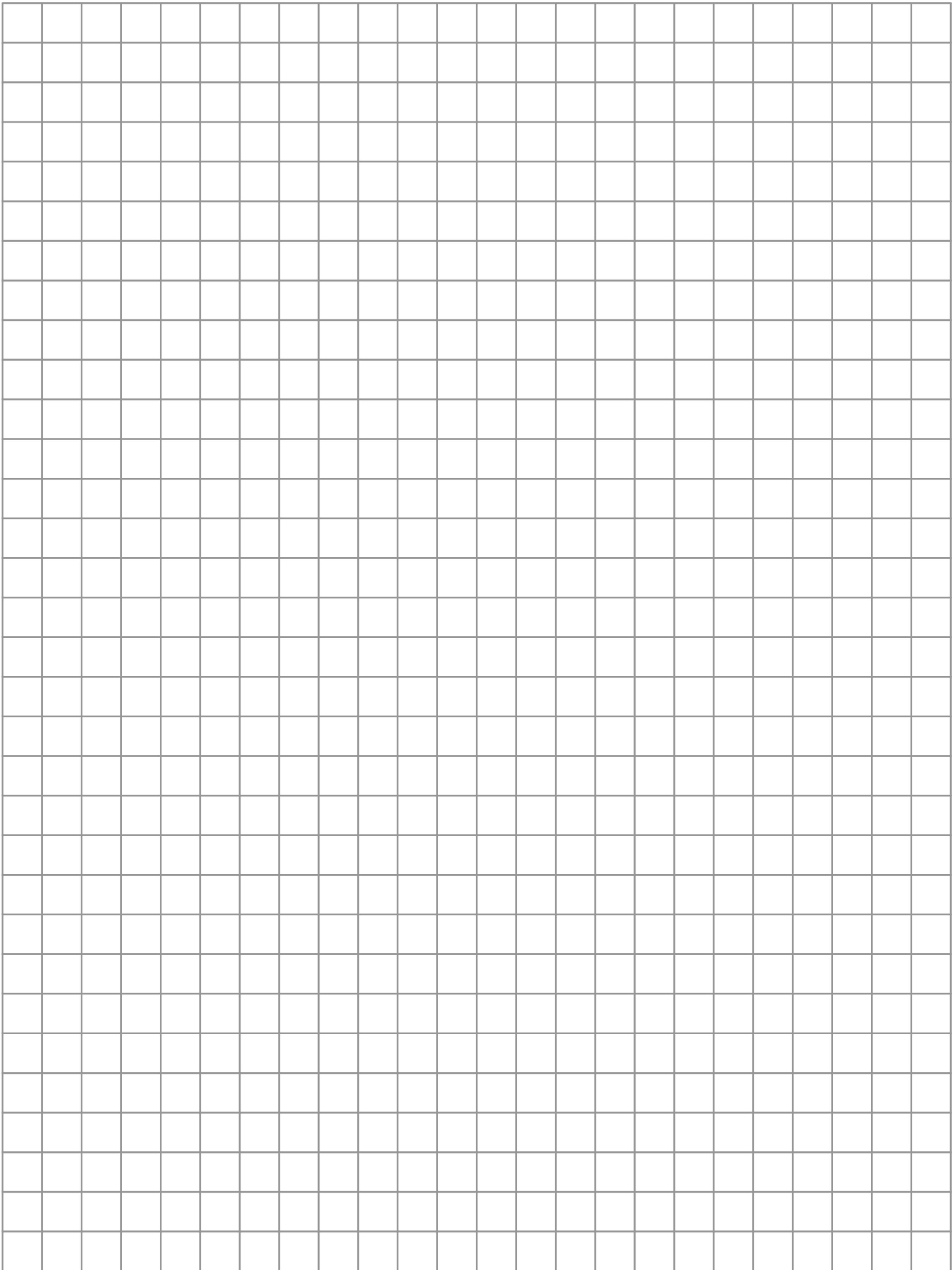
$$Q_s = c_s \cdot m \rightarrow m = \frac{Q_s}{c_s} = \frac{F_v}{c_s}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta E \cdot \frac{m_u}{M_u} \cdot N_A}{c_s}$$

$$Q_L = Q_o + Q_T \quad Q_o = M_L \cdot C_w \cdot \Delta T$$

$$Q_T = M_L \cdot C_f$$





$$m_L = \frac{\rho_L}{c_w \cdot \Delta t + ct} = \frac{E_v}{c_w \cdot \Delta t + ct} = \frac{\Delta E \cdot \frac{mv}{mu} \cdot Na}{c_w \cdot \Delta t + ct}$$

$$V_L = \frac{m_L}{g_L} = \frac{\Delta E \cdot \frac{mu}{mv}}{\rho_L \cdot l_{cw} \cdot \Delta t + ct}$$