

$$0-1-1) \quad \lambda_{\max} = 2 \text{ смкн}, \quad \lambda'_{\max} = 1 \text{ смкн} \quad \frac{I_2}{I_1} - ?$$

$$\lambda_{\max} T_1 = B, \quad \lambda'_{\max} T_2 = B. \quad \leftarrow \text{з-н Вина}$$

$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{6 T_2^4}{6 T_1^4} = \left(\frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda'_{\max}} \right)^4 = 2^4 = \underline{\underline{16}} \quad \leftarrow \text{з-н Гео-Б.}$$

(0-1-2)

$$T = 1,3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ K} \quad P - ?$$

$I = \frac{C S}{4}$, где $S = \frac{4}{C} \sigma T^4$ - мощность энергии

Учитывая равноправность всех направлений:

$$P = \frac{S}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\sigma T^4}{C} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{5,67 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 1,3^4 \cdot 10^{28}}{3 \cdot 10^{10}} = 7,2 \cdot 10^{13} \frac{\text{дж}}{\text{см}^2}$$

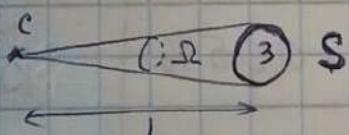
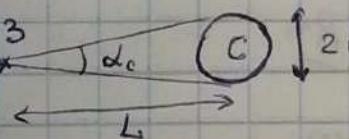
1.26*

Дано:

$$d_c = 0,01 \text{ раб}$$

$$\frac{T_3}{T_c} - ?$$

$$\frac{R_c}{L} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha_c}{2} = \frac{\alpha_c}{2}$$



$$\Omega = \frac{S}{L} = \frac{\pi R_3^2}{L}$$

Запишем, баланс
энергии:

$$4\sqrt{\pi} R_c^2 \not\propto T_c^4 \cdot \frac{\Omega}{4\pi} = 4\sqrt{\pi} R_3^2 \not\propto T_3^4$$

$$R_c^2 T_c^4 \cdot \frac{2\pi R_3^2}{L^2 4\pi} = R_3^2 T_3^4$$

$$\frac{T_c^4}{T_3^4} = \frac{T_3^4 R_c^2 4 \cdot 4}{R_c^2 d_c^2} = \frac{2^4 T_3^4}{d_c^2} \hookrightarrow T_c = \frac{2 T_3}{\sqrt{d_c}} = 6000 \text{ к}$$

1.30

Дано:

$$W \approx 10^{13} \text{ B}_{\text{T}}$$

$$\frac{\overline{W}_c}{\Delta T} \approx 10^{17} \text{ B}_{\text{T}}$$

$$W_{\max} - ? (\Delta T = 1 \text{ K})$$

$$\overline{W}_c = S 6 T_0^4 \quad - \text{из баланса энергии}$$

$$T_0 = 300 \text{ K}$$

(это deg грехи W)

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{W}_c + W &= S 6 (T_0 + \Delta T)^4 = S 6 T_0^4 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta T}{T_0}\right)^4 \\ &\approx S 6 T_0^4 \left(1 + \frac{4 \Delta T}{T_0}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\overline{W}_c + W}{\overline{W}_c} = 1 + \frac{W}{\overline{W}_c} = 1 + 4 \frac{\Delta T}{T_0}$$

$$\text{Откуда } \frac{W}{\overline{W}_c} = 4 \frac{\Delta T}{T_0} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \Delta T = \frac{T_0}{4} \quad \frac{W}{\overline{W}_c} = \frac{300}{4} \frac{10^{13}}{10^{17}}$$

$$\Delta T = 7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ K}$$

$$W_{\max} = \overline{W}_c \frac{4 \Delta T_{\max}}{T_0} = 10^{17} \frac{4 \cdot 1}{300} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ B}_{\text{T}}$$

1.38*

Дано:

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = 0,05\%$$

$$T = 1500 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda = 500 \text{ нм}$$

$$R = R(T)$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} - ?$$

$$j = 6T^4$$

Вся энергия излучается.

$$N = \frac{V^2}{R} \propto T^4$$

$$V^2 \propto RT^4$$

Соотношение между $R = \text{const.}$

$$V^2 \propto T^4$$

$$2V_{\Delta}V \propto 4T^3 \Delta T$$

$$2 \frac{\Delta V}{V} = 4 \frac{\Delta T}{T} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

Если же $R = R(T) = R_0 + \alpha(T - T_0)$, то

$$V^2 \propto RT^4 \propto T^5$$

$$2\Delta V \propto 5T^4 \Delta T$$

$$2 \frac{\Delta V}{V} = 5 \frac{\Delta T}{T} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

Даны обще распространения:

$$\hbar\omega = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2,5 \text{ эВ.}$$

$$kT = \frac{1,38 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot 1500}{1,6 \cdot 10^{-12}} = 0,13 \text{ эВ} < \hbar\omega$$

$$g(\omega) = \frac{\hbar\omega^3}{\pi^2 C^3 (e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} - 1)} \approx \frac{\hbar\omega^3}{\pi^2 C^3} e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} \propto e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}}$$

$$\ln g \propto -\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{S} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{kT^2} \Delta T = \frac{\hbar\omega}{kT} \frac{\Delta T}{T}$$

$$R = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{S} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{kT} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{2,5}{0,13} \frac{1 \cdot 0,05}{2} = 0,48 = \underline{\underline{\frac{\Delta E}{E}}}$$

$$R = R(T)$$

$$\frac{\Delta S}{S} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{kT} \frac{2}{5} \frac{\Delta V}{V} = 0,38 = \underline{\underline{\frac{\Delta E}{E}}}$$

1.44*

Дано:

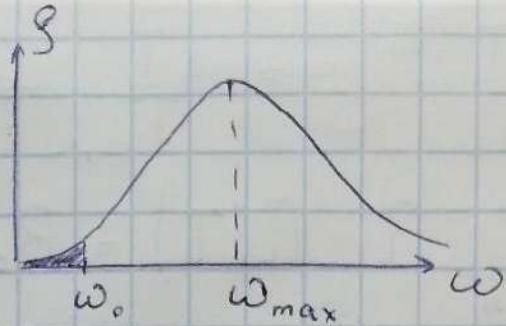
$$A = 1 \quad (\omega \leq \omega_0)$$

$$A = 0 \quad (\omega > \omega_0)$$

$$T^* = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\Theta = \hbar \omega_0 / k_B = 300 \text{ K}$$

T-?



$$S = \int_0^{\omega_0} \frac{k_B T \omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3} d\omega = \frac{k_B T \omega_0^3}{3\pi^2 c^3} = \frac{k_B T k_B^3 \Theta^3}{3\pi^2 c^3 \hbar^3}$$

В сущности учтено все:

$$S = \int_0^{\infty} S(\omega) d\omega = \frac{4\Theta}{c} = \frac{4}{c} G T^{*4}$$

$$\frac{k_B^4 T \Theta^3}{3\pi^2 c^3 \hbar^3} = \frac{4}{c} G T^{*4}$$

$$T = \frac{12 G \pi^2 c^2 \hbar^3}{k^4 \Theta^3} T^{*4} = \frac{12 \pi^2 c^2 \hbar^3}{k^4 \Theta^3} T^{*4} \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{60 \hbar^3 c^2} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{\pi^4 T^{*4}}{\Theta^3}$$

$$T = \frac{300 \cdot \pi^4}{5} = \underline{\underline{5845 \text{ K}}}$$

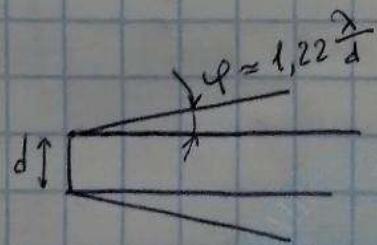
1.50*

Дано:

$$B_{max}(\omega) = B_r(\omega)$$

$$\epsilon = 1 \text{ Dm}$$

—?



$$j_n = \frac{\epsilon}{S \tilde{\tau}}, \text{ где } S = \frac{\pi d^2}{4},$$

$$a \tilde{\tau} = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta \omega} \text{ (коэф. неод.)}$$

$$j_n = \frac{4 \epsilon \Delta \omega}{\pi d^2 \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{2 \epsilon \Delta \omega}{\pi^2 d^2}$$

для генератора уча, в кот. проицх. излучение:

$$\Delta \Omega = 2\pi (1 - \cos \varphi) = 2\pi \frac{\varphi^2}{2} = \pi \left(\frac{\lambda}{d} \right)^2$$

Яркость: $B_n = \frac{j_n}{\Delta \Omega \cos \varphi \Delta \omega} \approx \frac{j_n}{\Delta \Omega \Delta \omega} = \frac{2 \varepsilon \Delta \omega d^2}{\pi^2 d^2 \Delta \omega \pi \lambda^2} =$

 $= \frac{2 \varepsilon}{\pi^3 \lambda^2}$

$$\begin{cases} j = \pi B \\ j = \frac{CS}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow B = \frac{CS}{4\pi} = \frac{C}{4\pi} \frac{kT}{\pi^2 C^3} \omega^2 = \frac{k T}{4\pi^3 C^2} \omega^2 = \frac{k T}{\pi \lambda^2}$$

У т.к. $B = B_n \hookrightarrow \frac{2 \varepsilon}{\pi^3 \lambda^2} = \frac{k T}{\pi \lambda^2} \rightarrow T = \frac{2 \varepsilon}{\pi^2 k} \approx 1,45 \cdot 10^{22}$

T1

Дано:

$$t = 15^\circ\text{C}$$

$$L = 0,05$$

$$\text{a) } \lambda_{o_1} < 20000 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\text{б) } \lambda_{o_2} > 20000 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\frac{\Delta t - ?}{}$$

З-Н Вина: $\lambda_{\max} T = 0,2898$

$$\lambda_{\max}^{\text{солн.}} = \frac{0,2898}{T_c} = \frac{0,2898}{6000} \approx 4,8 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ м}$$

$$\lambda_{\max}^{\text{Зем.}} = \frac{0,2898}{T_s} = 10^{-5} \text{ м}$$

Уменьшение величины излучения:

$$0,95 \cdot 6 T^4 \cdot S = 6 T_a^4 S$$

$$T_a = T \cdot \sqrt[4]{0,95}$$

Для земного излучения: $6 T^4 = 0,95 6 T_s^4$

$$T_s = T \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{0,95}}$$

$$\text{Ответ: а) } \Delta T = -3,67 \text{ K} = -3,67^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{б) } \Delta T = 3,67 \text{ K} = 3,67^\circ\text{C}$$

0-2-1

Заряженность: n_{new}

$$W = 6 \text{ B}_{\text{T}}/\text{cm}^2$$

P-?

$$\text{ЗСИ: } P_{\text{пор}} = O + P_{\text{кооди.}}$$

$$P = N \frac{F}{\Delta S}$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta P_{\text{q}}}{\Delta t}$$

$$W = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta S \Delta t} = \frac{N P C}{\Delta S \Delta t} \rightarrow P = \frac{\Delta S \Delta W}{N C}$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta S W}{N C}$$

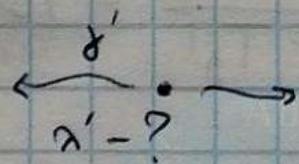
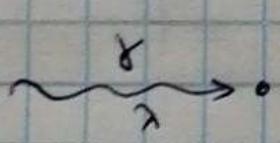
$$\text{Откуда получим } P = N \cdot \frac{\Delta S W}{N C} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta S} = \underline{\underline{\frac{W}{C}}}$$

Зеркальное:

$$\text{ЗСИ: } P_{\text{пор}} = -P_{\text{пор}} + P_{\text{кооди. зерн}}$$

$$P = 2 \underline{\underline{\frac{W}{C}}}$$

0-2-2



$$\lambda' - \lambda = (1 - \cos \theta) \cdot \Lambda \quad \text{wobei} \quad \text{Koordinate}$$

$\frac{\hbar}{mc}$

$$\lambda' = \lambda + 2 \cdot 0,024 \text{ Å} \quad \lambda' = \frac{3\hbar}{mc} \quad v' = \frac{mc^2}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Ober: } v' = 4 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ c}^{-1}$$

1.7

Dane:

$$\omega = 2 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ c}^{-1}$$
$$\Omega = 2 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ c}^{-1}$$
$$E_u = 13,5 \text{ J} \cdot \text{B}$$
$$E_p - ?$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 (\cos \omega t + \frac{m}{2} \cos [(\omega + \Omega)t] +$$
$$+ \frac{m}{2} \cos [(\omega - \Omega)t]) - \text{syner.}$$

both prex ractot.

Две частоты ω :

$$\hbar\omega = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{16}}{2\pi} = 13,2 \text{ эВ} < \epsilon_u \quad \left. \right\} \text{нет фотозарегистрации}$$

Две частоты $\omega - \Omega$ - аномально

Две частоты $\omega + \Omega$:

$$\hbar(\omega + \Omega) = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 2,2 \cdot 10^{16}}{2\pi} = 14,5 \text{ эВ} > \epsilon_u$$

$$\epsilon = \hbar(\omega + \Omega) - \epsilon_u = \underline{\underline{1 \text{ эВ}}}$$

1.18

Дано:

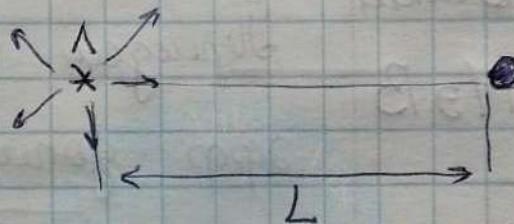
$$L = 10 \text{ м}$$

$$A = 4 \times 3 \text{ м}^2$$

$$d = 0,3 \text{ м}$$

τ - ?

$$W = 25 \text{ Нм}$$



$$E = \frac{W}{4\pi L^2} \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \cdot \tau$$

$$E \geq A, \text{ or } \kappa y g$$

$$\tau \geq \frac{16AL^2}{Wd^3} = 455 \text{ c}$$

1.23

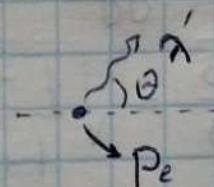
Dado:

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Omega = 90^\circ$$

$$T_e, P_e - ?$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda} \bullet$$



$$T_e = \frac{hc}{\lambda'} - \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \text{ se } \lambda' = \lambda + \Delta(1 - \cos \Omega)$$

$$T_e = hc \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda + \Delta(1 - \cos \Omega)} \right) =$$

$$= hc \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda + 2\Delta \sin^2 \Omega_2} \right) = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \left(\frac{2\Delta \sin^2 \Omega_2}{\lambda + 2\Delta \sin^2 \Omega_2} \right) = 6724 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_e = T_e + mc^2 = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + p_e^2 c^2}$$

$$p_e^2 = \frac{(T_e + mc^2)^2 - m^2 c^4}{c^2} = \frac{T_e^2 + 2T_e mc^2}{c^2}$$

$$p_e = \frac{\sqrt{T_e^2 + 2T_e mc^2}}{c} = 4,44 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}} //$$

(1.35)

Дано:

$$\lambda = 0,6943 \text{ мкм}$$

$$T = 500 \text{ M} \circ \text{B}$$

$$\Theta = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{E_0}{\epsilon_s - ?}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{\lambda_0} = 2,865 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ эВ} \ll T$$

Переходим в CO электронов.

Эф. длины:

$$\omega' = \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}} \rightarrow \lambda' = \lambda_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}$$

т.к. $T \gg E_{\text{электронов}} = 0,5 \text{ M} \circ \text{B}$, то электронный ускори-

тельствующий и $E_e \approx T = pc = \gamma mc^2$, где $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$

$$\text{Откуда } \gamma = \frac{T}{mc^2} \rightarrow \beta^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{mc^2}{T}\right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{mc^2}{T}\right)^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{mc^2}{T}\right)^2}}} \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{mc^2}{T} \rightarrow \lambda' = \lambda_0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{mc^2}{T} = 3,55 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ см}$$

По оп-не Комптона:

$$\Delta \lambda = \Lambda (1 - \cos \varphi) = 2 \Lambda$$

$$\lambda = \lambda' + \Delta \lambda = \lambda' + 2 \Lambda \approx \lambda' = 3,55 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ см}$$

$$\text{Переход обратно: } \lambda'' = \lambda \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} \approx \lambda \frac{1}{2} \frac{mc^2}{T} = \lambda_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{mc^2}{T}\right)^2$$

$$\mathcal{E}_\gamma'' = \frac{\hbar c}{\lambda''} = \frac{4 \hbar c}{\lambda_0} \left(\frac{I}{mc^2} \right)^2 = 6,85 \underline{\underline{M \exists B}}$$

1.39

Дано:

$$E_\gamma = 5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T_p} ?$$

Закон Эйнштейна: $\hbar\nu = E_{\text{ког}} + A + T_p$

т.к. $E_{\text{ког}} \leq 0,136 \text{ MeV} < \hbar\nu$, $A \approx 10 \text{ eV}$, то

$$T_p \approx E_\gamma$$

Тип Комpton-эффекта $E_\gamma + m_e c^2 = E_\gamma' + m_e c^2 + E_{\text{ког}} + T_k$

$$\text{Окогда } T_k \approx E_\gamma - E_\gamma' = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda + \Delta\lambda} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda + \Delta\lambda}$$

Энергия электрона максимальна при угле

$$\text{рассения } \Theta_0 = 180^\circ. \hookrightarrow \Delta\lambda_{\max} = \Lambda (1 - \cos \Theta_0) = 2\Lambda = 2 \frac{h}{m_e c}$$

$$T_k = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \frac{2h}{m_e c \lambda} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2h}{m_e c \lambda}} = E_\gamma \frac{2 \frac{E_\gamma}{m_e c^2}}{1 + \frac{2 E_\gamma}{m_e c^2}}$$

Разрешение аппаратурой по энергии $\Delta T = T_p - T_k$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T_p} \approx \frac{E_\gamma - T_k}{E_\gamma} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 E_\gamma}{m_e c^2}} \approx 0,05$$

1.48)

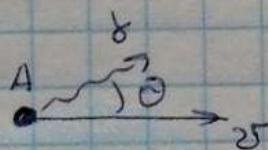
Dato:

$$\Delta \varepsilon = 1 \text{ M} \Omega B$$

$$A = 100$$

$$T = 100 \text{ } \circ\text{C}$$

$$\theta - ? \quad (\varepsilon_{\theta} = \Delta \varepsilon)$$



$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2T}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{2T}{A \cdot m_p}}$$

$$T_{\text{erg}} = \frac{P_{\text{erg}}^2}{2M} = \frac{P_{\theta}^2}{2M} = \frac{(\varepsilon_{\theta}/c)^2}{2M} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\theta}^2}{2Mc^2}$$

$$\hbar\omega_0 = E_\gamma - T_{\text{ay}}^{\text{ог}} = E_\gamma \left(1 - \frac{E_\gamma}{2Mc^2}\right) \quad \leftarrow \text{исчезающая энергия}$$

В ICO: ног уменьшить в 2 раза:

$$\omega(Q) = \omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos Q\right) = \frac{E_\gamma}{\hbar} \left(1 - \frac{E_\gamma}{2Mc^2}\right).$$

$$\cdot \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos Q\right) = \frac{E_\gamma}{\hbar} \left(1 + \underbrace{\frac{v}{c} \cos Q - \frac{E_\gamma}{2Mc^2}}_0\right)$$

$$\frac{v}{c} \cos Q = \frac{E_\gamma}{2Mc^2}$$

$$\cos Q = E_\gamma \frac{1}{2Mc^2} = \frac{\Delta E}{2\sqrt{2T}Mc^2} = 0,116$$

Откуда $\theta = 83^\circ$.

Zagara 0-3-1

$$\lambda_k = \frac{h}{mc} = \lambda_{\text{EB}} = \frac{h}{p} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad p = mc$$

$$T = E - mc^2 = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2} - mc^2 = mc^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2 c^2}} - mc^2 =$$
$$= mc^2(\sqrt{2} - 1) \approx 212 \text{ keV}$$

Other: $T = \underline{\underline{212 \text{ keV}}}$.

Zagara 0-3-2

$$x = A \sin \omega t \quad p = m \omega A \cos \omega t$$

$$E = \frac{P_{\max}^2}{2m} = \frac{m \omega^2 A^2}{2} \quad \Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \hbar \quad \overline{\Delta x^2} \overline{\Delta p^2} \geq \hbar^2$$

$$\frac{A^2}{2} \cdot \frac{m^2 \omega^2 A^2}{2} \geq \hbar^2 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \frac{A^2 m \omega}{2} \geq \hbar \quad \hookrightarrow E = \frac{m \omega^2 A^2}{2} \geq \hbar \omega$$

2.10

Дано:

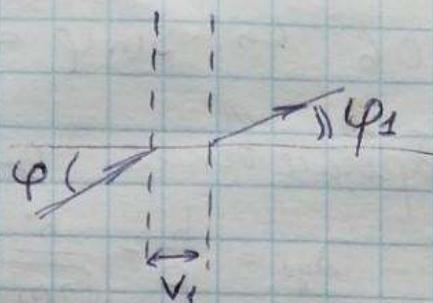
$$T = 100 \text{ K}$$

$$\varphi = 30^\circ$$

$$V_1 = 36 \text{ B}$$

$$n - ?$$

$$V_2 - ?$$



Площадь эллипса сохр-ся:

$$E = T + U = \text{const} \Rightarrow T = T_1 + eV_1$$

где T_1, T_2 - кинетич. энергия до и после барьера.

$$T = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{p_{\perp}^2 + p_{\parallel}^2}{2m}$$

$$p_{\parallel} = \text{const} \rightarrow p \sin \varphi = p_1 \sin \varphi_1$$

$$n = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1} = \frac{h/p}{h/p_1} = \frac{p_1}{p} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \varphi_1} = \sqrt{\frac{T - eV_1}{T}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{|e|V_1}{T}} = 1,17$$

Для полного отражения \bar{e} надо, чтобы $\sin \varphi_1 = 1$.

$$\text{i.e. } \sin \varphi_1 = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{|e|V_2}{T}}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = 1 + \frac{|e|V_2}{T}$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{T}{|e|} = -75 \text{ B}$$

2.15

Дано:

$$\varphi = 1 \text{ эВ}$$

$$d = 2,32 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = 0,1^\circ$$

$$D - ? \quad \Delta E - ?$$

условие Брэгга-Вулфа порядок

$$m = 1 \text{ corresponds to } \sin \varphi = \frac{\lambda}{2d}$$

Форма волны, соотв. энергии нейтрона

$$E = 1 \text{ эВ}, \text{ radius } 0,287 \text{ \AA}$$

Значит $\frac{\lambda}{2d} \approx 0,06 \leftrightarrow \sin \varphi \approx \varphi \approx 0,06$.

$$\frac{\Delta \Psi}{\Psi} = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}$$

Деброиевская длина волны

$$\lambda_{\text{ДБ}} = \frac{h}{P} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\varepsilon}} \propto \varepsilon^{-1/2}$$

$$\text{Постоян} \left| \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\Delta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right|$$

$$\text{Откуда } \Delta \varepsilon = 2 \varepsilon \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = 2 \varepsilon \frac{\Delta \Psi}{\Psi} \approx 0,58 \text{ эВ}$$

Такиму кристалла D сделан из гов, то разрешающая способность системы $R = mN \geq \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda}$
т.е. при $m=1$ и числе интерв. пучков, равном
числу сечей $N = \frac{D}{d}$

$$\frac{D}{d} \geq \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = \frac{\Psi}{\Delta \Psi} = \frac{\lambda}{2d\Delta \Psi}$$

$$\text{Откуда } D \geq \frac{\lambda}{2\Delta \Psi} = \underline{\underline{82 \text{ \AA}}}$$

2.26

Dane:

$$l \sim 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

$$l_2 \sim 10^{-17} \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_e - ?}{(T_p - ?)}$$

$$\Delta p \Delta x \sim \hbar \quad pl \sim \hbar \quad \leftrightarrow \quad p \sim \frac{\hbar}{l}$$

Dane pomiarowe masy:

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$$

$$T^2 E - mc^2 = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4} - mc^2 =$$

$$= mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2 c^2}{m^2 c^4}} - 1 \right) = mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{\hbar^2 c^2}{l^2 m^2 c^4}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{\Delta e^2}{e^2}} - 1 \right)$$

Для первичн. рабт.:

$$T = \frac{P^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mL^2} \frac{mc^2}{mc^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{L^2} \frac{mc^2}{2}$$

Электрон:

$$T_{e_1} > 0,511 \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-10}}{10^{-13}} \right)^2} - 1 \right) \approx 1230 \text{ M}_\odot \text{B}$$

$$10^{17} \text{ cm} \rightarrow T_{e_2} > 12 \cdot 10^6 \text{ M}_\odot \text{B} = 12 \text{ T}_\odot \text{B}$$

Протон:

$$T_{p_1} > 618 \text{ M}_\odot \text{B}$$

$$T_{p_2} > 123 \cdot 10^3 \text{ M}_\odot \text{B}$$

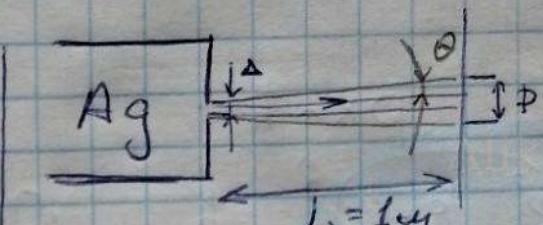
(2.30)

Dano:

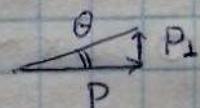
$$t = 1200^\circ C$$

$$L = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$d - ?$$



$$D = \Delta + 2L\theta$$



$$D = \Delta + 2L \frac{P_1}{P}$$

Okyga $\Delta P = P_1 \rightarrow P_1 \cdot \Delta \sim \frac{\hbar}{P}$

$$\frac{dD}{d\Delta} = 0 = 1 - \frac{2L\hbar}{P\Delta^2}$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{\frac{2L\hbar}{P}}$$

$$P \approx \sqrt{3mkT}$$

$$\Delta \approx \sqrt{\frac{2L\hbar}{\sqrt{3mkT}}}$$

$$D_{\min} = d = \sqrt{\frac{2L\hbar}{\sqrt{3mkT}}} + L \frac{2\hbar}{P\sqrt{\frac{2L\hbar}{\sqrt{3mkT}}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2L\hbar}{\sqrt{3mkT}}} = \underline{\underline{\Delta = 3 \text{ MKM}}}$$

Через зону Пренса:

$$r_1 = \sqrt{L \lambda}$$

Для объекта сферич., что на него неизр падает

излуч.: $d = 2r_1 = 2\sqrt{L\lambda}$

зде $\lambda = \lambda_{\text{г.б.}} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{P} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{m\nu} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{kTm}}$

$d = 2\sqrt{\frac{L\hbar}{\sqrt{kTm}}} \approx \underline{\underline{3 \text{мкм}}}$

The same answer.

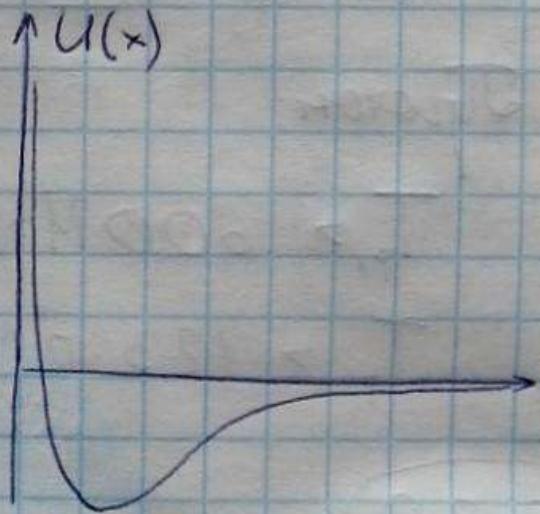
2.38

$$U(x) = -\frac{e^2}{4x} \frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon + 1}$$

$$\varepsilon = 1,057$$

$$\bar{x} - ?$$

$$E_{\text{rel}} ?$$



$$\Delta P \sim P, \Delta x \sim x$$

$$Px \sim \hbar$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{P^2}{2m} - \left(\frac{e^2}{4x} \frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon + 1} \right)^Q = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mx^2} - \frac{Q}{x}$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dx} = 0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{mx^3} + \frac{Q}{x^2} \rightarrow x_{\min} = 4 \frac{\varepsilon + 1}{\varepsilon - 1} r_0 = 76 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\min} = -\frac{me^4}{32\hbar^2} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon + 1} \right)^2 = -6,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$

2.44

Дано:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m, \tau & \text{Пог. действием силы таc. гл. са c} \\ \hline F_{\max} - ? & \text{ускорением } a, \text{ и за } \tau \text{ проходит} \\ & L = \frac{a \tau^2}{2} = \frac{F \tau^2}{2m} \end{array}$$

При измерении вносятся неопред-стb

$\langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$. Возникает разброс b

значения штучного $\langle \Delta p_x^2 \rangle$, который наимен.

$$\langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle \langle \Delta p_x^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \quad \hookrightarrow \langle \Delta p_x^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{4 \langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle}$$

Через τ приводит к $\langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle = \frac{\langle \Delta p_x^2 \rangle \tau^2}{m^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2 \tau^2}{4m^2 \langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle}$

Складывая еще дисперсии b имеем статистич. пог. стb:

$$\langle \Delta x^2 \rangle = \langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle + \langle \Delta x_\tau^2 \rangle \geq \langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle + \frac{\hbar^2 \tau^2}{4m^2 \langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle}$$

$$\langle \Delta x_0^2 \rangle_{\min} = \frac{\hbar \tau}{2m} \quad \hookrightarrow \langle \Delta x^2 \rangle_{\min} = \frac{\hbar \tau}{m}$$

Сию можно засл., если $L >$ неопред. пути

$$\frac{F \tau^2}{2m} \geq \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \tau}{m}} \quad \hookrightarrow F_{\min} = \frac{2m}{\tau^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \tau}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{4m \hbar}{\tau^3}}$$

0-4-1

Sp-ue Aufg.

$$\text{I: } \psi_1'' + k^2 \psi_1 = 0$$

Dane:

$$U = 2,5 \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{q = 2 r_s}{E_{\min} - ?}$$

$$k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E+U)}}{\hbar}$$

$$\text{II: } \psi_2'' + k_1^2 \psi_2 = 0$$

$$\text{III: } \psi_3'' + k^2 \psi_3 = 0$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } \psi_1(x) = e^{ikx} + r e^{-ikx}$$

$$\psi_2(x) = b e^{ik_1 x} + c e^{-ik_1 x}$$

$$\psi_3(x) = d e^{ikx}$$

$$\text{Randbed. au-ss: } x=0: \quad l+r = b+c \\ ik(l-r) = ik_1(b-c)$$

$$x=a: \quad b e^{ik_1 a} + c e^{-ik_1 a} = d e^{ika}$$

$$ik_1(b e^{ika} - c e^{-ika}) = i k d e^{ika}$$

$$r = \frac{(k_1^2 - k^2)(e^{2ik_1 a} - 1)}{(k+k_1)^2 - e^{2ik_1 a}(k-k_1)^2}$$

$$r=0 \text{ mit } e^{2ik_1 a} = 1$$

$$k_1 = \frac{n\pi}{a}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E+U)}}{\hbar}$$

$$E = -U + \frac{\hbar^2 k_1^2}{8m}$$

$$E_{\min} = -U + \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} = -U + \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{8mr_s^2} = 35 \text{ eV}$$

0-4-2)

Дано:

$$E = 3 \text{ эВ}$$

$$h = 5 \text{ эВ}$$

$$L = 3 \text{ А}$$

$$\frac{h}{h} - ?$$

$$P \downarrow 10 \text{ раз}$$

Ур-е Шредингера зан-ся так:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + U \psi = E \psi$$

Откуда $\psi \sim e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{U-E} \cdot x}$

Получим следующее рав-во:

$$-2\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{U_1 - E} L$$

$$\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{U_2 - E} L}}{e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{U_1 - E} L}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Откуда $\sqrt{U_1 - E} - \sqrt{U_2 - E} = -\frac{\hbar \ln 10}{2L\sqrt{2m}} = -3 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ эВ}$

$$\sqrt{U_2 - E} - \sqrt{U_1 - E} = 3 \cdot 10^{-10} = 0,75 \text{ эВ}$$

$$\sqrt{U_2 - 3} - \sqrt{5 - 2} = 0,75$$

$$U_2 = 3 + (0,75 + \sqrt{3})^2 \approx 9 \text{ эВ}$$

Ответ: $6 \frac{9}{5} \text{ раз}$

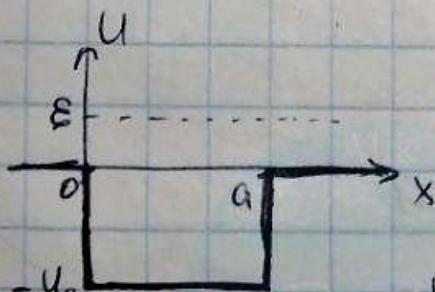
3.27

Дано:

$$a = 4 \text{ Å}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 10 \text{ эБ}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} \approx 10^2 \text{ эБ}$$



$$D = \frac{4k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$$

$$k_1^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (\epsilon + U_0)$$

$$k_2^2 = \frac{2m\epsilon}{\hbar^2}$$

$$D = 4 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon(\epsilon + U_0)}{(\sqrt{\epsilon + U_0} + \sqrt{\epsilon})^2}} \approx 4 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{U_0}} - \text{коэф. пропр. за 1 путь}$$

$$n = \frac{v}{a} \left[\frac{g_{\text{cap}}}{c} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(u_0 + \epsilon)}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2u_0}{m}}$$

Orkyga $n = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{2u_0}{m}}$

$$(1 - \phi)^{n\tau} \rightarrow 0 \quad 1 - n\tau D \rightarrow 0 \hookrightarrow \tau = \frac{1}{nD}$$

$$\tau = \frac{a}{4} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2u_0}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0}{\epsilon}} = \frac{a}{4} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\epsilon}} \approx \underline{10^{-15} \text{ c}}$$

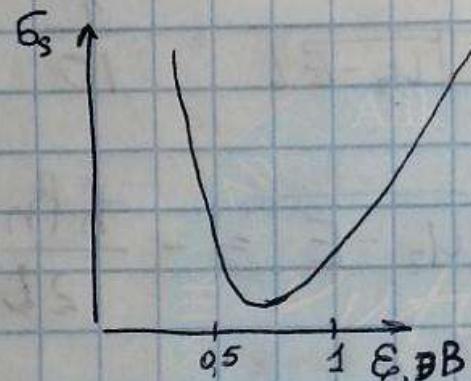
3.33

Дано:

$$E = 0,6 \text{ eV}$$

$$U = 2,5 \text{ eV}$$

r - ?



$$k = \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{2m(E-U)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m(E-U)}}$$

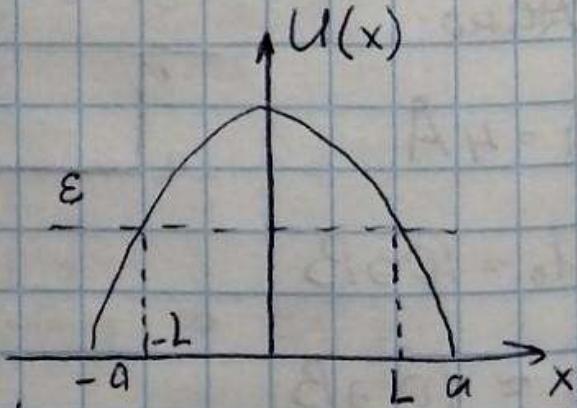
Частота резонанса $2r = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$r = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{h}{4\sqrt{2m(E+U)}} = 1,7 \text{ A}$$

3.41

$$U = \begin{cases} U_0 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

$\mathcal{D} - ?$



$$\mathcal{D} = e^{-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{-L}^L \sqrt{2m(U-E)} dx} = e^{-\frac{4}{\hbar} \int_0^L \sqrt{2m(U-E)} dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= e^{-\frac{\mu}{\hbar} \int_0^L \sqrt{2m} \sqrt{U_0 - \varepsilon - U_0 \frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx} = e^{-\frac{\mu}{\hbar} \frac{\sqrt{2mU_0}}{a} \int_0^L \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - \varepsilon}{U_0} a^2 - x^2} dx} = \\
 &= e^{-\frac{\mu}{\hbar a} \sqrt{2mU_0} \frac{1}{2} \left(L \sqrt{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{U_0}\right) - L^2} + a^2 \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{U_0}\right) \arcsin \frac{L}{a \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{U_0}}} \right)} = \\
 &= e^{-\frac{\pi L^2}{\hbar a} \sqrt{2mU_0}} = e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2mU_0}}{\hbar a} \pi a^2 \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{U_0}\right)} = e^{-\frac{\pi \sqrt{2mU_0}}{\hbar} a \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{U_0}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Угрупувши} \quad \hbar \omega = \hbar \sqrt{-\frac{U''}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2U_0}{ma^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Після окоррення} \quad D &= e^{-\frac{\pi \sqrt{2m}}{\hbar \sqrt{U_0}} a (U_0 - \varepsilon)} = \\
 &= e^{-\frac{2\pi (U_0 - \varepsilon)}{\hbar \omega}}
 \end{aligned}$$

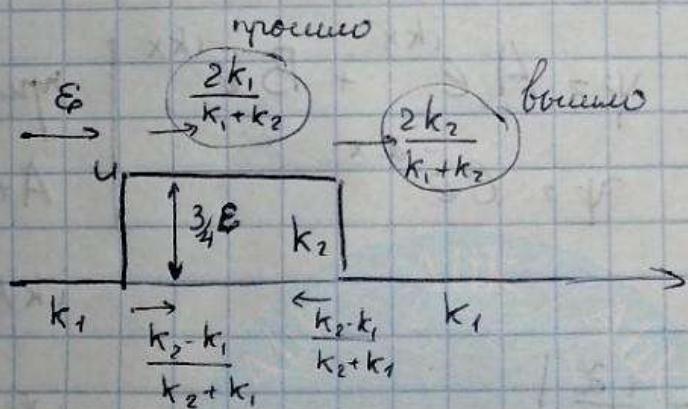
3.45

Daten:

$$U = \frac{3}{4} \epsilon$$

$$R = \frac{9}{25}$$

$L_{\min} - ?$



$$k_1 \sim \sqrt{\epsilon_p}$$

$$k_2 \sim \sqrt{\epsilon_p - U} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}$$

$$A_{\text{prozess.}} = \frac{\frac{2k_1}{k_1+k_2} \cdot \frac{2k_2}{k_1+k_2}}{1 - \left(\frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_2 + k_1}\right)^2 e^{ik_2 \cdot 2L}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 e^{ik_2 \cdot 2L}} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{9(-e^{ik_2 \cdot 2L})} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$2k_2 L = \pi$$

$$R = \frac{16}{25} \hookrightarrow \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$L_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

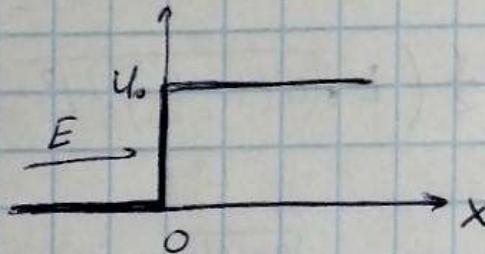
T2

Dane:

$$U_0 > 0, x=0$$

$$E = \frac{U_0}{4}$$

$x_{\min}, x_{\max} - ?$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' = E \psi \quad (x < 0)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + U_0 \psi = E \psi \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi'' + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0 \\ \psi'' - \frac{2m(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dla } x < 0: \quad \psi = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} \quad | \quad \text{npu } x=0: \quad A+B=C$$

$$x > 0: \quad \psi = C e^{-\alpha x} \quad | \quad A+B=C$$

$$ikA - ikB = -\alpha C$$

$$A = \frac{C}{2} \left(1 + \frac{i\alpha}{k} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{C}{2} \left(1 - \frac{i\alpha}{k} \right)$$

$$\hat{r} = \frac{B}{A} = \frac{1 - \frac{i\alpha}{k}}{1 + \frac{i\alpha}{k}} = \frac{k - i\alpha}{k + i\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{k^2 - 2ik\alpha - \alpha^2}{k^2 + \alpha^2} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

zgę φ - cęgim no grze meniąc nagłówk. u dtp. bieżącym

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{k^2 - \alpha^2}{k^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{2k\alpha}{k^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{E - (U_0 - E)}{E + (U_0 - E)} = \frac{2E - U_0}{U_0} = \frac{\frac{U_0}{2} - U_0}{U_0} = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\sin \varphi = -\frac{2\sqrt{E(U_0 - E)}}{U_0} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < 0$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} + j_1(2n-1) = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

min
phase

Theoret. rezipr. bep.-cm:

$$S(x) = |A|^2 |e^{ikx} + \hat{r} e^{-ikx}|^2 = |A|^2 |e^{ikx} + |\hat{r}| e^{i\varphi} e^{-ikx}|^2 = \\ = 2|A|^2 (1 + \cos(2kx - \varphi))$$

$$S_{\max}(x) = 4|A|^2 \text{ gocrum-cs nym } 2kx - \varphi = 2\pi m = \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x - \varphi \hookrightarrow \frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{\varphi + 2\pi m}{4\pi} \rightarrow \frac{4\pi/3 + 2\pi m}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{m}{2}.$$

$$m = -1 \hookrightarrow \frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \quad x_{\max} = -\frac{\lambda_{gs}}{6}$$

$$S_{\min}(x) = 0 \text{ gocrum-cs nym } 2kx - \varphi = \pi + 2\pi m = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} x - \varphi$$

$$\text{Ortsggs } \frac{x}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{m}{2} = \frac{7}{12} + \frac{m}{2}$$

$$m = -2 \quad x_{\min} = -\frac{5}{12} \lambda_{gs}$$

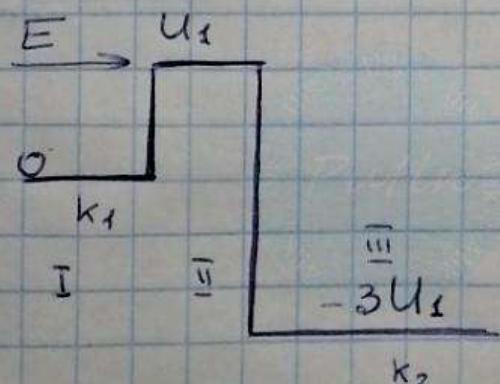
T3

Дано:

$$E = 1 \text{ В}$$

$$L = 7,8 \text{ Гн}$$

$$\frac{N_{\text{прим}}}{N_{\text{маг}}} - ?$$



энергия отдача
в 4 раза

$$k_2 = 2 k_1$$

$$\text{I: } e^{ik_1 x} \rightarrow \leftarrow r e^{-ik_1 x}$$

$$\text{II: } \rightarrow a + b x$$

$$\text{III: } d e^{ik_2(x-l)}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + U \psi = E \psi$$

$U = E$

$$\psi'' = 0$$

Границные условия:

$$1+r=a \quad d=a+bL$$

$$1-r=\frac{b}{ik_1} \quad d=\frac{b}{ik_2}$$

$$(*) \quad d = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{ik_2} + \frac{1}{ik_1} - l} \cdot \frac{l}{ik_2}$$

$$2 = a + \frac{b}{ik_1} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad a = 2 - \frac{b}{ik_1}$$

$$2 = b \left(\frac{1}{ik_2} + \frac{1}{ik_1} - l \right)$$

Погрешность b (*) : $d = \frac{2}{3 - ik_2 l}$

$$D = |d|^2 = \frac{4}{9 + l^2 k_2^2}$$

$$\frac{J_{\text{использов.}}}{J_{\text{наг}}} = D \quad \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{8}{9 + l^2 k_2^2} = \frac{8}{9 + l^2 4 k_1^2} = \frac{8}{9 + 4 \cdot 16} = \frac{8}{73}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = E$$

Задача 0-5-1

Частичка в бесконечн. пот. имеет только дискретные знач. Энергии: $E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m a^2} n^2$, где a - широта ячей.

Для основного состояния $(n=1)$

$$E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m a^2}$$

$$A = E_1\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - E_1(L) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{m L^2}$$

Zagara 0-5-2

Dato:

$$l = 3 \text{ Å}$$

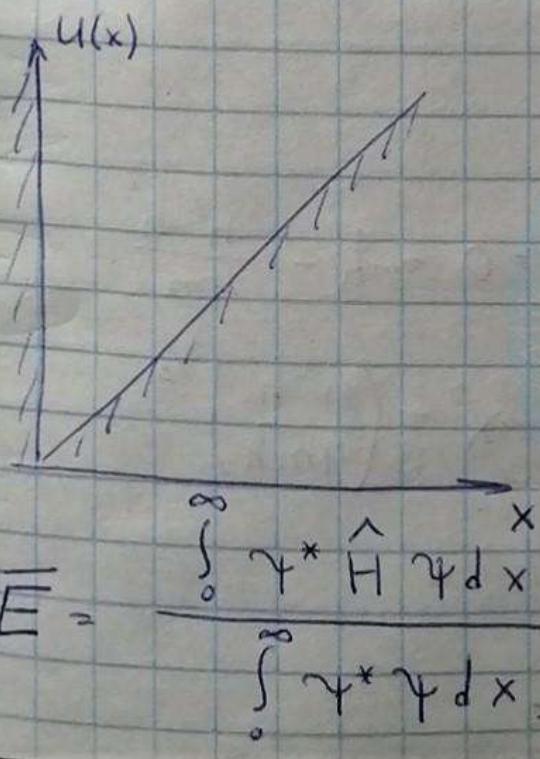
$$\Delta E_{31} = 5 \text{ eV}$$

m - ?

$$E_3 - E_1 = 9 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ml^2} - \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ml^2} = 4 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{ml^2}$$

$$m = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{\Delta E l^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{\Delta E l^2} = 6,1 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$$

3.5



$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ kx, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\psi = x e^{-ax}$$

$$E_{\min} - ?$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \psi^* \hat{H} \psi dx}{\int_0^\infty \psi^* \psi dx} = \frac{1}{4a^3}$$

$$\hat{H} \psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + kx \psi$$

$$(x e^{-ax})'' = e^{-ax} (-2a + x a^2)$$

$$\hat{H} \psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} e^{-ax} (-2a + x a^2) + k x^2 e^{-ax}$$

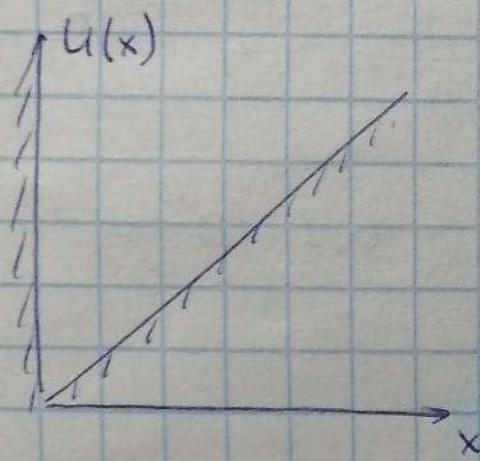
$$\int_0^\infty x e^{-ax} e^{-ax} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (-2a + x a^2) + k x^2 \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{ma} + \frac{3k}{a^4} \right)$$

$$\bar{E} = 4a^3 \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{ma} + \frac{3k}{a^4} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2 a^2}{2m} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{k}{a}$$

Наижеи значение:

$$\frac{d\bar{E}}{da} = 0 \rightarrow a^3 = \frac{3km}{2\hbar^2} \quad E_{\min} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{g}{4} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} \right)^{1/3}$$

3.6



$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ kx, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\oint (\vec{P} d\vec{z}) = nh$$

$$2px = nh$$

$$p = \frac{nh}{2x}$$

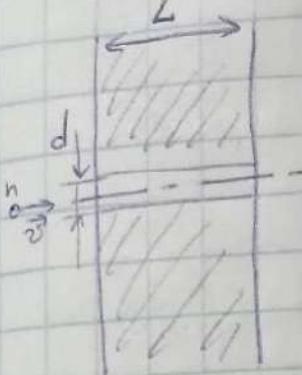
$$T_n = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 h^2}{8mx^2}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 h^2}{8mx^2} + kx \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{dE}{dx} = 0 = k - \frac{\hbar^2 h^2}{4mx^3}$$

$$x^2 = \left(\frac{\hbar^2 h^2}{4mk} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$E_n = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{4m} \right)^{1/3} n^{2/3}$$

3.14



$$d = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$L \gg d, L \gg l$$

$$\omega? \quad v_{\min_{\text{dxd}}}?$$

$$\text{ЗСЭ: } \frac{mv^2}{2} = E_n + \frac{m\omega^2 r^2}{2},$$

$$\text{тогда } E_n = \frac{\pi^2 h^2}{2md^2} n^2.$$

Чтобы избежать разрушения, нужно $\frac{mv^2}{2} \geq E_1$

Откуда получаем:

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} \geq \frac{\pi^2 h^2}{2md^2}$$

$$v \geq \frac{\pi h}{md} = 0,02 \text{ м/с} = 2 \text{ см/с}$$

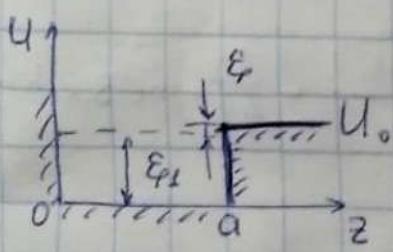
Таким образом, $d = L$ (квадратное сечение) является оптимальным.

гипотетического решения.

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 h^2}{2m} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{L^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} \right)$$

$$v \geq \frac{\pi h n}{m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L^2} + \frac{1}{d^2}} = \frac{\pi h}{m} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{d} \approx 2,8 \text{ см/с}$$

3.21



$$a = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$U(z=0) = +\infty$$

$$\epsilon = U_0 - \epsilon_1 = 1 \text{ k}$$

$$U_0, \langle z \rangle - ?$$

Уравнение Шредингера:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1'' + k^2 \psi_1 = 0 \\ \psi_2'' - \beta^2 \psi_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{h^2} \epsilon_1}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{h^2} (U_0 - \epsilon)}$$

$$\psi_1 = A \sin kz + B \cos kz$$

$$\psi_2 = C e^{-\beta z}$$

Симметрия:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1(a) = \psi_2(a) \\ \psi_1'(a) = \psi_2'(a) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A \sin ka = C e^{-\beta a} \\ Ak \cos ka = C e^{-\beta a} \cdot (-\beta) \end{cases} \hookrightarrow \operatorname{ctg} ka = -\frac{\beta}{k}$$

$$ka \cdot \operatorname{ctg} ka = -\beta a = -1, 2, 1 \quad \hookrightarrow ka = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{3a} = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \varepsilon_1}, \quad \varepsilon_1 = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{9a^2 \cdot 2m} = 3K$$

Полулярная $U_0 = \varepsilon + \varepsilon_1 = 4K$ ✓ no reaction

$$\langle z \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* z \psi dz}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \psi dz} = \frac{\int_a^{\infty} A^2 z \sin^2 kz dz + \int_a^{\infty} C^2 z e^{-2\beta z} dz}{\int_a^{\infty} A^2 \sin^2 kz dz + \int_a^{\infty} C^2 e^{-2\beta z} dz}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} A^2 \sin^2 kz dz = \left. \frac{A^2}{2} \left(z - \frac{\sin 2kz}{2k} \right) \right|_0^{\infty} = \frac{A^2}{2} \left(a - \frac{\sin 2ak}{2k} \right)$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} C^2 e^{-2\beta z} dz = \left. C^2 \frac{e^{-2\beta z}}{-2\beta} \right|_a^{\infty} = \frac{C^2 e^{-2\beta a}}{2\beta}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} A^2 \sin^2 kz \cdot z dz = \left. \frac{A^2}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a \sin 2ka}{2k} - \frac{1}{4k^2} \cos 2ka \right) \right.$$

$$+ \left. \frac{1}{4k^2} \right)$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} C^2 z e^{-2\beta z} dz = C^2 e^{-2\beta a} \left(\frac{a}{2\beta} + \frac{1}{4\beta^2} \right)$$

$$A = C \frac{e^{-\beta a}}{\sin ka}$$

Откуда $\langle z \rangle = \frac{j_1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2\beta} = 7A //$

3.23

$$a = 2A$$

$$U(0) = \infty$$

$$U = -U_0$$

$$U = 0$$

$$0 < x < a$$

$$x > 0$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon, U_0 - ?$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1'' + k_1^2 \psi_1 = 0 \\ \psi_2'' - k_2^2 \psi_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (\varepsilon + U_0)}$$

$$k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (U_0 - \varepsilon)}$$

$$\psi_1 = A \sin k_1 x + B \cos k_1 x$$

$$\psi_1 = 0 \text{ при } x=0 \hookrightarrow B=0$$

$$\psi_2 = C e^{k_2 x} + D e^{-k_2 x}$$

Сумка: $\begin{cases} \psi_1(a) = \psi_2(a) \\ \psi_1'(a) = \psi_2'(a) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} A \sin k_1 a = D e^{-k_2 a} \\ k_1 A \cos k_1 a = -k_2 D e^{-k_2 a} \end{cases} \hookrightarrow k_1 \operatorname{ctg} k_1 a = -k_2$$

Уз гувобас

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\psi(a)}{(\psi_1)_{\max}}$$

$$\text{Оркыза } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{A \sin k_1 a}{A} \hookrightarrow k_1 a = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$k_1^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{27a^2} \hookrightarrow -\varepsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k_1^2}{2m} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m \cdot 27a^2}$$

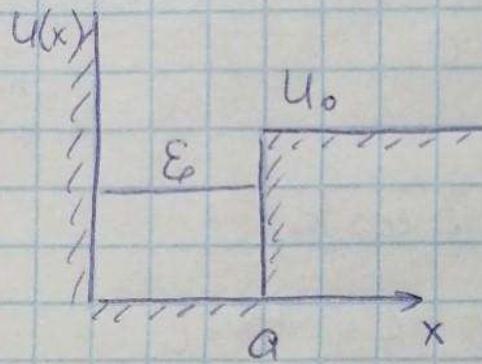
$$U_0 + \varepsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k_1^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m 9a^2}$$

$$U_0 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{18ma^2} - \varepsilon = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 2 \cdot 2}{54m a^2} = 4\varepsilon$$

$$U_0 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{27ma^2} = 1,3825 \text{ эВ}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{U_0}{4} = 0,3456 \text{ эВ}$$

3.49



$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= \frac{3}{4} U_0 \\ \frac{a}{a_x} - ? \end{aligned} \right\}$$

no one
excited

$$\psi_1(x) = A \sin kx$$

$$k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\psi_2(x) = B e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{2m(U-E)}{\hbar^2}$$

Символ:

$$\begin{cases} A \sin ka = B e^{-\alpha a} \\ A k \cos ka = -B \alpha e^{-\alpha a} \end{cases} \quad k \operatorname{ctg} ka = -\alpha$$

$$k^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \frac{3}{4} U_0 \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \frac{U_0}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} ka = -\frac{\alpha}{k} = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{U_0}{4}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3U_0}{4}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \hookrightarrow ka = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$k^2 a^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{9} = \frac{3m U_0 a^2}{2 \hbar^2}$$

$$U_0 a^2 = \frac{8\pi^2 \hbar^2}{27 m}$$

Частота становится свободной при $E = U_0$,

$$\text{или } \operatorname{ctg} ka_x = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow ka_x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Но не считая "многократ" я могу:

$$U_0 a_x^2 = k^2 a_x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} U_0 a_x^2 \quad \hookrightarrow U_0 a_x^2 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8m}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a_x^2} = \frac{8}{27} \cdot 8 \quad \hookrightarrow \frac{a}{a_x} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \approx \underline{1,54}$$

Zagara 0-6-I

T - ?

$$E_L = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} (L+1)L$$

a = 1,2 Å

$$E_1 - E_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{I}$$

$$kT = \frac{\hbar^2}{I} = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu a^2} = \frac{2\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$

Okyga $T = \frac{2\hbar^2}{mka^2} = \underline{4,2 \text{ K}}$

Zagaro 0-6-2

$$\mathcal{E} = 12,5 \rightarrow B$$

\mathcal{E}_{\min} - paczeczeńs - ?



$$E_1 = -\frac{me^4}{2\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = -R_y = -13,6 \rightarrow B$$

$$E_2 = -\frac{me^4}{2\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -3,4 \rightarrow B \quad \hookrightarrow \Delta E_{12} = 10,2 \rightarrow B$$

$$E_3 = -\frac{me^4}{2\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = -1,51 \rightarrow B \quad \hookrightarrow \Delta E_{13} = 12,09 \rightarrow B$$

$$E_4 = -\frac{me^2}{2\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = -0,85 \rightarrow B \quad \hookrightarrow \Delta E_{14} = 12,75 \rightarrow B$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\min} = \mathcal{E} - \Delta E_{13} = 12,5 - 12,09 = \underline{\underline{0,41 \rightarrow B}}$$

4.29

(p̄p)

wg $2p \rightarrow 1s$ $E_{21} = 10,1 \text{ keV}$

$\Delta E - ?$

$$E_n = -\frac{\mu e^4}{8\pi^2 n^2} \frac{m_e}{m_p} 2ze \quad \mu = \frac{m_p}{2}$$

$$E_n = -R_y \frac{m_p}{2m_e} \frac{1}{n^2} = -13,6 \frac{1836}{2} \frac{1}{h^2} = -12,5 \frac{1}{h^2} \text{ keV}$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{Kern}} = 12,5 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 9,4 \text{ keV}$$

Oryginalnie $\Delta E = E_{21} - \underline{\Delta E_{\text{Kern}}} = 0,7 \text{ keV}$

4.38

$$z < 50$$

$$T_e - ?$$

$$^{30}Z_n$$

$$^{47}Ag \quad E_8 = 21,6 \text{ kJ/B}$$

$$E = h\omega = R_g (z - \sigma)^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

Для K_α - электронов

Средио $E = R_g (z - \sigma)^2 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right)$

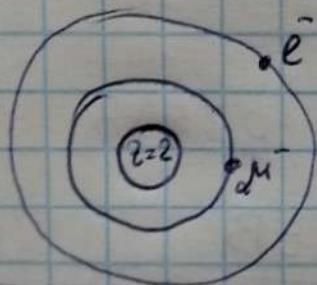
$$\sigma = z - \sqrt{\frac{4E}{3R_g}} = 47 - \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 21,6 \cdot 10^3}{13,6 \cdot 3}} = 1$$

$$Z_n : \quad h\omega_{Z_n} = 13,6(z-1)^2 = 13,6 \cdot 2^2 = 11,4 \text{ kJ/B}$$

$$T_e = E_8 - E_{\text{электрон}} = 21,6 - 11,4 = 10,2 \text{ kJ/B}$$

4.45

$$m_\mu c^2 = 106,6 \text{ MeV}$$



$$3_p \rightarrow 2_s \quad E_{32} - ?$$

$$\lambda_{32} - ?$$

$$r_\mu = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_\mu e^2} \frac{m_e}{m_e} = r_B \frac{m_e}{2m_\mu} = \\ = 0,53 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{0,511}{2 \cdot 106,6} = 1,27 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ cm} \ll r_B$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{32}} = R_\infty \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) = \frac{5}{36} R_\infty =$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} 109737 = 1,52 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

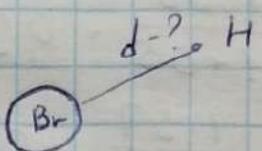
$$\lambda_{32} = 656 \text{ nm}$$

$$E_{32} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{32}} = 1,89 \text{ eV}$$

(5.16)

HBr

$$\frac{\Delta = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 17 \text{ cm}^{-1}}{d - ?}$$



$$I = \mu d^2 \approx m d^2$$

$$\Delta E_L = \frac{\hbar^2}{I} (L+1) = \frac{\hbar^2}{I}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{\hbar^2}{m d^2} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = hc \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$d^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m h c (\frac{1}{\lambda})} = \frac{\hbar}{2 \pi m c \Delta} = 1,97 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{d = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm}}$$

5.25

$$\lambda = 4,61 \text{ nm}$$

$$A_0 - ?$$

$$T - ? \quad (n=1)$$

$$\bar{E} = \bar{E}_{\text{kin}} + \bar{E}_{\text{pot}}$$

$$\bar{E}_k = \bar{E}_n = \frac{\mu \omega^2 \bar{x}^2}{2}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = \bar{A}^2 \cos^2 \omega t = \frac{A_0^2}{2} \hookrightarrow \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\mu \omega^2}{2} \frac{A_0^2}{2}$$

Darayga $A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu \omega}}$

$$\mu = \frac{m_e m_c}{m_e + m_c} = 11,45 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda} \hookrightarrow A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu \omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \lambda}{2\pi c \mu}} \simeq 4,7 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm}$$

$$kT \geq \hbar \omega \hookrightarrow T \geq \frac{2\pi \hbar c}{k \cdot \lambda} \simeq 3100 \text{ K}$$

5.51

$$\frac{^{35}\text{Cl}, ^{37}\text{Cl}}{\Delta \lambda - ?}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E_{\text{Kou}}} = \frac{hc}{\hbar \sqrt{\frac{U}{\mu}}} = 2\pi c \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \propto \sqrt{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta \mu}{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{0,0015}{0,9737} = 7,7 \cdot \underline{\underline{10^{-4}}}$$

$$U_{35} = \frac{1 \cdot 35}{1+35} = 0,9722 m_p$$

$$U_{37} = \frac{1 \cdot 37}{1+37} = 0,9737 m_p$$

$$\Delta \mu = 0,0015 m_p$$

$H^{35}Cl$

(0-7-1)

$$n = 1, \ell = 0$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \text{г амплитуда}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \text{г модуля}$$

$$j = \{0, 1\}, //$$

O-7-2

\oplus_P e^-

$$B \approx \frac{2 \cdot \mu_B}{2000 \cdot r_B^3} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-20}}{2000 (5 \cdot 10^9)^3} = \frac{10^7}{125 \cdot 2000} =$$
$$= \frac{10^5 T_c}{2000}$$

$$B \cdot \mu_B \sim 10^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-9} = 6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ esB}$$

6.8

$$I = 100 \text{ A}$$

$$T = 100 \text{ к} \circ \text{B}$$

$$F - ? \quad M - ?$$

Потенциальная энергия электротока

$$E = T + mc^2, \text{ используя:}$$

$$P = \frac{\sqrt{E^2 - m^2 c^4}}{c} = \sqrt{T(T + 2mc^2)}/c$$

Число эл. частиц проходящих за 1 с.:

$$N = \frac{I}{e}$$

Сила, кор. действующая на единицу Параеля:

$$F = P \frac{I}{e} = 1,12 \cdot 10^4 \text{ гум}$$

$$M = N \frac{\hbar}{2} = \frac{I \hbar}{2e} = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ гум-см.}$$

6.10

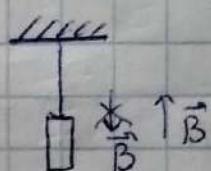
$$L = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = 1 \text{ g}$$

$$\omega - ?$$

$$g = 9,82 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$l = h$$



$$I\omega = 2LN$$

$$\omega = \frac{2LN}{I} = \frac{2\hbar N}{0,5mr^2}$$

$$J = \frac{m}{A} \cdot \frac{N}{N_A} \quad \hookrightarrow N = \frac{m N_A}{A}$$

$$\omega = \frac{4N\hbar}{mr^2} = \frac{4\hbar m N_A}{mr^2 A} \frac{J_1 g L}{J_1 g L} =$$

$$= \frac{2N_A \hbar g L}{Am} = \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 6,63 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 7,8 \cdot 1}{56 \cdot 1} = \underline{\underline{1,1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ s}^{-1}}}$$

6.15

$$E = 0,025 \rightarrow B$$

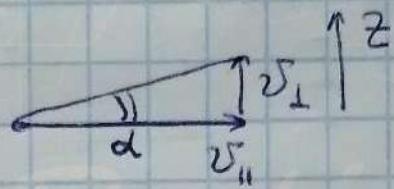
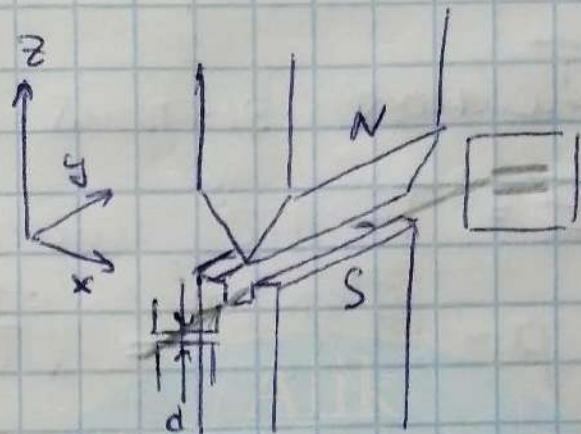
$$d = 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} - ?$$

$$\mu_n = 0,966 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ pG/T}$$

$$d_{\text{max}} = d_{\text{grupp.}}$$



$$a_\perp = \frac{v_\perp}{\tau} \quad \tau = \frac{L}{v_\parallel}$$

$$f_2 = M_n \cdot a_\perp = m_n \frac{v_\perp v_\parallel}{L} = \mu_n \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} \quad (\text{r.K. } \vec{F} = (\vec{\mu} \vec{v}) \vec{B})$$

$$d_{\text{max}} = \frac{v_\perp}{v_\parallel} = \frac{M_n \frac{\partial B}{\partial z}}{m} \frac{L}{v_\parallel^2}$$

$$\text{Grupp. geometrie: } d_{\text{grupp.}} = \frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{h}{d \cdot \sqrt{2mE}} = d_{\text{max}}$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial z} = \frac{2Eh}{L M_n d \sqrt{2mE}} \approx 150 \frac{\text{Ga}}{\text{cm}}$$

6.66

$$m = 5O_2$$

$$B = 20 \text{ kG}$$

$$T = 0,05 \text{ K}$$

$$I = 1/2$$

$$L = 24,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ erg.c}$$

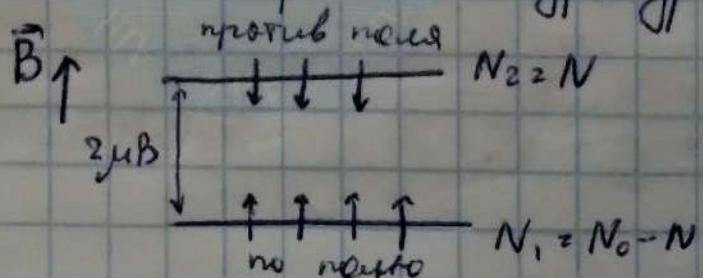
$$\mu - ?$$

Моноградная масса $n \cdot 50\%_{\text{над}}$

→ число молей б $5O_2$ есть $\frac{1}{n}$.

$$\text{Атомов газа } N_0 = 2N_A n \frac{1}{n} = 2N_A$$

Схема расщепления ядерного газа:



B соотв. с расп. Болцмана

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{N}{N_0 - N} = e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}, \text{ где } \Delta E = 2\mu B$$

Откуда $N = \frac{N_0 e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}}$

$$\Delta N = N_0 - 2N = N_0 \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}} = N_0 \frac{\frac{\mu B}{kT}}{1 - \frac{\mu B}{kT}} \approx \frac{\mu B}{kT} N_0$$

При стечении некой насыщенности ядер ΔN разогревается, т.е. одразу погружается в теплосос

$$L = \frac{\Delta N}{2} \hbar = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu B \hbar}{kT} N_0 = \frac{\mu B \hbar N_0}{kT}$$

Откуда $\mu = \frac{L k T}{B \hbar N_A} = 13,25 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ эрг/с} = 2,62 \text{ мкг}$

6.68

$$T = 1 \text{ K}$$

$$B = 10 T_1$$

$$\alpha - ?$$

Атомы погибают из-за столкновений. их шансы менять направление движения с.д. $\pm \mu_B$.

Полное число атомов $N_0 = N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow$.

$$\frac{N_\downarrow}{N_\uparrow} = e^{-\frac{2\mu_B B}{kT}} \quad \hookrightarrow N_\uparrow = \frac{N_0}{1 + e^{-\frac{2\mu_B B}{kT}}}$$

$$N_\downarrow = \frac{N_0 e^{-\frac{2\mu_B B}{kT}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{2\mu_B B}{kT}}}$$

т.к. $N_\downarrow < N_\uparrow$, то число атомов ∞ антипараллельных спинам

если $2N_{\downarrow}$, а не относит. число

$$\alpha = \frac{2N_{\downarrow}}{N_0} = \frac{2}{1 + e^{\frac{-2\mu_B B}{kT}}} \approx 2 e^{-\frac{2\mu_B B}{kT}} \approx 3 \cdot 10^6$$

6. 78

$1S^1 2S^1$

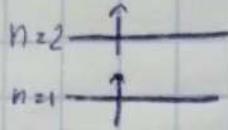
$$W_{\text{optro}} = 59,2 \text{ eB}$$

$$W_{\text{naya}} = 58,4 \text{ eB}$$

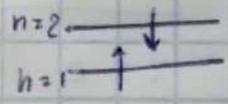
E - с ядром

E_K , A -единиц
кислот.

$A - ?$ $E_K - ?$



$S=1$, опрокинут



$S=0$, непрокинут

$$V = -\frac{A}{2} (1 + 4 \overline{\vec{S}_1 \vec{S}_2})$$

$$(\vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2)^2 = \vec{S}_1^2 + \vec{S}_2^2 + 2 \overline{\vec{S}_1 \vec{S}_2}$$

$$2 \overline{\vec{S}_1 \vec{S}_2} = \overline{S^2} - \overline{S_1^2} - \overline{S_2^2} = S(S+1) - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$V = -\frac{A}{2} (1 + 4 \overline{\vec{S}_1 \vec{S}_2}) = -\frac{A}{2} (1 + 2 [S(S+1) - \frac{6}{4}])$$

$$= -A \left(\frac{1}{2} + S(S+1) - \frac{3}{2} \right) = -A (S(S+1) - 1) = \begin{cases} -A - \text{опро} S=1 \\ +A - \text{най} S=0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_{\text{naya}} = -W_{\text{naya}} = E + E_{\text{кис}} + A$$

$$E_{\text{опро}} = -W_{\text{опро}} = E + E_{\text{кис}} - A$$

$$\text{из } E = -13,6 \cdot \frac{Z^2}{r^2} - 13,6 \frac{Z^2}{2^2} = -68 \text{ eB}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (E_{\text{naya}} - E_{\text{опро}}) = 0,4 \text{ eB}$$

$$E_{\text{кис}} = \frac{1}{2} (E_{\text{naya}} + E_{\text{опро}}) - E = -9,2 \text{ eB}$$

Zagara 0-10-1

$$n = 3$$

$$l, j - ?$$

n	l	j
3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
	1	$\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$
	2	$\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$

T.R. $l = 0, \dots, n-1$, $|l-s| \leq j \leq |l+s|$, z.B. $s = \frac{1}{2}$.

Zagara 0-10-2

Bogoprog б 2p eot.

J - ?

$J = m_j \hbar$

2 p вограние $\hookrightarrow n = 2, l = 1$

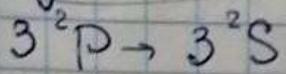
Орбита $j = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$.

$m_j = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$

ненужные списаны:

$J = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar; \pm \frac{3}{2} \hbar$.

Zagara 6.20



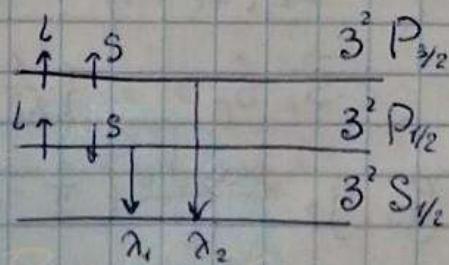
$$\lambda_1 = 5896 \text{ Å}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5890 \text{ Å}$$

$$\Delta E - ?$$

$$B - ?$$

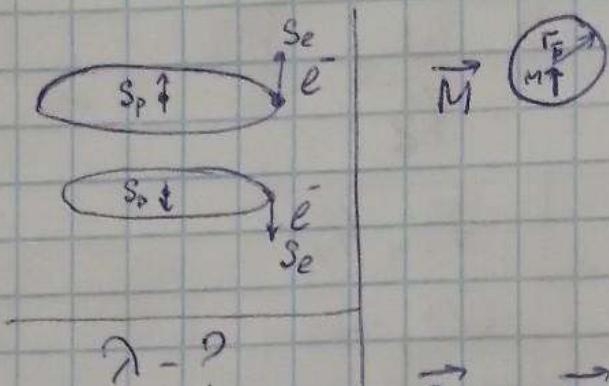
$$\Delta E = 2m_e B \quad \hookrightarrow \quad B = \frac{\Delta E}{2m_e} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}}{2 \cdot 0,927 \cdot 10^{-30}} = 1,8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ T}$$



$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \hbar\omega_1 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_1} & \rightarrow \Delta E &= hc \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \right) = \\ E_2 &= \hbar\omega_2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_2} & &= 2 \cdot 10^{-3} B \end{aligned}$$

Zagara 6.48

$$\vec{H} = -\beta \vec{M}, \beta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



$$\mu_p = 2,79 \mu_{\text{B}}$$

$$\mu_p = g_p \mu_{\text{B}} \cdot \vec{S}_p$$

? - ?

$$\vec{B} = \vec{H} + 4\pi \vec{M} = \left(-\frac{4\pi}{3} + 4\pi \right) \vec{M} = \frac{8\pi}{3} \vec{M}$$

$$\cdot \frac{g_s \mu_B \vec{S}_c}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_B^3} = 2 \frac{g_s \mu_B}{r_B^3} \vec{S}_c$$

Энергия b_2 -мс:

$$U_{ep} = -(\vec{\mu}_p \cdot \vec{B}) = -g_p \mu_{\text{B}} \cdot \vec{S}_p \vec{B}_c = -2g_s g_p \frac{\mu_{\text{B}} \mu_B}{r_B^3} \vec{S}_p \vec{S}_c$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{S}_c + \vec{S}_p, S = \{1, 0\}$$

$$\Delta E = |U_{ep}(S=1) - U_{ep}(S=0)|$$

$$\vec{S}^2 = \vec{S}_c^2 + 2\vec{S}_c \vec{S}_p + \vec{S}_p^2$$

$$S(S+1) = S_c(S_c+1) + S_p(S_p+1) + 2\langle \vec{S}_c \vec{S}_p \rangle$$

$$\text{Orkylga } \langle \vec{S}_c \vec{S}_p \rangle = \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2}, -\frac{3}{2 \cdot 2} \right\}$$

$$\Delta E = g_s g_p \frac{\mu_{\text{B}} \mu_B}{r_B^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right) \right) = 2g_s g_p \frac{\mu_B^2}{r_B^3} \frac{m_e}{m_p}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = \frac{hc m_p r_B^3}{2g_s g_p m_B^2 m_e} \approx 28 \text{ cm}$$

Zagora 6.75

$$\mathcal{E} = -3,4 \text{ eV}$$

1 нуль разр.

$$0 < r < \infty$$

ногуровн.-?

Пл.к. 1 раз б нуль $\hookrightarrow n_r = 1, L = 0$

Это есть $2S$ -сост. (синглетное)

$$2S + 1 = 2$$

Округло число подуровней 2
независимо от велич. маг. поля,
т.к. данный уровень - сингл.

Zagara 6.77

$$^1D_2 \rightarrow ^3P_2 \\ \lambda_2 = 2649 \text{ Å}$$

$$^1D_2 \rightarrow ^3P_1 \\ \lambda_1 = 3987 \text{ Å}$$

$$\frac{\text{Fe}^{+10}, A < 0}{^3P_0 \rightarrow ^3P_1, \lambda - ?}$$

$$\overline{J^2} = \overline{L^2} + \overline{S^2} + 2\overline{LS}$$

$$\overline{LS} = \frac{1}{2} [J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)]$$

$$^1D_2 : S=0, L=2, J=2 \rightarrow E_{SL} = \frac{A}{2}(2 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 3) = 0$$

$$^3P_0 : S=1, L=1, J=0 \rightarrow E_{SL} = \frac{A}{2}(-1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 2) = -2A > 0$$

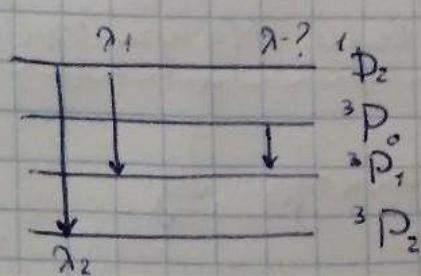
$$^3P_1 : S=1, L=1, J=1 \rightarrow E_{SL} = \frac{A}{2}(2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 2) = -A > 0$$

$$^3P_2 : S=1, L=1, J=2 \rightarrow E_{SL} = \frac{A}{2}(2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 2) = A < 0$$

$$E(^3P_0) - E(^3P_1) = [E(^3P) + E_{SL}(^3P_0)] - [E(^3P) + E_{SL}(^3P_1)] =$$

$$-2A + A = -A > 0$$

$$E(^3P_1) - E(^3P_2) = -A - A = -2A > 0$$



$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = E(^3P_0) - E(^3P_1) = -A = \\ = \frac{1}{2} [E(^3P_1) - E(^3P_2)] = \frac{hc}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\lambda_1\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = 15787 \text{ Å}$$

Zadacha 6.80

3 компонент

$$\mu = 2,4 \mu_B$$

$$L - ?$$

$$2S + 1 = 5$$

$$2J + 1 = 9 \rightarrow J = 4$$

$$2S + 1 = 5 \rightarrow S = 2$$

$$|L - 2| \leq 4 \leq L + 2$$

$$\mu = g \mu_B J$$

$$g = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{S(S+1) - L(L+1)}{2J(J+1)}$$

$$\mu = g \mu_B J = 2,4 \mu_B$$

$$\left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot 3 - L(L+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \right] \cdot 4 = 2,4$$

$$60 + 6 - L(L+1) = 24 \rightarrow L = \{ 6, -6 \}$$

$L = 6$ возможна при ограничении J

Ответ: $L = 6$

T4

$1S^2 2S^2 2P^2$

	m_L							
	1	\uparrow		\uparrow		$\uparrow\downarrow$		\uparrow
	0	\uparrow				$\uparrow\downarrow$	\downarrow	
	-1		\uparrow					\downarrow
основное								
		$S=1$		$S=1$	$L=2$	$S=0$	$S=0$	$S=0$
		$L=1$		$L=0$	$S=0$	$L=0$	$L=1$	$L=0$

3P 3S 1D 1S 1P 1S

Максим. возможн. M_L при $M_S = +1/2$ при $M_L = +1$

(^3P)
 (^3S)

(^1D)
 (^1P)
 (^1S)

(^1S)

исходя из

Задача 0.11-1

$$T = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$B = 10 \text{ T}$$

$$g = -3,8$$

$$\frac{N_1 - N_2}{N_1} ?$$

Приближ. ЭН. по насто

$$U_1 = -(\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}) = -\mu B$$

Приближ.: $U_2 = -(\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}) = \mu B$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = e^{-\frac{\Delta U}{kT}} = e^{-\frac{2\mu B}{kT}}$$

$$\mu = -g m_s J = -g m_s m_j = -g m_s$$

$$\frac{N_1 - N_2}{N_1} = 1 - e^{-\frac{2\mu B}{kT}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{2g m_s B}{kT}} \approx 0,017$$

Zigara 0-11-2

$$\frac{W_{\text{vib}}}{W_{\text{kin}}} > 1 \quad T - ?$$

$$\frac{W_{\text{vib}}}{W_{\text{kin}}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} - 1} > 1 \quad \leftarrow e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} < 2$$

$$T > \frac{\hbar\omega}{k \ln 2}$$

(Zagara 6.21)

$$\lambda_1 = 455,1 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 458,9 \text{ nm}$$

$$^2S_{1/2} \rightarrow ^2P_{3/2} - ?$$

$$B = 50 \text{ kTc}$$

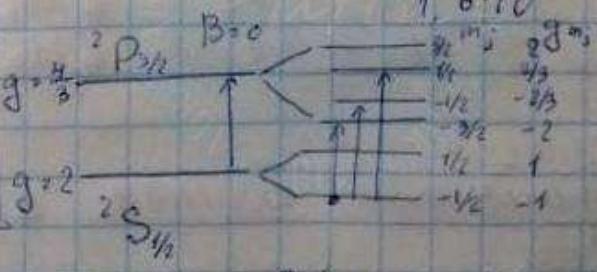
$$T = 0,5 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = 3,8 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Delta U_{LS} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} eV$$

$$m_B \cdot B = 0,927 \cdot 10^{-20} \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{12} = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ eV} \xrightarrow{\text{approx}} \Delta U_{LS}$$

$$kT = \frac{1,38 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot 0,5}{1,6 \cdot 10^{12}} \text{ eV}$$



$$\Delta E_B = m_B B (g_F m_{J2} - g_F m_{J1}) = m_B B \begin{pmatrix} -1+2 & = 1 \\ -1+\frac{1}{3} & = -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1-\frac{2}{3} & = -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Задача 6.34

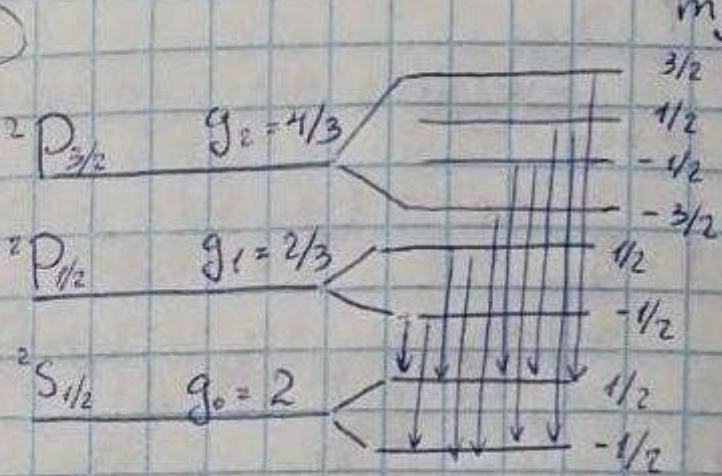
$$B = 5000 \text{ Гц}$$

$$n = 1,5$$

$$d - ?$$

$$3^2P_{3/2} \rightarrow 3^2S_{1/2}$$

$$3^2P_{1/2} \rightarrow 3^2S_{1/2}$$



Две эмиссии Майкельсона

$$\frac{\lambda}{\delta\lambda} = Nm = \frac{Nd(n-1)}{\lambda}$$

гучн. влн. $\Delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{m} = \frac{\lambda^2}{d(n-1)}$

$$^2P_{1/2} \rightarrow ^2S_{1/2} : -1/2 \rightarrow 1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B (-\frac{2}{3})$$

$$-1/2 \rightarrow -1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B \frac{2}{3}$$

$$1/2 \rightarrow 1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B (-\frac{2}{3})$$

$$1/2 \rightarrow -1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B \frac{4}{3}$$

$$^2P_{3/2} \rightarrow ^2S_{1/2} : -3/2 \rightarrow -1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B (-1)$$

$$-1/2 \rightarrow -1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-1/2 \rightarrow 1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B (-\frac{5}{3})$$

$$1/2 \rightarrow -1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B (\frac{5}{3})$$

$$1/2 \rightarrow 1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B (-\frac{1}{3})$$

$$3/2 \rightarrow 1/2 \quad \Delta U_B = m_s B - 1$$

Между крайними компон. $\Delta U = (\frac{5}{3} - (-\frac{2}{3})) m_s B = \frac{10}{3} m_s B = t_{\text{low}}$

$$\Delta \omega = \frac{10}{3} \Omega, \text{ rge } \Omega = \frac{eB}{2m_e c}$$

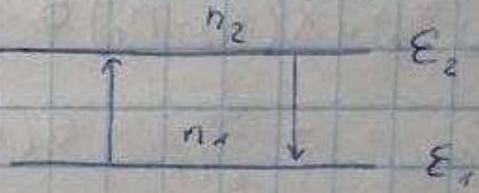
$$\Delta \lambda \approx \Delta \lambda = \frac{10}{3} \frac{\Omega \lambda^2}{2\pi c} \rightarrow d \leq \frac{6\pi m_e c}{5eB(n-1)} \approx 2,6 \text{ cm}$$

Bragg's law

$$\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2, \quad \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 = \hbar\omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \epsilon}{\hbar}$$

$$k(T) - ?$$



$$\begin{aligned} j \left[\frac{g_{201}}{c u^2 c} \right] &= \frac{e g}{4} \frac{1}{\hbar \omega} = \\ &= \frac{e}{4 \hbar \omega} \frac{\pi \omega^3}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} = \\ &= \frac{e \omega^3}{4 \pi^2 c^2} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$d\mathbf{j}_{\text{now}} = -j d\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{G}_{12} n_1$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{12} = \mathbf{G}_{21} = \mathbf{G}$$

$$d\mathbf{j}_{\text{now}} = +j d\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{G}_{21} n_2$$

$$d\mathbf{j} = j d\mathbf{x} \times (n_2 - n_1) \mathbf{G}$$

$$K_{\text{now}} = -\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \sigma(n_1 - n_2) \quad [\text{amu}]$$

$$K_{\text{now}} = \sigma n_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}}) \quad n_0 = n_1 + n_2$$

At T=0 because atom density (n₂=0)

$$K_{\text{now}}(0) = \sigma n_0 = \sigma(n_1 + n_2) = \sigma n_0 (1 + e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}})$$

$$\frac{K_{\text{now}}(T)}{K_{\text{now}}(0)} = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}}} = \tanh \frac{\hbar \omega}{2kT} = \tanh \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad kT \gg \hbar \omega, \quad x \ll 1 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \frac{K_{\text{now}}(T)}{K_{\text{now}}(0)} = \frac{x}{2+x} \approx \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2kT}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad kT \ll \hbar \omega, \quad x \gg 1 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \frac{K_{\text{now}}(T)}{K_{\text{now}}(0)} = 1 - 2e^{-x} \rightarrow 1$$

Zagora 1.59



$$n_1 = 1; n_2 = 0.9$$

$$k_{\text{know}} = 0.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$d_j = j d x (n_2 - n_1) \delta$$

$$k_{\text{know}} = - \frac{d_j}{j dx} = \delta (n_1 - n_2)$$

$$k_{\text{know}} = \delta n_0, n_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{j(2L)}{j(0)} = r_1 r_2 e^{\delta(n_2 - n_1) 2L} \geq 1 - \text{gerade Resonanz}$$

$$e^{\delta(n_2 - n_1) 2L} = \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} \rightarrow \delta(n_2 - n_1) 2L = \ln \frac{1}{r_1 r_2}$$

$$j(2L) = j_0 e^{2 \cdot 2L}, 2 \cdot 2L = \delta(n_2 - n_1) \leftarrow \text{deg grösse nouous}$$

$$5 \cdot \frac{k_{\text{know}}}{n_0} \rightarrow \frac{k_{\text{know}}}{n_0} (n_2 - n_1) 2L = \ln \frac{1}{r_1 r_2}$$

$$\frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_0} = - \frac{\ln r_1 r_2}{2 L k_{\text{know}}} = 0,011 \rightarrow \frac{n_2}{n_0} = 0,505 - \text{bojuden}$$

$$n_2 - n_1 = 0,011 n_0$$

$$n_1 + n_2 = n_0$$

T 5

$$\lambda = 5577 \text{ Å}$$



$$a = 1,25 \text{ Å}$$

$$T_1 \sim 10^7 \text{ °c}$$

$$|J_h - J_k| < j \leq |J_h + J_k|$$

$$2 - 0 \leq j \leq 2 + 0$$

$$j = 2 - \text{g paroxa}$$

$$P_{\text{Kav}} \cdot P_{\text{KOM}} = \begin{cases} (-1)^j - E_j \\ (-1)^{j+1} - M_j \end{cases}$$
$$(-1)^2 \cdot (-1)^0 = 1 = (-1)^2$$
$$(-1)^{1+1} = \text{ne nega}, j \in M$$

Очертить таноко E2

Беп-ст брек E2 б $\left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{5777}{2\pi \cdot 1,25}\right)^2 = 5 \cdot 10^5$ раж
максимум беп-ст гуравореско брек.

$$\tau = T, \cdot 5 \cdot 10^5 = 10^7 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^5 = 0,05 \text{ с}$$

T6



Герн - ? $g = ?$

$$D = 36,5 \text{ ГГz}$$

$$H = 11,48 \text{ кГ}$$

$$g = ?$$

1)

	m_l
↑↑↑	2
↑↑↑	1
↑↑↑	0
↑↑↑	-1
↑↑↑	-2

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \quad L = 2$$

$$J = L + S = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$g = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2}} = \frac{6}{5}$$

${}^2P_{3/2}$

2) $h\nu_{\text{рез}} = g m_s B \rightarrow g = \frac{h\nu_{\text{рез}}}{m_s B} =$

$$= \frac{6,6 \cdot 10 \cdot 365 \cdot 10}{0,927 \cdot 10^{-20} \cdot 1,148 \cdot 10^4} = 2,27$$

Задача 0-12-2

$$N = 3,7 \cdot 10^9 \text{ паренз/с}$$

$$C = 1 \text{ кал/К}$$

$$t = 12, E_d = 5,3 \text{ МэВ}$$

$$\Delta T - ?$$

$$\text{Ответ} \quad \Delta T = \frac{NE_d t}{C} = \frac{3,7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 5,3 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 3600 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}}{4,187} = 2,7 \text{ К}$$

В секунды барен-са.

$$E_t = N \cdot E_d$$

$$\text{Значит за } t: E \cdot E_t \cdot t = NE_d t$$

Температура.

$$C \Delta T = NE_d t$$

Zagora 7.5

Некоторое $A : \delta = 0$

^{27}Mg , ^{29}P , ^{37}K , ^{67}Cu

$Z_0 - ?$

$$Z^* = \frac{A/2}{1 + 0,0075 A^{2/3}}$$

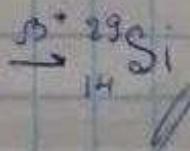
$$\text{Mg: } \frac{13,5}{1 + 0,0075 \cdot 27} = 12,7 \approx 13 \text{ //}$$

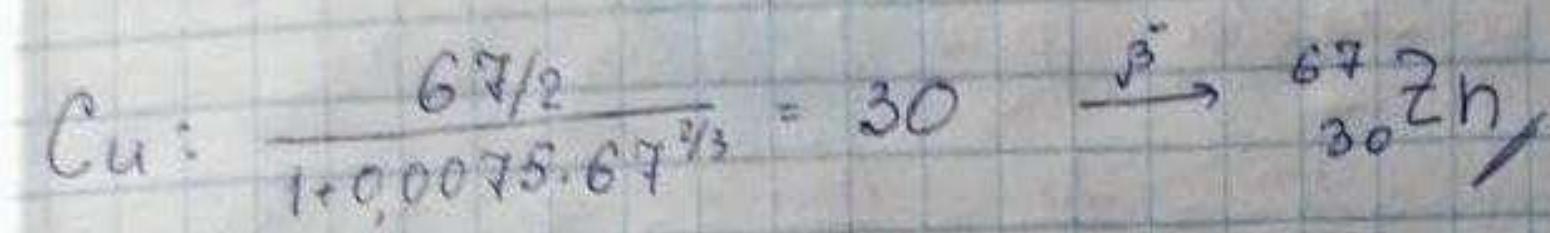
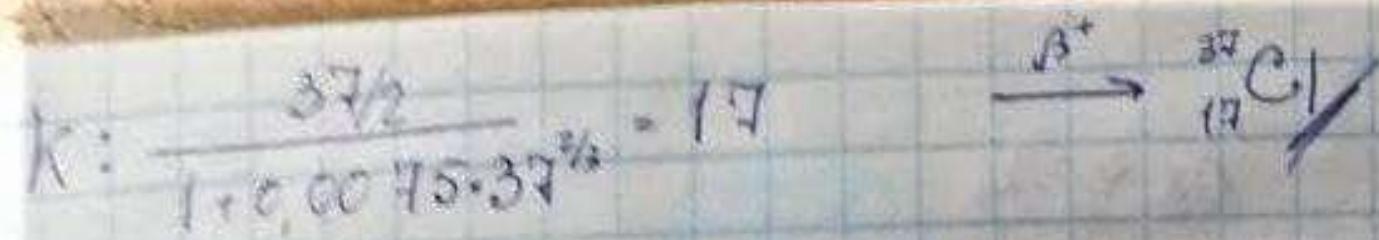
$$\text{P: } \frac{14,5}{1 + 0,0075 \cdot 29^{2/3}} = 14 \text{ //}$$

$$E_{cb} = \varepsilon_1 A - \varepsilon_2 A^{2/3} - \varepsilon_3 \frac{Z^2}{A^{4/3}} - \varepsilon_4 \frac{(A-Z)^2}{A} + \varepsilon_5 \frac{\delta^2}{A^{3/4}}$$

$$\frac{dE_{cb}}{dZ} = 0 = -\varepsilon_3 \frac{2Z}{A^{1/3}} + \varepsilon_4.$$

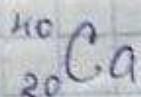
$$Z = 2A \frac{1}{\frac{\varepsilon_3}{\varepsilon_4} A^{2/3} + 1} = \frac{A/2}{1 + \frac{\varepsilon_3}{4\varepsilon_4} A^{2/3}}$$





Zadacha 7.16

$$U_0 = -GM\omega B$$



$$U(R_0) = 0, R_0 \text{- радиус } \xrightarrow{\text{окружн}}$$

$$\Delta E \rightarrow$$

Наряду с этим:

$$\begin{cases} U(r) = U_0 + \frac{M\omega^2 r^2}{2}, & r < R_0 \\ U(r) = 0, & r > R_0 \end{cases}$$

В $^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$ имеются заполненные
спин с $n=0, 1, 2$.

Нужно при вращении например с $1d_{5/2}$ на $1f_{7/2}$

$$U_{1d_{5/2}} = -|U_0| + \hbar\omega(2 + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$U_{1f_{7/2}} = -|U_0| + \hbar\omega(3 + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\Delta E = U_{1f_{7/2}} - U_{1d_{5/2}} = \hbar\omega$$

$$U(R_0) = 0 = U_0 + \frac{M\omega^2 R_0^2}{2} \hookrightarrow \omega = +\sqrt{-\frac{2U_0}{MR_0^2}}$$

$$R_0 = 1,3 \cdot 10^{13} \sqrt[3]{40}$$

$$\Delta E = \hbar \sqrt{-\frac{2U_0}{M \cdot 1,3^2 \cdot 10^{26} \cdot 40^{2/3}}} = 15 \text{ M} \omega \text{B}$$

Bogara

7.20



$$T_4 = ?$$

0,0055%

$$T_8 = 4,51 \cdot 10^9 \text{ лет}$$

$$\lambda_8 < \lambda_4$$

Балковое уп-ие

$$\lambda_4 N_4 = \lambda_8 N_8$$

$$\frac{T_4}{T_8} = \frac{\lambda_8}{\lambda_4} = \frac{N_4}{N_8} \rightarrow T_4 = T_8 \frac{N_4}{N_8}$$

$$T_4 = 4,51 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,55 \cdot 10^4 = 2,48 \cdot 10^5 \text{ лет}$$

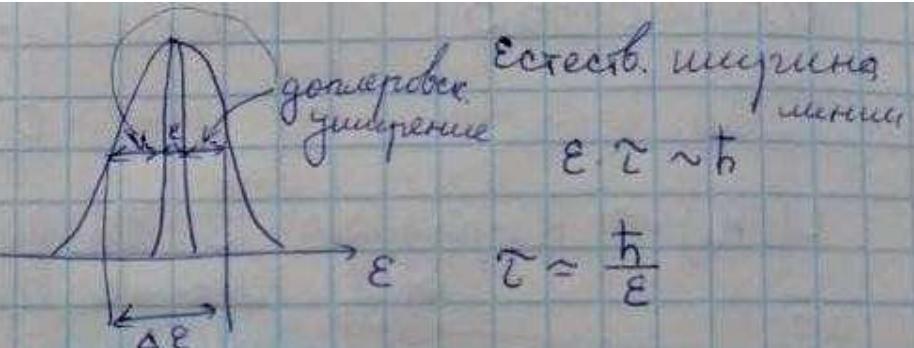
Zagara 7.51

из T_i

? $\downarrow E_1 = 5 \text{ M} \Omega \text{B}$

$\downarrow E_2 = 1,5 \text{ M} \Omega \text{B}$

или $\Delta E = 400 \text{ } \Omega \text{B}$



$$\Delta E = E + 2\delta E_{\text{гом}}$$

1^е излучение:

$$P_{\text{аг}} = \frac{E_1}{C} = P_{\text{аг}}$$

При 2^е излуч. гор сбрас $\Delta \omega = \omega_2 - \frac{v}{c}$

$$\Delta(\hbar\omega) = \hbar\omega_2 \frac{v}{c} = \hbar\omega_2 \frac{(m\omega)^2}{mc^2} = \frac{E_2 E_1}{mc^2} = \delta E_{\text{гом}} = 160 \text{ } \Omega \text{B}$$

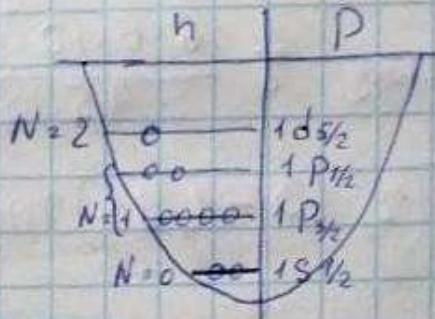
$$E = \Delta E - 2\delta E_{\text{гом}} = 400 - 320 = 80 \text{ } \Omega \text{B}$$

$$\tau = \frac{h}{E} = \frac{10^{-27}}{80 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{12}} = 10^{-17} \text{ C}$$

Zadacha 7.58

$^{17}_8 O$ нуки, нови M1-протон

$I = ?$ (сумм)



$$M1 \hookrightarrow j=1$$

$$|I_{\text{ког}} - I_{\text{нар}}| \leq j \leq I_{\text{ког}} + I_{\text{нар}}$$

$$\left| I_{\text{ког}} - \frac{5}{2} \right| \leq j \leq I_{\text{ког}} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$P_h \cdot P_{kog} = (-1)^{j+1} = +1$$

$$(-1)^2 \cdot (-1)^{l_k} = +1 \quad \hookrightarrow l_k - \text{натурал}$$

$$l_{\text{ког}} = 2 \rightarrow 1d_{3/2} \quad \hookrightarrow I = 3/2$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \right| \leq j \leq 4 - \text{ногъгат}$$

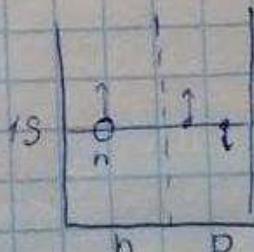
Ober: $I_{\text{ког}} = \frac{3}{2}$,
 $1d_{3/2}$ - съст.

Zagora 7.64

$$|\Delta \mu_{\text{He}}| = |\mu_{\text{He}}^{\text{scen}} - \mu_{\text{He}}^{\text{reop}}| - ?$$

$$B = 1,5 \text{ Tn}$$

$$\nu_{\text{reg}} = 48,75 \text{ MHz}$$



$$g_{sp} = 5,58$$

$$g_{sn} = -3,82$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{S}_n \quad L = l_n = 0$$

$$I = S - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mu_{\text{He}} = m_{\text{eg}} [g_{sp} (L_n + L_p) + g_{sp} (\vec{S}_{p+} + \vec{S}_{p-}) + g_{sn} \vec{S}_n] = g_{sn} m_{\text{eg}} \quad I = -\frac{3,82}{2} m_{\text{eg}} = -1,91 m_{\text{eg}}$$

$$\hbar \nu_{\text{reg}} = |g| m_{\text{eg}} B \quad |g| m_{\text{eg}} = \frac{\hbar \nu_{\text{reg}}}{B} \rightarrow \mu_{\text{He}}^{\text{scen}} = g m_{\text{eg}} \quad I =$$

$$M_{He}^{\text{corr}} = m_{\text{mag}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{6,6 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 48,75 \cdot 10^6}{1,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 5,05 \cdot 10^{-24}} = -2,13 \text{ mag}$$

$$|\Delta \mu| = (2,13 - 1,91) \text{ mag} = 0,22 \text{ mag}$$