

9.02 20 svingninger (opp og ned én gang for hver)
 $t = 15s$

$$T = \frac{t}{\text{antall svingninger}} = \frac{15s}{20} = \frac{0,75s}{\text{perioden}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0,75s} = 1,3\text{ Hz}$$

eller $f = \frac{20}{15s} = 1,3s^{-1} = \underline{1,3\text{ Hz}}$ frekvensen

9.03 $f = 0,2\text{ Hz}$ $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{0,2s^{-1}} = \underline{5s}$

9.05 a) Tar ett døgn for én runde

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{24 \cdot 60 \cdot 60s} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5}\text{ Hz} = 12 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{ Hz} \\ = \underline{12\mu\text{Hz}}$$

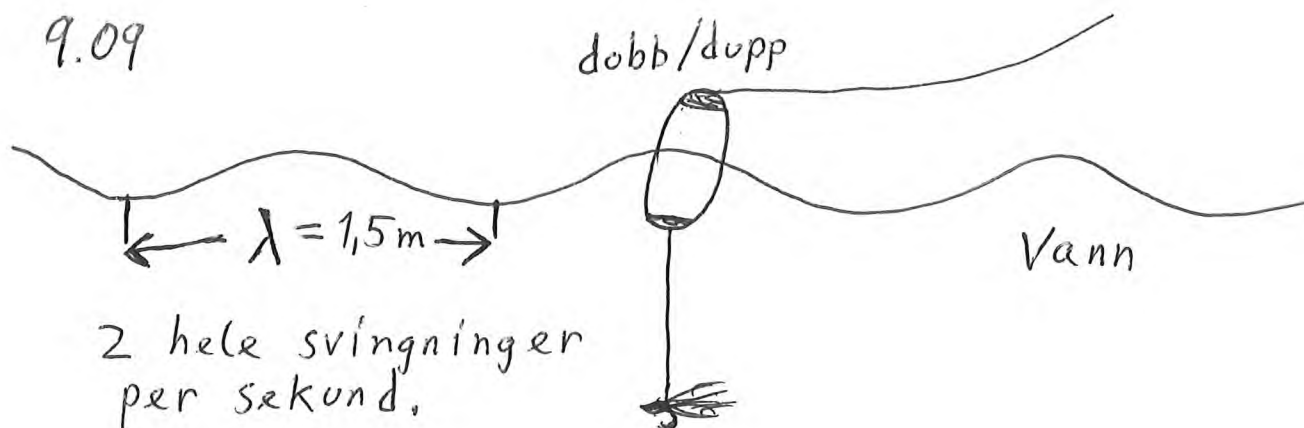
b) Tar én time for én runde

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{60 \cdot 60s} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{ Hz} = 0,28 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{ Hz} \\ = \underline{0,28\text{ mHz}}$$

c) $f = \frac{1200}{t} = \frac{1200}{60s} = \underline{20\text{ Hz}}$

d) $f = \frac{60}{t} = \frac{60}{60s} = \underline{1\text{ Hz}}$ (varierer en god del)

9.09



2 hele svingninger
per sekund.

$$f = \frac{2}{t} = \frac{2}{1s} = 2\text{ Hz}$$

$$v = \lambda \cdot f = 1,5m \cdot 2s^{-1} = \underline{3,0\frac{m}{s}}$$

9.10 $T = 0,18s$ $\lambda = 1,5m$



a) $T = 0,18s$ også i B.

b) A. ned, B ned, C opp

c) $v = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{1,5m}{0,18s} = \underline{8,3 \frac{m}{s}}$

d)

9.11 $f = 600 \cdot 10^{12} Hz$
Blågrønt

$c = \lambda \cdot f$

$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{m}{s}}{600 \cdot 10^{12} s^{-1}} = \underline{5,00 \cdot 10^{-7} m}$

9.14 a) $E = hf = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} Js \cdot 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{m}{s}}{575 \cdot 10^{-9} m}$
 $\left(c = \lambda f \Rightarrow f = \frac{c}{\lambda} \right)$
 $= \underline{3,46 \cdot 10^{-19} J}$

b) og c) samme metode.

9.15 $E = 10^{-18} J$

$\lambda = 600 \cdot 10^{-9} m$

$E_f = h \cdot f$

$c = \lambda \cdot f \quad | : \lambda$

$E_f = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda}$

$\frac{c}{\lambda} = f$

$E_f = 6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} Js \cdot \frac{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{m}{s}}{600 \cdot 10^{-9} m} = 3,315 \cdot 10^{-19} J$

$n = \frac{E}{E_f} = \frac{10^{-18} J}{3,315 \cdot 10^{-19} J} = \underline{301 \text{ dvs } 3 \text{ fotoner}}$

$J \cdot Hz$

$Js \cdot Hz = Js \cdot \frac{1}{s} = J$

$n = \frac{100g}{5g} = 20$

antall = $\frac{\text{totalmengde}}{\text{mengden til én}}$

9.17

H-atom

- a) Energien er størst (minst negativ) når n er størst ~~ifølge formelen~~ ($E_n = -\frac{B}{n^2}$)

Økt n -verdi i nevner gir mindre absoluttverdi for brøken, og da brøken er negativ vil den nærme seg maksimumsverdien 0 når $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$b) E_f = E_4 - E_1 = -0,136 \text{ aJ} - (-2,18) \text{ aJ} = \underline{2,04 \text{ aJ}}$$

$$(E_f = B \left(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = 2,18 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) = \underline{2,04 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}})$$

$$c) E_f = E_\infty - E_1 = 0 - (-2,18) \text{ aJ} = \underline{2,18 \text{ aJ}}$$

- d) $E_f = h \cdot f$ viser at høyest f betyr høyest E_f .
Spranget i energi er størst mellom nivå 2 og 1

$$E_f = E_2 - E_1 = -0,545 \text{ aJ} - (-2,18) \text{ aJ} = 1,635 \text{ aJ}$$

$$hf = E_f$$

$$f = \frac{E_f}{h} = \frac{1,635 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}} = 2,47 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ Hz} \quad \text{divs. UV-lys.}$$

$$e) E_f = E_3 - E_2 = -0,242 \text{ aJ} - (-0,545) \text{ aJ} = 3,03 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{og } E_f = hf \quad \text{og } c = \lambda f$$

$$\frac{c}{\lambda} \stackrel{\Downarrow}{=} f \quad \text{slik at } E_f = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_f}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \cdot 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{3,03 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 6,56 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} = \underline{656 \text{ nm}}$$

9.18

$$E_f = E_3 - E_2 = -0,242 \text{ aJ} - (-0,545) \text{ aJ} = 3,03 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{og } \lambda = \frac{hc}{E_f} = \underline{656 \text{ nm}} \quad \text{se 9.17 e). Kortest (minst energi)}$$

$$E_f = E_\infty - E_2 = 0 - (-0,545) \text{ aJ} = 0,545 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_f} = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \cdot 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{0,545 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = \underline{365 \text{ nm}} \quad \text{Lengst (mest energi)}$$

9.20

n	1	2	3	4	5	6
E/aJ	-1,66	-0,88	-0,59	-0,42	-0,37	-0,26

$$a) E_f = E_6 - E_3 = -0,26 \text{ aJ} - (-0,59 \text{ aJ}) = 0,33 \text{ aJ}$$

$$E = hf = E_f = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{E_f} = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \cdot 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{0,33 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 6,0 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

dvs. oransje

$$b) E_1 + E_f = -1,66 \text{ aJ} + 1,07 \text{ aJ} = -0,59 \text{ aJ} \text{ dvs.}$$

Hg-atomet hopper direkte til nivå 3

9.28 3
1 H

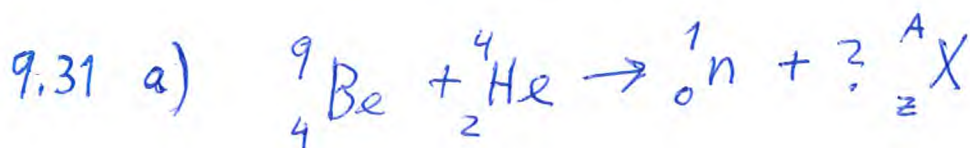
z=1 Hydrogen (fra periodesystemet)

proton tallet z=1

A-z = 3-1 = 2 nøytron tallet

nukleon tallet A=3

elektron tallet z=1



$$z: 4+2 = 0+Z$$

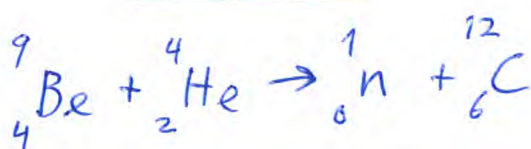
$$\underline{6 = Z} \quad \text{dvs.} \quad \underline{\text{Karbon C}}$$

$$9+4 = 1+A$$

$$13 = 1+A$$

$$13-1 = A$$

$$\underline{A=12}$$



b), c) og d) tilsvarende.
Har brukt bevaring av
ladningstall og
nukleontall i reaksjonene.

9.33

$$m_0 = 4,0 \text{ mg}$$

$$m = ?$$

$$T = t_{1/2} = 1600 \text{ år}$$

$$t = 100 \text{ år}$$

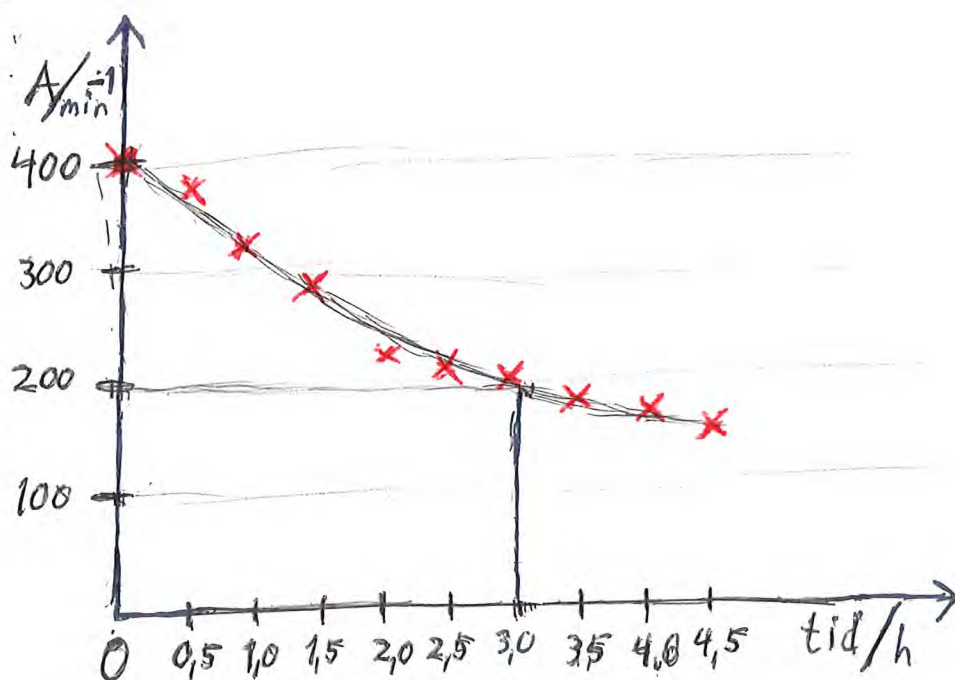
$$A = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T} \text{ gir også } m = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T}$$

Vi får dermed

$$m = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T} = 4,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{100}{1600}} = 3,83 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

Det vil si 3,8 mg

9.34



b)

$$t_{1/2} \approx 3,0 \text{ h}$$

9.35

$$A_0 = 10 \text{ Bq}$$

$$a) \quad t_{1/2} = 28 \text{ ar} \quad t = (2010 - 1975) \text{ ar} = 35 \text{ ar}$$

$$A = A_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/t_{1/2}} \\ = 10 \text{ Bq} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{35}{28}} = \underline{4,2 \text{ Bq}}$$

$$b) \quad t = (2060 - 1975) \text{ ar} = 85 \text{ ar}$$

$$A = A_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/t_{1/2}} = 10 \text{ Bq} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{85}{28}} = \underline{1,2 \text{ Bq}}$$

$$c) \quad 3,0 \text{ Bq} = 10 \text{ Bq} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/t_{1/2}}$$

$$0,30 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/28 \text{ ar}}$$

$$\log 0,30 = \log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/28 \text{ ar}}$$

$$\log 0,30 = \frac{t}{28 \text{ ar}} \cdot \log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\log 0,30}{\log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{t}{28 \text{ ar}}$$

$$28 \text{ ar} \cdot \frac{\log 0,30}{\log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = t$$

$$t = 28 \text{ ar} \cdot \left(\frac{-0,52287}{-0,301029} \right) = 48,6 \text{ ar}$$

dvs. 49 ar