

1 (B); 2 (B); 3 (C); 4 (C); 5 (B); 6 (D); 7 (C); 8 (B)

$$11-10 \quad (2 \times 5 - 1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot 2 = 22.78 \text{ mm} \cdot \frac{0.3 \text{ mm}}{1.2 \text{ m}} \text{ 得 } \lambda = 632 \text{ nm} \text{ 为红光}$$

$$11-11 \quad 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot 2 = 12.2 \text{ mm} \cdot \frac{d}{d'} \text{ 得 } d = 1.34 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$11-13 (1) n \cdot \sin \theta_1 = \sin \theta \text{ 得 } \theta_1 = 24^\circ$$

$$(2) c' = \frac{c}{n} = 2.44 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}, \lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{n} = 487.8 \text{ nm}, f = \frac{c'}{\lambda'} = 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$(3) \text{几何路程 } L = 2 \times 5 \text{ cm} + d \cdot \cos \theta_1 = 11.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{光程 } \sum n_i d_i = 10 \text{ cm} + n d \cos \theta_1 = 11.35 \text{ cm}$$

$$11-16 \quad 2n_2 d = (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \dots) \quad |d_m = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} = 99.64 \text{ nm}$$

$$11-17 \quad 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \quad (k=1, 2, \dots) \quad \Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

$$\Delta e / \Delta L = \frac{d}{\sqrt{L^2 + d^2}} \quad (30-1)\Delta L = 4.295 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \text{ 得 } d = 5.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$11-20 \quad \text{知 } 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad \Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

$$\Delta L = \Delta e / \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \theta} \quad \text{即 } \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \theta} - \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \theta} = \Delta L \text{ 得 } \theta = 9.8 \times 10^{-3} (\text{度})$$

$$11-21 \quad 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\text{得 } r = \sqrt{R^2 - (Re)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{k\lambda R}{n}}$$

$$\Delta r = \sqrt{4\lambda R} - \sqrt{\lambda R} \quad \Delta r' = \sqrt{4\lambda' R} - \sqrt{\lambda' R} \text{ 得 } \lambda' = 545.9 \text{ nm}$$

$$11-23 \quad 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \quad (k=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 - (R-e)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(2k-1)\lambda R}{2n}}$$

$$\text{取 } k=10 \quad 2\sqrt{\frac{(2 \times 10 - 1)\lambda R}{2}} = 1.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}, \quad 2\sqrt{\frac{(2 \times 10 - 1) \cdot \lambda R}{2n}} = 1.27 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{得 } n = 1.22$$

$$11-24 \quad 2ne = (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad e = (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{4n_2}$$

(1) 油膜厚度是暗纹。

$$(2) (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} \leq d_m \text{ 得 } k \leq 3.9 \text{ 故能看到 4 个完整暗环}$$

11-26 有  $2d = n\lambda$ , 得  $\lambda = 563.6 \text{ nm}$

11-27 有  $b \sin \theta = (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$  得  $x = f \tan \theta = f \sin \theta = \frac{(2k+1)\lambda f}{2b}$

得  $\lambda = \frac{4200}{2k+1} \text{ nm}$   $400 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 760 \text{ nm}$

得  $2.2 \leq k \leq 4.75$  故  $\lambda$  能取  $600 \text{ nm}$ ,  $466.67 \text{ nm}$

(2)  $\lambda$  取  $600 \text{ nm}$  时  $P$  级数为 3,  $\lambda$  取  $466.67 \text{ nm}$ ,  $P$  级数为 4

(3) 当  $\lambda$  取  $600 \text{ nm}$ , 可作半波带数 7,  $\lambda$  取  $466.67 \text{ nm}$ , 可作半波带数 9

11-29 有  $(2 \times 3 + 1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2 \times 2 + 1) \cdot \frac{\lambda'}{2}$  得  $\lambda = 428.6 \text{ nm}$

11-30 有  $b \sin \theta = (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ,  $k=1$ ,  $x = f \cdot \sin \theta$

得第一级明纹离屏中心距离分别为  $3 \text{ mm}$ ,  $5.7 \text{ mm}$ ,

两种光对应 两明纹之间距离为  $2.7 \text{ mm}$ .

若换为光栅 光栅常数  $d = \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{1000} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

$d \sin \theta = k\lambda$   $x = f \sin \theta$  得  $x = \frac{k\lambda f}{d}$  得

第一级明纹离屏中心距离分别为  $2.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$   $3.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ .

两明纹间距离  $1.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ .

11-31 有  $\frac{1.0 \text{ m}}{x} = 1.22 \cdot \frac{500 \text{ nm}}{3 \text{ mm}}$  得  $x = 4918 \text{ m}$

11-34 (1)  $d = \frac{1 \text{ mm}}{500} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

$d \sin \theta = k \cdot \lambda$  ( $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 取  $\sin \theta = 1$  得  $k = 3.39$  最多能看到第三级光谱

(2)  $d(\sin \theta + \sin 30^\circ) = k\lambda$  得  $-1.69 \leq k \leq 5.09$  故最多能看到第五级光谱

(3) 白光对应  $400 \text{ nm} \sim 760 \text{ nm}$

$d \sin \theta = k\lambda$   $k$  取 1  $x = f \cdot \tan \theta$

得分别为  $x = 0.2 \text{ m}$ ,  $x = 0.41 \text{ m}$  故线宽度为  $0.21 \text{ m}$

11-35 (1)  $d \sin \varphi = 2 \cdot \lambda$  得  $d = 6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

(2)  $d \sin \theta = 4\lambda$   $a \sin \theta = k \cdot \lambda$  得

即  $\frac{a}{d} = \frac{k}{4}$

当  $k=1$ ,  $a = \frac{d}{4} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ . 此时,  $\pm 4, \pm 8 \dots$  缺级合意.

当  $k=2$ ,  $a = \frac{d}{2} = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ , 此时  $\pm 2, \pm 4 \dots$  缺级合意.

当  $k=3$ ,  $a = 4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ . 此时,  $\pm 4, \pm 8 \dots$  缺级合意.

故狭缝为  $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$  或  $4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

(3) 有  $d \sin \varphi = k \lambda$  得  $k < \frac{d}{\lambda} = 10$ . 又有  $\pm 4, \pm 8$  缺级. 一共出现 15 条

级数为  $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 7, \pm 9$

11-38

设原光强为  $I_0$ .  $\frac{I_0}{2} \cdot \cos^2 60^\circ = I_1$ .

$\frac{I_0}{2} \cdot \cos^2 30^\circ \cdot \cos^2 30^\circ = I_2$ . 得  $I_2 = \frac{9}{4} I_1$

11-39 设自然光  $I_0$ , 线偏振光  $I_1$

$I \cdot \frac{I_0}{2} = \frac{I_0}{2} + I_1$  得  $I_0 = \frac{1}{2} I_1$

故自然光占  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 线偏振光占  $\frac{2}{3}$