解:因F与x是线性相关的,其他量之间是无相关性的。故先利用最小二乘法处理F与x的数据,其余数据根据实际情况进行处理。

(1) 最小二乘法处理F与x的数据

$$Y = \frac{8FLH}{\pi d^2 D(x - x_0)}$$

$$x = \frac{8LH}{\pi d^2 DY} F + x_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow : k = \frac{8LH}{\pi d^2 DY}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = kF + x_0$$

$$\overline{F} = 75.0$$
N, $\overline{x} = 0.0276$ m, $\overline{F}^2 = 6450$ N², $\overline{xF} = 2.3312$ Nm

$$k = \frac{\overline{xF} - \overline{x} \cdot \overline{F}}{\overline{F}^2} = \frac{2.3312 - 75.0 \times 0.0276}{6450 - 75^2}$$
$$= 3.166 \times 10^{-4} \,\text{mN}^{-1}$$

$$x_0 = \overline{x} - k\overline{F} = 2.76 \times 10^{-2} - 3.166 \times 10^{-4} \times 75$$

= 0.385×10⁻² (m)

计算k的不确定度

$$u(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10 - 2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (\Delta x_i)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - (3.166 \times 10^{-4} F_i + 0.385 \times 10^{-2})^2}$$

$$=7.305\times10^{-5}$$
 (m)

$$u(k) = u(x)\sqrt{\frac{1}{n(\overline{F^2} - \overline{F}^2)}}$$

$$=7.305\times10^{-5}\times\sqrt{\frac{1}{10(6450-5625)}}$$

$$=8.042\times10^{-7}$$
 (m/N)

$$u_{\rm r}(k) = \frac{u(k)}{k} = 0.25\%$$
 $v(k) = 8$

(2)计算金属丝的杨氏模量

由
$$k = \frac{8LH}{\pi d^2 DY}$$
得: $Y = \frac{8LH}{\pi d^2 Dk}$

$$\overline{Y} = \frac{8\overline{L}\overline{H}}{\pi \overline{d}^2 \overline{D}k}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 742.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 681.5 \times 10^{-3}}{3.142 \times (0.643 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 48.58 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.166 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$=2.02498\times10^{11}(\text{Nm}^{-2})$$

- (3)计算各输入量的标准不确定度
- ①金属丝直径的标准不确定度

$$u_{1}(d) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{6} (d_{i} - \overline{d})^{2}}{6(6-1)}} = 0.00683 \text{mm}$$

$$v_{1}(d) = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$u_{2}(d) = \frac{0.004}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.00231 \text{(mm)}$$

$$v_{2}(d) \to \infty$$

$$u(d) = \sqrt{u_1^2(d) + u_2^2(d)}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.00683^2 + 0.00231^2} = 0.00721 \text{(mm)}$$

$$u_r(d) = \frac{u(d)}{\overline{d}} = \frac{0.00721}{0.643} = 1.2\%$$

$$v_{\text{eff}}(d) = \frac{(u(d))^4}{\frac{(u_1(d))^4}{v_1(d)} + \frac{(u_2(d))^4}{v_2(d)}}$$

$$= \frac{0.00721^4}{\frac{0.00683^4}{5} + 0} = 6.209 \approx 6$$

(4)计算Y标准不确定度

$$k = \frac{8LH}{\pi d^2 DY}$$

 $\ln Y = \ln 8 + \ln L + \ln H - \ln \pi - 2 \ln d - \ln D - \ln k$

$$u_r(Y) = \sqrt{(2u_r(d))^2 + (u_r(k))^2} = \sqrt{((2 \times 1.2)^2 + 0.25^2)/100^2} \approx 2.4\%$$

$$u_r(Y) = \sqrt{(u_r(L))^2 + (u_r(H))^2 + (2u_r(d))^2 + (u_r(D))^2 + (u_r(k))^2}$$

= $\sqrt{(0.080^2 + 0.087^2 + (2 \times 1.2)^2 + 0.034^2 + 0.25^2)/100^2} \approx 2.5\%$
注意: 全部计算不确定度

$$u(Y) = \overline{Y}u_r(Y) = 2.02498 \times 10^{11} \times 2.4\% \approx 0.049 \times 10^{11} (\text{Nm}^{-2})$$

(5)Y的扩展不确定度

Y的不确定度各分量互不相关,由中心极限定理可知接近正态分布。

$$v_{\text{eff}}(Y) = \frac{(u_r(Y))^4}{\frac{(2u_r(d))^4}{v_{\text{eff}}(d)} + \frac{(u_r(k))^4}{v_{\text{eff}}(k)}} = \frac{2.5^4}{\frac{(2\times1.2)^4}{6} + \frac{0.25^4}{8}} = 7.06 \approx 7 \qquad k_{95} = t_{95}(7) = 2.36$$

$$U_{95}(Y) = k_{95}u(Y) = 2.36 \times 0.051 \times 10^{11} = 0.12036 \times 10^{11} \approx 0.12 \times 10^{11} (\text{Nm}^2)$$

(6)Y的测量结果

$$Y = \overline{Y} \pm U(Y) = (2.02 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{11} (\text{Nm}^{-2})$$
 $k_{95} = t_{95}(7) = 2.36$

$$Y = \overline{Y} \pm U(Y) = (2.02 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{11} (\text{Nm}^{-2})$$
 $k_{95} = t_{95}(7) = 2.36$ 注意: 全部计算

七、总结与拓展

3. 思考题

请结合实验仪器,分析本实验中如何提高金属丝微小伸长量的测量精度?

Sections