

培尖教育 2018 年学科竞赛夏令营物理模拟卷（十三）

考试时间：150 分钟 总分 320 分

（参考答案）

题一.

1、设BC杆有个朝右的加速度 a_0 , $\alpha = (\pi - \angle AOC)$

$$AB \text{ 杆长不变: } \ddot{\alpha} l = a_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \dots (1), m \text{ 的加速度: } a_m = \frac{1}{2} \ddot{\alpha} l = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a_0 \dots (2)$$

$$\text{以 } O \text{ 为转轴对杆 } OA: mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cos 45^\circ - T_0 l = -ma_m \cdot \frac{l}{2} \dots (3)$$

$$\therefore T_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} m(g + \frac{1}{2} a_0) \dots (4), T \text{ 是 } AB \text{ 杆对外界的拉力}$$

$$\text{对 } BC \text{ 水平方向: } F_0 - T_0 \cos 45^\circ = 2ma_0 \dots (5)$$

$$\text{连解(4)、(5)得: } F_0 - \frac{1}{4} mg - \frac{1}{8} ma_0 = 2ma_0 \dots (6), \therefore a_0 = \frac{1}{17} (8 \frac{F_0}{m} - 2g) \dots (7)$$

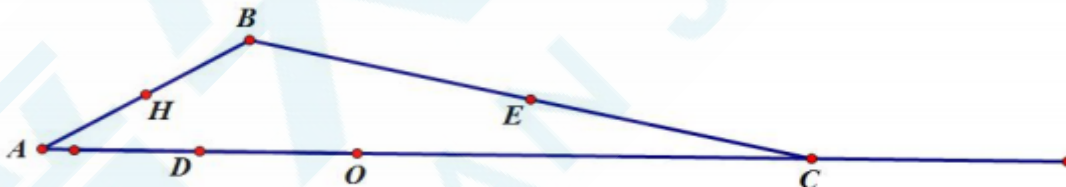
$$T_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{17} (F_0 + 4mg) \dots (8)$$

$$\text{以 } C \text{ 所在位置为转轴: } 2mgl \cos 45^\circ + T_0 \cdot 2l - F_0 \cdot 2l \cos 45^\circ = -2ma_0 l \cos 45^\circ \dots (9)$$

$$\text{代入(8)得: } mg + \frac{1}{17} (2F_0 + 8mg) - F_0 = -\frac{1}{17} (8F_0 - 2mg) \dots (10)$$

$$\therefore 17mg + 2F_0 + 8mg - 17F_0 = -8F_0 + 2mg \dots (11)$$

$$\text{解得: } F_0 = \frac{23}{7} mg \dots (12)$$



2、矢量解法:

$$\because AC = (1 + \sqrt{2})l, \therefore \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 2 - \sqrt{2} \\ \cos C = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{2} \end{cases} \dots(13)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin A = \sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5} \\ \sin C = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5} \end{cases} \dots(14)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin(\pi - A - C) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}(\sqrt{2} + 1) \\ \cos(\pi - A - C) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}(1 - \sqrt{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \sin \beta = \sin[(\pi - A - C) - \frac{\pi}{2}] = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}(\sqrt{2} - 1) \\ \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}(\sqrt{2} + 1) \end{cases} \dots(15)$$

设D、E分别有个速度 v_D 、 v_E

$$AB \text{长不变: } 2v_D \sin A = 2v_E \cos \beta \dots(16), \therefore v_D = \frac{3(1 - \sqrt{2})}{2}v_E \dots(17)$$

$$\text{机械能守恒: } mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} \sin 45^\circ + 2mgl(\sin 45^\circ - \sin C) = \frac{1}{2}mv_D^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)v_E^2 \dots(18)$$

$$\therefore gl(\frac{5}{4}\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}) = \frac{9(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 2}{8}v_E^2 \dots(19)$$

$$\therefore v_E = \sqrt{\frac{10\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}}{9(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 2}}gl \dots(20), \therefore v_D = \frac{3(1 - \sqrt{2})}{2}\sqrt{\frac{10\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}}{9(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 2}}gl \dots(21)$$

$$\therefore v_{H\text{沿杆}} = 2v_E \cos \beta = \sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}(\sqrt{2} + 1)\sqrt{\frac{10\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}}{9(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 2}}gl \dots(22)$$

$$v_{H\text{垂直}} = \frac{2v_D \cos A + 2v_E \sin \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{2}[3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}(\sqrt{2} - 1)]\sqrt{\frac{10\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{4\sqrt{2} - 5}}{9(1 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 2}}gl \dots(23)$$

设: D 有 $a_{D切}$ 、 $a_{D法}$, E 有 $a_{E切}$ 、 $a_{E法}$, a 都是 >0 的

$$AB \text{ 两端加速度关联: } 2a_{D切} \sin A - 2a_{D法} \cos A = 2a_{E切} \cos \beta - 2a_{E法} \sin \beta + \frac{(v_B \sin \beta - v_A \cos A)^2}{l} \dots (24)$$

$$\therefore a_{E切} = \frac{a_{D切} \sin A - a_{D法} \cos A + a_{E法} \sin \beta + \frac{(v_B \sin \beta - v_A \cos A)^2}{l}}{\cos \beta} \dots (25)$$

$$\text{以 } O \text{ 为转轴对 } OA: mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} - Tl \sin A = ma_{D切} \cdot \frac{l}{2} \dots (26)$$

$$\text{以 } C \text{ 为转轴对 } BC: 2mgl \cos C + T \cdot 2l \cos \beta = 2ma_{E切}l \dots (27)$$

$$\therefore a_{E切} = \frac{g \cos C + (g - a_{D切}) \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin A}}{2} \dots (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore g \cos C \cos \beta + g \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\sin A} - a_{D切} \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\sin A} \\ = 2a_{D切} \sin A - 2a_{D法} \cos A + 2a_{E法} \sin \beta + \frac{2(v_B \sin \beta - v_A \cos A)^2}{l} \dots (29) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_{D切}$$

$$= \frac{g \sin A \cos C \cos \beta + g \cos^2 \beta + 2a_{D法} \sin A \cos A - 2a_{E法} \sin A \sin \beta - \frac{2(v_B \sin \beta - v_A \cos A)^2}{l}}{2 \sin^2 A + \cos^2 \beta} \dots (30)$$

$$\therefore a_{H沿杆} = 2a_{D切} \sin A - 2a_{D法} \cos A + \frac{(v_{E切} - v_D \cos A)^2}{\frac{l}{2}} \dots (31)$$

题二.

对第一个骨牌机械能守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = mgl(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \dots (12), \therefore v_0 = \sqrt{gl(2 - \sqrt{2})} \dots (13)$$

假设: $\begin{cases} \text{第一个骨牌碰后角速度为 } \omega \\ \text{第二个骨牌碰后速度为 } v \end{cases}$

$$\text{速度关联: } \omega l \cos 45^\circ = (\frac{v}{l}) \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}l) \dots (14), \therefore \omega = \frac{v}{l} \dots (15)$$

设: 相碰时水平冲量为 I

以 A_1 为转轴, 对第一个骨牌:

$$I \cos 45^\circ \cdot l = mv_0l - m\omega l^2 = mv_0l - mvl \dots (16)$$

$$\text{以 } A_2 \text{ 为转轴, 对第二个骨牌: } I \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}l) = mvl \dots (17)$$

$$\text{连解(16),(17)得: } v = \frac{v_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{gl(2 - \sqrt{2})} \dots (18)$$

(2)分析: 此题如果按照时间顺序算, 计算量纯凭运气。

因为第二个骨牌就飞了, 所以计算量小。但是上面的方法并不那么好用。

下面介绍一个普适的做法。

我们先假设每个骨牌都铰接了, 即 A_i 是不能动的。

由于约束力不作功。用这个体系算能量是等价的。

设: $\begin{cases} \text{在第 } i-1 \text{ 个骨牌与第 } i \text{ 个骨牌碰撞后瞬间, 第 } i \text{ 个骨牌速度 } v_i^1 \\ \text{在第 } i \text{ 个骨牌与第 } i+1 \text{ 个骨牌碰撞前瞬间, 第 } i \text{ 个骨牌速度 } v_i \end{cases}$

$$\text{能量守恒: } \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^{12} = mgl(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \dots (19)$$

$$\text{类比上一小问: } v_i^1 = \frac{v_{i-1}}{2} \dots (20)$$

$$\therefore v_i^2 - \frac{1}{4}v_{i-1}^2 = gl(2 - \sqrt{2}) \dots (21)$$

$$\text{设: } a_i = v_i^2, \lambda = gl(2 - \sqrt{2}), \therefore a_i = \frac{1}{4}a_{i-1} + \lambda \dots (22)$$

根据数学必修五: $(a_i + \delta) = \frac{1}{4}(a_{i-1} + \delta) \dots (23)$, 与(22)是等价的

$$\therefore \delta = -\frac{4}{3}\lambda, \therefore (a_i - \frac{4}{3}\lambda) = \frac{1}{4}(a_{i-1} - \frac{4}{3}\lambda) = \frac{1}{4^{i-1}}(a_1 - \frac{4}{3}\lambda) \dots (24)$$

$$\therefore v_i^2 = \frac{1}{4^{i-1}}[v_1^2 - \frac{4}{3}gl(2 - \sqrt{2})] + \frac{4}{3}gl(2 - \sqrt{2}) \dots (25)$$

$$\text{而 } v_1^2 = gl(2 - \sqrt{2}), \therefore \frac{v_i^2}{l} = \frac{g(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3}(4 - \frac{1}{4^{i-1}}) \dots (26)$$

当 $m \cdot \frac{v_i^2}{l} \geq mg \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}mg$ 时: A_i 需要铰链给它向下的约束力

$$\text{即: } \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3}(4 - \frac{1}{4^{i-1}}) \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dots (27), \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3} \approx 0.195 \\ \frac{4(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3} \approx 0.781 \dots (28) \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0.707 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore 0.074 \geq \frac{0.195}{4^{i-1}}, \therefore 4^{i-1} \geq \frac{0.195}{0.074} \approx 2.635 \dots (29), \therefore i=2 \text{ 就会飞}$$

题三.

设：某时刻粒子的速度为 x, y

$$\text{牛二:} \begin{cases} \text{水平方向: } -q \dot{y} B = m \frac{d}{dt} \dot{x} \dots (1) \\ \text{竖直方向: } q \dot{x} B - qE = m \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{根据(2)得: } \dot{x} = \frac{m}{qB} \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} + \frac{E}{B} \dots (3)$$

$$(3) \text{代入(1)得: } -q \dot{y} B = m \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m}{qB} \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} + \frac{E}{B} \right) = m \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m}{qB} \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} + \frac{E_0 - ky}{B} \right)$$

$$= \frac{m^2}{qB} \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} - \frac{mk}{B} \dot{y} \dots (4)$$

$$\text{整理得: } \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} = - \frac{(q^2 B^2 - qmk)}{m^2} \dot{y} \dots (5)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{(q^2 B^2 - qmk)}{m^2} > 0 \text{ 时: } \dot{y} = A \sin \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{m} t \dots (6), A \text{ 是一个常数}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y = \frac{mA}{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{m} t - 1 \right) \\ \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} = \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{m} A \cos \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{m} t \end{cases} \dots (7)$$

$$\text{代入(3)得: } \dot{x} = \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{qB} A \cos \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{m} t + \frac{E_0 - ky}{B} \dots (8)$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{qB} A + \frac{E_0}{B} \dots (9)$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{qBv - qE_0}{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}} \dots (10)$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{m(qBv - qE_0)}{q^2 B^2 - qmk} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{q^2 B^2 - qmk}}{m} t - 1 \right) \dots (11)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{(q^2 B^2 - qmk)}{m^2} = 0 \text{ 时: } \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \dot{y} = 0 \dots (12), \text{ 所以粒子不在 } y \text{ 方向运动}$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{(q^2 B^2 - qmk)}{m^2} < 0 \text{ 时: } \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} y = \frac{(qmk - q^2 B^2)}{m^2} y \dots (5)$$

可设: $y = Ce^{Dt} + Ee^{Ft} \dots (13)$, C 、 D 、 E 、 F 是常数

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} y = CD^2 e^{Dt} + EF^2 e^{Ft} \dots (14)$$

$$\therefore D^2 = F^2 = \frac{(qmk - q^2 B^2)}{m^2} \dots (15)$$

$$y \text{ 有三种情况: } \begin{cases} (a) \dot{y} = Ce^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} + Ee^{-\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} \\ (b) \dot{y} = (C + E)e^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} \\ (c) \dot{y} = (C + E)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} \end{cases} \dots (17)$$

把 $t = 0$ 代入(17): $C + E = 0 \dots (18)$

$$\text{所以最后留下的是 } \dot{y} = Ce^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} - Ce^{-\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} \dots (19)$$

$$\text{代入(3): } x = \frac{2\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{qB} Ce^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} + \frac{E_0 + ky}{B} \dots (20)$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{qBv - qE_0}{2\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}} \dots (21)$$

$$\therefore \dot{y} = \frac{qBv - qE_0}{2\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}} e^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} - \frac{qBv - qE_0}{2\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} \dots (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y &= \frac{(qBv - qE_0)m}{2(qmk - q^2 B^2)} \left(e^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} - 2 + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{m} t} \right) \\ &= \frac{(qBv - qE_0)m}{2(qmk - q^2 B^2)} \left(e^{\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{2m} t} - e^{-\frac{\sqrt{qmk - q^2 B^2}}{2m} t} \right)^2 \dots (23) \end{aligned}$$

题四.

(1) 电偶极子的等效电流元大小

$$Idl = \frac{dQ}{dt} dl = \frac{dp}{dt} = \omega p_0 \cos \omega t$$

(2) (r, θ, φ) 处的磁场为

$$\vec{B}_{\text{wave}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi c} \frac{-\omega^2 p_0 \sin(\omega t - kr) \sin \theta}{r} \vec{e}_\varphi, \text{ 其中 } k \equiv \frac{\omega}{c}$$

(3) 当 r 足够大时, 电场只有 θ 方向分量是显著的。由法拉第电磁感应定律得

$$(E_\theta + dE_\theta)(r + dr)d\theta - E_\theta r d\theta = -\frac{\partial B_{\text{wave}}}{\partial t} \cdot dr \cdot r d\theta$$

略去高阶小量得

$$\frac{dE_\theta}{dr} + \frac{E_\theta}{r} = -\frac{\partial B_{\text{wave}}}{\partial t}$$

猜解, 令

$$E_\theta = \frac{A}{r} \sin(\omega t - kr)$$

代入上式求得

$$A = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \omega^2 p_0 \sin \theta$$

所以

$$E_\theta = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} \omega^2 p_0 \sin \theta \sin(\omega t - kr) = -E_0 \sin \theta \cdot \sin(\omega t - kr)$$

(4) 在此处给一微扰后, 小环的位置可以写为

$$\theta = \theta_1 + \tilde{\theta}$$

其中, θ_1 为平稳项, $\tilde{\theta}$ 为快速振动项。

写下小环的动力学方程

$$mr(\ddot{\theta}_1 + \ddot{\tilde{\theta}}) = qE_\theta + mg(\theta_1 + \tilde{\theta})$$

代入 E_θ 的表达式后, 对上式进行长时间尺度、短时间尺度分离, 得

$$mr\ddot{\tilde{\theta}} = -qE_0 \sin(\omega t - kr) \cdot (\theta_1)$$

$$mr\ddot{\theta}_1 = -qE_0 \sin(\omega t - kr) \tilde{\theta} + (mg) \cdot \theta_1$$

第一式积分两次后代入第二式, 并对时间取 $\sin^2(\omega t - kr)$ 的平均值得 $\frac{1}{2}$, 得

$$mr\ddot{\theta}_1 = \left(mg - \frac{q^2 E_0^2}{2m\omega^2 r} \right) \theta_1$$

为使此处为稳定平衡, 需要满足

$$mg - \frac{q^2 E_0^2}{2m\omega^2 r} < 0$$

题五.

薄透镜成像公式: $\frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$... (1), $\begin{cases} s \text{ 是匀质细杆 } AB \text{ 上一点到薄透镜的距离} \\ s' \text{ 是像 } AB \text{ 上一点到薄透镜的距离} \end{cases}$

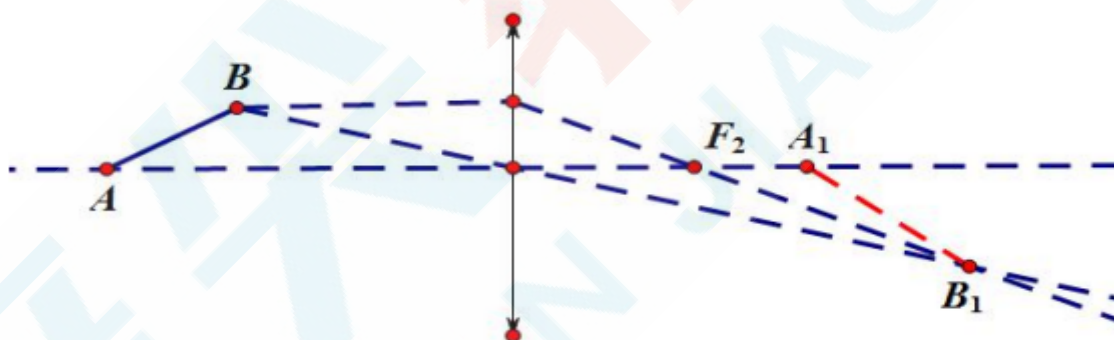
$$\therefore s' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{s}} = \frac{fs}{s-f} \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{ds'}{ds} = \frac{f(s-f) - fs}{(s-f)^2} = -\frac{f^2}{(s-f)^2} \dots (3)$$

即: s 越小 s' 越大, 如图, 问题一已秒杀

问题二: 质量守恒 $\lambda' |ds'| = \lambda |ds| \dots (4)$

$$\therefore \lambda' = \frac{f^2}{(s-f)^2} \lambda = \frac{f^2}{(\frac{fs'}{s'-f} - f)^2} \lambda = (s' - f)^2 \lambda \dots (5)$$



问题三: 相似三角形: $\frac{y'}{s'} = \frac{y}{s} \dots (6)$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{s'}{s} y \dots (7), \text{ 对(7)以微分: } dy' = \frac{s ds' - s' ds}{s^2} y + \frac{s'}{s} dy$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{f^2 s}{(s-f)^2} ds - \frac{fs}{s-f} ds}{s^2} y + \frac{fs}{s-f} dy$$

$$= -\frac{fy}{(s-f)^2} ds + \frac{f}{s-f} dy \dots (8)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{ds'}{dt} = -\frac{f^2}{(s-f)^2} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} \\ \frac{dy'}{dt} = \frac{f}{s-f} \left(-\frac{y}{s-f} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \end{cases} \dots (9)$$

$$\therefore v' = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ds'}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy'}{dt}\right)^2} = \frac{f}{s-f} \sqrt{\left(-\frac{f}{s-f} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y}{s-f} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} \dots (10)$$

上式就是像 AB 上任意一点的速度表达

$$\text{把} \begin{cases} \frac{ds}{dt} = v \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \end{cases} \text{代入(10): } v' = \frac{f\sqrt{f^2 + y^2}}{(s-f)^2} v \dots (11)$$

$$\text{几何关系: } y = (u-s)\tan\theta, \therefore v' = \frac{f\sqrt{f^2 + (u-s)^2 \tan^2\theta}}{(s-f)^2} v \dots (12)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv'}{ds} = \frac{\frac{f \cdot (-2 \tan^2\theta \cdot s \, ds)}{\sqrt{f^2 + (u-s)^2 \tan^2\theta}} - f\sqrt{f^2 + (u-s)^2 \tan^2\theta} \cdot (2s \, ds)}{(s-f)^4} < 0 \dots (13)$$

$$\text{当 } s = u - L \cos\theta \text{ 时 } v' \text{ 最大, 得: } v'_{\max} = \frac{f\sqrt{f^2 + L^2 \sin^2\theta}}{(u - L \cos\theta - f)^2} v \dots (14)$$

题六.

$$(1) \text{ 由组合数学的知识 } \Omega(N, x) = \frac{N!}{\left(\frac{N-x}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{N+x}{2}\right)!}$$

$$(2) \text{ 利用 } n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} e^{n \ln n - n} \text{ 以及 } \ln(1+x) \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ 得 } \Omega(N, x) \propto \frac{2^N}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2N}}$$

$$(3) \text{ 三维分子链的情形 } \Omega(x, y, z) \propto \left(\frac{2^N}{\sqrt{2\pi N}}\right)^3 e^{\frac{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{2NL^2}}$$

$$\text{系统的玻尔兹曼熵 } S = 3k \ln \frac{2^N}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} - \frac{kr^2}{2NL^2}$$

$$(4) \text{ 分子链上的拉力 } \vec{f} = -\nabla F = -\frac{kT}{NL^2} \vec{r}$$

题七.

$$(1) \text{ 由能量守恒 } r^2 + t^2 = 1, \text{ 可令 } t = \cos\gamma, \quad r = \sin\gamma$$

取散射波的相位差为 δ , 光经过原子后, 新的波为散射波与透射波的叠加, 复振幅可以表达为

$$t + re^{i\delta} = \cos\gamma + \sin\gamma \cos\delta + i \sin\gamma \sin\delta$$

介质中的光为平面波, 经过原子前后振幅不变, 有 $1 + \sin 2\gamma \cos\delta = 1$

考虑到散射振幅比由原子本身的性质决定, 因此可得 $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(2) 分析可得 $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} + \frac{\gamma}{d}$, 由此得到 $n = 1 + \frac{\lambda_0 \gamma}{2\pi d}$

(3) 散射光向反方向传播由于叠加会抵消为零。