

2000年

答案 (2型) 普物

2. 解 (1) 桌面光滑, 物体A: $\Sigma F = 0$, $a_A = \frac{\Sigma F}{m_A} = 0$

物体B: $\Sigma F = (m_A + m_B)g$

$$a_B = \frac{(m_A + m_B)g}{m_B} = 2g$$

(2)

$$K(X_2 - X_1) = m_B g = K\left(\frac{N}{K} - \frac{m_A l}{K}\right)$$

$$\text{则 } N = (m_A + m_B)g$$

1. 解

$$\frac{1}{2} = \omega_0^2 + 2mgR = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)(R^2\omega^2 + v^2)$$

$$I\omega_0 = (I + 2mR^2)\omega$$

$$\text{式 } I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \text{ 代入, 求 } v \text{ 即可.}$$

$$\text{解得: } v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}R^2\omega_0^2 + 2Rg}$$

3. 解

$$1) \quad B = \frac{mv}{Rg} = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{Rg} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-27} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 4 \times 10^6}}{60 \times 10^{-2} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$\approx 0.48 \text{ 特斯拉.}$$

$$\therefore \text{总次数 } N = \frac{4.0 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}}{2.0 \times 10^4 \text{ eV}} = 200 \text{ 次}$$

$$\text{粒子飞行时间: } \frac{1}{2}at^2 = 2Nd$$

$$u = \frac{r^2}{2m} \cdot \frac{V}{d^2 m} \quad \text{if } \lambda \perp \vec{v}, \quad \frac{v}{c} \quad L_1^2 = \frac{4N m d^2}{e V}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{N m a^2}}{\sqrt{e N}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 10^2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \times 1 \times 10^{-4}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.0 \times 10^4}} \approx 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$1. \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi m}{Be} = \frac{2 \times 10^2 \times 3.14 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-27}}{0.48 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

$$t = t_1 + t_2 \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

4. 证: $\phi = \frac{\pi r^2}{2} B \cos \omega t$, $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\pi r^2 B}{2} \cos \omega t \right)$
 $= \frac{B \pi r^2 \omega}{2} \sin \omega t$
 $= \frac{0.50 \times 3.14 \times 0.10^2 \times 60 \times 2 \times 3.14}{2} \sin 20\pi t$
 $= 3.05 \sin 20\pi t$ (伏特)

$$I = \frac{E}{R} = 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \sin(20\pi t)$$

5. 17: $\therefore R_1^2 - (R_1 - h_1)^2 = r^2 \quad \therefore h_1 \approx \frac{r^2}{2R_1}$

同理. $h_2 \approx \frac{r^2}{2R_2}$, $h = h_1 - h_2 = \frac{r^2}{2R_1} - \frac{r^2}{2R_2} = \frac{r^2}{2} \left(\frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_2 R_1} \right)$ (11)

暗点位置有: $\delta L = 2h + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2m+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (m=0, 1, 2 \dots)$

$$\therefore h = \frac{m}{2} \lambda \quad \text{代入(1)式, 得暗环半径.}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{m \lambda R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}}$$

$$\text{Ans } R_1 = \frac{r^2 R_2}{y^2 + m \lambda R_2} = \frac{(3.0 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 2}{(3.0 \times 10^{-2})^2 + 20 \times 6000 \times 10^{-10} \times 2} = 1.95 \text{ m}$$

5. 解: (1) $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{273}{373} = 0.268$

(2) 由 $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} \Rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{W}{\eta} = 2.743 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

(3) $Q_2 = Q_1 - W = 2.008 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

(4) $\Delta S = 0$

(5) $\Delta S = \frac{Q_2}{T_2} - \frac{Q_1}{T_1} = (7.355 - 7.354) \times 10^2 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$
 $= 0.1 \text{ J/K}$

7. 解:

(1) 氢原子被激发到 $n_1 = 4 + 1 = 5$ 的轨道

氢原子能级: $E = h c R \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right) = h c R \left(1 - \frac{1}{25} \right)$
 $= 13.6 \times \frac{24}{25} \text{ eV} \approx 13.06 \text{ eV}$

(2) 共观测到 N 条谱线: $N = 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10$

赖曼系 $\bar{\nu} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n = 5, 4, 3, 2$

巴耳末系 $\bar{\nu} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n = 3, 4, 5$

帕邢系 $\bar{\nu} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n = 4, 5$

布喇开系 $\bar{\nu} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$

(3) $\frac{1}{\lambda_{\max}} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right)$