

Chapter 13

13-2

解:

由维恩位移定律:

$$\lambda_1 T_1 = \lambda_2 T_2$$

由斯特藩-玻尔兹曼定律:

$$\frac{M_1}{T_1^4} = \frac{M_2}{T_2^4}$$

解得:

$$\frac{M_2}{M_1} = \frac{T_2^4}{T_1^4} = \frac{\lambda_1^4}{\lambda^4} = 3.63$$

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解:

• (1)

由爱因斯坦光电效应方程, 有:

$$h\nu = eU + W_0$$

得:

$$U = \frac{h}{e}\nu - \frac{W_0}{e}$$

AB线斜率为 $\frac{h}{e}$, 为一定常数。

• (2)

求得斜率k

$$k = \frac{2.0}{(10.0 - 5.0) \times 10^{14}} = 0.40 \times 10^{-14}$$

得:

$$h = ke = 6.4 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$$

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正确的有: (2),(4)

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• (1)

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{2h}{m_e c} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{h}{2m_e c}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 + \Delta\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_0} + \frac{h}{2m_e c} = 1.253 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

• (2)

$$T_e = E_{e0} - \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 1.573 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$$

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$$T_e = hc(\lambda_0^{-1} - (\lambda_0 + \Delta\lambda)^{-1}) = hc \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0(\lambda_0 + \Delta\lambda)}$$

记 $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0} = k$, 得:

$$T_e = E_{e0} \frac{k}{1+k}$$

解得:

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0} = k = \frac{1}{4}$$

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解:

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda_0} + m_{e0}c^2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda} + 1.25m_{e0}c^2$$

得:

$$\lambda = \frac{h\lambda_0}{h - 0.25m_{e0}c\lambda_0} = 4.34 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

又有:

$$\lambda - \lambda_0 = \frac{2h}{m_{e0}c} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

得:

$$\varphi = 63.35^\circ$$

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解:

电子:

动量

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = 3.32 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

动能

$$T = \sqrt{m_e^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2} - m_e c^2 = 6.04 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

光子:

动量

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = 3.32 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

动能

$$T = pc = 9.96 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$$

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解:

由 $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$, 只需证 $p^2 c^2 = E_k^2 + 2E_k m_0 c^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}(E_k + m_0 c^2)^2 &= p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4 \\ \Rightarrow E_k^2 + 2E_k m_0 c^2 &= p^2 c^2\end{aligned}$$

得证。

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取 $|\Delta p_x \cdot \Delta x| \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$

解:

$$|\Delta p_x| = \frac{h}{\lambda^2} |\Delta \lambda|$$

故有:

$$|\Delta x| \geq \frac{\hbar}{2|\Delta p_x|} = \frac{\hbar \lambda^2}{2h|\Delta \lambda|} = 2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

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解:

$$|\Psi(x)|^2 = \frac{2}{a} \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{a}x\right)$$

取最大值时, 有:

$$\frac{2\pi}{a}x = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x \in [0, a]$$

即: $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 。

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解:

归一化得:

$$\int_0^l c^2 x^2 (l-x)^2 dx = 1$$

解得： $c = \sqrt{\frac{30}{l^5}}$ 。

在 $0 \sim \frac{l}{3}$ 区间发现粒子概率为：

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{l}{3}} c^2 x^2 (l-x)^2 dx = \frac{17}{81}$$