

第一章 质点的运动参考答案

一、选择题:

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.C

二、判断题:

7. × 8. × 9. √ 10. × 11. × 12. √

三、填空题:

13. $y = \frac{b}{a^2}x^2 + c$

14. $\sqrt{\frac{g}{\mu R}}$

15. 3倍

16. $g \cot \theta$ $\frac{mg}{\sin \theta}$

17. 90° $3mg$ 0 0 $3mg \sin \theta$

18. 0.4m/s 向东 弹性碰撞

四、计算题:

19. 解:

$$a = 4t + 3 = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$dv = (4t + 3)dt$$

两边积分得 $\int_2^v dv = \int_3^t (4t + 3)dt$

整理得 $v = 2t^2 + 3t - 25$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$dx = (2t^2 + 3t - 25)dt$$

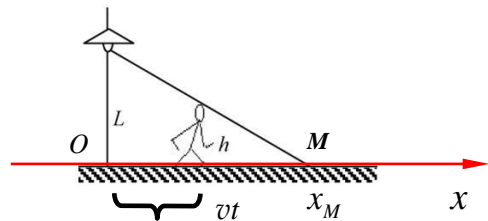
两边积分得 $x = \int_3^x dx = \int_3^t (2t^2 + 3t - 25)dt$

整理得 $x = \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - 25t + \frac{93}{2}$

20. 解: 取坐标如图所示

$$\frac{L}{h} = \frac{x_M}{x_M - vt}$$

$$x_M = \frac{Lvt}{L - h}$$



$$v_M = \frac{dx_M}{dt} = \frac{Lv}{L-h}$$

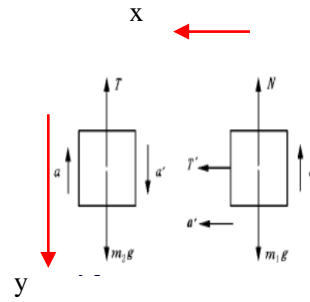
21. 解：以电梯为参考系，设绳中加速度为 a_r

$$\text{则 } T = m_1 a_r$$

$$m_2 g + m_2 a - T = m_2 a_r$$

联立可得

$$a_r = \frac{m_2(g+a)}{m_1+m_2}$$



22. 解：(1) 解法一：利用动能定理。

选取桌面为坐标原点，向下为 y 轴正向，链条 dy 元功为：

$$dA = \rho y g dy = \frac{m}{l} g y dy$$

其中 y 为下垂端的坐标。链条刚离开桌面时有：

$$A = \int_a^l dA = \frac{m}{l} g \int_a^l y dy = \frac{m}{2l} g (l^2 - a^2)$$

因为：

$$A = E_{kb} - E_{ka} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

所以：

$$v^2 = \frac{g}{l} (l^2 - a^2)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} (l^2 - a^2)}$$

解法二：利用机械能守恒。

选取链条，重物，地球为一个系统，无外力和非保守内力做功为零，取桌面为势能零点，链条离开桌面时的速度为 v ，利用机械能守恒定理得

$$0 - \frac{m}{l} a g \frac{1}{2} a = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - m g \frac{1}{2} l$$

$$\text{所以： } v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} (l^2 - a^2)}$$

(2) 选取如图所示坐标系，向右为 x 轴正向，链条 dx 的摩擦力元功为：

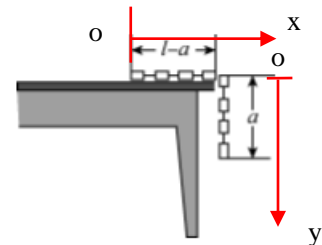
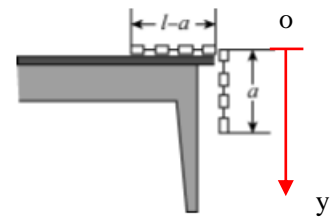
$$dW_f = -\mu \frac{mg}{l} (l-a-x) dx$$

其中 y 为下垂端的坐标。链条刚离开桌面时有：

$$W_f = \int_0^{l-a} dW_f = -\mu \frac{mg}{l} \int_0^{l-a} (l-a-x) dx = -\frac{\mu mg (l-a)^2}{2l}$$

选取链条，重物，地球为一个系统，取桌面为势能零点，链条离开桌面时的速度为 v ，利用功能原理可得

$$W_f = E_2 - E_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m g l \right) - \left(0 - \frac{a}{l} m g \frac{a}{2} \right)$$



$$v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} [(l^2 - a^2) - \mu(l - a)^2]}$$

23.解: 过程 1, m_1 下落到竖直位置

$$m_1 gl = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2$$

过程 2, m_1 和 m_2 碰撞

$$m_1 v_0 + 0 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$$

过程 3, m_1 和 m_2 上升过程

$$m_1 g h_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2$$

$$m_2 g h_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$$

解得:

$$h_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} l$$

$$h_2 = \frac{4m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} l$$

五、证明题

24. 证明:

$$(1) \because a = \frac{-kv}{m} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

分离变量, 得

$$\frac{dv}{v} = \frac{-kdt}{m}$$

$$\text{即} \int_{v_0}^v \frac{dv}{v} = \int_0^t \frac{-kdt}{m}$$

$$\ln \frac{v}{v_0} = \ln e^{-\frac{kt}{m}}$$

$$\therefore v = v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

$$(2) \quad y = \int v dt = \int_0^t v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} dt = \frac{mv_0}{k} (1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t})$$

质点停止运动时速度为零, 即 $t \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\text{故有} \quad y = \int_0^\infty v_0 e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} dt = \frac{mv_0}{k}$$

第二章 刚体的运动参考答案

一、选择题:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A

二、判断题:

7. \checkmark 8. \times 9. \checkmark 10. \checkmark 11. \times 12. \times

三、填空题:

13. -4rad/s ; -8m/s

14. $\frac{20}{3}\pi\text{rad/s}$; $\frac{1}{3}\times 10^3$ 圈

15. 2倍

16. $209\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$

17. $\frac{3}{4}mL^2$; $mg\frac{L}{2}$; $\frac{2g}{3l}$

18. $\frac{9}{4}\omega_0$; $\frac{9}{8}mr_0^2\omega_0^2$; $\frac{5}{8}mr_0^2\omega_0^2$

19. $\frac{6mv_0}{(M+3m)L}$

四、计算题

20. 解: 因为 $\alpha = 3t^2 + 2t + 1 = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$

所以 $d\omega = (3t^2 + 2t + 1)dt$

两边积分得 $\int_{\omega_1}^{\omega} d\omega = \int_1^t (3t^2 + 2t + 1)dt$

整理得 $\omega = t^3 + t^2 + t - 2.5$

当 $t=10\text{s}$ 时, $\omega = 1107.5 \text{ rad/s}$

因为 $\omega = t^3 + t^2 + t - 2.5 = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$

两边积分得 $\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta} d\theta = \int_1^t (t^3 + t^2 + t - 2.5)dt$

整理得 $\theta = \frac{1}{4}t^4 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2.5t + \frac{17}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$N = \frac{\theta_t - \theta_0}{2\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\Delta t^4 + \frac{1}{3}\Delta t^3 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t^2 - 2.5\Delta t \right) / 2\pi$

21. 解: 对于 m_1 来说 $-m_1g - F_N = 0$

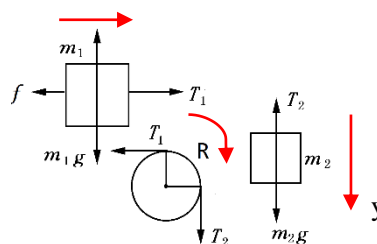
$$f = \mu F_N$$

$$T_1 - f = m_1 a$$

对于 M 来说 $(T_2 - T_1)R = J\alpha$

$$J = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$

对于 m_2 来说 $m_2g - T_2 = m_2 a \quad a = R\alpha$



由以上式联立可得:

$$a = \frac{m_2g - \mu m_1g}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2}M}, \quad T_1 = \mu m_1g + \frac{m_1(m_2 + \mu m_1)g}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2}M}, \quad T_2 = m_2g + \frac{m_2(m_2 + \mu m_1)g}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2}M}$$

由于 $v^2 = 2ah$

$$\text{可得 } v = \sqrt{\frac{2(m_2 - \mu m_1)gh}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2}M}}$$

22. 解: 角动量守恒定理 $J_1\omega_1 + J_2\omega_2 = J_1'\omega_1 + J_2'\omega_2$ 可得:

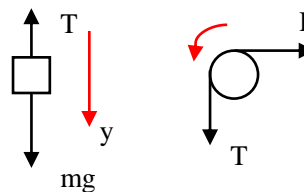
$$mR^2\omega_0 + \frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega_0 = \frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega + 0$$

$$\text{整理得 } \omega = \frac{(2m+M)\omega_0}{M}$$

23. 解: 对于 m 来说 $mg - T = m$

对于 M 来说 $TR - FR = J\alpha$

$$J = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \quad a = R\alpha \quad F = -kx$$



联立可得: $a = \frac{mg - kx}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}$

因为 $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{dx}$

所以 $v dv = \frac{mg - kx}{m + \frac{1}{2}M} dx$

两边积分可得 $\int_0^v v dv = \int_0^h \frac{mg - kx}{m + \frac{1}{2}M} dx$

$$\text{整理得 } v = \sqrt{\frac{2mgh - kh^2}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{2mgh - kh^2}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}}$$

法二: $mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}kh^2$

又 $\omega = v/R \quad J = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$

故有 $v = \sqrt{\frac{(2mgh - kh^2)}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{2mgh - kh^2}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}}$

24. 解：碰撞过程，角动量守恒：

$$mv_0 l = \left(\frac{1}{3}ML^2 + ml^2\right)\omega$$

子弹与杆的一起上升过程 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}ML^2 + ml^2\right)\omega^2 = Mg\frac{l}{2}(1 - \cos\alpha) + mgl(1 - \cos\alpha)$$

联立可得： $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2mgl + MgL}{ml^2 + \frac{1}{3}ML^2}}(1 - \cos\alpha) \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{(2mgl + MgL)(ml^2 + \frac{1}{3}ML^2)}{m^2 l^2}}(1 - \cos\alpha)$

五、证明题

证明：根据题意可知： $M = -k\omega = J\alpha = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} = J\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}\frac{d\theta}{dt} = J\frac{\omega d\omega}{d\theta}$

则 $-k = J\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$

两边积分可得 $\int_{\omega_0}^0 d\omega = \int_0^\theta \left(-\frac{k}{J}\right) d\theta$

整理得 $\theta = \frac{J}{k}\omega_0 \quad N = \frac{J\omega_0}{2\pi k}$

第三章 机械振动和机械波参考答案

一、选择题:

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C

二、判断题:

7. \checkmark 8. \checkmark 9. \times 10. \times 11. \checkmark 12. \checkmark

三、填空题:

13. $0.02\text{ m}; 2\text{ s}; \frac{3}{4}\pi$

14. $-\frac{2}{3}\pi; 0.4\cos\left(4\pi t - \frac{2}{3}\pi\right)$

15. $\frac{1}{8}T$

16. 波源; 弹性介质

17. $3\text{ m}; 150\text{ m/s}$

18. $A_1\cos\left[2\pi\nu\left(t - \frac{r_1}{u}\right) + \varphi_1\right] \quad A_2\cos\left[2\pi\nu\left(t - \frac{r_2}{u}\right) + \varphi_2\right]$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\left[-2\pi\nu\frac{(r_1-r_2)}{u} + (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)\right]}$$

四、计算题

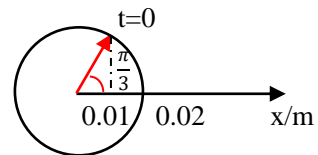
19. 解: (1) (1) $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 5(\text{rad/s})$;

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{5}(\text{s})$$

(2) 由旋转矢量可得

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad A = 0.02\text{ m}$$

$$\text{则 } x = 0.02\cos\left(5t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



20. 解: (1) 由题意可知

因为 $F = -kx$ 则 $F_{\max} = -kx_{\max} = 0.8\text{ N}$ 所以 $k = 2(\text{N/m})$

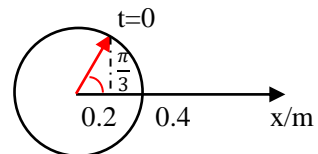
$$E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = 0.16(\text{J})$$

(2) 令 $m = 2\text{ kg}$ $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 1(\text{rad/s})$

因为 $t = 0$ 时 $x_0 = 0.2\text{ m}$ $v_0 < 0$

所以, 由旋转矢量可得 $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

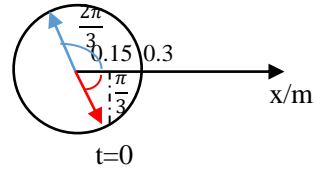
$$x = 0.4\cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



21.解: (1) $A = 30\text{cm} = 0.3\text{m}$ $T = 5\text{s}$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{5}\text{rad/s}$

因为 $t = 0$ 时 $x_0 = 15\text{cm} = 0.15\text{m}$ $v_0 > 0$
 所以, 由旋转矢量可得 $\varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$x = 0.3 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



(2) 因为 $\Delta\varphi = \omega\Delta t$

所以 $\Delta t = \frac{\omega}{\Delta\varphi} = \frac{2\pi/5}{2\pi/3} = 0.6\text{s}$

22.解: (1) $\varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\varphi_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

则 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} = 0.05\text{m}$

$$\varphi_{\text{合}} = \arctan \frac{A_1 \sin\varphi_1 + A_2 \sin\varphi_2}{A_1 \cos\varphi_1 + A_2 \cos\varphi_2} = \arctan 7$$

(2) $\varphi - \varphi_{\text{合}} = \pm 2k\pi$ $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\varphi = \pm 2k\pi + \varphi_{\text{合}} = \pm 2k\pi + \arctan 7$$
 $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

23. 解: (1) $y_0 = A \cos\left[\omega\left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right) + \varphi\right]$

(2) $y = A \cos\left[\omega\left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right) - \frac{\omega L}{u} + \varphi\right]$

五、证明题

24. 证明: 因为 $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m[-\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)]^2$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}k[A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)]^2$$

因为 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ 所以 $k = m\omega^2$

则 $E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}m[-\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)]^2 + \frac{1}{2}k[A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)]^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

$\frac{1}{2}kA^2$ 为不变量 得证

第四章 狭义相对论参考答案

一、选择题:

1.D 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.A

二、判断题:

7. √ 8. √ 9. × 10. × 11. √ 12. ×

三、填空题:

13. 爱因斯坦狭义相对性原理; 光速不变原理

14. 2.4×10^{-4} ; 5.1×10^4

15. $\frac{5}{14}c$ 或 1.07×10^8

16. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}c$

17. $\frac{400 m_0}{39 l_0}$; $\frac{20 m_0}{\sqrt{39} l_0}$

18. $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}c$ 或 $2.94 \times 10^8 m/s$; $4.91 \times 10^{-18} kg \cdot m/s$; $1.2 \times 10^{-9} J$

19. $\frac{2m_0}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v_0}{c})^2}}$; 0

四、计算题

20. 解: (1) $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}} = \frac{2.6 \times 10^{-8}}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{0.8c}{c})^2}} = 4.3 \times 10^{-8} s$

(2) $d = u\Delta t = 0.8c \times 4.3 \times 10^{-8} = 10.4 m$

21. 解: (1) $v_x = \frac{v_x' + u}{1 + \frac{v_x' u}{c^2}} = \frac{0.8c + 0.5c}{1 + \frac{0.8c \cdot 0.5c}{c^2}} = \frac{13}{14}c$

(2) $v_x = \frac{v_x' + u}{1 + \frac{v_x' u}{c^2}} = \frac{-c + 0.5c}{1 + \frac{-c \cdot 0.5c}{c^2}} = -c$

22. 解: (1) $\rho_1 = \frac{m'}{l'} = \frac{m/\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}{l\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}} = \frac{1}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2} \rho$

(2) $\rho_2 = \frac{m'}{l} = \frac{m/\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}{l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}} \rho$

23. 解: (1) $F_{\text{合}} = Eq = \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$

$$d(mv) = Eqdt$$

两边积分得 $mv = Eqt$

因为 $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}$

所以 $v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(Eqt/c)^2 + m_0^2}} \cdot Eqt = \frac{Eqt c}{\sqrt{(m_0 c)^2 + (Eqt)^2}}$

(2) 不考虑相对论效应 $Eq = ma = m \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$v = \frac{Eqt}{m_0}$$

24. 解: (1) 设非相对论动量为 $P_1 = m_0 v$, 相对论动量为 $P_2 = mv$

根据题意可得: $2P_1 = P_2$, 即: $2m_0 v = mv$

因为 $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$

所以 $2m_0 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$

整理可得 $v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} c$

(2) 根据题意可得: $E = E_0 + E_K = 2m_0 c^2 = mc^2$

因为 $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$

所以 $2m_0 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$

整理可得 $v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} c$

五、综合题

25. 解: (1) $E_0 = m_0 c^2 = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 8.19 \times 10^{-14} J$

$$E_K = 2.8 \times 10^9 eV = 4.48 \times 10^{-10} J$$

因为 $E = E_0 + E_K = mc^2$

所以 $m = \frac{E_0 + E_K}{c^2} = 5.0 \times 10^{-27} kg$

因为 $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$

所以 $v = 2.99999995 \times 10^8 m/s$

$$\Delta v = c - v = 5 m/s$$

(2) 因为 $E^2 = E_0^2 + P^2 c^2$

所以 $P = \sqrt{\frac{E^2 - E_0^2}{c^2}} \approx \frac{E}{c} = 1.49 \times 10^{-18} kg \cdot m/s$

(3) $F_n = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{(mv)^2}{mr} = \frac{P^2}{mL/2\pi} = 1.9 \times 10^{-12} N$

第五章 气体动理论参考答案

一、选择题

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C

二、判断题:

7. × 8. × 9. √ 10. √ 11. × 12. √

三、填空题:

13. 速率大于最概然速率 v_p 的所有分子的总数 ;所有分子的动能之和

14. 1:1; 1:16

15. T; 自由度为 i 的理想气体分子的平均动能; 自由度为 i 的 m 克理想气体的内能

16. $6.21 \times 10^{-21} J$ 9.9Pa

17. 等压 等体 等温

18. m_1

四、计算题

19. 解: 设室温为 $27^\circ C$

$$E_{kt} = \nu \frac{3}{2} RT = 1 \times \frac{3}{2} \times 8.31 \times (273 + 27) = 3739.5 J$$

$$E_{kr} = \nu \frac{2}{2} RT = 1 \times \frac{2}{2} \times 8.31 \times (273 + 27) = 2493 J$$

$$\Delta E = \nu \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = 415.5 J$$

20. 解: (1) 因为 $P = nkT$ 所以 $n = \frac{P}{kT} = 2.45 \times 10^{26} \text{个}/m^3$

$$(2) \bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}} = 445.4 m/s$$

$$(3) \bar{z} = \sqrt{2} n \pi d^2 \bar{v} = 6.14 \times 10^{10} /s$$

$$(4) \lambda = \frac{\bar{v}}{\bar{z}} = 7.25 \times 10^{-10} m$$

$$(5) \varepsilon_{kt} = \frac{3}{2} kT = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} J$$

21. 解: (1) 因为 $\varepsilon_{kt}(H_2) = \frac{3}{2} kT = 6.21 \times 10^{-21} J$

所以 $\varepsilon_k(O_2) = \frac{5}{2} kT = \frac{6.21 \times 10^{-21}}{\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{5}{2} = 1.035 \times 10^{-20} J$

(2) 因为 $\varepsilon_{kt}(H_2) = \varepsilon_{kt}(O_2) = \frac{3}{2}kT = 6.21 \times 10^{-21}J$

所以 $T = \frac{2\varepsilon_{kt}}{3k} = 300K$

22. 解: (1) 因为 $E = v \frac{5}{2}RT$

所以 $P = \frac{vRT}{V} = \frac{2E}{5V} = 1.35 \times 10^5 Pa$

(2) 因为 $E = N \cdot \varepsilon_k = N \cdot \frac{5}{2}kT$

所以 $T = \frac{2E}{5Nk} = 362.3K$

$$\varepsilon_{kt} = \frac{3}{2}kT = 7.5 \times 10^{-21}J$$

23. 解: $v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}} = 336.6m/s$

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = 412.3m/s$$

$$\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}} = 379.8m/s$$

五、证明题

证明: $\overline{v^2} = (\int_0^\infty Nv^2 f(v)dv)/N$

$$= \int_0^\infty v^2 f(v)dv$$

$$= \int_0^\infty v^2 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} v^2 dv$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} v^4 dv$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\pi} \left(-\frac{m}{2kT}\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3kT}{m}$$

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\overline{v^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \quad \text{得证}$$

第六章 热力学基础参考答案

一、选择题

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C

二、判断题:

7. × 8. × 9. × 10. √ 11. √ 12. ×

三、填空题:

13. 124.65J; 333.65J

14. 200% 200J

15. 略

16. 等压 绝热 等压 绝热

17. 做功 热传递 温度

四、计算题

18. 解: (1) 因为 $(P + \frac{a}{V_m^2})(V_m - b) = RT$

所以 $P = \frac{RT}{(V_m - b)} - \frac{a}{V_m^2}$

则 $W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} (\frac{RT}{(V_m - b)} - \frac{a}{V_m^2}) dV_m = RT \ln \frac{V_2 - b}{V_1 - b} - (\frac{a}{V_1} - \frac{a}{V_2})$

(2) 因为定体, 则: $W = 0$

所以 $Q = \Delta U_m = U_{末} - U_{初} = c\Delta T$

19. 解: (1) $V = \text{常量}$ 时, 则: $W_{12} = 0$

$$Q_{12} = \Delta U_{12} = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T = \nu \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = 309.6J$$

$T = \text{常量}$ 时, 则: $\Delta U_{23} = 0$

$$Q_{23} = W_{23} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \nu RT \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2} = \nu RT \ln 2 = 2033.3J$$

$$W_{总} = W_{12} + W_{23} = 2033.3J$$

$$Q_{总} = Q_{12} + Q_{23} = 2342.9J$$

$$\Delta U_{总} = \Delta U_{12} + \Delta U_{23} = 309.6J$$

(2) $T = \text{常量}$ 时, 则: $\Delta U_{12} = 0$

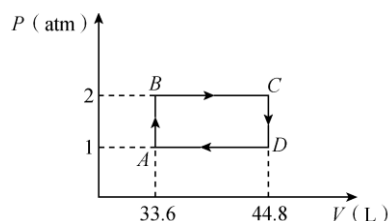
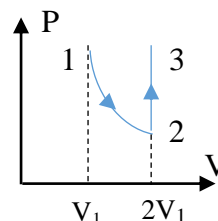
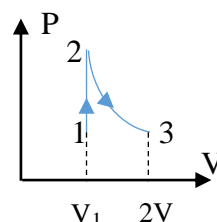
$$Q_{12} = W_{12} = \nu RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 1687.7J$$

$V = \text{常量}$ 时, 则: $W_{23} = 0$

$$Q_{23} = \Delta U_{23} = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T = \nu \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = 309.6J$$

$$W_{总} = W_{12} + W_{23} = 1687.7J$$

$$Q_{总} = Q_{12} + Q_{23} = 1997.3J$$



$$\Delta U_{\text{总}} = \Delta U_{12} + \Delta U_{23} = 309.6\text{J}$$

20. 解: $Q_{AB} = \Delta U_{AB} = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T = \nu \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (P_B V_B - P_A V_A) = 5140.8\text{J}$$

$$Q_{BC} = \nu C_{P,m} \Delta T = \nu \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} (P_C V_C - P_B V_B) = 5712\text{J}$$

$$Q_{CD} = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T = \nu \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} (P_D V_D - P_C V_C) = -6854.4\text{J}$$

$$Q_{DA} = \nu C_{P,m} \Delta T = \nu \frac{5}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{5}{2} (P_A V_A - P_D V_D) = -2856\text{J}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{CD} + Q_{DA}|}{Q_{AB} + Q_{BC}} \approx 10.5\%$$

21. 解(1) $a \rightarrow b$: $W_1 = \int P_a dV = P_a (V_b - V_a) = 2 \times 10^3\text{J}$;

$b \rightarrow c$: $V_b = V_c$, $W_2 = 0$;

$c \rightarrow a$: $W_3 = \nu RT_c \ln \frac{V_a}{V_c} = 1.38 \times 10^3\text{J}$

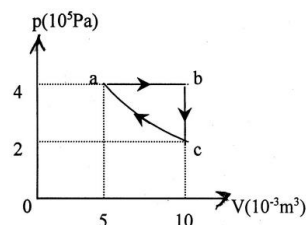
(2) $T_b = \frac{2P_b V_b}{R} = 962\text{K}$ $C_V = 5R/2$

$a \rightarrow b$: $Q_1 = W_1 + E_b - E_a = 7 \times 10^3\text{J}$;

$b \rightarrow c$: $Q_2 = E_c - E_b = \nu C_V (T_c - T_b) = -5 \times 10^3\text{J}$;

$c \rightarrow a$: $Q_3 = W_3 = -1.38 \times 10^3\text{J}$

(3) $\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2 + Q_3}{Q_1} = 8.86\%$



五、证明题

证明: 系统从高温热源 T_1 吸收的热量:

$$Q_1 = Q_{AB} = \nu RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

外界对系统做功, 系统向低温热源 T_2 放出的热量:

$$Q_2 = |Q_{CD}| = \left| \nu RT \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} \right| = \nu RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

则卡诺循环效率为

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{\nu RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}{\nu RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}} = 1 - \frac{T_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}{T_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

由于B到C和D到A的过程为绝热过程, 由绝热过程方程可得

$$T_1 V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma-1} \quad T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_4^{\gamma-1}$$

所以 $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$

由此可知, 卡诺循环的效率为

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

