

(1) 運動量保存 $m v_0 = (m+M) v_1$ $v_1 = \frac{m}{m+M} v_0$

(2) (i) $E_A = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$

(ii) $E_B = \frac{1}{2} (m+M) v_1^2 = \frac{m^2}{2(m+M)} v_0^2$

(3) 非弾性衝突なので $E_A > E_B$ (4)

(4) $E_B = (m+M) g H$ より

$$v_0^2 = \frac{2(m+M)^2}{m^2} g H \quad v_0 = \frac{m+M}{m} \sqrt{2gH}$$

(5) 高さHにあるとき、弾丸、小球の速さは0

$$(m+M) \frac{D^2}{L} = S - (m+M) g \cos \theta \quad (\theta \text{ は左上図})$$

$$S = (m+M) g \frac{L-H}{L} = \frac{(m+M)(L-H)g}{L}$$

(6) 周期Tは公式を用いて、

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

2 (1) 自由膨張だから温度は変わらない T

(2) $p' \cdot 2V = p \cdot V \quad p' = \frac{1}{2}p$

(3) $T' = \frac{2pV}{nR} = 2T$

(4) $Q_0 = \frac{3}{2}nR(T' - T) = \frac{3}{2}nR(2T - T) = \frac{3}{2}pV$

(5) $Q = \frac{5}{2}nR(T'' - 2T)$

$$T'' - 2T = \frac{2Q}{5nR} = \frac{2Q}{5pV} \times \frac{pV}{pV} = \frac{2QT}{5pV}$$

(6) $\frac{2}{5}Q$

$$p \cdot V = nRT \quad (\text{図1左})$$

自由膨張 \downarrow $0 = 0 + 0$

$$p' \cdot 2V = nRT$$

定積 \downarrow $Q_0 = 0 + \frac{3}{2}nR(T' - T)$

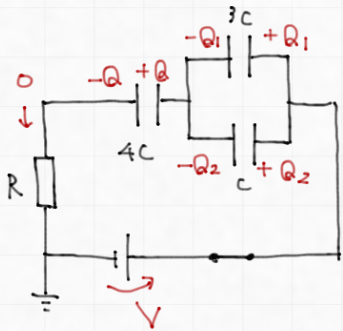
$$p \cdot 2V = nRT'$$

定圧 \downarrow $Q = p(V' - 2V) + \frac{3}{2}nR(T'' - T')$

$$p \cdot V' = nRT''$$

3 (1) $\frac{1}{x C + C} + \frac{1}{4 C} = \frac{1}{2 C}$ $x C + C = 4 C$ $x = 3$

(2) スイッチを閉じた直後、コンデンサ-1にかかる電圧は 0 $I = \frac{V}{R}$



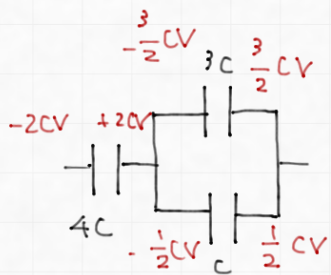
(3)
$$\begin{cases} V = \frac{Q_1}{3C} + \frac{Q}{4C} \\ \frac{Q_1}{3C} = \frac{Q}{C} \\ Q = Q_1 + Q_2 \\ Q_1 = 3Q_2 \\ Q = 4Q_2 \\ Q_2 = \frac{1}{2} CV \quad Q_1 = \frac{3}{2} CV \\ Q = 2CV \end{cases}$$

Pの電位 $V_P = \frac{Q}{4C} = \frac{1}{2} V$

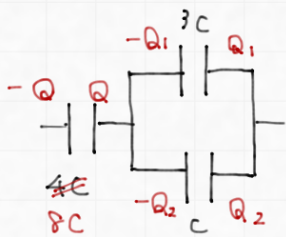
(4) 合成容量 2C を用いて $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2C \cdot V^2 = CV^2$

(5) Q (C) の電荷を運んだので $Q \cdot V = 2CV^2$

(6) 電池のした仕事 - コンデンサ-の蓄えたいエネルギー
 $= 2CV^2 - CV^2 = CV^2$



⇓



(7) $\frac{Q_1}{3C} = \frac{Q}{C}$ は変わらない。

$Q - Q_1 - Q_2 = 2CV - \frac{3}{2} CV - \frac{1}{2} CV = 0$ も変わらない。

$Q = 2CV, \quad Q_1 = \frac{3}{2} CV, \quad Q_2 = \frac{1}{2} CV$

Qの電位 V_Q は

$V_Q = \frac{2CV}{8C} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} CV}{C} = \frac{1}{4} V + \frac{1}{2} V = \frac{3}{4} V$

4 (1) 特性X線 (2)

(2) (3)

(3)
$$m \frac{v^2}{r} = R_0 \frac{Z e^2}{r^2}$$

(4)
$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

(5) 量子条件は $2\pi r = n\lambda = \frac{n\hbar}{mv}$

これより $v = \frac{n\hbar}{2\pi m r}$ を (3) に代入.

~~1/r~~
$$\frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{r \cdot 4\pi^2 m^2 v^2} = R_0 \frac{Z e^2}{r^2}$$

$$r = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{4\pi^2 R_0 m Z e^2}$$

(6)
$$E_n = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - R_0 \frac{Z e^2}{r} = - \frac{R_0 Z e^2}{2r} = - \frac{R_0 Z e^2}{Z} \times \frac{4\pi^2 R_0 m Z e^2}{n^2 \hbar^2} = - \frac{2\pi^2 R_0^2 m Z^2 e^4}{n^2 \hbar^2}$$

$$E_2 - E_1 = \frac{2\pi^2 R_0^2 m Z^2 e^4}{h^2} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right)$$

 $Z=1$ のとき

$$E_1 = - \frac{2\pi^2 R_0^2 m e^4}{h^2} = -13.6 \text{ (eV)} \text{ と与えられたので.}$$

$$E_2 - E_1 = 13.6 Z^2 \times \frac{3}{4} = 10.2 Z^2 \text{ (eV)}$$