

/ (a) 力のつりあい

$$A \begin{cases} N_A = mg \\ kx_a = F_a + T_a, \quad F_a = \mu N_a \text{ (摩擦係数 } \mu \text{ の成り立ち)} \end{cases}$$

$$B: T_a = mg + T_b$$

$$C: T_b = mg$$

$$(i) T_a = mg + T_b = mg + mg = 2mg$$

$$(ii) F_a = kx_a - T_a = kx_a - 2mg$$

$$(iii) \mu \cdot N_a = F_a \text{ より } \mu = \frac{F_a}{N_a} = \frac{kx_a - 2mg}{mg}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} ma = kx - \mu' N_a - T \\ N_a = mg \end{cases}$$

$$ma = T - mg$$

$$(i) ma = kx - \mu' mg - T$$

$$ma = T - mg$$

$$(ii) 2ma = kx - \mu' mg - mg$$

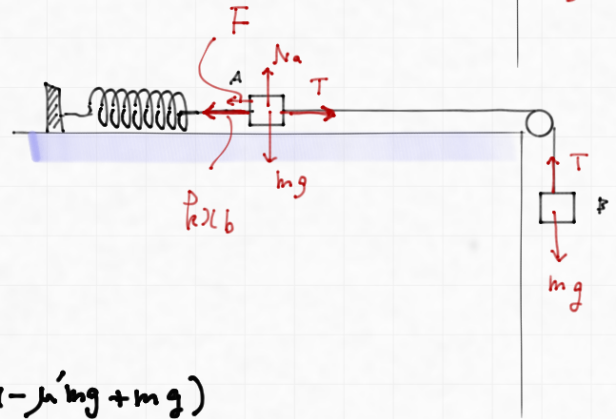
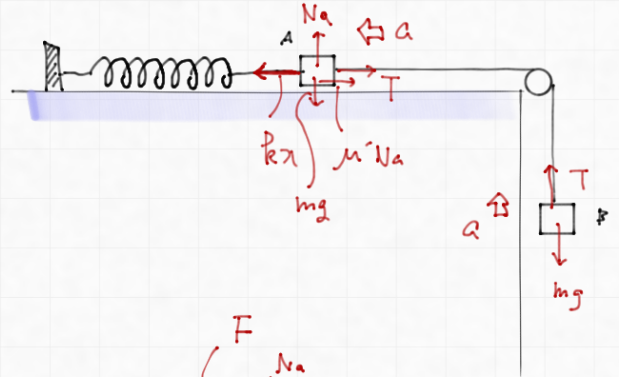
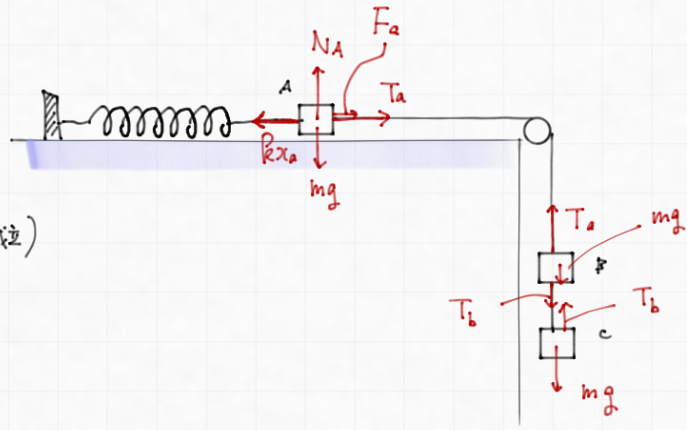
$$a = \frac{k}{2m}x - \frac{1}{2}g(\mu' + 1) \quad T = \frac{1}{2}(kx - \mu' mg + mg)$$

$$(iii) -\mu' mg \times (x_a - x_b) = -\mu' mg(x_a - x_b)$$

(iv) エネルギーと仕事の関係を用いる

$$-\mu' mg(x_a - x_b) = \left(\frac{1}{2}kx_b^2 + mg(x_a - x_b) \right) - \frac{1}{2}kx_a^2$$

$$\mu' = \frac{-k(x_a^2 - x_b^2)}{2mg(x_b - x_a)} - 1 = \frac{k(x_a + x_b)}{2mg} - 1 = \frac{k(x_a + x_b) - 2mg}{2mg}$$



2 (a) (i) $n_1 = \frac{\lambda_s}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_s}{\frac{V}{f}} = \frac{\lambda_s f}{V}$

(ii) $\lambda_s = t_1 v_R + t_1 V$ $t_1 = \frac{\lambda_s}{v_R + V}$

(iii) $n_2 = n_1 = \frac{\lambda_s f}{V}$

(iv) $f_1 = \frac{n_2}{t_1} = \frac{\lambda_s f}{V} \times \frac{v_R + V}{\lambda_s} = f \frac{v_R + V}{V}$

(b) (i) $d = \lambda_A - v_R t_1$

(ii) $d = V \Delta t$ $\Delta t = \frac{d}{V}$

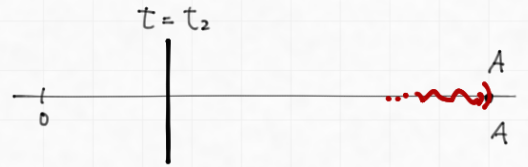
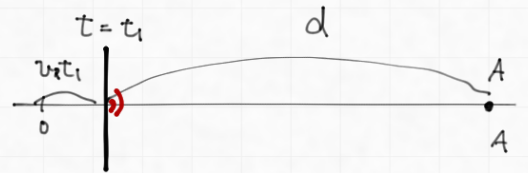
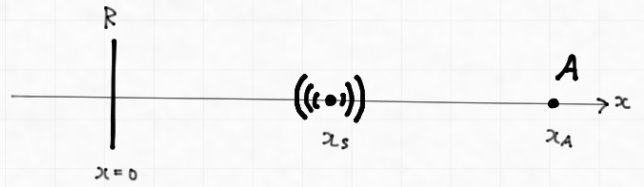
(iii) $n_3 = f_1 \times \Delta t = f \Delta t \frac{v_R + V}{V}$

(iv) $n_3 \times \lambda_2 = d - v_R \Delta t$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{d - v_R \Delta t}{n_3} = \frac{d - v_R \Delta t}{f_1 \Delta t}$

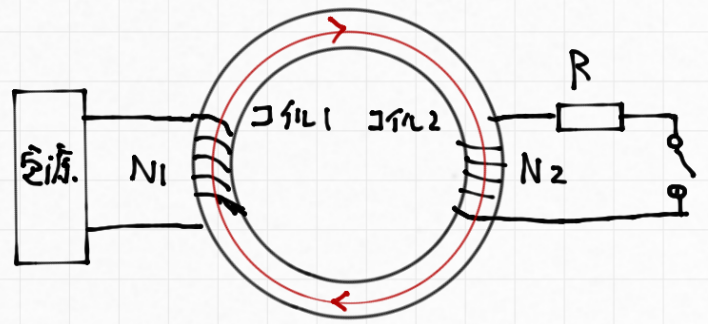
(v) $f_2 = \frac{V}{\lambda_2} = V \frac{\Delta t}{d - v_R \Delta t} \times f \frac{v_R + V}{V}$

$= f \frac{\Delta t}{V \Delta t - v_R \Delta t} \times \frac{v_R + V}{V} = f \frac{V + v_R}{V - v_R}$

(vi) $f_2 - f = \frac{2v_R f}{V - v_R}$



3



(a) (3) $-V_0 = -N_1 \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$ より $\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{V_0}{N_1}$

(4) $\Phi = \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} \times T = \frac{V_0 T}{N_1}$

(5) $\Phi = \alpha(N_1 I_1 + N_2 \times 0) = \alpha N_1 I_1 = \frac{V_0}{N_1} T$ より

$$I_1 = \frac{V_0 T}{\alpha N_1^2}$$

(2) $t > 2T$ の時 $V_1 = 0 = -N_1 \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$ より $\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = 0$ これは磁束が変化しないことを示している?

(4) $t = 2T$ のとき $\Phi = \frac{2V_0 T}{N_1}$. この値から変化していない $\frac{2V_0 T}{N_1}$

(5) $\alpha N_1 I_1 = \frac{2V_0 T}{N_1}$ より $I_1 = \frac{2V_0 T}{\alpha N_1^2}$

(4) $V_1 = -N_1 \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = -N_1 \frac{\alpha N_1 \Delta I_1}{\Delta t} = -\alpha N_1^2 \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t}$

(1) $L_1 = \alpha N_1^2$

(5) $V_2 = -N_2 \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = -N_2 \frac{\alpha N_1 \Delta I_1}{\Delta t} = -\alpha N_1 N_2 \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t}$

(2) $M = \alpha N_1 N_2$

(b) (i) $V_1 = -N_1 \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = -V_0$ より $\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{V_0}{N_1}$

$$V_2 = -N_2 \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = -N_2 \frac{V_0}{N_1} = -\frac{N_2}{N_1} V_0$$

$$V_2 = I_2 R \text{ より } I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R} = -\frac{N_2 V_0}{N_1 R}$$

(ii) $t = T$ のとき $\Phi = \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} \times T = \frac{V_0 T}{N_1}$

$$\Phi = \alpha(N_1 I_1 + N_2 I_2) \text{ に代入}$$

$$\frac{V_0 T}{N_1} = \alpha \left(N_1 I_1 + N_2 \left(-\frac{N_2 V_0}{N_1 R} \right) \right)$$

$$\alpha N_1 I_1 = \frac{V_0 T}{N_1} + \frac{\alpha N_2^2 V_0}{N_1 R}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_0}{\alpha N_1^2} \left(T + \frac{\alpha N_2^2}{R} \right)$$

4 (a) (3) eV

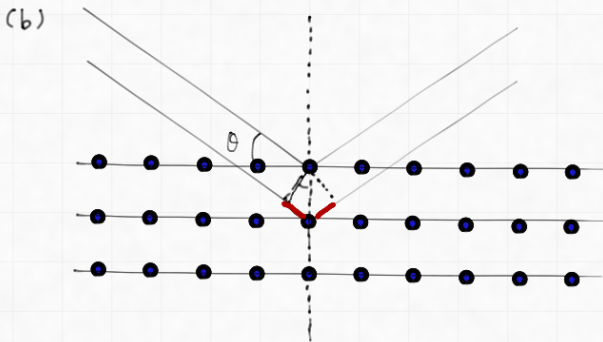
(1) 連続X線の波長を λ とし $eV \geq \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

等号成立時の波長が最短波長 (λ_0 とし) $eV = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 = \frac{hc}{eV}$

したがって V を大きくすると (エネルギーが増すので) 最短波長は短くなる \Rightarrow 短くなる

(2) 固有X線は励起した元素から発せられるので、電子のエネルギーに依存せず、波長は元素に固有の値をとる。つまり加速電圧を大きくしても固有X線の波長は変わらない

(2) $\lambda_0 = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.00 \times 10^8}{1.60 \times 10^{-19} \times 3.50 \times 10^4} = \frac{1.989 \times 10^{-25}}{5.60 \times 10^{-15}} = 3.55 \times 10^{-11}$



(イ) 左図太線部 $2d \sin \theta$

(カ) $2d \sin \theta = n\lambda$

(キ) $\sin \theta = \frac{1 \cdot \lambda}{2d} = \frac{1.54 \times 10^{-10}}{2 \cdot 3.43 \times 10^{-10}}$

$= 0.2244 \dots$

表の値より 13°