

10.  $\vec{r}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are constant.  $\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \omega t^2 \hat{i} - \omega t \hat{j}$

$$\therefore \text{Velocity } = \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \omega t \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \text{acceleration } = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \omega \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \text{force } = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration} = m(\omega \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j}) \quad (\text{in } \hat{i}, \hat{j} \text{ direction})$$

$$\therefore \text{angle between } \vec{r} \text{ and } \vec{F} = 45^\circ$$



$$\text{Q11. } \vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \omega t^2 \hat{i} - \omega t \hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \text{Velocity } = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \omega t \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \text{acceleration } = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \omega \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j}$$

$$\text{Q12. } \vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \omega t^2 \hat{i} - \omega t \hat{j} \quad \therefore \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \omega t \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j} \quad \therefore \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \omega \hat{i} - \omega \hat{j}$$

13.  $\vec{r}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are constant.  $\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \omega t^2 \hat{i} - \omega t \hat{j}$

$$\text{For } \vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \omega t^2 \cdot \omega t - \omega t \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{2} \omega^3 t^3 - \omega^2 t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right)$$

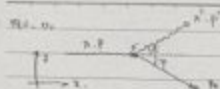
$$\text{Holding constant } \vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right)$$

$$\text{For } \vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 t^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega t - 2 \right)$$

No. 10



- 碰撞前後，x 軸動量守恆  $m_1 v = m_1 v_1 \cos \theta + m_2 v_2 \cos \phi$
- 碰撞前後，y 軸動量守恆  $0 = m_1 v_1 \sin \theta - m_2 v_2 \sin \phi$
- 碰撞前後，KE 守恆  $\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$

x 軸動量守恆  $m_1 v = m_1 v_1 \cos \theta + m_2 v_2 \cos \phi$

y 軸動量守恆  $0 = m_1 v_1 \sin \theta - m_2 v_2 \sin \phi$

碰撞前後 KE 守恆  $\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$  (1)

①, ② 及 ③ 式整理

$$v^2 = v_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + v_2^2 \cos^2 \phi + 2 v_1 v_2 \cos \theta \cos \phi$$

① 式  $(m_1 v)^2 = (m_1 v_1 \cos \theta + m_2 v_2 \cos \phi)^2$

$$= (m_1 v_1 \cos \theta)^2 + (m_2 v_2 \cos \phi)^2 + 2 m_1 m_2 v_1 v_2 \cos \theta \cos \phi$$

② 式  $0 = (m_1 v_1 \sin \theta - m_2 v_2 \sin \phi)^2$

③ 式  $\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$

$$m_1 v^2 = m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2 = m_1 v_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 v_2^2 \cos^2 \phi + m_1 v_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + m_2 v_2^2 \sin^2 \phi$$

④ 式  $\frac{m_1 v^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} (1 - \cos^2 \phi)$

$$m_1 v^2 = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} (1 - \cos^2 \phi)$$

$$m_1 v^2 = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} (1 - \cos^2 \phi)$$

41.11) Kugel  $\rho$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  für  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  mit  $\rho = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}$  ist.



mit  $\mathbb{R}^3$  ist

$$\rho = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2} \quad (1)$$

ist

$$0 = \rho^2 - 1 - \alpha^2 = 0$$

ist  $\mathbb{R}^3$  ist

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho^2 - 1 - \alpha^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1 + \alpha^2 - 1 - \alpha^2) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(3) \quad \rho^2 = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \alpha^2$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2\alpha x + 2\alpha y + 2\alpha z + \alpha^2 \quad (3)$$

$$(4) \quad \rho^2 = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \alpha^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \alpha^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \alpha^2$$

$$(5) \quad \rho^2 = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \alpha^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \alpha^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \alpha^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \alpha^2$$

$$= 2\alpha x + 2\alpha y + 2\alpha z + \alpha^2 = 2\alpha(x + y + z) + \alpha^2$$

$$\Delta \rho = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \rho$$

$$\Delta \rho = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \rho = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \rho$$

$$\Delta \rho = 2\alpha(x + y + z) + \alpha^2$$

101. Die Maxwell-Boltzmann-Geschwindigkeitsverteilung

Die Maxwell-Boltzmann-Geschwindigkeitsverteilung  $f(\mathbf{v})$  ist durch

$$f(\mathbf{v}) = n_0 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{m(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{2k_B T}\right) \quad \text{beschrieben}$$

(1.1.1) (1.1.2)

Die Geschwindigkeitskomponenten  $v_x, v_y, v_z$  sind unabhängig voneinander und die Verteilung ist

$$f(\mathbf{v}) = n_0 \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{m(v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2)}{2k_B T}\right)$$

1.1.3 Die Dichte  $\rho$  ist durch  $\rho = m n_0$  gegeben

$$\rho = n_0 m \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{m(v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2)}{2k_B T}\right) dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

$$= n_0 m \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{m v_x^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{m v_y^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv_y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{m v_z^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv_z$$

$$1.1.4 \quad A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k_B T}{m}}$$

$$1.2 \quad \bar{v} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v f(\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v} = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv = -\frac{2k_B T}{m} A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v' \exp\left(-\frac{m v'^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv' = -\frac{2k_B T}{m} A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2v' \exp\left(-\frac{m v'^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv'$$

$$= -\frac{2k_B T}{m} A \left[ \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{2k_B T}{m} A = \frac{2}{m} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k_B T}{m}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}}$$

$$1.3 \quad \overline{v^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 g(v) dv = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^4 \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv = -\frac{2k_B T}{m} A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^3 \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv$$

$$= -\frac{2k_B T}{m} A \left[ \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{2k_B T}{m} A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2v \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv$$

$$= \frac{2k_B T}{m} A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{m v^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv = \frac{2k_B T}{m} A \cdot \frac{2}{m} \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}} \left( \frac{2k_B T}{m} \right)^{3/2} = \frac{3k_B T}{m}$$

$$\therefore \bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}} \quad \overline{v^2} = \frac{3k_B T}{m}$$

(A, B, C) = (1, 1, 1)



Force on top surface =  $\rho g h \cdot A$   
 Force on bottom surface =  $\rho g (h + \Delta h) \cdot A$   
 Net force =  $\rho g \Delta h \cdot A$

Force on side surface =  $\rho g \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} \rho g z \, dx \, dy \, dz$

Force on top surface =  $\rho g h \cdot A$   
 Force on bottom surface =  $\rho g (h + \Delta h) \cdot A$

$\rho g \Delta h \cdot A = \rho g \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} \rho g z \, dx \, dy \, dz$



Force on top surface =  $\rho g h \cdot A$   
 Force on bottom surface =  $\rho g (h + \Delta h) \cdot A$   
 Net force =  $\rho g \Delta h \cdot A$

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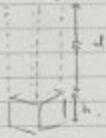
$\Delta h = \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} z \, dx \, dy \, dz$

$\Delta h = \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w z \, dx \, dy \, dz$

$\Delta h = \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} z \, dx \, dy \, dz$

$\Delta h = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w z \, dx \, dy \, dz$

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Force on top surface =  $\rho g h \cdot A$   
 Force on bottom surface =  $\rho g (h + \Delta h) \cdot A$

$\rho g \Delta h \cdot A = \rho g \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} \rho g z \, dx \, dy \, dz$

$\Delta h = \int_0^h \int_0^w \int_0^w \frac{1}{2} z \, dx \, dy \, dz$