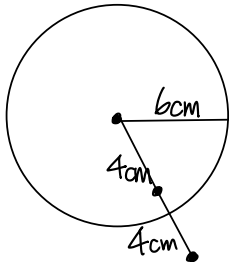


Q1.



$$E = \left( \frac{10^3}{\pi} \text{ V} \right) \frac{V}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} 4 \text{ cm: } B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi r \frac{10^3}{\pi} \text{ V/m} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\text{for } r = 0.04 \text{ m} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 0.04} \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi (0.04) \frac{10^3}{\pi}$$

$$= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 20$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times \frac{1}{\pi} \times 20$$

$$= 7.08 \times 10^{-19} \text{ T}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 8 \text{ cm: } B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi r^2 \left( \frac{10^3}{\pi} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2\pi (0.08)} 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times \pi \times (0.06)^2 \frac{10^3}{\pi}$$

$$= 0.7965 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$= 7.965 \times 10^{-17} \text{ T}$$

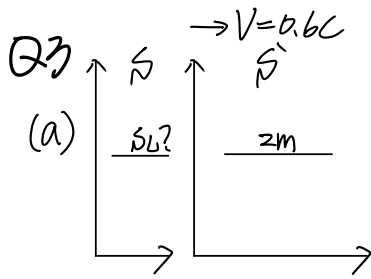
Q2 (a) n type; Electrons #

$$(b) n_{Si} = \frac{(2.27 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3)(6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms/mol})}{0.0281 \text{ kg/mol}} = 5 \times 10^{28} \frac{1}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$n_p = 10^{-7} n_{Si} = 10^{-7} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{28} = 5 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

(c) pure silicon:  $5 \times 10^{15} \times 2$  ( $e^-$  & 電洞) =  $10^{16}$

$$\therefore \text{ratio} = \frac{5 \times 10^{21}}{10^{16}} = 5 \times 10^5$$

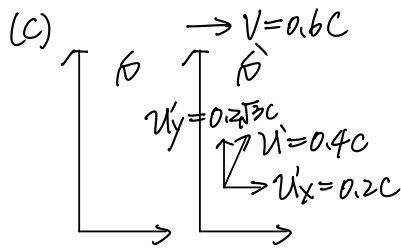


$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0.6c}{c}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma} \therefore 2 = \frac{L_0}{\frac{5}{4}} \Rightarrow L_0 = 2 \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{2} m_{\#}$$

(b) using time dilation:  $\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t_0 = \frac{5}{4} \Delta t_0 \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{5}{4} m$

$$\therefore 72 \text{ times/sec}_S = 72 \times \frac{4}{5} \text{ times/sec}_{S'} = 57.6 \text{ times/sec}_{\#}$$



using  $u = \frac{u' + V}{1 + \frac{u'V}{c^2}}$ ;  $u_y = \frac{u'_y}{\gamma(1 + \frac{u'_x V}{c^2})}$

$$u_x = \frac{0.2c + 0.6c}{1 + (0.2)(0.6)} = 0.71c$$

$$u_y = \frac{0.2\sqrt{3}c}{\frac{5}{4}\left(1 + \frac{0.2c \cdot 0.6c}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{0.2\sqrt{3}}{\frac{5}{4}(1.12)} = \frac{0.3464}{1.4} = 0.247c_{\#}$$

Q4 using  $v = \frac{|\Delta\lambda|}{\lambda_0} c$

$$= \frac{|656.46 - 660.28|}{656.46} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 0.017457270816 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 1.75 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

Q5

$$f_0 = \frac{f_s}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v \cos \theta}{c})}$$

$$\because f_0 = f_s \therefore \gamma(1 - \frac{v \cos \theta}{c}) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (0.6)^2}} (1 - \frac{0.6c \cos \theta}{c}) = 1$$

$$\frac{5}{4}(1 - 0.6 \cos \theta) = 1$$

$$1 - 0.6 \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5} \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \theta = 70.53^\circ$$

$$\text{Q6 } E = mc^2 + (\gamma - 1)mc^2 = \gamma mc^2$$

$$3 \times 10^9 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = \gamma \cdot 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$

$$4.806 \times 10^{10} = 8.19 \times 10^{-14} \gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = 5868$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} = 5868 \Rightarrow 1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 = 2.90 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{(1 - 2.90 \times 10^{-8})(9 \times 10^{16})} \approx 2.99 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \#$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \gamma m v = 5868 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 2.99 \times 10^8 \\ &= 1.57 \times 10^{-18} \text{ kgm/s} \# \end{aligned}$$

Q7  $K_{\max} = (hf - \phi)$   $n(\text{intensity})$  不影响  $K_{\max}$

$$= \left( h \frac{c}{\lambda} - \phi \right)$$

$$= \left( 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \frac{3 \times 10^8}{650 \times 10^{-9}} - 1.2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \right)$$

$$= (0.0306 \times 10^{-19} - 1.92 \times 10^{-19})$$

$$= (1.14 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J})$$

$$V_{\text{stop}} = \frac{K_{\max}}{e} = \frac{1.14 \times 10^{-19}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 0.713 \text{ V}_{\#}$$

$$Q8 \quad \frac{E - E_n}{E} = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda + \Delta\lambda} = \frac{\frac{h}{mc}(1 - \cos\phi)}{\frac{hc}{E} + \frac{h}{mc}(1 - \cos\phi)}$$

'∴  $K = E - E'$  &  $\phi = 180^\circ$  in  $K_{\max}$  case

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{K}{E} &= \frac{\frac{h}{mc}(1 - \cos(180^\circ))}{\frac{hc}{E} + \frac{h}{mc}(1 - \cos(180^\circ))} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2h}{mc}}{\frac{hc}{E} + \frac{2h}{mc}} = \frac{\frac{2h}{mc}}{\frac{hmc^2 + 2hE}{Emc}} = \frac{2E}{mc^2 + 2E} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{2E^2}{mc^2 + 2E} = \frac{E^2}{\frac{mc^2}{2} + E} \text{ (max)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ MeV} &= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^6 \text{ J} \\ &= 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所求} = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-13})^2}{(1.6 \times 10^{-13}) + \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16}}{2}}$$

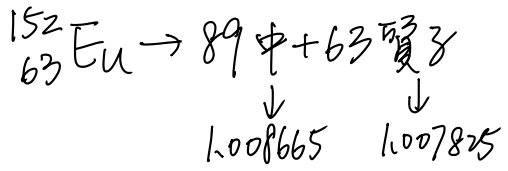
$$\approx \frac{2.56 \times 10^{-26}}{1.6 \times 10^{-13} + 0.41 \times 10^{-13}}$$

$$= \frac{2.56 \times 10^{-26}}{2.01 \times 10^{-13}}$$

$$= 1.27 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}_*$$



Q9



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E_{\text{bind}} &= \frac{\Delta E_{\text{be}}}{A} = \frac{\Delta M c^2}{A} \\ &= \frac{(89 \times 1.008665 + 63 \times 1.007825 - 151.921742) (1.66 \times 10^{-27} (3 \times 10^8)^2)}{152 (1.6 \times 10^{-19})} \\ &= \frac{1.342418 \times 9.31 \times 10^8}{152} \\ &= \frac{1.25 \times 10^9}{152} \\ &\approx 8.22 \times 10^6 \\ &= 8.22 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

Q10

$$P = \frac{I}{c} = \frac{24}{3 \times 10^8} = 8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N/m}^2$$