

1-BO‘LIM. Amper kuchi

Masala

Massasi $m = 0,016 \text{ kg}$ va uzunligi $\ell = 0,40 \text{ m}$ bo‘lgan gorizonta o‘tkazgich induksiyasi $B = 0,50 \text{ T}$ bo‘lgan bir jinsli magnit maydonda osilgan. Magnit maydon o‘tkazgichga perpendikulyar. O‘tkazgichdan shunday tok o‘tkazilganki, u og‘irlik ta’sirida muvozanatda osilib turibdi. $g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$.

Tok kuchini I toping.

Yechim:

O‘tkazgichga ta’sir etuvchi kuchlar:

$$\text{og‘irlik kuchi: } P = m \cdot g$$

$$\text{Amper kuchi: } F = B \cdot I \cdot \ell$$

Muvozanat sharti:

$$B \cdot I \cdot \ell = m \cdot g$$

$$I = m \cdot g / (B \cdot \ell)$$

$$I = 0,016 \cdot 9,8 / (0,50 \cdot 0,40)$$

$$0,016 \cdot 9,8 = 0,1568 \approx 0,157$$

$$0,50 \cdot 0,40 = 0,20$$

$$I \approx 0,157 / 0,20 \approx 0,784 \text{ A}$$

Javob: $I \approx 0,78 \text{ A}$.

2-BO‘LIM. Parallel toklarning o‘zaro ta’siri

Masala

Bir-biridan $r = 2,0 \text{ cm}$ masofada joylashgan, uzunliklari $\ell = 1,0 \text{ m}$ bo‘lgan ikki to‘g‘ri parallel o‘tkazgichdan $I_1 = 8 \text{ A}$ va $I_2 = 12 \text{ A}$ toklar bir xil yo‘nalishda o‘tmoqda. Magnit doimiysi $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m/A}$. O‘tkazgichlar orasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir kuchining modulini F va ta’sir turini (tortishish yoki itarilish) aniqlang.

Yechim

Bir metrga to'g'ri keladigan kuch:

$$F/\ell = \mu_0 \cdot I_1 \cdot I_2 / (2\pi r)$$

Demak:

$$F = \mu_0 \cdot I_1 \cdot I_2 \cdot \ell / (2\pi r)$$

$$r = 2,0 \text{ cm} = 0,020 \text{ m}$$

$$F = (4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 1,0) / (2\pi \cdot 0,020)$$

$$4\pi / (2\pi) = 2$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 8 \cdot 12 / 0,020$$

$$2 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 = 192$$

$$F = 192 \cdot 10^{-7} / 0,020$$

$$192 / 0,020 = 9600$$

$$F = 9600 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ N} = 9,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ N}$$

Toklar yo'nalishi bir xil $\rightarrow$ tortishish.

Javob: $F \approx 9,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ N}$, o'tkazgichlar bir-birini tortadi.

3-BO'LIM. Magnit maydonda zaryadli zarra (Lorens kuchi)

Masala

Proton $v = 3,0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ tezlik bilan induksiyasi $B = 0,30 \text{ T}$ bo'lgan bir jinsli magnit maydonga tezlik vektori B ga perpendikulyar bo'lgan holda uchib kirdi. Proton massasi $m = 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$, zaryadi $q = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$. Protonning magnit maydondagi harakat trayektoriyasi radiusini r toping.

Yechim

Magnit maydonda doira bo'ylab harakat sharti:

$$q \cdot v \cdot B = m \cdot v^2 / r$$

$$r = m \cdot v / (q \cdot B)$$

$$r = 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 3,0 \cdot 10^6 / (1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 0,30)$$

Yuqori qism:

$$1,67 \cdot 3,0 = 5,01 \rightarrow 5,01 \cdot 10^{-21}$$

Pastki qism:

$$1,6 \cdot 0,30 = 0,48 \rightarrow 4,8 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$r = (5,01/4,8) \cdot 10^{-21+1} \approx 1,04 \cdot 10^{-1} m$$

Javob: $r \approx 0,10 m$.

4-BO‘LIM. Elektr va magnit maydonlar birga (E + B)

Masala

Bir jinsli elektr maydon $E = 5,0 \cdot 10^4 V/m$ va unga perpendikulyar magnit maydon $B = 0,25 T$ mavjud. Zaryadli zarra bu maydonlar sohasidan og‘masdan, to‘g‘ri chiziq bo‘ylab o‘tadi. Zarraning tezligini v toping.

Yechim

To‘g‘ri chiziq bo‘ylab harakat uchun: Elektr kuchi = magnit kuchi

$$q \cdot E = q \cdot v \cdot B$$

$$v = E/B$$

$$v = 5,0 \cdot 10^4 / 0,25 = 2,0 \cdot 10^5 m/s$$

Javob: $v = 2,0 \cdot 10^5 m/s$.

5-BO‘LIM. Siklotron

Masala

Siklotronda magnit induksiya $B = 1,2 T$, deylar maksimal radiusi $r = 0,40 m$. Proton tezlatilmoqda ($m = 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} kg$, $q = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} C$). Proton siklotrondan chiqish paytidagi maksimal kinetik energiyasini toping (relativistik effektlar hisobga olinmasin).

Yechim

Magnit maydonda aylana bo‘ylab harakat:

$$q \cdot v \cdot B = m \cdot v^2 / r$$

$$v = q \cdot B \cdot r / m$$

$$v = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 1,2 \cdot 0,40 / 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

$$1,6 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 0,40 = 0,768$$

$$v \approx 0,768 / 1,67 \cdot 10^8 \approx 4,6 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

Kinetik energiya:

$$E_k = m \cdot v^2 / 2$$

$$v^2 \approx (4,6 \cdot 10^7)^2 \approx 2,1 \cdot 10^{15}$$

$$E_k \approx 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^{15} / 2 \approx 1,8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ J}$$

Javob: $E_k \approx 1,8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ J}$.

6-BO‘LIM. Mass-spektrometr

Masala

Mass-spektrometrda bir zaryadli ion potentsiallar ayirmasi $U = 1500 \text{ V}$ orqali tezlatildi va induksiyasi $B = 0,40 \text{ T}$ bo‘lgan magnit maydonga kiritildi. Detektorda trayektoriya radiusi $r = 0,25 \text{ m}$ bo‘lib kuzatildi. Ionning massa–zaryad nisbatini m/q toping.

Yechim

Tezlanish: $q \cdot U = m \cdot v^2 / 2$

Magnit maydonda:

$$q \cdot v \cdot B = m \cdot v^2 / r \rightarrow r = m \cdot v / (q \cdot B)$$

Yakuniy natija (standart chiqarma):

$$m/q = B^2 \cdot r^2 / (2 \cdot U)$$

Hisoblaymiz:

$$B^2 = 0,40^2 = 0,16$$

$$r^2 = 0,25^2 = 0,0625$$

$$B^2 \cdot r^2 = 0,16 \cdot 0,0625 = 0,010$$

$$2 \cdot U = 3000$$

$$m/q = 0,010/3000 = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kg/C}$$

Javob: $m/q \approx 3,3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kg/C}$.

7-BO‘LIM. Tezlik selektori (Vine filtri)

Masala

Tezlik selektorida elektr maydon $E = 2,4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V/m}$, unga perpendikulyar magnit maydon $B = 0,12 \text{ T}$ mavjud. Bir zaryadli ionlar ($q = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$) selektor hududiga kiradi. Kuzatishlarga ko‘ra, faqat ma’lum ionlar og‘masdan o‘tmoqda. Ushbu ionlarning kinetik energiyasi $E_k = 9,6 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ J}$.

Bu ionlarning massasini m toping.

Yechim

Og‘masdan o‘tish sharti: $q \cdot E = q \cdot v \cdot B \rightarrow v = E/B$

$$v = 2,4 \cdot 10^4 / 0,12 = 2,0 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

Kinetik energiya:

$$E_k = m \cdot v^2 / 2$$

$$m = 2 \cdot E_k / v^2$$

$$v^2 = (2,0 \cdot 10^5)^2 = 4,0 \cdot 10^{10}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot 9,6 \cdot 10^{-16} / 4,0 \cdot 10^{10}$$

$$2 \cdot 9,6 = 19,2$$

$$m = 19,2 \cdot 10^{-16} / 4,0 \cdot 10^{10} = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

Javob: $m = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$.

8-BO‘LIM. Magnit dipol va energiya

Masala

Yuzasi $S = 80 \text{ cm}^2$ bo‘lgan tekis tokli ramkadan $I = 3,0 \text{ A}$ tok o‘tmoqda. Ramka induksiyasi $B = 0,20 \text{ T}$ bo‘lgan bir jinsli magnit maydonda turibdi. Dastlab ramka magnit maydon yo‘nalishi bilan eng qulay holatda (barqaror muvozanat) joylashgan, so‘ngra ramka 90° ga burildi (magnit moment p B ga perpendikulyar bo‘ldi).

Magnit maydon tomonidan bajarilgan ishni toping.

Yechim

Avval yuzani metrlarda:

$$S = 80 \text{ cm}^2 = 80 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 8,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

Magnit moment:

$$p = I \cdot S = 3,0 \cdot 8,0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

Potensial energiya:

$$W = -p \cdot B \cdot \cos \alpha$$

Boshlang‘ich holat ($p \parallel B$): $\alpha_1 = 0^\circ$

$$W_1 = -p \cdot B \cdot \cos 0^\circ = -p \cdot B$$

Oxirgi holat ($p \perp B$): $\alpha_2 = 90^\circ$

$$W_2 = -p \cdot B \cdot \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

Magnit maydon bajargan ish:

$$A = W_1 - W_2 = -p \cdot B$$

Modul jihatdan: $|A| = p \cdot B$

$$p \cdot B = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,20 = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

Javob: $|A| = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$ (bu ish tashqi kuch hisobiga bajariladi, maydon energiyasi $4,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J}$ ga oshadi).

9-BO‘LIM. Elektromagnit to‘lqinlar

Masala

Bo‘shliqda tarqalayotgan elektromagnit to‘lqinda elektr maydon amplitudasi $E = 1000 \text{ V/m}$. To‘lqin ideal yutuvchi tekis sirtga perpendikulyar tushmoqda. Yorug‘lik tezligi $c = 3,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, magnit doimiysi $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$. Sirtga ta’sir qiluvchi nurlanish bosimini p toping.

Yechim

Elektromagnit to‘lqinda:

$$E = c \cdot B \rightarrow B = E/c$$

$$B = 1000/(3,0 \cdot 10^8) \approx 3,33 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

Energiya oqimi zichligi:

$$S = E \cdot B/\mu_0$$

$$E \cdot B \approx 1000 \cdot 3,33 \cdot 10^{-6} = 3,33 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\mu_0 \approx 1,26 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$S \approx 3,33 \cdot 10^{-3}/1,26 \cdot 10^{-6} \approx 2,65 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Ideal yutuvchi sirt uchun nurlanish bosimi:

$$p = S/c \approx 2,65 \cdot 10^3/3,0 \cdot 10^8 \approx 8,8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Pa}$$

Javob: $p \approx 8,8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Pa}$.

10-BO‘LIM. Elektromagnit nurlanish va kvant o‘tish

Masala

Vodorod atomida elektron $n = 5$ energiya sathidan $n = 2$ sathga o‘tdi.

$$E_n = -13,6 \text{ eV}/n^2$$

Plank doimiysi $h = 6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$, yorug‘lik tezligi $c = 3,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$,
 $1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.

Chiqarilgan fotonning to‘lqin uzunligini λ toping.

Yechim

Energiya sathlari:

$$E_2 = -13,6/2^2 = -13,6/4 = -3,40 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_5 = -13,6/5^2 = -13,6/25 \approx -0,544 \text{ eV}$$

Energiya farqi:

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_5 = -3,40 - (-0,544) = -2,856 \text{ eV}$$

Foton energiyasi modul bo'yicha:

$$E = 2,856 \text{ eV}$$

Joulga o'tkazamiz:

$$E = 2,856 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \approx 4,57 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Chastota:

$$E = h \cdot \nu \rightarrow \nu = E/h$$

$$\nu \approx 4,57 \cdot 10^{-19} / 6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \approx 6,9 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

To'lqin uzunligi:

$$\lambda = c/\nu \approx 3,0 \cdot 10^8 / 6,9 \cdot 10^{14} \approx 4,35 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

Javob: $\lambda \approx 4,35 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}$.