

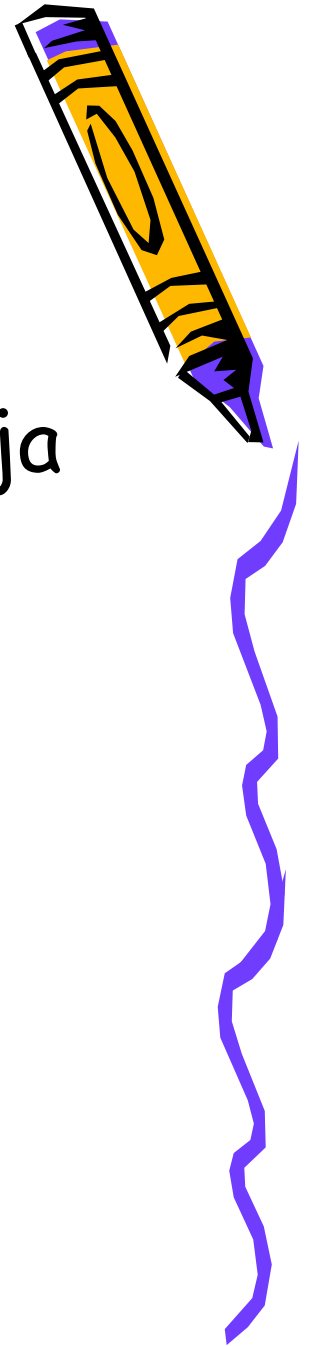
Kordamine arvestustöök

Füüsika
11 klass
Antsla Gümnaasium



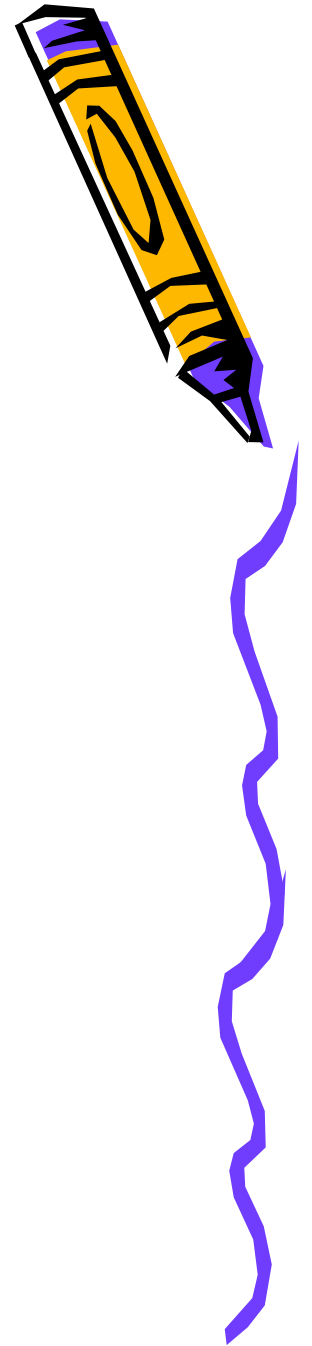
Tunnis

- Varasemate teadmiste kordamine ja kinnistamine
- Ettevalmistus arvestustööks

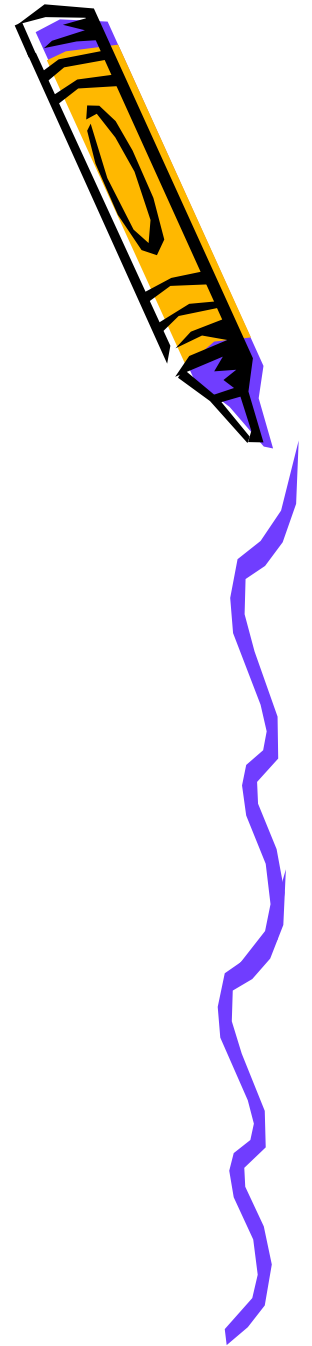


Õppematerjal

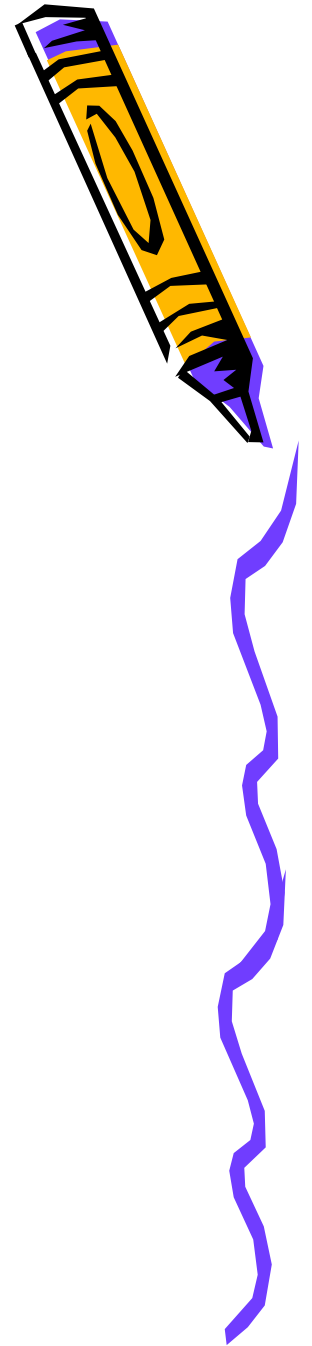
- Ü. Ugaste õpik II osa lk 5-67
- Lahendatud ülesanded vihikust
- Konspekt vihikust
- Slaidid aine koduleheküljelt



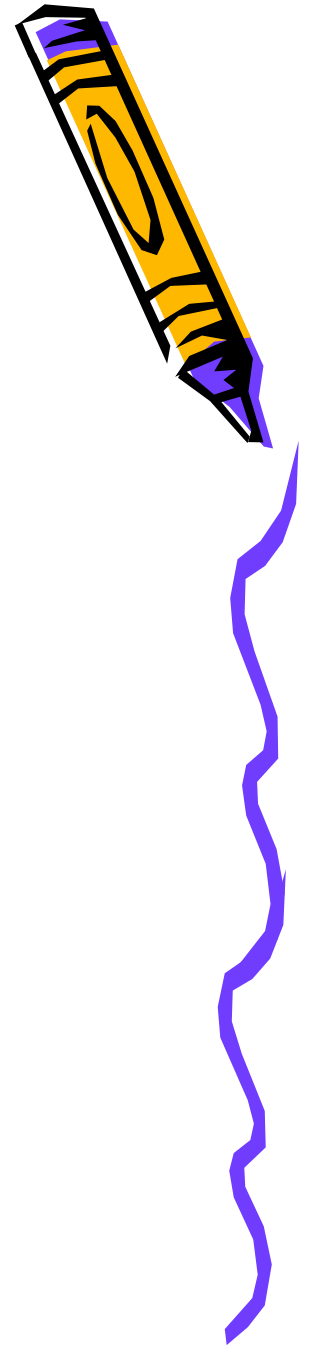
1) Kirjelda Thomsoni
aatomimudelit.



2) Kirjelda Rutherfordi
aatomimudelit.



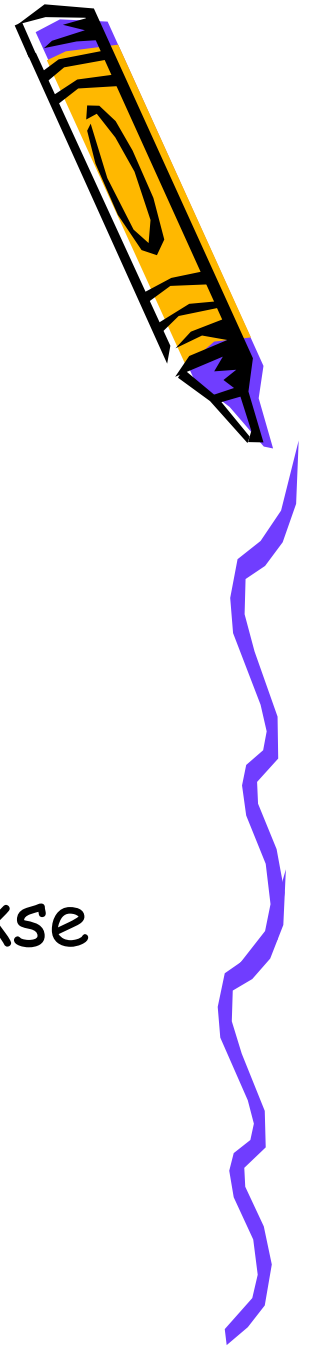
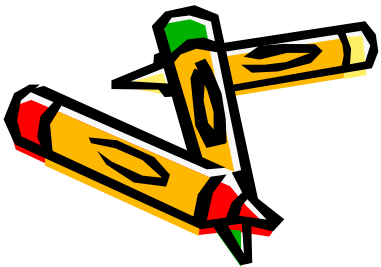
3) Kirjelda Bohri
aatomimudelit.



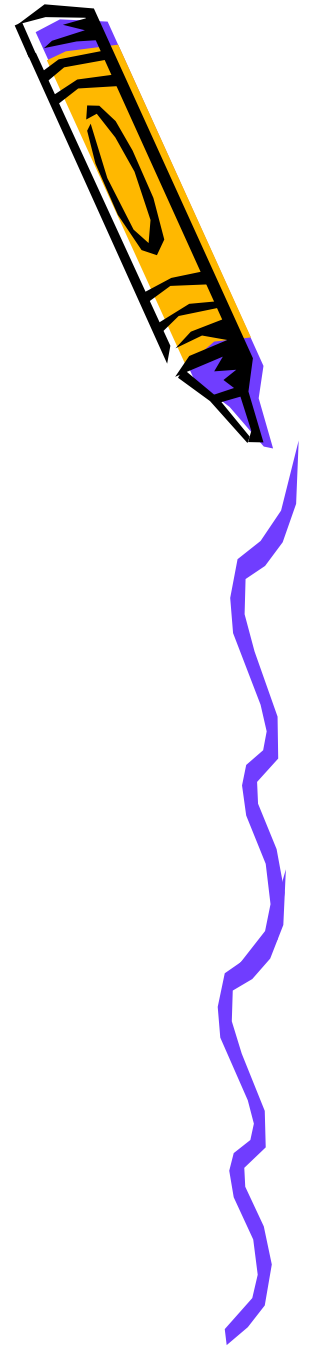
4) Sõnasta Bohri postulaadid

Bohri postulaadid:

- ✘ I Aatom võib olla ainult erilistes statsionaarsetes ehk kvantolekutes, millest igale vastab kindel energia E_n . Statsionaarse olekus aatom ei kiirga.
- ✘ II Energia kvant neelatakse või kiiratakse üleminekul ühest kvantolekust teise.

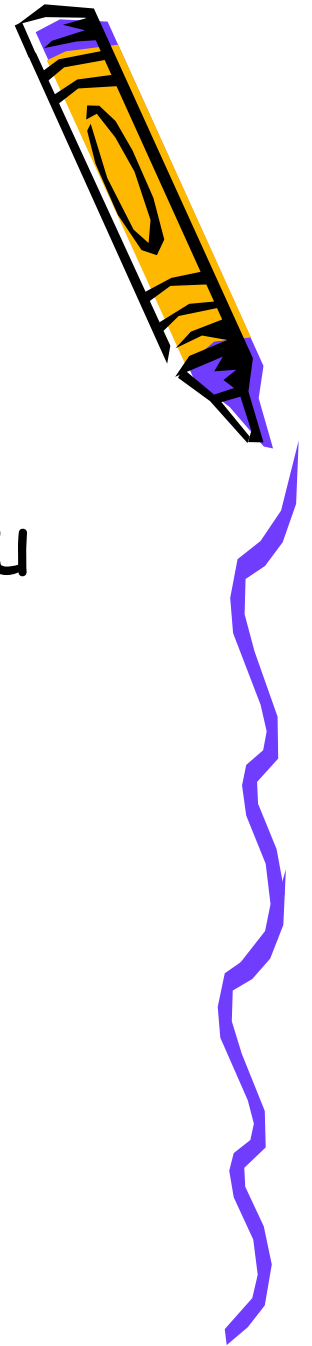


5) Kvantarvud(liigitus + lühiiseloomustus)



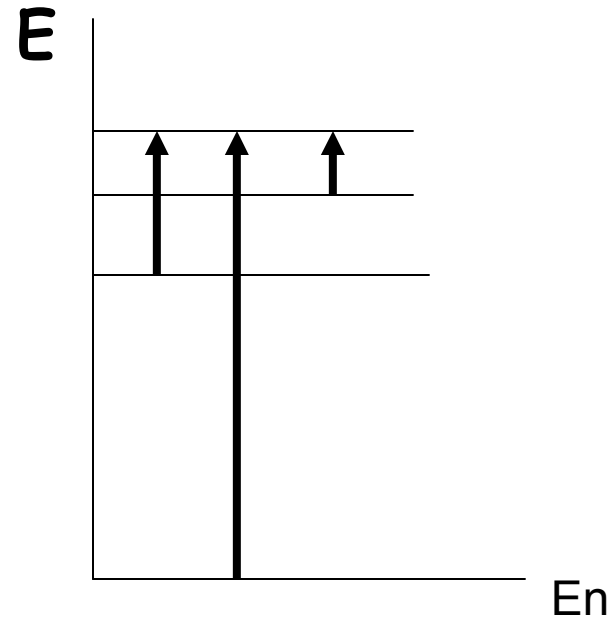
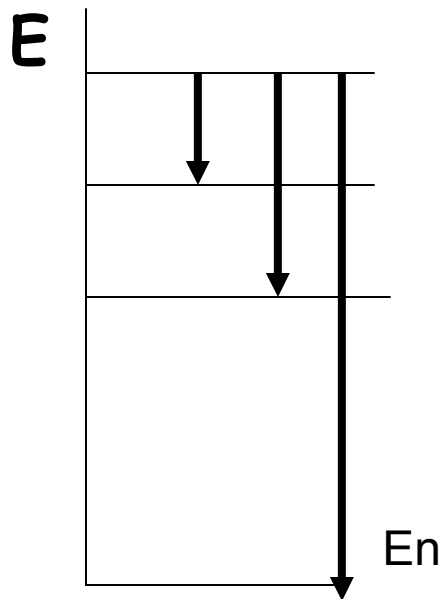
6) Pauli keeluprintsiip

Atomis ei saa olla mitu elektroni, mille olek on määratud 4 kvantarvu ühesuguse kombinatsiooniga.



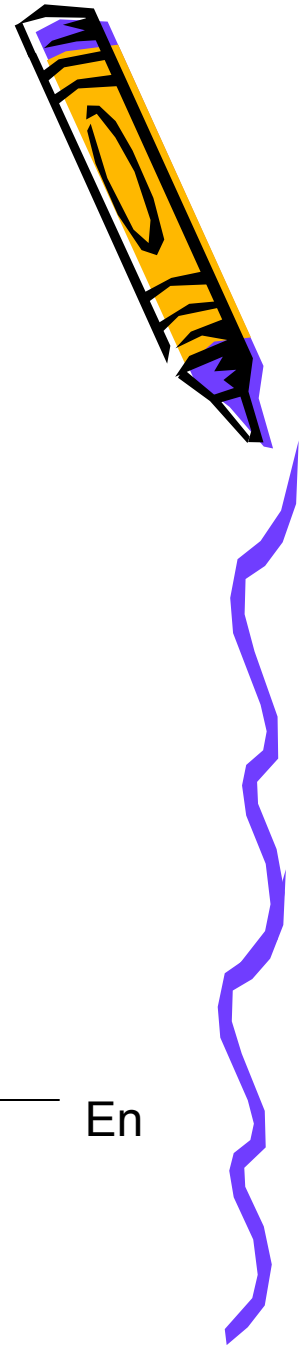
7) Footoni neelamine ja kiirgamine

$$h\nu = E_k - E_n$$



Kui $E_k > E_n$, kvant kiiratakse

Kui $E_k < E_n$, kvant neelatakse



8) Nimeta vesiniku spektraalseeriad

| Seeria nimi | n_1 | n_2 | Spektripiirkond |
|------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| Lymani seeria | 1 | 2,3,4... | Ultravalgus |
| Balmeri seeria | 2 | 3,4,5,... | Nähtav valgus |
| Pascheni seeria | 3 | 4,5,6,... | Infravalgus |
| Bracketti seeria | 4 | 5,6,7,... | Infravalgus |
| Pfundi seeria | 5 | 6,7,8,... | Infravalgus |



9) Vesiniku aatomi spektriaalseeriate valem-Ryderberg

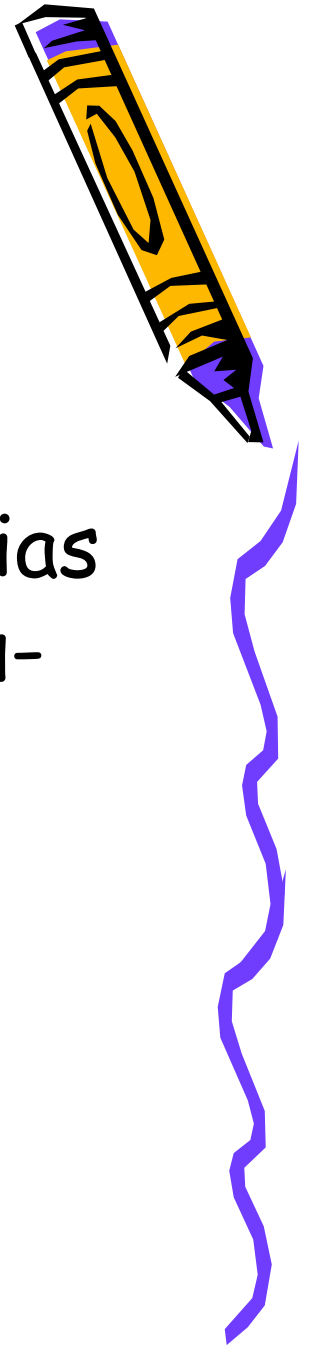
Vesinikuaatomi spektrijooned on rühmitunud seeriatesse. Igas seerias olevad jooned moodustavad koonduvaid jadasid.

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \times \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

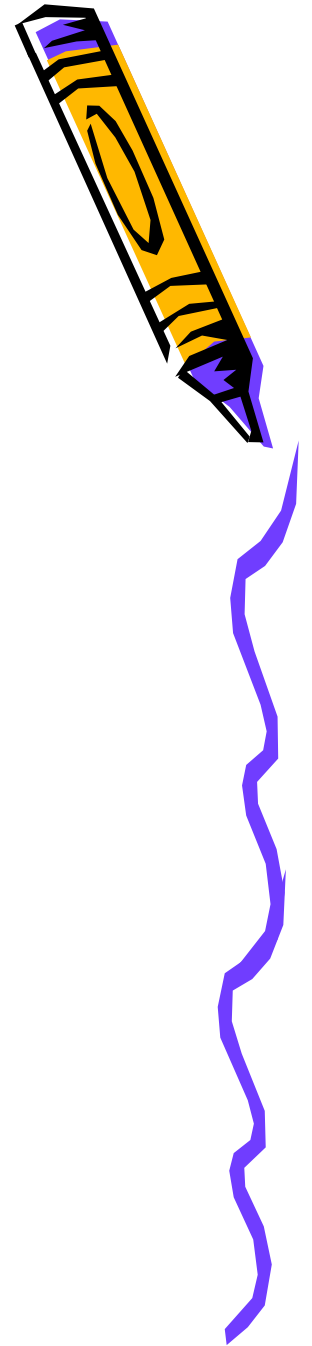
λ – lainepikku s

R – $1,1 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$

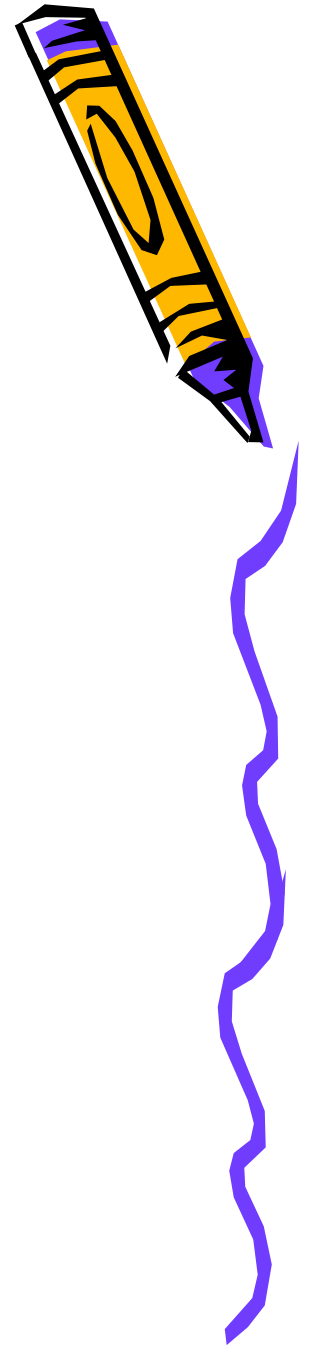
n_1, n_2 – täisarvud



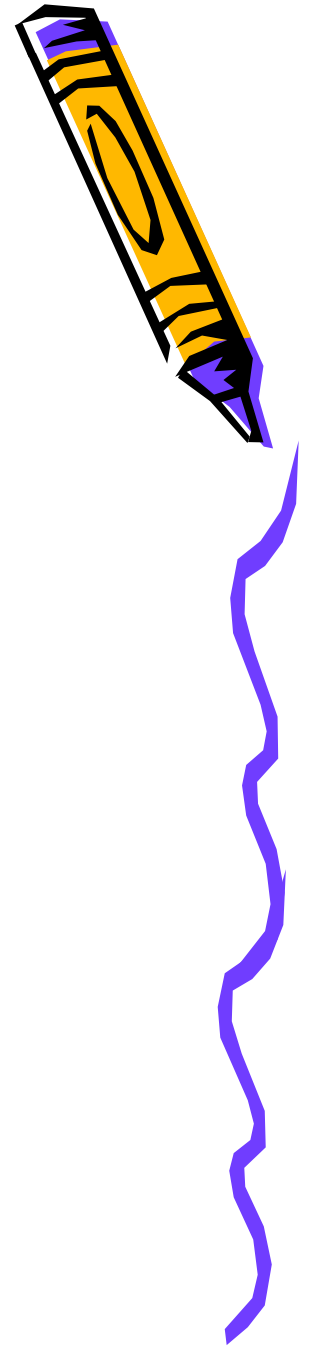
10) Diiodide kasutamine



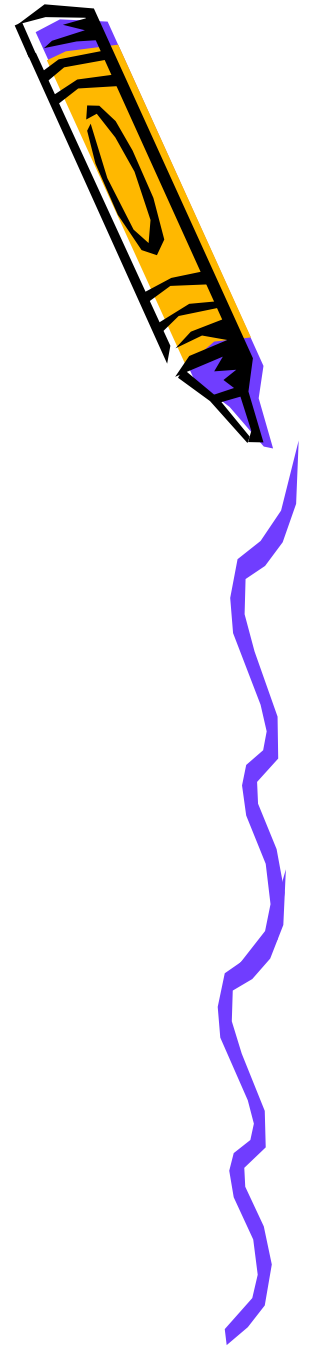
11) Kirjelda vesiniku
aatomid moodustumist.



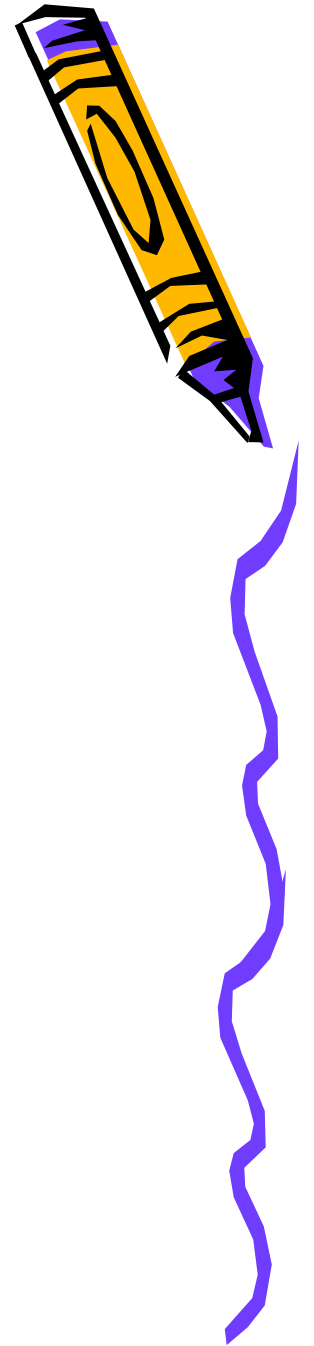
12) Kuidas selgitada keemiliste sidemete abil kristallvõre tekkimist?



13) Selgita mõisteid:
keelutsoon, valentsitsoon,
juhtivustsoon

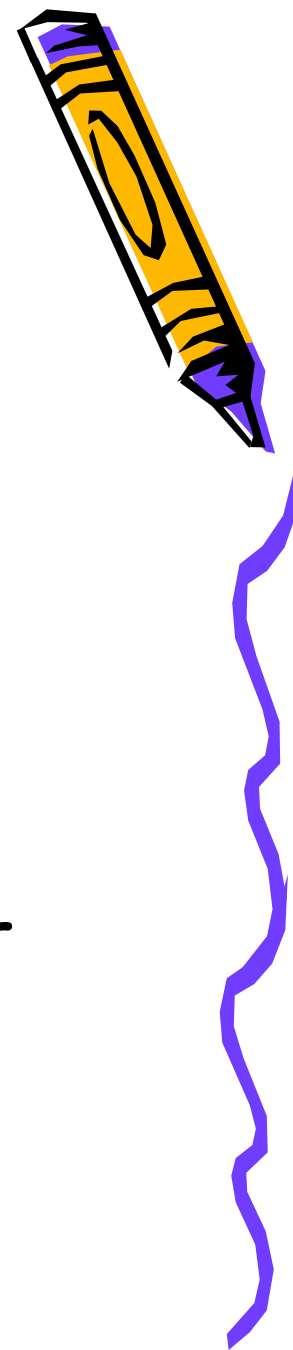
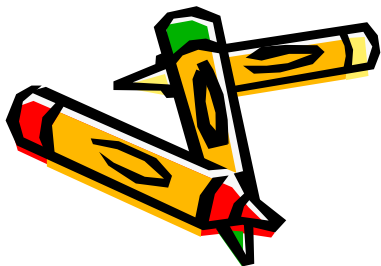


14) Võrdle keelutsoonide
laiust metallides,
dielektrikutes ja
pooljuhtides.



Ülesanded

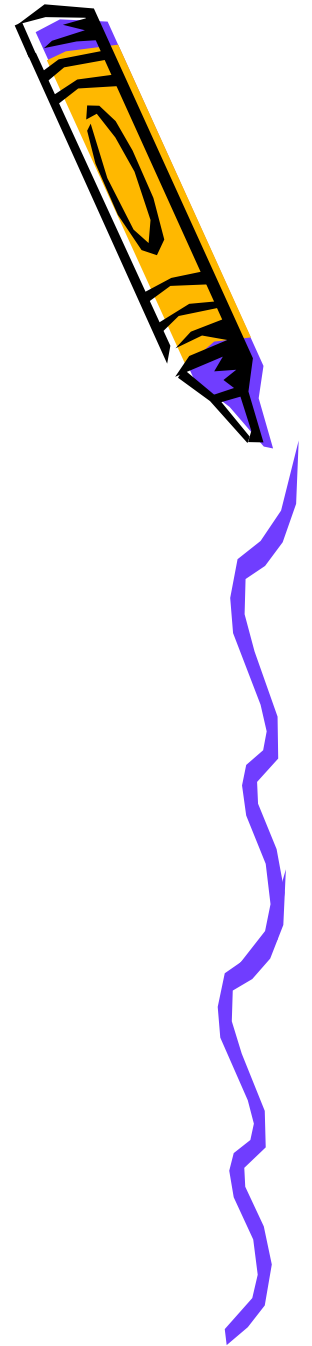
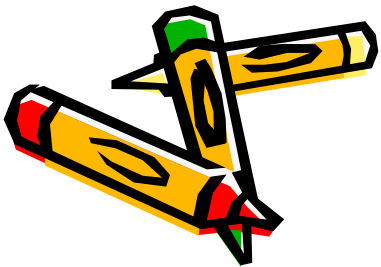
- 15.3
- 15.13
- 15.14
- 15.15
- Kõik lahendatud ülesanded vihikust



Sageduse ja lainepikkuse arvutamine, kui üks nendest on teada.

$$c = f \times \lambda \Rightarrow f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

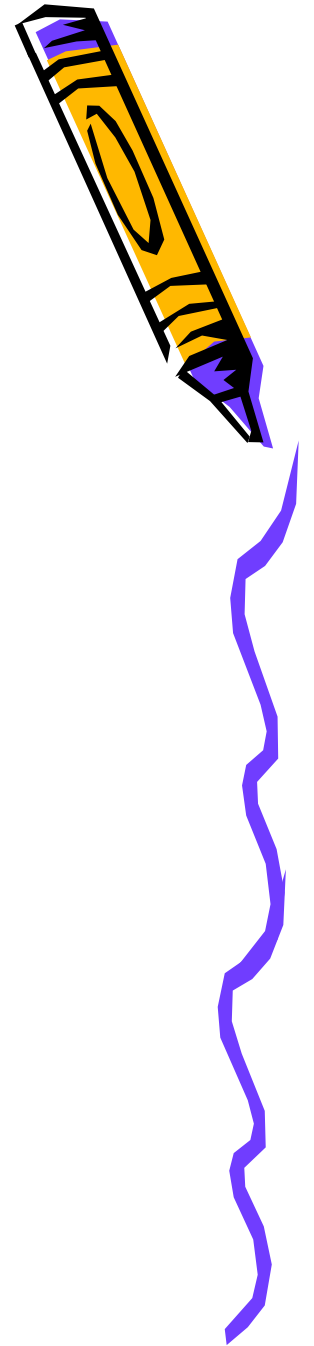
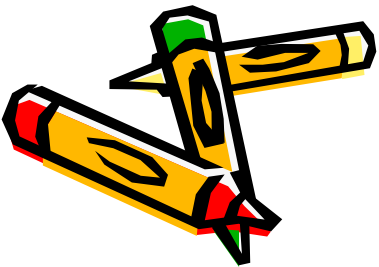
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$



Kvandi energia

$$E = h \times f$$

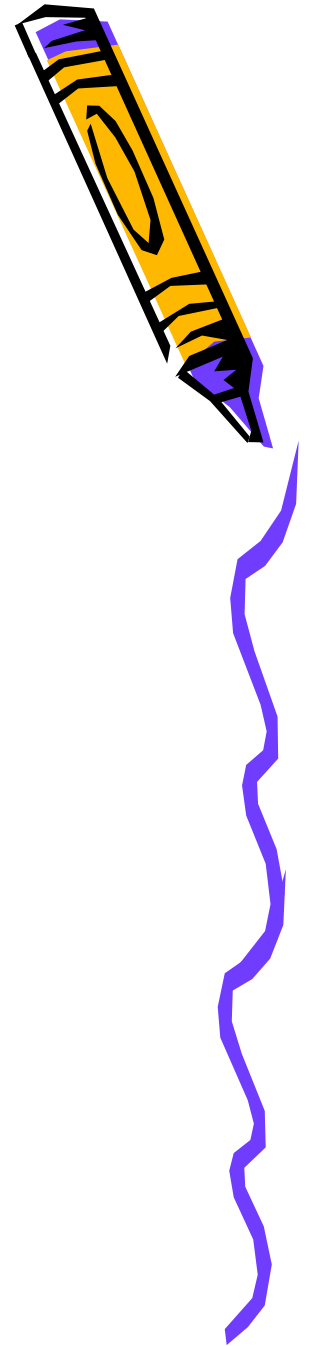
$$E = h \times \frac{c}{\lambda}$$



Punapiiri sagedus ja lainepikkus

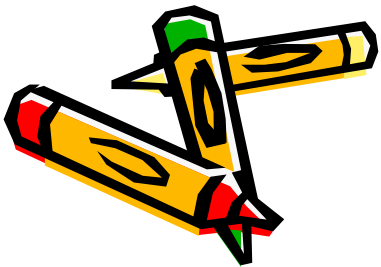
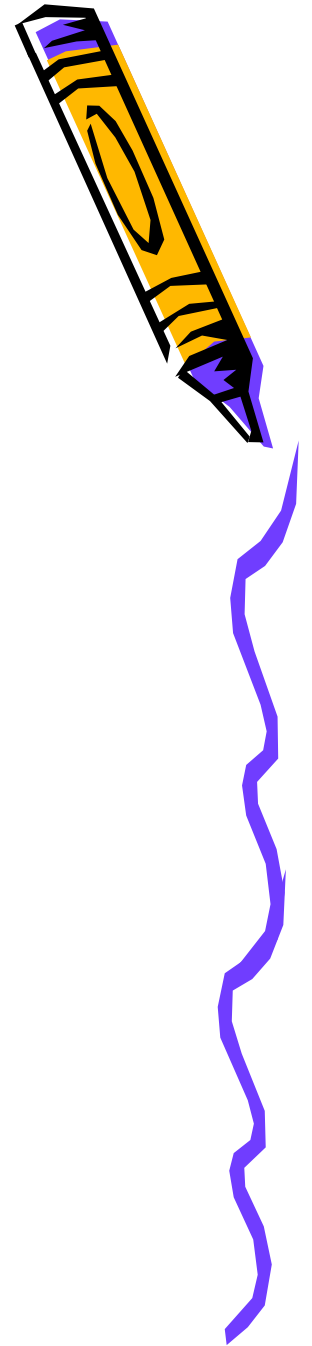
$$f_p = \frac{A_v}{h}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f_p}$$



Footoni mass

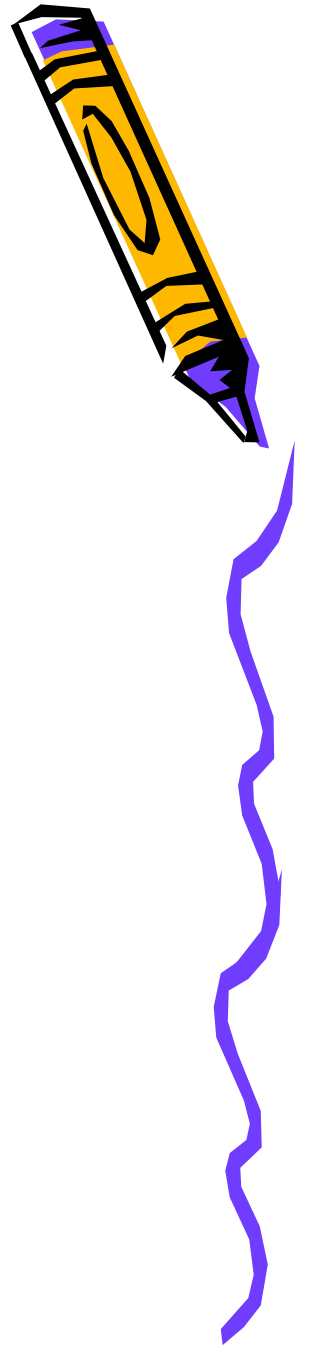
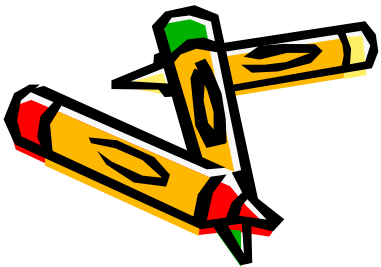
$$E = m \times c^2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{E}{c^2}$$



Footoni impulss

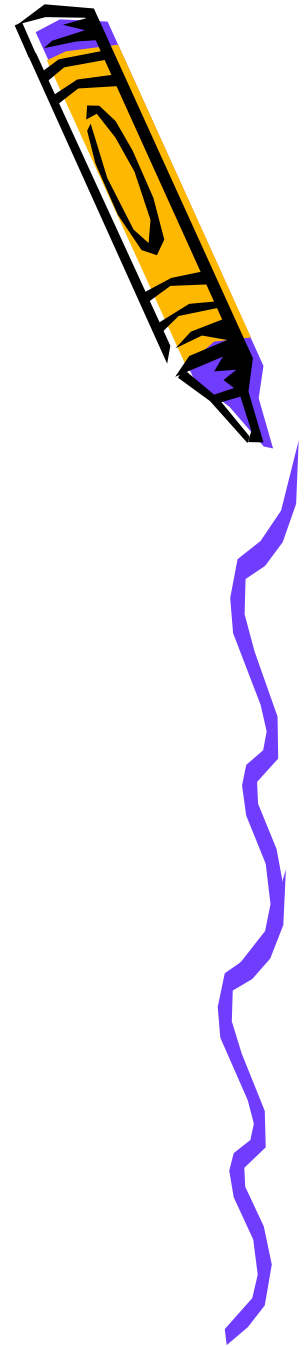
$$p = m \times c$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$



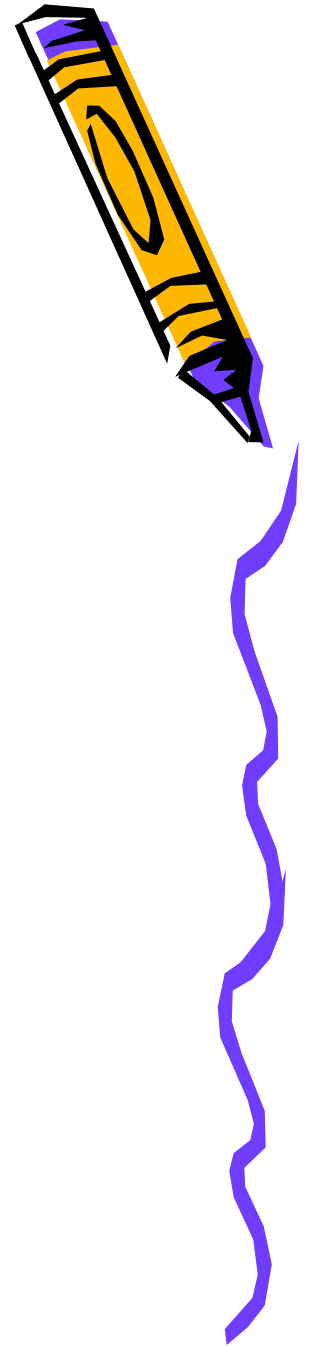
Coulumbi seadus

$$F = \frac{q^2 \times k}{r^2}$$



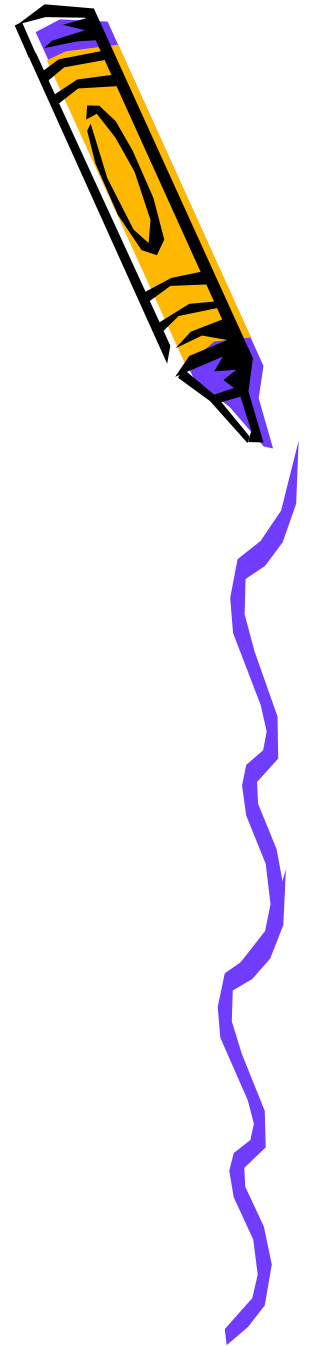
Joonkiirus ja nurkkiirus

$$v = \omega \times r \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{r}$$



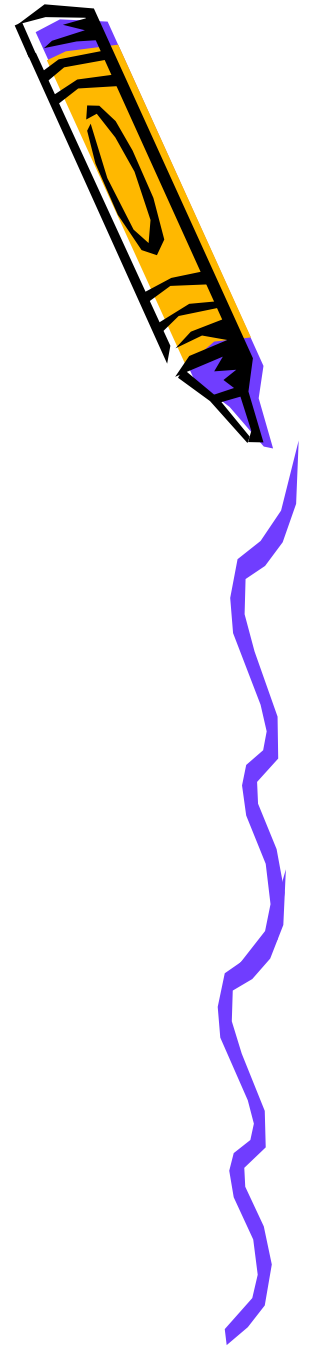
Keskõtõmbekiirendus

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$$



Newtoni II seadus

$$a = \frac{F}{m}$$



Period

$$T = \frac{2 \times \pi}{\omega}$$

