



Problem 1

PART.A：陳老師上課的聲音很大聲，傳遞到坐在第三排的同学還可以接收到60分貝的聲音響度。

假設聲音的頻率是 $f = 500 \text{ Hz}$ ，空氣的密度 $\rho = 1.21 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ，聲波傳遞的速度為 343 m/s ，請計算這位同學耳膜上所接收到的(a)聲音強度(I)，(b)聲波的振幅(S_m)。

PART.B：(c)如果耳塞將聲波的聲級降低 10 dB ，則聲波的最終強度 I_f 與其初始強度 I_i 的比值是多少？

(03小題)

(a)initial sound intensity=_____ W/m^2

01: ANS:=10E-6

(b)amplitude of the sound wave, S_m =_____ m

02: ANS:=0.1E-6

(c) I_f/I_i =_____

03: ANS:=0.1

$$\beta = 60 = 10 \times \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = 10^6, I = 10^{-12} \times 10^6 = 10^{-6}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \rho v \omega^2 S_m^2, \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$10^{-6} = \frac{1}{2} (1.21) (343) (2\pi \cdot 500)^2 S_m^2$$

$$S_m^2 = 4.883 \times 10^{-16}, S_m = 22.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} \\ = 22.1 \text{ nm}$$

$$\beta_f - \beta_i = 10$$

$$10 \left(\log \frac{I_f}{I_i} \right) = -10$$

$$\frac{I_f}{I_i} = 10^{-1} = 0.1$$

Problem 1

如圖所示有一個聲源以速度20 m/s 向一面靜止的牆壁接近，牆壁會反射聲音。在聲源的背後有一個靜止的接收者，會同時聽見聲源直接發出來的聲音和牆壁的回音。因為這兩個聲音的頻率不同，接聽者會觀察到拍的現象，請計算接收者可以聽見的拍的頻率。聲音的速度為340 m/s，生源所發出的聲音的頻率為1000 Hz。(01小題)



$$f_{beat} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ Hz}$$

04: ANS: = **117.6**

$$f_2 = \frac{v}{v - v_s} f$$

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{v + v_s} f$$

$$f_b = \frac{2(20)}{340} \cdot 1000 = 117.6$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{beat} &= \Delta f = f_2 - f_1 \\ &= \left(\frac{v}{v - v_s} - \frac{v}{v + v_s} \right) f \\ &= \frac{v(v + v_s - v + v_s)}{v^2 - v_s^2} f \\ &= \frac{v(2v_s)}{v^2 - v_s^2} f \\ &= \frac{2v v_s}{v^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{v_s}{v} \right)^2 \right)} f \\ &= \frac{2v_s}{v} f \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

Answer the following questions: (04/小題)

(a) An organ pipe with both ends open is 0.85 m long. Assuming that the speed of sound is 340 m/s, the frequency of the third harmonic of this pipe = _____ Hz

$$f_1 = \frac{340}{\lambda_1} = \frac{340}{1.7} = 200$$

05: ANS: = 600

$$\lambda_1 = 2L = 1.7, \lambda_n = \lambda_1/n$$

$$f_3 = 3 \cdot f_1 = 600$$

(b) 如圖風琴管 Y (兩端開口) 的長度是風琴管 X (一端開口) 的一半。計算它們的基頻比 $f_X/f_Y =$ _____

$$f_X = \frac{v}{\lambda_X} = \frac{v}{4L_X}, f_Y = \frac{v}{\lambda_Y} = \frac{v}{2L_Y} \quad L_Y = 2L_X \Rightarrow f_X = f_Y$$

06: ANS: = 1

(c) The speed of sound in air is 340 m/s. Find the length of the shortest pipe, closed at one end and open at the other, that will have a fundamental frequency of 512 Hz. length = _____ cm

07: ANS: = 17

$$f = \frac{v}{4L} \Rightarrow 512 = \frac{340}{4L} \quad L = 0.166 \text{ m} = 16.6 \text{ cm}$$

(d) The sound intensity 5.0 m from a point source is 0.50 W/m². The power output of the source = _____ W

08: ANS: = 157

$$P_s = I A = 0.5 (4\pi \cdot 5^2) = 157$$

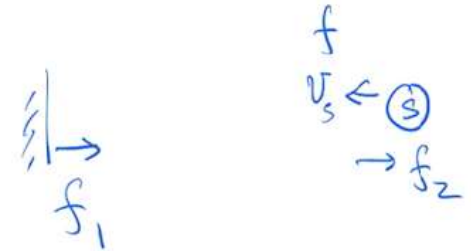
Problem 3

A stationary motion detector sends sound waves of frequency 0.150 MHz toward a truck approaching at a speed of 45.0 m/s. What is the frequency of the waves reflected back to the detector?

靜止運動檢測器向以 45.0 m/s 的速度接近的卡車發送頻率為 0.150 MHz 的聲波。反射回探測器的波的頻率是多少？(01小題)

the frequency of the waves reflected back to the detector=_____ Hz

09: ANS:=0.195E6



Problem 3

The explosion of a firecracker in the air at a height of 40 m produces a 100 dB sound level at the ground below. What is (a) the intensity of the sound on the ground and (b) the instantaneous total radiated power, assuming that it radiates as a point source? (02小題)

(a) intensity=_____ SI unit

10: ANS:=0.01

(b) the instantaneous total radiated power=_____ W

11: ANS:=201

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{v - v_s} f = \frac{343}{343 - 45} \cdot 1.5 \times 10^5$$

$$= 1.727 \times 10^5$$

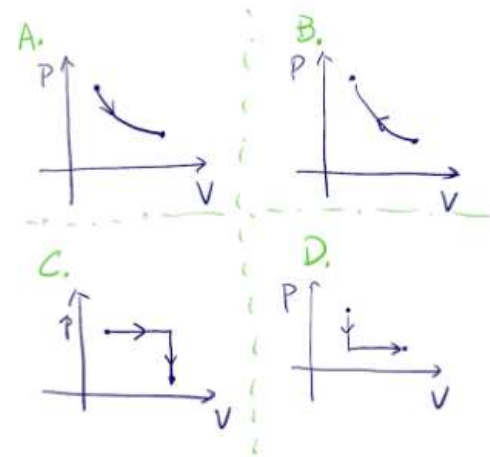
$$f_2 = \frac{v + v_s}{v} f_1 = \frac{343 + 45}{343} = 1.954 \times 10^5$$

$$100 \text{ dB} = 10 \log(I_2/I_0) = \log I_2 + 12, \text{ thus } \log I_2 = -2 \text{ and}$$

$$I_2 = 10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^2; \quad P = IA = (10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^2)(4\pi r^2) = 201 \text{ W.}$$

B 12 可嘗試次數=1 分數=2 理想氣體的絕熱自由膨脹的英文如何說？ (A)isothermal free expansion (B)adiabatic free expansion (C)isothermal free compression (D)adiabatic free compression

E 13 可嘗試次數=1 分數=2 理想氣體進行自由膨脹，請問這個熱力學過程在pV圖呈現出來的樣貌會是下列何者？ (A)A (B)B (C)C (D)D (E)無法呈現



C 14 可嘗試次數=1 分數=2 循環過程的英文怎麼說？ (A)isothermal process (B)adiabatic process (C)cyclic process (D)isobaric process (E)expansion process (F)compression process (G)heating process (H)cooling process

C 15 可嘗試次數=1 分數=2 理想氣體的等溫過程取現在PV圖上是一條什麼樣的曲線？ (A)拋物線 (B)橢圓 (C)雙曲線 (D)直線 (E)三角函數 (F)指數函數 (G)對數函數

Problem 4 (複選題)

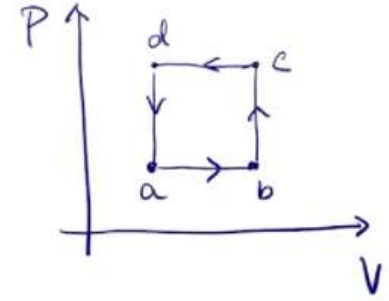
CE 16 可嘗試次數=1 分數=2 理想氣體是真實氣體在特殊條件下的近似，請問是在哪些條件？ (A)高壓 (B)低溫 (C)低壓 (D)高密度 (E)低密度 (F)低能量

Problem 4 (複選題)

BD 17 可嘗試次數=1 分數=2 承上題，當氣體分子在這些條件下可以滿足下面哪些基本假設，因此可以稱為理想氣體。 (A)分子佔有有限非零的體積 (B)分子幾乎不佔任何體積 (C)分子與分子之間存在吸引的力量 (D)分子與分子之間存在排斥的力量 (E)分子與分子之間不存在交互作用力 (F)分子與容器的牆壁之間存在排斥的力量 (G)分子與容器的牆壁之間存在吸引的力量

Problem 5

如圖所示有一個理想氣體的循環過程，假設初始點為a點的狀態，整個循環過程在pV圖中是一個矩形，過程相關的壓力與體積如圖中所示的數據。請計算經過1個循環從a點出發又回到a點的狀態，(a)內能變化量，(b)系統所做的功，(c)循環過程中的熱量。(03小題)



(a)內能變化量， $\Delta U = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ J

18: ANS: = 0

(b)系統所做的功， $W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ J

19: ANS: = -4.5×10^4

(c)循環過程中的熱量， $Q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ J

20: ANS: = -4.5×10^4

循環過程 $\Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

$$W = W_{ab} + W_{cd}$$

$$= P_a \Delta V + (-P_c \Delta V)$$

$$= (2 \times 10^5 - 5 \times 10^5)(0.3 - 0.15)$$

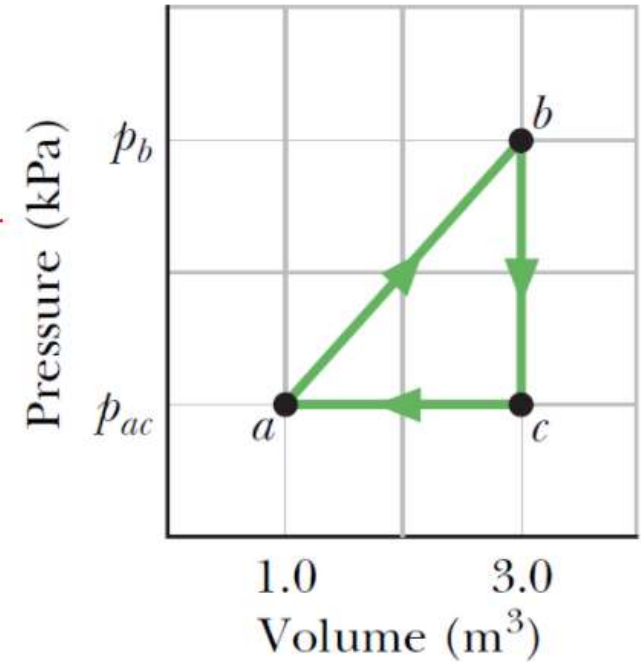
$$= -4.5 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$$

$$Q = W + \Delta U = -4.5 \times 10^4$$

$$P_a = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad V_a = 0.15 \text{ m}^3$$
$$P_c = 5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad V_b = 0.3 \text{ m}^3$$

Problem 6

通過圖中所示的循環過程 abca 獲取理想氣體的樣本。縱軸的刻度由 $p_b = 15 \text{ kPa}$ 和 $p_{ac} = 2.5 \text{ kPa}$ 設置。在點 a , $T = 200 \text{ K}$ 。(a) 樣品中有多少摩爾氣體？(b) 點 b 處的氣體溫度，(c) 點 c 處的氣體溫度，以及 (d) 在循環過程中作為熱量添加到氣體中的淨能量是多少？(04小題)



(a) number of moles of gas are in the sample = _____

21: ANS: = 3

(b) the temperature of the gas at point b = _____ K

22: ANS: = 3.6E3

(c) the temperature of the gas at point c = _____ K

23: ANS: = 600

(d) the net energy

24: ANS: = 12500

$$n = \frac{pV}{RT} = \frac{(2500 \text{ Pa})(1.0 \text{ m}^3)}{(8.31 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K})(200 \text{ K})} = 1.5 \text{ mol.}$$

$$\frac{p_b V_b}{p_a V_a} = \frac{T_b}{T_a} \Rightarrow T_b = (200 \text{ K}) \left(\frac{7.5 \text{ kPa}}{2.5 \text{ kPa}} \right) \left(\frac{3.0 \text{ m}^3}{1.0 \text{ m}^3} \right)$$

$$T_b = 1.8 \times 10^3 \text{ K.}$$

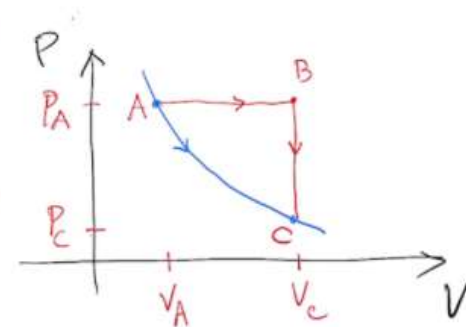
$$\frac{p_c V_c}{p_a V_a} = \frac{T_c}{T_a} \Rightarrow T_c = (200 \text{ K}) \left(\frac{2.5 \text{ kPa}}{2.5 \text{ kPa}} \right) \left(\frac{3.0 \text{ m}^3}{1.0 \text{ m}^3} \right)$$

$$T_c = 6.0 \times 10^2 \text{ K.}$$

$$Q_{\text{net}} = W_{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{2} (2.0 \text{ m}^3) (5.0 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}) = 5.0 \times 10^3 \text{ J.}$$

Problem 7

圖中顯示1莫耳的理想氣體從A點的狀態($P_A = P_B = 2 \text{ atm}$, $V_A = \frac{1}{2}V_B = 1 \text{ L}$)，可以經過兩個不同的熱力學過程到達C點的狀態，其中AC過程為等溫過程。請計算A、B、C三點的溫度；兩個熱力學過程分別對氣體做功若干。(05小題)



$$T_A = \text{___ K}$$

25: ANS:=24.3

$$T_B = \text{___ K}$$

26: ANS:=48.6

$$T_C = \text{___ K}$$

27: ANS:=24.3

$$W_{ABC} = \text{___ J}$$

28: ANS:=202

$$W_{AC} = \text{___ J}$$

29: ANS:=140

$$T_A: P_A V_A = n R T_A, \quad 1 \text{ L} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_A = \frac{2 \times 1.01 \times 10^5 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 8.31} = 24.3$$

$$T_B: T_B = \frac{2 \times 1.01 \times 10^5 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}{1 \times 8.31} = 48.6$$

$$AC = \text{isothermal process} \Rightarrow T_C = T_A$$

$$V_C = V_B$$

$$W_{AC} = n R T_A \ln \frac{V_C}{V_A} = (8.31)(24.3) \ln 2 = 140 \text{ (J)}$$

Problem 8

考慮下面的等壓過程。在標準大氣壓 (即 1.00 atm 或 $1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$) 下，將 1.00 kg 、 100°C 的液態水轉化為 100°C 的蒸氣。水的體積從作為液體的初始值 $1.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ 變為 1.671 m^3 成為蒸汽。(a) 在這個過程中系統做了多少功？(b) 在這個過程中有多少能量以熱量的形式傳遞？(c) 在這個過程中系統內能的變化是什麼？水的氣化熱= 2256 kJ/kg 。(03小題)

(a) 在這個過程中系統做功， $W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ J

30: ANS: = 169000

(b) 在這個過程中有多少能量以熱量的形式傳遞， $Q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ J

31: ANS: = 2256000

(c) 在這個過程中系統內能的變化， $\Delta U = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ J

32: ANS: = 2090000

$$W = P \Delta V = 1.01 \times 10^5 \times (1.671 - 0.001) \\ = 1.687 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = mL_v = 1 \times 2.256 \times 10^6$$

$$\Delta Q = W + \Delta U$$

$$2.256 \times 10^6 = 1.687 \times 10^5 + \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = 2.087 \times 10^6$$