

$x < 0 \quad \psi = a \cos(k_A x - \omega t) - \frac{1}{2} a \cos(k_A x + \omega t)$..

$x > 0 \quad \psi = \frac{1}{2} a \cos(k_B x - \omega t)$

(1) $\frac{1}{2} a \cos \omega t = \psi(x=0)$..

.. $R = -\frac{1}{2} a / a = -\frac{1}{2}$..

$R = \frac{z_A - z_B}{z_A + z_B} = \frac{1 - z_B/z_A}{1 + z_B/z_A} \Rightarrow \frac{z_B}{z_A} = \frac{1 - R}{1 + R} = \frac{3/2}{1/2} = 3$

..

$-T_A \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = +T_A \cdot a k_A \cdot \omega \omega \langle \cos^2(k_A x - \omega t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} z_A a^2 \omega^2$

$\frac{1}{2} z_A a^2 \omega^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$..

..

..

$\frac{1}{2} z_B a^2 \omega^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} z_A a^2 \omega^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}$..

..

$$\vec{k}_1 = -k_x \hat{x} + k_y \hat{y} \quad \vec{k}_2 = k_x \hat{x} + k_y \hat{y} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{k_x}{k_y} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi(x, y, t)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (x=0, L)$$

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$$T \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = T \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\psi = A \cos(k_1 x - \omega t + \phi_1) + B \cos(k_2 x - \omega t + \phi_2) \quad . / c$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = +A k_x \sin(k_1 y - \omega t + \phi_1) - B k_x \sin(k_2 y - \omega t + \phi_2) = 0$$

$$\phi_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = B, \quad \phi_1 = \phi_2 \quad \leftarrow \text{y, t} \quad \text{so s / so}$$

$$\psi = A \cos(-k_x x + k_y y - \omega t) + A \cos(k_x x + k_y y - \omega t)$$

$$= 2A \cos k_x x \cos(k_y y - \omega t)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right|_{x=L} = -2A \sin k_x L \cos(k_y y - \omega t) = 0 \Rightarrow k_x = \frac{\pi}{L} \cdot n$$

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$$\omega^2 = \frac{T}{\rho} (k_x^2 + k_y^2) = \frac{T}{\rho} \left[\left(\frac{\pi n}{L} \right)^2 + k_y^2 \right]$$

$$v_x = \omega / k_x = v \frac{k_y}{k_x} = v / \cos \theta \quad v = \sqrt{T/\rho}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k_y} = \frac{k_y}{\omega} \cdot \frac{\partial \omega^2}{\partial k_y^2} = v^2 \frac{k_y}{v k} = v \cos \theta$$

$$\omega_m = \omega_{n=1} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{L}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2(\pi b c)} |F(\vec{k}_{2D})|^2 \quad .10 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{L_x} \int_{-L_x/2}^{L_x/2} e^{ik_x x} dx = \begin{cases} 1 & k_x = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad k_x \text{ is } 2\pi n / L_x$$

$$k \sin \theta = k_y \text{ is } 2\pi n / L_y$$

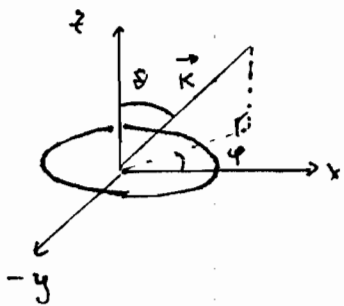
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f_0} F(\theta) &= \int f(y) e^{iky} dy = e^{-i\theta/2} \int_{-L/2}^0 e^{iky} dy + e^{i\theta/2} \int_0^{L/2} e^{iky} dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{ik_y} [e^{-i\theta/2} (1 - e^{-ik_y L/2}) + e^{i\theta/2} (e^{ik_y L/2} - 1)] = \frac{2}{k_y} [-\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin(k_y \frac{L}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2})] \end{aligned}$$

$$I(\theta) = 4 \left[\frac{-\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin(\frac{1}{2} k L \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta)}{2k \sin \theta} \right]^2 f_0^2$$

$$\sin(\frac{1}{2} k L \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta) \xrightarrow{\theta \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{2} k L \sin \theta \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2} \theta \quad .7$$

$$I(\theta=0) = f_0^2 \cos^2 \theta/2$$

$\theta=0$ is the normal direction, $\phi=0$ is the normal direction.
 $\theta > 0$ is the normal direction, $\phi = \pi$ is the normal direction.
 $\theta < 0$ is the normal direction, $\phi = \pi$ is the normal direction.



$$\vec{k}_{2D} = k \sin \theta (\cos \phi, \sin \phi) \quad .8$$

$$\vec{r} = R (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$$

$$R \int d\alpha \text{ is } 2\pi, \text{ so } \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha = 2\pi$$

$$F(\theta, \phi) = R \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\alpha + i\vec{k}_{2D} \cdot \vec{r}} d\alpha \cdot f_0$$

$$\vec{k}_{2D} \cdot \vec{r} = R k \sin \theta (\cos \phi \cos \alpha + \sin \phi \sin \alpha) = R k \sin \theta \cos(\phi - \alpha)$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \phi + \alpha \quad F(\theta, \phi) = R e^{i\phi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\alpha + i k R \sin \theta \cos \alpha} d\alpha \cdot f_0$$

$$I(\theta) = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha e^{i\alpha + i k R \sin \theta \cos \alpha} \right|^2 \cdot f_0^2 / 4\pi^2 \quad \phi \text{ is } 2\pi$$

$$I(\theta) \sim \left| \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha e^{i\alpha} \right|^2 = 0$$

פנימי

יציא $I_i = A \cos(\omega t - k_1 x)$

יציא $I_r = B \cos(\omega t + k_1 x)$

יציא $I_t = C \cos(\omega t - k_2 x)$

חיצוני

$V_i = Z_1 \cdot A \cos(\omega t - k_1 x)$

$V_r = -Z_1 \cdot B \cos(\omega t + k_1 x)$

$V_t = Z_2 \cdot C \cos(\omega t - k_2 x)$

(4)

מכיוון שיש שימור אנרגיה, $A+B=C$ (יש $\frac{1}{2} A^2$)

(I_i, I_r, I_t של פנימי חיצוני, מכיוון שיש שימור אנרגיה)

$(A-B)Z_1 = (A+B)Z_2$

$AZ_1 - BZ_1 = CZ_2$

מכיוון שיש שימור אנרגיה

$Z_1 - Z_2 = \frac{B}{A}(Z_1 + Z_2)$

$R_E = -\frac{Z_1 B}{Z_1 A} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}$

$T_E = \frac{Z_2 C}{Z_1 A} = \frac{A-B}{A} = 1 + R_E = \frac{2Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$

$S_r/S_0 = \left(\frac{Z_2 - Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1-n}{1+n}\right)^2$

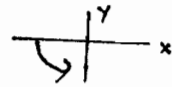
$Z_2/Z_1 = 1/n \Rightarrow$

יציא $b_2 \sim \cos(\omega t - k_2 z) \hat{x} + \sin(\omega t - k_2 z) \hat{y}$

יציא $b_1 \sim -\cos(\omega t + k_2 z) \hat{x} - \sin(\omega t + k_2 z) \hat{y}$

$+z^1$ מכיוון שיש שימור אנרגיה

$R_E = \frac{1-n}{1+n} < 0$



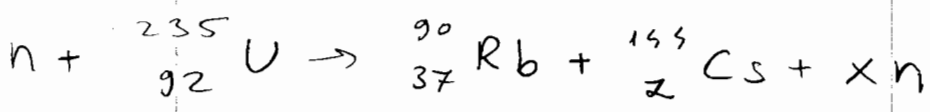
$S_t/S_0 = \left(\frac{2Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}\right)^2 \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{4n}{(1+n)^2}$

$(S_r + S_t)/S_0 = \frac{(1-n)^2 + 4n}{(1+n)^2} = 1$

אנרגיה S שפונה חזרה חזרה, $\vec{P} = W/c$

האנרגיה הכוללת $S_{tot} = W_0/c$, האנרגיה החוזרת $S_r = \frac{W_r}{c} = W_0/c$

$\vec{P}_{net} = \frac{d}{dt} (\text{אנרגיה}) = \frac{S_0}{c} - \frac{S_t}{c} + \frac{S_r}{c} = \frac{S_0}{c} \left(1 - \frac{4n}{(1+n)^2} + \frac{(1-n)^2}{(1+n)^2} \right)$
 $= \frac{2(n-1)^2}{(n+1)^2} \frac{S_0}{c}$



(א) גודל המסה של המסב הכימיקלים נשמר $Z = 92 - 37 = 55$

$$1 + 235 = 90 + 143 + x$$

$$x = 2$$

(ב) מסה התחלתית:

$$M_i = M(n) + M({}^{235}\text{U}) = 3.9351 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

$$M_f = M({}^{90}\text{Rb}) + M({}^{143}\text{Cs}) + 2M(n) = 3.9151 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

$$\Delta M = M_f - M_i = -0.02 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

(ג) האנרגיה המשתחררת התחילית:

$$E_0 = |\Delta M| c^2 = 0.02 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ kg} \cdot (3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2 = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$

(ד) מסה אטומית של ${}^{235}\text{U}$ - 0.5 kg

$$N = \frac{1}{2} \cdot N_A \cdot \frac{1}{0.235} \approx 1.29 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$N_A = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ 1/mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = N \cdot E_0 = 2.3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ J}$$

$$N = \frac{1/2 \text{ kg}}{M({}^{235}\text{U})} = 1.28 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow E \approx 2.3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ J} \approx 55 \text{ kton TNT}$$

1 ק"ג

1000 ק"ג / מול

2 ק"ג