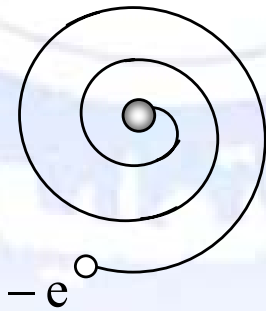
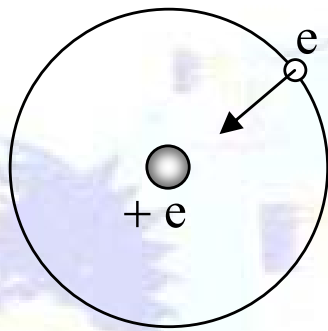




:

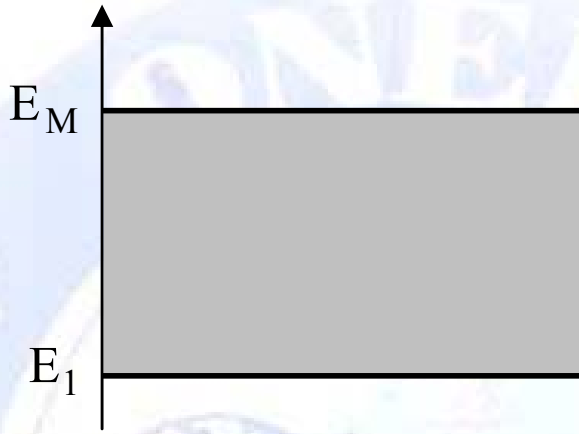
Rutherford

()

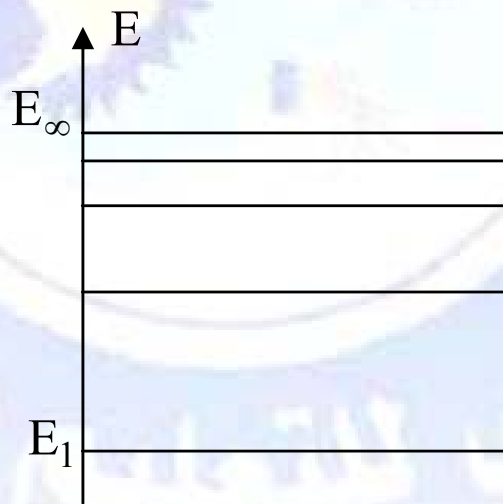


E_M

E_1



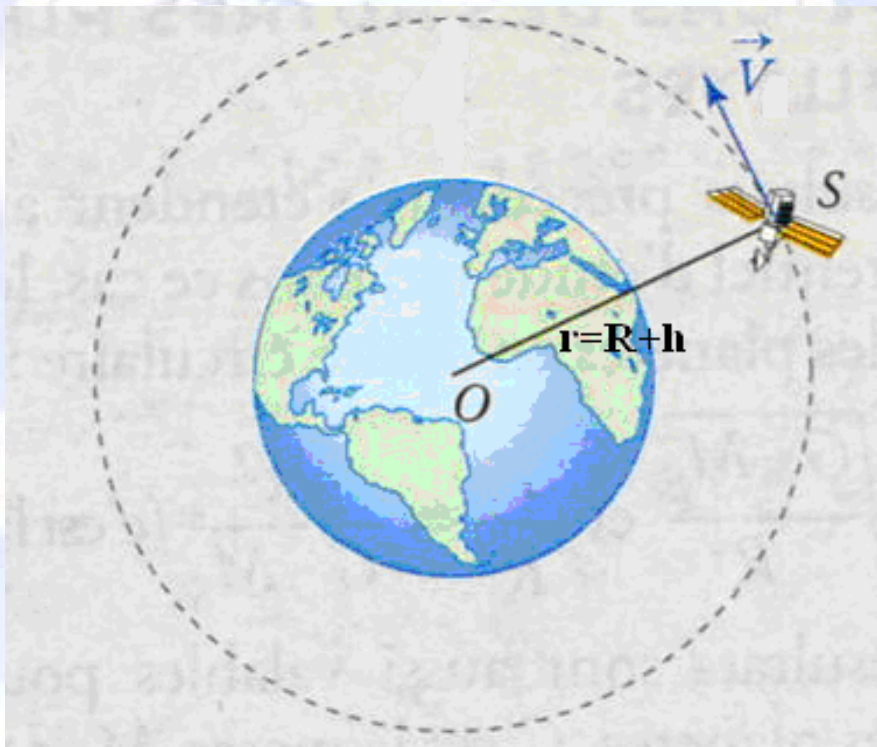
(discontinue)



Bohr

()

:(+)

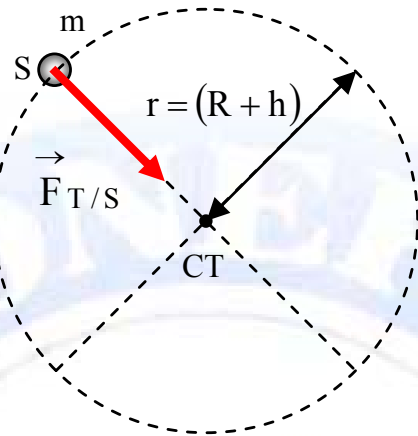


\vec{v}

r

m

S



$$\vec{F}_{T/S} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\frac{GmM_T}{r^2} = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$(1) \dots \dots \dots v^2 = \frac{GM_T}{r}$$

$$\frac{GmM_T}{r^2} = mg$$

$$(2) \dots \dots \dots g = \frac{GM_T}{r^2}$$

: $h \ll R$:

$$(3) \dots \dots \dots g_0 = \frac{GM_T}{R^2}$$

: (1) (2)

$$(4) \dots \dots \dots g = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$r = R + h \approx R$$

h

$$(5) \dots \dots \dots g_0 = \frac{v_1^2}{R}$$

(vitesse cosmique)

h

$$v_1 = \sqrt{g_0 R}$$

$$: R = 6400 \text{ Km} \quad g_0 = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\boxed{v_1 = 7,92 \text{ Km/s}}$$

)

$$. T = 84 \text{ min } 12 \text{ s} \quad ($$

$$: (3) \quad (2)$$

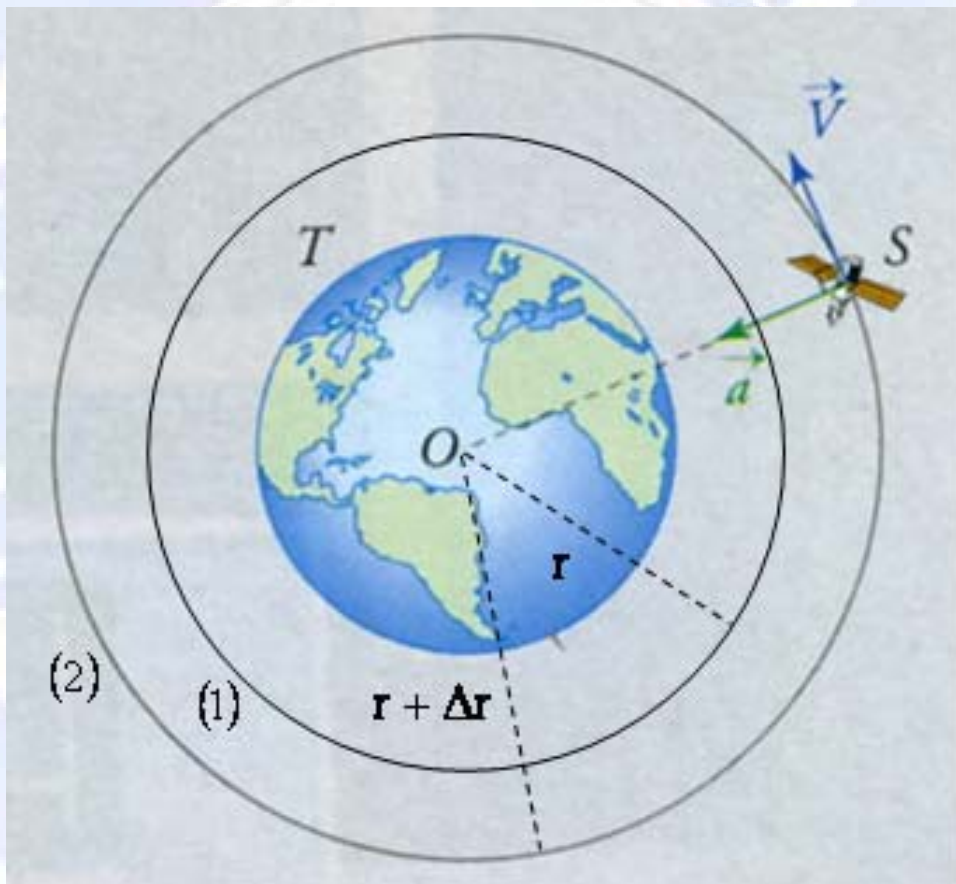
$$(6) \dots \dots \dots \frac{g}{g_0} = \frac{R^2}{r^2}$$

$$: (5) \quad (4)$$

$$(7) \dots \dots \dots v^2 = v_1^2 \frac{g}{g_0} \frac{r}{R}$$

$$: (7) \quad (6)$$

(9).....
$$v^2 = v_1^2 \frac{R}{r}$$



: r (1)

$$E_c = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{mv_1^2}{2} \frac{R}{r}$$

:
$$v_1^2 = g_0 R$$

$$(10) \dots \dots \dots E_c = \frac{mg R^2}{2 r}$$

Δr

(2)

$$\Delta r \ll r$$

$$E_c + \Delta E_c = \frac{mg R^2}{2 r + \Delta r}$$

(2)

(1)

$$\Delta E_c = \frac{mg_0}{2} R \left(\frac{1}{r + \Delta r} - \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{mg_0}{2} R^2 \frac{-\Delta r}{r(r + \Delta r)} \approx -\frac{mg_0}{2} \frac{R^2}{r^2} \Delta r$$

r

$r + \Delta r$

$$(11) \dots \dots \dots \Delta E_c \approx -\frac{mg R_T^2}{2 r^2} \Delta r$$

(2)

(1)

Δr

$$w(\vec{P}) = -mg\Delta r$$

$$w(\vec{P}) = -mg_0 \frac{R^2}{r^2} \Delta r$$

$$(12) \dots \Delta E_{pp} = mg_0 \frac{R^2}{r^2} \Delta r$$

:(2) (1)

$$\frac{\Delta E_{pp}}{\Delta E_c} = -2$$

$$E_{pp_2} - E_{pp_1} = -2(E_{c_2} - E_{c_1}) = \left(-mg_0 \frac{R^2}{r_2} \right) - \left(-mg_0 \frac{R^2}{r_1} \right)$$

$$(13) \dots E_{pp} = -\frac{mg_0 R^2}{r} + C$$

C

$$C = 0$$

$$E_{pp} = -\frac{mg_0 R^2}{r}$$

$$: GM_T \quad g_0 R^2$$

$$(14) \dots \boxed{E_{pp} = -\frac{GmM_T}{r}}$$

$$: \quad h = 0 \quad E_{pp} = 0$$

$$E_{pp} = -\frac{mg_0 R^2}{R + 0} + C = 0$$

$$C = mg_0 R$$

(13)

$$(14) \dots \dots \dots E_{pp} = mg_0 R \left(1 - \frac{R}{r} \right)$$

: $h \ll R$

$$E_{pp} = mg_0 R \left(1 - \frac{R}{R + h} \right) = mg_0 R \frac{h}{R + h} \approx mg_0 h$$

+)

(+)

(

: r

$$(15) \dots \dots E_m = \frac{mg_0 R^2}{2r} + mg_0 R \left(1 - \frac{R}{r} \right) = mg_0 R \left(1 - \frac{R}{2r} \right)$$

(+)

(15)

$r = \infty$

$$(16) \dots\dots\dots W_{\infty} = mg_0 R$$

. (+)

:

$$\frac{mv_2^2}{2} = mg_0 R$$

:

$$(17) \dots\dots\dots v_2 = \sqrt{2g_0 R}$$

:

$$v_1 = \sqrt{g_0 R}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{2} v_1$$

:

$$v_2 = 11,19 \text{ Km/s}$$

v_2

: (+)

:(+)

-

: (Niveau d'énergie)

- Bohr

(1900) Planck

. (quanta)

Planck

Einstein

1905

. () $c = 3.10^8$ m/s

. (photon)

: λ f

$$E = h \cdot f = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$h = 6,62.10^{-34} \text{ j.s}$$

Planck

h

.(1913) Bohr

1911 Rutherford

Bohr

. 1850

r

v

.Orbite

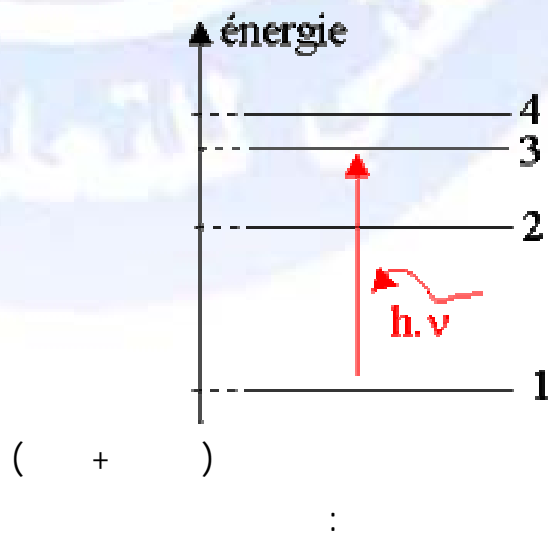
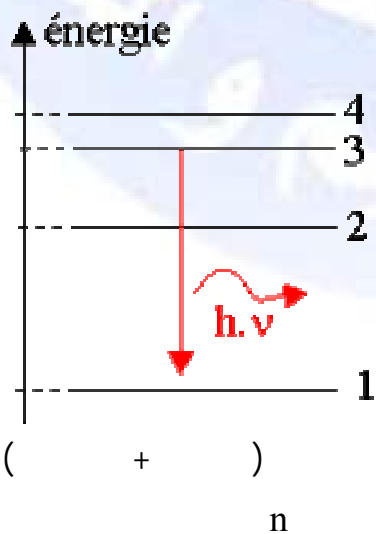
:

$$m \cdot v \cdot r = n \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 Planck h

$$E = -\frac{13,6}{n^2}$$

$(1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ joule}) \text{ eV}$ E



.(quantifiée)

$$E = -13,6\text{eV} : \left(\begin{matrix} \cdot n = 1 \\ n = \infty \end{matrix} \right) \quad E = 0\text{eV}$$

