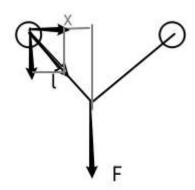
第三次习题

3.1



如图, 对单独一个质点分析, 由图中几何关系可得:

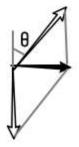
$$\because \frac{-\frac{1}{2}F}{ma_x} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}}{x}$$

$$\therefore a_x = -\frac{F}{2m} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}}$$

当x = l时:

每个质点速度为零,不存在与F同向或反向的加速度,与F垂直的方向上存在较大的加速度.

3.2



(a)

对立方块 m:

$$mg = F\cos\theta$$

$$ma = F \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore a = g \tan \theta$$

- :: 楔块和立方块相对静止, 即有相同的加速度
- \therefore 楔块应该以 $g an \theta$ 大小的水平加速度运动

(b)

对相对静止时的系统:

$$\therefore F = (m+m')a = (m+m')g\tan\theta$$

若没有外力作用,以楔块为参考系 S':

以向上和向右为正方向.

假设楔块相对于地面的加速度为 a, 立方块相对于楔块的水平加速度为 \ddot{x}' , 竖直加速度为 \ddot{y}' , 压力为 F.

对小物块于 S':

$$\therefore F \sin \theta - ma = m\ddot{x}' \quad (1)$$
$$F \cos \theta - mg = m\ddot{y}' \quad (2)$$

对楔块于S:

$$\therefore -F \sin \theta = m'a$$
 (3)

分别合并 (1)(3) 和 (2)(3) 得:

$$-ma - m'a = m\ddot{x}'$$
 (4) $\frac{m\ddot{y}' + mg}{\cos\theta} = -\frac{m'a}{\sin\theta}$ (5)

$$\because -\mathrm{d}y = \mathrm{d}x'\tan\theta$$

$$\therefore -\ddot{y}' = \ddot{x}' \tan \theta \quad (6)$$

联解 (5)(6) 得

$$\frac{-m\ddot{x}'\tan\theta + mg}{\cos\theta} = -\frac{m'a}{\sin\theta} \quad (7)$$

联解 (4)(7) 得

$$a = -rac{mg}{m'}rac{m'\sin heta}{m'+m\sin^2 heta} \ \ddot{x}' = rac{(m+m')g}{m'}rac{m'\sin heta}{m'+m\sin^2 heta}$$

最终可得

$$\ddot{x} = \ddot{x}' + a = \frac{m'g\sin\theta}{m' + m\sin^2\theta}$$

$$\ddot{y}=\ddot{y}'=-\ddot{x}' an heta=-rac{(m+m') an heta}{m'}rac{m'g\sin heta}{m'+m\sin^2 heta}$$

: , 楔块以加速度 a 在桌面上匀加速直线运动.

立方块 m 水平加速度和竖直加速度恒定, 且初速度为零, 说明是沿着一定的角度 α 做匀加速直线运动, 且 $\tan \alpha = |\frac{\ddot{y}}{\ddot{x}}| = \frac{m+m'}{m'} \tan \theta$.

3.5

设物体的质量为m.

(a)

对下落稳定时:

$$\boldsymbol{F}_d + m\boldsymbol{g} = m\boldsymbol{g} - k\boldsymbol{v} = 0$$

$$\therefore oldsymbol{v} = rac{moldsymbol{g}}{k}$$

(b)

对下落过程:

$$oldsymbol{F}_d + moldsymbol{g} = moldsymbol{g} - koldsymbol{v} = moldsymbol{a}$$

取竖直向下为正方向:

$$mg-kv=ma=mrac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{m} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{mq - kv}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{m} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{mg - kv}$$

$$\therefore \frac{t}{m} + C = -\frac{1}{k} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(mg - kv)}{mg - kv} = -\frac{1}{k} \ln(mg - kv)$$

当 t=0 时, v=0, 带入可得

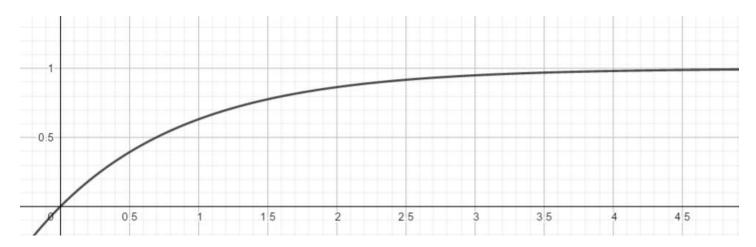
$$\therefore C = -\frac{1}{k} \ln(mg)$$

$$\therefore \ln(mg - kv) = \ln(mg) - \frac{k}{m}t$$

$$\therefore mg - kv = e^{\ln(mg) - \frac{k}{m}t} = \frac{mg}{e^{\frac{k}{m}t}}$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{mg}{k} - \frac{mg}{ke^{\frac{k}{m}t}}$$

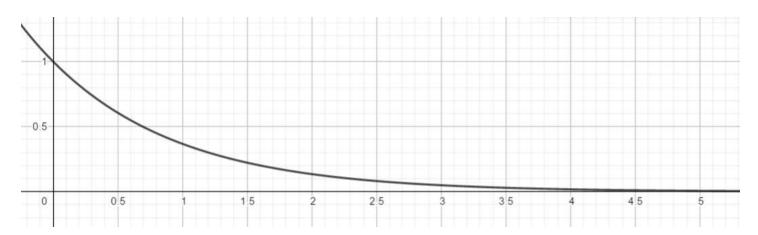
如图:



(c)

$$\therefore a = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = ge^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

如图:



(d)

$$\therefore x = \int v \mathrm{d}t = \frac{mgt}{k} + \frac{m^2g}{k^2} \int e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \mathrm{d}(-\frac{k}{m}t) = \frac{mgt}{k} + \frac{m^2g}{k^2} e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + C$$

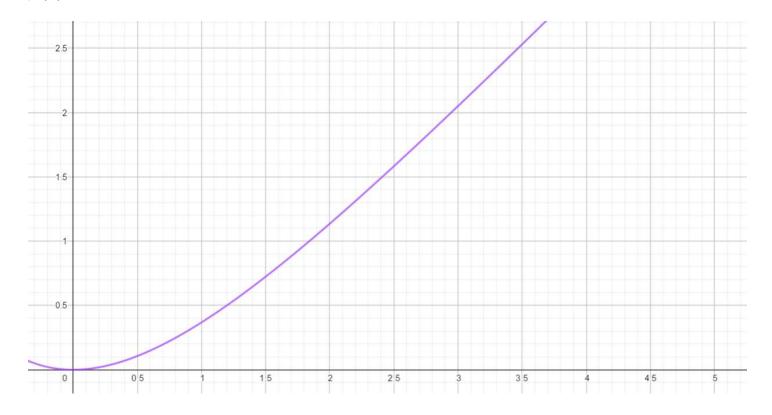
当 t=0 时,带入 x=0 得:

$$\therefore x = \frac{m^2g}{k^2}e^0 + C = 0$$

$$\therefore C = -\frac{m^2g}{k^2}$$

$$\therefore x = rac{mgt}{k} + rac{m^2g}{k^2}e^{-rac{k}{m}t} - rac{m^2g}{k^2}$$

如图:



3.10

假设 μ 的单位为 L/s, 易知其与 kg/s 有相同的数量关系.

$$\therefore \Delta m = \mu \Delta t$$

$$F\Delta t = \Delta mv - (-\Delta mv)$$

$$\therefore F\Delta t = 2\Delta mv = 2\mu v\Delta t$$

$$\therefore F = 2\mu v$$

3.13

(a)

对质点恰好达到轨道最高点:

$$egin{aligned} & \therefore mg = mrac{v^2}{r} \ & rac{1}{2}mv_m^2 = rac{1}{2}mv^2 + 2mgr \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore v_m = \sqrt{5gr}$$

(b)

对 P 点:

$$egin{aligned} & \therefore mg\sin heta = mrac{v_P^2}{r} \ & rac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = rac{1}{2}mv_P^2 + mg(r+r\sin heta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore v_P^2 = v_0^2 - 2gr(1+\sin heta)$$

$$\therefore \sin heta = rac{v_P^2}{gr} = rac{v_0^2}{gr} - 2 - 2 \sin heta$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{v_0^2}{3gr} - \frac{2}{3} = 0.334375$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arcsin 0.334375$$

3.14

(a)

由能量守恒:

$$\therefore mg(l+\Delta l)=rac{1}{2}mv^2+rac{1}{2}k\Delta l^2$$

对最底端受力分析:

$$\therefore k\Delta l - mg = mrac{v^2}{l+\Delta l}$$

$$\therefore \Delta l = \frac{3mg}{k}$$

(b)

将
$$\Delta l = \frac{3mg}{k}$$
 带入上式:

$$\therefore v^2=2g(l+rac{3mg}{k})-rac{k}{m}(rac{3mg}{k})^2=2gl-rac{3mg^2}{k}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2gl - rac{3mg^2}{k}}$$

因为这种情况下有重力势能转为了弹性势能, 相比于悬线来说自然速度更小.

观察上面给出的式子也可以得出该结论.