

习题册二 2、

有一条长为l质量为m的均匀分布的链条成直线状放在光滑的水平桌面上。链条的一端有a长被推出桌子边缘,在重力作用下从静止开始下落,试求:1)链条刚离开桌

面时的速度。2)若链条与桌面有摩擦并设摩擦系数为μ, 情况又如何?

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m}{l} xgdx$$

$$F = \frac{m}{l} xg$$

$$A = \int_{a}^{l} \frac{m}{l} xg dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{l} g(l^{2} - a^{2}) = \frac{1}{2} mv^{2} - 0$$

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$$A = \int_{a}^{l} \frac{m}{l} (l - y)g dy = -\mu \frac{m}{l} (l - y)g dy$$

$$A = \int_{a}^{l} -\mu \frac{m}{l} (l - y)g dy = -\mu \frac{m}{2l} (l - a)^{2} g$$

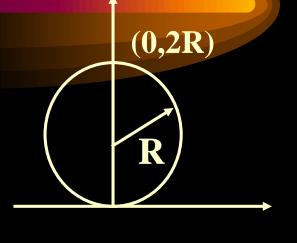
已知: $\vec{F} = F_0(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j})$ 求 (0,0)→(0,2R)的动能变化

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_0(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}) \cdot (dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j})$$

$$= F_0(xdx + ydy)$$

$$\Delta E_{k} = A = F_{0} \int_{0}^{0} x dx + F_{0} \int_{0}^{2R} y dy$$

$$= F_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^{2R} = 2F_0 R^2$$





$$E_{p}(R) = 0$$



$$E_{px}(r) = -G \frac{mM}{r}$$

$$= \int_{3R}^{R} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{3R}^{R} f \cos \theta d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{3R}^{R} G \frac{mM}{r^{2}} (-dr) = G \frac{2mM}{3R}$$

$$= \int_{3R}^{R} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{3R}^{\infty} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\infty}^{R} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{3R}^{\infty} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= -G \frac{mM}{3R} - (-G \frac{mM}{R})$$

常用势能:
$$-G \frac{mM}{m}$$

$$E_{p}(\infty) = 0$$



mgh

$$E_p(地球表面) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$E_p(0) = 0$$

例、已知地球质量为M,半径为R.一质量为m的火箭从 地面上升到距离地面高度为2R处,在此过程中,地球引 力对火箭作的功为多少?

$$A = -\Delta E_{p} = -\left(-G\frac{Mm}{3R}\right) - \left(-G\frac{Mm}{R}\right)$$

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已知: m = 0.5kg, $\vec{r} = (2t + 2t^2)\vec{i} + 3t\vec{j}$, 则在0—2s内,

外力对质点所做的功多少?冲量为多少?外力的方向?

例2、已知m静止从P点下滑,到Q点 P时,测的它对容器的压力为F,求从P到Q的过程中,摩擦力所做的功?

$$A_{f} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} - mgR$$

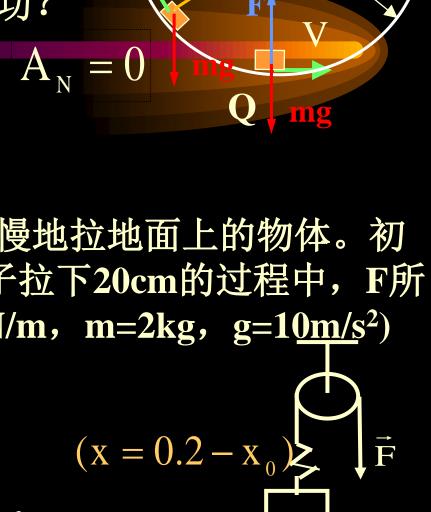
$$F - mg = m\frac{v^{2}}{R}$$

例3、在图示系统中,外力 F缓慢地拉地面上的物体。初始时弹簧为自然长度,在把绳子拉下20cm的过程中,F所做的功为多少?(已知: k=200N/m, m=2kg, $g=10m/s^2$)

$$kx_{0} = mg \Rightarrow x_{0} = 0.1m$$

$$A_{F} + A_{mg} + A_{f} = 0$$

$$A_{F} = |A_{mg} + A_{f}| = mgx + \frac{1}{2}kx_{0}^{2} = 3J$$



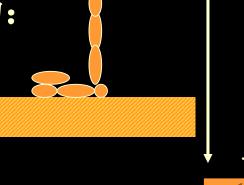
例、M的匀质链条,全长L,手持其上端,下端与地面接触,当链条自由下落在地面上,试证明任意时刻作用于桌面的压力等于桌面上绳的重量的三倍。

证明:设t时刻 x的柔绳落至桌面,dt内将有质量 ρ dx的柔绳以dx/dt的速率碰到桌面而停止,它的动量变化为

$$dP = 0 - \rho dx \cdot v = -\rho dx \frac{dx}{dt}$$

根据动量定理,桌面对柔绳的冲力为:

$$F' = \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{-\rho dx \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}}{dt} = -\rho v^2$$





柔绳对桌面的冲力F = -F'

$$F = \rho v^2 = \frac{M}{L} v^2$$

$$v^2 = 2gx \implies F = \frac{2Mgx}{L}$$

已落到桌面上的柔绳的重量为 $mg = \frac{M}{L}xg$

$$F_{\boxtimes} = mg + F = 3\frac{M}{L}xg$$



考题:一颗子弹在枪筒里前进时所受的合力大小为

$$F = 400 - \frac{4 \times 10^5}{3}t$$

子弹从枪口射出的速率为300m/s。假设子弹离开枪口

时合力刚好为零,则

$$F = 400 - \frac{4 \times 10^5}{2}t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0.003s$$

 $=0.6N \cdot s$

- (1) 子弹走完枪筒全长所用的时间?
- (2) 子弹在枪筒中所受力的冲量? $I = \int_{0}^{0.003} (400 \frac{4 \times 10^{5}}{3}t) dt$
- (3) 子弹的质量?

$$I = mv - 0 \implies m = \frac{I}{v} = \frac{0.6}{300} = 0.002kg$$



质点的角动量和力矩

角动量: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$

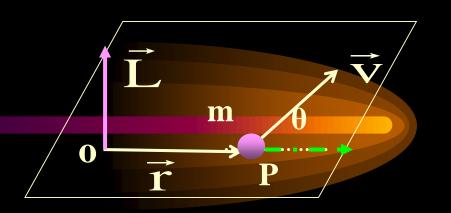
大小: $L = r m v \sin \theta$

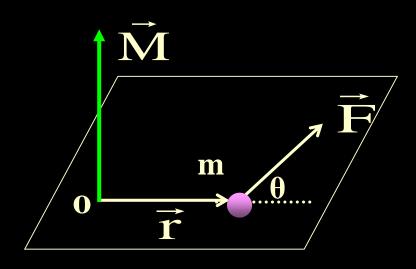


力矩: $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$

大小: $\mathbf{M} = r F \sin \theta$

方向: 右手螺旋定则判定





质点的角动量定律: $\vec{M} = \frac{dL}{dt}$



例1: 已知 $\vec{r} = a \cos \omega t \vec{i} + b \sin \omega t \vec{j}$, m。求对原点的角动量和力矩。

 $\vec{v} = -a\omega \sin \omega t \vec{i} + b\omega \cos \omega t \vec{j}$

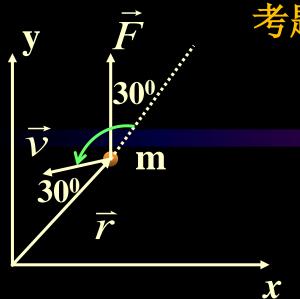
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = m \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a\cos\omega t & b\sin\omega t & 0 \\ -a\omega\sin\omega t & b\omega\cos\omega t & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $= abm\omega \cos^2 \omega t \vec{k} + abm\omega \sin^2 \omega t \vec{k} = abm\omega \vec{k}$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \vec{\mathbf{r}} \times m\vec{\mathbf{a}} = -m\omega^2\vec{\mathbf{r}} \times \vec{\mathbf{r}} = 0$$





考题: 求对原点的角动量和力矩

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

大小: $L = rmv \sin 150^{\circ}$

方向: \vec{k} (垂直纸面向外)

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{M} = rF \sin 30^0 \vec{k}$$
 大小: $M = rF \sin 30^0$

方向: \vec{k}



1) 完全弹性碰撞





动量守恒、动能守恒

2) 完全非弹性碰撞(动能不守恒)

$$m_1 v_{10} + m_2 v_{20} = (m_1 + m_2)v$$

3) 非弹性碰撞

$$e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{10} - v_{20}}$$

4) 非对心碰撞

已知: m₁、m₂对心碰撞,球1原来静止,球2碰后静止,求恢复系数

$$m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_{20}$$

$$e = \frac{-v_1}{-v_{20}} = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

