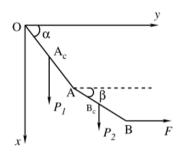
兰州大学 2022-2023 学年第一学期物理学院期末考试

理论力学

- 一、简答题(30分)
- 1.简述虚位移,并说明与实位移的区别。
- 3.说明什么是循环坐标。
- 3. 简述刚体的瞬心。
- 4.简述科里奥利力的表达式与原理,并举例说明。
- 5.分析以下系统的自由度(1)限制在平面上的质点(2)傅科摆(3)水面上作匀速纯滚动的刚体球。
- 二、(10 分) 已知某粒子的速度为0.9c,求其总能量、动能及动量
- 三、(15 分)均匀杆OA 长 l_1 ,重 l_2 ;杆 l_2 , l_3 , l_4 , l_4



四、 $(10 \, \text{分})$ 求质量为 m, 半径为 R, 高为 h 的圆柱体的主转动惯量。

五、(15分)(1)写出泊松括号的表达式,并写出某物理量对时间导数满足的关系。

(2) 已知 p_i 、 L_i 分别表示动量、角动量的第i个分量,证明:

$$\{x, L_x\} = 0 \qquad \{x, L_y\} = z \qquad \{x, L_z\} = -y$$

$$\{p_x, L_x\} = 0 \qquad \{p_x, L_y\} = p_z \qquad \{p_x, L_z\} = -p_y$$

六、(20分)已知某质量为m的卫星受到引力势 $V(r) = -kr^{-\beta}$,其中 $k > 0,0 < \beta < 2$.

- (1) 利用有效势分析法证明: 当卫星能量 E < 0时,卫星将不能脱离束缚,即 r 将不能趋于无穷大。
- (2)记 r_{\min} 为卫星到原点距离的最小值, r_{\max} 为卫星到原点距离的最大值, $\Delta\Phi$ 为从 r_{\min}

至 r_{\max} 绕过的角度。已知卫星能量为 E ,角动量为 L ,求 $\Delta\Phi$ (保留至积分式)。

(3) 请证明: 当能量 E 从负方向趋于 0 时 $\Delta\Phi$ 的取值与角动量无关,且 $\Delta\Phi = \frac{\pi}{2-\beta}$

参考解答与提示

- 1. 适合 $t=t_0$ 的约束方程的无限小想象位移,在约束许可情况下所能产生的位移称为"可能位移"。实位移为时间演化后物体的真实位移,为虚位移的其中一条。
- 2.若拉格朗日量不显含 q_{α} ,则 $p_{\alpha}=rac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{\alpha}}$ 为守恒量,此时称这个广义坐标为循环坐标。
- 3.在刚体的运动中时,若某点的瞬时速度为 0,则刚体瞬时绕该点定点转动,则称该点为刚体的瞬心。
- 4. $\vec{F} = 2m\vec{v} \times \vec{\omega}$, 科里奥利力为在转动坐标系中的一个惯性力。例: 地转偏向力。

5. (1) 2 (2) 2 (3) 1

二、解:

粒子的动质量为

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{10\sqrt{19}}{19} m_0$$

则总能量为

$$E = mc^2 = \frac{10\sqrt{19}}{19}m_0c^2$$

动能为

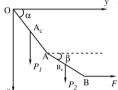
$$E_k = E - E_0$$

$$E_k = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = \frac{10\sqrt{19} - 19}{19}m_0c^2$$

动量为

$$p = mv = \frac{9\sqrt{19}}{19}m_0c$$

三、



- 广义坐标选择为 α 和 β ; 受力: 重力 $\vec{F_1} = P_1 \vec{1}_x$ 和 $\vec{F_2} = P_2 \vec{1}_x$, 拉力 $\vec{F_3} = F \vec{1}_y$; 力作用点坐标:

$$\begin{split} \vec{r}_{A_C} &= \frac{l_1}{2}\sin\alpha\vec{1}_x + \frac{l_1}{2}\cos\alpha\vec{1}_y, \\ \vec{r}_{B_C} &= (l_1\sin\alpha + \frac{l_2}{2}\sin\beta)\vec{1}_x + (l_1\cos\alpha + \frac{l_2}{2}\cos\beta)\vec{1}_y, \\ \vec{r}_B &= (l_1\sin\alpha + l_2\sin\beta)\vec{1}_x + (l_1\cos\alpha + l_2\cos\beta)\vec{1}_y, \end{split}$$

接虚功原理 $Q_{\alpha} = \sum_{i} \vec{F}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_{i}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = 0$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_1 \frac{\partial (\frac{l_1}{2} \sin \alpha)}{\partial \alpha} + P_2 \frac{\partial (l_1 \sin \alpha + \frac{l_2}{2} \sin \beta)}{\partial \alpha} + F \frac{\partial (l_1 \cos \alpha + l_2 \cos \beta)}{\partial \alpha} = 0, \\ P_1 \frac{\partial (\frac{l_1}{2} \sin \alpha)}{\partial \beta} + P_2 \frac{\partial (l_1 \sin \alpha + \frac{l_2}{2} \sin \beta)}{\partial \beta} + F \frac{\partial (l_1 \cos \alpha + l_2 \cos \beta)}{\partial \beta} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

解之可得 $\tan \alpha = \frac{P_1 + 2P_2}{2F}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{P_2}{2F}$.

四、设主转动惯量为I

则
$$I = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & & & \\ & I_{yy} & & \\ & & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

设密度为 $\rho = \frac{m}{\pi R^2 h}$

因为圆柱某点到z轴的距离不随h的改变发生变化,则可当成平面的圆的转动惯量处理。故

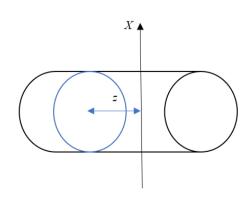
$$I_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$$

由对称性

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy}$$

取如图所示的微元,则有

$$I_{xx} = \int z^2 dm = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \rho \pi R^2 z^2 dz = \frac{1}{12} \rho \pi R^2 h^3 = \frac{1}{12} mh^2$$



因此,综上所述:

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12}mh^2$$

 $I_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$

$$\exists \text{L. (1)} \ \left\{ f, g \right\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) \quad \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \left\{ f, H \right\}$$

(2) 易知
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = \delta_{\alpha 1}$$
、 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{\alpha}} = 0$ 、 $\frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} = 0$ 、 $\frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} = \delta_{\alpha 1}$, 则

$$\left\{x, L_{x}\right\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\delta_{\alpha 1} \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}}\right) = \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial p_{x}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{x}} \left(yp_{z} - zp_{y}\right) = 0$$

$$\left\{x, L_{y}\right\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\delta_{\alpha 1} \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial p_{\alpha}}\right) = \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial p_{x}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{x}} \left(zp_{x} - xp_{z}\right) = z$$

$$\{x, L_z\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_z}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_z}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\delta_{\alpha 1} \frac{\partial L_z}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \right) = \frac{\partial L_z}{\partial p_{\alpha}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \left(x p_{y} - y p_{x} \right) = -y$$

$$\{p_{x}, L_{x}\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = -\sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\delta_{\alpha 1} \frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = -\frac{\partial L_{x}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(yp_{z} - zp_{y}\right) = 0$$

$$\left\{p_{x}, L_{y}\right\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = -\sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\mathcal{S}_{\alpha 1} \frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = -\frac{\partial L_{y}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(zp_{x} - xp_{z}\right) = p_{z}$$

$$\left\{p_{x}, L_{z}\right\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{z}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial p_{x}}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial L_{z}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = -\sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\delta_{\alpha 1} \frac{\partial L_{z}}{\partial q_{\alpha}}\right) = -\frac{\partial L_{z}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(xp_{y} - yp_{x}\right) = -p_{y}$$

六、(1)等效势表达式为

$$V_{eff}(r) = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - kr^{-\beta}$$

求导得

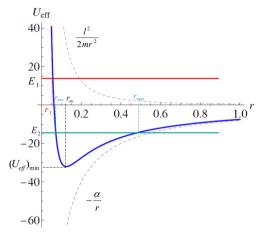
$$V'_{eff}(r) = -\frac{L^2}{m}r^{-3} + k\beta r^{-\beta-1} = k\beta r^{-3} \left(-\frac{L^2}{mk\beta} + r^{2-\beta}\right)$$

则可知,在

$$r = \left(\frac{L^2}{mk\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2-\beta}}$$

处为唯一极值点,又因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} V_{eff}(r) = +\infty$ 、 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} V_{eff}(r) = 0^-$

故可画出有效势大致为(蓝线)



则可知,当卫星能量E < 0时,必有 2 个交点,这意味着半径存在最大值,即r将不能趋于无穷大。

(2) 在卫星处于 (r,θ) 位置时,角动量与能量均守恒,则有

$$L = mr^{2} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$
$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^{2} - kr^{-\beta}$$

将动能项改写为

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}m\left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2\right]$$

再根据角动量守恒有

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{L}{mr^2}$$

联立得

$$E = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - kr^{-\beta}$$

则有

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{-\frac{L^2}{m^2 r^2} + \frac{2}{m} k r^{-\beta} + \frac{2E}{m}}$$

由微分关系 $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{mr^2}{L}$ 得

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = r\sqrt{-1 + \frac{2m}{L^2}kr^{2-\beta} + \frac{2Emr^2}{L^2}}$$

则有

$$\Delta\Phi = \int d\theta$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{-1 + \frac{2m}{L^2} kr^{2-\beta} + \frac{2Emr^2}{L^2}}} dr$$

(3) 当能量E从负方向趋于0时满足 $V_{eff}(r_{\min})=0$ 、 $r_{\max}=+\infty$ 则可得

$$r_{\min} = \left(\frac{L^2}{2mk}\right)^{\frac{1}{2-\beta}}, \quad r_{\max} = +\infty$$

现将(2)中结果作换元

$$\rho = \left(\frac{2mk}{L^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2-\beta}} r$$

则有 $\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{dr}{r}$, 故得

$$\Delta \Phi = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\rho \sqrt{\rho^{2-\beta} - 1}} d\rho$$

再令 $u = \sqrt{\rho^{2-\beta} - 1}$,则有

$$\ln \rho = \frac{1}{2 - \beta} \ln \left(u^2 + 1 \right)$$

取微分有

$$d\ln \rho = \frac{1}{2-\beta} \frac{2u}{u^2+1} du$$

故所求为

$$\Delta \Phi = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^{2-\beta} - 1}} d \ln \rho$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \frac{2}{2 - \beta} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du = \frac{\pi}{2 - \beta}$$

可见,与角动量无关,证毕。