第3章 动量与能量

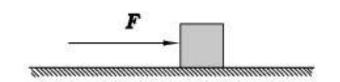
在线直播课

2022-3-18

v. P. Ex

质点在恒力 F作用下由静止开始作直线运动,如图.已知在时间 Δt_1 内,

速率由 0 增加到 v;在 Δt_2 内,由 v 增加到 2v. 设该力在 Δt_1 内,冲量大小为 I_1 ,所作的功为 A_1 ;在 Δt_2 内,冲量大小为 I_2 ,所作的功为 A_2 ,



則(D)
$$(A)A_{1}=A_{2}, \quad A \subset I_{2} \qquad \overrightarrow{I} = \int_{t}^{t_{2}} \overrightarrow{F} dt = \overrightarrow{F} \Delta t = \overrightarrow{P} - \overrightarrow{P}_{0}$$

$$(B)A_{1}=A_{2}, \quad A \subset I_{2} \qquad \overrightarrow{I} = I_{2}$$

$$(C)A_{1} \subset A_{2}, \quad I_{1}=I_{2} \qquad W = \int_{\overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{1}}^{\overrightarrow{\Gamma}_{2}} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{\Gamma} = \int_{X_{1}}^{X_{1}} \overrightarrow{F} dx = F\Delta x = E_{K}$$

$$-E_{KO}$$

$$\Delta t_{1} \qquad \overrightarrow{I}_{1} = P_{1} - P_{0} = mV - 0 = mV$$

$$W_{1} = E_{F_{1}} - E_{KO} = \frac{1}{2}mV^{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}mV^{2}$$

$$\Delta t_{2} \cdot \qquad \overrightarrow{I}_{2} = P_{2} - P_{1} = 2mV - mV = mV$$

$$W_{2} = E_{K_{2}} - E_{K_{1}} = \frac{1}{2}m(2V)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}mV^{2} = \frac{3}{2}mV^{2}$$

质量为 m 的质点在 Oxy 平面内运动,运动学方程为 $r = a\cos \omega t i + b\sin \omega t j$.

(1)试求质点的动量;

$$\vec{v} = -a \omega S_{\text{mut}} \vec{i} + b \omega G_{\text{su}}$$

(2)试求从 t=0 到 $t=\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ 这段时间内质点受到的合力的冲量,并说明在上述时间内,质点的动量是否守恒? 为什么?

(i)
$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v} = -Qm\omega S; n\omega t\vec{i} + bm\omega Gs \omega t\vec{j}$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow$$

$$|\vec{P} = \Delta \vec{P} = \vec{P}(t = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) - \vec{P}(t = 0) = 0$$

$$|\vec{P}(t)| = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \rightarrow t \in [0, \frac{2\pi}{\omega}], \vec{P} \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{P}(t = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) = \vec{P}(0)$$

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一个质量为 M 的榴弹炮,装在轴部光滑的小车上,如图所示.榴弹炮在发射质量为 m、相对炮口速度为 v_m 的炮弹时,它静止在船的水平甲板上.试求 (1)发射后炮弹相对于船的速度 v;(2)发射后榴弹炮相对于船的速度 V.当 $M=100 \text{ m}, v_m=100 \text{ m/s}$ 时,求;(3)v 和 V.

一沿 x 轴正方向的力作用在一质量为 3.0 kg 的质点上.已知质点的运动学方程为 $x=3t-4t^2+t^3$,这里 x 以 m 为单位,时间 t 以 s 为单位.试求:

(1)力在最初 4.0 s 内作的功;

(2)在 t=1 s 时,力的瞬时功率.

$$W = \int_{r_{1}}^{r_{2}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} \vec{F} dx$$

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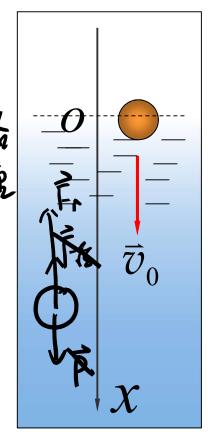
$$= \int_{r_{2}}^{x_{2}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_{2}}^{x_{2}} \vec{F} dx$$

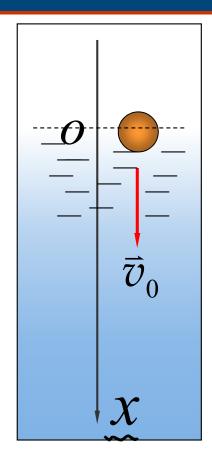
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 $\chi = 3t - 4t^2 + t^3$

竖直落入水中,刚接触水面时,水块速率为70. 设此球在水中所次域。 受的浮力与重力相等,水的阻 力为 $F_{\mathbf{r}} = -bv$, b 为一常量. 求阻力对球作的功与时间的函 数关系. Fr=- bv = ma





$$W = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} \vec{F}_{r} dx$$

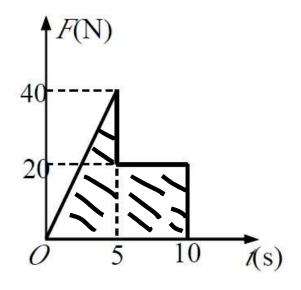
$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} -bv dx$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} -bv \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} -bv^{2} dt$$

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} -bv^{2} e^{-\frac{2h}{h}t} dt = 1$$

一质量为m=5 kg 的物体,在 0 到 10 秒内,受到如图所示的变力F的作用,由静止开始沿x轴正向运动,而力的方向始终为x轴的正方向,求: 10 秒内变力F所做的功?



$$W = \Delta E_{k}$$

$$= E_{k} - E_{k0} = ?$$

$$\hat{T} = \int_{t}^{t_{L}} \hat{F} dt \qquad T = 200$$

$$V = 40$$