## 第2章 牛顿定律

在线直播课

$$\hat{F} = \sum_{i} \hat{F}_{i} = \frac{d\hat{P}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (m\hat{v})$$

$$= m \frac{d\hat{v}}{dt} (m \frac{\pi \hat{v}}{2}) = m\hat{a}$$

$$= Fxi + Fyj$$

$$\overrightarrow{F} = mGxi + mGyj$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_t + \vec{F}_n$$

$$= m\vec{Q}_t + m\vec{Q}_n$$

## 解题步骤

确定研究对象,隔离物体,受力分析

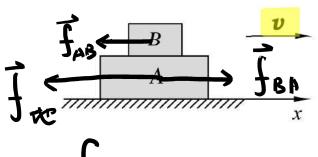


选择参考系,建立坐标系



结果讨论

例题 如图所示两个质量分别为  $m_A$  和  $m_B$  的物体 A 、 B ,一起在水平面上沿 x 轴正向作匀减速直线运动,加速度大小为 a , A 与 B 间的静摩擦因数为  $\mu$  ,则 A 作用于 B 的静摩擦力 F 的大小和方向分别为( )



$$f_{tx} - f_{BA} = M_A G$$

$$f_{tx} = (m_{A+}m_B) G$$

(A) 
$$\mu m_B g$$
,与  $x$  轴正向相反.

(R) $\mu m_B g$ ,与 x 轴正向相同.

$$(C)$$
  $m_B a$ ,与  $x$  轴正向相同.

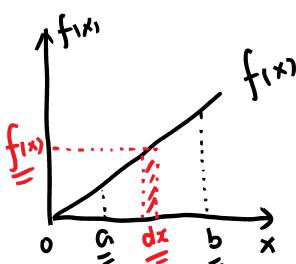
(D) $m_B a$ ,与 x 轴正向相反.

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\overline{E[a]} \ 1. \ \forall x \ F(x) = f(x) \ F(x) = \int f(x) dx + C$$

eg 
$$f(x) = x$$
  $F(x) = \int x dx + c = \frac{2}{5}$ 

$$\sqrt{2} + 3 \cdot dS = \int_{a}^{b} x dx$$

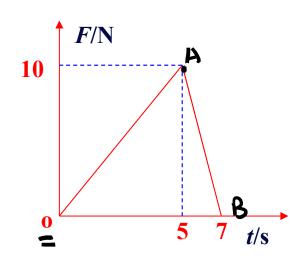


$$f(x) = \frac{2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} b \\ a \end{vmatrix} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (b+a)(b-a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_{a=5}^{b}$$

例题 一质点的质量为1kg,沿x轴运动;所受的力如图所示。 t=0时,质点在坐标原点,试求此质点第7s末的速度和坐标。



$$F_{H}$$
 =  $\begin{cases} 2t & t \in [0.5] \\ -5t + 35 & t \in [5.7] \end{cases}$ 

$$F/N$$

$$F = 2t = m \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} dv = \int_{0}^{t} t dt \quad v(t) = 1$$

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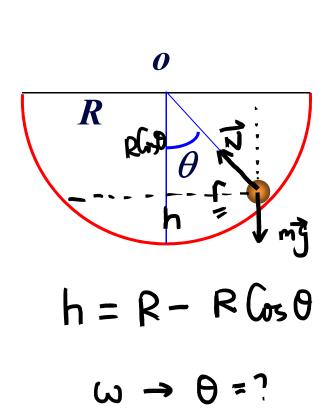
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$$\int_{0}^{t} dv = \int_{0}^{t}$$

例题 质量为m的小球沿半球形碗的光滑的内面,正以角速度 $\omega$ 在一水平面内作匀速圆周运动,碗的半径为R,求该小球作匀速圆周运动的水平面离碗底的高度。  $\overrightarrow{N} + m\overrightarrow{g} = m\overrightarrow{G}$ 



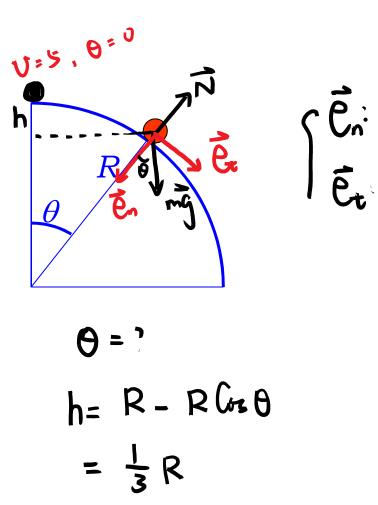
$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{7}{6} : NG_{00} = mg \\
 \frac{1}{6} : NS_{00} = mw^{2}\Gamma = mw^{2}RS_{00}
 \end{cases}$$

$$N = mw^{2}R$$

$$C_{00} = \frac{9}{w^{2}R}$$

$$h = R - \frac{9}{w^{2}}$$

**例题** 在半径为 R 的光滑球面的顶点处,一质点开始滑落,取初速度接近于零。求质点自顶点下滑到何处时离开球面?



$$N + m\vec{g} = m\vec{G}$$

$$N = 0$$

$$MG (\sigma_{5}\theta - N = m \frac{v^{2}}{R})$$

$$MG Sin\theta = in \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$G Sin\theta = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{v}{R} \frac{dv}{d\theta}$$

$$\int v dv = \int g R Sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v^{2}}{2} = gR (1 - G_{5}\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} gR (G_{5}\theta = gR(1 - G_{5}\theta))$$

$$Gr\theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

**例题** 以初速度  $v_0$  从地面竖直向上抛出一质量为 m 的小球,小球除受重力外,还受一个大小为  $\alpha m v^2$  的黏滞阻力( $\alpha$  为常数,v 为小球运动的速度大小),当小球上升的最大高度.

(水上打印取人間度)
$$v = 0$$
 ,  $y_{mex} = ?$ 
 $v = 0$  ,  $v = 0$