Chacpter 1

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说明: \dot{x} 表示x对时间的一阶导数, \ddot{x} 表示x对时间的二阶导数

1-1

解:

$$s = x|_{t=4s} - x|_{t=0s}$$

= $6 \times 4 - 4^2 - 0$
= $8m$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 6 - 2t(SI)$$

 $\Rightarrow v = 0$,有t = 3s.

$$egin{aligned} l &= |\Delta s_1| + |\Delta s_2| \ &= 6 imes 3 - 3^2 + 6 imes 3 - 3^2 - 6 imes 4 + 4^2 \ &= 10m \end{aligned}$$

1-2

解:

$$\begin{cases} t = x/2 \\ y = 12 - 2t^2 \end{cases} (SI) \Rightarrow y = 12 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = 12 - 2t \end{cases} (SI)$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2\\ \dot{y} = -4t \end{cases} (SI)$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 0\\ \ddot{y} = -4 \end{cases} (SI)$$

1-3

解:

$$|s|_{t=4.5} = \int_0^{4.5} v(t) dt = 1 + 2 + 0.5 - 0.25 - 1 - 0.25 = 2m$$

1-4

解:

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 3 + 9x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v\frac{dv}{dx} = 3 + 9x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow vdv = (3 + 9x^2)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t vdv = \int_0^t (3 + 9x^2)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}v^2 = 3x + 3x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{6x + 6x^3}$$

1-5

解:

• (1)

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{(9-16) - (4.5-2)}{1} = -9.5m/s$$

• (2)

$$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = 4.5 - 6t^2$$

$$v(t=2) = 4.5 - 24 = -19.5m/s$$

• (3) 当 $t \in [1,2]$ 时,有v < 0,故

$$l = |\Delta x| = 9.5m$$

1-6

解:

$$egin{aligned} rac{dv}{dt} &= -kv^2 \ \Rightarrow v rac{dv}{dx} &= -kv^2 \ \Rightarrow rac{dv}{v} &= -kdx \ \Rightarrow \ln v - \ln v_0 &= -kx \ \Rightarrow v &= v_0 e^{-kx} \end{aligned}$$

1-7

解:

• (1)

$$oldsymbol{v} = rac{doldsymbol{r}}{dt} = -a\omega\sin\omega toldsymbol{i} + b\omega\cos\omega toldsymbol{j}$$

• (2)

$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos\omega t \\ y = b\sin\omega t \end{cases}$$

为椭圆的参数方程。

• (3)

$$oldsymbol{a} = rac{doldsymbol{v}}{dt} = -a\omega^2\cos\omega toldsymbol{i} - b\omega^2\sin\omega toldsymbol{j}$$

有 $m{a}=-\omega^2m{r}$,即 $m{a}$ 与 $m{r}$ 方向相反。由(2)有 $m{r}$ 背离中心,故 $m{a}$ 指向中心。

解:

$$rac{x}{H} = rac{x-s}{h}$$
 $\Rightarrow hx = Hx - Hs$
 $\Rightarrow (H-h)x = Hs$
 $\Rightarrow x = rac{Hs}{H-h}$
 $\Rightarrow v_{head} = rac{Hv_0}{H-h}$

1-9

解:

有物体加速度为 $a = -g\mathbf{j}$ 。 分解到切向与法向,有:

$$egin{cases} a_\parallel &= -g\sin heta \ a_\perp &= -g\cos heta \end{cases}$$

1-10

解:

质点速度为:

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = b - ct$$

质点加速度为:

$$egin{cases} a_t = |\dot{v}| = c \ a_n = v^2/R = (b-ct)^2/R \end{cases}$$

$$t = b/c \pm \sqrt{R/c}$$

解:

• (1) 切向速度*v*:

$$v = rac{ds}{dt} = v_0 - bt$$

切向加速度 a_t 与法向加速度 a_n :

$$egin{cases} a_t=\dot{v}=-b\ a_n=v^2/R=(v_0-bt)^2/R \end{cases}$$

• (2) 加速度大小*a*:

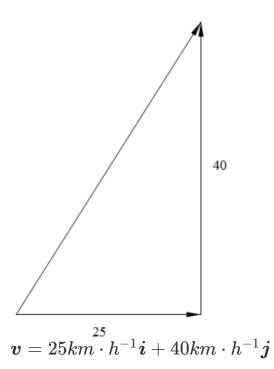
$$a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{b^2 + a_n^2}$$

令a=b,有:

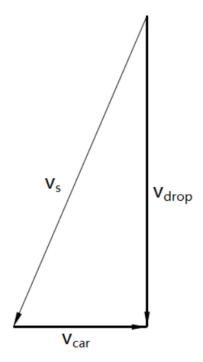
$$a_n=0\Rightarrow v_0=bt\Rightarrow t=rac{v_0}{b}$$

1-12

解:



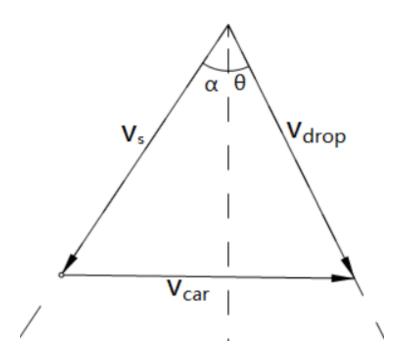
解:



$$v_s = \sqrt{v_{car}^2 + v_{drop}^2} = 4\sqrt{58}$$
,方向向下偏北 $\arctan rac{3}{7}$

1-14

解:



$$an lpha = rac{l}{h}, v_1 = v_2 \sin heta + v_2 \cos heta an lpha \ \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2 (\sin heta + rac{l}{h} \cos heta)$$

解:

有河流流速为:

$$v_{water} = egin{cases} rac{2v_0}{L}y, & y \in [0,rac{L}{2}] \ rac{2v_0}{L}(l-y), & y \in [rac{L}{2},L] \end{cases}$$

1. 向河中心行驶:

有
$$y=ut,v_x=rac{2v_0}{L}y$$
。可得:

$$egin{aligned} v_x &= rac{2v_0u}{L}t \ \Rightarrow x &= rac{2v_0u}{L}\int_0^t tdt \ \Rightarrow x &= rac{v_0u}{L}t^2 \end{aligned}$$

末状态有 $t_1=rac{L}{4u}, x_1=rac{v_0L}{16u}$,轨迹方程为 $x=rac{v_0}{uL}y^2$

2. 回程:

有
$$rac{L}{4}-y=rac{u}{2}(t-t_1),v_x=rac{2v_0}{L}y$$
。

可得:

$$egin{aligned} v_x &= rac{3v_0}{4} - rac{v_0 u}{L} t \ \Rightarrow x - x_1 &= [rac{3v_0}{4} t - rac{v_0 u}{2L} t^2]_{t_1}^t \ \Rightarrow x &= rac{3v_0}{4} t - rac{v_0 u}{2L} t^2 - rac{3v_0 L}{32u} \end{aligned}$$

末状态有
$$t_2=rac{3L}{4u}, x_2=rac{3v_0L}{16u},$$
轨迹方程为 $x=-rac{2v_0}{uL}y^2-rac{v_0}{u}y-rac{3v_0L}{8u}+rac{9}{16}v_0L$ 。

综上:

轨迹方程:

$$x = egin{cases} x = rac{v_0}{uL} y^2, & x \in [0, rac{v_0L}{16u}] \ x = -rac{2v_0}{uL} y^2 - rac{v_0}{u} y - rac{3v_0L}{8u} + rac{9}{16} v_0L, & x \in [rac{v_0L}{16u}, rac{3v_0L}{16u}] \end{cases}$$

返回本岸时离出发点的距离为 $\frac{3v_0L}{16u}$ 。