理论力学作业_6

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 $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$

(a)

解:系统自由度s=2,取质点Mm连线与竖直方向的夹角 θ 和质点M在水平方向的坐标x为广义坐标。系统动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m[(\dot{x} + b\dot{\theta}\cos\theta)^{2} + (b\dot{\theta}\sin\theta)^{2}]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}[mb^{2}\dot{\theta}^{2} + 2mb\dot{\theta}\dot{x}\cos\theta + (M+m)\dot{x}^{2}]$$

设质点m达到最低点时系统势能为零,则系统势能为

$$V = mgb(1 - \cos\theta)$$

系统的拉格朗日函数为

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} [mb^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2mb\dot{\theta}\dot{x}\cos\theta + (M+m)\dot{x}^2] - mgb(1 - \cos\theta)$$

(b)

解: 在小角度近似的情况下, 拉格朗日函数可近似写为

$$L = \frac{1}{2} [mb^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2mb \dot{\theta} \dot{x} + (M+m) \dot{x}^2] - \frac{1}{2} mgb \theta^2$$

简正坐标是原广义坐标的线性组合,设简正坐标

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = \theta + \alpha x \\ q_2 = \theta + \beta x \end{cases}$$

则原广义坐标可写为

$$\begin{cases}
\theta = \frac{\alpha q_2 - \beta q_1}{\alpha - \beta} \\
x = \frac{q_1 - q_2}{\alpha - \beta}
\end{cases}$$
(1)

且有

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{\theta} = \frac{\alpha \dot{q}_2 - \beta \dot{q}_1}{\alpha - \beta} \\
\dot{x} = \frac{\dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_2}{\alpha - \beta}
\end{cases}$$
(2)

转换为简正坐标后T,V式中将不再有 $\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2$, q_1q_2 交叉项,即将式(1)和(2)代入V,T式中,上述交叉项的系数为零

$$-2mb^{2}\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha-\beta)^{2}} + 2mb\frac{\alpha+\beta}{(\alpha-\beta)^{2}} - \frac{2(M+m)}{(\alpha-\beta)^{2}} = 0$$
$$mgb\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha-\beta)^{2}} = 0$$

解得

$$\alpha = \frac{M+m}{mb}$$
$$\beta = 0$$

从而简正坐标为

$$\begin{cases}
q_1 = \theta + \frac{M+m}{mb}x \\
q_2 = \theta
\end{cases}$$
(3)

说明:我们发现简正坐标 q_2 就是质点Mm连线与竖直方向的夹角 θ ,也可以看成质点m相对于系统质心转过的角位移;而若取简正坐标 q_2 的导数,则有 $\dot{q}_2 = \dot{\theta} + \frac{M+m}{mb}\dot{x}$,这是质点m相对于系统质心的角速度与质点M相对于系统质心的角速度之和,因此简正坐标 q_1 是质点m相对于系统质心转过的角位移与质点M相对于系统质心转过的角位移之和。

(c)

解: 由式(3)有

$$\begin{cases} \theta = q_2 \\ x = \frac{mb}{M+m}(q_1 - q_2) \end{cases}$$
 (4)

及

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{\theta} = \dot{q}_2 \\
\dot{x} = \frac{mb}{M+m}(\dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_2)
\end{cases}$$
(5)

将式(4)和(5)代入原拉格朗日函数中得

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{m^2 b^2}{M+m} \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{M m b^2}{M+m} \dot{q}_2^2 \right] - \frac{1}{2} m g b q_2^2$$

拉格朗日方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_1} = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \ddot{q}_1 = 0 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + \frac{(M+m)g}{M} q_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得简正坐标作为时间函数的表达式为

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = At + B \\ q_2 = C\cos(\sqrt{\frac{(M+m)g}{Mb}}t) + D\sin(\sqrt{\frac{(M+m)g}{Mb}}t) \end{cases}$$

其中积分常数A,B,C,D由初始条件决定。

 $\mathbf{Q2}$

(1)

解:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} &= m e^{\alpha t} \dot{x} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} &= m e^{\alpha t} (\alpha \dot{x} + \ddot{x}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= - m e^{\alpha t} \omega^2 x \end{split}$$

拉格朗日方程:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Longrightarrow \ddot{x} + \alpha \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

(2)

解:广义动量为

$$p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{1}{2} m e^{\alpha t} \dot{x}$$

从而广义速度可以表示为

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m}e^{-\alpha t}$$

系统的哈密顿函数为

$$H = p_x \dot{x} - L = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} e^{-\alpha t} + \frac{m}{2} e^{\alpha t} \omega^2 x^2$$

利用哈密顿正则方程得到运动微分方程

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -\dot{p}_x$$

$$\Longrightarrow \ddot{x} + \alpha \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

解:系统自由度s=1,取质点P与盘心C连线与竖直方向的夹角为广义坐标。盘心平动速度为

$$v_C = R\dot{\theta}$$

质心P的速度为

$$v = -v_C \mathbf{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \times \mathbf{R}$$

$$= -v_C \mathbf{i} + R\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} (\mathbf{i}\cos\theta + \mathbf{j}\sin\theta)$$

$$= R\dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}} [\mathbf{i}(\cos\theta - 1) + \mathbf{j}\sin\theta]$$

系统动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}Mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}MR^2)\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}[\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1-\cos\theta)]R^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

设盘心C处为零势能点,则系统势能为

$$V=-mgR\cos\theta$$

系统的拉格朗日函数为

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1 - \cos \theta)]R^{2}\dot{\theta}^{2} + mgR\cos \theta$$

广义动量为

$$p_{\theta} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \left[\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1 - \cos \theta)\right]R^2 \dot{\theta}$$

从而广义速度可表示为

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{p_{\theta}}{\left[\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1 - \cos\theta)\right]R^2}$$

系统的哈密顿函数为

$$H = p_{\theta}\dot{\theta} - L$$

$$= \frac{p_{\theta}^2}{2\left[\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1 - \cos\theta)\right]R^2} - mgR\cos\theta$$

正则方程为

$$\begin{split} \dot{\theta} = & \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{\theta}} = \frac{p_{\theta}}{\left[\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1 - \cos\theta)\right]R^2} \\ \dot{p}_{\theta} = & -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = \frac{p_{\theta}^2 m \sin\theta}{\left[\frac{3}{2}M + 2m(1 - \cos\theta)\right]^2 R^2} - mgR\sin\theta \end{split}$$

 $\mathbf{Q4}$

(i)

解:以OC所在的直线为x'轴,垂直OC的直线为y',建立非惯性坐标系。小环M受到圆环的支持力垂直于其切线方向。小环受到惯性力大小为

$$F_t = m\omega^2 \dot{2}a\cos\frac{\theta}{2}$$

方向为由O点指向M点,因此惯性力在切线方向上的分量大小为

$$-F_t \sin \theta \frac{\theta}{2} = -2ma\omega^2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

小环受到科里奥利力也垂直于其切线方向。在非惯性参考系中,小环沿切线方向的加速度大小为 $a\ddot{\theta}$ 。从而小环沿切线方向的运动微分方程为

$$ma\ddot{\theta} = -F_t \sin \theta \frac{\theta}{2} = -2ma\omega^2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$
$$\Longrightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \sin \theta = 0$$

(ii)

解:系统自由度s=1,取CM连线和OC连线夹角 θ 为广义坐标。设 $\overline{OM}=r$, $\angle xOM=\varphi$ 小环的动能为

$$\begin{split} T = & \frac{1}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\varphi}^2) = \frac{1}{2}\{[\frac{d}{dt}(2a\cos\frac{\theta}{2})]^2 + (2a\cos\frac{\theta}{2})^2[\frac{d}{dt}(\omega t + \frac{\theta}{2})]^2\} \\ = & \frac{1}{2}m(4a^2\omega^2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} + 4a^2\omega\dot{\theta}\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} + a^2\dot{\theta}^2) \end{split}$$

故有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} &= ma^2\dot{\theta} + 2ma^2\omega\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} &= ma^2\ddot{\theta} - ma^2\omega\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} &= -ma^2\omega^2\sin\theta - ma^2\omega\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \end{split}$$

虚功

$$\begin{split} \delta W = & F_N \widehat{\overrightarrow{MC}} \cdot \delta \overrightarrow{OM} \\ = & F_N [-\boldsymbol{i} \cos(\omega t + \theta) - \boldsymbol{j} \sin(\omega t + \theta)] \cdot \\ & \{ \boldsymbol{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} a [\cos \omega t + \cos(\omega t + \theta)] + \boldsymbol{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} a [\sin \omega t + \sin(\omega t + \theta)] \} \delta \theta \\ = & 0 \delta \theta \end{split}$$

故小环受到的广义力为 $Q_{\theta}=0$ 。系统的拉格朗日方程为

$$\begin{split} \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} &= Q_{\theta} \\ \Longrightarrow & ma^{2}\ddot{\theta} - 2ma^{2}\omega\dot{\theta}\sin\theta + ma^{2}\omega^{2}\sin\theta + 2ma^{2}\omega\dot{\theta}\sin\theta = 0 \\ \Longrightarrow & \ddot{\theta} + \omega^{2}\sin\theta = 0 \end{split}$$

(iii)

解:由于广义力 $Q_{\theta}=0$,虚功 $\delta W=0$,从而可以认为系统势能V=0,将系统的拉格朗日函数写为

$$L = T = \frac{1}{2}m(4a^{2}\omega^{2}\cos^{2}\frac{\theta}{2} + 4a^{2}\omega\dot{\theta}\cos^{2}\frac{\theta}{2} + a^{2}\dot{\theta}^{2})$$

广义动量为

$$p_{\theta} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = ma^2 \dot{\theta} + 2ma^2 \omega \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

从而广义速度可以表示为

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{p_{\theta}}{ma^2} - 2\omega \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

系统的哈密顿函数为

$$H = p_{\theta}\dot{\theta} - L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{\theta}^2}{ma^2} - 2\omega p_{\theta} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2ma^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

系统的正则方程为

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = -\dot{p}_{\theta}$$

代入 H, p_{θ} 式得

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \sin \theta = 0$$

Q_5

解:粒子自由度s=3,取其在转动参考系中的三个笛卡尔坐标x,y,z为广义坐标,从而广义速度为 \dot{x},\dot{y},\dot{z} 。设匀速转动参考系相对于惯性系的角速度为 ω ,粒子势能为V,在转动坐标系中矢径为r,速度为 $v_r=(\dot{x},\dot{y},\dot{z})$,粒子在惯性系中的速度可表示为

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{v} &= oldsymbol{v}_r + oldsymbol{\omega} imes oldsymbol{r} \ &\Longrightarrow oldsymbol{v}_r &= oldsymbol{v} - oldsymbol{\omega} imes oldsymbol{r} \end{aligned}$$

粒子的动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

拉格朗日函数为

$$L = T - V = \frac{p^2}{2m} - V$$

哈密顿函数为

$$\begin{split} H = & p_x \dot{x} + p_y \dot{y} + p_z \dot{z} - L = p_x \dot{x} + p_y \dot{y} + p_z \dot{z} - \frac{p^2}{2m} + V \\ = & \boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}_r - \frac{p^2}{2m} + V \\ = & \frac{p^2}{2m} - \boldsymbol{p} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r}) + V \end{split}$$