参考答案

2015.12.

1.
$$\frac{2}{3}\omega a$$
, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\omega a$.

2.
$$\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}l$$
, $\lambda \frac{g}{L}(L-2l)l$.

3.
$$\sqrt{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}}\sqrt{Rg}$$
, $\frac{19}{10\sqrt{3}}Mg$.

4.
$$\frac{p_A - p_B}{4nL} (R^2 - r^2)$$
, $8\eta L/\pi R^4$.

5.
$$\frac{m}{2\pi kT}e^{-m(v_x^2+v_y^2)/2kT}$$
, $2\pi v\left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)e^{-mv^2/2kT}$.

6.
$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$
, $-I_2R_2 + I_3R_3 + \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3$

7.
$$0$$
, $\frac{3Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$.

8. (2)
$$\operatorname{All}(3)$$
, $\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \iint_{S_{L}} \left(\vec{j}_{m} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{s}$ (2) $\operatorname{All}(3) \cdot \operatorname{All}(3) \cdot \operatorname$

9.
$$mr^*v^* = mbv_0$$
, $\frac{1}{2}mv^{*2} + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^*} = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$.

10.
$$(n+\frac{1}{6})d$$
, $(n+\frac{5}{6})d$.

解:因绳子只形成驻波,若取绳子在墙上的固定端为原点,则驻波各点的振幅 A(x) 为

$$A(x) = 2A_0 \left| \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x \right) \right|,$$

式中 λ 为波长,有

$$\lambda = 2d$$

设振动端与最接近的节点之间的距离为b,若改取该节点为坐标原点,则因振动端的振幅为A,利用上式可得

故绳长为

$$L = nd + b = \begin{cases} (n + \frac{1}{6})d \\ \overrightarrow{\square}(n + \frac{5}{6})d \end{cases}$$

11. (15分)

解: 肥皂膜反射光相干叠加获最大增强的条件是

光程差
$$\delta = 2nh + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \Rightarrow k = \frac{2nh}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}$$
 (4分)

其中n=1.35,h=0.550 μm ,再将4000 $\overset{o}{\rm A}$ 、7000 $\overset{o}{\rm A}$ 代入,分别计算得k=4.2、k=2.6。据此可知得到增强的光波长分别为

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{2nh}{k_1 - \frac{1}{2}} \bigg|_{k_1 = 4} = 424nm, \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{2nh}{k_2 - \frac{1}{2}} \bigg|_{k_2 = 3} = 594nm \quad (4 \%)$$

反射光干涉相消的条件是

光程差
$$\delta = 2nh + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda \Rightarrow k = \frac{2nh}{\lambda}$$
 (4分)

得 $4000\,\mathring{A}\,$ 对应 k=3.7、 $7000\,\mathring{A}\,$ 对应 k=2.1

反射光干涉相消的光波波长为

$$\lambda = \frac{2nh}{k} \bigg|_{k=3} = 495nm \tag{3}$$

12. (15分)

解: (1) t=0 合上电键 K 后, 电容充电的暂态过程方程为

$$iR + \frac{Q}{C} = \varepsilon$$
 $i = \frac{dQ}{dt}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{CR} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{C\varepsilon}{T}$

t = 0到t = T有

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \frac{t}{T} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{C\varepsilon_0 t}{T^2} \qquad t = 0 \text{ for } Q = 0$$

解得该时间段内有

$$Q(t) = C\varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{t}{T} - 1\right) + C\varepsilon_0 e^{-t/T}$$

$$Q_1 = C\varepsilon_0 / e \qquad (6 \%)$$

得

(2) t = T 到 t = 2T 时间段内,因初始条件改取为 t = T 时 $Q = Q_1$,故改取

时间参量
$$t'=t-T$$

则(1)问解答中最后的微分方程改述为

$$\frac{dQ}{dt'} + \frac{Q}{T} = \frac{C\varepsilon_0 t'}{T^2} \qquad t' = 0 \text{ ff } Q = \frac{C\varepsilon_0}{e}$$

解得该时间段内有

$$Q(t')=C\varepsilon_0\bigg(\frac{t'}{T}-1\bigg)+C\varepsilon_0\bigg(e^{-1}+1\bigg)e^{-t'/T}$$
 取 $t'=T$,即得
$$Q_2=C\varepsilon_0\frac{e^{-1}+1}{e} \tag{5分}$$

(3) 将上述求解过程继续下去,不难得到 $t_N = NT$ 时有

$$Q_{N} = C\varepsilon_{0} \left\{ \cdots \left\{ \left[\left(e^{-1} + 1 \right) e^{-1} + 1 \right] e^{-1} + 1 \right\} e^{-1} + \cdots \right\}$$

$$= C\varepsilon_{0} \left(e^{-1} + e^{-2} + \cdots + e^{-N} \right) = C\varepsilon_{0} e^{-1} \left(1 + e^{-1} + \cdots + e^{-N+1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{N} = \frac{1 - e^{-N}}{e - 1} C\varepsilon_{0}$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} Q_{N} = \frac{C\varepsilon_{0}}{e - 1} \left(4 / \pi \right)$$

得

13. (15分)

解:本题中若两物块始终沿斜面向下运动,所受摩擦力恒向上,质心下滑加速度为定值,质心作匀加速直线运动,在质心系中两物块相对质心运动是连续的单一简谐运动。弹簧为原长的初态与弹簧第一次恢复到原长的末态,两物块相对速度方向相反,大小不变(同为1.50m/s)。

可是解题开始时,不能预知两物块必定始终沿斜面下滑,考虑到这一因素,作答如下。 (补充说明:

 m_1 下滑初速度 $v_{10} = 0.50 m/s$ 小于 m_2 下滑初速度 $v_{20} = 2.0 m/s$,开始时弹簧伸长,为 m_1 、 m_2 分别提供向下和向上拉力。这样的拉力会使 m_1 下滑加速度大于 m_2 下滑加速度, m_1 继续下滑,其下滑速度向 m_2 下滑速度靠近(注意,开始时拉力较小, m_2 下滑加速度必定为正,下滑速度也在增大)。随着弹簧继续伸长, m_1 下滑速度越来越接近 m_2 的下滑速度。当 m_1 下滑速度等于 m_2 下滑速度时,弹簧伸长量达最大值。既然此时 m_1 是下滑, m_2 也必定是下滑,故两者所受摩擦力均为向上。如果此时弹簧拉力早已大到使 m_2 加速度向上,那么以后运动过程中尽管弹簧长度要回缩,但也有可能使 m_2 运动速度从向下改变为向上, m_2 所受摩擦力也会反向。

下面的解答中发现弹簧最大伸长时, m_2 所受合力仍是向下,以后弹簧长度回缩过程中, m_2 加速度和速度也始终向下,所受摩擦力仍然向上。)

第一阶段:弹簧伸长 (10分)

将弹簧拉力大小记为f,则 m_1 、 m_2 沿斜面向下加速度(带正负号)分别为

$$a_1 = g \sin \theta - \mu g \cos \theta + \frac{f}{m_1}$$
$$a_2 = g \sin \theta - \mu g \cos \theta - \frac{f}{m_2}$$

 m_1 相对 m_2 的向下加速度为

$$a_1 - a_2 = \frac{f}{m_1} + \frac{f}{m_2}, \quad f = kx, \quad x: \quad \mathring{P} \\ \mathring{g} \\ \# \\ \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} kx = \frac{dv_1}{dt} - \frac{dv_2}{dt} = \frac{d(v_1 - v_2)}{dt} = -\frac{d(v_2 - v_1)}{dt}$$

$$dt 时间内弹簧伸长量为 \qquad dx = (v_2 - v_1)dt$$

引入 $v^* = v_2 - v_1 = \frac{dx}{dt}$

即有 $\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} kx = -\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} kx = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0 \\ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}} k = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} / s \approx 2.12 / s \end{cases} \qquad x \sim t : \text{ \text{\text{i}} \text{is} \text{is}}$$

利用初条件t = 0时, $x_0 = 0$, $v_0^* = 1.50m/s$,得

$$x = A\cos\omega t$$
, $A = \frac{v_0^*}{\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}m$

(这一结果表明,弹簧伸长量最大时, $f=kA=0.3\sqrt{2}N\simeq 0.424N$, m_2 所受向下合力 $m_2g\sin\theta-\mu m_2g\cos\theta-f\simeq 1.175N>0$

此时合力向下, a_2 仍是向下,故弹簧回缩时, m_2 所受合力仍向下,继续下行,摩擦力仍向上。)

第二阶段: 弹簧回缩 (5分) 过程中 $x \le A$, $f \le kA$

$$a_1 = g \sin \theta - \mu g \cos \theta + \frac{f}{m_1} > a_2$$

$$a_2 = g \sin \theta - \mu g \cos \theta - \frac{f}{m_2} \ge g \sin \theta - \mu g \cos \theta - \frac{kA}{m_2} = 5.9 m/s^2$$

这表明 m_1 、 m_2 始终下行,摩擦力方向不变。此阶段动力学方程与第一阶段相同,弹簧相对原长的伸长量 x 随时间 t 的变化关系仍是简谐振动关系。当弹簧回复到原长时,x=0, m_1 相对 m_2 的速度 $v_e^*=dx/dt$ 与第一阶段初态时相对速度 v_0^* 方向相反,大小相同,即为

$$v_e^* = -v_0^* = -1.50 m / s$$
$$\Rightarrow |v_e^*| = 1.50 m / s$$

14. (15分)

解: (1) 瓶上方内壁的水珠是瓶从 $t = 27^{\circ}C$ 环境移入 $t_0 = 0^{\circ}C$ 的冰箱时,瓶内部分(饱和)水蒸气凝结而成。 (3分)

(2)瓶内水蒸气都是饱和水蒸气。为简化,将 $t_0=0^\circ C$ 时上方区域水珠全部等效移动到下方水区域内。室温 $t>0^\circ C$ 时水的密度为

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \alpha t}$$

列方程组

气: 初态
$$pV_{\leq} = \nu RT$$
, $V_{\leq} = h\pi r^2$, $T = 300K$; ν 为未知量 (1)

末态
$$p_0V_{\leq_0}=(\nu-\Delta\nu)RT_0$$
 , $T_0=273K$; V_{\leq_0} 、 $\Delta\nu$ 为未知量 (2)

水: 初态
$$M = \rho V_{_{\Lambda}} = \frac{\rho_{_{0}}}{1 + \alpha t} V_{_{\Lambda}}, \ V_{_{\Lambda}} = H \pi R^{2}; \ M$$
 为未知量 (3)

末态
$$M_0 = M + \Delta \nu \mu_{\pi}$$
; M_0 为未知量 (4)

体积总和不变:
$$\frac{M_0}{\rho_0} + V_{\leq 0} = V_{\chi} + V_{\leq}$$
 (5)

由(1)、(2)式可得

$$p_0 V_{\neq 0} = \nu R T_0 - \Delta \nu R T_0 = p V_{\neq} \frac{T_0}{T} - \Delta \nu R T_0 \Rightarrow \Delta \nu = \frac{p V_{\neq}}{R T} - \frac{p_0 V_{\neq 0}}{R T_0}$$
 (6)

由(3)、(4)、(6)式可得

$$M_0 = \frac{\rho_0}{1+\alpha t} V_{\pm} + \frac{pV_{-}}{RT} \mu_{\pm} - \frac{p_0 V_{-}}{RT_0} \mu_{\pm}$$

代入(5)式可得

$$\frac{V_{\pm}}{1+\alpha t} + \frac{pV_{=}}{RT\rho_0}\mu_{\pm} + \left(1 - \frac{p_0\mu_{\pm}}{RT\rho_0}\right)V_{=0} = V_{\pm} + V_{=}$$

即解得

$$\begin{cases}
V_{=0} = \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha t} \right) V_{\pm} + \left(1 - \frac{p \mu_{\pm}}{RT \rho_0} \right) V_{=} \right] / \left(1 - \frac{p_0 \mu_{\pm}}{RT_0 \rho_0} \right) \\
V_{\pm} = H \pi R^2, V_{=} = h \pi r^2
\end{cases}$$
(7) (9 \(\frac{\gamma}{V}\))

(3) 由所给数据可得

$$\frac{1}{1+\alpha t} = 0.996, \quad \frac{p\mu_{\pm}}{RT\rho_0} = 2.567 \times 10^{-5}, \quad \frac{p_0\mu_{\pm}}{RT_0\rho_0} = 0.484 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$V_{\pm} = 3h\pi (2r)^2 = 12h\pi r^2 = 12V_{\pm}$$

一起代入(7)式,可算得

$$V_{\neq 0} = 1.048V_{\neq} = \beta V_{\neq} \Rightarrow \beta = 1.048 \tag{3 \%}$$

解: (1) 由
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = b^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} x^2$$
得 $b^4x^2 + a^4y^2 = b^4x^2 + a^4b^2 - a^2b^2x^2 = a^4b^2 - b^2x^2(a^2 - b^2)$
 $\Rightarrow b^4x^2 + a^4y^2 = b^2(a^4 - c^2x^2)$
 $\Rightarrow \rho = \left[b^2(a^4 - c^2x^2)\right]^{\frac{3}{2}} / a^4b^4$
即 $\rho = (a^4 - c^2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} / a^4b$ (4分)
再由 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2xdx}{a^2} + \frac{2ydy}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$
得 $\tan \phi = -b^2x/a^2y$
考虑到 取第 III 象限 $\frac{1}{4}$ 椭圆时: $2\pi > \phi \ge \frac{3}{2}\pi$ $\sin \phi < 0$
取第 IV 象限 $\frac{1}{4}$ 椭圆时: $\frac{\pi}{2} > \phi \ge 0$ $\sin \phi > 0$
取第 I 象限 $\frac{1}{4}$ 椭圆时: $\pi > \phi \ge \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\sin \phi > 0$

故取

$$\sin\phi = \frac{b^2x}{\sqrt{b^4x^2 + a^4y^2}} \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{ \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{N} is \mathbb{R} $\frac{1}{4}$ in \mathbb{N} in \mathbb{N} in \mathbb{N} is \mathbb{N} in \mathbb{N} in$$

或改述为

$$\sin \phi = \frac{bx}{\sqrt{a^4 - c^2 x^2}} \tag{4 \%}$$

(2) 初位置处,有

$$mv_0^2 = \rho q E_0 = b^2 q E_0 / a \Rightarrow v_0 = b \sqrt{q E_0 / ma}$$
 (2 \(\perp)

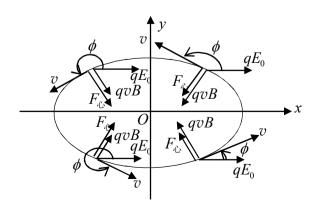
(3)参考题解图,有

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{0}^{2} + qE_{0}(a+x)$$

$$mv^{2} = mv_{0}^{2} + 2qE_{0}(a+x)$$

$$= \frac{b^{2}qE_{0}}{a} + 2qE_{0}(a+x)$$

$$= qE_{0}\left[\frac{b^{2}}{a} + 2(a+x)\right]$$



题解图

$$\frac{mv^2}{\rho} = F_{\text{i}} = qvB - qE_0\sin\phi$$

得

$$B = \frac{1}{v} \left(E_0 \sin \phi + \frac{mv^2}{q\rho} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{qE_0}{m} \left[\frac{b^2}{a} + 2(a+x) \right]}} \left\{ \frac{E_0 bx}{\sqrt{a^4 - c^2 x^2}} + \frac{a^4 b E_0 \left[\frac{b^2}{a} + 2(a+x) \right]}{(a^4 - c^2 x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\sqrt{mE_0 b}}{\sqrt{q \left[\frac{b^2}{a} + 2(a+x) \right]} \sqrt{a^4 - c^2 x^2}} \left\{ x + \frac{a^4 \left[\frac{b^2}{a} + 2(a+x) \right]}{a^4 - c^2 x^2} \right\}$$
(10 %)

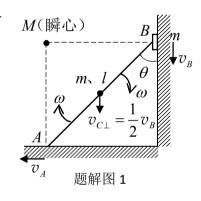
16. (20分)

解: (1)下滑过程态及相应的参量如题解图 1 所示,有 $v_{\scriptscriptstyle B}=\omega l\sin\theta \Rightarrow \omega=v_{\scriptscriptstyle B}/l\sin\theta$

$$E_{K \nmid \pm} = \frac{1}{2} I_{M} \omega^{2} , \quad I_{M} = \frac{1}{12} m l^{2} + m \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{3} m l^{2}$$

$$E_{K \nmid \pm} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{B}^{2}$$

$$E_K = E_{K \not \! +} + E_{K \not \! +} = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3 \sin^2 \theta} \right)$$



 $v_{\scriptscriptstyle B} \sim \theta$ 的确定:

$$mgl(1-\cos\theta) + mg\frac{l}{2}(1-\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{3\sin^2\theta}\right)$$
$$\Rightarrow v_B^2 = 9gl\frac{\sin^2\theta(1-\cos\theta)}{3\sin^2\theta + 1}$$

 $a_{R} \sim \theta$ 的确定:

$$2v_{B}a_{B} = \frac{\left[2\sin\theta\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta) + \sin^{3}\theta\right](3\sin^{2}\theta + 1) - \sin^{2}\theta(1-\cos\theta)6\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\left(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1\right)^{2}} \bullet \omega \bullet 9gl$$

$$=\frac{\left[2\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta)+\sin^2\theta\right](3\sin^2\theta+1)-6\sin^2\theta\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta)}{\left(3\sin^2\theta+1\right)^2} \bullet 9gv_B$$

$$= \frac{2\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta) + \sin^2\theta(3\sin^2\theta + 1)}{\left(3\sin^2\theta + 1\right)^2} \cdot 9gv_B$$

$$\Rightarrow a_B = \frac{2\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta) + \sin^2\theta(3\sin^2\theta + 1)}{\left(3\sin^2\theta + 1\right)^2} \cdot \frac{9}{2}g$$

 $N \sim \theta$ 的确定:

$$P_{\perp} = mv_{B} + mv_{C\perp} \Big|_{v_{C\perp} = \frac{1}{2}v_{B}} = \frac{3}{2}mv_{B}$$

$$2mg - N = \frac{dP_{\perp}}{dt} = \frac{3}{2}ma_{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow N = 2mg - \frac{3}{2}ma_{B} = 2mg - \frac{27}{4}mg\frac{2\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta) + \sin^{2}\theta(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)}{(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{8(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)^{2} - 27 \cdot [2\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta) + \sin^{2}\theta(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)]}{4 \cdot (3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)^{2}}mg$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \frac{29 - 9\sin^{4}\theta - 54\cos\theta + 33\cos^{2}\theta}{4(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)^{2}}mg$$

$$\vec{\mathbb{R}} = \frac{62 - 42\sin^{2}\theta + 9\sin^{2}\theta\cos^{2}\theta - 54\cos\theta}{4(3\sin^{2}\theta + 1)^{2}}mg \qquad (5 \%)$$

可算得 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ 时,N = 0.2027mg(1分)

(2) 杆落地前瞬间,相关运动学量为

$$B$$
端竖直向下速度 $v_{B0} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{gl}$

细杆中心点C的竖直向下速度 $v_{C0} = \frac{1}{2}v_{B0}$

细杆绕C点旋转角速度 $\omega_0 = v_{R0}/l$

细杆中与A端相距x处的竖直向下速度 $v_0(x) = \omega_0 x = \frac{x}{\iota} v_{B0}$

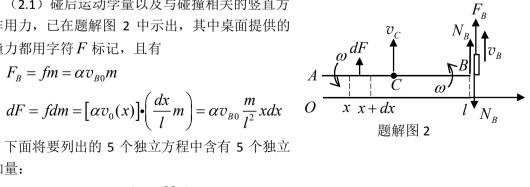
(2.1) 碰后运动学量以及与碰撞相关的竖直方 向作用力,已在题解图 2 中示出,其中桌面提供的 碰撞力都用字符F标记,且有

$$F_{B} = fm = \alpha v_{B0}m$$

$$dF = fdm = \left[\alpha v_{0}(x)\right] \cdot \left(\frac{dx}{l}m\right) = \alpha v_{B0} \frac{m}{l^{2}} x dx$$

未知量:

$$\alpha \Delta t$$
 , $N_{\scriptscriptstyle B} \Delta t$, $v_{\scriptscriptstyle B}$, $v_{\scriptscriptstyle C}$, ω



小柱体的动量方程:

$$F_{R}\Delta t - N_{R}\Delta t = m(v_{R} + v_{R0}) \Rightarrow mv_{R0}(\alpha \Delta t) - N_{R}\Delta t = m(v_{R} + v_{R0})$$

杆的动量方程:

$$\left(\int_{0}^{l} dF\right) \Delta t + N_{B} \Delta t = m\left(v_{C} + v_{C0}\right), \quad v_{C0} = \frac{1}{2}v_{B0}, \quad \int_{0}^{l} dF = \alpha v_{B0} \frac{m}{l^{2}} \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}\alpha v_{B0} m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv_{B0}\left(\alpha \Delta t\right) + N_{B} \Delta t = m\left(v_{C} + \frac{1}{2}v_{B0}\right)$$

杆的质心参考系中杆的定轴转动方程:

$$\begin{split} & \left[\int_0^l dF \cdot (x - \frac{l}{2}) + N_B \cdot \frac{l}{2} \right] \Delta t = \left(I_C \beta \right) \Delta t = I_C \left(\omega + \omega_0 \right), \quad I_C = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \\ & \int_0^l dF \cdot (x - \frac{l}{2}) = \int_0^l \left(\alpha v_{B0} \frac{m}{l^2} x dx \right) \cdot (x - \frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{12} \alpha v_{B0} m l \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} m v_{B0} l \left(\alpha \Delta t \right) + \frac{l}{2} \left(N_B \Delta t \right) = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \left(\omega + \omega_0 \right) \end{split}$$

系统动能方程:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_{B}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{C}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}I_{C}\omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{B0}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{C0}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}I_{C}\omega_{0}^{2} \bigg|_{I_{C} = \frac{1}{12}ml^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv_{B}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{C}^{2} + \frac{1}{24}ml^{2}\omega^{2} = \frac{2}{3}mv_{B0}^{2}$$

运动关联方程:

$$v_B = v_C + \omega \cdot \frac{l}{2}$$

小结: 5个独立方程如下

$$mv_{B0}(\alpha \Delta t) - N_B \Delta t = m(v_B + v_{B0})$$
 (1)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_{B0}\left(\alpha\Delta t\right) + N_{B}\Delta t = m\left(v_{C} + \frac{1}{2}v_{B0}\right) \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}mv_{B0}l(\alpha\Delta t) + \frac{l}{2}(N_B\Delta t) = \frac{1}{12}ml^2(\omega + \omega_0)$$
 (3)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{24}ml^2\omega^2 = \frac{2}{3}mv_{B0}^2$$
 (4)

$$v_B = v_C + \omega \cdot \frac{l}{2} \tag{5}$$

将(1)式所得
$$N_{B}\Delta t = mv_{B0}\left(\alpha\Delta t\right) - m\left(v_{B} + v_{B0}\right) \tag{1}$$

代入(2)、(3)式,再改写(4)、(5)式,得

$$\frac{3}{2}v_{B0}(\alpha\Delta t) = v_C + v_B + \frac{3}{2}v_{B0}$$
 (2)

$$\frac{7}{6}v_{B0}(\alpha\Delta t) - (v_B + v_{B0}) = \frac{1}{6}l(\omega + \omega_0) \tag{3}$$

$$v_B^2 + v_C^2 + \frac{1}{12}I^2\omega^2 = \frac{4}{3}v_{B0}^2 \tag{4}$$

$$v_C = v_B - \frac{1}{2}\omega l \tag{5}$$

将(5)'式代入(2)'、(4)'式,保留(3)'式,得

$$\frac{3}{2}v_{B0}(\alpha\Delta t) = 2v_B - \frac{1}{2}\omega l + \frac{3}{2}v_{B0}$$
 (2) "

$$\frac{7}{6}v_{B0}(\alpha\Delta t) = v_B + v_{B0} + \frac{1}{6}l(\omega + \omega_0)$$
 (3) "

$$2v_B^2 - \omega l v_B + \frac{1}{3}\omega^2 l^2 = \frac{4}{3}v_{B0}^2$$
 (4) "

合并(2)"、(3)"式,消去 $\alpha\Delta t$,得

$$\frac{10}{21}v_B + \frac{1}{7}v_{B0} = \frac{10}{21}\omega l + \frac{1}{7}\omega_0 l \tag{6}$$

将 $v_{B0} = \omega_0 l$ 代入(6)式,得

$$v_{\scriptscriptstyle R} = \omega l \tag{7}$$

将(7)式代入(4)"式,得

$$v_B = v_{B0} \tag{8}$$

将(7)、(8)式代入(5)′式和(2)″式,得

$$v_C = \frac{1}{2}v_{B0} {9}$$

$$\alpha \Delta t = 2 \tag{10}$$

再将(8)式、(10)式代入(1)′式,得

$$N_{\scriptscriptstyle R}\Delta t = 0 \tag{11}$$

本问所求量的解便分别为

$$v_C = \frac{1}{2}v_{B0} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{gl}$$
, $\omega = v_B/l = v_{B0}/l = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$, $\alpha\Delta t = 2$, $N_B\Delta t = 0$ (10)

分)

(2.2)上问解答中已设碰后瞬间速度、角速度方向与碰前瞬间速度、角速度方向相反,推导结果所得

$$v_B = v_{B0}$$
, $v_C = \frac{1}{2}v_{B0} = v_{C0}$, $\omega = v_B/l = v_{B0}/l = \omega_0$

又显示,碰后瞬间速度、角速度大小与碰前瞬间速度、角速度大小相同。这意味着碰后运动 为碰前运动的反演,故为周期性运动,

碰前运动周期T/2,可由

$$dt = d\theta/\omega$$
, $\omega = v_B/l\sin\theta$, $v_B = 3\sin\theta\sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos\theta)}{3\sin^2\theta + 1}gl}$

得
$$\frac{T}{2} = \int_{\theta_0}^{90^{\circ}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_{\theta_0}^{90^{\circ}} \sqrt{\frac{3\sin^2 \theta + 1}{1 - \cos \theta}} d\theta , \quad \theta_0 = 1^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_{1^{o}}^{90^{o}} \sqrt{\frac{3\sin^{2}\theta + 1}{1 - \cos\theta}} d\theta$$

数值积分,得

 $\int_{1^{o}}^{90^{o}} \sqrt{\frac{3\sin^{2}\theta + 1}{1 - \cos\theta}} d\theta = 7.82$ $T = 5.21\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ (4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

即有

17. (20分)

解: (1) s' 系中,A 、B 碰前瞬间速度大小同为

$$u_{ye}' = \sqrt{2a_0l} = \frac{3}{5}c$$

质量同为

$$m'_e = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'_{ye}^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{5}{4} m_0$$

碰撞前后能量守恒,有

 $M'c^2 = 2m'_ec^2 \Rightarrow M' = 2m'_e$ $M' = \frac{5}{2}m_0 \qquad (2 \%)$

得

(2)s'系中,t'时刻A、B速度大小同记为 u'_y ,s系中对应的t时刻A、B沿y轴速度大小同为

$$u_{y} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}} u'_{y} / \left(1 - \frac{v}{c^{2}} u'_{x} \right) \Big|_{u'_{x} = 0} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}} u'_{y}$$
$$t = \left(t' + \frac{v}{c^{2}} x' \right) / \sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}}$$

且有

s系中A、B加速度大小即为沿y轴方向加速度大小,有

$$a = \frac{du_{y}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}} du'_{y} / \frac{dt' + \frac{v}{c^{2}} dx'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}}} \Big|_{dx' = 0} = (1 - \beta^{2}) \frac{du'_{y}}{dt'}$$
$$a = (1 - \beta^{2}) a_{0} = \frac{16}{25} a_{0}$$

即得

在s'系中大质点静止,故有

$$M_0 = M' = \frac{5}{2}m_0$$

s 系中大质点速度即为沿x 轴方向的速度v,静质量 M_0 不变,(动)质量即为

$$M = M_0 / \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} , \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$M = \frac{25}{8} m_0 \tag{4分}$$

(3) s' 系中

$$F_{y}' = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{m_{0}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{y}'^{2}}{c^{2}}}} u_{y}' \right) = \frac{d}{du_{y}'} \left(\frac{m_{0}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{y}'^{2}}{c^{2}}}} u_{y}' \right) \frac{du_{y}'}{dt'}$$

因 $du'_{v}/dt'=a_{0}$, 得

$$F_y' = m_0 a_0 / \left(1 - \frac{u_y'^2}{c^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

s 系中 A 的速度平方值为

$$u^2 = u_y^2 + v^2$$
, $u_y^2 = (1 - \beta^2) u_y'^2$

有
$$F_{y} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_{0}u_{y}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \right) = \frac{d}{du_{y}} \left(\frac{m_{0}u_{y}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \right) \frac{du_{y}}{dt}, \quad \frac{du_{y}}{dt} = a = (1 - \beta^{2})a_{0}$$

$$= m_{0} \left[\left(1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}} + \frac{u_{y}^{2}}{c^{2}} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \left(1 - \beta^{2} \right) a_{0}$$

$$= \left(1 - \beta^{2} \right)^{2} m_{0} a_{0} / \left(1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}} = 1 - \frac{\left(1 - \beta^{2} \right) u_{y}'^{2}}{c^{2}} - \beta^{2} = \left(1 - \beta^{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{u_{y}'^{2}}{c^{2}} \right)$$

$$F_{y} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}} m_{0} a_{0} / \left(1 - \frac{u_{y}'^{2}}{c^{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

得
$$F_{y} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}} m_{0} a_{0} / \left(1 - \frac{u_{y}^{\prime 2}}{c^{2}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

即
$$F_{y} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} F_{y}' \tag{4分}$$

(4) *s* 系中

$$F_{x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_{0}v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \right) = m_{0}v \frac{d}{du_{y}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{y}^{2} + v^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \right) \frac{du_{y}}{dt}, \quad \frac{du_{y}}{dt} = (1 - \beta^{2})a_{0}$$

$$= m_0 v \left[\frac{u_y}{c^2} / \left(1 - \frac{u_y^2 + v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \left(1 - \beta^2 \right) a_0$$

$$= \left[m_0 \frac{v u_y}{c^2} / \left(1 - \beta^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{u_y'^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \left(1 - \beta^2 \right) a_0, \qquad \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} m_0 a_0}{\left(1 - \frac{u_y'^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = F_y$$

$$= \frac{v u_y}{c^2} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \beta^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \left(1 - \beta^2 \right) F_y$$

即得

$$F_x = \frac{vu_y}{c^2} \frac{F_y}{1 - \beta^2} \tag{4.5}$$

(5) s' 系中 F'_v 作功W'等于A的能量增量,有

$$W' = m'_{e}c^{2} - m_{0}c^{2} = \frac{5}{4}m_{0}c^{2} - m_{0}c^{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow W' = \frac{1}{4}m_{0}c^{2}$$

s 系中 F_v 对A作功

$$\begin{split} W_y &= \int_{-l}^0 F_y dy \;, \quad F_y = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \, F_y' \;, \quad dy = dy' \\ \Rightarrow W_y &= \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \int_{-l}^0 F_y' dy' = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \, W' \\ \Rightarrow W_y &= \frac{1}{5} m_0 c^2 \end{split}$$

s 系中 A 的能量增量为

$$\begin{split} \Delta E &= \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_{ye}^2 + v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}, \quad 1 - \frac{u_{ye}^2 + v^2}{c^2} = \left(1 - \beta^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{u_{ye}'^2}{c^2}\right) \bigg|_{u_{ye}' = \frac{3}{5}c} \\ &\Rightarrow \Delta E = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 m_0 c^2 - \frac{5}{4} m_0 c^2 = \frac{5}{16} m_0 c^2 \end{split}$$

此增量等于 F_y 对A作功 W_y 与 F_x 对A作功 W_x 之和,即有

$$\Delta E = W_y + W_x \Rightarrow W_x = \Delta E - W_y = \frac{5}{16} m_0 c^2 - \frac{1}{5} m_0 c^2$$
$$\Rightarrow W_x = \frac{9}{80} m_0 c^2 \qquad (6 \%)$$