例1 已知质点的运动方程为 $\vec{r} = 2t\vec{i} + (19 - 2t^2)\vec{j}$

求: (1) 轨道方程; (2) t=2s 时质点的位置、速度以及加速度; (3) 什么时候位矢恰好与速度垂直?

$$\beta$$: (1) $x = 2t$, $y = 19 - 2t^2$

消去时间参数 $y = 19 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$

(2)
$$\vec{r}|_2 = [2 \times 2\vec{i} + (19 - 2 \times 2^2)\vec{j}]m = (4\vec{i} + 11\vec{j})m$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\vec{i} - 4t\vec{j}$$
 $\vec{v}|_2 = (2\vec{i} - 8\vec{j})$ $\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1}$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{2^2 + (-8)^2} \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 8.25 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{-8}{2} = -75^{\circ}58'$$

(3)
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\vec{i} - 4t\vec{j}$$
 $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -4\vec{j}$

 $a = 4 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ 方向沿 y 轴的负方向

(4)
$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = \left[2t\vec{i} + \left(19 - 2t^2\right)\vec{j}\right] \cdot \left(2\vec{i} - 4t\vec{j}\right)$$

$$= 4t - 4t(19 - 2t^2) = 4t(2t^2 - 18)$$

$$= 8t(t+3)(t-3) = 0$$

$$t_1 = 0$$
 , $t_2 = 3$ s 两矢量垂直

例2 设某一质点以初速度 $\bar{v}_0 = 100\bar{i} \text{ m·s}^{-1}$ 做直线运动,其加速度为 $\bar{a} = -10v\bar{i} \text{ m·s}^{-2}$ 。问: 质点在停止前运动的路程有多长?

解:
$$a = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -10v \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v} = -10\mathrm{d}t$$

两边积分:
$$\int_{v_0}^{v} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v} = -10 \int_0^t \mathrm{d}t \quad , \quad \ln \frac{v}{v_0} = -10t$$

$$v = v_0 e^{-10t}$$

$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
, $\mathrm{d}x = v\mathrm{d}t = v_0 \mathrm{e}^{-10t}\mathrm{d}t$

$$\int_0^x \mathrm{d}x = v_0 \int_0^t \mathrm{e}^{-10t} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$x = v_0 \left[-\frac{1}{10} \left(e^{-10t} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$x = 10(1 - e^{-10t})$$

$$x_0 = 10(1 - e^{-10 \times 0}) = 10(1 - 1) = 0$$

$$x_{\infty} = 10(1 - e^{-10\infty}) = 10(1 - 0) \text{ m} = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta x = x_{\infty} - x_0 = 10 \text{ m}$$

例3 路灯距地面高度为h,身高为l 的人以速度 v_0 在路上匀速行走。求: (1)人影头部的移动速度;

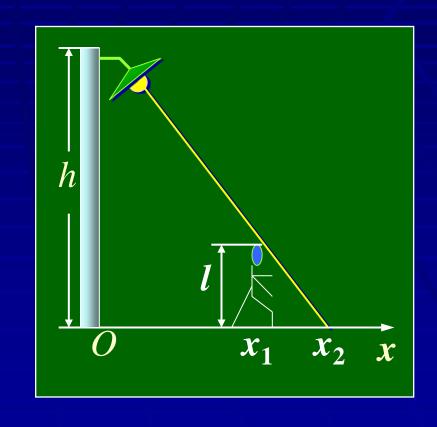
(2) 影长增长的速率。

AP: (1)
$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} = \frac{x_2}{h}$$

$$(h-l)x_2 = hx_1$$

两边求导:

$$(h-l)\frac{\mathrm{d}x_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = h\frac{\mathrm{d}x_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



其中:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = v \quad , \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}x_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = v_0 \qquad v = \frac{hv_0}{h-h}$$

$$b = \frac{l}{h}x_2 \qquad v' = \frac{\mathrm{d}b}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{l}{h}\frac{\mathrm{d}x_2}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{hv_0}{h-l}$$
 代入

得
$$v' = \frac{lv_0}{h-l}$$

例4 半径为r = 0.2 m的飞轮,可绕 O 轴转动。已知轮缘上一点M的运动方程为 $\varphi = -t^2 + 4t$,求在1秒时刻M点的速度和加速度。

解:
$$\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -2t + 4$$
 $\alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = -2$

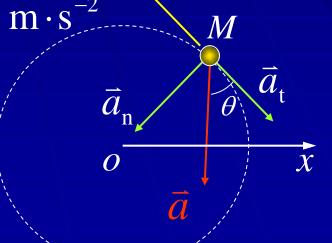
$$v = r\omega = r(-2t + 4) = 0.2 \times (-2 \times 1 + 4) \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 0.4 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$a_{\rm t} = \alpha r = (-2) \times 0.2 \,\mathrm{m \cdot s^{-2}} = -0.4 \,\mathrm{m \cdot s^{-2}}$$

$$a_{\rm n} = r\omega^2 = 0.2(-2 \times 1 + 4)^2 \,\mathrm{m \cdot s^{-2}} = 0.8 \,\mathrm{m \cdot s^{-2}}$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_{\rm t}^2 + a_{\rm n}^2} = 0.89 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \left| \frac{a_n}{a_t} \right| = \arctan \frac{0.8}{0.4} = 63.4^{\circ}$$



例5 一质点沿半径为R的圆周运动,其路程s随时间t 的变化规律为 $s = bt - 1/2 \cdot ct^2$,式中b,c为大于零的常数,且 $b^2 > Rc$ 。求(1)质点的切向加速度和法向加速度。(2)经过多长时间,切向加速度等于法向加速度。

解:

$$(1) v = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = b - ct$$

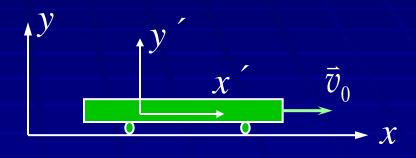
$$a_{t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -c$$
 $a_{n} = \frac{v^{2}}{R} = \frac{(b-ct)^{2}}{R}$

(2)
$$a_{t} = a_{n}$$
 $R = \frac{b}{c} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R}{c}}$

例6 一观察者A坐在平板车上,车以10 m/s的速率沿水平轨道前进。他以与车前进的反方向呈 60° 角向上斜抛出一石块,此时站在地面上的观察者B看到石块沿铅垂线向上运动。求石块上升的高度。

解: 按题意作矢量图

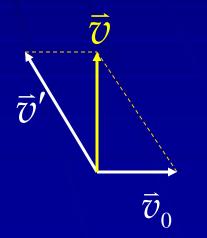
$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}'$$



$$v = v_0 \tan 60^\circ = 10 \tan 60^\circ \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

= 17.3 m·s⁻¹

$$H = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{17.3^2}{2 \times 9.80} = 15.3 \text{ m}$$



例7 某人骑自行车以速率 v_0 向东行驶。今有风以同样的速率由北偏西30°方向吹来。问:人感到风是从那个方向吹来?

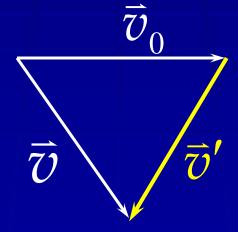
解:

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}' + \vec{v}_0$$

风相对地 = 风相对人 + 人相对地

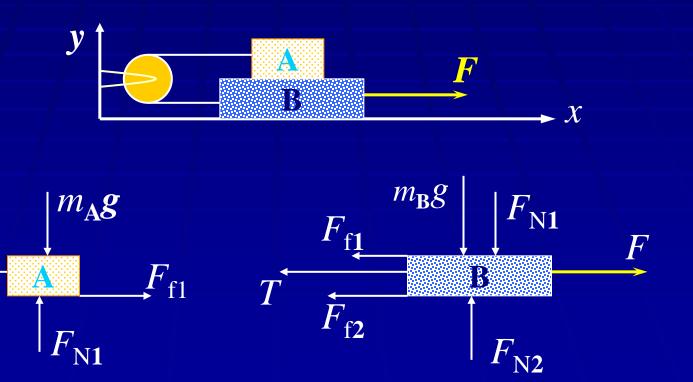


北偏西30°



例1 如图所示,两木块质量分别为 m_A =1.0kg, m_B =2.0kg。A、B间的摩擦因数 μ_1 =0.20。B与桌面的摩擦因数 μ_2 =0.30。若木块滑动后它们的加速度大小均为0.15 m·s⁻²。求作用在B物上的拉力?

解:



由A式:
$$\mu_1 m_A g - F_T = -m_A a$$

由B式: $F - \mu_1 m_A g - \mu_2 (m_A + m_B) g - F_T = m_B a$
解得: $F = 13.2 \text{ N}$

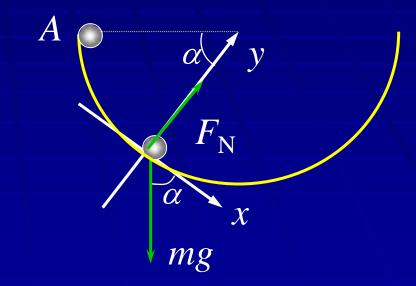
例2 质量为m的小球最初位于A点,然后沿半径为R的光滑圆弧面下滑。求小球在任一位置时的速度和对圆弧面的作用。

解:
$$mg\cos\alpha = m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$F_{\rm N} - mg \sin \alpha = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}s\mathrm{d}t} = v\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{R\mathrm{d}\alpha}$$

$$v dv = Rg \cos \alpha d\alpha$$



$$\int_0^v v \, dv = \int_0^\alpha Rg \cos \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2}v^2 = Rg\sin\alpha$$

$$v = \sqrt{2Rg\sin\alpha}$$

(也可用机械能守恒)

$$F_{N} - mg \sin \alpha = m \frac{v^{2}}{R}$$

$$F_{N} = mg \sin \alpha + m \frac{2Rg \sin \alpha}{R} = 3mg \sin \alpha$$

例3 由地面沿铅直方向发射质量为m的宇宙飞船。求宇宙飞船能脱离地球引力所需的最小初速度。(不计空气阻力及其他作用力,设地球半径为6378000m)

解:设地球半径为R,地球表面的重力近似等于引力:

两边积分:
$$\int_{v_0}^{v} v dv = \int_{R}^{y} -R^2 g \frac{dy}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(v^2 - v_0^2) = gR^2(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{R})$$

$$v^{2} = v_{0}^{2} - 2gR^{2}(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{y})$$

飞船脱离地球引力时:

$$y \to \infty$$
 , $v \ge 0$

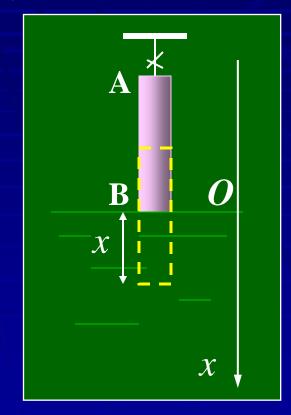
$$v_0 = \sqrt{2gR} = 11.2 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

例4 密度为 ρ_1 的液体,上方悬一长为l,密度为 ρ_2 的均质细棒AB,棒的B端刚好和液面接触。今剪断绳,并设棒只在重力和浮力作用下下沉,求:

- (1)棒刚好全部浸入液体时的速度。
- (2) 若 $\rho_2 < \rho_1$ /2, 棒浸入液体的最大深度。
- (3) 棒下落过程中能达到的最大速度。

解: (1)
$$mg - F = ma$$

$$\rho_2 lsg - \rho_1 xsg = \rho_2 sl \frac{\mathbf{d}v}{\mathbf{d}t} = \rho_2 lsv \frac{\mathbf{d}v}{\mathbf{d}x}$$



$$v dv = (1 - \frac{\rho_1 x}{\rho_2 l}) g dx$$

$$\int_0^v v dv = \int_0^x (1 - \frac{\rho_1 x}{\rho_2 l}) g dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}v^{2} = \left(x - \frac{\rho_{1}x^{2}}{2\rho_{2}l}\right)g\Big|_{0}^{x} \qquad v = \sqrt{2gx - \frac{\rho_{1}gx^{2}}{\rho_{2}l}}$$

$$x = l$$
 时:
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{(2\rho_2 - \rho_1)gl}{\rho_2}}$$

(2) 最大深度时有 v = 0

$$0 = \sqrt{2gx - \frac{\rho_1 gx^2}{\rho_2 l}} \qquad x = \frac{2\rho_2 l}{\rho_1}$$

(3) 求v的极值

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2g - 2\frac{\rho_1 g}{\rho_2 l}x}{2\sqrt{2gx - \frac{\rho_1 gx^2}{\rho_2 l}}} = 0$$

$$2g - \frac{2\rho_1 g}{\rho_2 l} x = 0 \qquad x = \frac{\rho_2 l}{\rho_1}$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2 g l}{\rho_1}}$$

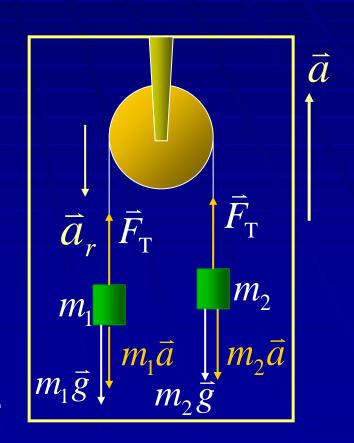
例5 升降电梯相对于地面以加速度a 沿铅直向上运动。电梯中有一轻滑轮绕一轻绳,绳两端悬挂质量分别为 m_1 和 m_2 的重物($m_1 > m_2$)。求:(1)物体相对于电梯的加速度;(2)绳子的张力。

解:
$$m_1 g + m_1 a - F_T = m_1 a_r$$

$$F_T - m_2 g - m_2 a = m_2 a_r$$

消去
$$\vec{F}_{T}$$
 $a_{r} = \frac{(m_{1} - m_{2}) \cdot (g + a)}{m_{1} + m_{2}}$

$$F_{\rm T} = \frac{2m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (g + a)$$
 $\vec{F}_{\rm T}$



例1 质量m = 1kg的质点从O点开始沿半径R = 2m的圆周运动。以O点为自然坐标原点。已知质点的运动方程为 $S = 0.5\pi t^2$ 。试求从 $t_1 = \sqrt{2}$ s到 $t_2 = 2$ s这段时间内质点所受合外力的冲量。

解:
$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{2}^2 = \pi$$
 $\theta_1 = \frac{s_1}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi 2^2 = 2\pi$$
 $\theta_2 = \frac{s_2}{R} = \pi$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \pi t$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{2}\pi \,\mathrm{m}\cdot\mathrm{s}^{-1} \qquad v_2 = 2\pi \,\mathrm{m}\cdot\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$mv_1 = \sqrt{2}\pi \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$mv_2 = 2\pi \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{I} = m\vec{v}_2 - m\vec{v}_1 = \Delta(m\vec{v})$$

$$\vec{I} = m\vec{v}_2 - m\vec{v}_1 = \Delta(m\vec{v})$$

$$|\Delta m\vec{v}| = \sqrt{(mv_1)^2 + (mv_2)^2} = \sqrt{2}\pi^2 + 4\pi^2 = \sqrt{6}\pi \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$|\vec{I}| = \sqrt{6}\pi = 7.69 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{mv_2}{mv_1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 $\theta = 54^{\circ}44'$

例5 一颗子弹在枪筒里前进时所受的合力大小为 $F = 400-4\times10^5$ t/3,子弹从枪口射出时的速率为300 m/s。设子弹离开枪口处合力刚好为零。求: (1) 子弹走完枪筒全长所用的时间t。(2) 子弹在枪筒中所受力的冲量I。(3) 子弹的质量。

#: (1)
$$F = 400 - \frac{4 \times 10^5}{3}t = 0$$
 $t = \frac{3 \times 400}{4 \times 10^5} = 0.003 \text{ s}$

$$I = \int F dt = \int_0^{0.003} \left(400 - \frac{4 \times 10^5}{3} t \right) dt = 400t - \frac{4 \times 10^5 t^2}{2 \times 3} \Big|_0^{0.003} = 0.6 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{s}$$

(3)
$$I = mv - 0$$
 $m = \frac{I}{v} = \frac{0.6}{300} \text{kg} = 0.002 \text{kg} = 2 \text{g}$

例4 宇宙飞船在宇宙尘埃中飞行,尘埃密度为 ρ 。如果质量为 m_o 的飞船以初速 v_o 穿过尘埃,由于尘埃粘在飞船上,致使飞船速度发生变化。求飞船的速度与其在尘埃中飞行的时间的关系。(设飞船为横截面面积为S的圆柱体)

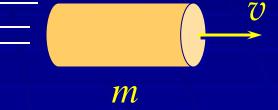
解: 某时刻飞船速度: v,质量: m

动量守恒:

$$m_0 v_0 = m v$$

质量增量:

$$dm = \rho Svdt$$



消掉质量,保留速度和时间:

$$m = \frac{m_0 v_0}{v} \qquad dm = -\frac{m_0 v_0}{v^2} dv = \rho Sv dt$$

$$-\frac{dv}{v^{3}} = \frac{\rho S}{m_{0}v_{0}} dt \qquad -\int_{v_{o}}^{v} \frac{dv}{v^{3}} = \frac{\rho S}{m_{0}v_{0}} \int_{0}^{t} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{v_0^2}) = \frac{\rho S}{m_0 v_0}t$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{2\rho Sv_0 t + m_0}} v_0$$

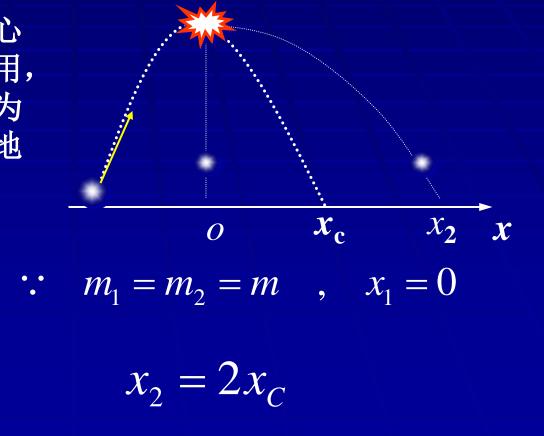


例3 有质量为2m的弹丸,从地面斜抛出去,它的落地点为 x_C 。如果它在飞行到最高点处爆炸成质量相等的两碎片。其中一碎片铅直自由下落,另一碎片水平抛出,它们同时落地。问第二块碎片落在何处。

解: 在爆炸的前后,质心始终只受重力的作用,因此,质心的轨迹为一抛物线,它的落地点为x。

$$x_C = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\therefore \quad x_C = \frac{m x_2}{2m}$$



例1 设作用在质量为2kg的物体上的力F = 6t N。如果物体由静止出发沿直线运动,在头2s内这力做了多少功?

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{6t}{2} = 3t \quad \therefore \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \quad dv = adt = 3t dt$$

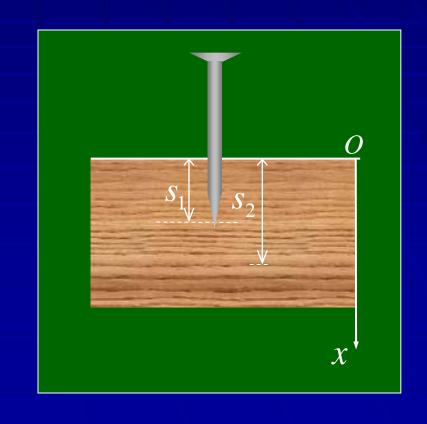
两边积分:
$$\int_0^v dv = \int_0^t 3t dt \qquad v = \frac{3}{2}t^2$$
$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \qquad dx = v dt = \frac{3}{2}t^2 dt$$
$$W = \int F \cdot dx = \int_0^2 6t \cdot \frac{3}{2}t^2 dt = \frac{9}{4}t^4 \Big|_0^2 = 36 \text{ J}$$

例2 如图所示,用质量为 m_0 的铁锤把质量为m的钉子敲入木板。设木板对钉子的阻力与钉子进入木板的深度成正比。在铁锤敲打第一次时,能够把钉子敲入1cm深,若铁锤第二次敲钉子的速度情况与第一次完全相同,问第二次能把钉子敲入多深?

解: 设铁锤敲打钉子前的 速度为v₀, 敲打后两 者的共同速度为v₀。

$$m_0 v_0 = (m_0 + m)v$$

$$v = \frac{m_0 v_0}{m_0 + m}$$



铁锤第一次敲打时,克服阻力做功,设钉子所受阻力大小为:

$$F_{\rm f} = -kx$$

$$: m_0 >> m$$
 , $: v \approx v_0$

由动能定理,有:

$$0 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \int_0^{s_1} -kx dx = -\frac{1}{2}ks_1^2$$

设铁锤第二次敲打时能敲入的深度为AS,则有

$$0 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \int_{s_1}^{s_1 + \Delta s} - kx dx = -\left[\frac{1}{2}k(s_1 + \Delta s)^2 - \frac{1}{2}ks_1^2\right]$$

$$(s_1 + \Delta s)^2 = 2s_1^2$$

$$s_1 + \Delta s = \sqrt{2}s_1$$

第二次能敲入的深度为:

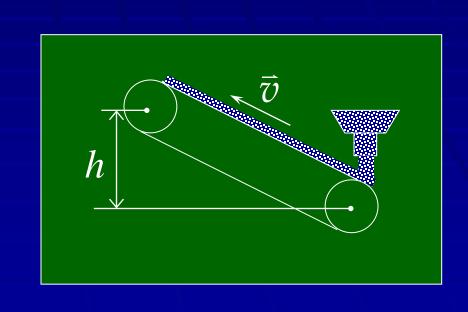
$$\Delta s = \sqrt{2}s_1 - s_1 = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \times 1$$
cm = 0.41cm

例3 传送带沿斜面向上运行速度为v = 1m/s,设物料无初速地落到传送带下端的质量为m = 50 kg/s,并被输送到高度h = 5 m处,求配置的电动机所需功率。(忽略一切由于摩擦和碰撞造成的能量损失)

 $m \cdot \Delta t$ 时间内,质量为 $m \Delta t$ 的物料落到皮带 上,并获得速度v 。

 Δt 内系统动能的增量:

$$\sum \Delta E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} (m\Delta t) v^2 - 0$$



重力做功: $W = -(m\Delta t)gh$

电动机对系统做的功:

 $P\Delta t$

由动能定理:

$$P\Delta t - (m\Delta t)gh = \frac{1}{2}(m\Delta t)v^2$$

$$P = m \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + gh \right) = 50 \times \left(\frac{1^2}{2} + 9.8 \times 5 \right) W = 2475 W$$

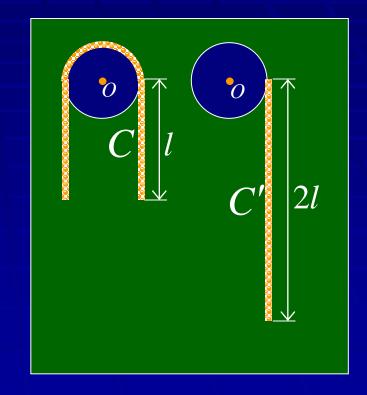
例4 一长度为21的匀质链条,平衡地悬挂在一光滑圆柱形木钉上。若从静止开始而滑动,求当链条离开木钉时的速率(木钉的直径可以忽略)

解: 设单位长度的质量为2

始末两态的中心分别为C和C'

机械能守恒:

$$-2(\lambda lg)\frac{l}{2} = -\lambda(2l)gl + \frac{1}{2}\lambda(2l)v^2$$



解得

$$v = \sqrt{lg}$$

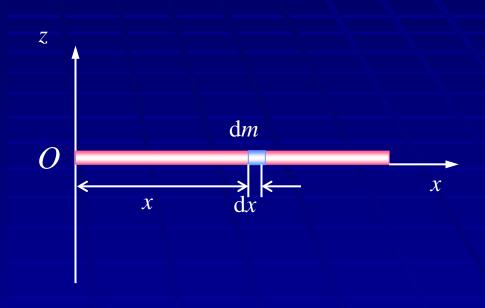
计算质量为m,长为l的细棒绕一端的转动惯量。

 $J = \int r^2 \mathrm{d}m$

$$\mathbf{d}m = \rho \, \mathbf{d}x = \frac{m}{l} \mathbf{d}x$$

$$r^2 = x^2$$

$$r^2 = x^2$$



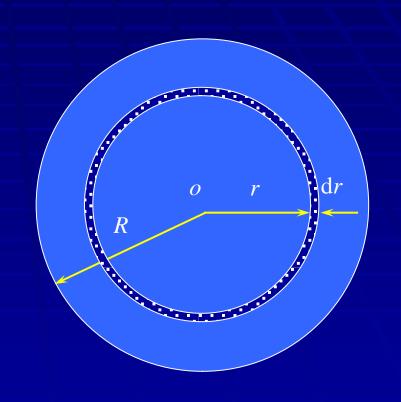
$$J = \int_0^l x^2 \cdot \frac{m}{l} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{m}{l} x^3 \Big|_0^l$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

例2 一质量为m, 半径为R的均匀圆盘, 求对通过盘中心并与盘面垂直的轴的转动惯量。

解:
$$J = \int r^2 dm$$
$$dm = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$
$$J = 2\pi \sigma \int_0^R r^3 dr$$

$$=\frac{\pi\sigma R^4}{2}=\frac{1}{2}mR^2$$



平行轴定理

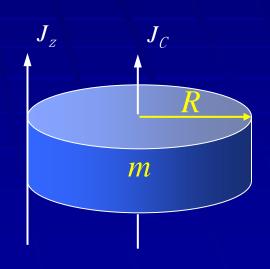
若刚体对过质心的轴的转动惯量为 J_c ,则刚体对与该轴相距为d的平行轴z的转动惯量 J_z 是

$$J_z = J_C + md^2$$

例如右图:

$$J_{c} = \frac{1}{2}mR^{2}$$

$$J_{z} = \frac{1}{2}mR^{2} + mR^{2} = \frac{3}{2}mR^{2}$$



例3 计算钟摆的转动惯量。(已知:摆锤质量为m,半径为r,摆杆质量也为m,长度为2r。)

解: 摆杆转动惯量:

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{3}m(2r)^2 = \frac{4}{3}mr^2$$

摆锤转动惯量:

$$J_2 = J_C + md^2 = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 + m(3r)^2 = \frac{19}{2}mr^2$$

总转动惯量:
$$J = J_1 + J_2 = \frac{65}{6}mr^2$$

例4 质量为 $m_0 = 16$ kg的实心滑轮,半径为R = 0.15 m。

- 一根细绳绕在滑轮上,一端挂一质量为m的物体。求:
- (1)由静止开始1秒钟后,物体下降的距离; (2)绳子的张力。

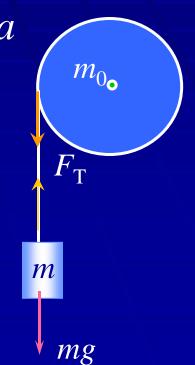
解: $mg - F_T = ma$

$$F_{\rm T}R = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}m_0R^2\frac{a}{R}$$
 $F_{\rm T} = \frac{1}{2}m_0a$

$$a = \frac{mg}{m + m_0/2} = \frac{8 \times 10}{8 + 8} \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = 5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}at^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 1^2 \text{ m} = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{\rm T} = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 5 = 40 \text{ N}$$



例5 一质量为m,长为l的均质细杆,转轴在O点,距A端 l/3 处。今使棒从静止开始由水平位置绕O点转动,求: (1)水平位置的角速度和角加速度; (2)垂直位置时的角速度和角加速度。

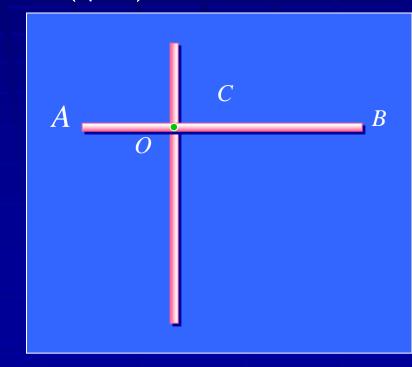
解:
$$J_O = J_C + md^2 = J_C + m(l/6)^2$$

$$J_A = J_C + m(l/2)^2$$

$$J_A = \frac{1}{3}ml^2 \quad \therefore J_O = \frac{1}{9}ml^2$$

(1)
$$\omega_0 = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{M}{J_0} = \frac{mgl/6}{ml^2/9} = \frac{3g}{2l}$$



(2)
$$M = J \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$mg\frac{l}{6}\cos\theta = \frac{1}{9}ml^{2}\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{9}ml^{2}\omega\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

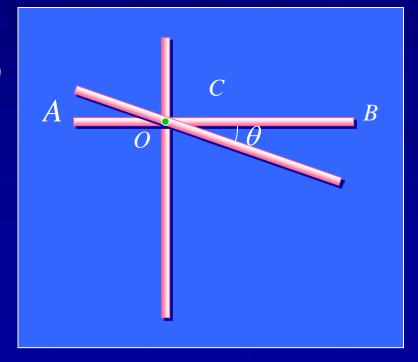
$$\theta d\theta = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\omega d\omega = \frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_0^\omega \omega \, \mathbf{d}\omega = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{3g}{2l} \cos\theta \, \mathbf{d}\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\omega^2 = \frac{3g}{2l}\sin\theta\Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{3g}{2l}$$

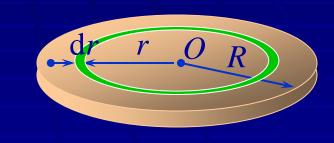
$$\omega = \sqrt{3g/l}$$
 $\alpha = 0$



例6 一半径为R,质量为m的均匀圆盘平放在粗糙的水平面上。若它的初速度为 ω_0 ,绕中O心旋转,问经过多长时间圆盘才停止。(设摩擦系数为 μ)

解:
$$dM = dF \cdot r = \mu \, dmg \cdot r$$

$$dm = \frac{m}{\pi R^2} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr = \frac{2mrdr}{R^2}$$

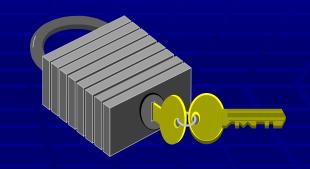


$$dM = \frac{2m\mu gr^2 dr}{R^2}$$

$$M = \int dM = \int_0^r \frac{2\mu mgr^2 dr}{R^2} = \frac{2}{3}\mu mgR$$

$$-M = J \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\mu mgR = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$



$$dt = \frac{3R}{4\mu g} d\omega$$

$$\int_0^t \mathrm{d}t = -\int_{\omega_0}^0 \frac{3R}{4\mu g} \mathrm{d}\omega$$

$$t = \frac{3R\omega_0}{4\mu g}$$

例7 质量为 m_0 ,长为2l 的均质细棒,在竖直平面内可绕中心轴转动。开始棒处于水平位置,一质量为m的小球以速度u垂直落到棒的一端上。设为弹性碰撞。求碰后小球的回跳速度v以及棒的角速度。

解: 系统角动量守恒:

$$-mul = -J\omega + mvl$$

弹性碰撞机械能守恒:

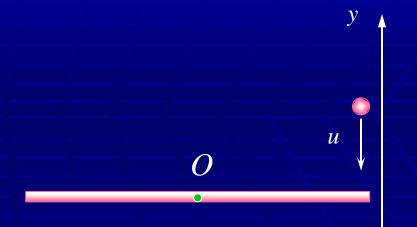
$$\frac{1}{2}mu^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{u(m_0 - 3m)}{m_0 + 3m} \qquad \omega = \frac{6mu}{(m_0 + 3m)l}$$

方法二: 设碰撞时间为Δt

$$\overline{F}\Delta t = mv - (-mu)$$

$$-\overline{F}l\Delta t = -J\omega - 0$$



消去
$$\Delta t$$
 $-mul = -J\omega + mvl$

弹性碰撞机械能守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2}mu^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{u(m_0 - 3m)}{m_0 + 3m} \qquad \omega = \frac{6mu}{(m_0 + 3m)^2}$$

例8 长度为l,质量为 m_0 的杆可绕支点O自由转动。质量为m,速度为v的子弹射入距支点为a的棒内。若棒最大偏转角为 30° 。问子弹的初速度v。

解: 过程1碰撞,角动量守恒:

$$mva = \left(\frac{1}{3}m_0l^2 + ma^2\right)\omega$$

过程2棒偏转, 机械能守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos 30^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} m_0 l^2 + ma^2 \right) \omega^2 = mga (1 - \cos 30^\circ) + m_0 g \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos 30^\circ)$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{1}{ma} \sqrt{\frac{g}{6} (2 - \sqrt{3}) (m_0 l + 2ma) (m_0 l^2 + 3ma^2)}$$

例9 一质量为 m_0 ,半径R的圆盘,盘上绕由细绳,一端挂有质量为m的物体。问物体由静止下落高度h时,其速度为多大?

解: 力矩对盘做功:

$$F_{\mathbf{T}}R\Delta\varphi = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 - \frac{1}{2}J\omega_0^2$$

力对m做功:

$$mgh - F_{\rm T}h = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

$$h = R\Delta \varphi \quad v = R\omega$$

$$v_0 = 0, \quad \omega_0 = 0, \quad J = m_0 R^2/2$$

$$m_0$$
 F_{T}
 m
 mg

解得
$$v = 2\sqrt{mgh/(m_0 + 2m)}$$

例10 长为l匀质细杆OA,一端悬于O点,铅直下垂。一单摆也悬于O点,摆线长l,摆球质量m。现将单摆拉到水平位置后由静止释放,摆球在A处与杆弹性碰撞后恰好静止。试求: (1) 杆质量 m_0 ; (2) 碰撞后杆摆动的最大角度 θ 。 (忽略一切阻力)

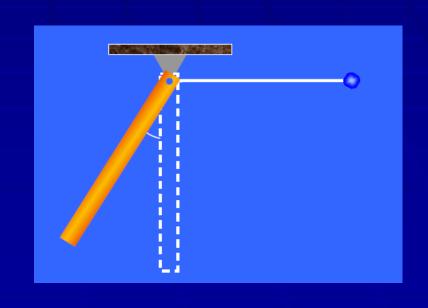
解: 过程1单摆,过程2碰撞,过程3杆摆动

过程2碰撞, 角动量守恒:

$$J_m\omega_m=J_{m_0}\omega_{m_0}$$

弹性碰撞机械能守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2}J_{m}\omega_{m}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}J_{m_{0}}\omega_{m_{0}}^{2}$$



两式相除得
$$\omega_m = \omega_{m_0} \longrightarrow J_m = J_{m_0} \longrightarrow$$

$$ml^2 = \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2$$

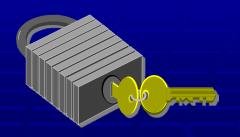
过程1-2-3(或者过程3) 机械能守恒,有:

$$mgl = m_0 g \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{1}{3} = 70.5^{\circ}$$

解题方法



由初始条件求解振幅和初相位:

设
$$t=0$$
时,振动位移: $x=x_0$

振动速度: $v = v_0$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 $x_0 = A\cos\varphi$

$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 $v_0 = -\omega A \sin \varphi$

$$x_0 = A\cos\varphi \qquad -\frac{v_0}{\omega} = A\sin\varphi$$

$$x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2} = A^2(\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) = A^2$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = -\frac{v_o}{\omega x_o}$$

例1 一质点沿x 轴作简谐振动,振幅为12 cm,周期为2s。当t = 0时,位移为6 cm,且向x 轴正方向运动。求:(1)振动方程;(2)t = 0.5 s时,质点的位置、速度和加速度;(3)如果在某时刻质点位于x = -6 cm,且向x 轴负方向运动,从该位置回到平衡位置所需要的时间。

解: 设简谐振动表达式为 $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

已知:
$$A = 12 \text{ cm}$$
, $T = 2 \text{ s}$, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi s^{-1}$

$$x = 0.12 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

初始条件: t=0时, $x_0=0.06$ m, $v_0>0$

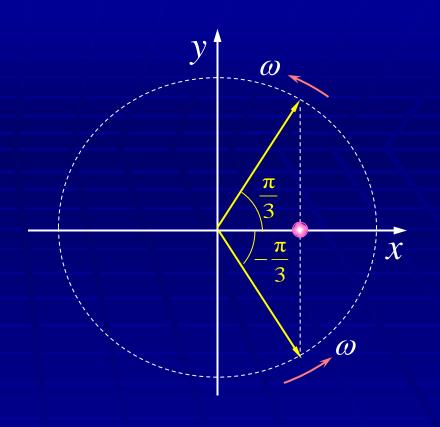
$$0.06 = 0.12 \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \cos \varphi \rightarrow \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$v_0 = -\omega A \sin \varphi > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \varphi < 0$$
 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

振动方程:
$$x = 0.12\cos(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$



$$v\Big|_{t=0.5} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.12\pi \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.189 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$a\Big|_{t=0.5} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.12\pi^2 \cos(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.103 \,\mathrm{m}\cdot\mathrm{s}^{-2}$$

设在某一时刻 t_1 , x = -0.06 m

代入振动方程: $-0.06 = 0.12\cos(\pi t_1 - \pi/3)$

$$\cos(\pi t_1 - \pi/3) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi t_1 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\pi t_1 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow t_1 = 1s$$

 $2\pi/3$

X

 $4\pi/3$

$$\pi t_2 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \longrightarrow t_2 = \frac{11}{6} s$$

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{11}{6} - 1 = \frac{5}{6} s$$

例2 两质点做同方向、同频率的简谐振动,振幅相 等。当质点1在 $x_1=A/2$ 处,且向左运动时,另一个质 点2在 $x_2 = -A/2$ 处,且向右运动。求这两个质点的相 位差。

解:

解:

$$-A - A/2 \quad o \quad A/2 \quad A$$

$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$A/2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \quad \to \omega t + \varphi_1 = \pm \pi/3$$

$$v_1 = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi_1) < 0$$

$$\sin(\omega t + \varphi_1) > 0 \quad \omega t + \varphi_1 = \pi/3$$

-A -A/2 O A/2 A

$$-A/2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \omega t + \varphi_2 = \pm 2\pi/3$$

$$v_2 = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi_2) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(\omega t + \varphi) < 0$$

$$\omega t + \varphi_2 = -2\pi/3$$

$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_1) - (\omega t + \varphi_2) = \frac{\pi}{3} - (-\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \pi$$

例3 质量为m的比重计,放在密度为ρ的液体中。 已知比重计圆管的直径为d。试证明,比重计推动后, 在竖直方向的振动为简谐振动,并计算周期。

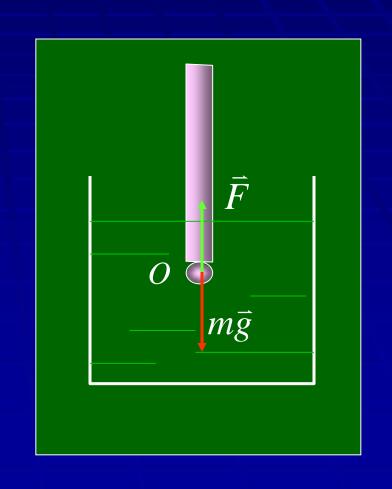
解:

取平衡位置为坐标原点

平衡时:
$$mg - F_0 = 0$$

浮力:
$$F = \rho Vg$$

其中V为比重计的排水体积

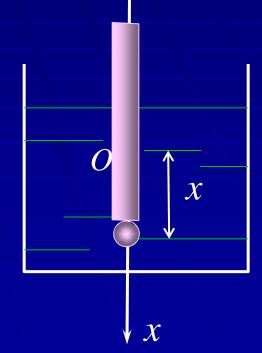


$$mg - \left[V + \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 x\right] \rho \ g = m \frac{\mathbf{d}^2 x}{\mathbf{d}t^2}$$

$$mg - \rho Vg - \rho g\pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 x = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\frac{\pi d^2 \rho g}{4m} x$$

$$\omega = \frac{d}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho g}{m}} \qquad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{4}{d} \sqrt{\frac{\pi m}{\rho g}}$$



例4 一轻弹簧一端固定,另一端连一定质量的物体。整个振动系统位于水平面内。今将物体沿平面向右拉长到 $x_0 = 0.04$ m 处释放, $\omega = 6.0$ rad·s⁻¹ 试求: (1) 简谐振动方程; (2) 物体从初始位置运动到第一次经过A/2处时的速度。

解:
$$x_0 = 0.04$$
m , $v_0 = 0$, $\omega = 6.0 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

振幅:
$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{{v_0}^2}{{\omega_0}^2}} = x_0 = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{-v_0}{\omega x_0} \rightarrow \varphi = 0$$

得
$$x = 0.04\cos(6.0t)$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t) \rightarrow \omega t = \arccos\frac{x}{A}$$

$$\omega t = \arccos \frac{A/2}{A} = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} (\cancel{\cancel{2}} \frac{5\pi}{3})$$

接题意:
$$x = A \rightarrow x = +\frac{A}{2}$$
, $\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$v = -A\omega \sin(\omega t) = -0.04 \times 6.0 \times (\sin\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= -0.208 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

例5 当简谐振动的位移为振幅的一半时,其动能和势能各占总能量的多少? 物体在什么位置时其动能和势能各占总能量的一半?

$$E = E_{\rm p} + E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

$$E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}k\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}E$$

$$E_{\rm k} = E - E_{\rm p} = \frac{3}{4}E$$

$$\frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \qquad x_0 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A = \pm 0.707A$$

例6 两个同方向的简谐振动曲线(如图所示)

- (1) 求合振动的振幅;
- (2) 求合振动的振动方程。

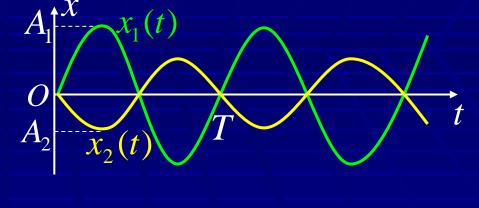
解:
$$A = |A_2 - A_1|$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$A_1 \cos \varphi_1 = 0$$
 $\varphi_1 = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$A_2 \cos \varphi_2 = 0$$
 $\varphi_2 = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

由矢量图:
$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 $x = |A_2 - A_1| \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

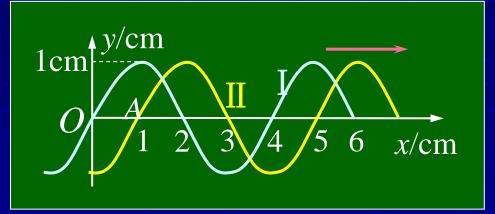


例1 已知t = 0时的波形曲线为 I ,波沿Ox 方向传播,经t = 1/2 s 后波形变为曲线 II 。已知波的周期T > 1 s,试根据图中给出的条件求出波的表达式,并求A 点的振动方程。

解: 方法一:

$$A = 0.01 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$\lambda = 0.04 \,\mathrm{m}$$



波速:
$$u = \frac{x_1 - x_O}{t} = \frac{0.01}{1/2} = 0.02 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$T = \frac{\lambda}{u} = \frac{0.04}{0.02} = 2 \text{ s}$$
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi \text{ s}^{-1}$

原点振动方程:

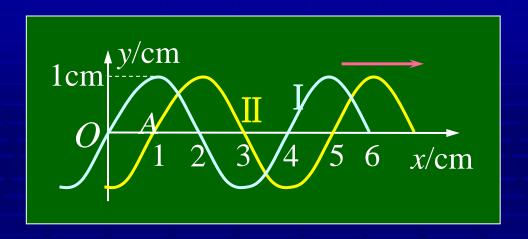
$$y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

初始条件:

$$0 = A\cos\varphi \rightarrow \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v = -\omega A\sin\varphi < 0 \quad \sin\varphi > 0 \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y_o = 0.01\cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$y_o = 0.01\cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

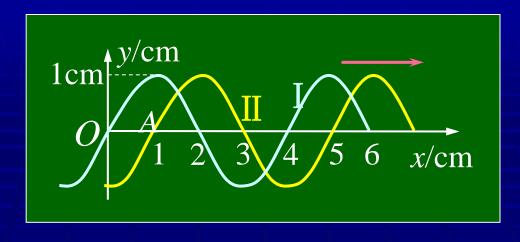
波动方程:

$$y = 0.01\cos[\pi(t - \frac{x}{0.02}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

A点振动方程:
$$y_A = 0.01\cos[\pi(t - \frac{0.01}{0.02}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$y_A = 0.01\cos \pi t$$

方法二:



A点振动表达式:

$$y_A = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

初始条件:

$$A = A\cos\varphi \longrightarrow \varphi = 0$$

$$y_A = A\cos\omega t = 0.01\cos\pi t$$

波动表达式:

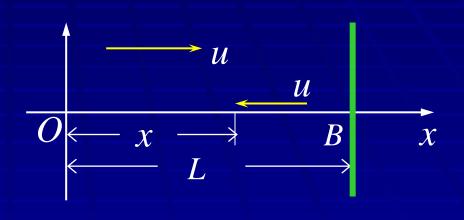
$$y = 0.01\cos(\pi t - \frac{x - 0.01}{0.02})$$

$$y = 0.01\cos[\pi(t - \frac{x}{0.02}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

例2 有一平面简谐波沿x轴方向传播,在距反射面B为L处的振动规律为 $y = A\cos\omega t$,设波速为u,反射时无半波损失,求入射波和反射波的波动方程。

解: 入射波方程:

$$y = A\cos\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right)$$
$$y_B = A\cos\omega \left(t - \frac{L}{u}\right)$$



反射波方程: $y = A\cos\omega \left(t - \frac{L}{u} - \frac{L - x}{u}\right)$ = $A\cos\omega \left(t + \frac{x}{u} - \frac{2L}{u}\right)$ 例3 在截面积为S的圆管中,有一列平面简谐波,其波动的表达式为 $y = A\cos(\omega t - 2\pi x/\lambda)$ 。管中波的平均能量密度为 \overline{w} ,则通过截面S的平均能流是多少?

解:

$$\overline{P} = \overline{w}uS$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{\lambda}{T} \qquad \therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \qquad \therefore u = \frac{\omega\lambda}{2\pi}$$

$$\overline{P} = \frac{\omega \lambda}{2\pi} \overline{w} S$$

例6 AB为两相干波源,振幅均为5 cm,频率为100 Hz,波速为10 m/s。A点为波峰时,B点恰为波谷,试确定两列波在P点干涉的结果。

$$BP = \sqrt{20^2 + 15^2} \text{ m} = 25 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{T} = \frac{u}{v} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$A = \frac{u}{T} = \frac{u}{v} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

设A比B超前 π $\varphi_A - \varphi_B = \pi$

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_B - \varphi_A - 2\pi \frac{BP - AP}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{25 - 15}{0.1}$$

 $=-201\pi$ 反相位 振幅 A=0 P点静止

例7 两相干波源 S_1 和 S_2 的间距为d=30 m,且都在x轴上, S_1 位于原点O。设由两波源分别发出两列波沿 x 轴传播,强度保持不变。 $x_1=9$ m和 $x_2=12$ m处的 两点是相邻的两个因干涉而静止的点。求两波长和 两波源间最小相位差。

解:

设 S_1 和 S_2 的振动相位分别为: φ_1 φ_2

 x_1 点的振动相位差:

$$[\varphi_2 - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(d - x_1)] - [\varphi_1 - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x_1] = (2k+1)\pi \tag{1}$$

 x_2 点的振动相位差:

$$[\varphi_{2} - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(d - x_{2})] - [\varphi_{1} - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x_{2}] = (2k + 3)\pi$$
 (2)
(2)式减去(1)式得:
$$\frac{4\pi}{\lambda}(x_{2} - x_{1}) = 2\pi$$

$$\lambda = 2(x_2 - x_1) = 2(12 - 9) \text{ m} = 6 \text{ m}$$

由(1)式

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(d-2x_1) = (2k+5)\pi$$
 -2 3时相份美量人 $\alpha - \alpha = \pm \pi$

$$k=-2$$
,-3时相位差最小 $\varphi_2-\varphi_1=\pm\pi$

例8 在弦线上有一简谐波, 其表达式为:

$$y_1 = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{0.02} - \frac{x}{20}) + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$
 (SI)

为了在此弦线上形成驻波,并且在x=0处为一波节,此弦上还应有一简谐波,求其表达式。

解:

反向波
$$y_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{0.02} + \frac{x}{20}) + \varphi]$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 4.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos\left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x}{20} + \varphi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] \cos\left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi t}{0.02} + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 4.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2x}{20} + \varphi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4\pi t}{0.02} + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$$

因为x = 0处为波节

$$\frac{1}{2}(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \longrightarrow \varphi = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$y_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{0.02} + \frac{x}{20}) + \frac{4\pi}{3}]$$