## 练习三 动量守恒和能量守恒

4, 27 J, 
$$3\sqrt{6} \ m/s$$

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 5.  $\frac{mg}{k}$ ,  $\frac{2mg}{k}$ 

6, 60  $N \cdot S$ , 16 m/s, 7, 2mv

$$8 \cdot 3 \times 10^{-3} s$$
,  $1.2N \cdot S$ , 4 g

1-8 题详细解答:

9. (1) 
$$W_{\text{sh}} = -W_{\text{ph}} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} -F_{\text{ph}} dx = \int_{0.1}^{0.2} (20x + 30x^2) dx = 0.37(J)$$

(2) 
$$W_{\text{m}} = \int_{1}^{0.5} F_{\text{m}} dx = -\int_{0.2}^{0.1} (20x + 30x^2) dx = 0.37(\text{J})$$

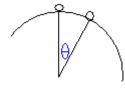
根据动能定理,有 $W_{\text{#}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0 \Rightarrow v = 0.61(\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$ 

10、解 (1) 动量守恒,有: 
$$(M+m)v = mv_0 \Rightarrow v = \frac{mv_0}{M+m}$$

(2) 根据牛顿第二定律,有: 
$$-k\frac{dx}{dt} = (M+m)\frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{M+m}{k}dv$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^X dx = -\frac{M+m}{k} \int_v^0 dv \Rightarrow X = \frac{mv_0}{k}$$

11、分析: 脱离时, 小球只受重力作用, 重力在径向的分力提供向心力, 设顶点处为零势能点,则:



$$\begin{cases}
mg\cos\theta = m\frac{v^2}{R} \\
0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mgR(1-\cos\theta)
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

下降高度为= $\frac{1}{3}R$ 。

12、解(1)小球下落过程中,机械能守恒:

$$0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mgl\sin\theta \implies v = \sqrt{2gl\sin\theta}$$

$$(2) \ a_n = v^2 / l = 2g \sin \theta$$

(3) 
$$T - mg \sin \theta = ma_n \Rightarrow T = 3mg \sin \theta$$

13、解 在小球下摆的过程中,小球与车组成的系统总动量和总机械能守恒,则有

$$\begin{cases} 0 = mv_{\text{ff}} - Mv_{\text{ff}} \\ mgl = \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{ff}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Mv_{\text{ff}}^{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_{\text{ff}} = \sqrt{\frac{2Mgl}{M+m}}$$

14、解(1)释放后,弹簧恢复到原长,B 的速度变为 $V_{B0}$ 。此过程中系统的机械能守恒。

则有: 
$$\frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = \frac{3m}{2}v_{B0}^2 \Rightarrow v_{B0} = x_0\sqrt{\frac{k}{3m}}$$

(2) 达到原长后,系统的总动量和总机械能守恒。

弹簧伸长量最大或压缩量最大时, A 和 B 的速度相等,则根据系统动量守恒定律,有:

$$m_1 v_{A0} + m_2 v_{B0} = (m_1 + m_2)v \implies v = \frac{3x_0}{4} \sqrt{\frac{k}{3m}}$$

(3) 设最大伸长量为 $x_{\text{max}}$ ,则根据机械能守恒定律,有:

$$\frac{1}{2}m_2v_{B0}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_{\text{max}}^2 \Rightarrow x_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}x_0$$

15、解: (1) 
$$mv_0 = (M+m)V' \Rightarrow V' = \frac{mv_0}{m+M}$$

$$A_f = \Delta E_k \Rightarrow -\mu(m+M)gS = 0 - \frac{1}{2}(m+M)V'^2 \Rightarrow \mu = 0.2$$

(2) 
$$A_1 = \Delta E_{Km} = \frac{1}{2} mV'^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv_0^2 = -703(J)$$

(3) 
$$A_2 = \Delta E_{KM} = \frac{1}{2}MV'^2 - 0 = 1.96(J)$$

不等。相互作用力大小相等,但作用点的位移不同。