1

a

$$\begin{cases} \vec{F}_{21} = m_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \vec{F}_{12} = m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{cases}$$

b

$$\vec{F}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12}$$

 $\mathbf{c}$ 

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = -\vec{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2) = 0$$

$$m_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + m_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{12} = 0$$

 $\mathbf{d}$ 

显然我们有重心速度

$$\vec{v}_G = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

由上述问题注意到分子为定值,因此其只能为静止或匀速直线运动其一

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$\vec{F} = m \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
$$\int \vec{F} \mathrm{d}t = \Delta m \vec{v}$$

显然等号左边是力积而右边是动量的变化量

3

$$\begin{cases} v = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 1} = 4.43m/s \\ J = m \cdot v = 2 \cdot 4.43 = 8.86kg \cdot m/s \\ F = \frac{J}{t} = \frac{8.86}{1} = 8.86N \end{cases}$$

4

(a)

$$\begin{cases} v(t) = v_0 - gt \\ y(t) = y_0 + v_0t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \end{cases}$$

(b)

$$-mg + bv^2 = m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

注意到在终端速度时,其加速度可近似看作 0 因此运动方程可看作  $-mg+bv_\infty^2=0$ ,于是易得  $v_\infty=\sqrt{\frac{mg}{b}}$ 

(c)

注意到空气阻力和重力同向, 因此有

$$-mg - bv^2 = m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

課題

$$-mg - bv = m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
$$\mathrm{d}t = -\frac{m}{mg + bv}\mathrm{d}v$$
$$\int \mathrm{d}t = -\int \frac{m}{mg + bv}\mathrm{d}v$$
$$\int \mathrm{d}t = -\int \frac{1}{g + \frac{b}{m}v}\mathrm{d}v$$

在这里令  $\frac{b}{m}v = u$ 

$$\int dt = -\frac{m}{b} \int \frac{1}{g+u} du$$
$$t + C = -\frac{m}{b} \log (g+u)$$
$$t + C = -\frac{m}{b} \log \left(g + \frac{b}{m}v\right)$$

我们代入初值  $v(0) = v_0$ 

$$0 + C = -\frac{m}{b}\log\left(g + \frac{b}{m}v_0\right)$$

将 
$$C = -\frac{m}{b} \log \left(g + \frac{b}{m}v_0\right)$$
 代入到原方程我们可以得到 
$$t - \frac{m}{b} \log \left(g + \frac{b}{m}v_0\right) = -\frac{m}{b} \log \left(g + \frac{b}{m}v\right)$$
 
$$\frac{bt}{m} - \log \left(g + \frac{b}{m}v_0\right) = -\log \left(g + \frac{b}{m}v\right)$$
 
$$\exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right) = \frac{g + \frac{b}{m}v_0}{g + \frac{b}{m}v}$$
 
$$\exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)g + \exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)\frac{b}{m}v = g + \frac{b}{m}v_0$$
 
$$\frac{b}{m} \exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)v = \left(1 - \exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)\right)g + \frac{b}{m}v_0$$
 
$$\exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)v = \frac{m}{b}\left(1 - \exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)\right)g + v_0$$
 
$$v = \frac{m}{b}\left(\frac{1}{\exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)} - 1\right)g + \frac{1}{\exp \left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)}v_0$$

而我们注意到

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\infty} &= \lim_{t \to \infty} v\left(t\right) \\ &= \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(\frac{m}{b} \left(\frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)} - 1\right) g + \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{bt}{m}\right)} v_0\right) \\ &= -\frac{mg}{b} \end{aligned}$$

1

(a)

首先我们考虑垂直抗力为  $N=mg\cos\theta$ ,因此摩擦力为  $\mu'mg\cos\theta$  接着是沿斜坡向下(即 x 轴正方向)的受力为  $mg\sin\theta$  因此我们可以得到运动方程为  $mg\sin\theta-\mu'mg\cos\theta=m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$ 

(b)

由于题目并未涉及到斜坡长度问题,因此我们可以简单认为加速度为负即可根据运动方程我们可以得到, $g(\sin\theta-\mu'\cos\theta)<0$ 这等价于  $\mu'>\tan\theta$ 

(c)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = g\sin\theta - \mu'g\cos\theta$$
$$\mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{g\sin\theta - \mu'g\cos\theta}\mathrm{d}v$$
$$\int \mathrm{d}t = \int \frac{1}{g\sin\theta - \mu'g\cos\theta}\mathrm{d}v$$
$$t + C = \frac{v}{g\sin\theta - \mu'g\cos\theta}$$

考虑初值  $v(0) = v_0$ ,有

$$C = \frac{v_0}{q\sin\theta - \mu'q\cos\theta}$$

再代回原方程,得到

$$t + \frac{v_0}{g\sin\theta - \mu'g\cos\theta} = \frac{v}{g\sin\theta - \mu'g\cos\theta}$$
$$v = v_0 + gt\left(\sin\theta - \mu'\cos\theta\right)$$

$$x = \int v dt$$

$$= \int v_0 + gt \left(\sin \theta - \mu' \cos \theta\right) dt$$

$$= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g \left(\sin \theta - \mu' \cos \theta\right) t^2 + C$$

由于 
$$x(0) = 0$$
, 因此  $C = 0$   
于是,  $x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g (\sin \theta - \mu' \cos \theta) t^2$ 

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$-kx = m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$
$$-ke^{\lambda t} = m\lambda^2 e^{\lambda t}$$
$$\lambda^2 = -\frac{k}{m}$$
$$\lambda = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

于是  $x = \exp\left(\pm i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right)$ ,因此角振动数  $\omega$  就是中间的  $\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ 

関此
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + B\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \\ v(t) = -A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + B\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \end{cases}$$
代人  $x(t) = x_0, v(0) = 0$ 

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = A \\ 0 = B\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \Rightarrow B = 0 \end{cases}$$
经定上

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right)$$
$$v(t) = -x_0\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right)$$

3

(a)

$$v_x = -r\omega \sin \omega t$$
$$v_y = r\omega \cos \omega t$$

显然我们可以注意到,  $v^2=v_x^2+v_y^2=r^2\omega^2$ , 因此  $v=r\omega$ 

(b)

$$a_x = -r\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$
$$a_y = -r\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

注意到,加速度方向与位置方向差别仅为负号,因此如果考虑从原点出发到位置的方向的话, 加速度方向就是位置方向出发到原点. 而大小则显然是  $a=\sqrt{a_x^2+a_y^2}=r\omega^2$ 

(c)

$$f_x = -mr\omega^2 \cos(\omega t)$$
$$f_y = -mr\omega^2 \sin(\omega t)$$

同样的,受力的方向与位置坐标的方向差别仅为负号,因此其受力指向原点  $f = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2} = m\omega^2 r$ 

(d)

$$\begin{cases} v = r\omega \\ a = \omega^2 r \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

# 課題

1

注意到在微小角度位移的情况下,复原力为  $-mg\sin\theta$  另一方面,其切向加速度可以看作弧长  $l\theta$  对时间的二阶微分,这即  $l\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$  因此运动方程为  $ml\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2}=-mg\sin\theta$ 

$$ml\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -mg\sin\theta$$
$$l\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -g\sin\theta$$
$$l\lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} = -g\sin\left(e^{\lambda t}\right)$$

显然这样是无法直接进行求解的,因此我们考虑小角度下的近似:  $\sin \theta = \theta$ 

$$l\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -g\theta$$
$$l\lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} = -ge^{\lambda t}$$
$$\lambda^2 = -\frac{g}{l}$$
$$\lambda = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

于是我们得到了 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$
 因此周期  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ 

2

由于张力 S 的竖直方向分力等于重力,因此  $S\cos\theta=mg$ ,即  $S=\frac{mg}{\cos\theta}$  另一方面这是圆锥摆,因此其向心力 f 为张力 S 的水平分力,因此  $f=S\sin\theta=mg\tan\theta$ 

$$mg = m\omega^{2}l\cos\theta$$

$$mg = m\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^{2}l\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{g}{l\cos\theta} = \frac{4\pi^{2}}{T^{2}}$$

$$T^{2} = 4\pi^{2}\frac{l\cos\theta}{g}$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l\cos\theta}{g}}$$

1

(a)

在水平方向上,由于没有受力因此可以简单认为

$$x\left(t\right) = v_{x0}t$$

在铅直方向上由于仅受到重力作用因此

$$y(t) = v_{y0}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^{2}$$

$$= v_{y0} \cdot \frac{x(t)}{v_{x0}} - \frac{1}{2}g\left(\frac{x(t)}{v_{x0}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{g}{2v_{x0}^{2}}x^{2}(t) + \frac{v_{y0}}{v_{x0}}x(t)$$

显然, 这是一条抛物线

(b)

y 达到最大的时候,其向上的速度是 0. 因此我们有  $t=\frac{v_{y0}}{g}$  此时

$$x = \frac{v_{x0}v_{y0}}{g}$$
$$y = \frac{v_{y0}^2}{2g}$$

(c)

我们用 vo 来重新表示其水平方向上和铅直方向上的运动

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta_0$$
$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta_0 - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

影响水平飞行距离的是飞行时间,而时间与竖直方向速度减到0的时间有关

$$t = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta_0}{g}$$

于是水平方向能达到的最远距离为

$$x_{max} = 2v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0 \sin \theta_0}{g} \cdot \cos \theta_0$$
$$= \frac{2v_0^2}{g} \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0$$
$$= \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\theta_0$$

因此我们可以知道,若  $x_{max}$  取最大,则  $2\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,即  $\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

# 課題

在水平方向上

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v_x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\beta m v_x$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v_x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\beta v_x$$
$$-\frac{1}{\beta v_x} \mathrm{d}v_x = \mathrm{d}t$$
$$-\frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{1}{v_x} \mathrm{d}v_x = \int \mathrm{d}t$$
$$-\frac{1}{\beta} \log v_x = t + C$$

考虑到初始时刻  $v_x = v_{x0}$ 

$$C = -\frac{1}{\beta} \log v_{x0}$$

代回原方程

$$-\frac{1}{\beta}\log v_x = t - \frac{1}{\beta}\log v_{x0}$$
$$\log\left(\frac{v_x}{v_{x0}}\right) = -\beta t$$
$$\frac{v_x}{v_{x0}} = e^{-\beta t}$$
$$v_x = v_{x0}e^{-\beta t}$$

因此当经过足够长时间后,水平方向上速度趋近于 0 接着我们考虑铅直方向

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v_y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -mg - \beta m v_y$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v_y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -g - \beta v_y$$
$$-\frac{1}{g + \beta v_y} \mathrm{d}v_y = \mathrm{d}t$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{g + \beta v_y} \mathrm{d}v_y = \int \mathrm{d}t$$
$$-\log(g + \beta v_y) = t + C$$

初始时刻  $v_y = v_{y0}$  代入原方程得到

$$C = -\log\left(g + \beta v_{y0}\right)$$

因此

$$-\log(g + \beta v_y) = t - \log(g + \beta v_{y0})$$
$$\log\left(\frac{g + \beta v_{y0}}{g + \beta v_y}\right) = t$$
$$\frac{g + \beta v_{y0}}{g + \beta v_y} = e^t$$
$$g + \beta v_{y0} = ge^t + \beta e^t v_y$$
$$v_y = \frac{g}{\beta}\left(\frac{1}{e^t} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{e^t}v_{y0}$$

因此,经过足够长时间后,铅直方向上的速度趋近于  $-\frac{g}{\beta}$  至于其 x,y 坐标,我们只需要对这两个求得的速度进行关于 t 的积分

$$x = \int v_{x0}e^{-\beta t} dt$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\beta}v_{x0}e^{-\beta t} + C$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\beta}v_{x0}e^{-\beta t} + \frac{1}{\beta}v_{x0}$$

$$y = \int \left(\frac{g}{\beta} \left(\frac{1}{e^t} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{e^t} v_{y0}\right) dt$$
  
=  $\frac{g}{\beta} \left(-e^{-t} - t\right) - v_{y0} e^{-t} + C$   
=  $\frac{g}{\beta} \left(-e^{-t} - t\right) - v_{y0} e^{-t} + \frac{g}{\beta} + v_{y0}$ 

1

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t} = F$$

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = F \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot v = F \cdot v$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}W$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = W$$

显然左侧是动能变化量右侧是外力所做的功

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= -f \cdot p \\ W_2 &= -f \cdot q - f \cdot (q-p) \\ &= -f \cdot (2q-p) \\ W_2 - W_1 &= 2f \left( p - q \right) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

3

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \mathrm{d}x + m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \mathrm{d}y = F \mathrm{d}x + F \mathrm{d}y$$

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v_x}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathrm{d}x + m\frac{\mathrm{d}v_y}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathrm{d}y = F \mathrm{d}x + F \mathrm{d}y$$

$$m(v_x \mathrm{d}v_x + v_y \mathrm{d}x_y) = F \mathrm{d}x + F \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_y^2\right) = F \mathrm{d}x + F \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_y^2\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}W$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m(v_x^2 + v_y^2) = W$$

显然左侧是动能变化量右侧是外力做的功

4

$$\Delta E_k = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx$$

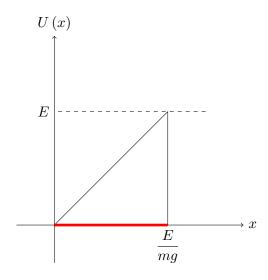
$$E_{k2} - E_{k1} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} -\frac{dU}{dx} dx$$

$$E_{k2} - E_{k1} = U(x_1) - U(x_2)$$

(a)

$$\begin{split} f\left(x\right) &= -mg \\ U\left(x\right) &= -\int f\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x \\ &= mgx + C = mgx \\ \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + mgx = const \end{split}$$

(b)



于是我们可以得到,运动范围是红线所覆盖的  $0 \le x \le \frac{E}{mg}$ 

6

(a)

$$U(x) = -\int f(x) dx$$
$$= -\int -kx dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

(b)

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -kx$$

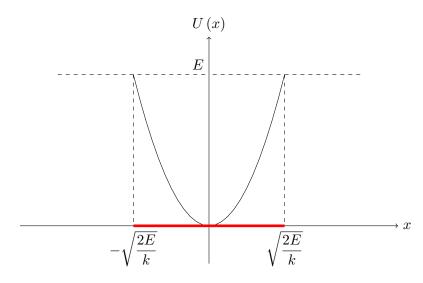
$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -kx\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}v = -kxv$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = 0$$

(c)



由图可知,运动范围是  $-\sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \le x \le \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}}$ 

(d)

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$v^2 = \frac{1}{m}(2E - kx^2)$$

$$v = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}(2E - kx^2)}$$

(e)

$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (a\cos(\omega t))$$

$$= -a\omega\sin(\omega t)$$

$$= -a\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}tx\right)$$

(f)

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}m \cdot (a\omega \sin \omega t)^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}ma^{2}\omega^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t)$$

由于  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ ,我们可以得到  $k = m\omega^2$ 

$$U(t) = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}k(a\cos(\omega t))^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}a^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega t)$$

(g)

$$K(t) + U(t) = \frac{1}{2}ma^{2}\omega^{2} \left(\sin^{2}(\omega t) + \cos^{2}(\omega t)\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}ma^{2}\omega^{2}$$

課題

1

$$\langle K \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} K(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \frac{1}{2} m a^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} m a^2 \omega^3 \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \sin^2(\omega t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} m a^2 \omega^3 \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\omega t)) dt$$

对于这个积分, 我们按照如下方式来积

$$\int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos\left(2\omega t\right) \right) dt = \int_0^{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos s \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\omega} ds$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\omega} \int_0^{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos s \right) ds$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\omega} \left[ \frac{1}{2}s - \frac{1}{2}\sin s \right]_0^{4\pi}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

因此

$$\langle K \rangle = \frac{1}{4\pi} ma^2 \omega^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} ma^2 \omega^2$$

类似的, $\langle U \rangle$  由于与 $\langle K \rangle$  只有相位差,因此只需要后面的相位进行积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2\omega t) + 1) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos s \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\omega} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\omega} \int_0^{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos s \right) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\omega} \left[ \frac{1}{2} s + \frac{1}{2} \sin s \right]_0^{4\pi}$$

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

因此  $\langle K \rangle = \langle U \rangle$ 

#### 2a

由于受力为其势能的负梯度,因此可以注意到, $x_a$  处梯度为负,受力方向是正; $x_d$  处梯度是正,受力方向是负; $x_c, x_e$  两处梯度为零,因此合力为 0

#### 2b

$$\begin{cases} x_a \leq x & E = E_2 \\ x_b \leq x \leq x_d, x_f \leq x & E = E_1 \\ x_c = x & E = E_0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_a = 0 & E = E_2 \\ v_b = v_d = v_f = 0 & E = E_1 \\ v_c = 0 & E = E_0 \end{cases}$$
  
振子速度为  $0$  的振幅处(若  $E = E_0$ )或处于合力为  $0$  的情况(若  $E = E_1$  或  $E = E_2$ )

#### 2c

由 (b) 的推导可以知道, 动能最大的点在  $x_c$ 

1

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\Gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} - kx$$

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \Gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = 0$$

$$mp^2e^{pt} + \Gamma pe^{pt} + ke^{pt} = 0$$

$$(mp^2 + \Gamma p + k) e^{pt} = 0$$

$$mp^2 + \Gamma p + k = 0$$

$$mp^2 + 2m\gamma p + m\omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$p^2 + 2\gamma p + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$p = -\gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

由上一问我们可以得到

$$x\left(t\right)=Ae^{\left(-\gamma-\sqrt{\gamma^{2}-\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)t}+Be^{\left(-\gamma+\sqrt{\gamma^{2}-\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)t}$$

由初期条件 x(0) = 0, 我们得到 A + B = 0. 接着

$$v(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)$$

$$= -A\left(\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right) - B\left(\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)$$

$$= (B - A)\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

初期条件 
$$v(0) = v_0$$
 可得  $B - A = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}}$   
因此,  $A = -\frac{v_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}}, B = \frac{v_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}}$ 

综上, 我们有

$$\begin{split} x\left(t\right) &= -\frac{v_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}} e^{\left(-\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)t} + \frac{v_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}} e^{\left(-\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)t} \\ &= \frac{v_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}} \left(e^{\left(-\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)t} - e^{\left(-\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)t}\right) \end{split}$$

 $\mathbf{3}$ 

(a)

这里我们只需要将其代入运动方程验证即可

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \Gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = 0$$

$$m\gamma\left(-2 + \gamma t\right)e^{-\gamma t} + \Gamma\left(1 - \gamma t\right)e^{-\gamma t} + kte^{-\gamma t} = 0$$

$$m\gamma\left(-2 + \gamma t\right)e^{-\gamma t} + 2m\gamma\left(1 - \gamma t\right)e^{-\gamma t} + m\gamma^2te^{-\gamma t} = 0$$

$$\left(-2 + \gamma t\right)e^{-\gamma t} + 2\left(1 - \gamma t\right)e^{-\gamma t} + \gamma te^{-\gamma t} = 0$$

显然,将 $e^{-\gamma t}$ 提出来之后系数项总和为0,因此等号两边相等

(b)

我们不妨设其解为  $x(t) = Ate^{-\gamma t}$ ,显然满足 x(0) = 0接着对于 v(0),由于  $v(t) = A(1-\gamma t)e^{-\gamma t}$ ,因此我们可以注意到, $A = v_0$  综上, $x(t) = v_0 te^{-\gamma t}$ 

4

(a)

由于 
$$\omega_0 > \gamma$$
,因此 1 里的解为  $p = -\gamma \pm i\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$  因此我们假设通解是  $x(t) = e^{-\gamma t} \left(A\cos\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) + B\sin\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right)\right)$  考虑  $x(0) = 0$ ,我们有  $A = 0$ ,于是我们可以将通解写成  $x(t) = Be^{-\gamma t}\sin\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right)$  然后考虑  $v(t) = e^{-\gamma t} \left(B\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\cos\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) - B\gamma\sin\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right)\right)$  和  $v(0) = v_0$  
$$B\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\cos\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) - B\gamma\sin\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) = v_0$$
 
$$B\left(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\cos\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) - \gamma\sin\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right)\right) = v_0$$
 
$$\frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}}\cos\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) - \gamma\sin\left(t\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}\right) = B$$
 
$$\frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}} = B$$

因此, 
$$x(t) = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}} e^{-\gamma t} \sin\left(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} t\right)$$

(b)

$$\begin{split} m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} &= -\Gamma v - kx\\ m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} &= -\Gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} - kx\\ m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} &= -\Gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} - kx\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right) &= -2m\gamma v \cdot v - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right)\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2\right) &= -2m\gamma v \cdot v \end{split}$$

課題

1

首先我们将三种振动的位移时间依赖性 
$$x(t)$$
 写在一起 
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{v_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}} \left( e^{\left(-\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)t} - e^{\left(-\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}\right)t} \right) & \omega_0 < \gamma \\ x(t) = v_0 t e^{-\gamma t} & \omega_0 = \gamma \\ x(t) = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}} e^{-\gamma t} \sin\left(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}t\right) & \omega_0 > \gamma \end{cases}$$

显然式子过于繁琐难以判断,因此我们首先记 $\sqrt{\gamma^2-\omega_0^2}$ 和 $\sqrt{\omega_0^2-\gamma^2}$ 分别为 $\hat{\omega}$ 和 $\tilde{\omega}$ 于是过衰减振动变成

$$\begin{split} x\left(t\right) &= \frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}} \left(e^{-\gamma t + \hat{\omega}t} - e^{-\gamma t - \hat{\omega}t}\right) \\ &= \frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}} e^{-\gamma t} \left(e^{\hat{\omega}t} - e^{-\hat{\omega}t}\right) \\ &= \frac{v_0}{\hat{\omega}} e^{-\gamma t} \sinh\left(\hat{\omega}t\right) \\ &\simeq \frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}} e^{-\gamma t} \cdot e^{\hat{\omega}t} \\ &= \frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}} e^{-(\gamma - \hat{\omega})t} \end{split}$$

衰减振动变成

$$x\left(t\right) = \frac{v_0}{\widetilde{\omega}} e^{-\gamma t} \sin\left(\widetilde{\omega}t\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}}e^{-(\gamma - \hat{\omega})t} & \omega_0 < \gamma \\ x(t) = v_0 t e^{-\gamma t} & \omega_0 = \gamma \\ x(t) = \frac{v_0}{\widetilde{\omega}}e^{-\gamma t}\sin{(\widetilde{\omega}t)} & \omega_0 > \gamma \end{cases}$$

因此简化后的三个式子变成  $\begin{cases} x\left(t\right) = \frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}}e^{-(\gamma-\hat{\omega})t} & \omega_0 < \gamma \\ x\left(t\right) = v_0te^{-\gamma t} & \omega_0 = \gamma \\ x\left(t\right) = \frac{v_0}{\widetilde{\omega}}e^{-\gamma t}\sin\left(\widetilde{\omega}t\right) & \omega_0 > \gamma \end{cases}$  注意到这里公因式是  $v_0e^{-\gamma t}$  因此我们仅需证明  $\left\{\frac{1}{\hat{\omega}}\sinh\left(\hat{\omega}t\right), t, \frac{1}{\widetilde{\omega}}\sin\left(\widetilde{\omega}t\right)\right\} + t \text{ 的增长速度/斜率/梯度是最快/大的}$ 

显然,这里t在任何情况下都比第三项含有 $\sin$ 的式子梯度要大,因此我们只需要讨论双曲正弦

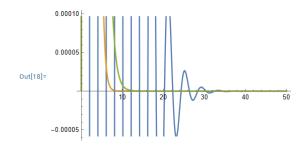
显然趋近于无穷时,次方位置为负项的那部分可以忽视掉,也就是最后的  $\frac{v_0}{2\hat{\omega}}e^{-(\gamma-\hat{\omega})t}$ . 而系数对 于衰减速度几乎没有任何影响(因为控制主体增减的是指数函数),因此我们仅需要判断指数位

由于  $\hat{\omega} > 0$ ,因此  $-(\gamma - \hat{\omega}) > -\gamma$ . 因此临界衰减振动的衰减速度大于过衰减的衰减速度

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

我们先分别将三种情况给代人 
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{v_0}{\omega_0\sqrt{0.6}}e^{-0.2\omega_0 t}\sin\left(\sqrt{0.6}\omega_0 t\right) & \gamma = 0.2\omega_0 \\ x(t) = v_0te^{-\omega_0 t} & \gamma = \omega_0 \\ x(t) = \frac{v_0}{2\omega_0\sqrt{0.44}}\left(e^{\left(-1.2+\sqrt{0.44}\right)\omega_0 t} - e^{\left(-1.2-\sqrt{0.44}\right)\omega_0 t}\right) & \gamma = 1.2\omega_0 \end{cases}$$
接着代人 mathematica 之后我们可以得到

接着代人 mathematica 之后我们可以得到



具体来说,我们可以知道,蓝色波动的那根是衰减运动,稍微靠右上的绿色线是过衰减,剩下 的黄线是临界衰减

1

(a)

$$f_0 \cos(\omega t) = -a_0 \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) + 2\gamma \cdot (-a_0 \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)) + a_0 \omega_0^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$f_0 \cos(\omega t) = -a_0 \omega^2 (\cos(\omega t) \cos\phi_0 - \sin(\omega t) \sin\phi_0)$$

$$-2\gamma a_0 \omega (\sin(\omega t) \cos\phi_0 + \cos(\omega t) \sin\phi_0)$$

$$+a_0 \omega_0^2 (\cos(\omega t) \cos\phi_0 - \sin(\omega t) \sin\phi_0)$$

$$f_0 \cos(\omega t) = \cos(\omega t) (-a_0 \omega^2 \cos\phi_0 - 2\gamma a_0 \omega \sin\phi_0 + a_0 \omega_0^2 \cos\phi_0)$$

$$+\sin(\omega t) (a_0 \omega^2 \sin\phi_0 - 2\gamma a_0 \omega \cos\phi_0 - a_0 \omega_0^2 \sin\phi_0)$$

通过比较系数可以得到

$$\begin{cases} f_0 = -a_0\omega^2 \cos\phi_0 - 2\gamma a_0\omega \sin\phi_0 + a_0\omega_0^2 \cos\phi_0 \\ 0 = a_0\omega^2 \sin\phi_0 - 2\gamma a_0\omega \cos\phi_0 - a_0\omega_0^2 \sin\phi_0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} f_0 = -2\gamma a_0\omega \sin\phi_0 + a_0\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right)\cos\phi_0 \\ 0 = -2\gamma a_0\omega \cos\phi_0 + a_0\left(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2\right)\sin\phi_0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = a_0 \left( \left( \omega^2 - \omega_0^2 \right) \sin \phi_0 - 2\gamma \omega \cos \phi_0 \right)$$
$$0 = \left( \omega^2 - \omega_0^2 \right) \sin \phi_0 - 2\gamma \omega \cos \phi_0$$
$$\tan \phi_0 = \frac{2\gamma \omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

于是

$$\sin \phi_0 = \frac{\tan \phi_0}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_0}}$$

$$= \frac{2\gamma \omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4\gamma^2 \omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2\gamma \omega}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2 \omega^2}}$$

这里疑似有个符号问题,由于并没有标明  $\omega,\omega_0$  的大小关系因此这里  $\sin\phi_0$  处可能存在负号接下来我们看上式

$$f_0 = -2\gamma a_0 \omega \sin \phi_0 + a_0 \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \cos \phi_0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{f_0}{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \cos \phi_0 - 2\gamma \omega \sin \phi_0}$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_0}} - 2\gamma \omega \frac{\tan \phi_0}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_0}}$$

$$= \frac{f_0 \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_0}}{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) - 2\gamma \omega \tan \phi_0}$$

$$= -\frac{f_0 \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_0}}{\frac{2\gamma \omega}{\tan \phi_0} + 2\gamma \omega \tan \phi_0}$$

$$= -\frac{f_0}{2\gamma \omega} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_0}}{\frac{1}{\tan \phi_0} + \tan \phi_0}$$

$$= -\frac{f_0}{2\gamma \omega} \cos \phi_0 \sqrt{\sec^2 \phi_0} \sin \phi_0$$

由于这里  $a_0$  的实际意义是振幅,因此我们只需要考虑绝对值的情况,因此

$$a_0 = \left| -\frac{f_0}{2\gamma\omega} \cos\phi_0 \sqrt{\sec^2\phi_0} \sin\phi_0 \right|$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{2\gamma\omega} \sin\phi_0$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{2\gamma\omega} \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2}}$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2}}$$

(b)

$$\frac{d}{d\omega}a_0 = \frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4 \left( \omega^3 - \omega_0^2\omega + 2\gamma^2\omega \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\omega \left( \omega^2 - \omega_0^2 + 2\gamma^2 \right)}{\left( (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

注意到,上式取极值的情况当且仅当分子  $2\omega\left(\omega^2-\omega_0^2+2\gamma^2\right)=0$  因此, $\omega^2=\omega_0^2-2\gamma^2$  时取到极值

(c)

$$v(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)$$
$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}a_0\cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$$
$$= -a_0\omega\sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

(a)

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -kx + mf_0 \cos(\omega t)$$
$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -m\omega_0^2 x + mf_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

(b)

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -m\omega_0^2 x + mf_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$-a_0\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi) = -a_0\omega_0^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi) + f_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$f_0 \cos(\omega t) = a_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi) \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right)$$

$$f_0 \cos(\omega t) = a_0 \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \cos\phi \cos(\omega t) - a_0 \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \sin\phi \sin(\omega t)$$

比较系数可得 
$$\begin{cases} f_0 = a_0 \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \cos \phi \\ 0 = a_0 \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right) \sin \phi \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \\ \phi = 0 \end{cases}$$
于是,  $x(t) = \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos \left(\omega t\right)$ 

(c)

注意到上一问求出来的实际上是特解,因此我们只需要讨论齐次解从而推导出通解对于齐次解,其为  $x(t) = A\cos{(\omega_0 t)} + B\sin{(\omega_0 t)}$ 

因此通解是  $x(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t) + B\sin(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}\cos(\omega t)$ 

$$v(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}x(t)$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(A\cos(\omega_0 t) + B\sin(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}\cos(\omega t)\right)$$

$$= -A\omega_0\sin(\omega_0 t) + B\omega_0\cos(\omega_0 t) - \frac{\omega f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}\sin(\omega t)$$

考虑到 
$$x(0) = 0, v(t) = 0$$
 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = A + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$
 综上,解为  $x(t) = -\frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega t)$ 

(d)

$$x(t) = -\frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$= -\frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos((\omega_0 + \Delta \omega) t)$$

$$= -\frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} (\cos(\omega_0 t) \cos(\Delta \omega t) - \sin(\omega_0 t) \sin(\Delta \omega t))$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Delta \omega t \to 0} -\frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} (\cos(\omega_0 t) \cdot 1 - \sin(\omega_0 t) \cdot 0)$$

$$= 0$$

### 課題

1

$$\begin{split} P &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} F\left(t\right) \cdot v \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} m f_{0} \cos\left(\omega t\right) \cdot v \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} m f_{0} \cos\left(\omega t\right) \cdot \left(-a_{0} \omega \sin\left(\omega t + \phi_{0}\right)\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= -\frac{a_{0} f_{0} m \omega}{T} \left[\frac{1}{2} t \sin \phi_{0} - \frac{1}{4 \omega} \cos\left(2 \omega t + \phi_{0}\right)\right]_{0}^{T} \\ &= -\frac{a_{0} f_{0} m \omega}{T} \left(\frac{T}{2} \sin \phi_{0} + \frac{1}{4 \omega} \cos \phi_{0} - \frac{1}{4 \omega} \cos\left(2 \omega T + \phi_{0}\right)\right) \\ &= -\frac{a_{0} f_{0} m \omega}{2} \sin \phi_{0} - \frac{a_{0} f_{0} m}{4 T} \cos \phi_{0} + \frac{a_{0} f_{0} m}{4 T} \cos\left(2 \omega T + \phi_{0}\right) \\ &= -\frac{a_{0} f_{0} m \omega}{2} \frac{2 \gamma \omega}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4 \gamma^{2} \omega^{2}}} - \frac{a_{0} f_{0} m}{4 T} \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4 \gamma^{2} \omega^{2}}} \\ &+ \frac{a_{0} f_{0} m}{4 T} \left(\cos\left(2 \omega T\right) \frac{\omega^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4 \gamma^{2} \omega^{2}}} - \sin\left(2 \omega T\right) \frac{2 \gamma \omega}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4 \gamma^{2} \omega^{2}}} \right) \\ &= \frac{a_{0} f_{0} m \left(\omega^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2}\right)}{4 T \sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4 \gamma^{2} \omega^{2}}} \left(\cos\left(2 \omega T\right) - 1\right) - \frac{2 \gamma \omega}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4 \gamma^{2} \omega^{2}}} \left(\frac{a_{0} f_{0} m \omega}{2} + \sin\left(2 \omega T\right)\right) \end{split}$$

$$P' = -\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 2m\gamma v \cdot v dt$$

$$= -\frac{2m\gamma}{T} \int_0^T v^2 dt$$

$$= -\frac{2a_0^2 m \omega^2 \gamma}{T} \int_0^T \sin^2(\omega t + \phi_0) dt$$

$$= -\frac{2a_0^2 m \omega^2 \gamma}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{4\omega} \sin(2(\omega t + \phi_0)) - \frac{1}{2\omega} (\omega t + \phi_0) \right]_0^T$$

$$= -\frac{2a_0^2 m \omega^2 \gamma}{4\omega T} \left( \sin(2(\omega T + \phi_0)) - 2(\omega T + \phi_0) - \sin(2\phi_0) + 2\phi_0 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{2a_0^2 m \omega^2 \gamma}{4\omega T} \left( 2\sin(\omega T + \phi_0) \cos(\omega T + \phi_0) - 2\omega T - \sin(2\phi_0) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{a_0^2 m \omega^2 \gamma}{4\omega T} \left( \sin(\omega T) \cos(\omega T) \left( \cos^2 \phi_0 - \sin^2 \phi_0 \right) + \sin \phi_0 \cos \phi_0 \left( \cos^2(\omega T) - \sin^2(\omega T) - 1 \right) \right)$$

为了方便,我们先计算一些小细节

$$\cos^{2} \phi_{0} - \sin^{2} \phi_{0} = \frac{\left(\omega^{2} - \omega_{0}^{2}\right)^{2}}{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4\gamma^{2}\omega^{2}} - \frac{4\gamma^{2}\omega^{2}}{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4\gamma^{2}\omega^{2}}$$
$$= 1 - \frac{8\gamma^{2}\omega^{2}}{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right)^{2} + 4\gamma^{2}\omega^{2}}$$

$$\sin \phi_0 \cos \phi_0 = \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2}} \cdot \frac{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2}}$$
$$= \frac{2\gamma\omega (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2}$$

于是,最后结果是

$$P' = -\frac{a_0^2 m \omega \gamma}{T} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{8\gamma^2 \omega^2}{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right)^2 + 4\gamma^2 \omega^2} \right) \sin\left(2\omega T\right) - \frac{4\gamma \omega \left(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2\right)}{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2\right)^2 + 4\gamma^2 \omega^2} \sin^2\left(\omega T\right) \right)$$

这不是最简但是我懒得化简了,显然这两项里  $a_0$  都还可以代入,代入再进行化简应该没这么繁琐. 原则上 P=P'

2

本题只需要计算  $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\omega}P$  证明在  $\omega=\omega_0$  时取到极值即可,而这是参考问题 1.(b) 的结论

# 20241009

1

这题和上次的相同, 不重复写

2

这实际上是一个方向全部朝下大小为 q 的向量场,我们只需要分别通过三条路径进行线积分

$$F(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a \cos t \\ a \sin t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2at \end{pmatrix} (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$X_{31}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}t \\ -2at \end{pmatrix} (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$X_{32}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}t \\ a \cos t \end{pmatrix} (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$X'_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin t \\ a \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X'_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2a \end{pmatrix} (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$X'_{31}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -2a \end{pmatrix} (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$X'_{32}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (0 \le t \le 1)$$

通过上面的计算, 我们有

$$W_{1} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -a \sin t \\ a \cos t \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (-ag \cos t) dt$$

$$= 2ag$$

$$W_{2} = \int_{0}^{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2a \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= 2ag$$

$$W_{3} = \int_{0}^{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -2a \end{pmatrix} dt + \int_{0}^{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= 2ag + 0$$

$$= 2ag$$

3

首先由于我们需要证明存在U(x,y,z)使得

$$F_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$F_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$$

$$F_z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

因此我们不妨假设在 A,B 间  $U=-\int_A^B F\cdot \mathrm{d}s$  而这相对于  $U_x\left(B\right)-U_x\left(A\right)=-F_x\cdot\Delta x$ 

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{U_x(B) - U_x(A)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= -F_x$$

其余两个方向也可以类似地证明

# 4

首先我们尝试通过计算这个向量场是否是某个标量场的负梯度来证明

$$U_x = -\int F_x \cdot dx$$
$$= -\int (-axy) dx$$
$$= ay \int x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}ax^2y$$

$$U_y = -\int F_y \cdot dy$$
$$= -\int \left(-\frac{1}{2}ax^2 - y^2\right) \cdot dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}ax^2y + \frac{1}{3}y^3$$

由于对这里计算的  $U_y$  进行关于 x 的求导的话,实际上第二项是不存在的,符合  $U_x$  的计算(这里其实省略掉了 +C)

里其实省略掉了 +C ) 因此存在  $U(x,y)=\frac{1}{2}ax^2y+\frac{1}{3}y^3$  是力 F 的势能函数

另一方面,由于保守力的旋度为零,因此我们可以尝试计算其旋度来判断是否是0

$$\nabla \times F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -axy \\ -\frac{1}{2}ax^2 - y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -ax - (-ax)$$
$$= 0$$

因此这是保守力,接下来其势能函数的计算同上

# 課題

1

这就是上一问用的结论,即保守场旋度为零,同时题目描述也说明了其第三个性质,保守力积分不随路径变化而变化

同样的,我们有两个方法来解决这个证明,首先

$$W_1 = \int_A^Q F \cdot dr + \int_Q^B F \cdot dr$$
$$= F_y \cdot k + F_x \cdot h$$
$$W_2 = \int_A^P F \cdot dr + \int_P^B F \cdot dr$$
$$= F_x \cdot h + F_y \cdot k$$

由于  $W_1 = W_2$  对  $W_1, W_2$  分别求  $\Delta h, \Delta k \to 0$  的极限就得到了需要证明的式子 另一方面,我们也可以通过向量分析的小结论来证明,换言之我们仅需要证明梯度的旋度为零

$$\nabla \times (\nabla U) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)$$
$$= 0$$

最后这一步是 Hesse 矩阵的小结论,由于二阶混合偏导是连续的因此相等

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$U_x = -\int F_x dx$$

$$= -\int 3x^2 y dx$$

$$= -x^3 y + C(y)$$

$$U_y = -\int F_y dy$$

$$= -\int x^3 dy$$

$$= -x^3 y + C(x)$$

因此这是保守力, 势能函数为  $x^3y$ 

# 20241014

1

上次第三题, 不重复写

2

上次第四题, 不重复写

3

$$F = -\nabla U$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{x\mu}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ -\frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y\mu} \\ -\frac{y\mu}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

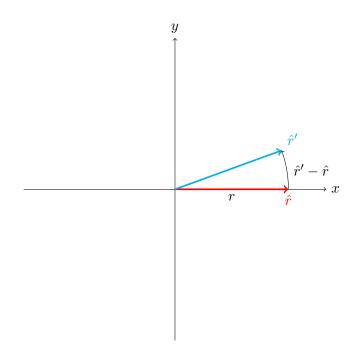
$$|F| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{x\mu}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y\mu}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{z\mu}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{r^3} \cdot r$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{r^2}$$

于是其大小是  $\frac{\mu}{r^2}$ ,而方向则是坐标点指向原点

4



由于极坐标下的坐标表示为  $\vec{r} = r\hat{r}$ ,将其关于 t 进行求导我们可以得到

$$v = \dot{r}\hat{r} + r\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{r}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
$$= \dot{r}\hat{r} + r\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{r}}{\mathrm{d}\phi}\dot{\phi}$$
$$= \dot{r}\hat{r} + r\dot{\phi}\hat{\phi}$$

显然,前一项是径向速度及其方向,后一项是切向速度及其方向

**5** 

$$v_x = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (r \cos \phi)$$
$$= \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi$$
$$v_y = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (r \sin \phi)$$
$$= \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi$$

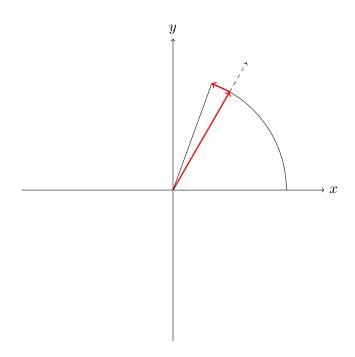
$$\begin{split} K &= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left( v_x^2 + v_y^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left( \left( \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi \right)^2 + \left( \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi \right)^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left( \dot{r}^2 \cos^2 \phi - 2 r \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi \cos \phi + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \phi + \dot{r}^2 \sin^2 \phi + 2 r \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi \cos \phi + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \phi \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left( \dot{r}^2 \left( \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi \right) + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \left( \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left( \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \right) \end{split}$$

7

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}v_x}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left( \dot{r}\cos\phi - r\dot{\phi}\sin\phi \right) \\ &= \ddot{r}\cos\phi - \dot{r}\dot{\phi}\sin\phi - \left( \dot{r}\dot{\phi}\sin\phi + r\left( \ddot{\phi}\sin\phi + \dot{\phi}^2\cos\phi \right) \right) \\ &= \ddot{r}\cos\phi - \dot{r}\dot{\phi}\sin\phi - \dot{r}\dot{\phi}\sin\phi - r\ddot{\phi}\sin\phi - r\dot{\phi}^2\cos\phi \\ &= \ddot{r}\cos\phi - 2\dot{r}\dot{\phi}\sin\phi - r\ddot{\phi}\sin\phi - r\dot{\phi}^2\cos\phi \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}v_y}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left( \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi \right) \\ &= \ddot{r} \sin \phi + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + r \left( \ddot{\phi} \cos \phi - \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi \right) \\ &= \ddot{r} \sin \phi + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + r \ddot{\phi} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi \end{aligned}$$

8



我们只需要进行力的分解就可以简单证明

实际上是懒得画 tikz

$$\begin{split} a_r &= a_x \cos \phi + a_y \sin \phi \\ &= \left( \ddot{r} \cos \phi - 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi - r \ddot{\phi} \sin \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \phi \right) \cos \phi \\ &+ \left( \ddot{r} \sin \phi + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + r \ddot{\phi} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi \right) \sin \phi \\ &= \ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \\ a_\phi &= -a_x \sin \phi + a_y \cos \phi \\ &= - \left( \ddot{r} \cos \phi - 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi - r \ddot{\phi} \sin \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \phi \right) \sin \phi \\ &+ \left( \ddot{r} \sin \phi + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + r \ddot{\phi} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi \right) \sin \phi \\ &= 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi} \end{split}$$

# 課題

1

显然,径向单位向量对时间微分等价于径向单位向量旋转的速度,而这就是  $\dot{\phi}e_{\phi}$ ,另一方面,切向单位向量可以视作径向向量逆时针旋转 90°,这就带来了负号,其大小则是正常对  $\phi$  进行关于 t 的微分

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

这里实际上也有两种做法,一种是如上参考问题的进行笛卡尔系下的计算,另一种则是基于参 考问题第四题的进一步求导

$$\begin{split} a &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left( \dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} \right) \\ &= \ddot{r} \hat{r} + \dot{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi} \hat{\phi} + r \dot{\phi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\phi}}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ &= \ddot{r} \hat{r} + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi} \hat{\phi} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \hat{r} \\ &= \left( \ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \right) \hat{r} + \left( 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi} \right) \hat{\phi} \end{split}$$

#### 20241016

1

上次原题不重复写

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

上次原题不重复写

3

上次原题不重复写

4

上次原题不重复写

上次原题不重复写

6

$$\begin{split} m\left(2\dot{r}\dot{\phi}+r\ddot{\phi}\right)&=0\\ m\left(2r\dot{r}\dot{\phi}+r^2\ddot{\phi}\right)&=0\\ 2r\dot{r}\dot{\phi}+r^2\ddot{\phi}&=0\\ r^2\dot{\phi}&=C \end{split}$$

7

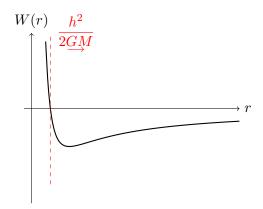
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot r \cdot r \dot{\phi}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \dot{\phi}$$

8

$$\begin{split} E &= K + U \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{GMm}{r} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left( \dot{r}^2 + \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right) - \frac{GMm}{r} \end{split}$$

9

根据上一问,我们有  $W\left(r\right)=\frac{1}{2}m\frac{h^{2}}{r^{2}}-\frac{GMm}{r}$ 



至于 E<0 的情况, $E=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2+\frac{1}{2}m\frac{h^2}{r^2}-\frac{GMm}{r}<0$  由于径向动能项包含微分且恒大于 0,因此我们不妨舍去. 于是式子变成了  $\frac{1}{2}m\frac{h^2}{r^2}<\frac{GMm}{r}$ . 而这实际上是  $r>\frac{h^2}{2GM}$ 

**10** 

 $W'(r)=-rac{mh^2}{r^3}+rac{GMm}{r^2}=0\Rightarrow r_0=rac{h^2}{GM}$  而此时的 r 是最低能状态,因此不存在轨道半径震荡,这就是单纯的圆轨道

課題

1

$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$v_x = \frac{d}{dt} (r \cos \phi)$$

$$= \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi)$$

$$= \ddot{r} \cos \phi - \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi - \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi - r (\ddot{\phi} \sin \phi + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \phi)$$

$$= \ddot{r} \cos \phi - 2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \phi - r \ddot{\phi} \sin \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$v_y = \frac{d}{dt} (r \sin \phi)$$

$$= \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi)$$

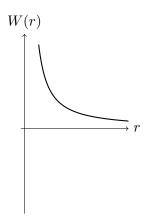
$$= \ddot{r} \sin \phi + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + \dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + r (\ddot{\phi} \cos \phi - \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi)$$

$$= \ddot{r} \sin \phi + 2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} \cos \phi + r \ddot{\phi} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi$$

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$\begin{split} E &= K + U \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{mk}{r} \end{split}$$

因此有效势能为  $\frac{1}{2}m\frac{h^2}{r^2} + \frac{mk}{r}$ 



由于中心力为斥力因此并不存在一个稳定存在的点,而在  $r_{min}$  处,径向速度为 0 因此我们可以得到  $E=\frac{mh^2}{2r_{min}^2}+\frac{mk}{r_{min}}$ 

1

首先先列出角动量  $L=r\times p=\left(egin{array}{c}x\\y\end{array}\right)\times\left(egin{array}{c}mv_x\\mv_y\end{array}\right)=m\left(x\dot{y}-y\dot{x}\right)$  其关于时间的变化量是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left( m \left( x \dot{y} - y \dot{x} \right) \right)$$
$$= m \left( x \ddot{y} - y \ddot{x} \right)$$
$$= F_y x - F_x y$$

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$S = r \cdot v \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$= r \times v$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= xv_y - yv_x$$

課題

# 参考文献