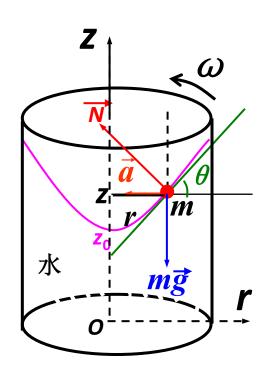
牛顿运动定律的解题步骤:

- 1. 选研究对象;
- 2. 看运动情况;
- 3. 查受力:
- 4. 选择坐标系;
- 5. 列运动方程;
- 6. 解方程;
- 7. 必要时进行讨论。

例2: 桶绕z 轴转动, ω = const.,水对桶是静止的。桶的半径R,静止时水的高度h。



 $\mathbf{m}: 1.$ 选对象:任选表面上一小块水为隔离体m;

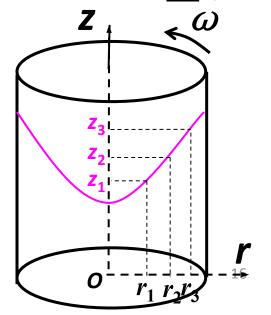
2. 看运动: m作匀速率圆周运动:

$$a = \omega^2 r$$

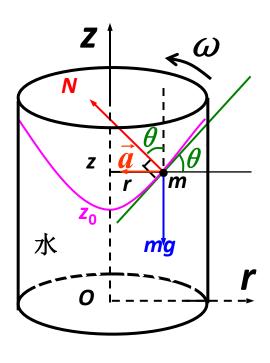
3. 查受力: 受重力: $m\vec{g}$

及其余水的压力: $N \perp N$ 水面

4. 建立坐标系:



5. 列方程:



$$\vec{N} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a} = -m\omega^2 \vec{r}$$

z向:
$$N\cos\theta - mg = 0$$
 (1)

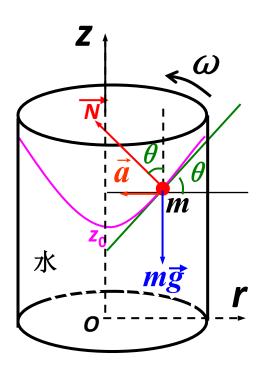
r向:
$$-N\sin\theta = -m\omega^2 r$$
 (2)

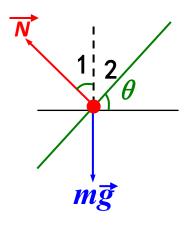
由导数关系:
$$tg\theta = \frac{dz}{dr}$$
 (3)

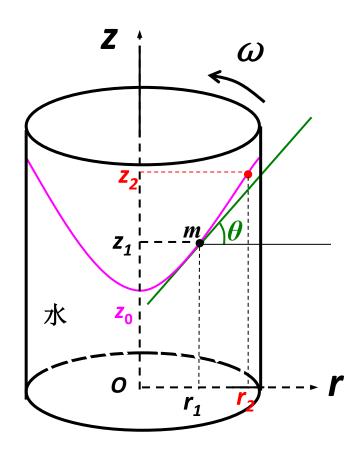
由式(1)(2)(3)得:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}r} = \frac{\omega^2}{g}r$$

分离变量:
$$dz = \frac{\omega^2}{g} r dr$$

等号双方积分:
$$\int_{z_0}^z dz = \int_0^r \frac{\omega^2}{g} r dr$$







解得:

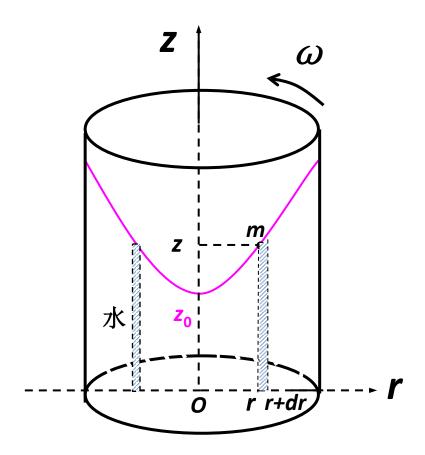
$$z = \frac{\omega^2}{2g}r^2 + z_0 \qquad (旋转抛物面)$$

若不旋转时水深为h,桶半径为R,因旋转前后水的体积不变,有:

$$\int_0^R z \cdot 2\pi r \, \mathrm{d}r = \pi R^2 h$$

$$\int_0^R (\frac{\omega^2}{2g} r^2 + z_0) 2\pi r \, \mathrm{d}r = \pi R^2 h$$

解得:
$$z_0 = h - \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{4g}$$



6. 验结果:

$$z = \frac{\omega^2}{2g}r^2 + z_0 = \frac{\omega^2}{2g}r^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{4g}R^2 + h$$

验证:

• 量纲的分析: $[\omega] = 1/T^2$, [r] = m, $[g] = m/T^2$,

$$\left[\frac{\omega^2}{2g}r^2\right] = \left[\frac{\omega^2}{4g}R^2\right] = \frac{(1/T^2)\cdot m^2}{m/T^2} = m = [h] = [z]$$
 正确。

• 过渡到特殊情形:

$$ω = 0$$
, $f(z) = z_0 = h$ \overline{z}

•看变化趋势:

$$r$$
一定时, $\omega \uparrow \rightarrow (z-z_0) \uparrow$ 合理

习题2.3(1) ——(3)

补充: 一物体在5s内由静止下落108m,如果阻力正比于 速度的大小,求它的极限速度。 ● O

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