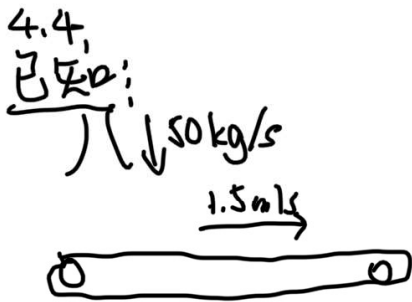


大学物理 B (1) HW4

4.4, 4.6, 4.8, 4.13, 4.17, 4.18, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26



求: 运行功率。其是否等于单位时间内落砂获得的动能?

解: 落砂冲量 $I = Fdt = dm \cdot v - dm \cdot 0$
 $\Rightarrow F \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right) v,$

而功率 $P = Fv = \frac{dm}{dt} v^2 = 50 \times 2.25 = 113 \text{ W}.$

单位时间内, 落砂获得的动能:

$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} v^2 \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} P,$ 其小于运行功率.

在落砂刚附在传送带上时, 把传送带视为静止, 则落砂在传送带的初速度 $v_0 = -v$, 速度受摩擦力影响提升至零; $\int_0^t \frac{v_0}{dt} dx = -\frac{1}{2} v_0 dt$

单位时间内, 摩擦力做功 $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{d(Fx)}{dt} = v \frac{dm}{dt} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} v_0 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dm}{dt} v_0^2,$

转为内能。内能与落砂动能之和为运行所做功。



求: 子弹、木块动能变化.

子弹和木块间摩擦力对子弹和木块所做的功.

解: 由动量守恒, $mv = (m+M)v' \Rightarrow v' = \frac{m}{m+M}v$,

子弹动能变化 $\Delta E_{k1} = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\left(\frac{m}{m+M}\right)^2 - 1\right)v^2$.

木块动能变化 $\Delta E_{k2} = \frac{1}{2}Mv'^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{m^2M}{(m+M)^2}v^2$ 及

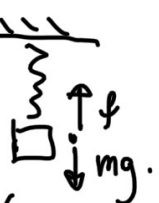
同时可设摩擦力为 f , 则

$$\begin{cases} f(s+s') = -\Delta E_{k1} & \text{为摩擦力所做的功。} \\ fs = \Delta E_{k2} \end{cases}$$

证明系统总机械能增量 = 一对摩擦力之一沿 s' 做的功.

证: 总机械能增量.

$$\begin{aligned} f = f' \Rightarrow fs' &= -\frac{1}{2}m\left[1 - \left(\frac{m}{m+M}\right)^2\right]v^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{m^2}{(m+M)^2}v^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2. \end{aligned}$$

4.8. 

已知: 把坐标系零点重设在平衡位置.

证明在位置 y 时, 弹性势能 + 重力势能 = $\frac{1}{2}ky^2$.

证明: 平衡时, $0 = m\ddot{y} = mg - ky'$, y' 是端物在平衡位置与端物前平衡位置之距.

于是 $y' = \frac{mg}{k}$.

在 y 时, 重力势能 $E_p = mgy$,

$$\text{弹性势能 } E_r = \frac{1}{2}k(y' - y)^2 = \frac{1}{2}ky'^2$$

$$= -ky'y + \frac{1}{2}ky'^2$$

$$= -mgy + \frac{1}{2}ky'^2.$$

$$\text{故 } E_r + E_p = -mgy + \frac{1}{2}ky'^2 + mgy = \frac{1}{2}ky'^2.$$

4.13. 已知:



求: 1. 离开槽底端时, 物体和槽的速度.

2. $A \rightarrow B$, 物体对槽做的功.

3. 到 B 时, 对槽的压力.

解:

1). 机械能、动量守恒. $\rightarrow \oplus$.

$$\begin{cases} mgR = \frac{1}{2}mv_m^2 + \frac{1}{2}MV_M^2 \\ 0 = mV_m - MV_M \end{cases}$$

所以 $V_M = \frac{m}{M} v_m$.

$$mgR = \frac{1}{2}mv_m^2 + \frac{1}{2}M \cdot \frac{m^2}{M^2} v_m^2$$

$$2gR = \left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right) v_m^2$$

$$v_m = \sqrt{\frac{2gR}{1 + \frac{m}{M}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2MgR}{M+m}}, \quad V_M = \frac{m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{2MgR}{M+m}} = m \sqrt{\frac{2gR}{M(M+m)}}$$

2). A_{AB}

$$= \frac{1}{2}MV_M^2 = \frac{1}{2}M \cdot \frac{m^2 \cdot 2gR}{M(M+m)} = \frac{m^2 g R}{m+M}$$

3). 求B的

$$N' - mg = ma = \frac{mv^2}{R} = \frac{m}{R} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2MgR}{M+m}} + m \sqrt{\frac{2gR}{M(M+m)}} \right)^2$$

$$N' = mg + \frac{m}{R} \left(\frac{2MgR}{M+m} + \frac{4m^2 g R}{(M+m)^2} + \frac{m^2 \cdot 2gR}{M(M+m)} \right)$$

$$= mg + \frac{m}{M(M+m)} \left(2M^2 g + 4Mmg + 2m^2 g \right)$$

$$= mg + \frac{2mg}{M(M+m)} (m+M)^2 = mg + \frac{2m(m+M)g}{M}$$

$$\approx (3 + \frac{m}{M}) mg_{\oplus}$$

4.17. 证明行星在轨总能量为

$$E = -\frac{GMm}{r_1 + r_2}$$

r_1, r_2 为近日点之距, 远日点之距

证明: 由机械能守恒,

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_1} = \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_2}$$

由开普勒第二定律

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}r_1v_1 = \frac{1}{2}r_2v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2}v_1$$

$$\frac{GMm}{r_1r_2}(r_1 - r_2) = \frac{1}{2}m \left(\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} - 1 \right) v_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = \frac{GMm(r_1 - r_2)}{r_1r_2 \cdot \left(\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} - 1 \right)}$$

$$= \frac{GMmr_2(r_1 - r_2)}{r_1(r_1^2 - r_2^2)} = \frac{GMmr_2}{r_1(r_1 + r_2)}$$

故总能量

$$= \frac{GMmr_2}{r_1(r_1 + r_2)} - \frac{GMm}{r_1}$$

$$= \frac{GMm}{r_1} \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1 + r_2} - 1 \right) = \frac{GMm}{r_1} \cdot -\frac{r_1}{r_1 + r_2}$$

4.18, “霍曼转移轨道”

$$= -\frac{GMm}{r_1+r_2} \neq$$



$$h_1 = 1400 \text{ km}$$

$$h_2 = 36000 \text{ km}$$

(1). 停泊 \rightarrow 转移:

$$\Delta E_k = -\frac{GMm}{r_2+r_1} - \left(-\frac{GMm}{2r_1} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{GM}{(r_2+r_1)r_1} \cdot \frac{r_1-r_2}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24} \times 500 \times (7800 - 42300)}{2 \times 7800 \times (42300 + 7800) \times 10^3}$$

$$= 8.80 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

转移 \rightarrow 同步:

$$\Delta E_k = -\frac{GMm}{2r_2} - \left(-\frac{GMm}{r_1+r_2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24} \times 500 \times (7800 - 42300)}{2 \times (42300 + 7800) \times 42300000}$$

$$= 1.62 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

$$(2). V_{\text{停}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24}}{7800000}} = 7.15 \text{ km/s}$$

$$V_{\text{同}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24}}{42300000}} = 3.07 \text{ km/s}$$

在转移轨道上,

$$V|_{r_1} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM r_2}{r_1(r_1+r_2)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24} \times 42300000}{7800000 \times (7800000 + 42300000) \times 10^3}}$$

$$= 9.29 \text{ km/s.}$$

$$V|_{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM r_1}{r_2(r_1+r_2)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24} \times 7800000}{42300000 \times (7800000 + 42300000) \times 10^3}}$$

$$= 1.71 \text{ km/s.}$$

$$\text{故 } \Delta V_1 (\text{停} \rightarrow \text{转}) = 9.29 - 7.15 = 2.14 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\Delta V_2 (\text{转} \rightarrow \text{同}) = 3.07 - 1.71 = 1.36 \text{ km/s}$$

4.24,

求证: 二体问题 \rightarrow 单体问题,

一质点在另一质点系中动能 = 两质点的内动能.

证明:

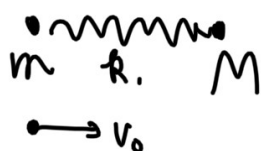
$$\text{动能} = E_k = \frac{1}{2} M V_{21}^2 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} (V_2 - V_1)^2.$$

$$\text{内动能 } E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (V_1 - V_c)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (V_2 - V_c)^2,$$

$$\text{同略 } V_c = \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2} (V_1 m_1 + V_2 m_2). \text{ 因此.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{kin} &= \frac{m_1}{2(m_1+m_2)^2} (v_1 m_1 + v_2 m_2 - v_1 m_1 - v_2 m_2)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{m_2}{2(m_1+m_2)^2} (v_2 m_1 - v_1 m_1)^2 \\ &= \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1+m_2)^2} (\cancel{m_1+m_2}) (v_1 - v_2)^2 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1+m_2)} (v_1 - v_2)^2 = E_{rel} \end{aligned}$$

4.25. 已知:

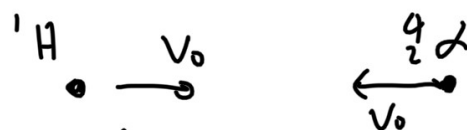


求: (以约化质量为模的) 弹簧最大压缩长度。

解: 由机械能守恒, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{mM}{m+M} v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x_{max}^2$,

$$x_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{mM}{k(m+M)}} v_0$$

4.26. 已知:



求: 最近距离。 (*). $U(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2e \cdot e}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2e^2}{r}$. (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{能量守恒} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_p v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} (4m_p) v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_p v_{1H}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (4m_p) v_{1\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2e^2}{r} \\ \text{动量守恒} \Rightarrow m_p v_0 + (4m_p)(-v_0) = m_p v_{1H} + (4m_p) v_{1\alpha} \end{array} \right. \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由②得 } -3v_0 = v_{1H} + 4v_{1\alpha} \Rightarrow v_{1\alpha} = \frac{-3v_0 - v_{1H}}{4}$$

r 取极小 $\Leftrightarrow U(r)$ 取极大

$\Leftrightarrow E_k$ 取极小,

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_p v_{1H}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4m_p \cdot \left(\frac{-3v_0 - v_{1H}}{4} \right)^2$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{dE_k}{dV_{1H}} = 0 \Rightarrow m_p V_{1H} + 2m_p \cdot 2 \left(\frac{3V_0 + V_{1H}}{4} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{d^2 E_k}{dV_{1H}^2} > 0 \Rightarrow V_{1H} + \frac{3V_0 + V_{1H}}{4} = 0. \Rightarrow V_{1H} = -\frac{3}{5} V_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同时} \frac{d^2 E_k}{dV_{1H}^2} = m_p + m_p \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} m_p > 0.$$

故 $V_{1H} = -\frac{3}{5} V_0$ 时 $U(r)$ 取极大. 此时

$$\begin{aligned} U(r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2e^2}{r} = \frac{5}{2} m_p V_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_p V_{1H}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (4m_p) \left(-\frac{3V_0 + V_{1H}}{4} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{5}{2} m_p V_0^2 - \frac{9}{50} m_p V_0^2 - 2m_p \cdot \frac{9}{25} V_0^2. \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{9}{10} \right) m_p V_0^2 = \frac{8}{5} m_p V_0^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{\min} = \frac{2ke^2}{\frac{8}{5} m_p V_0^2} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{ke^2}{m_p V_0^2} \quad \text{✗}.$$