2-15 一质点沿x轴运动,其所受的力如图所示,设t=0时, $v_0=5$ m  $s^{-1}$ ,  $x_0=2$ m,质点质量m=1kg,试求该质点7s末的速度和位置坐标。

解: 
$$a = \frac{F(t)}{m} = \begin{cases} 2t & 0 < t < 5s \\ 35 - 5t & 5s < t < 7s \end{cases}$$
$$0 < t < 5s, \int_{5}^{v} dv = \int_{0}^{t} a dt = \int_{0}^{t} 2t dt$$
$$v = 5 + t^{2}$$
$$\int_{2}^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{t} v dt = \int_{0}^{t} (5 + t^{2}) dt$$
$$t = 5s, v_{5} = 30 \text{m/s}, x_{5} = 68.7 \text{m}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + 5t + 2$$

$$5s < t < 7s, \int_{30}^{v} dv = \int_{5}^{t} a dt = \int_{5}^{t} (35 - 5t) dt \quad v = -2.5t^{2} + 35t - 82.5$$

$$\int_{5}^{x_{7}} dx = \int_{5}^{7} v dt = \int_{5}^{7} (-2.5t^{2} + 35t - 82.5) dt \quad x_{7} = 142$$

$$t = 7s, v_{7} = 40 \text{m/s}, x_{7} = 142 \text{m}$$



2-17 轻型飞机连同驾驶员总质量为1.0×10³kg. 飞机以55.0m s⁻¹的速率在水平跑道上着陆后,驾驶员开始制动,若阻力与时间成正比,比例系数α=5.0×10²N s⁻¹,空气对飞机升力不计,求: (1) 110s后飞机的速率; (2) 飞机着落后10s内滑行的距离。

解: 以运动方向为正方向

$$-\alpha t = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$v = v_0 - \frac{\alpha}{2m} t^2$$

$$t = 10s \Rightarrow v = 30 \text{m/s}$$

$$v = v_0 - \frac{\alpha}{2m}t^2 = \frac{dx}{dt} \qquad \int_{x_0}^{x} dx = -\int_{0}^{10} (v_0 - \frac{\alpha t^2}{2m}) dt$$
$$\Rightarrow x - x_0 = 467$$



2-24 一物体自地球表面以速率 $v_0$ 竖直上抛,假定空气对物体阻力的值为 $F_r = kmv^2$ ,其中m为物体的质量,k 为常量. 试求: (1) 该物体能上升的高度; (2) 物体返回地面时速度的值.(设重力加速度为常量.)

解:

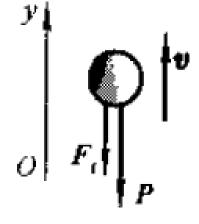
$$-mg - kmv^{2} = m\frac{dv}{dt} = m\frac{dv}{dy}\frac{dy}{dt} = mv\frac{dv}{dy}$$

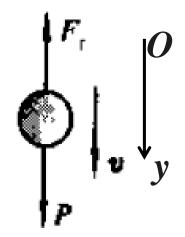
$$-\int_{0}^{y_{\text{max}}} dy = \int_{v_0}^{0} \frac{v dv}{g + kv^2} \quad y_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2k} \ln \left( \frac{g + kv_0^2}{g} \right)$$

$$mg - kmv^2 = mv \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}y}$$

$$\int_0^h \mathrm{d}y = \int_0^v \frac{v \mathrm{d}v}{g - kv^2}$$

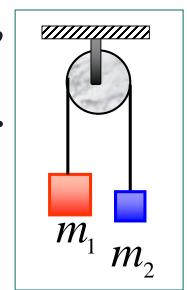
$$v = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{g}{g + kv_0^2}}$$



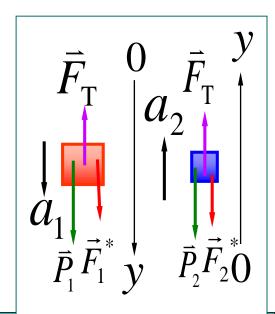




2-28 电梯相对于地面以加速度a竖直向上运动,电梯中有一个滑轮固定在电梯顶部,滑轮两侧用轻绳悬挂着质量分别为 $m_1$ 和 $m_2$ 的物体,A和B.设滑轮的质量和滑轮与绳索间的摩擦均略去不计.已知 $m_1 > m_2$ ,如以电梯为参照系,求物体相对于地面的加速度和绳的张力



解 以电梯为参考系 设两物体相对电梯的加速度为  $\bar{a}_r$   $m_1g - F_T + m_1a = m_1a_r$   $-m_2g + F_T - m_2a = m_2a_r$   $a_1 = a_r - a$   $a_2 = a_r + a$ 





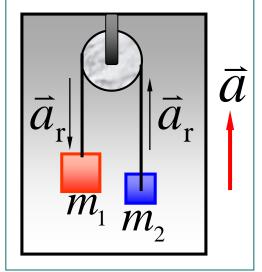
$$A_{r} = \frac{m_{1} - m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}} (g + a)$$

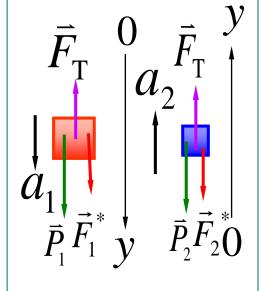
$$F_{T} = \frac{2m_{1}m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}} (g + a)$$

$$a_{1} = a_{r} - a = \frac{(m_{1} - m_{2})g - 2m_{2}a}{m_{1} + m_{2}}$$

$$a_{2} = a_{r} + a = \frac{(m_{1} - m_{2})g - 2m_{2}a}{m_{1} + m_{2}}$$

 $m_1 + m_2$ 







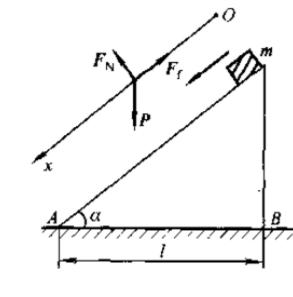
2-6 图示一斜面,倾角为  $\alpha$ ,底边 AB 长为 l=2.1 m,质量为 m的物体从斜面顶端由静止开始向下滑动,斜面的摩擦因数为  $\mu=0.14$ . 试问,当  $\alpha$  为何值时,物体在斜面上下滑的时间最短?

解:

$$\begin{cases} mg \sin \alpha - \mu mg \cos \alpha = ma \\ l/\cos \alpha = at^2/2 \end{cases}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2l}{g\cos\alpha(\sin\alpha - \mu\cos\alpha)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = 0$$



$$-\sin\alpha(\sin\alpha - \mu\cos\alpha) + \cos\alpha(\cos\alpha + \mu\sin\alpha) = 0$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = -1/\mu, \alpha = 49^{\circ}$$

$$t_{\min} = 0.99s$$



- 2-21 光滑的水平桌面上放置一半径为R的固定圆环,物体紧贴环的内侧做圆周运动,其摩擦因数为 $\mu$ ,开始时物体的速率为 $v_0$ ,求:
  - (1) t时刻物体的速率;
  - (2) 当物体速率从 $v_0$ 减少到 $0.5 v_0$ 时,物体经历的时间和路程。

解: (1)
$$\int_{-\mu F_N}^{R} = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

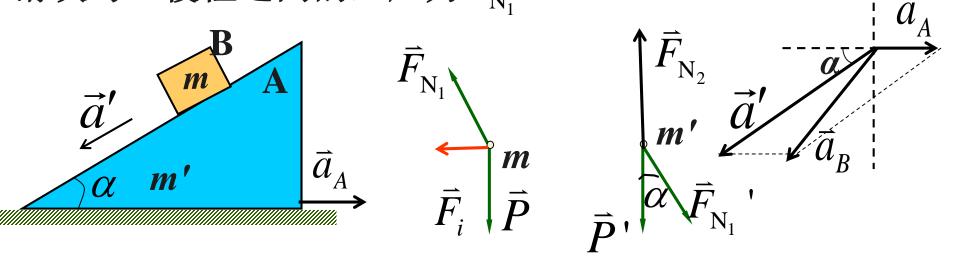
$$-\mu F_N = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\int_{v_0}^{v} \frac{dv}{v^2} = -\frac{\mu}{R} \int_{0}^{t} dt$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{Rv_0}{R + \mu v_0 t}$$

$$s = \int_{0}^{R} v dt = \int_{0}^{R} v dt = \frac{Rv_0}{R + \mu v_0 t}$$

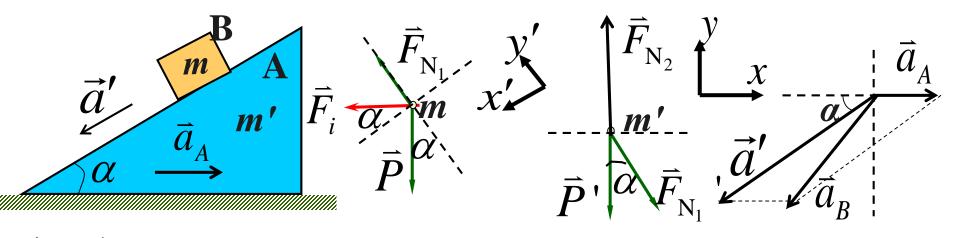
2-29 如图所示,在光滑水平面上,放一质量为m'的三棱柱A,它的斜面的倾角为 $\alpha$ 。现把一质量为m的滑块B放在三棱柱的光滑斜面上,试求: (1) 三棱柱相对于地面的加速度  $\bar{a}_A$ ; (2) 滑块相对于三棱柱的加速度  $\bar{a}'$ ;滑块与三棱柱之间的正压力 $\bar{F}_{N_1}$ .



解:设滑块相对于地的加速度为  $\vec{a}_B$ 

方法一:对滑块B以m'为参考系引入惯性力  $\vec{F}_i = -m\vec{a}_A$ 





对m以m' 为参考系:

x'方向  $mg\sin\alpha+ma_A\cos\alpha=ma'$ 

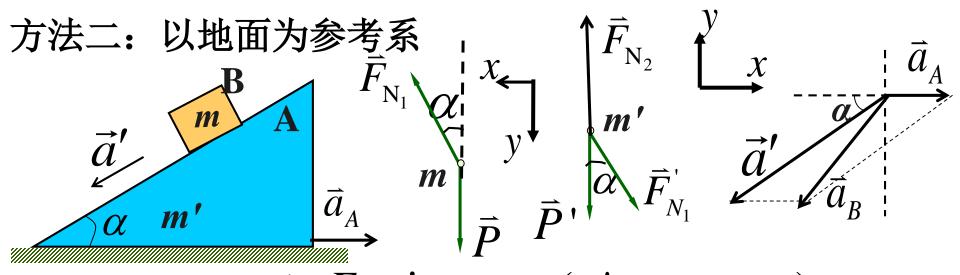
$$y$$
方向  $F_{N_1} + ma_A \sin \alpha - mg \cos \alpha = 0$ 

对m'以地面为参考系: 
$$x$$
方向  $F_{N_1} \sin \alpha = m' a_A$ 

$$a_A = \frac{m \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{m' + m \sin^2 \alpha} g \qquad a' = \frac{(m' + m) \sin \alpha}{m' + m \sin^2 \alpha} g$$

$$F_{N_1} = \frac{m' m \cos \alpha}{m' + m \sin^2 \alpha} g$$





对滑块B: 
$$x$$
方向  $F_{N_1} \sin \alpha = m(a'\cos \alpha - a_A)$  y方向  $mg - F_{N_1} \cos \alpha = ma'\sin \alpha$ 

对三棱柱A: 
$$x$$
方向  $F_{N_1} \sin \alpha = m'a_A$ 

$$a_A = \frac{m \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{m' + m \sin^2 \alpha} g \qquad a' = \frac{(m' + m) \sin \alpha}{m' + m \sin^2 \alpha} g$$

$$F_{N_1} = \frac{m' m \cos \alpha}{m' + m \sin^2 \alpha} g$$

