- 1-6 一质点沿x轴作直线运动,其运动方程为 $x=2+6t^2-2t^3$  式中x以m计,t以s计,求:
  - (1) 质点在运动开始后4s内的位移;
  - (2) 质点在该时间内所通过的路程;
  - (3) t=4s时质点的速度和加速度。

$$\Delta x = x_4 - x_0 = -32m$$

位移的大小为32m, 方向: x轴负向

(2) 由 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{t} = 2\mathbf{s}$$
 质点换向.

$$s = |x_2 - x_0| + |x_4 - x_2| = 48m$$

(3) 
$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -48m/s$$
  $a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -36m/s^2$ 

速度的大小为48m·s<sup>-1</sup>,方向沿x轴负方向加速度的大小为436m·s<sup>-2</sup>,方向沿x轴负方向





- 1-9 质点的运动方程为x=-10t+30t<sup>2</sup>和y=15t-20t<sup>2</sup>,式中x,y的单位为m,t的单位为s, 试求: (1) 初速度的大小和方向;
- (2) 加速度的大小和方向

解: 速度 
$$\vec{v} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{i} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{j} = (-10 + 60t)\vec{i} + (15 - 40t)\vec{j} \text{ m·s}^{-1}$$
加速度  $\vec{a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = 60\vec{i} - 40\vec{j} \text{ m·s}^{-2}$ 

$$t = 0 \exists \vec{v}, \quad \vec{v}_0 = -10\vec{i} + 15\vec{j} \quad \text{m·s}^{-1}, \\ v_0 = \sqrt{v_{0x}^2 + v_{0y}^2} = 18 \text{m·s}^{-1} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

与*x*轴夹角为α=123<sup>0</sup>41′

$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = 18 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \qquad \tan \beta = \frac{a_y}{a_x} = -\frac{2}{3}$$
  
与x轴夹角为\beta=-33°41'

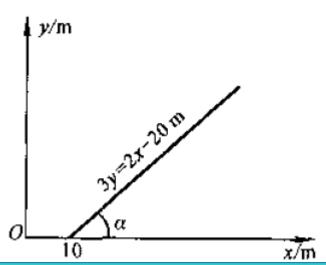




1-15 一质点具有恒定加速度  $\vec{a} = 6\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}$ ,式中a的单位为 m/s 在t=0时,其速度为零,位置矢量  $\vec{r}_0 = 10m\vec{i}$ .求(1)在任意时刻的速度和位置矢量,(2)质点在oxy平面上的轨迹方程,并画出轨迹的示意图

解: (1) 
$$\int_0^{\vec{v}} d\vec{v} = \int_0^t \vec{a} dt = \int_0^t (6\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}) dt = 6t\vec{i} + 4t\vec{j}$$
$$\int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{v}} d\vec{r} = \int_0^t \vec{v} dt = \int_0^t (6t\vec{i} + 4t\vec{j}) dt = (10 + 3t^2)\vec{i} + 2t^2\vec{j}$$

(2) 
$$x=10+3t^2$$
;  $y=2t^2$   
 $y=\frac{2}{3}x-\frac{20}{3}$  (m)







1-16 质点沿直线运动,加速度a=4-t;式中a的单位为m/s 3=4+23s时,x=9m,v=2m/s,求质点的运动方程?

解:

$$\int_{2}^{v} dv = \int_{3}^{t} a dt = \int_{3}^{t} (4 - t^{2}) dt$$

$$\rightarrow v = 4t - \frac{t^3}{3} - 1$$

$$\int_{9}^{x} dx = \int_{3}^{t} v dt = \int_{3}^{t} (4t - \frac{t^{3}}{3} - 1) dt$$

$$\to x = 2t^2 - \frac{t^4}{12} - t + \frac{3}{4}$$



1-23 飞机以100m·s—1的速度沿水平直线飞行,在离地面高为100m时,驾驶员要把物品空投到前方某一地面目标处,问:(1)此时目标在飞机下方前多远?(2)投放物品时,驾驶员看目标的视线和水平线成何角度?(3)物品投出2.0s后,它的法向加速度和切向加速度各为多少?

(1) 
$$v_x = 100m/s$$
,  $x = v_x t$   $y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow x = v_x \sqrt{\frac{2y}{g}} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{200}{10}} = 452$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x}) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}) = 12.5^{\circ}$$

(3)  

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(\frac{v_y}{v_x}) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{gt}{v_x}) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{5})$$

$$a_t = g \sin \alpha = \frac{5\sqrt{26}}{13} = 1.88m/s^2$$
;  $a_n = g \cos \alpha = \frac{25\sqrt{26}}{13} = 9.62m/s^2$ 



#### (3) 方法二

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{100^2 + g^2 t^2}$$

$$t = 2s \rightarrow v = \sqrt{100^2 + 100t^2}$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{200}{\sqrt{100^2 + 100t^2}}$$

$$t = 2s \rightarrow a_t = \frac{5\sqrt{26}}{13} m/s^2$$
 $a_n = \sqrt{g^2 - a_t^2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{25\sqrt{26}}{13} m/s^2$$





1-24 质点沿半径为R的圆周按规律  $s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}bt^2$ 运动, $v_0$ 、 b都是常量,(1)求t时该点质点的总加速度;(2)t为何值总 加速度在数值上等于b? (3)当加速度达到b时质点已沿圆 周运动了多少圈?

$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = v_0 - bt$$

$$a_{t} = -b$$
,  $a_{n} = \frac{(v_{0} - bt)^{2}}{R}$   $\vec{a} = -b\vec{e}_{t} + \frac{(v_{0} - bt)^{2}}{R}\vec{e}_{n}$ 

$$\vec{a} = -b\vec{e}_t + \frac{(v_0 - bt)^2}{R}\vec{e}_n$$

或

$$a = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{R^2b^2 + (v_0 - bt)^4}}{R}$$

其方向与切线之 间的夹角为

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{a_n}{a_t} = \arctan \left[ -\frac{(v_0 - bt)^2}{Rb} \right]$$





(2) 要使 
$$|a| = b$$
,由 
$$\frac{\sqrt{R^2b^2 + (v_0 - bt)^4}}{R} = b$$

得: 
$$t = \frac{v_0}{b}$$

(3) 从t=0开始到 $t=v_0/b$  时,质点经过的路程为

$$s = s_1 - s_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{2b}$$

因此质点运行的圈数为

$$n = \frac{s}{2\pi R} = \frac{v_0^2}{4\pi Rb}$$





1-26 一质点沿半径为0.10m的圆周作圆周运动,其角位置 为  $\theta=2+4t^3(rad)$ . 求(1) t=2秒时质点的切向加速度和法 向加速度; (2) 当切向加速度恰好等于总加速度大小的 一半时, $\theta$ 值为多少? (3) 切向加速度和法向加速度恰 好相等时, t值是多少?

解: 
$$\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = 12t^2$$
  $a_t = r\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2.4t$   $a_n = \omega^2 r = 14.4t^4$ 

(1) 
$$t=2$$
 秒时  $a_t = 4.8 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$   $a_n = 230 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ 

(2) 
$$\triangleq a_t = a/2 = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2}/2$$
  $3a_t^2 = a_n^2$ 

(2) 
$$\triangleq a_t = a/2 = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2}/2$$
  $3a_t^2 = a_n^2$   
 $3(2.4t)^2 = (14.4t^4)^2$   $t^3 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$   $\theta = 2 + 4t^3 = 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = 3.15$ rad

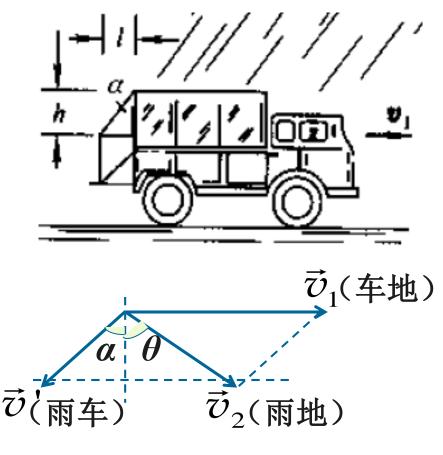
(3) 
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a_n = a_n = 2.4t = 14.4t^4 \qquad t = 0.55s$$





1-30 如图所示,一汽车在雨中沿直线行驶,其速率为 $v_1$ ,下落雨滴的速度方向偏于竖直方向之前 $\theta$ 角,速率为 $v_2$ 。若车后有一长方形物体,问车速 $v_1$ 为多大时,此物体正好不会被雨水淋湿?

解: 由
$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}' + \vec{v}_1$$
有  $\tan \alpha = \frac{v_1 - v_2 \sin \theta}{v_2 \cos \theta}$  物体不淋雨即满足  $\tan \alpha \ge \frac{l}{h}$   $\frac{v_1 - v_2 \sin \theta}{v_2 \cos \theta} \ge \frac{l}{h}$   $v_1 \ge v_2 (\frac{l \cos \theta}{h} + \sin \theta)$ 





1-25 一半径为0.5m的飞轮在启动时的短时间内,其角速度与时间的平方成正比,在t=2s时测得轮缘一点的速率为4m/s,求(1)该轮在t'=0.5s时的角速度,轮缘一点的切向加速度和总加速度;(2)该点在t=2s内转过的角度.

解: (1) 
$$\omega = kt^2$$
  $t = 2s, k = \frac{v/r}{t^2} = 2\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$   $\omega = 2t^2$   $\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 4t$   $t' = 0.5$ s时,  $\omega = 0.5 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \alpha = 2\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$   $a_t = r\alpha = 1.0 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$   $a_n = r\omega^2 = 0.125 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 

$$\vec{a} = 1.0\vec{e}_t + 0.125\vec{e}_n \text{ (m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}\text{)}$$
  $a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2} = 1.01\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ 

(2)  

$$\theta = \int_0^2 \omega dt = \int_0^2 2t^2 dt = 5.33 \text{rad}$$

