第四章 4.4. Exig = sokyls V = 15m/s 花:P 功率是分等于动能 解:根据的量定理: Ex = 1 qv P=FV I=Ft P=qvov P=qs2 EK = 7,50×152 P = EK $F = \underbrace{qt(v-0)}_{+}$ Ek = 56.25(J) 四对有新能量轉換为熱量 P = 50x 1.52 F=gv P = 112.5(W) 46. 改: 木块质量M, 子彈质量m, 子罩速度V, 距离5.,5, 求:DEK*,DEK*,Wi,W*,证明于邓州木块的总机械能的增量等于一对摩擦力沿相对后转分做为功 阿识根据功量的直 DENT = WZ DEKK = WA mV=(M+m)V - 根据动能定理: 根据功能定理: DEKZ=- f(S,ts') = - mV- - mv2 DEXA = + 5, = - 1 MV2 $V = \frac{m\sqrt{}}{M+m}$ $= \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{mV}{M+m}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}mV^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}M\left(\frac{mV}{M+m}\right)^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}m\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{m}{(1+m)^2-1}\right)^2$ (2)总机械能增量 =DEKI+DEKX $\left[-\frac{1}{4}(S_{1}+S_{2}^{2})\right]+\frac{1}{4}S_{1}=\left(\frac{1}{2}mV^{2}-\frac{1}{2}mV^{2}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2}MV^{2}\right)$ $f_3=f_4$ $= (\frac{1}{2}mV^2 + \frac{1}{2}MV^2) - \frac{1}{2}mV^2$ 因此总机械能的增置等于一对原理力治征将5′份的功 48、B知:空力度的数为k,形然企图为坚理 y种的原点,相应位移为了单性对能和重力势能的零气 证明: 当物体的生标企图为对时, 3型性药能和重力药剂224分之 1442. 证: 当小球静止时: 畫出 F=ky的图像 F = F3\$ = G = ky = mg 当小球在空直的经过好形运动时: F = F3\$ - mg 3单性势能和重力势能之和为 F=ky作的功力 = k(y+y0) -mg 即图中隆影部 = ky + mg -mg ==W==ky2 =ky

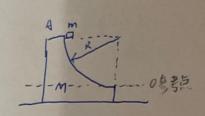
(1)

4.13欧物体质量为m, 圆弧槽质量为M, 半径为尺, 36分分量

打: Vm, V相, A, N.

解,根据机械能和,刚就开槽对有

根据动量彩恒



酸三①.②得:

$$\begin{cases} mgR = \frac{1}{2}mV_{10}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{10}^{2} \\ V_{10} = \frac{MV_{10}^{2}}{m} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{10} = \frac{MV_{10}^{2}}{m}$$

$$= \frac{M}{m} m \int \frac{2gR}{M(Mtm)}$$
$$= \int \frac{2MgR}{Mtm}$$

(2)
$$A = \frac{1}{2}MV_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{m^{2}gR}{M+m}$$

(3)
$$V' = \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{k}$$

$$= \int \frac{2MgR}{M+m} + m \int \frac{2gR}{M(M+m)}$$

$$\begin{cases} mgR = \frac{1}{2}mV_{\text{th}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}^{2} \\ V_{\text{th}} = \frac{Mv_{\text{th}}^{2}}{m} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}^{2} \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{MV_{\text{th}}^{2}}{m}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}^{2} \\ V_{\text{th}} = \frac{Mv_{\text{th}}^{2}}{m} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}^{2} \end{cases} = \frac{M}{m}m\int_{M(M+m)}^{2gR} \frac{MV_{\text{th}}^{2}}{M(M+m)} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}^{2} = \frac{M}{m}m\int_{M(M+m)}^{2gR} \frac{MV_{\text{th}}^{2}}{M(M+m)} + \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}MV_{\text{th}}$$

由牛顿第二字律:
$$N-mg = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{R} + mg$$

$$N = (3 + \frac{2m}{M}) mg$$

(2)

4、17. 政心: 刘阳庆量为州,行星庆量为州,近阳后距离下。, 区间点距离下。 证明: 行星在軌道上区初的总能量 E=- GMm 证明 没行星在近日点的速度为人, 远日点的速度为人, 根据角动量守恒: mr, V. = mr, V, 0 根据机械能守恒: $\frac{1}{2}mV_1^2 - \frac{GMm}{r} = \frac{1}{2}mV_2^2 - \frac{GMm}{r}$ (2) 联立0.0 $\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}mV_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mV_{1}^{2} - \frac{GMm}{r_{1}} + \frac{GMm}{r_{2}} & \frac{1}{2}mV_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{r_{2}V_{2}}{r_{1}}\right)^{2} - \frac{GMm}{V_{1}} + \frac{GMm}{V_{2}} \\
= \frac{1}{2}mV_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mV_{1}^{2} - \frac{GMm}{V_{1}} + \frac{GMm}{V_{2}} + \frac{GMm}{V_{2}}$ $=\frac{GMm}{Y_1}\frac{Y_1}{(Y+Y_1)}$ 行进动总能量 $I = \frac{1}{2} m J_2^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_1} = -\frac{GMm}{r_1} \left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_1 + r_2}\right) = -\frac{GMm}{r_2} \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1 + r_2}\right) = -\frac{GMm}{r_1 + r_2}$ 4.18. 展量为500kg,高度为1400km, 3600km, 称: 在停泊轨道上的总能量:在霍曼轨道上的总能量:在同步卫星上的总能量: 6Mm $E_{a} = -\frac{GMm}{2r_{1}}$ $E_{b} = -\frac{GMm}{r_{1}+r_{2}}$ $E_{c} = -\frac{GMm}{2r_{2}}$ $F_{1} = 1400 + 6400 = 7800 \text{ km}$ DE, = Eb-Ea A E 2 = E (- E) = - GMm - (- GMm) = - GMm - (- GMm) = - GMm (1 - 1) = 1.62×109(J) = -6.67×10-1 × 5.98×10 × (1600×003+41300×103 - 2× 1860×103) = 8.8 ×10 9/1) (3)

在停泊轨道上的建学

$$V_{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{6M}{r_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{6.61 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.98 \times 10^{14}}{7800 \times 10^3}} = 7150 \, (m/s) = 7.15 \, (km/s)$$

在震量軌道近地点速率

$$\bar{E}_b = \frac{1}{2} m V_b^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_1}$$

$$-\frac{GMm}{r_1 + r_2} = \frac{1}{2} m V_b^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_1}$$

$$V_b^2 = \left(-\frac{GMm}{r_1 + r_2} + \frac{GMm}{r_1}\right) \times \frac{2}{m}$$

$$V_b^2 = 9.29(km/s)$$

在霍曼轨道后地互建率:

$$V_{b}Y_{1} = V_{c}Y_{1}$$

$$V_{c} = \frac{V_{b}Y_{1}}{Y_{L}}$$

$$V_{c} = \frac{9.29 \times 1800}{42300} = 1.71 (km/s)$$

在同步轨道上的建率;

$$Vd = \int \frac{GM}{Y_2} = \int \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-14} \times 5.98 \times 10^{24}}{42300 \times 10^3} = 3070 (mls) = 3.67 (kmls)$$

$$DV_1 = V_b - V_a = 9.29 - 7.15 = 2.14 (km/s)$$

4.24证明:把两年间是他为单年问题役,一便点在另一夜运货车中的动能等于两点灰点的内动能证明:约化动能力

$$E_{K-r} = \frac{1}{2} \mu V_{21}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (V_2 - V_1)^2$$

雨点内动能为

$$V_{\ell} = \frac{m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

粉い代入の

$$\bar{E}_{Kin} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \frac{m_2^2 (V_2 - V_1)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \frac{m_1^2 (V_2 - V_1)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (V_2 - V_1)^2 \bar{E}_{K.r.}$$

(5)

4.25 便量为M,m, 勁度不鼓为k,速度为V。 打:Xmax.

海 根据机械能引鱼

ITY
$$M = \frac{mM}{m+M}$$
, $V_{mM} = V_0$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{mM}{m+M} V_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \chi_{max}^2$$

$$\chi_{rax}^{2} = \frac{mM \, V_{o}^{2}}{(m + M) k}$$

$$\chi_{max}^{2} = \int \frac{mM}{(m + M) k} \, V_{o}$$

4.26. 已知废于质量为mp, 复核质量M=4mp, 速中为V。 水:rmin.

郁: 两电符e(低引知 2e(复枝)相距 r时的智能:

$$E_p = \frac{k \, 2e \cdot e}{r} = \frac{2k \, e^2}{r}$$

根据动量定理

$$V = \frac{-m(v_0 + v) + Mv_0}{M}$$

根据能量到值:

セン代入上式

$$V = V = \frac{4m_p - m_p}{4m_p + m_p} V_0 = \frac{3}{5} V_0$$

$$\gamma_{min} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{ke^2}{m_p V_0^2}$$