

第二单

25 知: $m_1 = 200g$, $m_2 = 100g$, $m_3 = 50g$.

求: a_1, a_2, a_3, T_1, T_2

解: 根据受力分析

$$\text{对 } m_1: a_1 = \frac{m_1 g - T_1}{m_1} \quad \text{向下}$$

$$\text{对 } m_2: a_2 = \frac{m_2 g - T_2}{m_2} \quad \text{向下}$$

$$\text{对 } m_3: a_3 = \frac{T_2 - m_3 g}{m_3} \quad \text{向上}$$

对滑轮B:

$$T_1 = 2T_2$$

设滑轮B的加速度为 a' , 则

$$\begin{cases} a' = a_1 + a_1 \downarrow \\ a' = a_3 - a_1 \uparrow \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_2 + 2a_1 = a_3$$

联立上式:

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{m_1 g - T_1}{m_1} \\ a_2 = \frac{m_2 g - T_2}{m_2} \\ a_2 + 2a_1 = \frac{T_2 - m_3 g}{m_3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{m_2 g - T_2}{m_2} + \frac{2m_1 g - 4T_2}{m_1} = \frac{T_2 - m_3 g}{m_3}$$

$$\frac{0.1 \times 9.8 - T_2}{0.1} + \frac{2 \times 0.2 \times 9.8 - 4 \times T_2}{0.2} = \frac{T_2 - 0.05 \times 9.8}{0.05}$$

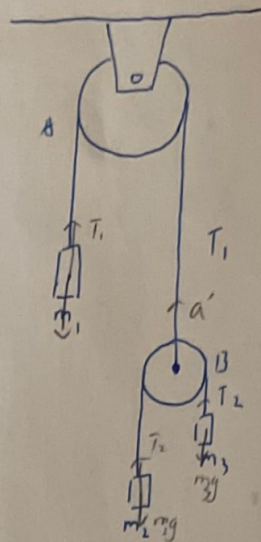
$$9.8 - 10T_2 + 19.6 - 20T_2 = 20T_2 - 9.8$$

$$T_2 = 0.784(N)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{0.2 \times 9.8 - 2 \times 0.784}{0.2} = 1.96(m/s^2)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{0.1 \times 9.8 - 0.784}{0.1} = 1.96(m/s^2)$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2a_1 = 1.96 + 2 \times 1.96 = 5.88(m/s^2)$$



2.7 已知: $M=1.5\text{kg}$, $m=2.45\text{kg}$, $\mu=0.25$.

求 F

解: 根据受力分析

对物体: $\mu mg = ma$

对木板: $F - \mu mg - \mu(M+m)g = Ma$

联立上式:

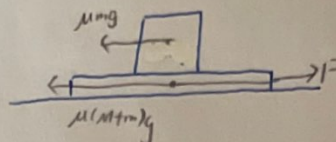
$$\begin{cases} a = \mu g \\ F - \mu mg - \mu(M+m)g = Ma \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow

$$F - \mu mg - \mu(M+m)g = M\mu g$$

$$F - 0.25 \times 2.45 \times 9.8 - 0.25 \times (1.5 + 2.45) \times 9.8 = 1.5 \times 0.25 \times 9.8$$

$$F = 19.355(\text{N})$$



2.20. 已知半径为 R , 摩擦系数为 μ_k , 速率为 v_0 .

求 t 时刻的速率和路程 S

解: 根据受力分析

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{R} \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$f = \mu_k N \quad \dots\dots ②$$

$$-f = ma = m \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \dots\dots ③$$

联立①②③式

$$\begin{cases} N = \frac{mv^2}{R} \\ f = \mu_k N \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{-f}{m} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{-\mu_k N}{m} = -\frac{\mu_k \frac{mv^2}{R}}{m} = -\frac{\mu_k v^2}{R} \quad \dots\dots ④$$

对④式两边积分

$$\frac{dv}{v^2} = -\frac{\mu_k}{R} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{v^2} dv = -\frac{\mu_k}{R} dt$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v \frac{1}{v^2} dv = \int_0^t -\frac{\mu_k}{R} dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v_0} = -\frac{\mu_k t}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{\mu_k t}{R} + \frac{1}{v_0}$$

$$v = \frac{Rv_0}{R + v_0 \mu_k t} \quad \text{②}$$



路程 S :

$$S = \int_0^t v dt$$

$$= \int_0^t \frac{Rv_0}{R + v_0 \mu_k t} dt$$

$$= Rv_0 \int_0^t \frac{1}{R + v_0 \mu_k t} dt$$

$$= Rv_0 \left[\frac{1}{\mu_k v_0} \ln(R + v_0 \mu_k t) \right] \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{R}{\mu_k} \ln \left(\frac{R + v_0 \mu_k t}{R} \right)$$

2.21 改: 转速为 $5 \times 10^4 \text{ r/min}$, $r_1 = 2 \text{ cm}$, $r_2 = 10 \text{ cm}$

求: 管口和管底的向心加速度是 g 的几倍!

如果装满 12 g 液体, N 是多大, 相当于几吨物体受重力?

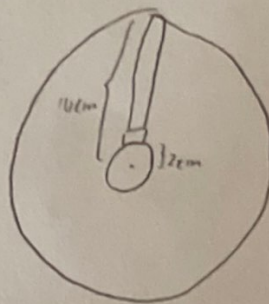
管底一个质量为核子质量 10^5 倍的粒子受的离心力有多大?

解: 向心加速度:

$$a = \frac{r 4\pi^2}{T^2} = r 4\pi^2 n^2$$

$$\frac{a_1}{g} = \frac{0.02 \times 4 \times \pi^2 \times \frac{5 \times 10^4}{60}}{9.8} = 0.56 \times 10^5$$

$$\frac{a_2}{g} = \frac{0.1 \times 4 \times \pi^2 \times \frac{5 \times 10^4}{60}}{9.8} = 2.8 \times 10^5$$



管内离转轴 r 处的一质元质量为

$$dm = \rho s dr$$

由 $F = ma$ 得:

$$dF = dm a_0 = \rho s r \omega^2 dr$$

$$F = \int_0^F dF = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \rho s \omega^2 r dr = \frac{\rho s \omega^2}{2} (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$$

$$= \frac{\rho s (r_2 - r_1)}{2} \omega^2 (r_2 + r_1)$$

$$= \frac{m \omega^2}{2} (r_2 + r_1)$$

$$= \frac{0.012 \times (2\pi \frac{5 \times 10^4}{60})^2}{2} (0.1 + 0.02)$$

$$= 1.97 \times 10^4 \text{ (N)}$$

$$G = mg$$

$$1.97 \times 10^4 = m \times 9.8$$

$$m = 2010 \text{ (kg)}$$

$$m = 2.01 \text{ (t)}$$

$$F' = m r \omega^2 = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{核子质量}}}{1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 10^5} \times (2\pi \frac{5 \times 10^4}{60})^2 = 4.6 \times 10^{-16} \text{ (N)}$$

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2.27. 已知半径为 R , 转速为 ω , 夹角 θ .

求: 能静止的位置及稳定性.

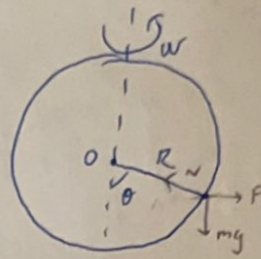
根据受力分析:

$$N \cos \theta = mg$$

$$N \sin \theta = F$$

$$N = mR\omega^2$$

联立上式:



$$\begin{cases} N \sin \theta \cos \theta = mg \sin \theta \\ N \sin \theta \cos \theta = F \cos \theta \\ F = mR\omega^2 \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} mg \sin \theta = F \cos \theta \\ mg \sin \theta = mR\omega^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ mR\omega^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta = 0 \\ m \sin \theta (R\omega^2 \cos \theta - g) = 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $m \sin \theta = 0$ 或 $R\omega^2 \cos \theta - g = 0$ 时, 珠子静止在环上,
即 $\theta = 0, \theta = 180^\circ, \theta = \pm \arccos(\frac{g}{R\omega^2})$ 时, 珠子静止在环上.

切向力 F_t :

$$F_t = F \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta = mR\omega^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta$$

在稳定位置上 $F_t = 0$

$$\frac{dF_t}{d\theta} = mR\omega^2 \left[(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) - \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \cos \theta \right]$$

① $\theta = \pi$.

$$\frac{dF_t}{d\theta} = mR\omega^2 \left(1 - \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \right) > 0. \quad dF_t \text{ 与 } d\theta \text{ 同号, 不稳定}$$

② $\theta = 0$ 时.

$$\frac{dF_t}{d\theta} = mR\omega^2 \left(1 - \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \right)$$

\nearrow
 $\omega < \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$ 时, dF_t 与 $d\theta$ 异号, 稳定

$\omega > \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$ 时, dF_t 与 $d\theta$ 同号或 $=0$, 不稳定

③ $\theta = \pm \arccos(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R})$

$$\frac{dF_t}{d\theta} = m\omega^2 R \left(\frac{g^2}{\omega^4 R^2} - 1 \right)$$

\nearrow
 $\omega \leq \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$ 时, $\frac{dF_t}{d\theta} = 0$, 不稳定

$\omega > \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$ 时, dF_t 与 $d\theta$ 异号, 稳定

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