

作业五

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3 - 2

$$(1) p = m \frac{dr}{dt} = m\omega(-a \sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + b \cos \omega t \mathbf{j})$$

$$(2) I = \Delta p = 0.$$

3 - 5

$$(1) p = \sqrt{p_1^2 + p_2^2} = 1.36 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}, \text{ 与 } p_1 \text{ 夹角为 } 152^\circ$$

$$(2) E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m} = 1.59 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

3 - 7

设空气密度为 ρ , 帆面积为 S , 时间 dt 内, $dm = \rho S(v_0 - v)dt$, 故 $F = \frac{dp}{dt} = \rho S(v_0 - v)^2$, 因此 $P = \rho S v(v_0 - v)^2$, 即当 $v = \frac{1}{3}v_0$ 是功率最大.

3 - 8

易知 v_A 沿 AB 方向, 沿绳方向速度相等, $v_A = v_B \cos \theta$. 设 B 的方向和 AB 夹角为 θ 对 A 分析有 $m_A v_A = I_{AB}$, 对 B 分析有 $m_B v_B \cos \theta = I \cos \alpha - I_{AB}$, $m_B v_B \sin \theta = I \sin \alpha$. 由上面的式子解得 $I = \frac{m_B(m_A + m_B)v_B}{\sqrt{m_B^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (m_A + m_B)^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}$, $\theta = \arctan \left(\frac{m_A + m_B}{m_B} \tan \alpha \right)$

3 - 9

由动量定理及二炮弹在空中飞行时间相同, 有 $x_1 m + x_2 m = x_0(2m)$, 得 $x_2 = \frac{3}{2}x_0$.

3 - 14

$k = \frac{mg}{x_0} = 20 \text{ N/m}$. 油灰冲撞时动量守恒, 有 $(m_1 + m_2)v = m_2 \sqrt{2gh}$, 又能量守恒有 $\frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 + (m_1 + m_2)gx = \frac{1}{2}k(x_0 + x)^2$, 解得 $x = 0.3 \text{ m}$.

3 - 15

(1) A 开始运动瞬间速度为 v_0 , 则 $\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$, $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{kx_0^2}{3m}}$. 又分离后 A, B 动量守恒, 二块速度相等时速度为 $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{kx_0^2}{3m}}$

(2) 即 A, B 速度相等时, 能量守恒有 $\frac{1}{2}m_2v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$, 得伸长量为 $x = \frac{1}{2}x_0$

补充题 1

(1) 能量守恒有 $mgl = \frac{1}{2}Mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2$, 水平方向动量守恒有 $Mv_1 = mv_2$ 解得 $v_1 = \sqrt{2\frac{M(M+m)}{m}}v_1^2$.

(2) 能量守恒有 $\frac{1}{2}mgl = \frac{1}{2}Mv_M^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\left(v_M - \frac{1}{2}v_m\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}v_m\right)^2$ 以及同上的水平方向动量守恒, 解得 $v_M = m\sqrt{\frac{gl}{4M^2 + 7mM + 3m^2}}$

(3) 对木板, $A_M = \frac{1}{2}Mv_1^2$, $A + A_M = 0$, 解得 $A = -\frac{m^2gl}{M+m}$

补充题 2

碰撞瞬间动量守恒, 有 $m\sqrt{2gh} = (M_1 + m)v_1$. 此时 $h_1 = -\frac{M_1g}{k}$. 恰脱离时, $h_2 = \frac{M_2g}{k}$. 整个反弹过程能量守恒, 有 $\frac{1}{2}(M_1 + m)v_1^2 + (M_1 + m)gh_1 + \frac{1}{2}kh_1^2 = (M_1 + m)gh_2 + \frac{1}{2}kh_2^2$. 联立得 $h = \frac{g(M_1 + m)(M_1 + M_2)(M_1 + M_2 + m)}{2k m^2}$.

补充题 3

(1) $F = -\frac{dE_p}{dt} = \frac{V}{r^2}e^{-\frac{r}{r_0}}$.

(2) $r = r_0$ 时 $F = \frac{V}{r_0^2}$. $F = 0.01\frac{V}{r_0^2}$ 时 $r = 2.3 \times 10^{-14}\text{m}$

(3) $F = \frac{Vr_0}{r^2}$. 当 $F = \frac{1}{100}F(r_0)$ 时有 $r = 1.5 \times 10^{-15}\text{m}$