

习题十三

1. C 2. B 3. (1) ~~1.2~~ 1.2 s (2) $-\frac{\pi}{15} \text{ m/s}$

4. $x=0$ $v=3\pi \text{ m/s}$

5. (1) 设振动方程为 $x = -2 \times 10^{-2} \sin \omega t$

$$\therefore v = -2 \times 10^{-2} \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\therefore v_m = 2 \times 10^{-2} \omega = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s} \quad \therefore \omega = \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

(2) $v = -3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \frac{3}{2} t$

$$a = \frac{9}{2} \times 10^{-2} \sin \frac{3}{2} t$$

$$\therefore a_m = \frac{9}{2} \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}^2$$

(3) $x = -2 \times 10^{-2} \sin \frac{3}{2} t$

6. (1) 设静点为原点，向下为正方向。

在最低点： $F = ma = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$, $\bar{F} = -kx$

又 $k = \frac{F_0}{x_0} = 2 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}$, $F = 20 \text{ N}$

\therefore 解得 $\omega = \sqrt{5}$ 又最低点 $x = 0.1 \text{ m}$, $A = 0.1$

设 $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$, 由 $x(0) = 0.1$ 得 $\varphi = 0$

$$\therefore x(t) = 0.1 \cos(\sqrt{5} t)$$

(2) $f = mg - ma$, $a = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \Big|_{t = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} \pi} = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$\therefore f = 29.2 \text{ N}$$

(3) $t_{\min} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi}{\omega} T = \frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{5\pi}{6\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \pi \text{ (s)} = 0.074 \text{ s}$

习题 + 四

1. B 2. D 3. $x = 0.02 \sin \frac{5}{2} t$ 4. $0.1, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}$

5. ~~设~~ 设振动方程为 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2 \text{ rad/s}$. 由能量守恒定律, $\frac{1}{2} k A^2 = F \cdot x_0$

$\therefore A = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \text{ m}$ $x(0) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \cos \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}, \varphi = \pi$

$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} (2t + \pi)$

6. 取物体平衡位置为原点, 向下为正.

设在平衡位置 $mg = kx_0$

$\therefore mg - T_1 = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

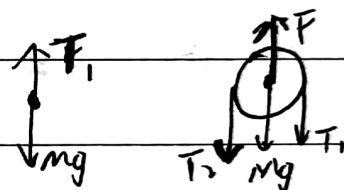
$T_1 R - T_2 R = J \beta$

$\beta R = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{\frac{J}{R^2} + m} x = 0$

\therefore 简谐振动.

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\frac{J}{R^2} + m}}$



习题十五

1. D 2. B 3. 0.08 4. 0

5. $k = \frac{60}{0.3} \text{ N/m} = 200 \text{ N/m}$ 设平衡位置为原点, 向下为正方向.

小物体: $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow N \\ \downarrow mg \end{array}$ $mg - N = ma$ 当 $N = 0$ 即 $a = g$ 时, 脱离.

又 $A = 0.1 \text{ m}$, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ rad/s}$ $\therefore a_{\max} = A\omega^2 = 5 \text{ m/s}^2 < g$

\therefore 不会脱离.

(2) 当 $a_{\max} > g$ 时, 可以分离. $\therefore A\omega^2 \geq g$ $A \geq 0.2 \text{ m}$

由 $a = -\omega^2 x = g$, $x = -19.6 \text{ cm}$

\therefore 在平衡位置上方 19.6 cm 处脱离

\therefore 当 $A \geq 19.6 \text{ cm}$ 时可以脱离

6. $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi} = 7.8 \text{ cm}$

$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{A_1 \sin \frac{3}{4}\pi + A_2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{A_1 \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi + A_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \approx 1.48 \text{ rad}$

\therefore 合成: $x = 7.8 \times 10^{-2} \cos(10t + 1.48)$