

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}$$

3-1.

$$d\vec{p} = \vec{F} dt$$

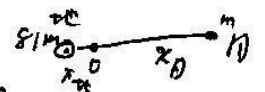
$$\vec{p}_1 = 0.14 \times 50 \vec{i} = 7 \vec{i} \quad \vec{p}_2 = -0.14 \times 80 \times \cos 30^\circ \vec{i} + 0.14 \times 80 \times \sin 30^\circ \vec{j}$$

$$= -9.7 \vec{i} + 5.6 \vec{j}$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1 = -16.7 \vec{i} + 5.6 \vec{j} = (F_x \vec{i} + F_y \vec{j}) \times 0.02$$

$$\therefore \text{if } \vec{F} = \frac{1}{0.02} (16.7^2 + 5.6^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8.8 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y / F_x = 0.3187 \quad \theta \sim 18^\circ 32'$$

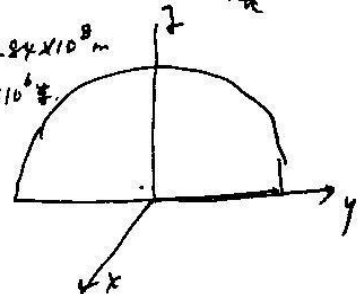


3-2. $\vec{r}_c = 4.68 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

$$\frac{81m x_c + m x_D}{81m + m} = 0 = x_c \quad 82x_c = -1.84 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

$$82x_c + x_D - x_c = 0 \quad x_c = -4.68 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

3-3. $M = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 \rho$ 球壳质量 $x_c = y_c = 0$

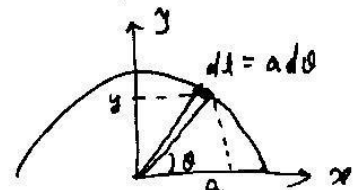


$$x_c = \frac{\iiint x \rho dV}{M} = \frac{M}{M \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3} \iiint x dV$$

$$= \frac{3}{2\pi a^3} \iint_{\sigma} d\sigma \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz$$

$$= \frac{3}{2\pi a^3} \iint_{\sigma} \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma = \frac{3}{2\pi a^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - r^2) r dr$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} a$$



3-4. $x_c = 0, m = \pi a \rho$

$$y_c = \frac{1}{m} \int y dm = \frac{1}{m} \int a \sin \theta \cdot \rho a d\theta$$

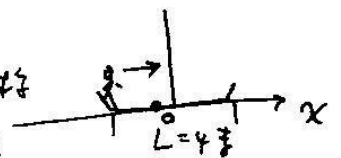
$$= \frac{1}{\pi a \rho} \int_0^{\pi} a \sin \theta \cdot \rho \cdot a d\theta = \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2a}{\pi}$$

3-5. 忽略船与水之间的阻力。船一人系统水平方向无外力。 $x_c = 0$, 岸上观察

静止, 所以质心的位置不变。一直停于岸上不变。

设取岸上船的中点为坐标原点。初始时, 岸上观察者

$$x_c = \frac{m x_1 + M x_2}{m + M} = \frac{m(-\frac{L}{2}) + M \cdot 0}{m + M} = -\frac{2}{11} L$$



当人走到船尾时, 船中点的位置离开了原点。设岸上观察者

$$x_c' = \frac{m(\frac{L}{2} + x) + M x}{m + M} = x + \frac{mL}{2(m + M)} = x + \frac{2}{11} L$$

$$\text{由于质心位置不变 } x_c = x_c' \quad \therefore x = -\frac{4}{11} L$$

or: $M V_{B2} + m V_A = 0$ $M \frac{dx_{B2}}{dt} + m \frac{dx_A}{dt} = 0$

$$M dx_{B2} + m dx_A = 0$$

$$m \int_0^{(l-x)} dx_A + M \int_0^x dx_{B2} = 0$$

$$50(4-x) - 500x = 0 \quad x = \frac{4}{11} \text{ (m)} \quad \text{向 } x \text{ 方向}$$

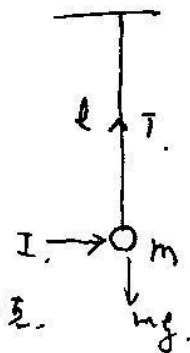
3-6. 在冲力 I 作用下, m 获得速度 $\frac{1}{2} mV$, m 与 l 一起运动

$$\text{向心力: } \frac{mV^2}{l} = \frac{I^2}{2m}$$

$$T - mg = \frac{mV^2}{l} = \frac{I^2}{2m}$$

$$\therefore I^2 = Tml - m^2gl, \quad T_{\max} = 10 \text{ N}, \quad m = 0.5 \text{ kg}, \quad l = 0.3 \text{ m}, \quad g = 10$$

$$I = 0.86 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$$



3-7. 设子弹在 t_1 时间穿过 m_1 木块, 受到一阻力为 F , 所以它损失动量 Ft_1 , 由于 m_1, m_2 紧贴在一起, 所以子弹损失的动量转移给了木块 m_1 和 m_2 , 所以木块 m_1 的速度为 $v_1 = \frac{Ft_1}{m_1 + m_2}$

子弹穿过 m_2 的时间是 t_2 , 它损失动量为 Ft_2 , 它全部由 m_2 接收, 所以

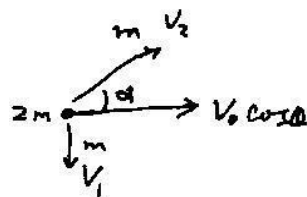
$$v_2 = v_1 + \frac{Ft_2}{m_2} = \frac{Ft_1}{m_1 + m_2} + \frac{Ft_2}{m_2}$$

3-8. 爆炸一瞬间, 重力忽略不计

$$\text{水平: } 2mV_0 \cos \theta = mV_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{竖直: } mV_1 = mV_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\therefore V_2 = \sqrt{V_1^2 + 4V_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}, \quad \alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_1}{2V_0 \cos \theta}$$



3-9. 设 $m = k a r^3$, $\frac{dr}{dt} = a$, $r = (r_0 + at)$

$$\text{当 } t=0, \quad r=r_0, \quad \frac{dy}{dt}|_{t=0} = -V_0, \quad y=h_0$$

$$\text{运动方程: } \frac{d}{dt}(mg) = -mg \quad d(mg) = -mg dt$$

$$\text{积分: } y = v = -\frac{r_0^3}{r^3} V_0 + \frac{g}{4a r^3} (r_0^4 - r^4)$$

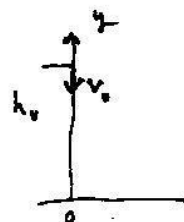
$$y = h_0 - \frac{g}{8a^2} (r^2 - 2r_0^2 + \frac{r_0^4}{r^2}) + \frac{V_0}{2a} (\frac{r_0^3}{r^3} - r_0)$$

或直接用

$$m \frac{dV}{dt} = F + u \frac{dm}{dt} \quad u = -V \quad m \frac{dV}{dt} = -mg - V \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dmV}{dt} = -mg \quad mV|_{t=0} = -ka \int (r_0 + at)^3 dt$$

$$k a^2 V = k a r_0^3 V_0$$



3-10. $m = m_0 + \lambda x$ $t = v$: $m = m_0$, $x = 0$, $\dot{x} = 0$.

$dm = \lambda dx$, $u = -v$.

$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg \sin \theta - v \frac{dm}{dt}$ $\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = mg \sin \theta$

$d(mv) = mg \sin \theta dt$ $\int m v$

$(mv) d(mv) = m^2 g \sin \theta dx$

$\frac{1}{2} d(mv)^2 = (m_0 + \lambda x)^2 g \sin \theta dx$

$\frac{1}{2} (mv)^2 = \frac{g \sin \theta}{\lambda} \int (m_0 + \lambda x)^2 d(m_0 + \lambda x)$

$= \frac{g \sin \theta}{\lambda} \frac{1}{3} (m_0 + \lambda x)^3 + C$

$t = 0, x = 0, v = 0$, $C = -\frac{g m_0^3 \sin \theta}{3 \lambda}$

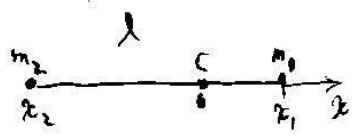
$\frac{1}{2} m^2 v^2 = \frac{g \sin \theta}{3 \lambda} [(m_0 + \lambda x)^3 - m_0^3]$

$\therefore v = \left[\frac{2 g \sin \theta}{3 \lambda} \frac{(m_0 + \lambda x)^3 - m_0^3}{(m_0 + \lambda x)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3-11. $\frac{dv}{dx} = 0$, $F = mg \sin \theta$, $\lambda \frac{dm}{dt} = g$, $u = -v$, $\lambda \frac{dm}{dt} = g$, $u = v$, $m = gt = g \frac{L}{v}$
 $0 = mg \sin \theta - v g$, $\sin \theta = \frac{v^2}{Lg}$

3-12. $\vec{f} = \vec{u} \frac{dm}{dt} = \vec{u}_1 \frac{dm_1}{dt} + \vec{u}_2 \frac{dm_2}{dt}$ $\vec{u}_1 \lambda = -200 \times 50 \text{ kg}$, $\vec{u}_2 \lambda = -400 \times 50.2$
 $f = -200 \times 50 + 50.2 \times 400 = 1.08 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$

3-13. 按任意坐标系, 质心相对 m_1 点转动角动量 $J_0 = m_2 l v_0$
 设平衡, 质心相对 m_1 点转动角动量与 J_0 相同 (角动量守恒)
 质心转动角动量 $J_0 = J_c + J'_c$



① $J'_c = J_0 - J_c = m_2 l v_0 - (m_1 + m_2) \cdot x_1 \cdot V_c$
 $= m_2 l v_0 - \frac{m_2 l}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_0$
 $= l v_0 m_2 \left(1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} l v_0$

$x_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} l$, $x_2 = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} l$

$V_c = x_1 \omega$

$m_2 l v_0 = I_2 \omega = m_2 l^2 \omega$

$\omega = \frac{v_0}{l}$

$V_c = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} l \cdot \frac{v_0}{l}$

$= \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_0$

② $T = m_1 x_1^2 \omega^2 = m_2 x_2^2 \omega^2$

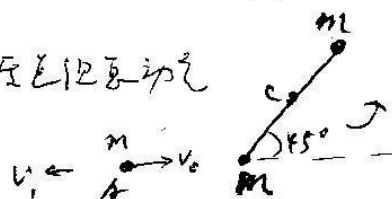
$= m_1 \frac{m_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} l^2 \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{l^2} = \frac{m_1 m_2^2}{m_1 + m_2} \frac{v_0^2}{l}$

3-14. 光滑水平面, 碰撞后杆质心向右运动, 杆绕C点逆时针转动.

① 动量守恒:

$$mv_0 = -mv_1 + 2m v_c$$

质心运动守恒与角动量守恒



② 机械能守恒与角动量守恒.

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_C\omega^2$$

③ 角动量守恒 相对质心: 碰撞前后角动量守恒. 质心在m处, 质心速度为0.

$$mv_0 \frac{l}{2} \sin 45^\circ = -mv_1 \frac{l}{2} \sin 45^\circ + I_C \omega$$

$$I_C = 2m\left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2. \text{ 由 } v_c, v_1, \omega \text{ 得 } \omega = \frac{4\sqrt{2}v_0}{7l}$$

3-15. 见问题讲解.

3-16. 设 m_1 的速度 $\ddot{y}_1, m_2, \ddot{y}_2$

$$h_1 = \ddot{y}_1 t, h_2 = \ddot{y}_2 t, \therefore \ddot{y}_1 = \frac{h_1 \ddot{y}_2}{h_2}, \ddot{y}_1 = \frac{h_1 \ddot{y}_2}{h_2}$$

$$(m_2 g - m_1 g) r = \frac{d}{dt} (m_1 \ddot{y}_1 - m_2 \ddot{y}_2) r.$$

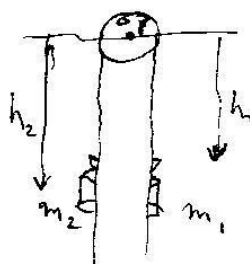
$$= (m_1 \ddot{y}_1 - m_2 \ddot{y}_2) r.$$

$$\therefore (m_2 - m_1)g = m_1 \frac{h_1 \ddot{y}_2}{h_2} - m_2 \ddot{y}_2 = \frac{m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2}{h_2} \ddot{y}_2$$

$$\therefore \ddot{y}_2 = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)g}{m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2} h_2$$

$$h_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ddot{y}_2 t^2 \quad \therefore t^2 = \frac{2h_2}{\ddot{y}_2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2(m_1 h_1 - m_2 h_2)}{(m_2 - m_1)g}}$$



3-17.

外力撤去后, 系统外力还有 $N_{\text{弹}} = kx_0$.

$$\therefore (m_A + m_B) \ddot{x}_c = kx_0.$$

$$\ddot{x}_c = \frac{kx_0}{m_A + m_B} \quad \text{个 数 正 反 向 变 化.}$$



离开弹簧后, 质点无其他外力, 内部是弹力. 当外力撤去时, m_B 获得一个冲击力的作用而得到一个数正变化

$$\frac{1}{2} k x_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_B V_B^2 \quad V_B = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_B}} x_0.$$

质心的速度 V_c 等于质点速度 V_B 的一半, 即 $V_A = 0$.

$$\therefore (m_A + m_B) V_c = m_B V_B$$

$$V_{c \text{ max}} = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_B}} x_0.$$

3-18. $a_c = g, V_c = \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{k}} g.$

外力 $F = (m_1 + m_2)g$ 向上, $a_c = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{m_1 + m_2} = g$

外力 $F = (m_1 + m_2)g$ 向上后, 系统以 $F = (m_1 + m_2)g = k z'$

$$z' = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{k} g. \quad F \text{ 撤去后, } m_1 \text{ 获得速度 } V_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 V_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} k (z')^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2 g^2}{k^2}$$

$$V_1^2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2 g^2}{m_1 k}$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) V_c = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2 = m_1 V_1 \quad \therefore V_1 = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} V_c.$$

$$\therefore \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{m_1^2} V_c^2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2 g^2}{m_1 k}$$

$$\therefore V_c = \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{k}} V_1.$$

3-19.

角动量守恒: $mr_1v_1 = mr_2v_2 \rightarrow r_1^2\omega_1 = r_2^2\omega_2$

$$\therefore \omega_2 = \frac{r_1v_1}{r_2^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}m v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}m v_1^2 \left[\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} - 1 \right]$$

3-20.

取地面为零势能面

初始机械能 $E_A = mgh = E_0$

运动中机械能守恒:

在D点处机械能

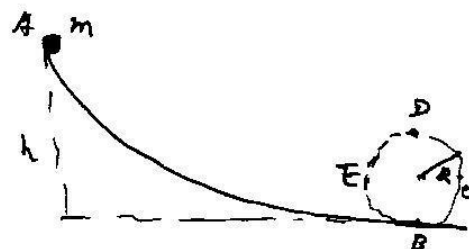
$$E_0 = mg \cdot 2R + \frac{1}{2}m v_D^2$$

小球在D点仍处于圆周运动状态, 其速度沿切线方向:

$$mg = m \frac{v_D^2}{R} \quad \therefore mg = m v_D^2$$

$$E_0 = mgh = 2mgR + \frac{1}{2}mgR = \frac{5}{2}mgR$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{5}{2}R$$



3.21. (1), 撤除外力后, 弹簧恢复原长 m_A, m_B 一起运动:

机械能守恒: $\frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_B)v^2$

当 x 从 x_0 减小到 0 时, 弹簧势能全部转化为 m_A, m_B 的动能.
继续运动, 而后 m_A 在弹簧拉力作用下做加速运动, m_A 将以 v 速度运动
与 m_B 分离. (4-)

$$\text{由: } \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_B)v^2 \quad \text{①}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_A + m_B}} x_0.$$

(2), 分离后 m_A 的动能是 $\frac{1}{2}m_A v^2$, 若之变为弹簧势能 m_A 到达右最大
距离: $\frac{1}{2}m_A v^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx_A^2$

$$x_A = \sqrt{\frac{m_A}{k}} v$$

$$x_{\max} = x_0 + \sqrt{\frac{m_A}{k}} v = x_0 + \sqrt{\frac{m_A}{k}} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_A + m_B}} x_0 \\ = \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{m_A}{m_A + m_B}}\right) x_0.$$

3.22:

① 分析: 以地为参考系, 分别分析 M, m 的
受力及运动:

M : 重力 Mg 和地面对支持力 N 做功.

但 m 对 M 的作用力 N' 的位移分量 $N' \sin \theta$ 对 M 作正功: A_M
使得 M 具有动能 $\frac{1}{2}Mv_M^2$.

m : 重力 mg 及 M 的作用力 N 对 m 的运动都做功 N 对 m 作功
用 A_m 代表.

于是 在 m, M 相对地运动过程中 N' 和 N 作功之和是

$$A'_m = A_m + A_M.$$

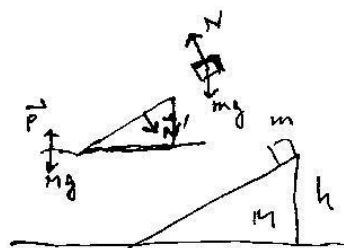
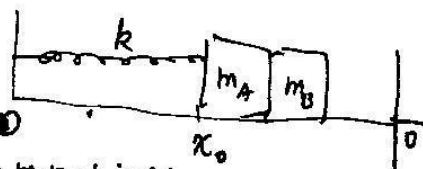
但 N' 和 N 是一对作用力和反作用力, 当我们将 m, M 视为
一个整体时是内力, 而一对内力作功和等于零 (选作参考系).

② 以 M 为参考系计算 A'_m , 则 m 相对 M 运动时 N' 作正功.

显然: 这时 N' 与 m 相对 M 的运动方向垂直 则

$$A'_m = A_m + A_M = 0.$$

$$\therefore A_m = -A_M.$$



③ 在此参考系中计算 A_m .

这时 M 的速度为 \vec{V}_M

$$\therefore A_m = -A_M = -\frac{1}{2} M V_M^2$$

机械能守恒有:

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m V_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V_M^2 = \frac{1}{2} m V_{mx}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m V_{my}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V_M^2 \quad (1)$$

水平方向动量守恒:

$$m V_{mx} + M V_M = 0 \quad V_{mx} = -\frac{M}{m} V_M \quad (2)$$

由几何关系: 由 p71-72: $\tan \theta = \frac{h-y'}{x'} \Rightarrow \frac{-y'}{x'} = \frac{-V_{my}}{V_m - V_M}$

由 (1) (2) (3)

$$V_{my} = -\tan \theta (V_m - V_M)$$

可求得:

$$= \frac{M+m}{m} \tan \theta V_M \quad (3)$$

$$V_M^2 = \frac{2m^2gh}{M^2 + Mm + (m+M)^2 \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\therefore A_m = -A_M = -\frac{1}{2} M V_M^2 = -\frac{m^2 M g h \cos^2 \theta}{(M+m)(M+m \sin^2 \theta)}$$

3-23.

开始: $m V_0 = (m+m_1) V'$ $V' = \frac{m}{m+m_1} V_0$

后来子弹落到板底时, m, m_2, m 速度相同. 由动量守恒定律有

动量守恒 $m V_0 = (m_1 + m_2 + m) V_c$

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m) (V')^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2 + m) V_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (m+m_1) \left(\frac{m^2}{(m_1+m)^2} V_0^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} (m_1+m_2+m) \frac{m^2}{(m_1+m_2+m)^2} V_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

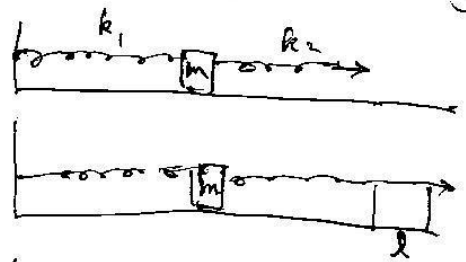
$$x^2 = \frac{m^2}{k} \left(\frac{1}{m_1+m} - \frac{1}{m_1+m_2+m} \right) V_0^2 = \frac{m^2 V_0^2}{k} \frac{m_1+m_2+m-m_1-m}{(m_1+m)(m_1+m_2+m)}$$

$$= \frac{m^2 m_2}{k (m_1+m)(m_1+m_2+m)} V_0^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 m_2}{k (m_1+m)(m_1+m_2+m)}} m V_0$$

3-24.

- ① 过程非常缓慢，可认为是平衡过程。
 m 缓慢移动，但始终保持平衡。 m 向右移动时，
 受到弹簧的拉力作用，拉力与弹簧的伸长量成正比，
 处于平衡状态，拉力与重力平衡，拉力与重力成正比。



$$A_f = \frac{1}{2} k_1 x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 x_2^2.$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = l. \quad \text{在平衡时 } k_1 x_1 = k_2 x_2.$$

$$x_1 = \frac{k_2}{k_1} x_2 \quad l = x_2 + \frac{k_2}{k_1} x_2 = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{k_1} x_2 \quad x_2 = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} l.$$

$$x_1 = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} l = \frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2} l.$$

$$A_f = \frac{1}{2} k_1 \frac{k_2^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2} l^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 \frac{k_1^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2} l^2 = \frac{l^2}{2} \frac{k_1 k_2 (k_1 + k_2)}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} l^2.$$

- ②. 完全拉伸至 l , m 静止, k_1 未伸长.

$$\therefore A_f = \frac{1}{2} k_2 l^2.$$

3-25. 速率恒定的粒子，受万有引力 $F = \lambda y g$.

$$v = v_0 \text{ 向上, } \frac{dv}{dt} = 0. \quad \frac{dm}{dt} = \lambda \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda v_0.$$

$$u = -v_0.$$

$$\therefore 0 = F - \lambda y g - v_0 \lambda v_0.$$

$$\therefore F = \lambda v_0^2 + \lambda y g.$$

$$E_{fm} = E_m + E_g = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda y g) y = \frac{1}{2} \lambda g y^2. \quad E_{m0} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda y v_0^2$$

$$E_{fm} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda g v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda g y^2$$

$$\frac{dE_{fm}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \frac{dy}{dt} v_0^2 + \lambda g v_0 y = \frac{1}{2} \lambda v_0^3 + \lambda g v_0 y$$

$$P = F v_0 = \lambda v_0^3 + \lambda g y v_0.$$

$$F v_0 - \frac{dE_{fm}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda v_0^3. \quad \rightarrow \text{功率为总功率.}$$

3-26. 冲后, 小球在水平方向不受外力, 故系统角动量守恒
且水平动量守恒

以质心为参考点

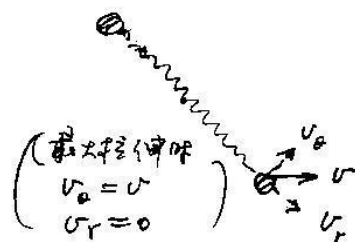
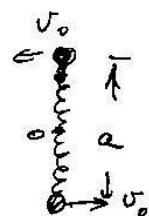
动量: $m v_0 - m v_0 = 0 = p_0 = p$

角动量: $J_0 = m v_0 \frac{a}{2} + m v_0 \frac{a}{2} = m a v_0$

最大冲量时: $J = m v \frac{b}{2} + m v \frac{b}{2} = m b v$

则有 $m a v_0 = m b v$

∴ 有 $v = \frac{a}{b} v_0 = \frac{a}{2a} v_0 = \frac{1}{2} v_0$



又: 系统机械能守恒: $\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} k (b-a)^2$

∴ $m v_0^2 = m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 k$

∴ $m v_0^2 = m \frac{1}{4} v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 k$ ∴ 得 $v_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{k}{m} a^2$

∴ $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{3m}} a$

3-28 [解] 卫星在有心力场中运动, 所以卫星相对地心, 角动量守恒.

∴ 有 $m R_E v_E = m v_E R_E$

∴ $R_E = R$ (地球半径) ∴ 有 $R v_E = R_E v_E$

考虑作圆周运动, 满足: $\frac{GMm}{R^2} = \frac{m v_0^2}{R}$ ∴ $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$

而 $v_E = \sqrt{1.5} v_0 = \sqrt{1.5} v_0 = \sqrt{1.5} \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$

∴ 得 $v_E = \frac{R}{R_E} v_E = \frac{R}{R_E} \sqrt{1.5} v_0 = \frac{R}{R_E} \sqrt{1.5} \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$

又系统机械能守恒 ∴ $E_E = E_E$

∴ $E_E = \frac{1}{2} m v_E^2 - \frac{GMm}{R} \Rightarrow E_E = \frac{1}{2} m v_E^2 - \frac{GMm}{R_E}$

∴ 有 $1.5 \frac{GM}{R} - \frac{2GM}{R} = \frac{R^2}{R_E^2} 1.5 \frac{GM}{R} - \frac{2GM}{R_E} = GM \left(\frac{R \cdot 1.5}{R_E^2} - \frac{2}{R_E} \right)$

∴ $-\frac{GM}{R} 0.5 = \frac{GM}{R_E} \left(\frac{R}{R_E} - 2 \right) = \frac{GM}{R_E} \left(\frac{R}{R_E} - 2 \right) = \frac{GM}{R_E^2} (R - 2R_E)$

∴ $-\frac{1}{2R} = \frac{1}{R_E^2} (R - 2R_E)$ ∴ $-R_E^2 = 2R(R - 2R_E) = 2R^2 - 4RR_E$

∴ $3R^2 - 4RR_E + R_E^2 = 0$ ∴ 得 $(R - R_E)(3R - R_E) = 0$

∴ $R_E = 3R$

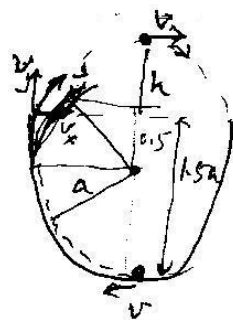
3-29. 小球是光滑的，重力沿切线方向。

机械能守恒：设在碗口的速度为 $\vec{V} = V_x \vec{i} + V_y \vec{j}$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g \cdot 1.5a = \frac{1}{2} m V_x^2 + m g (1.5a + h)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m V_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m V_y^2 = \frac{1}{2} m V_x^2 + m g h$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{V_y^2}{2g}$$



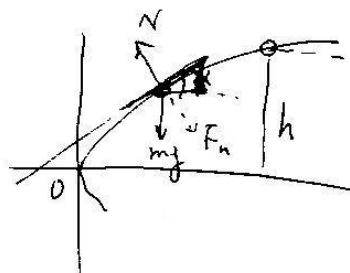
3-30.

$$N = m g \cos \alpha + m \frac{v^2}{\rho}$$

$$v^2 = \sqrt{2g(h-y)}$$

$$\rho = \frac{[1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{y^2 + x^2}$$



第二章部分习题参考解答

3-5 解：

水内方向无外力， \therefore 水内方向动量守恒

解有

$$M \frac{dx_{B2}}{dt} + m \frac{dx_A}{dt} = (M+m) V_0 = 0 \quad (\because V_0 = 0)$$

得

$$M dx_{B2} + m dx_A = 0$$

$$\int_{x_{B20}}^{x_{B2}} M dx'_{B2} + \int_{x_{A0}}^{x_A} m dx'_A = 0$$

得

$$M(x_{B2} - x_{B20}) + m(x_A - x_{A0}) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_A - x_{A0} = \Delta x_A = l + \Delta x_{B2} \quad (\Delta x_{B2} = x_{B2} - x_{B20})$$

$$\therefore (M+m) \Delta x_{B2} = -ml \quad \therefore \Delta x_{B2} = -\frac{m}{M+m} l = -\frac{4}{11} \text{ (m)}$$

3-7 题: [解] 设子弹在 t_1 时间内穿过 m_1 , 受到阻力为 F , 子弹损失动量为: Ft_1 , 而 m_1 与 m_2 紧贴在一起, 所以子弹损失的动量全部移给了木块 m_1 和 m_2 ,

$\therefore m_1$ 的速度为: $v_1 = \frac{Ft_1}{m_1 + m_2}$

子弹穿过 m_2 的时间是 t_2 , 动量损失为 Ft_2 , 它全部由 m_2 接收, 所以

$$v_2 = v_1 + \frac{Ft_2}{m_2} = F \left(\frac{t_1}{m_1 + m_2} + \frac{t_2}{m_2} \right)$$

3-8 题: [解] 爆炸瞬间, 重力忽略, 总动量守恒.

水平方向: $2m v_0 \cos \theta = m v_2 \cos \alpha$ (v_2 为另一块弹片的速率)

垂直方向: $m v_1 = m v_2 \sin \alpha$ (v_1 为 ...)

$\therefore v_2 = \sqrt{v_1^2 + 4v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}$, $\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_1}{2v_0 \cos \theta}$

3-9. 解: 设 $m = k a r^2$, $\frac{dr}{dt} = a$, $r = (r_0 + at)$,

已知 $t=0$, $r=r_0$, $\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -v_0$, $y=h_0$.

中有: $\frac{d}{dt}(m \dot{y}) = -mg$ $d(mg) = -mg dt$

积分得: $\dot{y} = v = -\frac{r_0^3}{f^2} v_0 + \frac{g}{4ar^3} (r_0^4 - r^4)$
 $y = h_0 - \frac{g}{8a^2} (r^2 - 2r_0^2 + \frac{r_0^4}{f^2}) + \frac{v_0}{2a} (\frac{r_0^3}{f^2} - r_0)$

3-10 解: $m = m_0 + \lambda x$, 当 $t=0$ 时, $m=m_0$, $x=0$, $\dot{x}=0$

$dm = \lambda dx$, $u = -v$

于是: $m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg \sin \theta - v \frac{dm}{dt}$ or $\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = mg \sin \theta$

$d(mv) = mg \sin \theta dt$; 两边乘 mv 有

$mv d(mv) = m^2 g \sin \theta dx$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2} d(mv)^2 = (m_0 + \lambda x)^2 g \sin \theta dx$

积分得: $\frac{1}{2} (mv)^2 = \frac{g \sin \theta}{\lambda} \frac{1}{3} (m_0 + \lambda x)^3 + C$

代入 $t=0$, $x=0$, $\dot{x}=v=0$ $\therefore C = -\frac{g m_0^3 \sin \theta}{3\lambda}$

$\therefore v = \left[\frac{2g \sin \theta}{3\lambda} \cdot \frac{(m_0 + \lambda x)^3 - m_0^3}{(m_0 + \lambda x)^2} \right]^{1/2}$

3-11 题 [解] 用变质量问题分析。由 $m \frac{dv}{dt} = F + u \frac{dm}{dt}$

$$\because v = c. \therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

主件：传送带上的沙。质量 $m = \rho t = \rho \frac{L}{v}$

附件：流入部分： $\frac{dm}{dt} = \rho$, $u = -v$

流出部分： $\frac{dm}{dt} = -\rho$, $u = 0$

主件受力： $F = mg \sin \theta$ (忽略摩擦力)

$$\therefore \text{有: } 0 = mg \sin \theta - v \rho \quad \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{v \rho}{mg} = \frac{v \rho}{\rho \frac{L}{v} g} = \frac{v^2}{Lg}$$

3-12 题 [解]。推力 $\vec{f} = \vec{u} \frac{dm}{dt}$

而 吸收部分： $-200 \times 50 \text{ (kg)}$ ，喷出部分： -400×-52.0

$$\therefore f = -200 \times 50 + 52.0 \times 400 = -10000 + 20800 = 10800 \text{ N (推力)} \\ = 1.08 \times 10^4 \text{ (N)}$$

3-17 解：当外力撤除后，系统的外力还有 $N_{\text{总}} = Kx_0$

$$\therefore (m_A + m_B) \ddot{x}_c = Kx_0 \quad \therefore \ddot{x}_c = \frac{Kx_0}{m_A + m_B} \quad \text{此为最大加速度}$$

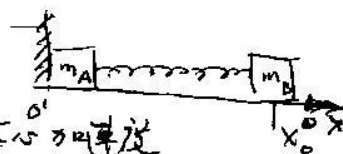
当弹簧回到原长时， m_B 获得一冲击力而获得最大速度

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} Kx_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_B V_B^2 \quad \therefore V_B = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_B}} x_0$$

而质心的动量守恒且总动量为 0 但 $V_A = 0$

$$\therefore (m_A + m_B) V_c = m_B V_B$$

$$\therefore V_{c \max} = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_B}} x_0$$



3-19 解：系统角动量守恒： $m r_1 v_1 = m r_2 v_2$

$$\therefore r_1^2 \omega_1 = r_2^2 \omega_2 \quad \therefore \omega_2 = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} \omega_1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 \left[\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} - 1 \right]$$

3-22 解: ① 分析, 以地为参考系.

对 M: 重力 Mg 和地面对支持力 N 做功. 但 m 对 M 的作用力 N' 做功 A_M

$$N \sin \theta \text{ 对 M 作正功 } A_M = \frac{1}{2} M V_M^2$$

对 m: 重力 mg 及 M 的约束反力 N' 对 m 的运动都做功. 其中 N' 对 m 的做功为 A_m

于是 m, M 相对地运动过程中, N' 和 N 做功之和是 $A'_m = A_m + A_M$

但把 m, M 看作一合系统, N 与 N' 是一对内力, 做功之和为零. 选择元说,

② 以 M 为参考系. 计算 A'_m . 显然 A'_m 是 m 相对 M 运动时 N' 作的功. 由于 N' 与 m 相对 M 的运动方向垂直, 所以 $A'_m = A_m + A_M = 0 \quad \therefore A_m = -A_M$

③ 以地为参考系上计算 A_m

$$\text{此时, M 的运动变化来自 } N' \quad \therefore A_m = -A_M = -\frac{1}{2} M V_M^2$$

$$\text{由机械能守恒, 有: } mgh = \frac{1}{2} m V_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V_M^2 = \frac{1}{2} m V_{mx}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m V_{my}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V_M^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{水平方向动量守恒有: } m V_{mx} + M V_M = 0 \quad \text{即 } V_{mx} = -\frac{M}{m} V_M \quad (2)$$

$$\text{约束条件: } \tan \theta = \frac{h-y'}{x'} \Rightarrow \frac{-y'}{x'} = \frac{-V_{my}}{V_{mx}} = \frac{V_{my} - V_M}{V_{mx} - V_M}$$

$$\text{即 } V_{my} = -\tan \theta (V_{mx} - V_M) = \frac{M+m}{m} \tan \theta V_M \quad (3)$$

$$\text{由 (1), (2), (3) 联立求得 } V_M^2 = \frac{2m^2gh}{M^2 + Mm + (m+M)^2 \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\therefore A_m = -A_M = -\frac{1}{2} M V_M^2 = -\frac{m^2 Mgh \cos^2 \theta}{(M+m)(M+m \sin^2 \theta)}$$

3-23 题的解: 开始, 子弹射入 m_1 过程. 忽略弹性力. 动量守恒

$$\text{即 } m V_0 = (m + m_1) V' \quad (V' \text{ 是子弹进入 } m_1 \text{ 后与 } m_1 \text{ 的共同速度})$$

$$\text{即 } V' = \frac{m}{m + m_1} V_0 \quad (\text{此时 } m_2 \text{ 尚无速度})$$

以后弹簧压缩. 对于 m, m_1 和 m_2 系统, 弹性力是内力.

\therefore 水平方向动量守恒. 当压缩至最大时, m, m_1 和 m_2 将有共同的速度 V_c

$$m V_0 = (m + m_1) V' = (m + m_1 + m_2) V_c \rightarrow V_c = \frac{m}{m_1 + m_2 + m} V_0$$

由机械能守恒.

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m) (V')^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2 + m) V_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} k X^2$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m) \frac{m^2}{(m + m_1)^2} V_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2 + m) \frac{m^2}{(m_1 + m_2 + m)} V_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} k X^2$$

$$\text{解得: } X = \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{k(m_1 + m)(m_1 + m_2 + m)}} m V_0$$

3-25 解: 绳是连续体: 悬挂的绳子(长 y), 其张力为: $F = \lambda y g$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad v = v_0 \text{ 向上}, \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{dm}{dt} = \lambda \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda v_0$$

$$u = -v_0 \quad \therefore \quad 0 = F - \lambda y g - v_0^2 \lambda \quad \therefore \quad F = \lambda v_0^2 + \lambda y g$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E_{\text{机}} = E_k + E_{\text{势}} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda y v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda g y^2$$

$$\frac{dE_{\text{机}}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \frac{dy}{dt} v_0^2 + \lambda g y v_0 = \frac{1}{2} \lambda v_0^3 + \lambda g y v_0$$

$$P = F v_0 = \lambda v_0^3 + \lambda g y v_0 \quad \text{且} \quad F v_0 - \frac{dE_{\text{机}}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda v_0^3 \quad \text{转化为热能}$$

3-32 解: ① 发射过程: 沿圆周切向 $\Delta p = 0$ \therefore 切向动量守恒

$$\text{且有} \quad m v_0 = (m - m_1) v + m_1 v_1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

(其中 v_0 : 发射前空间站的速度, v : 发射后空间站 $(m - m_1)$ 的速度

v_1 : 发射体 m_1 的速度)

$$\therefore \text{空间站作圆周运动:} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{m v_0^2}{R} = G \frac{m M}{R^2} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{即} \quad v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \quad \textcircled{2'}$$

② 发射后 空间站 $(m - m_1)$ 与月球系统, 月球的引力, 是保守力, 径向心

$$\therefore \quad M_{\text{外}}(\text{角动量}) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{空间站角动量守恒}$$

$$\text{且} \quad (m - m_1) R v = (m - m_1) R_M v_M \quad \textcircled{3}$$

(R_M 是月球的半径, v_M 为空间站登陆时的速度)

$$\text{则有} \quad v_M = \frac{R}{R_M} v \quad \textcircled{3'}$$

③ 空间站-月球系统: $F_{\text{外}} = 0$ \therefore 机械能守恒

$$\text{且} \quad \frac{1}{2} (m - m_1) v^2 - G \frac{M(m - m_1)}{R} = \frac{1}{2} (m - m_1) v_M^2 - G \frac{M(m - m_1)}{R_M} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\text{将} \textcircled{3'} \text{代入} \textcircled{4}: \text{可得} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM R_M}{R(R_M + R)}} \quad \textcircled{4'}$$

⑤ 代入①

$$\text{可得:} \quad v_1 = \frac{1}{m_1} \left\{ m \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} - (m - m_1) \sqrt{\frac{2GM R_M}{R(R_M + R)}} \right\} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

考虑到

$$m \gg m_1 \quad \text{则} \quad m - m_1 \approx m$$

$$\text{则} \quad v_1 = \frac{m}{m_1} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{2R_M}{R(R_M + R)}} \right) \right\} \quad \textcircled{6}$$

3-将地球作为 r 时, 设想从无穷远处把质量元

$$dm = \rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$$

它是包围 r 半径的球壳, 厚度为 dr

$$\text{半径为 } r \text{ 的球壳: } m = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho$$

对球壳 dm 的引力为

$$f = -\frac{G m dm}{r^2} \hat{r}_0$$

做功为:

$$\begin{aligned} dA &= + \int_0^r -\frac{G m dm}{r^2} \hat{r}_0 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^R \frac{G m dm}{r^2} dr \quad (\because \hat{r}_0 \cdot d\vec{r} = dr) \\ &= -G \frac{m dm}{r} = -G \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho \cdot \rho 4\pi r^2 dr}{r} = -\frac{16}{3}\pi^2 G \rho^2 r^4 dr \end{aligned}$$

此段外力做功为 dA , 球壳在无穷远处时外力做功为 0, 由 $r \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow R$ 积分起来.

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= A = \int dA = \int_0^R -\frac{16}{3}\pi^2 G \rho^2 r^4 dr = -\frac{16}{2 \times 5}\pi^2 G \rho^2 R^5 = -\frac{3}{5}\frac{G}{R} \left(-\frac{4}{5}\pi R^3\right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{3}{5}\frac{GM^2}{R} = -2.4 \times 10^{28} \text{ (J)} \end{aligned}$$

