

第二章

2-1.

A受力 $F - f = m_A a_A$ $f = \mu m_B g$

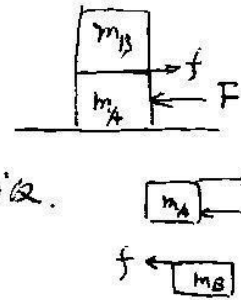
B在水平方向受力是A的摩擦力，与A的f方向相反。

$f = \mu m_B g = m_B a_B$ $a_B = \mu g$

A、B间出现相对运动条件 $a_A \geq a_B$

$\therefore F - f = F - \mu m_B g = m_A a_A \geq m_B a_B \geq m_B \mu g$

$F - \mu m_B g > m_A \mu g$ $F > \mu (m_A + m_B) g$



2-2.

水平方向 A、B 受力平衡 $F - F = 0$

在垂直方向：A 受到 $\mu F = m_A g$

B 受到 $2\mu F = m_B g$

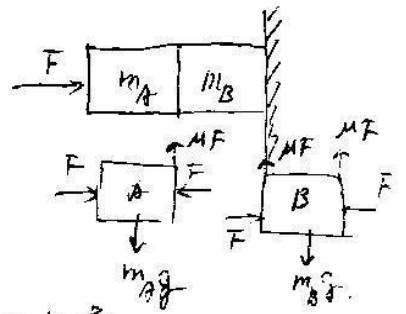
两式相加：

$3\mu F = (m_A + m_B)g$

此时 A、B 均不离开，若

$F > \frac{1}{3\mu} (m_A + m_B)g$

则也不离开。



2-3

水平 $F \cos \theta - f = ma$

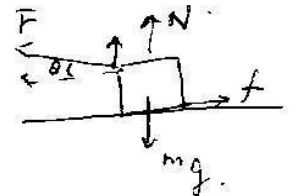
垂直： $F \sin \theta + N = mg$ $f = \mu N$

$F \cos \theta - \mu (mg - F \sin \theta) = ma$

$\frac{dF}{d\theta} \cos \theta - F \sin \theta + \mu F \cos \theta + \mu \frac{dF}{d\theta} \sin \theta = 0$

$\frac{dF}{d\theta} = \frac{F(\cos \theta - \mu \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta}$

$\therefore \mu = \tan \theta$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \mu$



2-4

① 重力 mg 沿斜面方向分力是 $mg \sin \theta$ ，方向沿斜面向下。

摩擦力 f 与上力相反 $f = N\mu = \mu mg \cos \theta$

当没有外力作用时：下力为 $mg \sin \theta$ ，上力为 $\mu mg \cos \theta$ 。如果向下运动，需外力。

② 现在作用一力 F ，有两种情况如图：

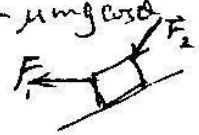
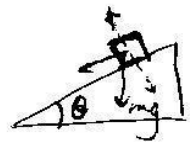
情况一：当向下运动时， F_2 要大于 F_1 ，此时平衡 F_1 为外力 F 。

F 分解为 沿斜面： $F \cos \alpha$ ，垂直向上 $F \sin \alpha$ 。

向下之力共有 $F \cos \alpha + mg \sin \alpha$ ，而向上之摩擦力， $\mu (mg \cos \alpha - F \sin \alpha)$

当 $(F \cos \alpha + mg \sin \alpha) > (\mu mg \cos \alpha - \mu F \sin \alpha)$ 时才会运动

$F > \frac{\mu mg \cos \alpha - mg \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha}$



因 α 为锐角， \therefore 必有 $\mu mg \cos \theta > mg \sin \theta$

$\alpha = 0$, $F = \mu mg \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta > 0$, 但 $\alpha = 0$ 不成立。

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 不成立。

求 F 极值:
$$\frac{dF}{d\alpha} = \frac{(\mu mg \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta)(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)}{(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2} = 0$$

$\alpha = 45^\circ$.

$$F = \frac{1}{2} (\mu mg \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta), \quad \frac{dF}{d\alpha} = 0$$

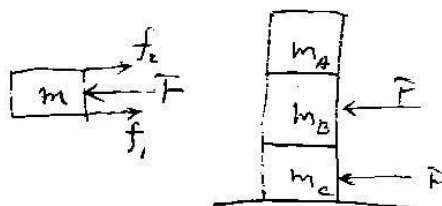
2-5.

① 取 A, B, C 一块

C 与 B 间摩擦力为 f_1 ,

B 与 C 之间 f_2 ,

A 与 B f_3 .



若 C 与 (AB) 之间有相对运动趋势:

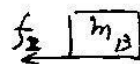
$f_1 = 3\mu mg, \quad f_2 = 2\mu mg$

则 $F - f_1 - f_2 = ma_c, \quad F - 5\mu mg = ma_c$

(i). 若 A, B 之间无相对运动, $a_A = a_B$

当 F 推 C 时, 三者一起运动, m_B 受 f_2 .

$f_2 = 2ma_B = 2\mu mg, \quad \therefore a_B = \mu g$



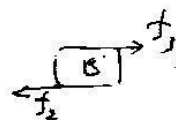
要使 C 抽出, 一定 $a_c > a_B, \quad \therefore a_c > \mu g$

$\therefore F - 5\mu mg = ma_c > m\mu g$

即 $F > 6\mu mg$.

(ii). 若 A, B 之间有相对运动, $a_A \neq a_B$

$f_3 = \mu mg, \quad \text{对 } B: f_2 - f_3 = \mu mg = ma_B$



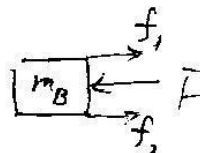
$a_B = \mu g, \quad \text{对 } A: f_3 = \mu mg = ma_A, \quad a_A = \mu g$

$\therefore a_A = a_B, \quad \therefore A, B$ 之间无相对运动

②. $F - f_1 - f_2 = ma_B, \quad (1)$

$f_1 = ma_A, \quad (2)$

$f_2 - f_3 = ma_c, \quad (3)$



$$f_1 = \textcircled{1} \mu mg, f_2 = \textcircled{2} \mu mg, f_3 = \textcircled{3} \mu mg.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4} \text{ 且 } a_c = 0, f_3 = f_2 = 2\mu mg.$$

为使 B 抽出 $\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $a_B > a_A$.

$$\therefore F - \mu mg - 2\mu mg = ma_B > ma_A = \mu mg$$

$$\therefore F \geq 4\mu mg.$$

2-6. m_1 向右运动 水平方向.

$$\text{受力: } F, -N_1 \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\text{水平方向运动方程: } F - N_1 \cos 45^\circ = m_1 a_1$$

m_2 竖直向上运动,

受力: $N_1 \sin 45^\circ$ 向上, $m_2 g$ 向下.

$$\text{垂直方向运动方程: } N_1 \sin 45^\circ - m_2 g = m_2 a_2.$$

约束: m_1 向右移动的距离与 m_2 向上升的距离相等.

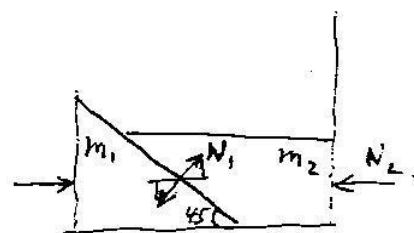
因为夹角为 45° .

$$\therefore a_1 = a_2 = a.$$

$$\therefore F - m_2 g = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$a = \frac{280 - 20 \times 9.8}{(20 + 15)} = 2.4 \text{ m/s}^2, a_1 \rightarrow, a_2 \uparrow$$

$$N_1 = \frac{m_2(a + g)}{\sin 45^\circ} = 345 \text{ N}.$$

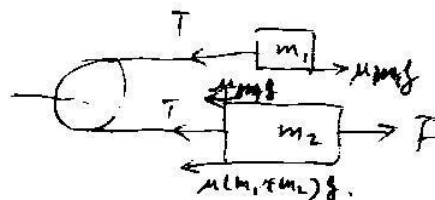


$$2-7. m_1: T - \mu m_1 g = m_1 a.$$

$$m_2: F - T - \mu m_1 g - (m_1 + m_2) g = m_2 a.$$

$$a = \frac{F - 2\mu m_1 g}{(m_1 + m_2)} - \mu g$$

$$T = \frac{m_1 (F - 2\mu m_1 g)}{m_1 + m_2}.$$



2-8. 取滑轮轴为参考点。y 向下为正。

m_1, m_2, m_3 在轴下方为 y_1, y_2, y_3

$$m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a_1 \quad (1)$$

$$m_2 g - T_2 = m_2 a_2 \quad (2)$$

$$m_3 g - T_2 = m_3 a_3 \quad (3)$$

$$T_1 = 2 T_2 \quad (4)$$

a_1, a_2, a_3, T_1, T_2 共 5 个未知数，4 个方程，

约束：滑轮半径为 L (滑轮与绳接触部分)

滑轮半径为 l ()

$$2) \text{ 几何 } y_2 + y_3 + 2y_1 = 2(L+l)$$

$$\therefore \ddot{y}_2 + \ddot{y}_3 = -2\ddot{y}_1$$

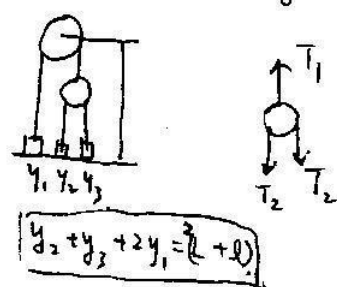
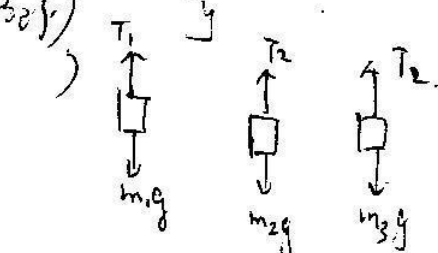
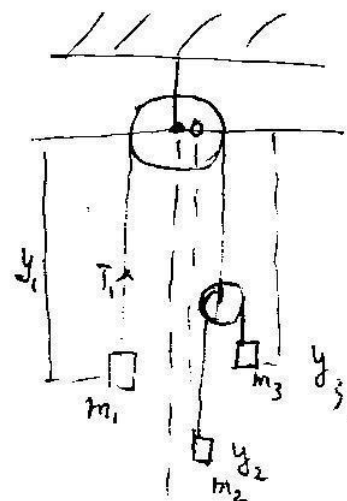
$$\therefore 2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{已知 } m_1 = 3 \text{ kg}, m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}, m_3 = 1 \text{ kg}$$

求解联立方程 (1) — (5) 得

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{17} g, \quad a_2 = \frac{5}{17} g, \quad a_3 = \frac{7}{17} g$$

$$T_1 = \frac{48}{17} \text{ N}, \quad T_2 = \frac{24}{17} \text{ N}$$



2-9. A. (m_1) 在轴上 $-(r+x_1)$

B. (m_2) $\dots (r+x_2)$

C. (m_3) $\dots y = \frac{1}{2}(l - \pi r - x_1 - x_2) + l_0$

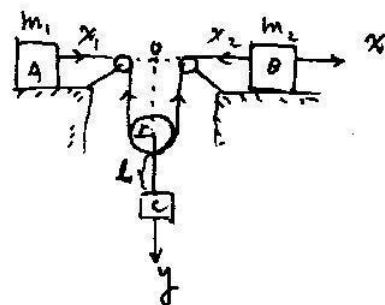
$$\therefore a_1 = -\ddot{x}_1, \quad a_2 = \ddot{x}_2, \quad a_3 = \ddot{y} = -\frac{1}{2}(\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2)$$

$$T - \mu m_1 g = m_1 a_1 = -m_1 \ddot{x}_1$$

$$\mu m_2 g - T = m_2 a_2 = m_2 \ddot{x}_2$$

$$m_3 g - 2T = m_3 \ddot{y} = -\frac{1}{2} m_3 (\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2)$$

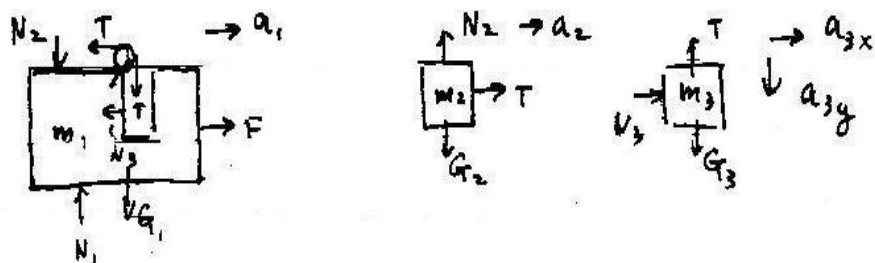
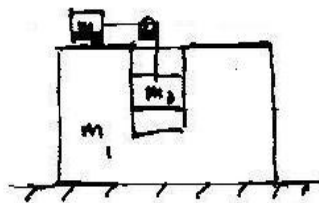
解上述方程组可得



2-10 题解:

(1)

各物受力如图示



$\because m_2, m_3$ 相对 m_1 静止, $\therefore m_2$ 的加速度 a_2 和 m_3 的水平加速度 a_{3x} 与 m_1 的加速度 a_1 相同.

各物运动方程为: $m_1: F - T - N_3 = m_1 a_1$

$$m_2: T = m_2 a_2 = m_2 a_1$$

$$m_3: N = m_3 a_{3x} = m_3 a_1, \quad m_3 g - T = m_3 a_{3y} = 0$$

联立解得

$$F = m_3 g + \frac{m_3}{m_2} (m_1 + m_2) g = (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \frac{m_3}{m_2} g$$

(2) 若 $F = 0$, m_1, m_2, m_3 间无相对运动时外力 $F = 0$.

此时 a_2, a_3 与 a_1 不相等. 此时, m_2 向右运动, m_1 向左运动.

此时受力: N_3 反向.

各物运动方程:

$$m_1: T - N_3 = m_1 a_1$$

$$m_2: T = m_2 a_2$$

$$m_3: N_3 = m_3 a_{3x}, \quad m_3 g - T = m_3 a_{3y}$$

$$\therefore a_{1x} = a_1, \quad a_{3y} = a_2 - a_1$$

$$\text{联立} \quad T - N_3 = m_1 a_1, \quad T = m_2 a_2, \quad N_3 = m_3 a_1, \quad m_3 g - T = m_3 (a_2 - a_1)$$

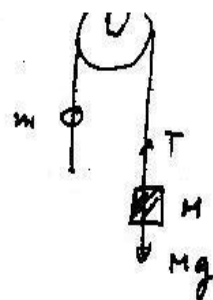
联立解得:

$$a_1 = \frac{m_2 m_3 g}{m_1 m_2 + m_1 m_3 + 2 m_2 m_3 + m_3^2}$$

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2-11. 解: 以M为参考系, 小环受重力: mg 向下.

摩擦力 f 向上, 绳拉力 $F_0 = Ma_M$ 向下.



$$\therefore ma' = ma_M + mg - f \quad (1)$$

$$\text{而 } Ma_M = Mg - f \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore a_M = g - \frac{f}{M} \quad (2) \rightarrow (1) \text{ 代 } ma' = m(g - \frac{f}{M}) + mg - f$$

$$= 2mg - \frac{mf}{M} - f = 2mg - (\frac{m+M}{M})f$$

$$\therefore \frac{(m+M)}{M} f = 2mg - ma' \quad f = \frac{M}{(m+M)} (2mg - ma')$$

$$\therefore f = \frac{mM}{(m+M)} (2g - a')$$

2-12 解:

取自然坐标系, $\vec{a} = a_r \vec{e} + a_n \vec{n}$

$$a_r = \frac{dv}{dt}, \quad a_n = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\therefore ma_r = m \frac{dv}{dt} = -f \quad \text{而 } f = \mu N \quad \therefore m \frac{dv}{dt} = -\mu N$$

$$ma_n = m \frac{v^2}{R} = N \quad \text{代入 } m \frac{dv}{dt} = -\mu m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

整理得:

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\mu \frac{v^2}{R} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dv}{v^2} = -\mu \frac{dt}{R}$$

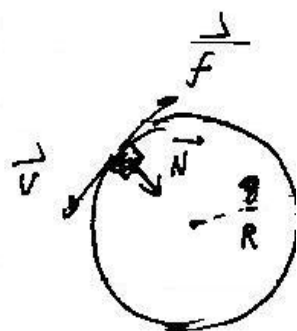
两边积分得:

$$\int_{v_0}^v \frac{dv'}{v'^2} = -\frac{\mu}{R} \int_{t=0}^t dt'$$

$$\text{得: } -\frac{1}{v} \Big|_{v_0}^v = -\frac{\mu}{R} t \quad \text{即} \quad R(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{v_0}) = \mu t$$

$$\therefore v(t) = \frac{Rv_0}{\mu v_0 t + R}$$

$$\text{又 } s = \int_{t=0}^t v dt = \int_{t=0}^t \frac{Rv_0}{\mu v_0 t + R} dt = \frac{R}{\mu} \ln(\frac{\mu v_0}{R} t + 1)$$



2-解：考虑任一段微元 $\Delta m = \Delta L = \lambda \Delta l$

Δm 微元的平衡方程

$$T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) \cos(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) - T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) \cos(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) = \Delta mg \quad (1)$$

$$T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) \sin(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) - T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) \sin(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

(1) 式可化为： $(T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) - T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2})) \cos \theta \cos \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} + [(T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) + T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2})) \sin \theta \sin \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}] = \Delta mg$

(2) 式可化为： $[T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) - T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2})] \sin \theta \cos \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} - [T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) + T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2})] \cos \theta \sin \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} = 0$

考虑 $\Delta\theta$ 很小 $\cos \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} \approx 1$ $\sin \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} \approx \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}$

且有 $T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) - T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) = -dT$ (因 $\Delta\theta$ 沿绳方向为正)

$$T(\theta + \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) + T(\theta - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}) \approx 2T$$

由 (1) (2) 式得 $-dT \cos \theta + 2T \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} = \Delta mg$

$$-dT \sin \theta - 2T \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\Delta\theta}{2} = 0$$

即 $-\cos \theta dT + \sin \theta T d\theta = \Delta mg$

$$-\sin \theta dT - \cos \theta T d\theta = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{dT}{T} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta = -\frac{d \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

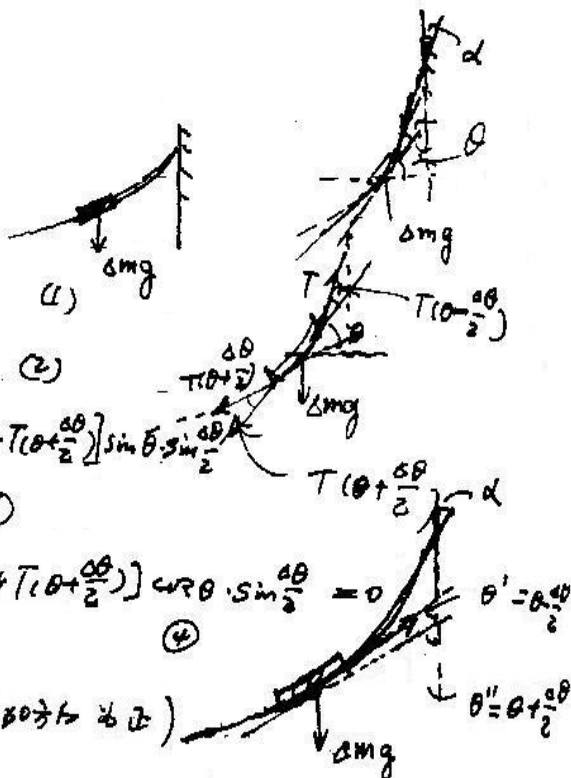
两边积分得 $\ln T = \ln K \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

$T = \frac{K}{\sin \theta}$ K 是积分常量

在 $\theta = \alpha$ 处 $T = \frac{mg}{2 \cos \alpha}$ (此处)

$\therefore K = \frac{mg}{2} \tan \alpha \quad T = \frac{m}{2 \sin \theta} \tan \alpha$

在中点处： $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad T = \frac{mg}{2} \tan \alpha$



求绳中张力。

求绳端处张力：

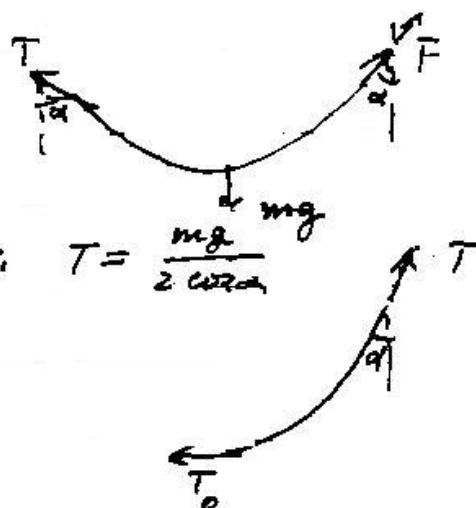
$$\therefore 2T \cos \alpha = mg \quad \therefore T = \frac{mg}{2 \cos \alpha}$$

绳中张力为 T_0

考虑半截绳，有：

$$T \sin \alpha = T_0$$

$$\therefore T_0 = \frac{mg}{2 \cos \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{mg}{2} \tan \alpha$$



2-14. 求物体在光滑半圆上的运动。

$$m \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{F}_r \hat{\mathbf{e}}_r + \mathbf{F}_n \hat{\mathbf{n}}$$

$$F_r = mg \sin \theta = m a_r = m \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$$F_n = mg \cos \theta - N = m \frac{v^2}{R} \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore v = R \dot{\theta} \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = R \ddot{\theta}$$

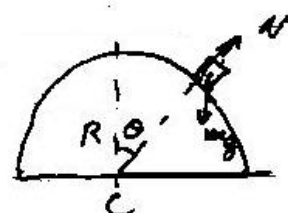
$$(1), (2) \quad \begin{cases} g \sin \theta = R \ddot{\theta} \rightarrow \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta = \ddot{\theta} \\ \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta - \frac{N}{mR} = \dot{\theta}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 (1) 积分得} \quad \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dt} = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta}$$

$$\int \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} d\dot{\theta}^2 \quad \text{积分得} \quad \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta + \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta_0 = \frac{g}{R} (1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\int_{\theta=0}^{\theta} \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta d\theta = \int_{\dot{\theta}=0}^{\dot{\theta}} \frac{1}{2} d\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$-\frac{g}{R} \cos \theta + \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta_0 = \frac{g}{R} (1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2$$



该 $\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{2g}{A}(1 - \cos\theta)$ ②

2-11 m 从最高点 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ 处时 由(2)式 $N=0$ 此时 $\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{g}{A} \cos\theta_c$

代入 ①式 $\frac{g}{A} \cos\theta_c = \frac{2g}{A}(1 - \cos\theta_c)$

解 $\cos\theta_c = 2 - 2\cos\theta_c$ 即 $3\cos\theta_c = 2$ $\therefore \cos\theta_c = \frac{2}{3}$

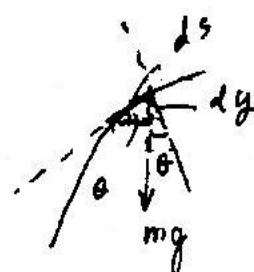
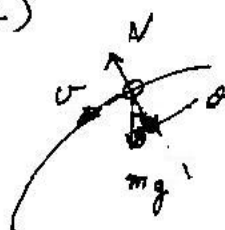
该 $\theta_c = \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$

2-16. 解: \because 是光滑曲线, \therefore 曲线对质点无摩擦, 结束时恰好沿曲线切线方向。(与运动轨迹相切而垂直)

质点运动方程为 (自然坐标系)

切向: $m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg \sin\theta$ ①

法向: $m \frac{v^2}{\rho} = mg \cos\theta - N$ ②



由 $\frac{dv}{dt} = g \sin\theta$ 而 $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{ds} = g \sin\theta$

$\therefore v dv = g \sin\theta ds$ 注意到 $ds \cdot \sin\theta = -dy$

\therefore 有 $v dv = -g dy$ 两边积分得

$\frac{1}{2}(v^2 - v_0^2) = g(y - y_0)$ 即 $v^2 = 2gy - 2gy_0 + v_0^2 = 2g(y - y_0) + v_0^2$

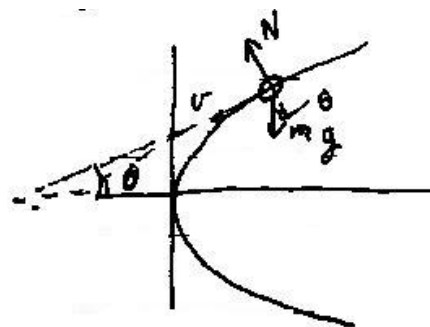
令 $h = (y - y_0)$ 则 $v^2 = 2gh + v_0^2 = 2gh + v_0^2$

2-18. 常用角坐标表示。

1. 质点运动方程为

切向: $m \frac{v^2}{\rho} = mg \cos\theta - N$ ①

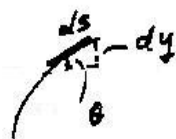
法向: $m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg \sin\theta$ ②



$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{ds} \quad \therefore \textcircled{1} \rightarrow m v \frac{dv}{ds} = mg \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = -\frac{dy}{ds} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{dy}{ds} \right)^2 = \frac{dy}{ds} \cdot \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{dy}{ds} \right) \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{有} \quad v \frac{dv}{ds} = -g \frac{dy}{ds} \quad \text{即} \quad v dv = -g dy$$



积分得：

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2gy = v_0^2 + 2g(y_0 - y) = 2g(y_0 - y) \quad (v_0 = 0)$$

$$\therefore \text{脱离点: } N=0 \quad (1) \text{ 为} \quad = \frac{2g(y_0 - y)}{\rho} = g \cos \theta$$

$$\text{即} \quad 2g(y_0 - y) = \rho g \cos \theta \quad \text{or} \quad 2(y_0 - y) = \rho \cos \theta \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+y'^2}} \quad \text{又} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \therefore \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+(\frac{dy}{dx})^2}}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{y''}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{计算: 由 } y^2 = 2x, \quad y' = \frac{1}{y}, \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot y' = -\frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{y^3}}{(1 + \frac{1}{y^2})^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{(1+y^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{y^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{1+y^2}} = y \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+y^2}}$$

$$\text{代入} \textcircled{2} \quad 2(y_0 - y) = (1+y^2)^{3/2} \cdot y \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+y^2}} = y(1+y^2) = y^3 + y$$

$$\text{代入 } y_0 = 2 \text{ 得} \quad y^3 + y = 4 - 2y \quad \text{or} \quad y^3 + 3y - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{解} \quad (y-1)(y^2+y+4) = 0$$

$$y = 1 \text{ 舍去} \quad \text{由 } y^2 = 2x \text{ 得 } x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{且 } \frac{x_1}{y} = \frac{1}{1} \text{ 舍去}$$

其解为 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 舍去, $y = 1$ 舍去.

$$2-19. \text{由题意} \quad T_1 = T_0 e^{\mu \theta} \quad \text{或} \quad T_2 = T_1 e^{-\mu \theta}$$

$$\text{且} \quad T_1 = mg \sin \varphi, \quad \theta = 2\pi \times 5 = 10\pi \quad \text{且} \quad \mu = 0.25$$

$$\therefore T_2 = mg \sin \varphi e^{-0.25 \times 10\pi} = 1000 \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-2.5\pi} = 1000000 e^{-2.5\pi} \approx 390N$$

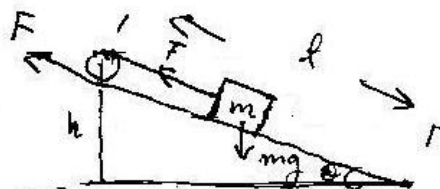
2-19题:

[解] 绳子张力为 T

$$\text{又有 } T = mg \sin \theta = mg \frac{h}{L} = \frac{mg}{20}$$

设 F 为拉力, 它与 T 平衡

$$\text{应有 } F = T e^{-\mu \theta} = \frac{mg}{20} \cdot e^{-0.25 \times 10 \pi}$$



2-20 本题不考虑石块对轮运动的影响. 取轮心为参考系 (作平动, 但是惯性系)

设在块随轮转动时, 受力情况

重力 mg , 绳拉力 N 和静摩擦力 f

运动方程为: (在轮心处)

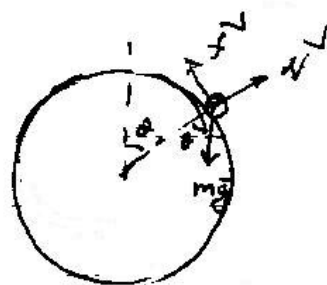
$$\text{切向: } mg \sin \theta - f = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{法向: } mg \cos \theta - N = m \omega^2 R \quad (2)$$

当 θ 增大时, $mg \sin \theta$ 增加, f 增大.

当 $mg \sin \theta$ 达到最大静摩擦力时, 石块开始滑动, 此时

$$f = \mu N = N \quad \therefore N = mg \sin \theta$$



$$\text{由 (2) 式 } mg \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta = m \omega^2 R \quad \text{即 } \cos \theta - \sin \theta = \omega^2 R$$

$$\text{即 } \cos \theta \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \theta \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\omega^2 R}{g}$$

$$\text{即有 } \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\omega^2 R}{g} \quad \therefore u = R \omega$$

$$\text{即 } \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{u}{Rg}$$

$$\text{or } \theta_0 = \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{u^2}{Rg} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{该点为临界点. } s = R \theta_0 = R \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{u^2}{Rg} - \frac{R\pi}{4}$$

2-21题 (国军)

取 \$x\$ 轴向东, \$y\$ 轴向北. 木块射出

处为原点 \$O\$, \$xOy\$ 为静系.

取木板为动系 \$x'O'y'\$, \$t=0\$ 时二者重合

在初始时: 木块和木板的速度为 \$\vec{V}_0\$

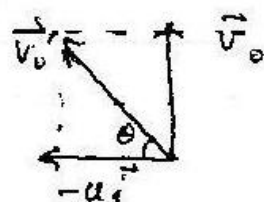
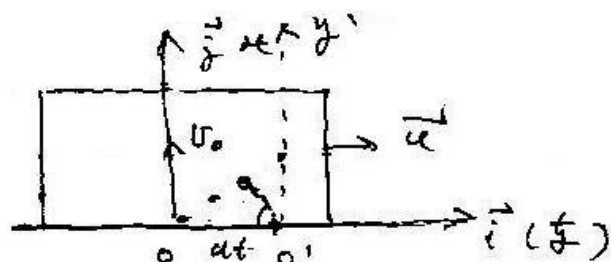
木块的相对地面的速度为 \$\vec{V}\$

木板的平动速度为 \$\vec{V}_0\$

又有 $\vec{V}_0' = \vec{V} - \vec{V}_0$ 而 $\vec{V}_0 = u \vec{i}$, $\vec{V} = V_0 \vec{j}$

则有 $\vec{V}_0' = -u \vec{i} + V_0 \vec{j}$

木块相对木板运动时摩擦力与运动方向相反: $-\frac{\vec{V}_0'}{|\vec{V}_0'|}$ (方向)



\$\therefore\$ 木块所受摩擦力为 $\vec{f} = -\mu m g \frac{\vec{V}_0'}{|\vec{V}_0'|} = m \vec{a}'$

$\vec{a}' = -\mu g \frac{\vec{V}_0'}{|\vec{V}_0'|}$ \$\therefore\$ $a' = \mu g$ 木块在板上作匀减速直线运动

在直线情况下: 木块在木板上运动的距离:

$$s = V_0' t - \frac{1}{2} a' t^2 = V_0' t - \frac{1}{2} \mu g t^2$$

在木板上停止的条件是: $V' = V_0' - \mu g t = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{V_0'}{\mu g}$

\$\therefore\$ $s = V_0' \frac{V_0'}{\mu g} - \frac{1}{2} \mu g \left(\frac{V_0'}{\mu g} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0'^2}{\mu g}$

\$\therefore\$ 停止在 \$S'\$ 系中木板为

$$x' = -s \cos \theta = -\frac{V_0'^2}{2\mu g} \frac{u}{V_0'} = -\frac{V_0' u}{2\mu g}$$

$$y' = s \sin \theta = \frac{V_0'^2}{2\mu g} \frac{V_0}{V_0'} = \frac{V_0' V_0}{2\mu g}$$

在 \$S\$ 系中的坐标: $x = x' + ut = -\frac{V_0' u}{2\mu g} + \frac{u V_0'}{\mu g} = \frac{u V_0'}{2\mu g} = \frac{u \sqrt{u^2 + V_0^2}}{2\mu g}$

$$y = y' = \frac{V_0 \sqrt{u^2 + V_0^2}}{2\mu g}$$

2-22 解: 以地球为参考系 (S) 建立坐标系 oxy .

1. 以地球为参考系静止, 则地球相对地面

作匀速圆周运动.

$$m \text{ 受力: } \vec{F} = m \vec{g} = -mg \vec{j}$$

$$\text{支持力: } \vec{N} = N_x \vec{i} + N_y \vec{j} = -N \sin \theta \vec{i} + N \cos \theta \vec{j}$$

$$\text{惯性力: } \vec{F}_w = -m \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')$$

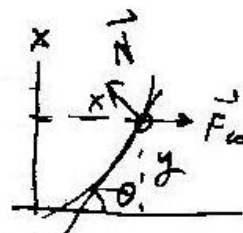
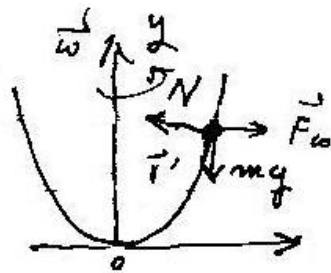
$$\therefore \vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{j}, \quad \vec{r}' = x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} \quad \therefore \vec{F}_w = m x \omega^2 \vec{i}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程: } m x \omega^2 - N \sin \theta = 0 \rightarrow N \sin \theta = m x \omega^2 \quad (1)$$

$$N \cos \theta - mg = 0 \quad N \cos \theta = mg \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \div (2) \text{ 得 } \tan \theta = \frac{x \omega^2}{g} \quad \text{而 } \tan \theta = \frac{dy}{dx} = 2ax$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } 2ax = \frac{x \omega^2}{g} \quad \therefore \omega^2 = 2ag \quad \omega = \sqrt{2ag}$$



2-23. 电荷量公式 (以圆形轨道为参考系, 轨道的角速度 $\vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{k}$)

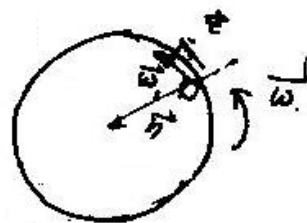
$$\vec{F}_w = -\vec{\omega} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}) \cdot m = -m \omega^2 R \vec{n} \quad (\text{方向指向外})$$

$$\vec{F}_{co} = -2m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' \quad \text{而 } \vec{v}' = R\omega \vec{e} \quad (\omega, \text{速度是相对圆轨道的角速度})$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}' = R\omega \vec{e} \quad \vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_{co} = -2m \omega \vec{k} \times R\omega \vec{e} = -2m R \omega^2 \vec{n} \quad \text{指向外}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{总}} = 4R\omega^2 m \quad \text{指向内.}$$



2-25 题解:

选以大球为参考系, 小球绕大球 (圆心) 作圆周运动, 相对大球的速度为 v

∴ 小球绕球转动, 即 C 点 (圆心) 绕 O 点作匀速运动, 且 C 点有加速度, $a_M = R\omega^2$ 方向是指向 O 点.

现以大球为参考系, 极点选在 C 点, 建立极坐标 $\vec{r}^0, \vec{\theta}^0$ 如图

则小球受力: 支持力 $\vec{N} = N\vec{r}^0$ (这是约束力)

$$\text{重力 } \vec{F}_0 = -m\vec{a}_M$$

$$\text{而 } \vec{a}_M = -a_M \cos\theta \vec{r}^0 + a_M \sin\theta \vec{\theta}^0$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_0 = m a_M \cos\theta \vec{r}^0 - m a_M \sin\theta \vec{\theta}^0$$

$$\text{又有: } m\vec{a}'_M = m a_{M,r} \vec{r}^0 + m a_{M,\theta} \vec{\theta}^0 \\ = N\vec{r}^0 + m a_M \cos\theta \vec{r}^0 - m a_M \sin\theta \vec{\theta}^0 + \vec{F}_M + \vec{F}_{\omega}$$

$$F_{\omega} = -m \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') = m R \omega^2 \vec{r}^0, \quad \vec{F}_{\omega} = 2m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' = 2m \omega v' \vec{\theta}^0$$

$$\text{考虑 } \vec{\theta}^0: m a'_{M\theta} = -m a_M \sin\theta$$

$$\therefore a'_{M\theta} = \frac{dv'}{dt}, \quad a_M = \frac{v_0^2}{R} = R\omega^2$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } R\omega^2 \sin\theta + \frac{dv'}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } v' = R\dot{\theta} \quad \therefore \frac{dv'}{dt} = R\ddot{\theta}$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } R\ddot{\theta} + R\omega^2 \sin\theta = 0 \quad \text{即 } \ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \sin\theta = 0$$

2-26. 解上升过程: 初始条件: $t=0, x_0=y_0=z_0=0, \dot{x}_0=0, \dot{y}_0=\dot{v}_0 \cos\alpha, \dot{z}_0=v_0 \sin\alpha$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 2\omega \dot{y} \sin\varphi \\ \ddot{y} = -2\omega (\dot{z} \cos\varphi + \dot{x} \sin\varphi) \\ \ddot{z} = -g + 2\omega \dot{y} \cos\varphi \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

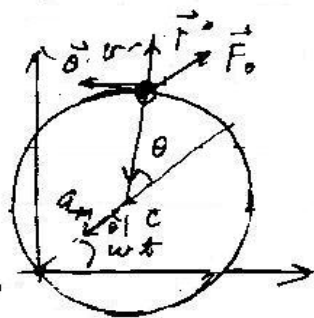
$$\text{积分得: } \dot{x} - \dot{x}_0 = 2\omega (y - y_0) \sin\varphi \Rightarrow \dot{x} = 2\omega y \sin\varphi$$

$$\dot{y} - \dot{y}_0 = -2\omega [(\dot{z} - \dot{z}_0) \cos\varphi + (x - x_0) \sin\varphi] \Rightarrow \dot{y} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{y} = -2\omega [\dot{z} \cos\varphi + x \sin\varphi] + v_0 \cos\alpha$$

$$\dot{z} - \dot{z}_0 = -gt + 2\omega (y - y_0) \cos\varphi \Rightarrow \dot{z} = -gt + 2\omega y \cos\varphi + v_0 \sin\alpha$$

②



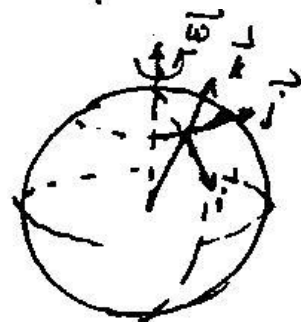
② 求四球 垂直高度 $\omega^2 r$ 及 $\omega^2 r$ 的

$$\ddot{x} = 2\omega v_0 \cos \alpha \sin \varphi$$

$$\ddot{y} = -2\omega [(-gt + v_0 \sin \alpha) \cos \varphi] = 2\omega gt \cos \varphi - 2\omega v_0 \sin \alpha \cos \varphi$$

$$= 2\omega gt \cos \varphi - 2\omega v_0 \sin \alpha \cos \varphi$$

$$\ddot{z} = -g + v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot 2\omega \cos \varphi = -g + 2\omega v_0 \cos \alpha \cos \varphi$$



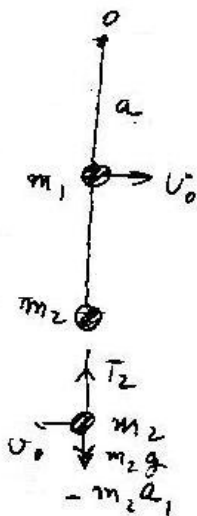
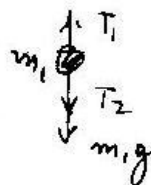
2-27代[10]：注意是量按层用 讲记 P_{04} 为结绳和方格表记

2-28是[10]：先考虑 m_1 ，以悬挂点为参考

m_1 获得水平速度 v_0 ，3 视为与 绕 O 点作圆周运动。

$$\text{又有 } T_1 - T_2 - m_1 g = m_1 \frac{v_0^2}{a} = m_1 a_1 \quad (a_1 \text{ 方向向上})$$

$$\therefore a_1 = \frac{v_0^2}{a}$$



考虑 m_2 ：在碰撞瞬间 m_2 速度为 0，1 视为以 m_1 为参考

m_2 相对 v_0 速度向左摆动，绕着 m_1 点作圆周运动。

m_2 受力：重力 $m_2 g$ 向下、 T_2 张力向上、惯性力 $F_0 = -m_2 a_1$ 向上

$$\therefore \text{有 } T_2 - m_2 g - m_2 a_1 = m_2 \frac{v_0^2}{b}$$

$$T_2 = m_2 \left(\frac{v_0^2}{b} + a_1 + g \right) = m_2 \left(\frac{v_0^2}{b} + \frac{v_0^2}{a} + g \right)$$

\therefore

$$T_1 = m_1 \frac{v_0^2}{a} + m_1 g + T_2$$

$$= (m_1 + m_2) g + (m_1 + m_2) \frac{v_0^2}{a} + m_2 \frac{v_0^2}{b}$$