第二章

一、选择题

1 C

质点沿力方向位移为零。: A=0.

2.F

B 离开 A 时为弹簧恢复原长的时刻 (该时刻之后, A 受到弹簧拉力, 加速度为负, $v_A < v_B$.)

此时 $v_A = v_B$. 由动能定理:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 - 0 = \frac{1}{2}kd^2$$
$$\therefore E_B = \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 = \frac{1}{4}kd^2$$

3.C

对 \vec{r} 求导:

$$\begin{split} \vec{v} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ &= -\frac{2\pi}{T} A \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} \vec{i} + \frac{2\pi}{T} B \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T} \vec{j} \end{split}$$

t=0 时,

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= \sqrt{v_{x1}^2 + v_{y1}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}B\right)^2} = \frac{2\pi}{T}B \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E_{k1} = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = \frac{2m\pi^2}{T^2} \left(B^2 \right)$$

 $t = \frac{T}{4}$ 时,

$$v_2 = \sqrt{v_{x2}^2 + v_{y2}^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{2\pi}{T}A\right)^2 + 0^2} = \frac{2\pi}{T}A$$

$$\therefore E_{k2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 = \frac{2m\pi^2}{T^2} \left(A^2 \right)$$

$$\therefore \Delta E_k = \frac{2\pi^2}{T^2} (B^2 - A^2)$$

4.D

由动量定理:

$$0 = m_1 v_1 - m_2 v_2$$

$$\therefore v_2 = \frac{m_1}{m_2} v_1$$

由机械能守恒:

$$\begin{split} E_p &= \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \\ &= \frac{m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{m_1^2 v_1^2}{m_2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{m_1 v_1^2 \left(m_1 + m_2 \right)}{2 m_2} \end{split}$$

5.B

(2): 既然小车能在水平面上停止, 说明水平面是粗糙的, 有摩擦力做功。因此不满足机械能守恒。

(4): 重力做正功,摩擦力做负功,符号相反。

6.D

弹簧上任意一点弹力相同,记为 N。截去一半后,伸长量缩短了一半,而弹力不变,因此 k 变为原来的两倍。

并联在一起后,每一根弹簧受力为原先的一半。由 F = kA,伸长量为原来的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 。

写成数学式子如下:

$$\begin{split} E_k &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}k'A'^2\right) \\ &= (2k) \times \left(\frac{1}{4}A\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8}kA^2 \end{split}$$

7.D

物体沿重力方向的位移为负,因此重力做负功。其它选项,物体沿推力方向有位移,因此推力做功,A 错误;推力功与摩擦力做的功和重力做的功之和等值反号,因此 BC 错误。

8.C

若合外力的冲量为 0,则由冲量定义 $\vec{I} = \int_{t1}^{t2} \vec{F} dt$ 知, $\vec{F} = \vec{0}$,因此合外力做的功为 0。其它选项,AD 可举匀速圆周运动的反例;对于 B,合外力不为 0,必有加速度,而质量不改变,因此 \vec{v} 必然改变,即动量必改变。9.B

由动能表达式 $E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$,在动量相同的情况下,质量越大,动能越小,因此选 B

10.7

设小球重力为 G,弹簧弹性系数为 k,则 G = kd,再设最低点时弹簧伸长 h。以弹簧原长的高度为基准,释放前和最低点为始末态,应用机械能守恒:

$$Gh = \frac{1}{2}kh^2$$

解得 h = 2d

二、填空题

11.31J

$$A = \int_{0.5}^{1} F dx = \int_{0.5}^{1} (52.8x + 38.4x^{2}) dx = 31(J)$$

 $12.24J \ 4m/s$

$$A = \int_{1}^{4} F dx = \int_{1}^{4} (3 + 2x) dx = 24(J)$$

由动能定理: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 24$, $\therefore v = 4(m/s)$

$$13.\frac{GMm}{6R}$$
 $-\frac{GMm}{3R}$

卫星运动的向心力由万有引力提供, $\therefore m \frac{v^2}{3R} = G \frac{Mm}{(3R)^2}$

$$\therefore E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{GMm}{6R}$$

14.1296

由牛顿第二定律:
$$F = ma$$
, $t^2 = 2a = 2\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$, 再由初始条件 $t = 0, x = 0$ 且 $v = 0$,解得 $x = \frac{1}{24}t^4$ 由此可知 $x = 54m$ 时, $t = 6s$ $A = \int_0^6 F \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^6 t^2 \mathrm{d}(\frac{1}{24}t^4)$ $\therefore A = 1296J$

15.19.8m/s

(小行星的物理量下标为1)

向心力由万有引力提供,
$$: m \frac{v_1^2}{R_1} = G \frac{Mm}{R_1^2}$$

将 $M = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho$ 代人,得 $v_1 = \sqrt{G_3^4 \pi \rho R_1^2}$
由地球上重力为 $g = 9.8m/s, mg = G \frac{Mm}{R_2^2}$
 $: g = G \frac{4}{3}\pi R_2 \rho.$ 则 $G \frac{4}{3}\pi \rho = \frac{g}{R_2}$
代人 (1), $v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{gR_1^2}{R_2}} \approx 19.8(m/s)$

$$16.\sqrt{\frac{2Mgh}{m+M}} \qquad \frac{m^2gh}{M+m}$$

由动量定理:
$$mv_1 = Mv_2$$
 (2)
由机械能守恒: $mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv_2^2$ (3)
联立 (1)(2) 解得: $v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2Mgh}{m+M}}$
 $v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m^2gh}{(m+M)M}}$

由动能定理知,物块对滑道做的功就是滑道动能改变量 $\mathbb{P} \frac{1}{2}Mv_2^2 = \frac{m^2gh}{M+m}$

船员用 200N 的力拉绳子,由牛顿第三定律,绳子也给船员(和船) 200N 的拉力。以人和船为对象应用牛顿第二定律,解得:

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = 0.5m/s^2$$

因此第 2 秒末速率为 1m/s,增加的动能就是

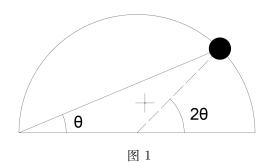
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 1^2 = 200(J)$$

$$19.\left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right) GMm$$

由机械能守恒, $0 + E_{p1} = E_k + E_{p2}$ $\therefore E_k = E_{p2} - E_{p1} = \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)$ 以两个质点为系统,仅有万有引力(内力)做功,因此由质点系 $A = E_k = \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)GMm$

$20.0.8\sqrt{2}$

(1)



$$A = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} vecF \cdot dvecx$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} Fdx \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} k(2R\cos\theta - 0.1) \times d(R \times 2\theta) \times \sin\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (-4R^{2}k\cos\theta + 0.2Rk)d(\cos\theta)$$

$$= -2R^{2}k\cos^{2}\theta + 0.2Rk\cos\theta \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= -2 \times 0.2^{2} \times 40 \times (\frac{\sqrt{2}^{2}}{2} - 1^{2}) + 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 40 \times (\frac{1}{2} - 1)$$

$$= 0.8\sqrt{2}$$

三、计算题 21.(1)

$$\Delta l = \frac{F}{k}$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}k(\Delta l)^2 = \frac{F^2}{2k}$$
由机械能守恒, $E_{kright} - 0 = E_p - 0$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}Mv_{\text{fl}}^2 = \frac{F^2}{2k}$$

$$\therefore v_{\text{fl}} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{Mk}}$$

(2)

由受力分析知,
$$a_{\underline{t}}=a_{\overline{t}}$$
,即 $\frac{\mathrm{d}v_{\underline{t}}}{\mathrm{d}t}=-\frac{\mathrm{d}v_{\overline{t}}}{\mathrm{d}t}$

两边积分: $v_{\underline{c}} = -v_{\underline{c}} + c$

代入刚恢复原长时: $v_{\pm} = 0, v_{\pm} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{Mk}}$

$$\therefore v_{\underline{\pi}} + v_{\underline{\pi}} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{Mk}}$$

$$\therefore \exists v_{\pm} = v_{\pm} \text{ th}, v_{\pm}' = v_{\pm}' = \frac{F}{\sqrt{2Mk}}$$

由机械能守恒:

$$0 + \frac{1}{2}M(v_{\pm})^{2} = \frac{1}{2}k(\Delta l)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}M(v'_{\pm})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}M(v'_{\pm})^{2}$$

$$\therefore \Delta l = \pm \sqrt{\frac{M\left(\frac{F^2}{Mk} - 2 \times \frac{F^2}{4Mk}\right)}{k}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} F$$

$$=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{F}{k}$$

即伸长或压缩 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{F}{k}$

22.

记 x 为链条右端的位移, 1 为桌边链条的长度。

$$dA = F \cdot dx$$
$$= F dx$$

链条被匀速拉起,可知 F = G

$$F = G = M'g$$
$$= \frac{l}{L}Mg$$

由几何意义, dx = -dl

$$\therefore A = \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{0} -\frac{l}{L} M g dl$$
$$= \frac{Mg}{2L} l^{2} |_{0}^{\frac{L}{3}}$$
$$= \frac{MgL}{18}$$

如果有摩擦力 f,则

$$dA = F'dx$$

$$F' = G + f = \frac{l}{L}Mg + \mu \left(\frac{L - l}{L}Mg\right)$$

$$= \frac{Mg}{L}[\mu L + (1 - \mu)l]$$

$$\therefore A = \int_{\frac{L}{3}}^{0} -\frac{Mg}{L}[\mu L + (1 - \mu)l]dl$$

$$= \frac{Mg}{L}\left(\mu Ll + \frac{1 - \mu}{2}l^{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{L}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{Mg}{L}\left(\frac{\mu}{3}L^{2} + \frac{1 - \mu}{18}L^{2}\right)$$

$$= MgL\frac{5\mu + 1}{18}$$

23.

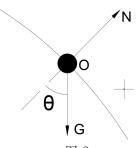


图 2

由图 2, 对小球应用牛顿第二定律:

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



图 3

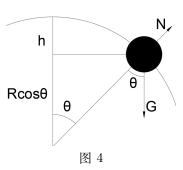
由受力分析知,圆环竖直方向受力 F 为:

$$F = (N' + N')\cos\theta = 2N\cos\theta \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
 H; $\cos\theta > 0$

 \therefore 当N < 0时, F向上,圆环上升

$$\therefore N = mg\cos\theta - m\frac{v^2}{R} < 0$$

由机械能守恒(见图 4): $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh = mg(1-\cos\theta)R$



代入, $\therefore mg\cos\theta - 2mg(1-\cos\theta) < 0$

$$\therefore 3\cos\theta < 2, \quad \theta > \arccos\frac{2}{3}$$

即当 $\theta > \arccos \frac{2}{3}$ 时,圆环会上升

24.

$$T_1$$
提供 $G1 + G2$
 $\therefore k_1 \Delta l = (m_1 + m_2)g$
 $\Delta l = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)g}{k_1}$
由机械能守恒:
 $-mgx + \frac{1}{2}k_1(\Delta l + x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_1v^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}k_1(\Delta l)^2 + 0$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{-kx^2 - 2(k_1\Delta l - m_1g)x}{m_1}}$$
$$= \sqrt{-\frac{k_1}{m_1}x^2 - \frac{2m_2g}{m_1}x}$$

利用二次函数最大值为 $\frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}$ 的性质:

$$v_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{0 - \frac{4m_2^2 g^2}{m_1^2}}{4\left(-\frac{k_1}{m_1}\right)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m_2^2 g^2}{m_1 k_1}} = \frac{0.3 \times 9.8}{\sqrt{0.5 \times 8.9 \times 10^4}}$$

$$= 0.0139(m/s)$$