

# 习题 4-8.

$$1. m = \int_0^{10} u dx = \int_0^{10} (6 + 0.3x) dx = \left( \frac{0.3}{2} x^2 + 6x \right) \Big|_0^{10} = 75 \text{ kg}$$

$$2. s = \int_0^T v dt = \int_0^T (t^2 + \sin 3t) dt = \left( \frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3t \right) \Big|_0^T \\ = \frac{1}{3} T^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3T + \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$3. F = kL \Rightarrow k = \frac{5}{1000} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N/m}.$$

设长为  $x$  米时拉力为  $T$ . 由  $T = kx$ , 则这时  $T$  的功为  $\Delta W = T \cdot \Delta x$ .  $dW = kx dx$ .

$$W = \int dW = \int_0^{15} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \Big|_0^{15} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} x^2 \Big|_0^{15} = 0.5625 \text{ J}$$

$$4. \text{由 } x = ct^3. \Rightarrow t = \left( \frac{x}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3ct^2, \quad f = kv^2$$

$$W = \int dW = \int_0^a f dx = \int_0^a kv^2 dx = \int_0^a k (3ct^2)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^a 9kc^2 t^4 dx = \int_0^a 9kc^2 \left( \frac{x}{c} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{27}{7} kc^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{7}{3}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{27}{7} kc^{\frac{2}{3}} a^{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$5. \text{设 } F = kx, \text{ 则阻力的功为 } f dx \text{ 的积分 } W = \int dW = \int_0^x kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx^2.$$

$$\text{则由 } W_1 = \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2 \quad W_1 + W_2 = \frac{1}{2} kx_2^2, \quad W_1 = W_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{W_1}{W_1 + W_2} = \frac{1}{2} = \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \sqrt{2} x_1$$

$$\text{则第 } n \text{ 次前为 } x_2 - x_1 = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \text{ cm}.$$

$$6. W = uMgs - uq \int_0^{\frac{s}{v_0}} m v_0 dt$$

$$= uMgs - uq \cdot m v_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^2}{v_0^2}$$

$$= ugs \left( M - \frac{ms}{2v_0} \right)$$

7.  $F = PS = \frac{k}{V} \cdot S = \frac{k}{xS} \cdot S = \frac{k}{x}$ . ( $x$ 为圆柱上一点离底部距离).

$$dW = F(x)dx = \frac{k}{x} dx, \quad k = P \cdot V = 10 \times 10^4 \times \pi \left(\frac{0.2}{2}\right)^2 \times 0.8 = 800\pi.$$

$$W = \int_{0.4}^{0.8} \frac{k}{x} dx = k \ln \frac{0.8}{0.4} = 800\pi \ln 2 \text{ (J)}$$

8. 可以把水想象成一层层的物体(注出过程中力的大小等于每层的重力,为恒力,高度有所变化).

则每层在高度上的密度为  $\frac{1000 \cdot \pi r^2}{h}$  (kg/m).

$$\text{则 } W = \int_0^h 1000\pi r^2 \cdot g \cdot h dh$$

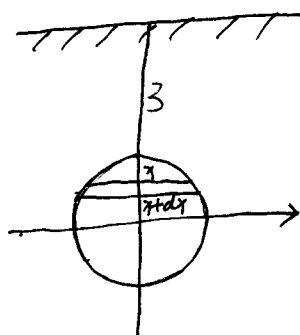
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1000\pi r^2 gh^2$$

$$= 500\pi r^2 gh^2 \text{ (J)}.$$

9. 运用第8题结果.

$$W = 500\pi \left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 \times 9.8 \times 15^2 = 57697500 \text{ J}$$

10. 如图选取坐标系.



图为圆柱体截面, 方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1.5^2$

$$dW = (4.5 + x) \cdot (\rho g 2y \cdot 4dx) = 8\rho g (4.5 + x) \sqrt{1.5^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$W = 8\rho g \int_{-1.5}^{1.5} (4.5 + x) \sqrt{1.5^2 - x^2} dx = 8 \times 4.5 \rho g \cdot \int_{-1.5}^{1.5} \sqrt{1.5^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 8 \times 4.5 \times \rho g \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \times 1.5^2 \approx 8 \times 4.5 \times 9.8 \times 0.71 \times 10^3 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times 1.5^2$$

$$\approx 884848.86 \text{ J}.$$

11. 以底部为原点建立坐标系. 纵向为  $x$  轴

则  $x \in [0, 10]$  时  $dV = \pi \cdot 0.3^2 dx = 0.09\pi dx$

$x \in (10, 16)$  时.  $dV = \pi(9 - (13-x)^2)dx = \pi(-x^2 + 26x - 160)dx$

$$W = \int_0^{10} \rho g x \cdot 0.09\pi dx + \int_{10}^{16} \rho g x \cdot \pi(-x^2 + 26x - 160)dx$$

$$= 0.09\pi \rho g \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^{10} + \rho g \pi \left( -\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{13}{2} x^3 - \frac{160}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_{10}^{16}$$

$$= 472.5\pi \cdot \rho g \text{ (J)}$$

$$\approx 14539700 \text{ (J)}$$

12.  $dP = \rho(x) l(x) dx = \rho g x l(x) dx$ .

其中  $x$  为离水面距离,  $\rho$  为水密度.

$l(x)$  为距离顶部  $x$  处地的截面直径.

则:  $l(x) = 2\sqrt{R^2 - (R-x)^2}$

则  $P = \int_0^{2R} \rho g x l(x) dx = \int_0^{2R} \rho g x \cdot 2\sqrt{R^2 - (R-x)^2} dx$ , 令  $x - R = R \sin \theta$ .  $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$dx = R \cos \theta d\theta$ .  $x=0$  时.  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ .  $x=2R$  时.  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

则  $P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\rho g (R + R \sin \theta) R \cos \theta \cdot R \cos \theta d\theta$

$$= 2\rho g R^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2\rho g R^3 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - 2\rho g R^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4\rho g R^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \text{ (奇函数)}$$

$$= \rho g \pi R^3$$

$$= 1000g\pi R^3 \text{ (N)}$$

13:  $F = \int_{-0.75}^{0.75} \rho g (x + 0.75) \cdot 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{0.75^2}} dx = 17309.25 \text{ (N)}$

$$14. dP = \rho g x l(x) dx.$$

$$\text{其中 } l(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x-3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P &= \int_3^9 \rho g \cdot x \left( \frac{2}{3}x - 3 \right) dx = \rho g \int_3^9 \left( \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 3x \right) dx \\ &= 168000g (N) \approx 1646400 N. \end{aligned}$$

15. 设竖直矩形侧面所受侧压力为  $P_1$ , 由图 A, 其侧压力微元

$$dP_1 = \rho g x \cdot 4dx = 4\rho g x dx$$

$$P_1 = \int_0^{0.3} \rho g x \cdot 4dx = 4\rho g \cdot \int_0^{0.3} x dx = 0.18\rho g \approx 1764 N.$$

设每个三角形侧面所受侧压力为  $P_2$ , 由图 B, 三角形余斗边方程

$$\text{为 } y = 0.4 - \frac{4}{3}x.$$

其侧压力微元为:

$$dP_2 = \rho g x \cdot y dx = \rho g x \left( 0.4 - \frac{4}{3}x \right) dx$$

$$P_2 = \rho g \int_0^{0.3} x \left( 0.4 - \frac{4}{3}x \right) dx = 0.006\rho g \approx 58.8 N.$$

设斜面所受侧压力为  $P_3$ , 由图 B, 三角形余斗边方程为  $y = 0.4 - \frac{4}{3}x$ .

$$\text{则 } y' = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

$$\text{其侧压力微元 } dP_3 = \rho g x \cdot 4ds = 4\rho g x \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} dx = \frac{20}{3}\rho g x dx$$

$$P_3 = \frac{20}{3}\rho g \cdot \int_0^{0.3} x dx = \frac{10}{3} \cdot \rho g \cdot 0.09 \approx 2940 N.$$

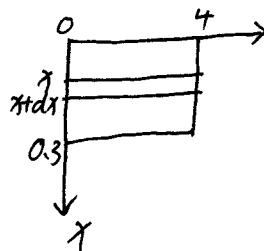


图 A.

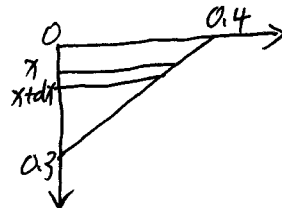


图 B.

16. ① 取变量, 定区间, 取杆中心为原点, 杆位于  $y$  轴上, 建立如图坐标系, 取  $y$  为积分变量, 积分区间为  $[-\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{2}]$

② 取近似, 定微元, 在  $y$  变化区间内, 视任一小区间  $[y, y+dy]$  对应的微小段细杆为质点, 质量为  $\mu dy$ , 与  $M$  相距  $r = \sqrt{a^2 + y^2}$ .

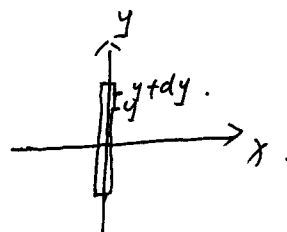
则此质点对  $M$  的引力  $F$  大小为:

$$dF = G \frac{m \mu dy}{(a^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ 则 } dF_x = -G \frac{\mu m \mu dy}{(a^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

③ 求和分, 算整量, 求和分得引力在水平方向分力为:

$$F_x = \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} -G \frac{\mu m \mu dy}{(a^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{2G \mu m L}{a \sqrt{4a^2 + L^2}}$$

另外, 由对称性可知, 引力在铅直方向分力  $F_y = 0$ . 则  $F = \frac{2G \mu m L}{a \sqrt{4a^2 + L^2}}$ , 垂直于杆.



17. 如图建立坐标系. 取  $y$  为积分变量,  $y$  的取值范围为  $[0, L]$ .

对应小区间  $[y, y+dy]$  与质点  $M$  的引力大小近似值为:

$$dF = G \cdot \frac{m \mu dx}{r^2} = G \cdot \frac{m M dx}{L r^2}$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ .

把该力分解, 得:

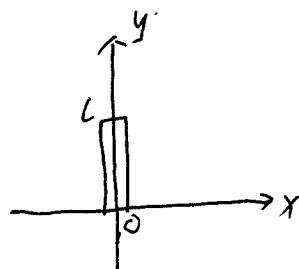
$$dF_x = -\frac{a}{r} dF = -G \frac{a m M}{L (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

$$dF_y = \frac{x}{r} dF = G \frac{m M x}{L (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$\text{因此 } F_x = \int_0^L -G \frac{a m M}{L (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x = a \tan t} -G \frac{m M}{L a} \int_0^{\arctan \frac{L}{a}} \cos t dt$$

$$= -\frac{G m M}{a \sqrt{a^2 + L^2}}$$

$$F_y = \int_0^L G \frac{m M x}{L (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = -G \frac{m M}{L (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Big|_0^L = \frac{m M G}{L} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + L^2}} \right).$$



$$18. P(t) = \frac{WR}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} P(t) dt = \frac{WR I_m^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \sin^2 \omega t dt.$$

$$= \frac{WR I_m^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} dt = \frac{R I_m^2}{2}$$

$$19. s = \int_0^{\frac{25}{2}} (25 - 2t) dt = \frac{625}{4} \text{ m}.$$

20. 设时间  $[t, t+dt]$  内汽车行驶路程为  $ds$ , 消耗汽油为  $dy$ , 则:

$$dy = \frac{ds}{8 + \frac{1}{30}v} = \frac{v dt}{8 + \frac{1}{30}v} = \frac{\frac{80t}{1+t} dt}{8 + \frac{1}{30} \cdot \frac{80t}{1+t}} = \frac{30t}{4t+3} dt$$

$$y = \int_2^3 \frac{30t}{4t+3} dt = \left( \frac{15}{2} - \frac{45}{8} \ln \frac{15}{11} \right) \text{ 升}.$$