

2.6 以底面圆心为坐标原点, 建立柱坐标系, 设质点到z轴距离为R
 $\vec{r} = R\vec{e}_r + R\dot{\varphi}\vec{e}_\varphi + \dot{z}\vec{e}_z$

$R = R_z + z \tan \alpha, \dot{R} = \dot{z} \tan \alpha$

$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{z}^2 \tan^2 \alpha + (R_z + z \tan \alpha)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{z}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{z}^2 (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) + R_z^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + z \tan \alpha \dot{\varphi}^2$

$L = T - V = T - mgz$

代入拉格朗日方程 $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_a} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_a} = Q_a$

解得 $\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi} (z \tan \alpha + R_z) + 2 \dot{\varphi} \tan \alpha \cdot z = 0 \\ \ddot{z}^2 (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) - \dot{\varphi}^2 \tan \alpha (z \tan \alpha + R_z) + g = 0 \end{cases}$

2.7 取广义坐标R和P

$R^2 z^2 = r^2$

$V_n = \dot{R} \quad V_p = R \dot{\varphi} \quad V_k = \dot{z} = \frac{-R^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}}$

$L = \frac{m}{2} (R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{r^2 \dot{R}^2}{r^2 - R^2} \dot{z}^2) - mg \sqrt{r^2 - R^2}$

代入 $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_a} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_a} = Q_a$

解得 $\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi} R + 2 \dot{\varphi} R = 0 \\ \frac{r^2 \dot{R}}{r^2 - R^2} + \frac{R r^2}{(r^2 - R^2)^2} \dot{R}^2 - R \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{2gR}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}} = 0 \end{cases}$

2.8 以θ为广义坐标, 取极坐标

$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) \quad V = 0$

$\vec{r} = 2R \cos \theta \quad \varphi = \theta + \omega t$

$L = T - V = \frac{m}{2} (-2R \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2 + (\dot{\theta} + \omega)^2 \cdot (2R \cos \theta)^2)$
 $= 2mR^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + 2\omega \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + \omega^2 \cos^2 \theta)$

代入 $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_a} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_a} = Q_a$ 得 $\ddot{\theta} + \sin \theta \cos \theta \omega^2 = 0$

2.9 取x, y为广义坐标

则 $T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$

$V = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$L = T - V = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} + \frac{e^2 x}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = 0 \\ m\ddot{y} + \frac{e^2 y}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = 0 \end{cases}$

2.11 建立以R为广义坐标的柱坐标系

$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{R}^2 + R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{z}^2) \quad z = \frac{R}{P} \cdot \dot{R}$

$V = mgz = mg \frac{R}{2P}$

$L = T - V = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{R}^2 + R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{R^2 \dot{R}^2}{P^2}) - \frac{mgR^2}{2P} = 0$

$\frac{d}{dt} (\dot{R} + \frac{R}{P} \dot{R}) + \frac{g}{P} R - \omega^2 R - \frac{R}{P^2} \dot{R}^2 = 0$

得 $(P^2 \dot{R}^2) \cdot \dot{R} + R \cdot \dot{R}^2 - P^2 \omega^2 R + P g R = 0$

小球不稳定时, $\dot{R} = \ddot{R} = 0$

$\therefore P^2 \omega^2 R = P g R \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{P}}$

2.12 以R, θ为广义坐标, 建立柱坐标系

$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{R}^2 + R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{z}^2), V = mgz, R^2 = az$

$L = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{R}^2 + R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{4R^2 \dot{R}^2}{a^2}) - \frac{mg}{a} R^2$

代入, 得 $\begin{cases} (1 + \frac{4R}{a^2}) \ddot{R} + \frac{8R \dot{R}^2}{a^2} - R \ddot{\theta}^2 + \frac{2gR}{a} = 0 \\ R \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{\theta} \dot{R} = 0 \end{cases}$

$\dot{R} = \ddot{R} = 0$ 可得 $\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{2g}{a} \quad (R \dot{\theta})^2 = 2gR$

$V^2 = 2gR$

$t=0$ 时, $V_0^2 = 2gh$

2.13. 由杆 AC, DG 为矩平衡 $\begin{cases} P \cdot FG = F_1 \cdot EF + F_2 \cdot DF \\ (P' - F_1') \cdot AB = F_2' \cdot AC \end{cases}$

又 $\because F_1 = F_1'$ 且 $F_2 = F_2'$

$\therefore P \cdot FG = F_1 \cdot EF + (P' - F_1) \cdot \frac{AB}{AC} \cdot DF$

$\therefore \frac{P'F}{2F} = \frac{AC}{AB} \quad \therefore P \cdot FG = P' \cdot EF$

$\therefore P' = P \cdot \frac{FG}{EF}$

2.15 以 M 为原点建立直角坐标系

(1) $V = mg \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi - d \cot \varphi \right)$

体系为完整保守系统 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \quad \text{得} \quad -mg \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi + \frac{mgd}{\sin^2 \varphi} = 0$

$\therefore \varphi = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2d}{L}}$

(2) $\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi - d \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi - d \cot \varphi$

由虚功 $mg \delta y = 0$

即 $mg \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi + \frac{d}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) \delta \varphi = 0$

$\therefore \varphi = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2d}{L}}$

2.18 $V = -m_1 g \cos \varphi_1 R - m_2 g \cos \varphi_2 R + \frac{1}{2} k \left(l - 2R \sin \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} \right)^2$

由 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = 0$

$\begin{cases} m_1 g \sin \varphi_1 - k \cos \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} (l - 2R) \sin \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} = 0 \\ m_2 g \sin \varphi_2 - k \cos \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} (l - 2R) \sin \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$

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