物理科学学院本科生 09——10 学年第一学期 理论力学 课程期末考试试卷 (B卷)

专业:

年级:

学号:

姓名:

成绩:

得 分

一 、(本题共 20 分, 每空 2 分)

草稿区

- 1. 质点系动量定理表明: <u>质点系动量的变化等于体系所受到的合外力</u>; 质点系角动量定理表明: <u>质点系角动量的变化率等于作用在质点系上所有外力距之和</u>; 质点系动能定理表明: <u>质点系动能的增加等于外力和内力所做的元功之和</u>。
- 2. 关于刚体,一般情况下,自由度为<u>6</u>,平动时自由度为<u>3</u>,定轴转动时自由度为<u>5</u>,平面平行运动时自由度为<u>3</u>,定点转动时自由度为<u>3</u>。
- 3. 一个体系的约束方程为 $f(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \cdots, \vec{r}_n, t) = 0$,其中 \vec{r}_i 体系第 i 个质点的坐标,该约束被称为___完整约束______,若一个力学体系所受到的约束全部为上述约束,则该力学体系被称为___完整体系____。
- 4. 已知J = [f,g],若f和g都是运动积分,J是<u>运动积分</u>。

得 分

二、(本题 20 分)

如图所示,摆长为l,摆球质量为m 的圆锥摆,摆线与垂线之间的夹角为 θ ,当摆球在水平面内做匀速圆周运动时,求摆球的速度和摆线的张力。

解:

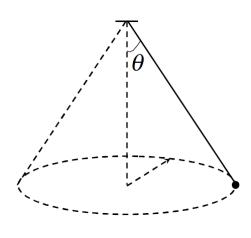
依题意得:

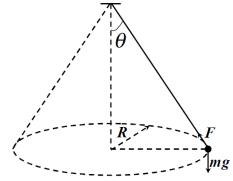
$$F\cos\theta - mg = 0$$

$$m\frac{v^2}{R} = F\sin\theta$$

解得:

$$F = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$$
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Fl \sin^2 \theta}{m}}$$





得 分

三、证明题(本题 20 分)

已知
$$\varphi = \varphi(p_{\alpha}, q_{\alpha}, t)$$
 , $\psi = \psi(p_{\alpha}, q_{\alpha}, t)$ 求证 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}[\varphi, \psi] = \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, \psi\right] + \left[\varphi, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}\right]$

证明:

由泊松括号

$$[\varphi,\psi] = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \right)$$

$$\partial \int_{0}^{s} \left(\partial \varphi \partial \psi - \partial \varphi \right)$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\varphi, \psi \right] &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{s} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, \psi \right] + \left[\varphi, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right] \end{split}$$

质量为m,半径为R的偏心薄圆盘,质心C距

圆盘几何中心的距离为d。现使圆盘垂直于水平面,并在水平面上向右做平面平行运动(只滚动不滑动)。取水平方向为x轴,竖直方向为y轴,

t=0时刻,圆盘的几何中心位于坐标原点处,

此时 C 与坐标原点的连线与 y 轴的夹角为 ψ 。

取广义坐标为 ψ ,(1)写出拉格朗日量,并由拉

格朗日方程求出运动微分方程;(2)由哈密顿量

的定义出发,写出由广义动量和广义坐标表示的哈密顿量;(3)由哈密顿正则方程求解运动微

分方程。(绕质心的转动惯量为 $I_C = m
ho_C^2$)



取广义坐标为 ψ , 质心的坐标为:

$$x_C = -R\psi + d\sin\psi$$
$$y_C = -d\cos\psi$$

体系的动能为:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_C\dot{\psi}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(r_{PC}\dot{\psi})^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\rho_C^2\dot{\psi}^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}m(r_{PC}^2 + \rho_C^2)\dot{\psi}^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}m(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi)\dot{\psi}^2$$

势能为:

$$V = -mgd\cos\psi$$

(1)

体系的拉格朗日量为:

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi)\dot{\psi}^2 + mgd\cos\psi$$

由拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = 0$$

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得:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \left(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd \cos \psi \right) \dot{\psi}^2 + mgd \cos \psi \right)$$
$$= m \left(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd \cos \psi \right) \dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}}\right) = m\left(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi\right)\ddot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \left(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd \cos \psi \right) \dot{\psi}^2 + mgd \cos \psi \right)$$

$$= -mRd\dot{\psi}^2 \sin \psi - mgd \sin \psi$$

$$= -\left(R\dot{\psi}^2 + g \right) md \sin \psi$$

所以:

$$(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi)\ddot{\psi} + (R\dot{\psi}^2 + g)d\sin\psi = 0$$

由广义动量定义得:

$$p_{\psi} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = m(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi)\dot{\psi}$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{p_{\psi}}{m(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi)}$$

哈密顿量定义为:

$$H = p_{\psi}\dot{\psi} - L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{\psi}^2}{m(R^2 + d^2 + \rho_C^2 - 2Rd\cos\psi)} - mgd\cos\psi$$

由正则方程:

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$\dot{p}_{\psi} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{\psi}}$$

徨.

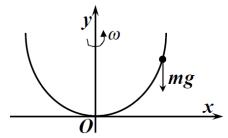
$$\begin{split} \dot{\psi} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\psi}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{\psi}^{2}}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} - mgd \cos \psi \right) \\ &= \frac{p_{\psi}}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ \dot{p}_{\psi} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \psi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{\psi}^{2}}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} - mgd \cos \psi \right) \\ &= \frac{p_{\psi}^{2}}{2m} \frac{2Rd \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)^{2}} - mgd \sin \psi \\ &= \frac{\dot{p}_{\psi}}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} + \frac{p_{\psi}^{2} 2Rd \psi \sin \psi}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)^{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} + \frac{p_{\psi}^{2}}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)^{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \frac{p_{\psi}^{2}}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)^{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \frac{mgd \sin \psi}{m(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)^{2}} \\ \dot{\psi} &= \frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= \frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= \frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= -\frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= -\frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi + gd \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= \frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi + gd \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= \frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi + gd \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \\ &= \frac{Rd\dot{\psi}^{2} \sin \psi + gd \sin \psi}{(R^{2} + d^{2} + \rho_{c}^{2} - 2Rd \cos \psi)} \end{aligned}$$

得 分

五 、(本题共 20 分)

抛物线形细丝其对称轴为竖直轴Oy, 现使该抛物线形

细丝绕 Oy 轴以 ω 角速度转动,一质量为 m 的小圆环套在金属丝上,并沿金属丝无摩擦地下滑。以 x 为广义坐标,应用正则方程,求小圆环在 x 轴方向上的运动微分方程。设抛物线方程为 $y=4ax^2$,其中 a>0 为常数。



解:

小圆环的等能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m\left[\left(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2\right) + \omega^2 x^2\right]$$

势能为:

$$V = mgy$$

由抛物线方程得:

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4a} \quad , \quad \dot{y} = \frac{x}{2a} \dot{x}$$

由上式得以 X 为广义坐标的拉格朗日方程为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\left[\dot{x}^{2}\left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4a^{2}}\right) + \omega^{2}x^{2}\right] - mg\frac{x^{2}}{4a}$$

由广义动量定义得:

$$p_{x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m \left[\dot{x}^{2} \left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4a^{2}} \right) + \omega^{2} x^{2} \right] - mg \frac{x^{2}}{4a} \right\}$$
$$= m\dot{x} \left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4a^{2}} \right)$$

所以:

$$\dot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{4a^2}\right)}$$

因此由广义动量表示的哈密顿量为:

$$H = p_{x}\dot{x} - L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{p_{x}^{2}}{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4a^{2}}} \right) - \frac{m}{2}\omega^{2} + mg\frac{x^{2}}{4a}$$

由哈密顿正则方程

$$\dot{p}_x = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

得

$$\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{4a^2}\right)\ddot{x} + \frac{x}{4a^2}\dot{x}^2 - \omega^2 x + g\frac{x}{2a} = 0$$