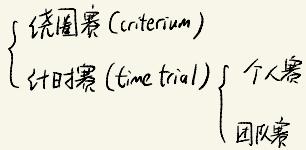


一、问题分析

1. 分类



2. 问题

能量曲线 $M(t)$: 在时间 t 内能达到的最大能量 一般 $P(t)$ 关于 t 而下

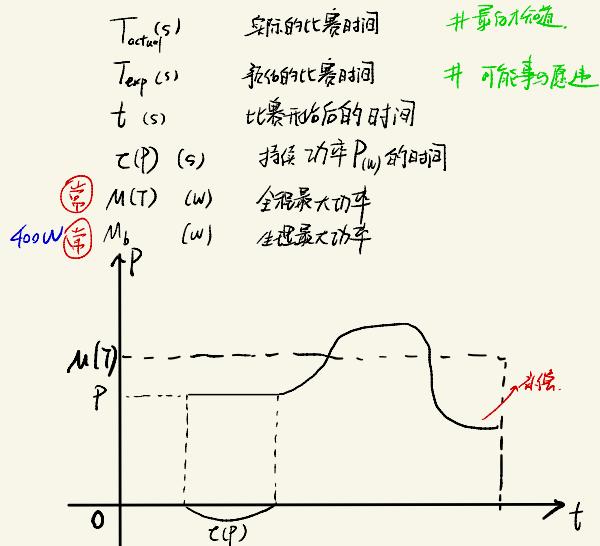
· 超过 $M(t)$ 的部分需要小于 $M(t)$ 的部分补偿

· 当前 Power 取决于之前 Power.

Goal. 最小化时间.



更改的 Power → Position.
(速度)



能量来源 {
新陈代谢 $E_M = \text{常值}$ (W)
赛前储存 E_B (J)
赛中补充 E_s (J)
 $T(E_s)$ 用的时间 (s)

$$f = \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho_{air} S v^2 \quad \text{空气阻力 N}$$

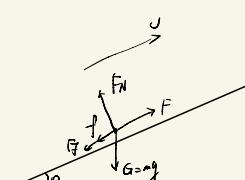
v 运动总速度 m/s

0.024 (常)	C_D (drag coefficient)	空气阻力系数	1
1.29 kg/m³ (常)	Pair	空气密度	kg/m³
0.29 m² (常)	Sbody	迎风面积	m²
D (distance)	D	距离	m
I	I	冲力	s
E_{total}	E_{total}	赛道总能量	J
41.5 (常)	σ	新陈代谢速率	

余味：能量减少的方式

400W

假设：① 运动员赛前知道赛道相关的数据.



$$\text{若 } P(t) > M, \dot{P}(t) = -\frac{1}{k} P(t) \cdot \frac{1}{E(t)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{E}(t) = \sigma - (f + mg \sin \theta + \mu mg \cos \theta) \cdot v(t) \\ E(0) = E_{total} \\ E(t) \geq 0, \forall 0 \leq t \leq T_{actual} \end{array} \right.$$

E 越小, \dot{E} 越大.

{
激烈程度
能量储备.

$$D = \int_0^{T_{actual}} v(t) dt \quad f \leftarrow \frac{v}{F} \quad (F = \frac{p}{v})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \cdot \dot{v}(t) = F - f = \frac{p(t)}{v(t)} - \frac{1}{2} k v(t)^2 \\ m \cdot a(t) \\ v(0) = 0 \\ 0 \leq p(t) \leq P_b \end{array} \right.$$

$$P \leftarrow E$$

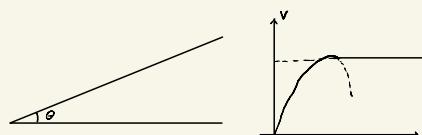
$$\begin{aligned} E(t) &= \left[\sigma - (f + mg \sin \theta + \mu mg \cos \theta) v(t) \right] t + E_{total} \\ E(t) &= -\frac{p(t)}{k \cdot v(t)} = -\frac{m v(t) \dot{v}(t) + \frac{1}{2} k v(t)^3}{m v(t) \dot{v}(t) + v(t)^2 + \frac{3}{2} k v(t)^2} \\ P(t) &= m v(t) \dot{v}(t) + v(t)^2 + \frac{3}{2} k v(t)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Model B 老虎傷因素

① 湿度 定性: $T \downarrow$, $E(t) \downarrow$ 伤害越小

返回 T_{\min} (选手特征, 赛道特征, 天气特征)

$$② 风力 $F_{wind} = \rho air S_{body} v_{relative}^2$$$



$$\frac{-\frac{mv(t)v(t) + \frac{1}{2}kv(t)^3}{[5 - (f + mg\sin\theta + \mu g\cos\theta)v(t)]t + E_{total}} - (v(t)^2 + \frac{3}{2}kv(t)^2)}{m \cdot v(t)} = \ddot{v}(t)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \left. \begin{array}{ll} m(x) & \text{质量} \\ h(x) & \text{身高} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow BMI(x) = \frac{m(x)}{h(x)} \\ E_{total}(x) & J \\ S_{body}(x) \propto h(x)^2 & m^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

重新计算速度函数:

冲力为定值的情形: ($f(t) = F(t)$)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} mv(t) = F(t) - f - F_f - mg\sin\theta = F(t) - k_{air}v(t)^2 - \frac{mg\mu}{r_{wheel}} - mg\sin\theta \\ v(0)=0 \\ 0 \leq F(t) \leq F_n \end{array} \right\} v(t) = \sqrt{F_n - \frac{mg\mu}{r_{wheel}} - mg\sin\theta} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{F_n - \frac{mg\mu}{r_{wheel}} - mg\sin\theta} C \sqrt{k_{air}}}{m} t + \sqrt{F_n - \frac{mg\mu}{r_{wheel}} - mg\sin\theta} \sqrt{k_{air}} x \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{E}(t) = \sigma - F(t) v(t) \\ E(0) = E_{total} \\ E(t) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \dot{E}(t) = \frac{\sqrt{A} \tanh \left(\frac{(mC_1 + x)\sqrt{Ak}}{Jk} \right)}{\sqrt{Jk}}$$

$$E(0) = \frac{\sqrt{A} \tanh \left(C_1 \sqrt{Ak} \right)}{\sqrt{Jk}} = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$