一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	В	C	В	C	В	A	C	C	D	В

二、填空题

题号	答案	题号	答案
11	$-F_0R$	12	mgl/50
13	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3gl}$	14	-0.207
15	$\sqrt{2gl - \frac{k(l - l_0)^2}{m}}$	16	$\sqrt{k/(mr)}$, $-k/(2r)$
17	$\upsilon = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{mr_0}}$	18	18 J, 6 m/s
19	16 N⋅s,176 J	20	$\sqrt{\frac{2m^2gh}{(m+M)M}}, -(\frac{m}{m+M})mgh$

三、计算题

21. 解:选竖直向上为坐标 y 轴的正方向,地面处为坐标原点.

由题意知,建筑工人匀速提升水泥砂浆时所用的拉力 T等于漏斗与水泥砂浆的总重量

即:
$$T=(m_1+m_2)g-0.5gy=20g-0.5gy$$

 $T=196-4.9y$ (SI)

建筑工人提拉水泥砂浆所做的功为:

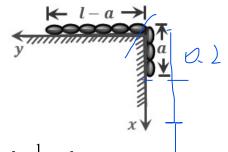
A =
$$\int A = \int_0^h T dy = \int_0^6 (196 - 4.9y) dy$$

= $196y - 4.9 \times \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^6 = 1087.8 \text{ J}$

22. 解: (1)建立如图所示的坐标系. 设某一时刻桌面上链条长为 y,则摩擦力大小为

$$f = \mu m \frac{y}{l} g$$
摩擦力的功 $A_f = \int_{l-a}^0 f dy = \int_{l-a}^0 \mu \frac{m}{l} gy dy$

$$= \frac{\mu mg}{2l} y^2 \Big|_{l-a}^0 = -\frac{\mu mg}{2l} (l-a)^2 = -6.272 \text{ J}$$



(2)以整根链条为研究对象,应用质点的动能定理有: $\Sigma A = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$

其中
$$\sum A = A_G + A_f$$
 , $v_0 = 0$

$$A_G = \int_a^l G dx = \int_a^l \frac{mg}{l} x dx = \frac{mg(l^2 - a^2)}{2l} = 47.04 \text{ J}$$

由上问知
$$A_f = -\frac{\mu mg (l-a)^2}{2I} = -6.272 \text{ J}$$

所以
$$A_G + A_f = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$
 $v = \sqrt{2 \times (47.04 - 6.272)/10} = 2.855$ m/s

23. 解: 由 $x = ct^3$ 可求物体的速度: $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3ct^2$ 物体受到的阻力大小为: $f = kv^2 = 9kc^2t^4 = 9kc^3$ 力对物体所作的功为:

$$A = \int dA = \int_0^l -9kc^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}dx = \frac{-27kc^{\frac{2}{3}}l^{\frac{7}{3}}}{7}$$

24. 解: (1) 位矢: $\vec{r} = a\cos\omega t \vec{i} + b\sin\omega t \vec{j}$ (SI) 可写为 $x = a\cos\omega t$, $y = b\sin\omega t$

$$v_x = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -a\omega\sin\omega t$$
, $v_y = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = -a\omega\cos\omega t$

$$E_{KA} = \frac{1}{2} m v_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_y^2 = \frac{1}{2} m b^2 \omega^2$$
在 B 点(0, b) 、 $\cos \omega t = 0$ 、 $\sin \omega t = 1$

$$E_{KB} = \frac{1}{2} m v_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_y^2 = \frac{1}{2} m a^2 \omega^2$$

$$E_{KB} = \frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_y^2 = \frac{1}{2}ma^2\omega^2$$

(2) $\vec{F} = ma_x \vec{i} + ma_y \vec{j} = -ma\omega^2 \cos \omega t \vec{i} - mb\omega^2 \sin \omega t \vec{j}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} A \to B$$

$$A_x = \int_a^0 f_x dx = -\int_a^0 m\omega^2 \underline{a} \cos \omega t dx$$

$$= -\int_a^0 m\omega^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} ma^2 \omega^2$$

$$A_y = \int_0^b f_y dy = -\int_0^b m\omega^2 b \sin \omega t dy$$

$$= -\int_0^b m\omega^2 y dy = -\frac{1}{2} mb^2 \omega^2$$

