

PHYS1106 物理原理I第三次作

董建宇

TOTAL POINTS

83 / 106

QUESTION 1

1 第一 12 / 12

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 2 pts 几何或瑕疵程看不懂
- 1 pts 有些乱程看不懂
- 3 pts 少
- 4 pts 程不
- 11 pts 辛苦分
- 12 pts 呢

QUESTION 2

2 第二 10 / 12

- 0 pts Correct
- 3 pts 1
- 3 pts 2
- 3 pts 3
- 3 pts 4

✓ - 2 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 1 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 6 pts 太乱了
- 11 pts 超

QUESTION 3

3 第三 19 / 20

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts the resaul is wrong
- 5 pts the result is wrong或者少提
- 9 pts 略多

- 3 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 7 pts 略多

✓ - 1 pts 果或不按要求上作

- 10 pts 辛苦分或程分
- 4 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 16 pts 找不到
- 7 pts Click here to replace this description.

QUESTION 4

4 第四 2 / 12

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 小
- 6 pts 略多
- 1 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 8 pts 太多
- 5 pts 好
- 3 pts 少或

✓ - 10 pts 辛苦分

- 0 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 4 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 12 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 9 pts Click here to replace this description.

QUESTION 5

5 第五 10 / 10

- 5 pts Correct
- 4 pts Click here to replace this description.
- ✓ - 0 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 8 pts 辛苦分

- 3 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 0 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 6 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 10 pts 呢

QUESTION 6

6 第六 7 / 10

- 0 pts Correct
- 3 pts 关系式
- 2 pts 程
- ✓ - 2 pts 答案
- ✓ - 1 pts 受力分析
- 2 pts 程

QUESTION 7

7 第七 3 / 10

- 0 pts Correct
- 3 pts 关系式
- ✓ - 2 pts 程
- ✓ - 2 pts 答案
- ✓ - 1 pts 受力分析
- ✓ - 2 pts 程

QUESTION 8

8 第八 10 / 10

- ✓ - 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 关系式
- 4 pts 程
- 1 pts 答案
- 3 pts
- 1 pts 程
- 2 pts 程

QUESTION 9

9 第九 10 / 10

- ✓ - 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 分析不同
- 1 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 2 pts 算
- 2 pts
- 10 pts Click here to replace this description.

1 第一 12 / 12

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- 1 pts 有些乱 程看不懂

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2 第二 10 / 12

- 0 pts Correct

- 3 pts 1

- 3 pts 2

- 3 pts 3

- 3 pts 4

✓ - 2 pts *Click here to replace this description.*

- 1 pts Click here to replace this description.

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- 11 pts 超

3 第三 19 / 20

- 0 pts Correct
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- 5 pts the result is wrong或者少提
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- 7 pts 略多

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4 第四 2 / 12

- 0 pts Correct

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- 3 pts 少或

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- 0 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 4 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 12 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 9 pts Click here to replace this description.

5 第五 10 / 10

- 5 pts Correct

- 4 pts Click here to replace this description.

✓ - 0 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 8 pts 辛苦分

- 3 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 0 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 6 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 10 pts 呢

6 第六 7 / 10

- 0 pts Correct

- 3 pts 关系式

- 2 pts 程

✓ - 2 pts 答案

✓ - 1 pts 受力分析

- 2 pts 程

7 第七 3 / 10

- 0 pts Correct

- 3 pts 关系式

✓ - 2 pts 过程

✓ - 2 pts 答案

✓ - 1 pts 受力分析

✓ - 2 pts 过程

8 第八 10 / 10

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 2 pts 关系式

- 4 pts 程

- 1 pts 答案

- 3 pts

- 1 pts 程

- 2 pts 程

9 第九 10 / 10

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 2 pts 分析不同

- 1 pts Click here to replace this description.

- 2 pts 算

- 2 pts

- 10 pts Click here to replace this description.

二. 弹性碰撞

(1). 证明: 设两粒子质量为 m_1, m_2 速度分别为 \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 则质心速度 $\vec{v}_c = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

由于粒子发生弹性碰撞 以质心为参考系

$$m_1(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_c) + m_2(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_c) = m_1 \vec{v}_1' + m_2 \vec{v}_2' \quad (\text{动量守恒})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_c)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_c)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2'^2 \quad (\text{动能守恒})$$

$$\text{得 } \vec{v}_1' = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_c) + 2m_2(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_c)}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \vec{v}_2' = \frac{2m_1(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_c) + (m_2 - m_1)(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_c)}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$|\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_c| = \left| \vec{v}_1 - \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right| = \left| \frac{m_2(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)}{m_1 + m_2} \right| \quad |\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_c| = \left| \vec{v}_2 - \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right| = \left| \frac{m_1(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1)}{m_1 + m_2} \right|$$

$$|\vec{v}_1'| = \left| \frac{(m_1 - m_2) \frac{m_2(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)}{m_1 + m_2} + 2m_2 \frac{m_1(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1)}{m_1 + m_2}}{m_1 + m_2} \right| = \left| -\frac{m_2(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)}{m_1 + m_2} \right| = |\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_c|$$

$$|\vec{v}_2'| = \left| \frac{2m_1 \frac{m_1(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1)}{m_1 + m_2} + (m_2 - m_1) \frac{m_2(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1)}{m_1 + m_2}}{m_1 + m_2} \right| = \left| -\frac{m_1(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1)}{m_1 + m_2} \right| = |\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_c|$$

即在质心系中观察完全弹性碰撞, 每个粒子碰撞前后速度大小不变。

(2). 证明: (i) 动量守恒得 $m \vec{u}_1 = m \vec{u}_1 + m \vec{u}_2$ ①

能量守恒得 $\frac{1}{2} m \vec{u}_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{u}_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \vec{u}_2'^2$ ②

$$\text{即 } \vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_1' + \vec{u}_2' \quad \vec{u}_1^2 = (\vec{u}_1' + \vec{u}_2')^2 = \vec{u}_1'^2 + \vec{u}_2'^2 + 2\vec{u}_1' \cdot \vec{u}_2' = \vec{u}_1'^2 + \vec{u}_2'^2$$

即 $\vec{u}_1' \cdot \vec{u}_2' = 0$ 因此碰撞后 P_1 保持静止或 P_1, P_2 速度互相垂直。

(ii) 联立①②式解得 由①式可知 $\vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_1'$ ③ 代入②可知

$$\vec{u}_1^2 = \vec{u}_1'^2 + (\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_1')^2 = \vec{u}_1'^2 + \vec{u}_1^2 - 2\vec{u}_1' \cdot \vec{u}_1$$

即 $\vec{u}_1' \cdot \vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_1'^2 > 0$ 即 P_1 被 P_2 散射后角度偏转 90° 度

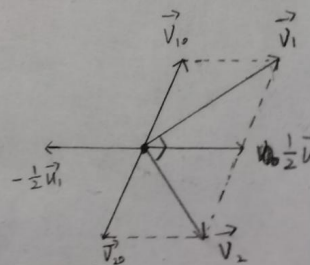
$\vec{v}_c = \frac{m \vec{u}_1}{m + m} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1$ 由于质心系中系统的合动量为 0

即碰撞后 P_1, P_2 速度变为 $\vec{v}_{10}, \vec{v}_{20}$ 满足 $\vec{v}_{10} = -\vec{v}_{20}$

由能量守恒 $\frac{1}{2} m (\frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (-\frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}_{10}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}_{20}^2$ 得 $|\vec{v}_{10}| = |\vec{v}_{20}| = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{u}_1|$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (\vec{v}_{10} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1) \quad \vec{v}_2 = (\vec{v}_{20} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1) \quad \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = (\vec{v}_{10} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1) \cdot (\vec{v}_{20} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1) = (\vec{v}_{10} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1) \cdot (-\vec{v}_{10} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{u}_1) = 0$$

因此碰撞后 P_1 静止或 P_1, P_2 速度相互垂直。



(4). 动量守恒 $4m\vec{u}_1 = 4m\vec{v}_1 + m\vec{v}_2$
 动能守恒 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4m\vec{u}_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4m\vec{v}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\vec{v}_2^2$
 解得 $5\vec{v}_1^2 - 8\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1 + 3\vec{u}_1^2 = 0$ 即 $(\vec{v}_1 - \frac{2}{5}\vec{u}_1) \cdot (\vec{v}_1 - \frac{6}{5}\vec{u}_1) = 0$ $\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{u}_1) = \frac{1}{8}(\frac{5\sqrt{10}}{10} + 3\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10})$
 当散射角最大时 $\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{u}_1)$ 最小 令 $t = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $f(t) = \frac{1}{8}(5t + \frac{3}{t}) \geq \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2\sqrt{15} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$ 当仅当 $t = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$ 时等号
 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = 14.48^\circ$ 即 P_1 被 P_2 散射后角度为小于 14.5°

第二题:

(1) 证明: 由牛顿第二定律 $m\ddot{x} = -kx$
 $m\ddot{y} = -ky$
 解得 $x = A \cos(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \varphi)$ x_0 为 x 方向上最大位移的大小.
 $y = y_0 \sin(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \varphi)$ y_0 为 y 方向上最大位移的大小.
 由 $\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$ 可知 $\frac{x^2}{x_0^2} + \frac{y^2}{y_0^2} = 1$ ($x_0, y_0 \neq 0$) 即闭合轨道为椭圆.
 若 $x_0 = 0$ 则轨迹为 y 轴上从 $-y_0$ 到 y_0 的一条直线.
 若 $y_0 = 0$ 则轨迹为 x 轴上从 $-x_0$ 到 x_0 的一条直线.
 若 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ 则轨迹为一个点 $(0, 0)$

(2). 在平面直角坐标系中 $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ $\vec{F} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \vec{e}_r$
 $\vec{F}_x = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cos\theta \cdot \vec{e}_r = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \vec{e}_z$ $\vec{F}_y = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \sin\theta \cdot \vec{e}_r = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \vec{e}_z$
 (a) 轨迹为以 $(0, 0)$ 为圆心, 1 为半径的圆 $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GMm}{r} E_f = E_k + E_p = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$
 (b) 轨迹为椭圆, 焦点在 x 轴上 $E = E_k + E_p = -\frac{3}{8} < 0$
 (c) 轨迹为焦点在 x 轴上的椭圆 $E = E_k + E_p = -\frac{15}{32} < 0$
 (d) 轨迹为抛物线 $E = E_k + E_p = 0$ 这些轨道中运动
 (e) 轨迹为双曲线 $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{7}{8} > 0$ 角动量守恒.

(3) 在有心力场作用下, 角动量守恒 $l = \mu r^2 \dot{\theta}$ (2) 中 $l = 1$
 由牛顿第二定律 $\mu(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) = f(r)$
 $\mu(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) = 0$
 $\dot{\theta} = \frac{l}{\mu r^2}$

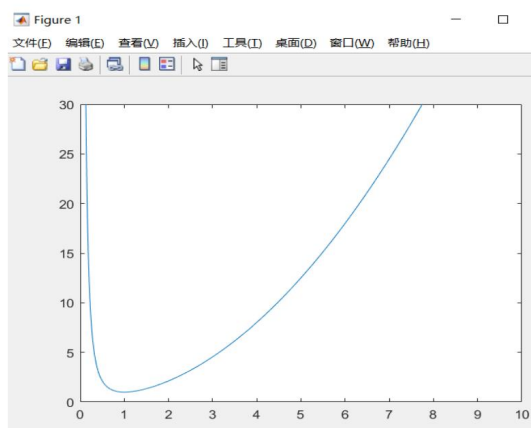
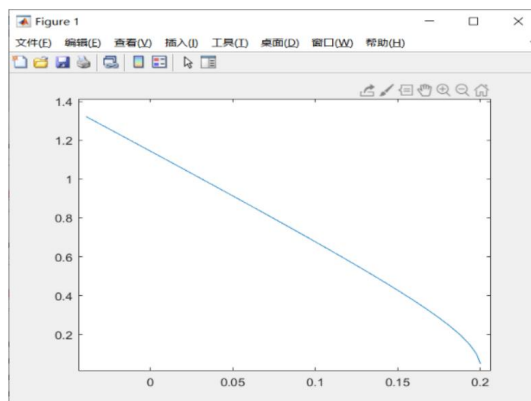
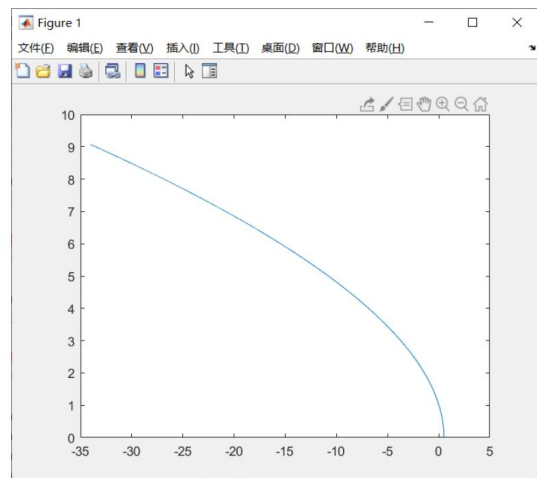
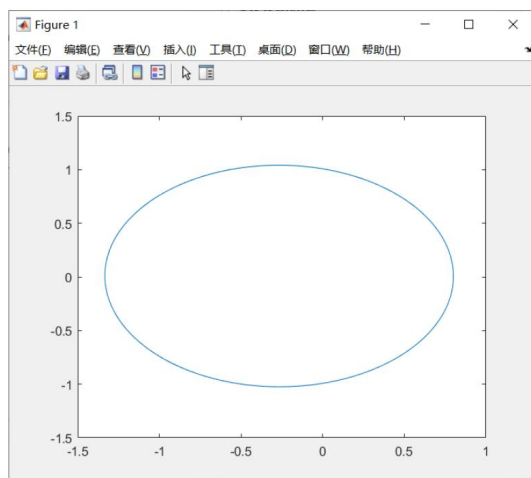
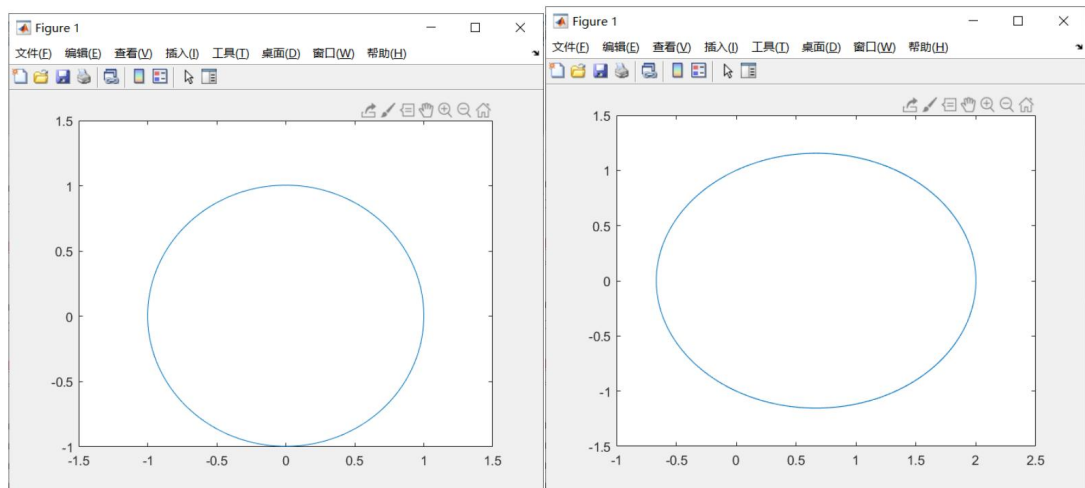
可严格求解出轨道 $r = r(\theta)$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\mu v^2 + U(r) = \frac{1}{2}\mu(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + U(r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\mu\dot{r}^2 + \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} + U(r)$$

由于角动量 l 守恒 $\frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} \propto r^{-2}$

$U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{l^2}{2\mu r^2} + U(r)$ 可将二维问题转化为一维.



第二问分析见上面纸上！轨道能量在上面纸上！

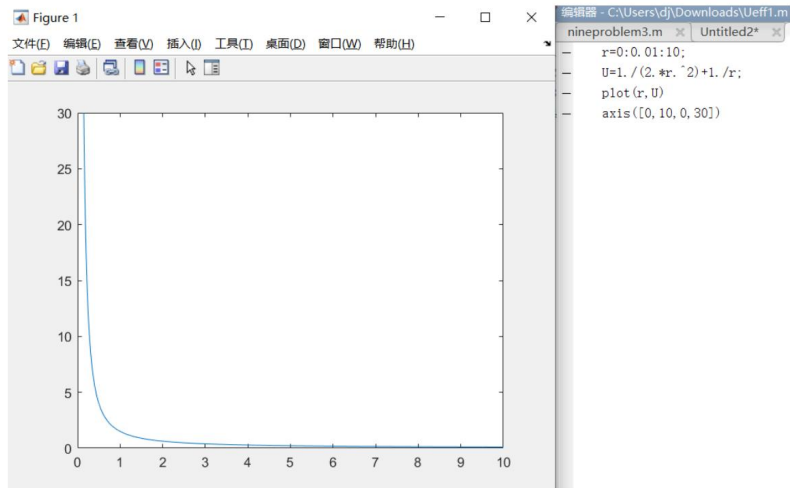
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r=0:0.01:10;
U=1./(2.*r.^2)+(1/2).*(r.^2);
plot(r,U)
axis([0,10,0,30])

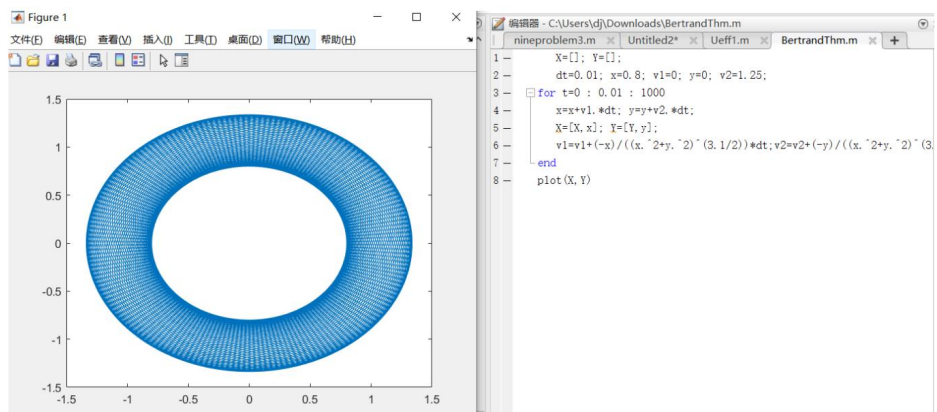
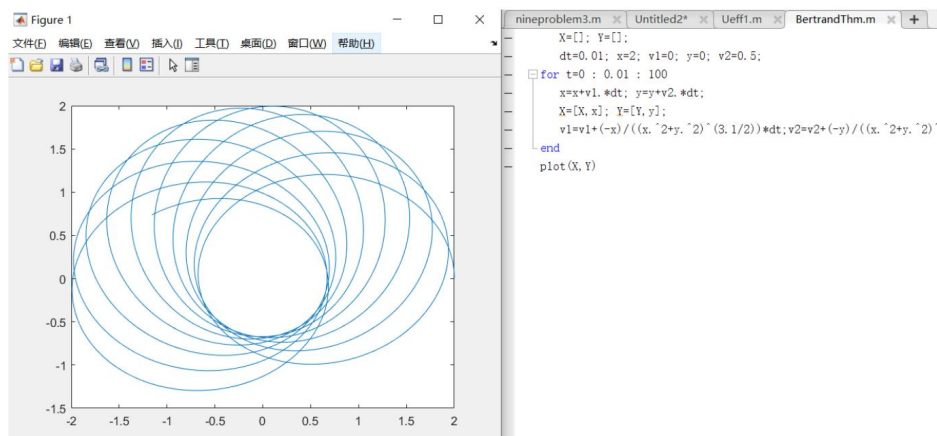
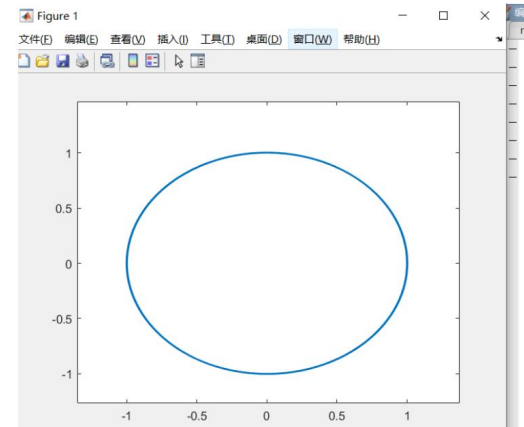
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此图为线性回复力对应的有效势能与 r 的图线。其运动必定为束缚态。

此图为平方反比有心力对应的有效势能与 r 的关系。其运动可能为束缚态（比如 圆周运动，椭圆运动）可能为



非束缚态 (比如 抛物线, 双曲线)。



第四小问：轨道如上图。存在进动现象。

第3题 刚体转动练习题.

1. 设重物加速度大小为 a , 两滑轮之间张力大小为 T_1 .

由于绳与滑轮无摩擦 $a = \beta \cdot r$ β 为滑轮角加速度大小.

对左侧重物由牛顿第二定律 $T_1 - mg = ma$

对左侧定滑轮由牛顿第二定律 $T_0 \cdot r - T_1 \cdot r = I\beta$ (其中 $I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$)

对右侧定滑轮 $T_2 \cdot r - T_0 \cdot r = I\beta$ ($I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$)

对右侧重物由牛顿第二定律得 $2mg - T_2 = 2ma$

$$\text{联立上式解得 } a = \frac{1}{4}g \quad T_0 = \frac{11}{8}mg$$

即左侧重物加速度 $\frac{1}{4}g$ 方向竖直向上, 右侧重物加速度 $\frac{1}{4}g$ 方向竖直向下.

两滑轮之间绳内张力 $\frac{11}{8}mg$ 方向沿绳方向.

2. 对物体由牛顿第二定律 $mg - T = ma$

对滑轮由刚体定轴转动 $T \cdot R = I\beta$

由于绳与滑轮无滑动得 $a = \beta R$

$$\text{得 } a = \frac{2m}{M+2m}g \quad v = a \cdot t = \frac{2m}{M+2m}gt \quad \text{即下落速度与时间关系为 } v = \frac{2m}{M+2m}gt \text{ 方向竖直向下.}$$

3. 解 (1). 击中瞬间, 系统角动量守恒 (原因: 在极短时间内有限大小的力冲量为 0)

$$mVR = m\omega R^2 + \frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega$$

$$\text{得 } \omega = \frac{2mVR}{2mR^2 + MR^2}$$

$$(2) df_r = \mu dm \cdot g \quad \text{其中 } dm = \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \cdot 2\pi r dr = \frac{2M}{R^2} r dr$$

$$df_r = \frac{2\mu Mg}{R^2} r dr \quad \text{则 } f = \int_0^R df_r = \int_0^R \frac{2\mu Mg}{R^2} r dr = \frac{2\mu Mg}{R^2} \int_0^R r dr = \frac{2\mu Mg}{3R^2} \cdot R^3 = \frac{2}{3}\mu MgR$$

$$\text{则 } M + t = mVR \quad \text{得 } t = mVR$$

$$\text{得 } t = \frac{3mV}{2\mu Mg}$$

$$4. \text{球体: } I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R \frac{m}{\pi R^2} \cdot 2\pi (R \cos \theta)^2 (R \cos \theta \cdot d\theta) \cdot (R \cos \theta)^2 = \frac{3m}{4} R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \frac{3m}{4} R^2 \cdot \frac{8}{15} = \frac{2}{5} mR^2$$

$$\text{球壳: } I_2 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{m}{4\pi R^2} \cdot 2\pi (R \cos \theta) \cdot (R \cos \theta \cdot d\theta) \cdot (R \cos \theta)^2 = mR^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3} mR^2$$

球作 由动能定理 $mgL \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ 由只滚不滑 $v_1 = \omega R$

$$\text{得 } v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{16}{7}gL \sin \theta} \quad \text{方向沿斜面向下}$$

球壳 由动能定理 $mgL \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ 由只滚不滑 $v_2 = \omega R$

$$\text{得 } v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7}gL \sin \theta} \quad \text{方向沿斜面向下.}$$

第四题 角动量守恒

解: (1). $L_0 = M \omega \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} + M \omega \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} M \omega a^2$

由角动量守恒 $L_0 = M \omega' \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} + (M+2M) \omega' \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = M \omega' a^2$

得 $\omega' = \frac{1}{2} \omega$ 方向垂直于纸面向外. 总角动量 $\frac{1}{2} M \omega a^2$

(2). $I = M(\frac{a}{2})^2 + 3M(\frac{a}{2})^2 = M a^2$ $I = M(\frac{a}{2})^2 + M(\frac{a}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} M a^2$ 角动量守恒 $I \omega = I' \omega' \Rightarrow \omega' = \frac{2M \cdot \frac{1}{2} \omega a}{4M} = \frac{1}{4} \omega a$

$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega^2$ $E_2 = \frac{1}{2} I' \omega'^2 = \frac{1}{8} M a^2 \omega^2$ $E_3 = \frac{1}{2} (M(\frac{a}{4})^2 + 3M(\frac{a}{4})^2) \omega'^2 = \frac{3}{32} M a^2 \omega^2$

石碰撞前总动能 $\frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega^2$ 石碰撞后总动能 $\frac{1}{8} M a^2 \omega^2 + \frac{3}{32} M a^2 \omega^2 = \frac{7}{32} M a^2 \omega^2$

$= \frac{7}{32} M a^2 \omega^2$

(3). 系统角动量守恒 $L_0 = \frac{1}{2} M \omega_1 a^2 + 2M \cdot v_C \cdot \frac{a}{2}$ ω_1 为碰撞后A,B的角速度大小.

系统机械能守恒 $E_1 = \frac{1}{2} (M \omega_1^2) \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2M v_C^2$

联立解得 $\omega_1 = 0$ $v_C = \frac{1}{2} \omega a$

即A,B停止转动角速为0, C处速度 $\frac{1}{2} \omega a$ 方向与B的瞬时速度方向相同

(4). 以AB方向为转轴 $I_C = \frac{M(\frac{a}{2})^2 + 3M(\frac{a}{2})^2}{4M} = \frac{1}{4} a^2$

在质心系中 $L_1 = M(\frac{a}{4})^2 \omega + M(\frac{3}{4}a)^2 \omega = \frac{1}{8} M a^2 \omega + \frac{9}{8} M a^2 \omega = \frac{5}{4} M a^2 \omega$

碰撞前后角动量守恒 $L_1 = M(\frac{a}{4})^2 \omega_1 + 3M(\frac{3}{4}a)^2 \omega_1$ 得 $\omega_1 = \frac{5}{13} \omega$

质心系中: $L_0' = M \cdot \frac{1}{4} a \cdot (\frac{1}{4} \omega a) + M \cdot \frac{3}{4} a \cdot (\frac{3}{4} \omega a) = \frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega + \frac{9}{4} M a^2 \omega = \frac{10}{4} M a^2 \omega$

(2). $v_0 = 0$ 动量守恒 $2M v_0 = 4M v_C$ 得 $v_C = 0$

$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} [M(\frac{a}{2})^2 + M(\frac{a}{2})^2] \omega^2 = \frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega^2$

$E_2 = \frac{1}{2} [M(\frac{a}{4})^2 + 3M(\frac{a}{4})^2] \omega'^2 = \frac{3}{32} M a^2 \omega'^2$

即碰撞前动能 $\frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega^2$ 碰撞后动能 $\frac{3}{32} M a^2 \omega'^2$

(4). 质心系中碰撞前后角动量守恒 $M(\frac{a}{4})^2 \omega + M(\frac{3}{4}a)^2 \omega = [M(\frac{a}{4})^2 + 3M(\frac{3}{4}a)^2] \omega'$

得 $\omega' = \frac{1}{5} \omega$ 绕质心总角动量为 $\frac{3}{8} M a^2 \omega^2$

$E_1' = E_1 = \frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega^2$ $E_2' = E_2 = \frac{1}{4} M a^2 \omega'^2$

$E_2' = \frac{1}{2} [M(\frac{a}{4})^2 + 3M(\frac{a}{4})^2] \omega'^2 = \frac{3}{32} M a^2 \omega'^2$

即质心系中

(4) 由平行轴定理 $I = I_C + m d^2$

I_C 为绕质心转动惯量

m 为总质量 d 为质心到转轴距离

可得到在质心参考系中与实验室惯性参考系得到一致结果.

第五题 光滑杆的自由滑落

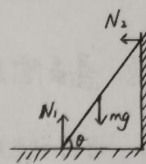
解. (1). 由能量守恒 以地面为重力势能零点

$$Mg \cdot \frac{L}{2} = Mg \cdot \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} M v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} M L^2 \quad v_c = \omega \cdot \frac{L}{2}$$

解得 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{L}(1-\sin \theta)}$

即 $\dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{L}(1-\sin \theta)} \quad \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{3g}{L}(1-\sin \theta)$



(2). 杆与地面接触点竖直方向速度为0 得

$$v_{cy} = \omega \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \cos \theta \quad \text{向下}$$

杆与墙接触点水平方向速度为0 得

$$v_{cn} = \omega \cdot \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta \quad \text{向左}$$

$$v_c = \sqrt{v_{cy}^2 + v_{cn}^2} = \omega \cdot \frac{L}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}gL(1-\sin \theta)} \quad \text{方向指向左*下与竖直方向成} \theta \text{角度}$$

靠墙端与墙脱离条件或临界状态为 $N_2 = 0$

$$\text{即 } \dot{v}_{cn} = 0 \quad \frac{d v_{cn}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}gL(1-\sin \theta)} \cdot \sin \theta \right) = \sqrt{\frac{3gL}{4}} \frac{d}{dt} (\sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\sin \theta})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3gL}{4}} \left(\cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \cdot \sqrt{1-\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}}{2\sqrt{1-\sin \theta}} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{1-\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{2\sqrt{1-\sin \theta}} \quad \text{得 } \sin \theta = \frac{2}{3} \quad \theta = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$$

即在 $\theta = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ 时靠墙面端与墙面脱离接触。

$$\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

第六题. 悬垂陀螺仪

解. 由回转运动 $Mg(l+L\sin\beta) = \Omega \cdot L_0 \omega_s$ 其中 Ω 为陀螺仪在水平面进动的角速度.

竖直方向系统合外力为0 得 $T \cos\beta = Mg$

水平方向由牛顿第二定律 $T \sin\beta = M\Omega^2 l (1+L\sin\beta)$

联立上两式 $L_0 \omega_s^2 \tan\beta = Mg(l+L\sin\beta)^2$

由于 β 为小角度, 利用小角度近似得 $\tan\beta \approx \beta$ $\sin\beta \approx \beta$ $(l+L\sin\beta)^2 \approx l^2 (1 + \frac{2L}{l}\beta)$
 $= l^2 (1 + \frac{2L}{l}\beta)$

即 $L_0 \omega_s^2 \beta = Mg l^2 (1 + \frac{2L}{l}\beta)$

解得 $\beta = \frac{Mg l^2}{L_0 \omega_s^2 - 2Mg l L}$ 此时要求 $L_0 \omega_s^2 - 2Mg l L \gg Mg l^2$

第七题. 硬币进动

硬币进动 $MgR \sin\alpha = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \omega \cdot (\omega_s \cos\alpha)$

$$V = \omega \cdot R$$

$$V = (\omega_s \cos\alpha) \cdot b$$

$$\text{得 } \alpha = \arcsin \frac{V^2}{2gb}$$

第八题 原子链

令每根弹簧原长度为 a

$$\frac{1}{2} k_1 = k_2 = k_3$$

$$m_1 \frac{d^2 x_{2n-1}}{dt^2} = k_0 (x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}) - k_0 (x_{2n-1} - x_{2n-2})$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 x_{2n}}{dt^2} = k_0 (x_{2n+1} - x_{2n}) - k_0 (x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}) \quad (1)$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 x_{2n}}{dt^2} = k_0 (x_{2n+1} - x_{2n}) - k_0 (x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}) \quad (2)$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 x_{2n}}{dt^2} = k_0 (x_{2n+1} - x_{2n}) - k_0 (x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}) \quad (2)$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k_0}{m_1}} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k_0}{m_2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_{2n-1}}{dt^2} = \omega_1^2 (x_{2n} - 2x_{2n-1} + x_{2n-2})$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_{2n}}{dt^2} = \omega_2^2 (x_{2n+1} - 2x_{2n} + x_{2n-1})$$

$$x_{2n-1} = \tilde{A} e^{i(\omega t - (2n-1)ka)} \quad x_{2n} = \tilde{B} e^{i(\omega t - 2nka)}$$

$$-\omega^2 \tilde{A} e^{i(\omega t - (2n-1)ka)} = \omega_1^2 \tilde{A} e^{i(\omega t - (2n-1)ka)} (e^{-ika} - 2 + e^{ika})$$

$$= \omega_1^2 \tilde{A} e^{i(\omega t - (2n-1)ka)} (2 \cos ka - 2)$$

$$= -2\omega_1^2 \tilde{A} e^{i(\omega t - (2n-1)ka)} \cdot 2 \sinh^2 \frac{ka}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \omega^2 = 4\omega_1^2 \sinh^2 \frac{ka}{2}$$

同理

$$\text{得到 } -\omega^2 \tilde{B} e^{i(\omega t - 2nka)} = \omega_2^2 e^{i(\omega t - 2nka)} (\tilde{B} e^{-ika} - 2\tilde{A} + \tilde{B} e^{ika})$$

$$-\omega^2 \tilde{B} e^{i(\omega t - 2nka)} = \omega_2^2 e^{i(\omega t - 2nka)} (\tilde{A} e^{ika} - 2\tilde{B} + \tilde{A} e^{-ika})$$

$$(\omega^2 - 2\omega_1^2) \tilde{A} + 2\omega_1^2 \tilde{B} \cos ka = 0$$

$$2\omega_2^2 \tilde{A} \cos ka + (\omega^2 - 2\omega_2^2) \tilde{B} = 0$$

$$\text{得到 } (\omega^2 - 2\omega_1^2)(\omega^2 - 2\omega_2^2) - (2\omega_1^2 \cos ka)(2\omega_2^2 \cos ka) = 0$$

$$\omega^4 - 2(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2)\omega^2 + 4\omega_1^2 \omega_2^2 \sinh^2 ka = 0$$

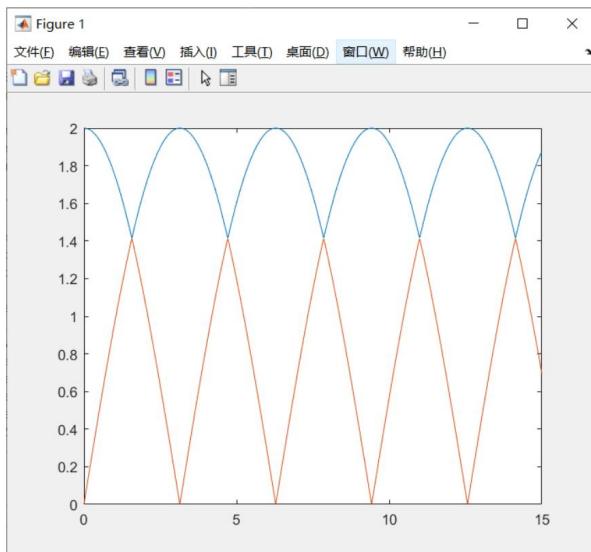
$$\omega^2 = \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{4(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2)^2 - 16\omega_1^2 \omega_2^2 \sinh^2 ka}}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \omega^2 = \frac{k_0}{m_1} + \frac{k_0}{m_2} + \sqrt{k_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{k_0^2}{m_1 m_2} \sinh^2 ka}$$

k_0 为弹簧劲度系数

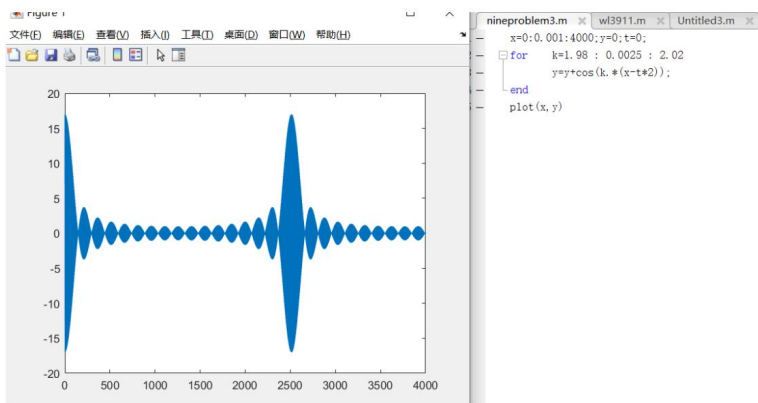
$$\text{或 } \omega^2 = \frac{k_0}{m_1} + \frac{k_0}{m_2} - \sqrt{k_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{k_0^2}{m_1 m_2} \sinh^2 ka}$$

k 为波数

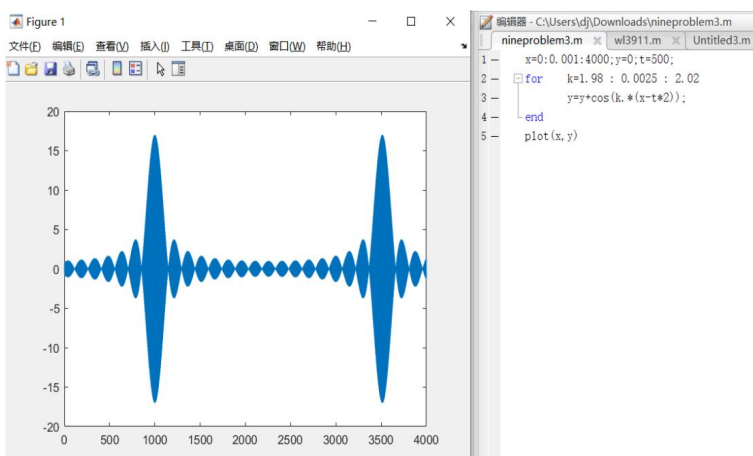


第九题

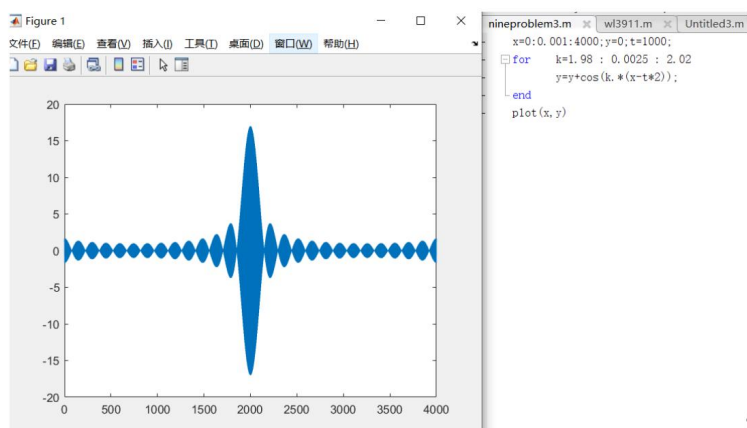
(1)



t=0

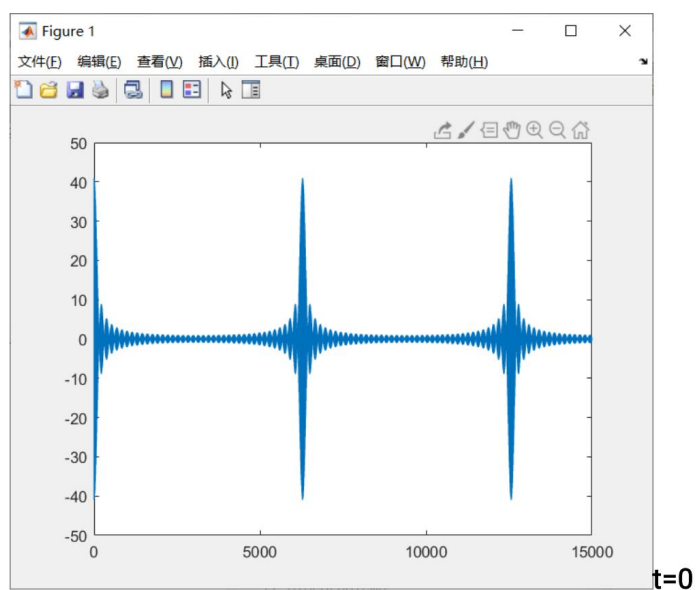


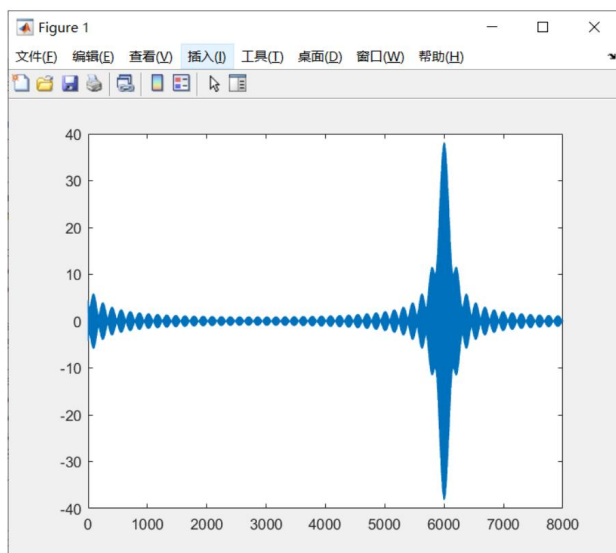
t=500



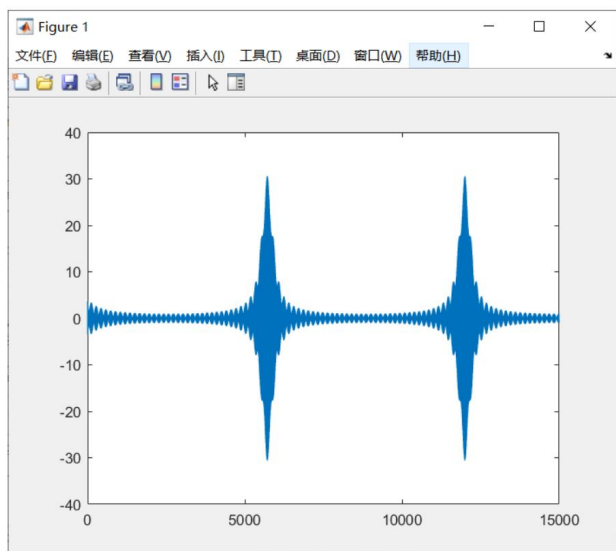
看到了波包的传播。传播速度约为 2m/s。

(2)





t=500



t=1000

波包传播速度变为 12m/s。间延长每个波包中间的峰值越来越低。

$$\frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{d}{dk} k^3 = 3k^2 = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{k} = k^2 = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

显然 $\left. \frac{d\omega}{dk} \right|_{k=2}$ 符合题意 为波包传播速率