PHYS1106 物理原理I第一次作□

董建宇

TOTAL POINTS

64 / 75

QUESTION 1

1 第一□ 9 / 10

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 答案不□/有□□未作答/□程不全
- 4 pts □程□□/漏□?
- 8 pts 大部分□□
- 10 pts 没得救的那种
- 6 pts 2.3 □呢?
- **√-1 pts** 小□,描述□□

QUESTION 2

2第二[9/10

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 答案□□/漏□
- 4 pts 🛮 程 🗀 🗸 / 小 🛮 整体 🗀 / 漏 🗎
- 8 pts 大部分□□
- 10 pts 没得救的那种
- **√-1 pts** 小□

QUESTION 3

3第三□10/10

- √ 0 pts Correct
 - 1 pts 小□,描述□□
 - 2 pts 答案□□
 - 4 pts □程□□
 - 8 pts 大部分□□
 - 10 pts 没得救的那种

4 第四 [8/10

- 0 pts Correct
- **√ 2 pts 答案**□□
 - 4 pts □程□□/无分析
 - 8 pts 大部分□□
 - 10 pts 没得救的那种

QUESTION 5

5 第五 12 / 15

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 答案□□□程不□
- ✓ 3 pts 小□或□程不□□
 - 4 pts □程□□
 - 6 pts 无□程
 - 8 pts 大部分□□或少提
 - 10 pts 没得救的那种
 - 0 pts Click here to replace this description.

OUESTION 6

6 第六 16 / 20

- 0 pts Correct
- **√-1 pts** 不□□
 - 2 pts 内容乱 或小□

√-3 pts 答案□□

- 4 pts 整体不□□ 或少提
- 5 pts Click here to replace this description.
- 6 pts □□略多
- 8 pts □程□□

QUESTION 4

- **10 pts** 大部分□□
- **12 pts** □□极多
- 20 pts 没得救的那种
- **15 pts** 少好多提

1第一□9/10

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 答案不□/有□□未作答/□程不全
- **4 pts** □程□□/漏□?
- **8 pts** 大部分□□
- 10 pts 没得救的那种
- **6 pts** 2.3□呢?
- **√-1 pts** 小□,描述□□

2第二[] 9 / 10

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 答案□□/漏□
- **4 pts** □程□□/小□整体□□/漏□
- **8 pts** 大部分□□
- 10 pts 没得救的那种

√ - 1 pts 小□

3第三□10/10

- **√ 0 pts** Correct
 - **1 pts** 小□,描述□□
 - **2** pts 答案□□
 - 4 pts □程□□
 - **8 pts** 大部分□□
 - 10 pts 没得救的那种

4第四□8/10

- 0 pts Correct
- **√ 2 pts 答案**□□
 - **4 pts** □程□□/无分析
 - **8 pts** 大部分□□
 - 10 pts 没得救的那种

5第五[] 12 / 15

- 0 pts Correct
- 2 pts 答案□□□程不□
- **√-3 pts 小**□或□程不□□
 - 4 pts □程□□
 - 6 pts 无□程
 - **8 pts** 大部分□□或少提
 - 10 pts 没得救的那种
 - **0 pts** Click here to replace this description.

6第六日16/20

- 0 pts Correct
- **√ 1 pts 不**□□
 - 2 pts 内容乱 或小□
- **√-3 pts 答案**□□
 - 4 pts 整体不□□ 或少提
 - **5 pts** Click here to replace this description.
 - 6 pts □□略多
 - 8 pts □程□□
 - **10 pts** 大部分□□
 - **12 pts** □□极多
 - 20 pts 没得救的那种
 - **15 pts** 少好多提

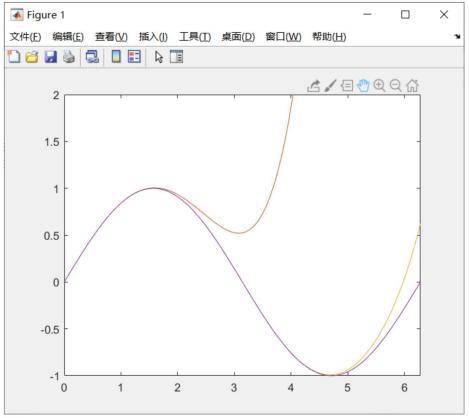
第一题:
$$1 \cdot a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv$$
 当 $t = 0$ $t =$

第三问:极短时间内速度变小,而第二问中假定速度为极短时间的初速度,所以结果稍微偏大。

Matlab 脚本及输出结果(t=0.01)

```
>> wuli1
     v=3:x=0:t=0.01:i=1:
                                  x = 1.901903>> wuli1
   x = 2.999870>> wuli1
3 —
          x=x+v*t;
                               f_{x} = 3.0000000>
          v=v-v*t:
                                                         时
5 —
          i=i+1:
                                 x = 1.896914>> wuli1
6 — end
                                 x = 2.999864 wulil
   fprintf('x = \%f', x);
7 —
                               f_{\bar{x}} = 3.0000000>
```

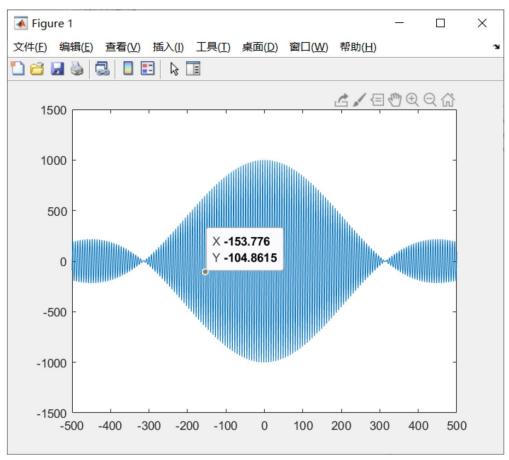
$$\frac{1}{3\pi} = \frac{1}{11} e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{1!} e^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{2!} e^{i\theta} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} (i\theta)^n + \cdots \\
= \frac{1}{2!} e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{3!} e^{i\theta} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} (i\theta)^n + \cdots \\
= \frac{1}{2!} e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{3!} e^{i\theta} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} (i\theta)^n + \cdots \\
= \frac{1}{2!} e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{4!} e^{i\theta} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4!} e^{i\theta} + \cdots +$$



```
>> x=0:pi/50:2*pi;
y1=sin(x);
y2=x-x.^3/6+x.^5/120;
>> y3=x-x.^3/6+x.^5/120-x.^7/5040+x.^9/362880-x.^11/39916800+x.^13/6227020800;
>> y4=x-x.^3/6+x.^5/120-x.^7/5040+x.^9/362880-x.^11/39916800+x.^13/6227020800-x.^15/factorial(15)+x.^17/factorial(17)
>> plot(x, y1, x, y2, x, y3, x, y4)
>> axis([0, 2*pi, -1, 2])
fx >>
```

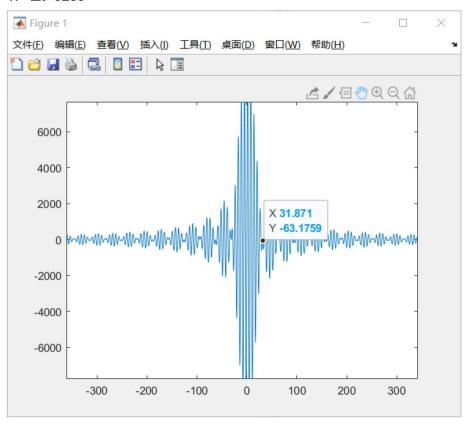
第三题

第四题



```
>> t=-500 : 0.001 :500;
x=0;
for k=0.99 : 0.00002 : 1.01
    y=sin(k*t);
    x=x+y;
    end
>> plot(t, x)
>>
```

1. ∆t=628s



```
t=-500 : 0.001 :500;

x=0;

for k=0.9 : 0.00002 : 1.1

y=sin(k*t);

x=x+y;

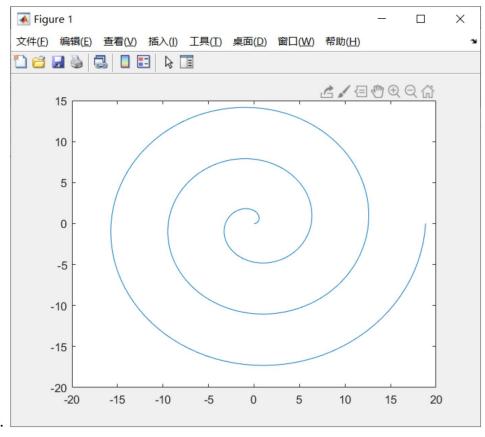
end

plot(t,x)
```

2.Δt=64s 与 1 相比变小了 3.找到当Δk=0.2 时, Δt=30s, 此时Δk*Δt 最小为 6。

```
第王起: (11. \vec{A} + \vec{B} = 4\vec{i} + 3\vec{k} (21. \vec{A} - \vec{B} = -2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k} (31. \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 3 - | + 2 = 4 (41. \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 4\vec{k} (21. \vec{A} - \vec{B} = -2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k} (31. \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 3 - | + 2 = 4 (41. \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 4\vec{k} (25). \vec{A} : (\frac{16}{6}, \frac{16}{6}, \frac{16}{3}) y : (-\frac{16}{2}, \frac{12}{3}, 0) z : (-\frac{15}{3}, -\frac{15}{3}, \frac{15}{3}) (6) \vec{V} = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{h} \vec{B} + \vec{b} = |\vec{B}| \cdot |\vec{C}| \cdot sh \times \vec{B}, \vec{C} = |\vec{B} \times \vec{C}| h = |\vec{A}| \cdot cos \times \vec{A}, \vec{B} \times \vec{C} = \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) (7). \vec{A} \cdot \vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \vec{B} = (b_1, b_2, b_3) \vec{C} = (c_1, c_2, c_3) \vec{a}_3(b_3 + c_3) - \vec{a}_
```

```
② \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (a_1, a_3, a_3) \cdot (b_1 + b_3 - c_1 \epsilon) (b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_3) \cdot b_3 c_4 - b_1 c_3 + a_1 b_2 c_4 + a_2 b_3 c_5 - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_3 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_3 c_4 - a_3 b_3 c_5 - a_3 b_3 c_5 - a_3 b_3 c_6 - a_3 a_3 c_6 - a_3 a_3
```



3.直杆的运动速度在垂直于杆与凸轮接触切面方向大小始终与凸轮该点垂直于切面方向的 速度大小相等。

- 4. 从其中任意一个人为参考系,追逐他的那人速率始终为V t= Q
- 5. 由于四人运动完全对称,即四人在拉住意时刻位置连线线围成正方形且正 形图对角线立交点始终为极点。所从四人速度夫量与位移夫量始终成出。

6.
$$-dr = V_r \cdot dt$$
 $-\frac{dr}{r} = d\theta$ 两侧积分 $\ln r = \theta + C$

$$rw \cdot dk = V_{\theta}$$
 $\theta = 0$ $\theta = r = \frac{C}{2}a$ $\ln r = -\theta + Ln = a$

$$V_r = V_{\theta}$$
 $\theta = -dr = r \cdot d\theta$ $\theta = -dr = r \cdot d\theta$ $\theta = -dr = r \cdot d\theta$ $\theta = -dr = -dr = a$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \qquad \operatorname{arc} \cos \tan \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \tan \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \tan \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \tan \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

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$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

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$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{b} \qquad r = \frac{C}{2}v \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}a \cdot e^{-\theta} \qquad v = V$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \operatorname{ar$$