1 物体自地球表面以速度√、铅直上抛。试求该物体返回地面时的 速度V₁。假定空气阻力R=mkV²,其中k是比例常量,按数值它等 于单位质量在单位速度时所受的阻力。m是物体质量,v是物体速 度,重力加速度认为不变。

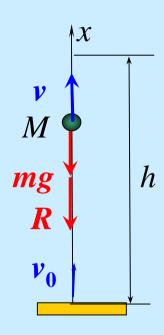
解: 阻力方向在上升与下降阶段不同(其方 向与速度v相反),故分段考虑

上升阶段:
$$m\frac{dv}{dt} = -mg - mkv^2$$
 通过坐标变换有
$$mv\frac{dv}{dx} = -mkv^2 - mg$$

$$mv\frac{dv}{dx} = -mkv^2 - mg$$

积分得
$$\int_{o}^{h} dx = -\int_{v_{o}}^{o} \frac{v dv}{g + kv^{2}}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2k} l_n \frac{g + kv^2}{g} \tag{1}$$



下落阶段:
$$m\frac{dv}{dx} = mkv^2 - mg$$

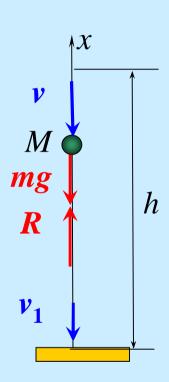
积分得
$$-\int_{h}^{o} dx = \int_{o}^{-v_{1}} \frac{v dv}{g - kv^{2}}$$

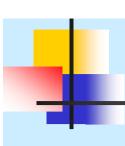
$$h = \frac{1}{2k} l_n \left(\frac{g}{g - k v_1^2} \right) \tag{2}$$

比较(1)、(2)两式得

$$\frac{g + kv_o^2}{g} = \frac{g}{g - kv_1^2}$$

所以
$$v_1 = \frac{v_o}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{kv_o^2}{g}}}$$





一物体A在介质中由静止降落,假定阻力R=mkv,其中k是比例常量,按数值它等于单位质量在单位速度时所受的阻力。m是物体质量,v是物体速度,重力加速度认为不变。在同一铅垂直线以速度v₀铅直上抛另一物体B,开始两物体相距高度为h。试求两物体相遇的时间、地点。



解: A物体运动规律:

$$m = -mg + mkv$$

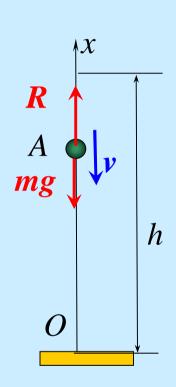
$$v = -\mathbf{k}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = -g - k\mathbf{x}$$

初始条件

$$t = 0$$
, $x_0 = h$, $x_0 = 0$

$$\int_0^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{d\mathcal{R}}{-g - k\mathcal{R}} = \int_0^t dt$$



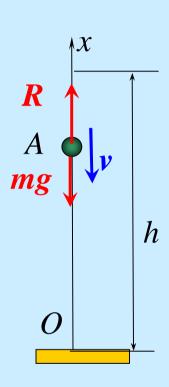


$$-\frac{1}{k}ln\left(\frac{g+kx}{g}\right) = t$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{g}{k}(e^{-kt} - 1)$$

$$\int_{h}^{x_{A}} dx = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{g}{k} (e^{-kt} - 1) dt$$

$$x_A = h - \frac{g}{k}t - \frac{g}{k^2}(e^{-kt} - 1)$$



-

质点动力学基础

B物体运动规律:

$$m = -mg - mkv$$

$$v = \mathcal{R}$$

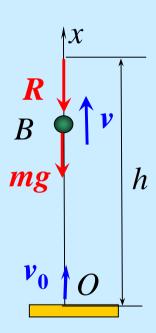
$$g = -g - k$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{R}}{dt} = -g - k\mathcal{R}$$

初始条件

$$t = 0$$
, $x_0 = 0$, $x_0 = v_0$

$$\int_{v_0}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{d\mathcal{R}}{-g - k\mathcal{R}} = \int_0^t dt$$



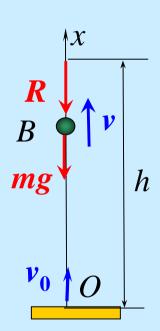


$$-\frac{1}{k}ln\left(\frac{g+kx}{g+kv_0}\right) = t$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \frac{1}{k} [(g + kv_0)e^{-kt} - g]$$

$$\int_0^{x_B} dx = \int_0^t \frac{1}{k} [(g + kv_0)e^{-kt} - 1]dt$$

$$x_{B} = \frac{1}{k^{2}} (g + kv_{0})(1 - e^{-kt}) - \frac{g}{k}t$$



4

质点动力学基础

A、B相遇时, $x_A = x_B$

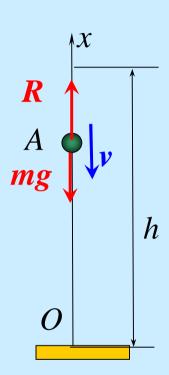
$$x_{A} = h - \frac{g}{k}t - \frac{g}{k^{2}}(e^{-kt} - 1)$$

$$x_{B} = \frac{1}{k^{2}}(g + kv_{0})(1 - e^{-kt}) - \frac{g}{k}t$$

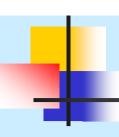
可解得

$$t = \frac{1}{k} \ln \left(\frac{v_0}{v_0 - kh} \right)$$

相遇地点
$$x_A = h - \frac{g}{k^2} ln \frac{v_0}{v_0 - kh} + \frac{gh}{kv_0}$$

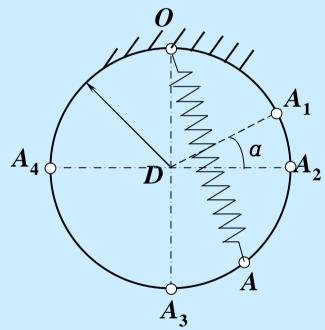


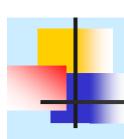
介质阻力与速度一次方成正比时,上抛下落物体微分方程相同



11-1.弹簧的刚度系数是c,其一端固连在铅直平面的圆环顶点 O,另一端与可沿圆环滑动的小套环A相连, $\alpha = 30^{\circ}$ 。设小套环重G。弹簧的原长等于圆环的半径r;试求下列各情形中重力和弹性力的功:

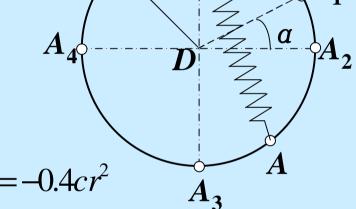
- (1) 套环由 A_1 到 A_3
- (2) 套环由A₂到A₃
- (4) 套环由 A_2 到 A_4
- (3) 套环由A₃到A₄





- (1) 套环由A₁到A₃, (2) 套环由A₂到A₃,
- (3) 套环由A₃到A₄, (4) 套环由A₂到A₄。

(1)
$$W_P = \frac{3}{2}Gr$$
, $W_c = -\frac{1}{2}cr^2$



$$(2) W_P = Gr,$$

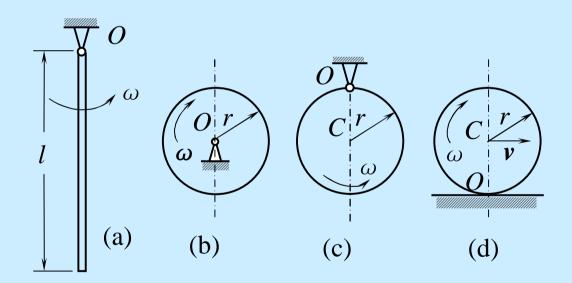
$$W_{c} = -\frac{1}{2}c\left[\left(\sqrt{2r} - r\right)^{2} - r^{2}\right] = cr^{2}\left(1 - \sqrt{2}\right) = -0.4cr^{2}$$

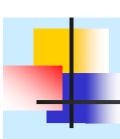
(3)
$$W_P = Gr$$
, $W_c = cr^2(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0.4cr^2$

(4)
$$W_P = 0$$
, $W_c = 0$



11-5. 图 (a)、(b)、(c)中的各匀质物体分别绕定轴0转动,图 (d)中的匀质圆盘在水平上滚动而不滑动。设各物体的质量都是M,物体的角速度ω是。杆子的长度/是,圆盘的半径是r;试分别计算物体的动能。





解:

(1)
$$T = \frac{1}{2}I_o w^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}ml^2\right) w^2 = \frac{1}{6}ml^2 w^2$$

(2)
$$T = \frac{1}{2}I_o w^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2\right) w^2 = \frac{1}{4}mr^2 w^2$$

(3)
$$T = \frac{1}{2}I_o w^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2 + r^2m\right) w^2 = \frac{3}{4}mr^2 w^2$$

(4)
$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_cw^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2\right)w^2 = \frac{3}{4}mr^2w^2$$

例题. 匀质细杆AB的质量是m,长度是I,放在铅直平面内,杆的一端A靠墙壁,另一端沿地面运动。已知当杆对水平面的倾角 $\phi = 60^{\circ}$ 时B端的速度为 ν_{A} ,求杆在该瞬时动能。

解: 匀质细杆作平面运动, P为速度瞬心

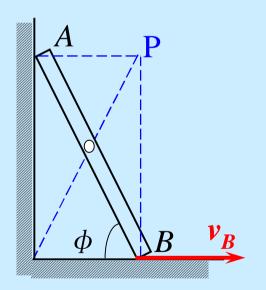
$$W_{AB} = \frac{v_B}{PB} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}l} v_B$$

$$v_c = PC \cdot W_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}l \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}l} v_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} v_B$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_c w_{AB}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}v_B\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{12}ml^2\right)\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}l}v_B\right)^2$$

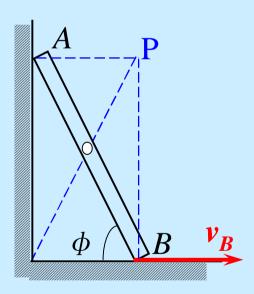
$$= \frac{1}{6}mv_B^2 + \frac{1}{18}mv_B^2 = \frac{2}{9}mv_B^2$$

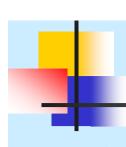




也可以用下面方法计算:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}I_P w^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}ml^2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}l}v_B\right)^2 = \frac{2}{9}mv_B^2$$





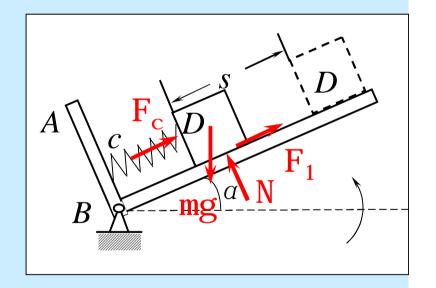
11-7. 托架ABC缓慢地绕水平轴B转动,当角 α =150时,托架停止转动,质量m=6kg的物块D开始沿斜面CB下滑,下滑距离s=250mm 时压到刚度系数 α c=1. 6N/m 的弹簧上。已测得弹簧最大变形 α =50mm 。试求物块与斜面间的静摩擦因数和动摩擦因数。

解:

1、求静摩擦系数。

当α=15°时,物块开始下滑,所以

$$f = tga = tg15^{\circ} = 0.268$$



4

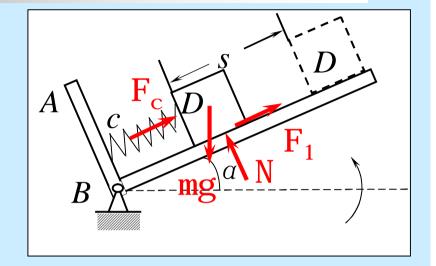
动能定理

2、求动摩擦系数。

取物块D为研究对象, $T_1=T_2=0$ 。

$$W_g = mg(s+1)\sin 15^{\circ}$$

$$W_c = -\frac{1}{2}cI^2$$



$$W_{F1} = -F_1(s+1) = -f' \cdot N(s+1) = -f' mg \cos 15^{\circ}(s+1)$$

由
$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$

得
$$0-0 = mg(s+1)\sin 15^{\circ} - f'mg\cos 15^{\circ}(s+1) - \frac{1}{2}cI^{2}$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{\cos 15^{\circ}} \left(\sin 15^{\circ} - \frac{cl}{0.6mg} \right) = 0.151$$

11-14. 在曲柄滑杆机构中,曲柄OA受常值转矩 M_0 作用。初瞬时机构处于静止且角 $\phi = \phi_0$;试求曲柄转过一整转时的角速度。假设曲柄长r,对轴O的转动惯量是 I_0 ;滑块A的重量是 G_1 ;滑道杆的重量是 G_2 ;滑块与滑槽间的摩擦力可认为是常力并等于F。

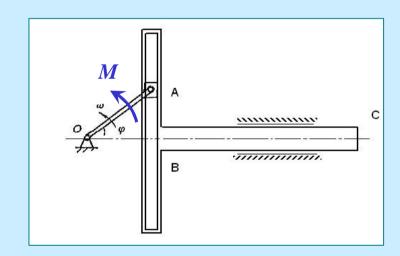
解:

取整体为研究对象,只有转矩M和 滑动摩擦力作功。 曲柄转动一周,角位移为2 π ,滑块在滑道中行程为 $s=2r\times2=4r$

$$\sum W = M \cdot 2\mathbf{p} - F \cdot 4r$$

初瞬时 $T_1=0$,

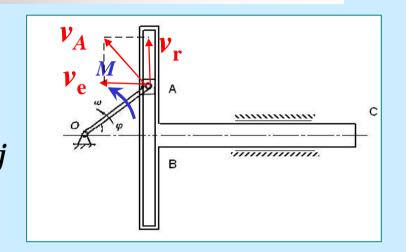
末瞬时,曲柄角速度为 ω ,滑块A速度 $v_{\Lambda}=r\omega$ 。





滑道速度 $v=v_e=v_A\sin\phi=r\omega\sin\phi$

$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2} I_{o} w^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{G_{1}}{g} r^{2} w^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{G_{2}}{g} r^{2} w^{2} \sin^{2} j$$
$$= \frac{w^{2}}{2 g} \left(I_{o} g + G_{1} r^{2} + G_{2} r^{2} \sin^{2} j \right)$$



曲
$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$

$$\frac{w^2}{2g} \left(I_o g + G_1 r^2 + G_2 r^2 \sin^2 j \right) = 2pM - 4rF$$

$$w = 2\sqrt{\frac{g(pM - 2Fr)}{I_o g + G_1 r^2 + G_2 r^2 \sin^2 j}}$$

11-13. 椭圆规机构由曲柄OA、规尺BD以及滑块B、D组成。已知曲柄长l ,质量是 m_1 ;规尺长2l ,质量是 $2m_1$,且两者都可以看成匀质细杆;两滑块的质量都是 m_1 。整个机构被放在水平面上,并在曲柄上作用着常值转矩 M_0 ,试求曲柄的角加速度,各处的摩擦不计。

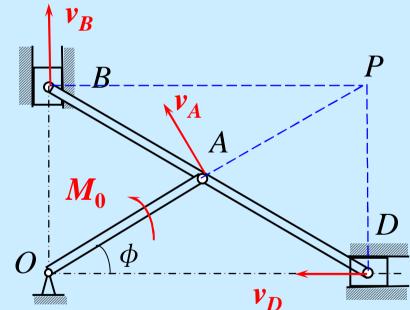
解:

取整体为研究对象,只有转矩作功。应用微分形式动能定理。

$$dT = d'W \qquad (1)$$

系统动能

$$T = T_{OA} + T_{BD} + T_B + T_D$$





$$T = T_{OA} + T_{BD} + T_B + T_D$$

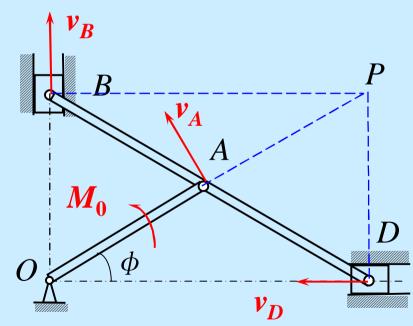
$$T_{OA} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} m_1 l^2) w^2$$

$$T_{BD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2m_1(lw)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{12} \times 2m_1(2l)^2 \right] w^2$$

$$T_B = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (2l \cos \boldsymbol{j} \cdot \boldsymbol{w})^2$$

$$T_D = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (2l \sin j \cdot w)^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}l^2w^2(3m_1 + 4m_2)$$





$$T = \frac{1}{2}l^2w^2(3m_1 + 4m_2)$$

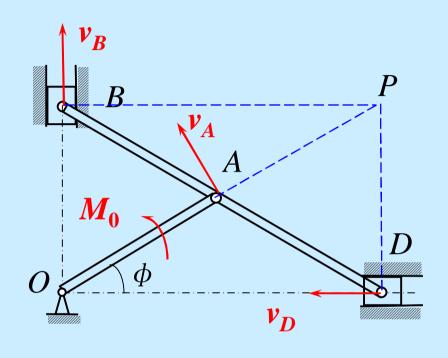
元功
$$d'W = M_o dj$$

代入
$$dT = d'W$$

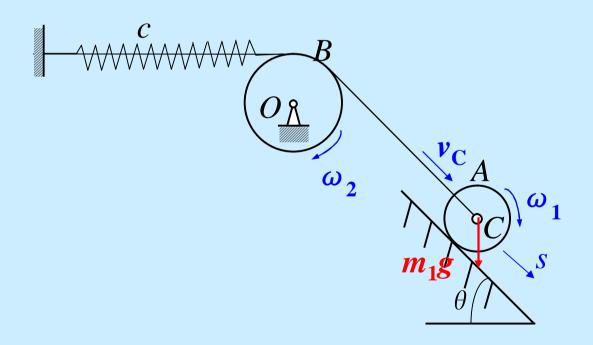
$$w\frac{dw}{dt}l^{2}(3m_{1}+4m_{2}) = M_{o}\frac{dj}{dt}$$

因为
$$\frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dt} = \mathbf{e}, \quad \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = \mathbf{w}$$

所以
$$e = \frac{M_o}{(3m_1 + 4m_2)l^2}$$



例题. 匀质轮A的半径r₁ ,质量是m₁ ,可在倾角为θ的固定斜面上纯滚动。匀质轮B的半径是r₁ ,质量是m2 。水平刚度系数是c。假设系统从弹簧未变形的位置静止释放,绳与轮B不打滑,绳的倾斜段与斜面平行,不计绳重和轴承摩擦; 求轮心C沿斜面向下运动的最大距离以及这瞬时轮心C的加速度。





解: 取整体为研究对象。

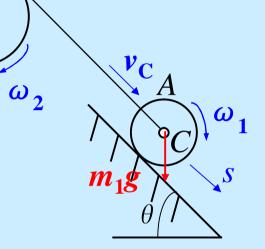
求向下运动最大距离s。

 T_1 =0,下滑到最大距离时 v_2 =0,所以 T_2 =0。

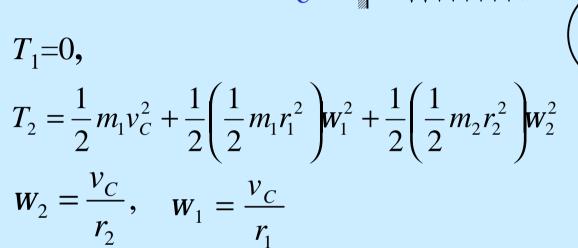
只有弹力和重力作功

$$\sum W = m_1 g s \cdot \sin q + \frac{1}{2} c \left(0^2 - s^2\right)$$

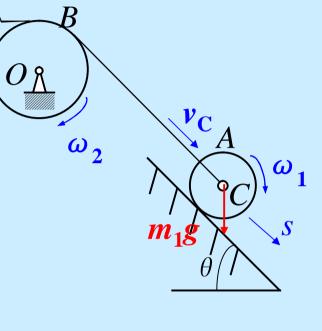
得
$$0-0=m_1gs\cdot\sin q+\frac{c}{2}s^2, \quad s=\frac{2m_1g\sin q}{c}$$



$1. 求轮心C的加速度<math>a_C$

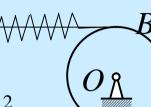


$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}m_{1}v_{c}^{2} + \frac{1}{4}m_{1}r_{1}^{2} \cdot \frac{v_{c}^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{4}m_{2}r_{2}^{2} \cdot \frac{v_{c}^{2}}{r_{2}^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{v_{c}^{2}}{4}(3m_{1} + m_{2})$$





$$\sum W = m_1 g s \cdot \sin q - \frac{c}{2} s^2$$



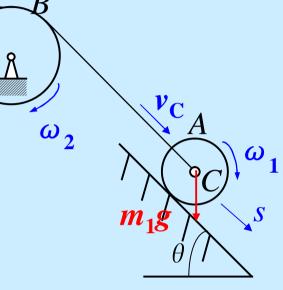
所以
$$\frac{v_c^2}{4}(3m_1 + m_2) = m_1 g s \cdot \sin q - \frac{c}{2} s^2$$

视s为变量,两边对时间t求导

$$\frac{v_c}{2} \cdot a_c (3m_1 + m_2) = m_1 g \sin \mathbf{q} \cdot v_c - cs \cdot v_c$$

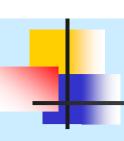
得
$$a_c = \frac{2(m_1 g \sin q - cs)}{3m_1 + m_2}$$

将
$$s = \frac{2m_1g\sin q}{c}$$
 代入上式



得
$$a_c = \frac{-m_1 g \sin q}{3m_1 + m_2}$$

(沿斜面向上)



11-17. 外啮合的行星齿轮机构放在水平面内,在曲柄0A上作用着常值转矩 M_0 ,来带动齿轮1沿定齿轮2滚动而不滑动。已知齿轮1和2分别具的质量 m_1 和 m_2 ,并可看成半径是 r_1 和 r_2 的匀质圆盘;曲柄具有质量 m_1 ,并可看成匀质细杆。已知机构由静止开始运动,试求曲柄的角速度和转角 ϕ 之间的关系。摩擦不计。

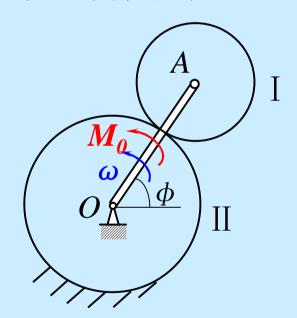
解: 取整体为研究对象。由运动学得知

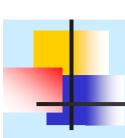
$$v_A = (r_1 + r_2) \mathbf{w}$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,

$$T_2 = T_A + T_{OA} = \frac{3}{4} m_1 (r_1 + r_2)^2 w^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} m l^2 \right) w^2$$

$$T_2 = \frac{w^2}{12} (r_1 + r_2)^2 (9m_1 + 2m)$$





$$T_2 = \frac{w^2}{12} (r_1 + r_2)^2 (9m_1 + 2m)$$

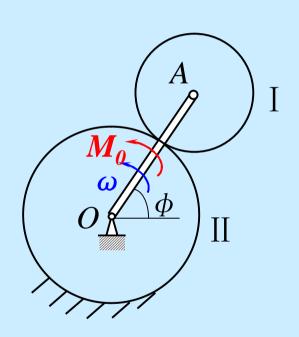
在水平面重力与支承力不作功,有

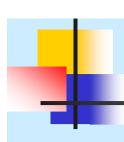
$$\sum W = M_{a}j$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$

得
$$\frac{w^2}{12}(r_1+r_2)^2(9m_1+2m)=M_{a}j$$

$$w = \frac{2}{r_1 + r_2} \sqrt{\frac{3M_{\circ}j}{2m + 9m_1}}$$

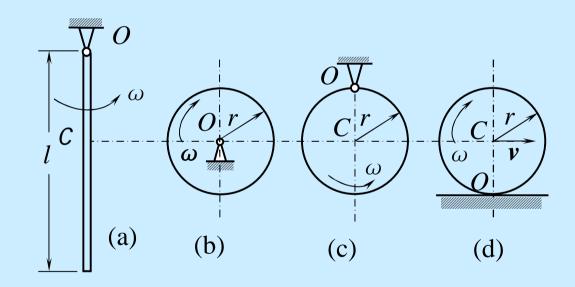


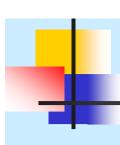


12-1.图(a)、(b)、(c)中的各匀质物体分别绕定轴O转动,图(d)中的匀质圆盘在水平上滚动而不滑动。设各物体的质量都是M,物体的角速度是 ω 。杆子的长度是I,圆盘的半径是I;试分别计算物体的动量。

解:

- (a) $K=mv_C=ml \omega/2$
- (b) $K=mv_0=0$
- (c) $K=mv_C=mr\omega$
- (d) $K=mv_C=mr\omega$





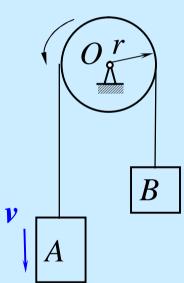
12-2. 试求下列物体系的动量:

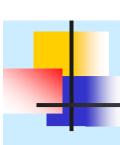
(1)物体A和B各重 G_A 和 G_B , $G_A > G_B$, 滑轮重G, 并可看作半径为r的匀质圆盘。不计绳索的质量,试求物体A的速度是 ν 时整个系统的动量。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}}: \qquad \mathbf{\widetilde{K}} = \mathbf{\widetilde{K}}_A + \mathbf{\widetilde{K}}_B$$

$$K = \frac{G_A}{g} v - \frac{G_B}{g} v = \frac{v}{g} (G_A - G_B)$$

方向向下。





12-9. 匀质杆0A长2I ,重P,绕通过0端的水平轴在竖直水平面内转动。设杆0A转动到与水平成 ϕ 角时,其角速度与角加速度分别为 ω 及 ε ,试求该瞬时杆0端的反力。

解:应用质心运动定理,

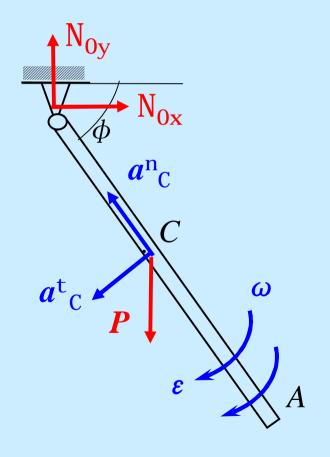
$$M_i a_{Ci} = \sum F$$

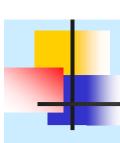
$$-ma_C^n \cos \mathbf{j} - ma_C^t \sin \mathbf{j} = N_{Ox}$$

$$ma_C^n \sin j - ma_C^t \cos j = N_{Oy} - P$$

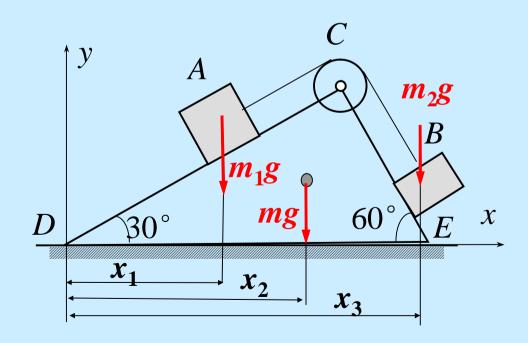
解得
$$N_{Ox} = -\frac{Pl}{g}(\mathbf{w}^2 \cos \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{e} \sin \mathbf{j})$$

 $N_{Oy} = P + \frac{Pl}{g}(\mathbf{w}^2 \sin \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{e} \cos \mathbf{j})$





12-11. 物体A和B的质量分别是m₁和m₂,借一绕过滑轮C的不可伸长的绳索相连,这两个物体可沿直角三棱柱的光滑斜面滑动,而三棱柱的底面DE则放在光滑水平面上。试求当物体A落下高度h=10cm时,三棱柱沿水平面的位移。设三棱柱的质量m=4m₁=16m₂,绳索和滑轮的质量都不计。初瞬时系统处于静止。





解:

取整个系统为研究对象。系统的外力只有铅直方向的重力 $\mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{g}$ 、 $\mathbf{m}_2\mathbf{g}$ 、 $\mathbf{m}_2\mathbf{g}$ 、 $\mathbf{m}_3\mathbf{g}$ $\mathbf{m$

三棱柱移动前系统质心的横坐标

$$x_{c} = \frac{\sum mx}{\sum m} = \frac{m_{1}x_{1} + m_{2}x_{2} + mx}{m_{1} + m_{2} + m},$$

$$D = \frac{m_{1}x_{1} + m_{2}x_{2} + mx}{m_{1}g},$$

$$D = \frac{m_{1}x_{1} + m_{2}x_{2} + mx}{m_{1}g},$$

$$D = \frac{m_{2}g}{m_{1}g}$$

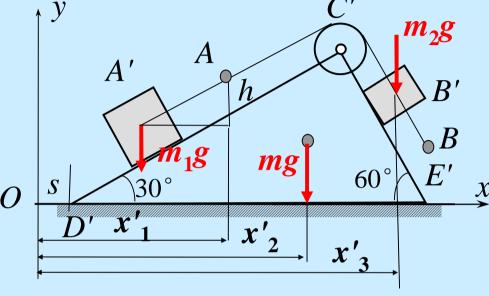
$$D = \frac{m_{2}g}{m_{1}g}$$

$$D = \frac{m_{2}g}{m_{2}g}$$

$$D$$



设三棱柱沿水平面的位移 是s,则移动后系统质心的 横坐标



$$x_{c'} = \frac{\sum mx'}{\sum m}$$

$$= \frac{m_1(x_1 - h\cot 30^{\circ} + s) + m_2(x_2 - \frac{h}{\sin 30^{\circ}} \sin 30^{\circ} + s) + m(x+s)}{m_1 + m_2 + m}$$

由 $x_c=x_c$,得三棱柱沿水平面向右的位移

$$s = \frac{\sqrt{3}m_1 + m_2}{m_1 + m_2 + m} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 4 + 1}{4 = 1 + 16} \times 10 = 3.77cm.$$

4

动量定理

12-15.匀质圆盘质量是m,半径是r,可绕通过边缘O点且垂直于盘面的水平轴转动。设圆盘从最高位置无初速地开始绕轴O转动,试求当圆盘中心C和轴O的连线经过水平位置的瞬时,

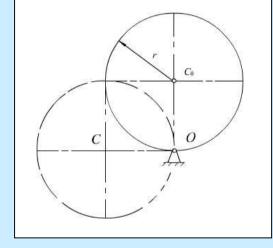
轴承O的总反力的大小。

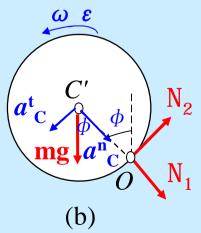
解一:设园盘的中心 C^{\prime} 与轴O的连线与铅垂线成任意角度 ϕ ,园盘所受的外力和质心的加速度如图由(b)。

质心运动定理,有

$$ma_C^n = mrj \mathcal{E}^2 = N_1 + mg \cos j \qquad (1)$$

$$ma_C^t = mr \mathcal{K} = -N_2 + mg \sin j \qquad (2)$$





4

动量定理

(4)

由积分形式的动能定理,有

$$\frac{1}{2}I_{a}jk^{2} - 0 = mgr(1 - \cos j)$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \qquad \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} mr^2 + mr^2 \right) = mgr(1 - \cos j)$$

故

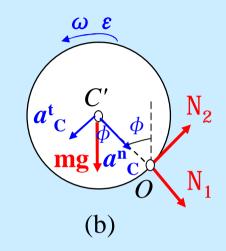
$$rj\mathbf{\&}^2 = \frac{4}{3}g(1-\cos j) \tag{3}$$

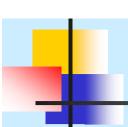


$$2rj \& \frac{dj \&}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}g \sin j \frac{dj}{dt},$$

故
$$j = \frac{dj \&}{dt} = \frac{2g}{3r} \sin j$$
。

也可由微分形式的动能定理求出 &,通过积分得 j&



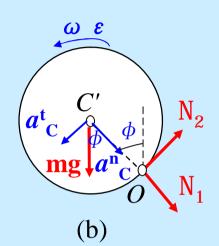


$$ma_C^n = mrj \mathcal{E}^2 = N_1 + mg\cos j \qquad (1)$$

$$ma_C^t = mr \mathcal{K} = -N_2 + mg \sin j \qquad (2)$$

$$rj\mathcal{E}^2 = \frac{4}{3}g(1-\cos j)$$
 (3)

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = \frac{2g}{3r} \sin \mathbf{j} \ . \tag{4}$$

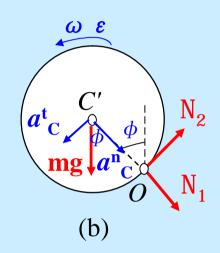


当 $j = \frac{p}{2}$ 时,把式(3)和(4)分别代入式(1)和(2),得

$$N_1 = \frac{4}{3}mg$$
, $N_2 = mg - \frac{2}{3}mg = \frac{1}{3}mg$.

总反力N的大小为
$$N = \sqrt{N_1^2 + N_2^2} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3} mg$$
。

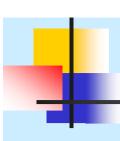
故
$$\int \mathbf{k} = \frac{2g}{3r} \sin j$$
, (5) 因为 $\int \mathbf{k} = \frac{dj\mathbf{k}}{dt} \cdot \frac{dj}{dj} = \frac{j\mathbf{k} dj\mathbf{k}}{dj}$, 积分有



$$\int_0^{j\&} j\&dj\& = \frac{2g}{3r} \int_0^j \sin j \, dj$$

得
$$j \mathcal{E}^2 = \frac{4g}{3r} (1 - \cos j)$$
 (6)

把式(5)和(6)分别代入式(1)和(2),可求出反力 N_1 和 N_2 。



解三:可分别应用动能定理由式(3)求出角速度j%,

应用刚体定轴转动微分方程由式(5)求出角加速度 魔,

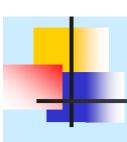
再根据质心运动定理由式(1)和(2)求反力 N_1 和 N_2 。

$$rj\mathcal{R}^2 = \frac{4}{3}g(1-\cos j) \tag{3}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{2g}{3r} \sin j \,, \tag{5}$$

$$ma_C^n = mrj \mathcal{E}^2 = N_1 + mg \cos j \tag{1}$$

$$ma_C^t = mr \mathcal{K} = -N_2 + mg \sin j \tag{2}$$



解四: 根据达朗伯原理,在质心C′上加惯性力 $Q^t_c = -ma^t_c$, $Q^n_c = -ma^n_c$ 以及矩为 $-I_C$ 的惯性力偶(图c),有

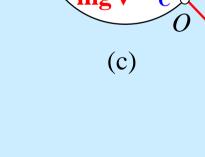
$$\sum F_x = 0$$
, $N_1 - mrj \mathcal{E}^2 + mg \cos j = 0$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad N_{2} + mr \mathcal{E} - mg \sin j = 0$$

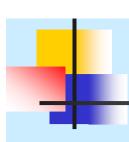
$$\sum m_O(F) = 0$$
,

$$I_C \mathcal{K} + mr \mathcal{K} - mgr \sin j = 0,$$

$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{2g}{3r} \sin j \circ$$

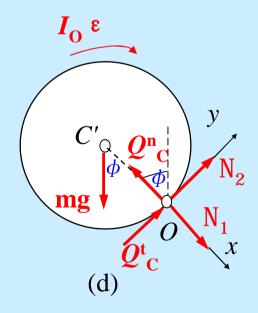


显然,以上三式分别与式(1)、(2)、(4)相同。



也可以在点O上加惯性力 $Q^{t}_{c}=-ma^{t}_{c}$ 和 $Q^{n}_{c}=-ma^{n}_{c}$,以及矩为 $-I_{Q}$

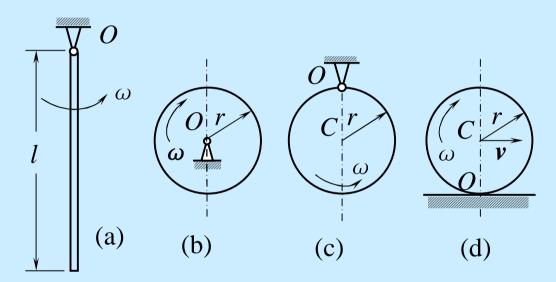
的惯性力偶(图d), 仍可得到相同的结果。



4

动量矩定理

13-1. 已知条件和动能定理题1相同,试分别计算各物体对通过点0并与图面垂直的轴的动量矩。设图d中圆盘和水平面的接触点是点0。



解:

(a)
$$H_o = I_o w = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 w$$
 逆时针

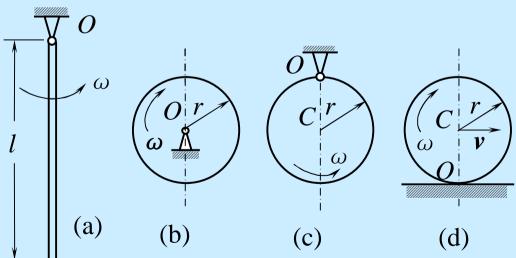


(b)
$$H_o = I_o w = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 w$$
 顺时针

(c)
$$H_o = I_o w = H_c + m v_C \cdot r = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 + m r w \cdot r = \frac{3}{2} m r^2 w$$

或
$$H_o = I_o w = (\frac{1}{2}mr^2 + mr^2)w^2 = \frac{3}{2}mr^2w$$
 逆时针

(d)
$$H_o = I_o w = (\frac{1}{2}mr^2 + mr^2)w^2 = \frac{3}{2}mr^2w$$
 顺时针



-

动量矩定理

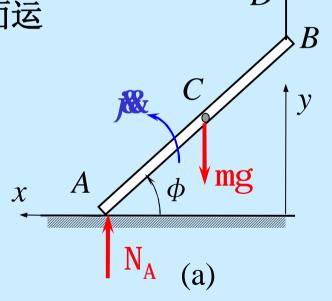
13-10. 匀质杆AB长I,质量是M。杆的一端系在绳索BD上,另一端搁在光滑水平面上。当绳沿铅直而杆静止时杆对水平面的倾角 $\Phi = 45^{\circ}$ 。现在绳索突然断掉,求在刚断后的瞬时杆端A的约束反力。

解一:杆AB作平面运动,可用刚体平面运动微分方程求解。

取坐标轴0xy如图,有

$$M \mathcal{R} = N_A - Mg , \qquad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{12}Ml^2\right) = -N_A \frac{l}{2}\cos j \qquad (2)$$



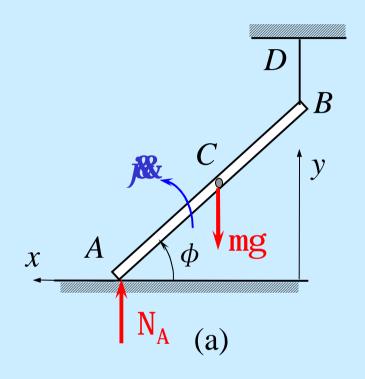


$$M \mathcal{R}_c = N_A - Mg , \qquad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{12}Ml^2\right)^{2} = -N_A \frac{l}{2}\cos j \qquad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_c = \frac{l}{2} j \& \cos j$$
,

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{l}{2} \left(\mathbf{R} \cos \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{j} \mathbf{R}^2 \sin \mathbf{j} \right)$$



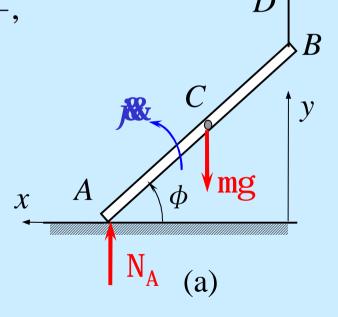


$$= \frac{l}{2} \left(\cos j - j \cos j \right)$$

$$= \frac{l}{2} \left(-\frac{6N_A \cos j}{Ml} \right) \cos j = -\frac{3N_A \cos^2 j}{M},$$

代入式(1),得A端的约束反力

$$N_A = \frac{Mg}{1 + 3\cos^2 j} = \frac{Mg}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{5}Mg$$





解二:设杆的角加速度 ε 为顺时针方向,坐标系Oxy如图,有

$$Ma_{cx} = 0$$
, **%** = 常数 = 0,

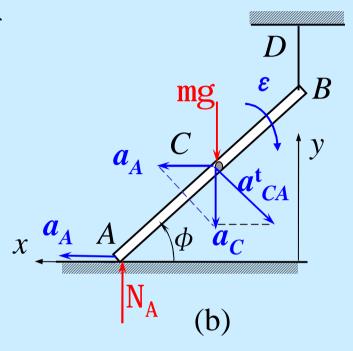
故
$$x_c$$
=常数

(4)

$$-Ma_{cy} = N_A - Mg,$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{12}Ml^2\right)\mathbf{e} = N_A \frac{l}{2} \cos \mathbf{j} ,$$

$$e = \frac{6N_A \cos j}{Ml} \tag{6}$$



-

动量矩定理

由式(4)知,质心C的加速度 a_c 与轴y平行,取A为基点,有

$$a_C = a_A + a_{CA}^t + a_{CA}^n,$$

因初角速度是零,故 $a_{cA}^n = AC \times w^2 = 0$,加速度关系如图**b**,有

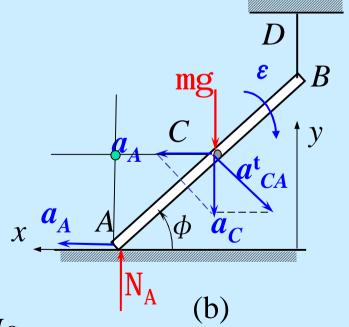
$$a_{cy} = a_c = a_{cA}^t \cos j = \frac{l}{2} e \cos j$$

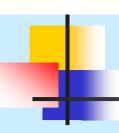
$$=\frac{1}{2}\cos j\left(-\frac{6N\cos j}{Ml}\right)=\frac{3N\cos^2 j}{M},$$

代入式(5),得

$$-M \cdot \frac{3N_A \cos^2 j}{M} = N_A - Mg$$

故A端的约束反力
$$N_A = \frac{Mg}{1+3\cos^2 j} = \frac{2}{5}Mg$$





13-11. 匀质圆柱体的质量是m,在其中部绕有细绳,绳的上端B固定不动。现在把圆柱体由静止释放,试求下落高度h时,质心的速度、加速度以及绳索的拉力S。

解一: 刚体平面运动微分方程

$$ma_c = mg - S$$

(2)

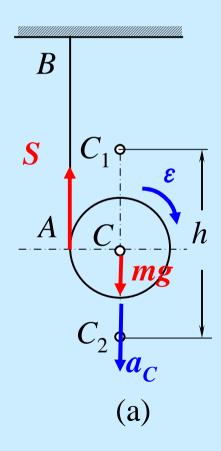
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2\right)e = rS,$$

$$\mathbf{z}$$
 $a_c = r\mathbf{e}$

(3)

把式(2)、(3)代入式(1)得

$$ma_c = mg - \frac{1}{2}ma_c,$$





$$ma_c = mg - S$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2\right)e=rS,$$

$$a_c = re$$

(3)

把式(2)、(3)代入式(1)得

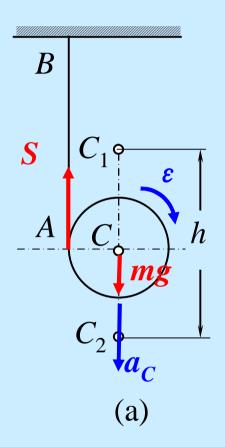
$$ma_c = mg - \frac{1}{2}ma_c,$$

故加速度
$$a_c = \frac{2}{3}g = 常量$$

速度
$$v_c = \sqrt{2a_c h} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3gh}$$

把
$$a_C$$
代入式(1)得拉力

把
$$a_C$$
代入式 (1) 得拉力
$$S = m \left(g - \frac{2}{3}g \right) = \frac{1}{3}mg$$



解二:用动能定理

求 v_c 和 a_c ,其中 T_1 =0,而

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2\right)w^2 = \frac{3}{4}mv_c^2,$$

$$\sum W = mgh$$

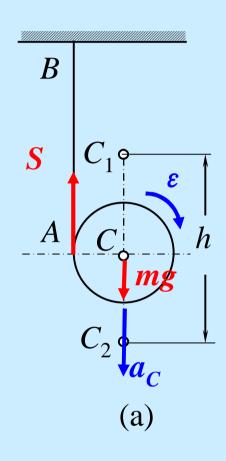
代入
$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$
 得

$$\frac{3}{4}mv_c^2 - 0 = mgh \tag{4}$$

故

$$v_c = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3gh}$$

把式(4)对时间求导,得





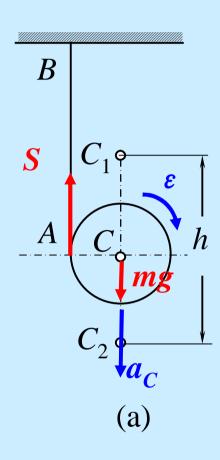
$$\frac{3}{4}mv_c^2 - 0 = mgh \tag{4}$$

把式(4)对时间求导,得

$$\frac{2}{3}mv_{c}\frac{dv_{c}}{dt} = mg\frac{dh}{dt} = mgv_{c},$$

故

$$a_c = \frac{dv_c}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}g$$





用对速度瞬心轴A的动量矩定理

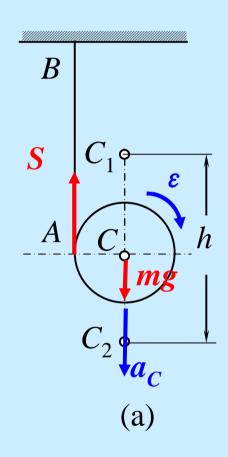
$$\frac{dH_A}{dt} = \sum m_A(F)$$

也可求 a_c 和 v_c ,其中

$$H_A = I_A w = \left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2 + mr^2\right) \frac{v_c}{r} = \frac{3}{2}mrv_c,$$

$$\sum m_A(F) = mgr$$

$$\frac{3}{2}mr\frac{dv_c}{dt} = mgr$$



$$a_c = \frac{dv_c}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}g,$$

$$\overline{m} \qquad v_c = \sqrt{2a_c h} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3gh}$$



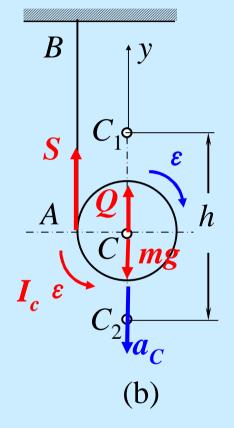
解四: 应用达朗伯原理(图b),加惯性力 $Q=-ma_c$ 和矩为 $-I_C \varepsilon$ 的惯性力偶后,有

$$\sum m_A(F) = 0$$
: $Qr - mgr + I_C e = 0$

$$(ma_c - mg)r + \left(\frac{1}{2}mr^2\right)\frac{a_c}{r} = 0$$

故
$$a_c = \frac{2}{3}g$$
,

$$\sum F_y = 0: \qquad S + ma_c - mg = 0$$

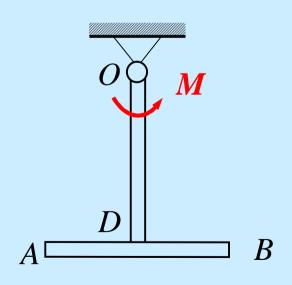


故

$$S = m(g - a_c) = \frac{1}{3}mg$$



例题. 匀质杆AB和OD,质量均为m,长度都为l,垂直的固接成T字型,且D为AB杆的中点,置于铅垂平面内,该T字杆可绕光滑固定轴0转动,如图所示。开始时系统静止,OD杆铅垂。现在一力偶 $M = \frac{20}{p} mgl$ 的常值力偶作用下转动。求OD杆至水平位置时,(1) OD杆角速度和角加速度;(2)支座O处的反力。





解: 求ω,应用动能定理

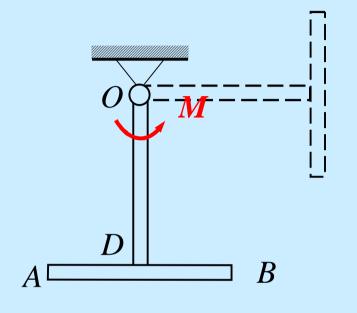
$$T_1 = 0$$
, $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}I_0 w^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{17}{12}ml^2)w^2$

$$\sum W = M \times \frac{p}{2} - mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} - mgl = \frac{17}{2} mgl$$

代入
$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$

得
$$\frac{17}{24}ml^2w^2 - 0 = \frac{17}{2}mgl$$

$$w = 2\sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$





求 ε,应用动量矩定理,当OD杆在水平位置时

$$I_o e = M - mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} - mgl$$

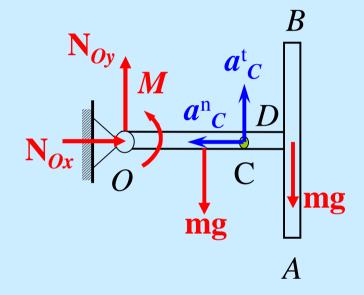
其中已知 $M = \frac{20}{p} mgl$

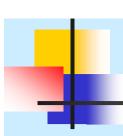
$$\frac{17}{12}ml^2e = \frac{gl}{2p}(40 - 3p)$$

$$e = \frac{6g}{17pl}(40 - 3p)$$



$$a_C^n = \frac{3l}{4} \cdot w^2 = 9g, \qquad a_C^t = \frac{3}{4}l \cdot e = \frac{9g}{34p}(40 - 3p)$$





系统质心在图示C点处。

$$a_C^n = \frac{3l}{4} \cdot w^2 = 9g,$$
 $a_C^t = \frac{3}{4}l \cdot e = \frac{9g}{34p}(40 - 3p)$





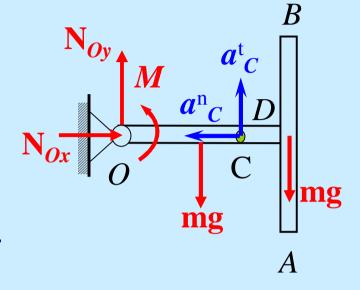
$$-2ma_C^n=N_{Ox},$$

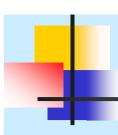
$$2ma_C^t = N_{Oy} - 2mg$$

解得
$$N_{i}$$

$$N_{Ox} = -18mg$$

$$N_{Oy} = 2mg + \frac{9mg}{17p}(40 - 3p)$$





例题. 匀质滚子质量是M,半径是r,对中心轴的回转半径是 ρ 。滚子轴颈的半径是r₀,轴颈上绕着绳子,绳端作用着与水平面成角 α 的常力P,设滚子沿水平面作无滑动的滚动;试求滚子质心的加速度,以及保证滚动而不滑动的条件。

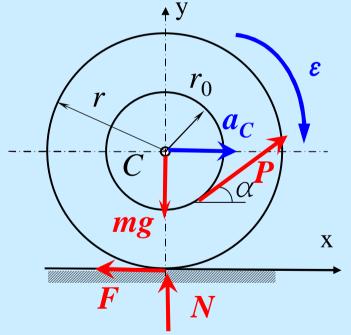
解:根据刚体平面运动微分方程,得

$$Ma_C = P\cos a - F \tag{1}$$

$$0 = N - Mg + P\sin a \tag{2}$$

$$(M r^2)e = Fr - Pr_0$$
 (3)

$$\chi a_C = re (4)$$





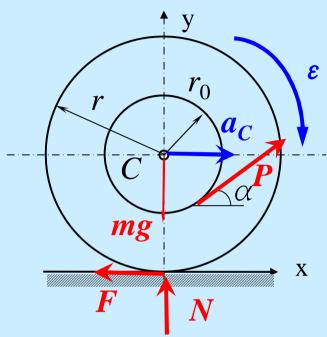
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$$(M r^2)e = Fr - Pr_0 \qquad (3)$$

$$\chi a_C = re (4)$$



把式(1)和式(4)代入代入式(3),可得加速度

$$a_C = \frac{Pr(r\cos a - r_0)}{M(r^2 + r^2)}$$
 (5)

滾而不滑的条件是, $F \leq fN$ 。



由式(1)得

$$F = P\cos a - \frac{\Pr(r\cos a - r_0)}{r^2 + r^2} = \frac{r^2\cos a + rr_0}{r^2 + r^2}P$$
 (7)

把式(2)和(7)代入式(6),得滚而不滑的条件是

$$f \ge \frac{F}{N} = \frac{P(r^2 \cos a + rr_0)}{(Mg - P\sin a)(r^2 + r^2)}$$

14-3. 质量是m,半径是r的匀质圆球放在粗糙水平面上。在球的铅直中心面上一点A作用着水平向右的力P,使球无滚动地向右滑动,已知球心加速度a=0.28g。设动摩擦因数f'=0.3。试求(1)力P的大小;(2)点A的高度。

解: 取圆球为研究对象,小球作平动,受力分析如图。

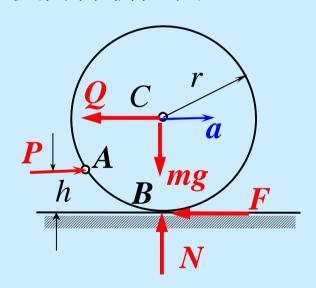
惯性力大小 Q = ma

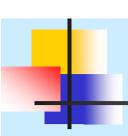
列平衡方程

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad P - F - Q = 0$$
 (1)

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad mg - N = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\sum M_B = 0, \quad Q \cdot r - Ph = 0 \tag{3}$$





$$P - F - Q = 0$$

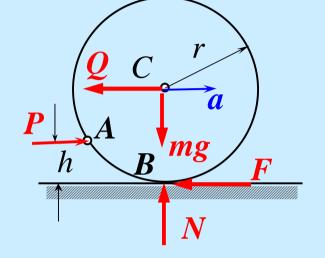
(1)

$$mg - N = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$Q \cdot r - Ph = 0 \tag{3}$$

又
$$F = fN$$

$$N = mg$$



代入式 (1) 得
$$P = f' \times mg + ma = 0.5mg$$

$$h = \frac{Q \cdot r}{P} = 0.4r$$



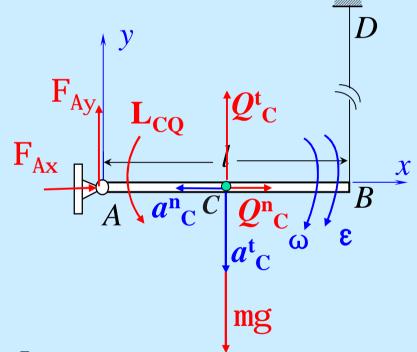
14-8. 水平匀质细杆AB长l=1m,质量m=12kg,A端用铰链支承,B端用铅直绳吊住。现在把绳子突然割断,求刚割断时杆AB的角加速度 ϵ 和铰链的动反力 F_A 。

解:取杆为研究对象,受力分析如图。质心加速度

$$a_c^t = \frac{l}{2}\boldsymbol{e}, \quad a_c^n = \frac{l}{2}\boldsymbol{w}^2$$

将惯性力系向质心C简化,有

$$Q_C^t = m \frac{l}{2} e$$
, $Q_C^n = m \frac{l}{2} w^2$, $L_{CQ} = I_C e$





$$Q_C^t = m \frac{l}{2} e$$
, $Q_C^n = m \frac{l}{2} w^2$, $L_{CQ} = I_C e$ F_{Ay}

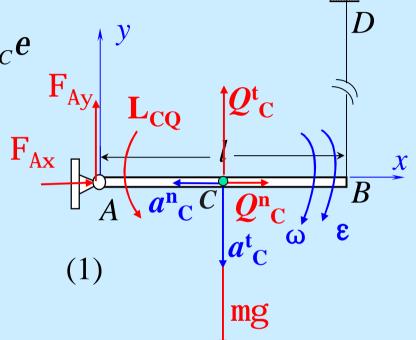
列平衡方程

$$\sum M_A = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{12}ml^{2}e + Q_{C}^{t} \cdot \frac{l}{2} - mg\frac{l}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum F_x = 0, \qquad F_{Ax} + Q_C^n = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad F_{Ay} + Q_{C}^{t} - mg = 0$$
 (3)



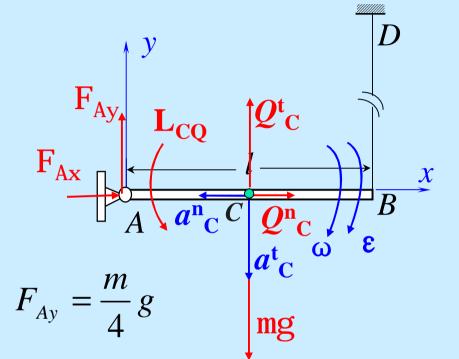
4

达朗贝尔原理和动静法

$$\frac{1}{12}ml^{2}e + Q_{C}^{t} \cdot \frac{l}{2} - mg\frac{l}{2} = 0$$

$$F_{Ax} + Q_{C}^{n} = 0$$

$$F_{Ay} + Q_{C}^{t} - mg = 0$$



解得
$$e = \frac{3 g}{2 l}$$
, $F_{Ax} = -m \frac{l}{2} w^2$, $F_{Ay} = \frac{m}{4} g$

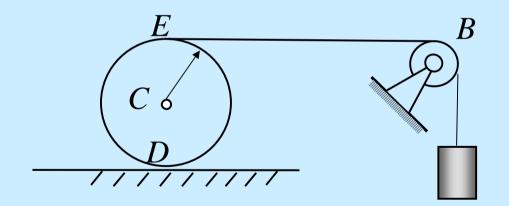
绳子刚割断时有 $\omega=0$,所以

$$e = 14.7 \text{ rad}/_{S^2}, \quad F_{Ax} = 0, \quad F_{Ay} = 29.4 N$$

注意:惯性力若向铰链A简化,则惯性力应该画在A处,且 $L_{AQ}=I_A$ ϵ 。



14-16. 匀质滚子质量M=20kg,被水平绳拉着在水平面上作纯滚动。绳子跨过滑轮B而在另一端系有质量M₁=10kg的重物A。 求滚子C中心的加速度。滑轮和绳的质量都忽略不计。



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达朗贝尔原理和动静法

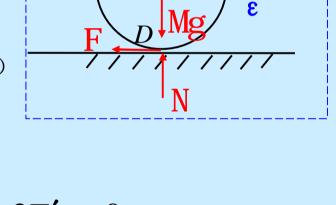
解一:用达朗伯原理,分别取重物A和滚子为研究对象,在重物上加惯性力 $Q_{\Delta}=-M_{1}a_{A}$,在滚子上加惯性力 $Q_{c}=-Ma_{c}$ 和矩

为 - I 過惯性力偶。

其中
$$r_{\lambda} = a_c = \frac{1}{2}a_A$$
. 对重物A,有 $\sum F_y = 0$,

$$M_1 a_A + T - M_1 g = 0$$
 (1)

对滚子有 $\sum M_D(F) = 0$,

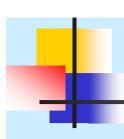


 \boldsymbol{B}

$$(\frac{1}{2}Mr^2)\frac{a_c}{r} + Ma_c r - 2T'r = 0 \tag{2}$$

联立解得点C的加速度

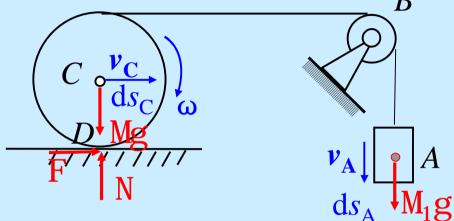
$$a_c = \frac{4M_1g}{3M + 8M_1} = 2.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$



解二:用微分形式动能定理

$$dT = \sum d'W$$

其中



$$T = \frac{1}{2}M_1v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}Mr^2)(\frac{v_c}{r})^2 = \frac{v_c^2}{4}(8M_1 + 3M_1)$$

$$\sum d'W = M_1 g \cdot ds_A = 2M_1 g ds_c$$

代入得
$$\frac{1}{2}v_c \frac{dv_c}{dt}(3M + 8M_1) = 2M_1g \frac{ds_c}{dt}$$

故
$$a_c = \frac{dv_c}{dt} = \frac{4M_1g}{3M + 8M_1}$$