2-5 题解: 由题意可知:
$$OB = \sqrt{x^2 + H^2}$$

$$\therefore$$
 吊桶上升运动: $S = OB - H = \sqrt{x^2 + H^2} - H$

将
$$x = V_b t$$
 代入并对 S 求时间导数

$$V_A = \hat{S} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + H^2} - H \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{(V_b t)^2 + H^2} - H \right)$$

$$= \frac{V_b^2 t}{\sqrt{(V_b t)^2 + H^2}} = \frac{V_b \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2 + H^2}}$$

加速度
$$a_A = \frac{dV_A}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{V_b^2 t}{\sqrt{(V_b t)^2 + H^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{V_b^2 \sqrt{x^2 + H^2} - \frac{V_b^2 x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + H^2}}}{x^2 + H^2} = \frac{V_b^2 H^2}{(x^2 + H^2)^{3/2}}$$

2-6 题解:

$$ho = le^{\varphi k}$$
 (1)
 $v_{\rho} = le^{t}, \quad v_{\varphi} = \frac{l}{k}e^{t}$
 $a_{\rho} = le^{t}(1 - \frac{1}{k^{2}}), \quad a_{\varphi} = 2\frac{l}{k}e^{t}$

$$\rho = l(1 + \cos \varphi)$$

$$v_{\alpha} = -l\omega \sin \omega t, \quad v_{\alpha} = l\omega (1 + \cos \omega t)$$

(2)
$$a_{\rho} = -l\omega^{2} (1 + 2\cos\omega t)$$
$$a_{\sigma} = -2l\omega^{2} \sin\omega t$$

$$\rho = l\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi}$$

$$v_{\rho} = \frac{-l\sin t}{\sqrt{2\cos t}}, \quad v_{\varphi} = \frac{l}{2}\sqrt{2\cos t}$$
(3)

$$a_{\rho} = -l(1 + 2\cos^2 t) (2\cos t)^{-3/2},$$

$$a_{\varphi} = -l\sin t / \sqrt{2\cos t}$$

$$\rho = l(\sin\varphi \cdot tg\varphi - \cos\varphi)$$

$$v_{\rho} = \frac{lt(t^2 + 3)}{(t^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \qquad v_{\varphi} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{(1 + t^2)\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$$

$$a_{\rho} = \frac{4l(1 - t^2)}{(t^2 + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \qquad a_{\varphi} = \frac{8lt}{(1 + t^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

1

$$2-14$$
 题解: 由 $a=-f(t)$ 并设初速度为 ν_0 则

$$v(t) = v_0 - \int_0^t f(t) dt$$
$$v(T) = v_0 - \int_0^T f(t) dt = 0$$
$$ds = v \cdot dt$$

$$S = \int_0^T \left[v_0 - \int_0^t f(t) dt \right] dt$$
$$= v_0 T - \int_0^T \left(\int_0^t f(t) dt \right) dt$$

而
$$\int_0^T \left[\int_0^t f(t) \, dt \right] dt \quad \text{采用分步积分法,}$$

$$\int_0^T \left(\int_0^t f(t) \, dt \right) dt = t \int_0^t f(t) \, dt \Big|_0^T - \int_0^T t \cdot d \left(\int_0^t f(t) \, dt \right) \Big|_0^T$$

$$s = v_0 T - t \int_0^t f(t) \, dt \Big|_0^T + \int_0^T t \cdot d \left(\int_0^t f(t) \, dt \right) \Big|_0^T$$

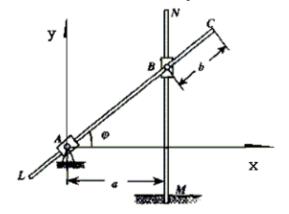
$$v_0 T - T \int_0^T f(t) \, dt = \left(v_0 - \int_0^T f(t) \, dt \right) \cdot T$$

$$= v(T) \cdot T = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad s = \int_0^T t \cdot f(t) \, dt$$

2-15 题解:

建立图示参考坐标系 Axy。写出 C 点的运动规律为:



$$x_c = b\cos\varphi + a = b\cos\omega t + a$$
$$y_c = b\sin\varphi + atg\varphi = b\sin\omega t + atg\omega t$$

C 点的速度 v_x , v_y 分别为:

$$v_x = \dot{x}_c = -b\omega \sin \omega t$$

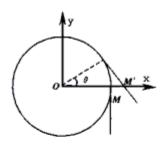
$$v_y = \dot{y}_c = b\omega \cos \omega t + a\omega / \cos^2 \omega t$$

C 点的加速度 a_x , a_y 分别为:

$$a_{x} = \bar{x}_{c} = -b\omega^{2}\cos\omega t$$

$$a_y = \ddot{y}_c = (-b\omega^2 + 2a\omega^2/\cos^3\omega t)\sin\omega t$$

2-16. 解: 设此固定轮的半径为 R. 初始位于 x 轴上 (R,0), 任一时 刻 M 点的坐标为(x,y)



当圆心角为 θ 时,利用渐 开线公式,易得:

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{R}{\cos \theta} - (Rtg\theta - R\theta)\sin \theta = R\cos \theta + R\theta\sin \theta \\ y = R\sin \theta - R\theta\cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{ds}{d\theta} = \left(\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \left[\left(R\theta \cos \theta \right)^2 + \left(R\theta \sin \theta \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = R\theta$$
$$S = \int_0^\theta R\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2}R\theta^2$$

$$\mathbb{R} : \quad S(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} R \theta^2$$

2-17 题解:

设上岸地在距A处x公里的E处。由A处出发经E到B处用时为T

$$T = \frac{x}{5.4} + \frac{\sqrt{(l-x)^2 + 9^2}}{4.32} = T(x)$$
$$l = \sqrt{41*41 - 9^2}$$

求最少用时,即求T的最小值

$$\frac{dT}{dx} = 0, \qquad \frac{4.32}{5.4} = \frac{(l-x)}{\sqrt{(l-x)^2 + 9^2}}$$

求得:

$$x = 28$$
公里处。

2-20 题解:

∵ A, B 两点在垂直于 AB 连线的速度分量是相等的。

: AB 之间的连线始终平行于原来的连线。

A 沿直线运动. 即 Ø1 恒定 (V2 , V2 恒定)

又 :
$$V_1 \sin \varphi_1 = V_2 \sin \varphi_2$$
 : . φ_2 恒定 即 B 也一定沿直线运动.

$$B = \begin{cases} x_B = V_2 \sin \varphi_2 \cdot t \\ y_B = V_2 \cos \varphi_2 \cdot t \end{cases} \qquad \text{$t = 0$ By $s_B = 0$}$$

$$\therefore \frac{ds_B}{dt} = \left(\dot{x_B}^2 + \dot{y_B}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = V_2 \qquad \therefore s = \int_0^t V_2 dt = V_2 t$$

对于
$$A \begin{cases} x_A = V_1 \sin \varphi_1 t \\ y_A = V_1 \cos \varphi_1 t \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore AB = r_0 + y_A - y_B = r_0 + V_1 t \cos \varphi_1 - V_2 t \cos \varphi_2$$

$$AB = 0$$
 时相遇 此时 $y_B = r_0 + y_A$

 $\mathbb{P} V_2 t \cos \varphi_2 = V_1 t \cos \varphi_1 + r_0$

$$\therefore \qquad t = \frac{r_0}{V_2 \cos \varphi_2 - V_1 \cos \varphi_1}$$

2-35 颗解

 \mathbf{F} 。当小球以高为 H处滑下时,小球在 D 点的速度为 ν

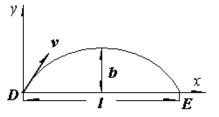
则由动能定理
$$mgH = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$
 (1)

∴ 要求最小高度 H, 应使 v 最小而使小球正好落在 E 点,

以 D 为原点, \overline{DE} 为 x 轴建立坐标系如图示。

由几何关系,⊽与 x 轴的夹角为 45°

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \nu (\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$



设经
$$t$$
 秒由 D 到 E ,则 $\frac{t}{2}$ 时 $v_y = 0$, $\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v = g\frac{t}{2}$ (2)

$$l = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} vt \tag{3}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}g(\frac{t}{2})^2 \tag{4}$$

连立求解(1),(2),(3),(4)可得

$$H_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}l = 20 \, cm$$

$$h = b = \frac{1}{4}l = 10 cm$$

2-36 題解

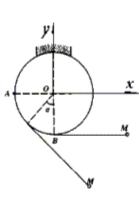
解。 建立如图所示的坐标系

$$\overline{AB} = \frac{\pi}{2}R = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 20 = 10\pi cm$$

$$BM = l - \overline{AB} = 36.9cm$$

t=0 时,M点的初位置

$$(36.9cm, -20cm)$$
 $v = 0$



当转动角度为 α 时,M点坐标

$$\begin{cases} x = (R\alpha + 36.9)\cos\alpha - R\sin\alpha \\ y = -(R\alpha + 36.9)\sin\alpha - R\cos\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 60^{\circ}$$
即 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时,代入得

$$\begin{cases} x = 11.58cm \\ y = -60.06cm \end{cases}$$

在此过程中只有重力做功,机械能守恒

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg(y_0 - y) = mg(-20 + 60.06) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$v = 2.83m/s$$

2-38 题解

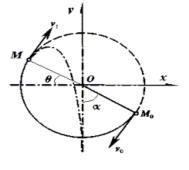
解 (1) 建立 ○xy 坐标系,利用机械能守恒(绳的拉力与运动方向竖直,不做功) 可得

$$-mgR(\sin\theta+\cos\alpha)=\frac{1}{2}m(v_1^2-v_0^2)$$

$$mg \sin \theta = \frac{mv_1^2}{R}$$

解方程组,得 $v_1 = 1.57 \; m/s$, $\theta = 30^\circ$

M 点的坐标为
$$(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$$



(2) 之后, 小球以初速度 以作斜上抛运动, 一直到小球到达最低点, 绳子又重

新拉直。设当小球运动到任一位置(x,y)有

$$x = x_0 + v_1 \sin \theta \cdot t = -R \cos \theta + v_1 \sin \theta \cdot t$$

$$y = y_0 + v_1 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = R\sin \theta + v_1 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

代入数值得轨迹参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = -0.433 + 0.783t \\ y = 0.250 + 1.356t - 4.900t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2 = 0.25$$

或取 M 点为新坐标原点,在 $M_{x,y}$ 坐标系中描写以后的运动:

$$x = v_1 \sin \theta \cdot t$$

$$y' = v_1 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

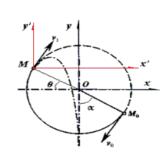
老坐标的原点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l, -\frac{l}{2})$,当绳子再拉直的时

候一定在园上,有

$$(x' - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l)^2 + (y' + \frac{l}{2})^2 = l^2$$

代入xy并利用 $t \neq 0$ 得。 $\frac{1}{2}g^2t^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}v_1gt + (v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}gl) = 0$

解得 t=55s



3.2解

- (a) 刚体 B 既受到绳的柔性约束,又受到墙壁的面约束, 同时刚体 B 上各质点之间存在着刚性约束; 其特征是: 柔性约束不可伸长、刚性约束两点间距离不变、面约束是而接触。
- (b) 杆 BE 既受到绳 AB 的柔性约束,又受到点 E 的柱铰链约束,同时杆 BE 上各质点之间存在着刚性约束,其特征是: 柔性约束不可伸长、刚性约束两点间距离不变、柱铰链约束限制杆 BE 在 BDE 平面内运动; 刚体 D 只受到绳的柔性约束,同时刚体 D 上各质点之间存在着刚性约束,其特征是柔性约束不可伸长、刚性约束两点间距离不变。
- (c) 杆 BE 既受到墙角 E 的点约束和刚体 A 的线约束,又受到点 B 的球铰链约束,同时杆 BE 上各质点之间存在着刚性约束,其特征是:点约束是点接触、线约束是线接触、球铰链约束限制杆的自由端只能在以 B 为中心以杆长为半径的球面上的运动、刚性约束是杆上两点间距离不变; 刚体 A 受到杆 BE 的线约束和墙壁的面约束,同时刚体 A 上各质点之间存在着刚性约束,其特征是:线约束是线接触、面约束是面接触、刚性约束两点间距离不变。
- (d) 质点 D 只受到绳的柔性约束, 其特征是不可伸长; 动滑轮只受到绳的线约束, 其特征是线接触; 定滑轮既受到绳的线约束又受到点 B 的柱铰链约束, 其特征是: 线约束是线接触、柱铰链约束限制滑轮在某一平面内运动; 同时作为刚体, 两滑轮上各质点间存在刚性约束, 其特征是两点间距离不变

3.4解

- 注: 1,每一自由刚体在平面内有三个自由度;
- 2,平面内两个刚体有一公共节点,则存在两个约束方程
 - 3,每一铰链约束对刚体有两个约束方程

本系统有三个刚体,若不考虑约束,系统有 9 个自由度,实际上系统受到两个铰链约束,两个节点,故系统有 9-2x2-2x2=1 个自由度,其广义坐标可选择 AC 和 AB 的连线的夹角 a。

3.6解

系统共有三个刚体,若不考虑约束系统有 9 个自由度,实际上系统受到一个铰链约束、两个节点约束、滑块受到一个位移约束和一个转动约束,故系统有9-2-2x2-1-1=1 个自由度,其广义坐标可选择 OA 与水平线的夹角α。

3.12解

如图所示,将 V_B在 OB 以及在与 OB 垂直的方向分解,有

$$V_{B} \sin \varphi = \omega \cdot OB$$

$$OB = \frac{h}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \omega = \frac{v \sin^{2} \varphi}{h} = \frac{1}{9} \sin^{2} \varphi \qquad (1/s)$$

$$\therefore \quad \varepsilon = \dot{\omega} = \frac{v^{2} \sin 2\varphi \sin^{2} \varphi}{h^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{2} \varphi \sin 2\varphi}{81h^{2}} \qquad (1/s^{2})$$

3.15解

如图,设 $\angle OCB = \theta$,并以 CB 与 CO 重合时 θ 为零,有

$$r / \sin \varphi = \frac{h}{\sin(\pi - \theta - \varphi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow r / \sin \varphi = \frac{h}{\sin(\theta + \varphi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow tg \varphi = r \sin \theta / (h - r \cos \theta)$$

$$\forall \theta = \omega_0 t$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = artg \left[\frac{r \sin \theta}{h - r \cos \theta} \right]$$

3.16解

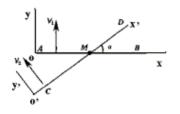
解: 任一瞬时在两轮啮合处总有 $v_1 = v_2$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 r = \omega_2 R$$

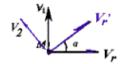
$$\nabla \omega_1 = \omega_0 + \varepsilon_1 t$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{(\omega_0 + \varepsilon_1 t)r}{R}$$

3-19. 解: 建立固连在 *AB* 杆上 的 平 动 坐 标 系 *xoy* 固连在 *CD* 杆上的平动坐标系 *x'o'y'*,在 *xoy* 中



 $\overrightarrow{V}_M = \overrightarrow{V}e + \overrightarrow{V}_r = \overrightarrow{V}_1 + \overrightarrow{V}_r$, $\overleftarrow{a} x'o'y' + \overrightarrow{v}$



$$\overrightarrow{V}_{M} = \overrightarrow{V}_{e} + \overrightarrow{V}_{r}' = \overrightarrow{V}_{2} + \overrightarrow{V}_{r}'$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \overrightarrow{V}_1 + \overrightarrow{V}_r = \overrightarrow{V}_2 + \overrightarrow{V}_r'$$

在oy, ox方向上投影, 得

$$V_1 = V_2 \cos \alpha + V_r' \sin \alpha \tag{1}$$

$$V_{r} = V_{r}' \cos \alpha - V_{2} \sin \alpha \tag{2}$$

由(1)式,可得 $V_r' = -(V_2 \cos \alpha - V_1) / \sin \alpha$

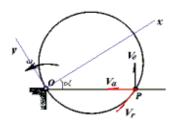
$$\vec{V}_M = \vec{V_2} + \vec{V_r} = \vec{V_2} - \vec{V_2} ctg \ \alpha + \frac{\vec{V_1}}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$V_{M} = \sqrt{\left(\vec{V}_{2}^{2}\right) + \left(\vec{V}_{r}^{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \sqrt{V_{1}^{2} + V_{2}^{2} - 2V_{1}V_{2}\cos \alpha}$$

设
$$V_M$$
与 x' 轴的夹角为 β ,则 $\sin \beta = \frac{V_2}{V_M}$

3-21 题解.

P点沿直线 AB 运动为定系中的运动 V_{A} . P点相对圆环的运



动是动系中的相对运动 7, 如

右图,设OP 的长度为 2d如

右图, 建立定轴转动坐标系 x'o'y'则 P点运动

$$\vec{V}_{s} = \vec{V}_{a} = \vec{V}_{c} + \vec{V}_{r}$$
 沿 OP 和垂直 OP 方向投影有:

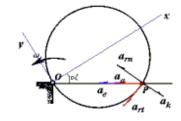
$$V_y = V_r \sin \alpha$$
, $V_e = V_r \cos \alpha$

$$V_r = \frac{V_e}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{2d\omega}{r/d} = 2r\omega$$

$$V_P = V_r \sin \alpha = 2r\omega \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - d^2}}{r} = 2\omega \cdot \sqrt{r^2 - d^2}$$

下面求P点的加速度 \bar{a}_{*} ,

$$\vec{a}_p = \vec{a}_e + \vec{a}_m + \vec{a}_m + \vec{a}_k$$



$$a_m = \frac{V_r^2}{r}$$
, $a_k = 2\omega V_r = 4r\omega^2$

沿垂直 OP 方向投影有:

$$\therefore \quad 0 = a_m \sin \alpha + a_n \cos \theta - a_k \sin \theta \qquad \Rightarrow a_n = 0$$

沿 OP 方向投影有:

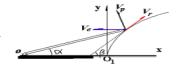
$$a_p = a_e + a_m \cos \alpha - a_k \cos \alpha, \qquad \Rightarrow a_p = a_e = 2d\omega^2$$

 $a_r = \sqrt{a_{rp}^2 + a_p^2} = 4r\omega^2$

3-27 题解:

平动坐标系 o_1xy 中,牵连速度

V=Va P点相对于O点作定轴



转动 则V。LOP轴。P点的相

对速度沿 y = f(x) 的切线如图, OP = l, 任一时刻 t, P

点所在位置
$$\times$$
 有: $\overline{V_n} = \overline{V_0} + \overline{V_r}$, $V_n = l\omega$

在水平和竖直方向上投影得

$$\begin{cases} V_p \sin \alpha = -V_r \cos \beta + V_0 \\ V_p \cos \alpha = V_r \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \alpha = f(x)/l, \quad tg\beta = f'(x)$$

$$\sin \beta = f'/\sqrt{f'^2 + 1} \quad , \quad \cos \beta = 1/\sqrt{f'^2 + 1}$$

$$V_p = V_0 \left(+\cos\alpha \cdot \cot\beta + \sin\alpha \right)^{-1} = V_0 \left(\cos\alpha / f' + \sin\alpha \right)^{-1}$$

$$\omega = \frac{V_p}{l} = \frac{V_0}{l\left(\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha \operatorname{ctg}\beta\right)}$$

当 $\omega = \omega_0$ 是常数时. 即 $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \cot \beta$ 是常数

即 $V_0/(\omega_0 l) = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \beta$ 恒成立.

$$\left(\frac{V_0}{\omega_0 l} - \sin \alpha\right) \frac{df}{dx} = \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{f}{l} \qquad \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - f^2}}{l}$$

$$\left(\frac{V_0}{\omega_0 l} - \frac{y}{l}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - y^2}}{l}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{V_0}{\omega_0 \sqrt{l^2 - y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{l^2 - y^2}}\right) dy = dx$$

积分得
$$\frac{V_0}{\omega_0} \arcsin \frac{y}{l} - \sqrt{l^2 - y^2} = x + c$$

$$f(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$$
 得 $c = -l$ ∴ 轮廓方程为

$$\frac{V_0}{\omega_0} \arcsin \frac{y}{l} + \sqrt{l^2 - y^2} - x + l = 0$$

3-29 题解: 取定轴转动的动坐标系 xoy

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V_e = \omega r & V_r = \dot{r} \\ & & \overline{V_p} = \omega r \vec{e}_v + \dot{r} \vec{e}_r & \nabla : V_p = c & \text{为一常数} \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\Gamma \qquad \qquad \omega^2 r^2 + \dot{r}^2 = c^2$$

设
$$t = 0$$
时 $r = 0$, $\dot{r} = c = v_0$

$$\therefore \frac{dr}{\sqrt{c^2 - \omega^2 r^2}} = dt \qquad 积分得 \quad \frac{1}{\omega} \arcsin \frac{\omega r}{c} = t + c_2$$

由
$$t=0$$
 时 $r=0$, $\Rightarrow c_2=0$

3-33 题解

三角形转过一周用时
$$t=rac{2\pi}{\omega}$$
 ,因为匀速,所以
$$v_r=rac{a}{t}=rac{a\omega}{2\pi} \qquad$$
 假定从 A 向 B 运动

在A点时 $v_{s} = AO \cdot \omega = \sqrt{2}a\omega$ 方向垂直于AO

$$\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{v_r} + \overrightarrow{v_e} = (v_e + v_r \sin 45^\circ) \vec{\tau} - v_r \cos 45^\circ \vec{n}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{2}a\omega + \frac{a\omega}{2\pi} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \vec{\tau} - \frac{a\omega}{2\pi} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{n}$$

$$= a\omega \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\pi}\right) \vec{\tau} - \frac{\sqrt{2}a\omega}{4\pi} \vec{n}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = a\omega\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} + \frac{1}{\pi}} = \frac{a\omega}{2\pi}\sqrt{8\pi^2 + 4\pi + 1}$$

求加速度时,以O为基点求 $\overline{a_s}$

$$\overrightarrow{a_e} = -\omega^2 \overrightarrow{OA} = -\sqrt{2} a \omega^2 \overrightarrow{n}$$

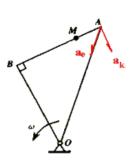
$$\overrightarrow{a_k} = 2 \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{v_r} \implies |\overrightarrow{a_k}| = 2 \omega \cdot \frac{a \omega}{2 \pi} = a \omega^2 / \pi$$

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a_e} + \overrightarrow{a_r} + \overrightarrow{a_k}$$

$$= -a_k \sin 45^\circ \overrightarrow{\tau} + (a_e + a_k \cos 45^\circ) \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi}a\omega^2 \vec{\tau} + a\omega^2 \left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi}\right) \vec{n}$$

$$\left|\vec{a}\right| = a\omega^2 \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{\pi^2} + \frac{2}{\pi}}$$



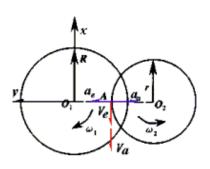
3-35 题解

动系间在盘 O1上, 盘 O2 边缘上的

 $\triangle A$ 的绝对速度,绝对加速度已知

$$\vec{v}_a = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_r ,$$

绝对速度 $v_a = \omega_2 r$



(方向垂直于 Q_1Q_2 杆向下), 牵连速度 $v_e = (l-r)\omega_1$ 方向垂直于 Q_1Q_2 杆向下,

$$\therefore v_r = v - v_e = -(l - r)\omega_1 + r\omega_2 = r(\omega_1 + \omega_2) - l\omega_1$$

绝对加速度 $a = \omega_2^2 r$ 方向指向 O_2

牵连加速度 $a_e = \omega_1^2 (l-r)$ 方向指向 Q_1

$$a_k = 2\omega_1 v_r = 2\omega_1 [-(l-r)\omega_1 + r\omega_2]$$

设 ν_r 的方向与 ν_a 相同,即 $\frac{r}{l} > \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 + \omega_2}$, a_k 指向 O_1 ,

由
$$\vec{a} = \vec{a_e} + \vec{a_2} + \vec{a_k}$$
 取 $\overrightarrow{O_1O_2}$ 为正方向

$$a_r = a - a_e - a_k = \omega_2^2 r + \omega_1^2 (l - r) + 2\omega_1 [r\omega_2 - (l - r)\omega_1]$$
$$= \omega_2^2 r - \omega_1^2 (l - r) + 2r\omega_1 \cdot \omega_2$$

3-40解:

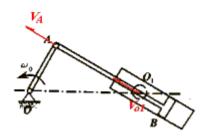
如图示, V_A 垂直于 OA 沿着 AB,

AB 杆上 O1 点的速度必沿着AB, 所以 AB 刚体瞬时平动。

活塞的速度 $\vec{V}_B = \vec{V}_A$,汽缸的角速度等于 AB 杆的角速度。

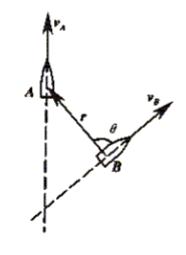
$$\omega = \omega_{AB} = 0$$

$$V_B = OA\omega_0 = 225 \quad cm/s$$



3-42 题解

证明 以观察点为极点,船B 的速度 ν_в 的方向为极轴,建立 动极坐标系,因为 ν₂ 的方向不 变, 动系为平动坐标系 $\bar{a}_k = 0$, 又 ν_{B} 作匀直线速航行 $\bar{a}_{e}=0$



$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_e + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_k$$

观察A点时,A船以 v_A 作匀速直线航行 $\bar{a}_A = 0$

$$\vec{a}_r = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E} \Gamma \qquad (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\vec{e}_r + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\vec{e}_{\varphi} = 0$$

即
$$(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\vec{e}_r + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\vec{e}_{\varphi} = 0$$

于是有 $\ddot{r} = r\dot{\theta}^2$ $\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}}{r}$

4-1 题解:

只要写出 C 点的运动规律 $x_c(t)$, $y_c(t)$ 以及 $\angle OBA$ 的 变化规律 $\varphi(t)$ 就是写出了刚体 AB 的运动方程。

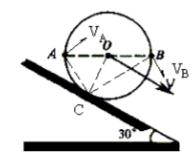
$$CC = CB = r$$

$$\because CC = CB = r$$
 $\therefore \angle COB = \angle CBO$

: AB 杆平面运动的运动方程

$$\begin{cases} x_c = r \cos \varphi \\ y_c = r \sin \varphi \\ \varphi = \varphi_0 + \omega_0 t \end{cases}$$

解 4.2 轮子沿斜面滚下,斜面倾角为 30°,轮心速度 v=2m/s,速度瞬心为 C, A, B 点的速度如图示,设轮半 径为 r,轮子角速度为:



$$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$$

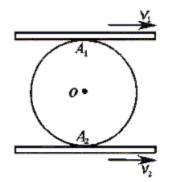
则:
$$\overline{AC} = r$$
, $\overline{BC} = r\sqrt{3}$

$$V_A = \overline{AC} \cdot \omega$$
, $V_B = \overline{BC} \cdot \omega$

$$V_A = v$$
, $V_B = \sqrt{3} v$

4-6题解:

对两个接触点 A_1 、 A_2 它们绝对速度的大小分别是 $|v_1| = 6 \ m/s \quad |v_2| = 2 \ m/s$



以 A_2 为基点分析 A_1 点, A_2 的速度为:

$$v_1 = v_2 + 2a\omega$$
, $\therefore \omega = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2\epsilon}$

以 A₂ 为基点分析 ○ 点

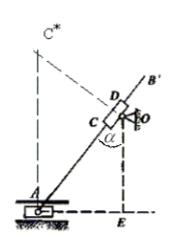
$$v_o = v_2 + a\omega = 4 m/s$$

∴ 圆柱的角速度
$$\omega = \frac{2}{a} (rad/s)$$
,

圆柱中心 ○ 的速度 v_o = 4 m/s

4.10 解: AB 杆在套筒处的速度方向已知, A 点的速度和速度方向已知, 可找出瞬心如图, 求得 AB 杆的角速度为:

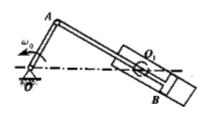
$$AC = \frac{OE}{\sin 60^{\circ}},$$
 $AC^* = \frac{AC}{\cos 30^{\circ}} = \frac{OE}{(\cos 30^{\circ})^2},$
 $\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_A}{AC^*} = \frac{80}{4 \times 30} = 2$



4-13 解:因为曲柄垂直于连杆,A 点的速度沿着 AB,而 O_1 处的速度也是沿着连杆,所以连杆 AB 瞬时平动,

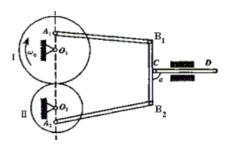
$$v_B = v_A = \overline{QA} \cdot \omega_0$$

= 15×15 = 225 cm/s
 $\omega_{AB} = 0$



4-15 解:如右图 A_1 的 速度方向为水平向右

$$v_{A_1} = \omega_0 a$$



Ι 以 ωο 为角速度

匀速转动时Ⅱ 也等角速转动 💩

$$\omega_2 r_2 = \omega_0 r_1$$
 By $\omega_2 = \frac{\omega_0 r_1}{r_2}$

则
$$v_{A_2}$$
 也是水平向右 $v_{A_2} = \omega_2 a = \frac{\omega_0 r_1}{r_2} a$

C 点的速度为水平向右 $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$

对刚杆 B_1 CB_2 由速度投影定理可知 V_{B1} , V_{B2} 必水平向右 对刚杆 A_2B_2 , 有 $V_{A2}\cos\theta_1 = V_{B2}\cos\theta_2$, $\theta_1 = \theta_2$ 可 知 $V_{A2} = V_{B2} = \frac{\omega_0 r_1}{r_2} a$, 同理可知 $V_{A1} = V_{B1} = \omega_0 a$ 以刚杆 B_1 CB_2 为研究对象,

$$\omega_{B1CB2} = \frac{V_{B2} - V_{B1}}{|B_1B_2|} = \frac{V_{B2} - V_{B1}}{|B_1C| + |CB_2|}$$

又:
$$CB_1 = CB_2$$
 即

$$V_c = \frac{V_{\mathcal{B}_1} + V_{\mathcal{B}_1}}{2}$$

$$V_C = \frac{\omega_0 a (r_1 + r_2)}{2r_2}$$

4-21 由题意可得

 $R\omega - rw = V$

$$R\varepsilon - r\varepsilon = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{R - r}.\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{R - r}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_o = R\varepsilon \vec{i} = \frac{\alpha R}{R - r} \vec{i}$$

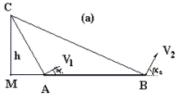
$$\vec{\alpha}_B = \vec{\alpha}_o + R.\varepsilon \vec{i} - R\omega^2 \vec{j} = \frac{2\alpha R}{R - r} \vec{i} - \frac{Rv^2}{(R - r)^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_c = \vec{\alpha}_o - R.\varepsilon \vec{i} + R\omega^2 \vec{j} = \frac{RV^2}{(R - r)^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_o = \vec{\alpha}_o - r.\varepsilon \vec{i} + r\omega^2 \vec{j} = \alpha \vec{i} + \frac{rv^2}{(R - r)^2} \vec{j}$$

4-22 解:

不失一般性,设AB 两点间的距离为L,AB 两点的速度有图示两种情况,即在AB 的同侧和AB的不同侧两种情况,C为瞬心。



对(a)种情况:

设
$$CA = l_1$$
, $CB = l_2$

$$\omega = (V_2 \sin \alpha_2 - V_1 \sin \alpha_1) / \overrightarrow{AB}$$
$$= (V_2 \sin \alpha_2 - V_1 \sin \alpha_1) / L$$

$$V_1$$
 $A h M$
 $B V_2$
 V_2

$$l_1 \cos \alpha_1 = h$$

$$l_2 \cos \alpha_2 = h$$

$$l_2 \sin \alpha_2 - l_1 \sin \alpha_1 = L$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{L}{tg\alpha_2 - tg\alpha_2}$$

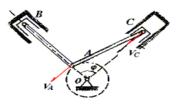
同理对(b)有

$$\omega = (V_2 \sin \alpha_2 + V_1 \sin \alpha_1) / \overrightarrow{AB}$$
$$= (V_2 \sin \alpha_2 + V_1 \sin \alpha_1) / L$$

$$l_1 \cos \alpha_1 = h$$

 $l_2 \cos \alpha_2 = h$ $\Rightarrow h = \frac{L}{tg\alpha_2 + tg\alpha_1}$
 $l_2 \sin \alpha_2 + l_1 \sin \alpha_1 = L$

4-24. 解:由题意,当 $\angle AOC = \varphi = 90^{\circ}$ 时,整个装置如右图所示 A 点在 OB 上,($\because \angle BOC = 90^{\circ}$) C 点



速度沿着 OC 轴线, V_A 垂直

于AO可知 $V_A//V_C$,即 $V_A\cos\alpha = V_C\cos\alpha$

$$V_C = V_A = \omega_0 \cdot AO = 10 \times 0.1 = 1m/s$$

以 A 点作为基点,则 $\overline{V_C} = \overline{V_A} + \omega_{AC} \cdot \overline{AC}$ 且 $\overline{V_A} = \overline{V_C}$

$$\omega_{AC} = 0$$

先下面分析 C 点的加速度

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{AO}{AC} = \frac{10}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \qquad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a_C} = \overrightarrow{a_A} + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_{AC}} \times \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{\omega_{AC}} \times \left(\overrightarrow{\omega_{AC}} \times \overrightarrow{AC}\right)$$

$$= \overrightarrow{a_A} + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_{AC}} \times \overrightarrow{AC}$$

沿着 AC 杆的方向分解,得 $a_c \cos \alpha = a_A \sin \alpha$

$$a_C = a_A \operatorname{tg} \alpha = a_A \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = a_A = \omega_0^2 r = 10 \quad m / s^2$$

 V_B 沿着 AB 杆. $V_A \perp AB$ 杆, 由速度投影定理,

可知 $V_B = 0$ 即 AB 杆的速度瞬心是 B

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{V_A}{AB} = \frac{\omega_0 AO}{AB} = 5\sqrt{2} \ rad/s$$

以 4 为基点分析 8 点的加速度

$$\overrightarrow{a_B} = \overrightarrow{a_A} + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{\omega_{AB}} \times (\overrightarrow{\omega_{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{AB})$$

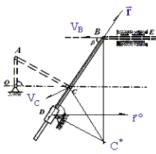
沿着 AB 杆的方向分解,得

$$a_B = a_A + \omega_{AB}^2 \overline{AB}$$

= $10 + (5\sqrt{2})^2 \times 10\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} = (10 + 5\sqrt{2}) m/s^2$

4-26 解: BE 刚体平动, 只要求 B 点的速度和加速度即可。

先分析 BCD 刚体如图,由 B, D 处的速度方向已知可求的瞬心 C^* ,因此可决定 C 处的速度 V_c 方向,由 A 点的速度大小和方向已知,AC 刚体,利用速度投影定理可求得 V_c 的大小



$$\begin{aligned} &V_A \cos 30^0 = V_C \cos 60^0 \\ &V_C = 2V_A \cos 30^0 \\ &\omega_{AC} = \left(V_C \cos 30^0 - V_A \sin 30^0\right)/\overline{AC} \end{aligned}$$

由 V_C 可求得 BCD 杆得角速度 ω_{RD} ,也就可求得 B 点的速度 V_B

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{BD} = \frac{\boldsymbol{V}_{C}}{\overline{\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{C}^{*}}}, \qquad \boldsymbol{V}_{B} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{BD} \cdot \overline{\boldsymbol{C}^{*}\boldsymbol{B}}$$

由几何关系可得: $\overline{CC}^* = 2r$, $\overline{C}^*B = 2\sqrt{3} r$

加速度分析,以 A 为基点分析 C 点和在套筒上建立的极坐标分析 C

$$\dot{\rho} = -V_B \sin 30^0 = -V_C \sin 60^0$$

点的加速度为: $\vec{a}_{C} = \vec{a}_{A} + \vec{\varepsilon}_{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AC} - \omega_{AC}^{2} \overrightarrow{AC}$ $\vec{a}_{C} = (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \omega_{BC}^{2}) \vec{e}_{r} + (\rho \varepsilon_{BC} + 2 \dot{\rho} \omega_{BC}) \vec{e}_{\varphi}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{a}_{A} + \vec{\varepsilon}_{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AC} - \omega_{AC}^{2} \, \overrightarrow{AC} \\ = (\ddot{\rho} - \dot{\rho} \, \omega_{BC}^{2}) \vec{e}_{\tau} + (\rho \, \varepsilon_{BC} + 2 \, \dot{\rho} \omega_{BC}) \vec{e}_{\varphi} \end{array}$$

$$-a_{A}\sin 30^{0}+\omega_{AC}^{2}\overline{AC}=\rho\varepsilon_{BC}+2\dot{\rho}\omega_{BC}$$

在AC方向投影: $\varepsilon_{BC} = (\omega_{AC}^2 \overline{AC} - a_A \sin 30^0 - 2 \dot{\rho} \omega_{BC}) / \rho$ $\rho = r$

B 点的加速度为: $\rho = 3r$

$$a_B \sin 60^0 = \rho \varepsilon_{BC} + 2 \dot{\rho} \omega_{BC}$$
$$a_B = (\rho \varepsilon_{BC} + 2 \dot{\rho} \omega_{BC}) / \sin 60^0$$

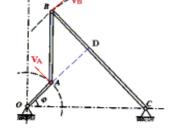


$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{AC}^2 = 612$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

同样经过几何证明知 BAIOC

⇒ OA 延长线 L BC 于 D



$$\angle ABD = \angle BAD = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow AD = BD$$

又。刚体 AB 的速度瞬心恰好在 D

$$\Rightarrow V_B = V_A = 6\sqrt{2}\pi$$
 V_B 方向如图示。

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{-6\sqrt{2}\pi}{BD} = \frac{-6\sqrt{2}\pi}{9\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-2}{3}\pi$$

$$\omega_{CB} = \frac{-6\sqrt{2}\pi}{24\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a_B} = \overrightarrow{a_A} + \overrightarrow{s_{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{\omega_{AB}} \times \left(\overrightarrow{\omega_{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{AB} \right)$$
 (1)

$$\overrightarrow{a_B} = \overrightarrow{a_C} + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_{BC}} \times \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{\omega_{BC}} \times (\overrightarrow{\omega_{BC}} \times \overrightarrow{BC})$$
 (2)

(1)和(2) 在 AB 方向投影 , 则有

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varepsilon_{CB} CB + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega_{CB}^2 CB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \alpha_A + \omega_{AB}^2 AB$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{CB} = \frac{25\pi^2}{49} 方向逆时钟$$

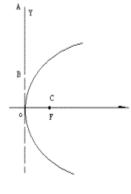
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varepsilon_{CB}CB - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega_{CB}^2CB = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \alpha_A + \varepsilon_{AB}AB$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{AB} = \frac{5\pi^2}{18} 方向逆时钟$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_B = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi^2 \vec{n} + \frac{25}{2} \sqrt{2} \pi^2 \vec{\tau}$$

4.28解:

假定作平面运动的刚体 AB 的运动已知,不失一般性,假定 ω 不为零。因此可找到速度瞬心 C,过 C 点作 AB 的垂线交于 O,以 OC 为 X 轴并作 Y 轴如右图,以瞬心为焦点



$$F(\frac{p}{2}, 0), p = 2 \cdot \overline{OC}$$

可作抛物线方程

$$y^2 = 2 px$$

由抛物线性质4可知:从焦点F作抛物线在M点(M为任一点)的垂线,则垂足的轨迹为在顶点的切线。

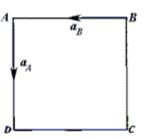
在我们的图中就是 Y 轴,也就是 AB 刚体,也就是说,而 AB 刚体上任一点速度和该点与瞬心的连线垂直,也就一定和抛物线相切。

4-29 解:

以A为基点分析B的加速度

$$\vec{\alpha}_B = \vec{\alpha}_A + \vec{\alpha}_r^r + \vec{\alpha}_r^n$$

分别向 AB方向和垂直AB方向投



影

$$a_B = a_r^n , \qquad \mathbf{0} = -a_A + a_r^{\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_r^n = \alpha_B = 10 cm / s^2 \qquad \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{\alpha_r^n}{AB} = 1$$

$$\alpha_r^r = AB\varepsilon = \alpha_A = 10cm/s^2$$
 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{a_A}{AB} = 1$

$$tg \varphi = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega^2} = 1$$
 $\varphi = 45^{\circ}$

将 AD 逆时针旋转 45°。BA 逆时针旋转 45°交于 0。 而 0 是正方形的中心。所以

 α_D , α_C 方向一定分别沿 DC, CB 方向。由对称性可知

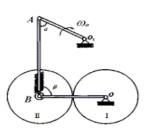
$$\alpha_D = \alpha_C = 10 cm/s^2$$

4.30 解:

$$v_A = \omega_o O_1 A = 450 cm/s$$

以 A 点分析 B 点速度

$$\overrightarrow{V_B} = \overrightarrow{V_A} + \overrightarrow{\omega_{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{AB}$$
 沿垂直 AB 方向投影



(1) 式沿 AB 方向投影

$$\omega_o^2$$
. $OA \sin 30^\circ - \omega_{AB}^2$. $AB = \varepsilon_{BO}$. BO

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{BO} = \frac{\omega_o^2 .OA \sin 30^\circ - \omega_{AB}^2 .AB}{2r} = \frac{45\sqrt{3}}{8} rad/s^2$$

方向与 $\overrightarrow{\omega}$ 。方向相反,(1) 式沿 BO 方向投影

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{AB} = \frac{\omega_o^2 \bigcirc A \cos 30^\circ - \omega_{OB}^2 \bigcirc B}{AB} = \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{8} rad/s^2$$

方向与 $\overset{
ightarrow}{o}$ 。方向一致。设两齿轮接触点为 E,由上面求

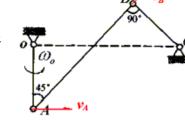
得
$$V_B = 225\sqrt{3}(cm/s)$$

$$\vec{a}_{E} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} / \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| = r \, \varepsilon_{I} \; , \qquad \text{BP} \qquad \varepsilon_{I} = 2 \, \varepsilon_{BO} + \varepsilon_{AB} \;$$

$$\varepsilon_I = \frac{117\sqrt{3}}{8} rad/s^2$$
 方向与 $\overrightarrow{\omega}$ 。方向相反

4-32 解:分析 B 点速度。 $\overrightarrow{V_B}$ 垂直 BC,沿 AB 方向 由投影

定理 $V_A.\cos 45^\circ = V_B$



$$V_A = \omega.OA = \omega_a.OA$$

$$\therefore V_B = \omega_o.OA\cos 45^\circ, \quad \omega_{BC} = \frac{V_B}{BC} = \omega_o\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\omega_o$$

$$\omega_{AB} = v_A \sin 45^0 / AB = \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})\omega_0}{2}$$

分别以 A,C 分析 B 的加速度

$$\vec{\alpha}_{\mathbf{B}} = \vec{\alpha}_{A}^{n} + \vec{\varepsilon}_{AB} \times \vec{AB} - \omega_{AB}^{2} \vec{AB},$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_{B} = \vec{\varepsilon}_{BC} \times \vec{BC} - \omega_{BC}^{2} \vec{BC}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_A^n + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_{AB}} \times \overrightarrow{AB} - \omega_B^2 \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_{BC}} \times \overrightarrow{BC} - \omega_{BC}^2 \overrightarrow{BC}$$

沿 AB 方向投影

$$\omega_o^2$$
. $OA\cos 45^\circ - \omega_{AB}^2$. $AB = \varepsilon_{BC}$. BC

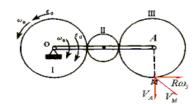
求得:
$$\varepsilon_{BC} = \frac{\omega_o^2}{2}$$

4-36解:

设轮 I,II,III 的角速分别为 $\omega_1,\omega_2,\omega_3$,角加速度为 $\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2,\varepsilon_3$,取固连在 OA 上的动系 OXY,轮子相对动系的 角速度分别为 $\omega_{,1},\omega_{,2},\omega_{,3}$,相对角加速度为 $\varepsilon_{,1},\varepsilon_{,2},\varepsilon_{,3}$, 取逆时针转动为正方向,有:

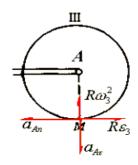
$$R\omega_{r1} = -\frac{R}{2}\omega_{r2} = R\omega_{r3}$$

$$R\varepsilon_{r1} = -\frac{R}{2}\varepsilon_{r2} = R\varepsilon_{r3}$$



有此可解得: $\omega_3 = \omega_0$, $\varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_0$ M点的速度分析如上图:

$$\begin{split} \vec{V}_{M} &= \vec{V}_{A} + \vec{\varpi}_{3} \times \overrightarrow{AM} \\ V_{A} &= 3R\omega_{0}, \qquad \left| \vec{\varpi}_{3} \times \overrightarrow{AM} \right| = R\omega_{0} \\ V_{M} &= \sqrt{10}R\omega_{0} \end{split}$$

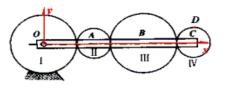


M点的加速度分析如图示: $\vec{a}_M = \vec{a}_A + \vec{\epsilon}_3 \times \overline{AM} - \omega_3^2 \overline{AM}$ 在水平方向和垂直方向投影有:

$$\begin{split} a_{Mx} &= a_{At} - R\varepsilon_0 = 3R\omega_0^2 - R\varepsilon_0 \\ a_{My} &= a_{M\tau} - R\omega_3^2 = 3R\varepsilon_0 - R\omega_0^2 \\ a_{M} &= \sqrt{a_{Mx}^2 + a_{My}^2} = \sqrt{10R^2\omega_0^4 - 12R^2\omega_0^2\varepsilon_0 + 10R^2\varepsilon_0^2} \\ &= R\sqrt{10\omega_0^4 - 12\omega_0^2\varepsilon_0 + 10\varepsilon_0^2} \end{split}$$

4.39 解:如图所示,定坐标系与地面固联,动坐标系与杆 OA 固联。则牵连角速度 $\omega_e=\omega_0$,且设为逆时针方

卣。



轮 1 固定不动,故 $\omega_1 = 0$,

$$\nabla \omega_1 = \omega_s + \omega_{1r} \Rightarrow \omega_{1r} = -\omega_0$$

在动坐标系中,轮1与轮2外啮合,故 $\omega_{2r} = -\omega_{1r}R$

$$\begin{split} & \Rightarrow \omega_{2r} = -\frac{\omega_{1r}R}{r} = \frac{\omega_0R}{r} \\ & \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \omega_{2r} + \omega_e = \frac{\omega_0R}{r} + \omega_0 = \frac{R+r}{r}\omega_0 \end{split}$$

同理,轮 2 与轮 3 外啮合,故 $\omega_{2r}r = -\omega_{3r}R$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{3r} = -\frac{\omega_{2r}r}{R} = -\omega_0$$
$$\Rightarrow \omega_3 = \omega_{3r} + \omega_e = -\omega_0 + \omega_0 = 0$$

同理, 轮 3 与轮 4 外啮合, 故 ω_{3} , $R = -\omega_{4}$, r

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{4r} = -\frac{\omega_{3r}R}{r} = \frac{\omega_0R}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_4 = \omega_{4r} + \omega_e = \frac{\omega_0R}{r} + \omega_0 = \frac{R+r}{r}\omega_0$$

$$\forall \vec{V}_D = \vec{V}_C + \vec{\omega}_4 \times \vec{C}\vec{D}$$

设 \vec{V}_n 方向与 \vec{V}_n 方向夹角为 θ ,则

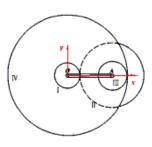
$$\cos\theta = \frac{v_C}{v_D} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

4.40 解: 设 1、2、3、4 轮的半径分别为

$$r_1$$
、 r_2 、 r_3 、 r_4 ,则有

$$r_4 = r_1 + r_2 + r_3$$

 $\Rightarrow z_4 = z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 180$



设定坐标系与地面固联,动坐标系与杆OA 固联。

则牵连角速度 $\omega_a = \omega_0$, 且设为逆时针方向

又在动坐标系中, 轮 2 与轮 1 外啮合, 轮 3 与轮 4 内啮合, 有:

$$\omega_{2r}r_2 = -\omega_{1r}r_1$$
 ; $\omega_{3r}r_3 = \omega_{4r}r_4$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 + \omega_{1r} = \omega_0 + \frac{(\omega_0 - \omega_4)r_2r_4}{r_1r_3}$$

$$\ \ \, \ \, \varpi_0 = \frac{30 \cdot 2 \, \pi}{60} = \pi \ \, \text{(rad/s)}; \ \, \varpi_4 = -\frac{20 \cdot 2 \, \pi}{60} = -\frac{2}{3} \, \pi \ \, \text{(rad/s)}$$

$$\frac{r_2 r_4}{r_1 r_3} = \frac{z_2 z_4}{z_1 z_3} = 12 \implies \omega_1 = \pi + 12 \left(\pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = 21\pi$$

则轮 1 转速为
$$n_1 = \frac{21\pi \cdot 60}{2\pi} = 630$$
 (r/min)

5.1 **AF**

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = 25 \left(0\vec{i} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{j} + \frac{4}{5}\vec{k} \right) \times (3\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} + 6\vec{k})$$

$$= 25 \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -50\vec{i} + 60\vec{j} - 45\vec{k}$$

5. 4 **AP**
$$\overrightarrow{\omega} = \omega \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{15} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \overrightarrow{j} + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{15} \overrightarrow{k} \right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{OM} = \omega \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{15} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \overrightarrow{j} + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{15} \overrightarrow{k} \right) \times (2\overrightarrow{i} + 2\overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k})$$

已知
$$v_{Mx} = 1$$
,则 $\omega \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{14}{15} \sqrt{3} \right) = 1$

∴对 N 点(a,b,c)

$$\overrightarrow{v_N} = \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{ON}$$

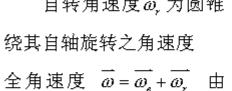
$$= 5\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{15} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \overrightarrow{j} + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{15} \overrightarrow{k} \right) \times (a\overrightarrow{i} + b\overrightarrow{j} + c\overrightarrow{k})$$

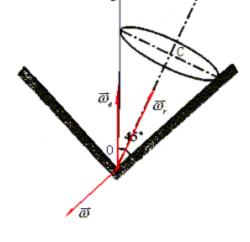
$$= (5c - 7b)\overrightarrow{i} - (c - 7a)\overrightarrow{j} + (b - 5a)\overrightarrow{k}$$

5.7 解 进动角速度 ω_ε 即 OC 绕OB 转动之角速度

$$\omega_e = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0.5s} = 4\pi \, red \, / s$$

自转角速度 @ 为圆锥





A点纯滚动知 $\overline{\omega}$ 沿OA,方向矢量合成由正弦定理

$$\frac{\omega_r}{\sin 135^\circ} = \frac{\omega_e}{\sin 22.5^\circ} = \frac{\omega}{\sin 22.5^\circ}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \omega_{r} = 7.39\pi \, rad \, / s$$

$$\omega_e = \omega = 4\pi \, rad \, / s$$

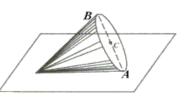
规则进动,角加速度

$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \overrightarrow{\omega_e} \times \overrightarrow{\omega_r} = \omega_e \cdot \omega_r \cdot \sin 157.5^{\circ} \vec{k}$$

$$\varepsilon = 111.66 \ red \ / s$$

5.9 解 进动角速度

$$\omega_e = \frac{v_c}{\overline{OC} \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{v_c}{\overline{OA} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}$$



$$=\frac{30cm/s}{\frac{40}{\sqrt{3}}cm\times\cos^2 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3} \ rad/s$$

∴ 角速度
$$\omega = \sqrt{3}\omega_e = 3$$
 rad/s

自转角速度
$$\omega_r = 2\omega_e = 2\sqrt{3}red/s$$

$$A$$
 点速度 $\overrightarrow{v_A} = \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OA}} = 0$
$$\overrightarrow{a_A} = \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OA}} + \overrightarrow{\omega} \times (\overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OA}}) = \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OA}}$$

角加速度
$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \overrightarrow{\omega_e} \times \overrightarrow{\omega_r} = \sqrt{3} \vec{j} \times (-3\vec{i} - \sqrt{3} \vec{j}) = 3\sqrt{3}\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a}_{A} = 3\sqrt{3} \vec{k} \times \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} \vec{i} = 120 \vec{j} (cm/s^{2})$$

$$B$$
 点速度 $\overrightarrow{v_B} = \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OB}} = (-3\overrightarrow{i}) \times \left(\frac{40}{\sqrt{3}}\cos 60^{\circ} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}}\sin 60^{\circ} \overrightarrow{j}\right)$
$$= -60\overrightarrow{k}(cm/s)$$

B 点的加速度
$$\overrightarrow{a_B} = \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OB}} + \overrightarrow{\omega} \times (\overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{r_{OB}})$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3} \overrightarrow{k} \times \left(\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \overrightarrow{i} + 20 \overrightarrow{j}\right) - 9(20 \overrightarrow{j})$$

$$= -60(\sqrt{3} \overrightarrow{i} + 2 \overrightarrow{j}) \quad cm/s^2$$

5.13 解

 $\vec{\omega} = (\psi \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi)\vec{i} + (\psi \sin \theta \cos \varphi - \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi)\vec{j}$

$$+(\dot{\psi}\cos\theta+\dot{\phi})\vec{k}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin6t\vec{i}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos6t\vec{j}+\frac{11}{2}\vec{k}$$

 θ 不变,则

$$\dot{\omega}_{x} = \ddot{\psi}\sin\theta\sin\phi + \dot{\psi}\dot{\phi}\sin\theta\cos\phi - \dot{\theta}\dot{\phi}\sin\phi$$
$$= -3\sqrt{3}\sin6t$$

$$\dot{\omega}_{y} = \ddot{\psi}\sin\theta\cos\varphi - \dot{\psi}\dot{\varphi}\sin\theta\sin\varphi = 3\sqrt{3}\sin6t$$

$$\dot{\omega}_z = \ddot{\psi}\cos\theta - \dot{\psi}\dot{\theta}\sin\theta + \ddot{\phi} = 0$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \dot{\omega}_x \vec{i} + \dot{\omega}_y \vec{j} + \dot{\omega}_z \vec{k}$$

 $(\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k})$ 为随体坐标系各坐标轴上的单位矢量)

5.14 解 不妨设上下两齿轮分 别作逆时针转动, 行星齿轮上 A 上顶底 B、C 两点速度方向相同

$$v_B = \omega_1 R$$
 $v_C = \omega_2 R$

$$= 35cm/s = 21cm/s$$

$$w_r = \frac{v_B - v_C}{2\pi} = 3.5rad/s$$

A 点速度为

$$v_A = \frac{v_C + v_B}{2} = 28 \, cm/s$$

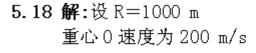
OA的角速度为: $\omega_a = v_A/R = 4$

另解: A 刚体绕 OA 轴转动, OA 轴绕 CD 固定轴转动, 刚体 是规则进动,则: 行星齿轮 A 的角速度为:

$$v_A - r\omega_r = v_B = 35$$

 $v_A + r\omega_r = v_C = 21$
 $v_A = R\omega_e$

解得:
$$v_A = 28 \text{ cm/s}$$
; $\omega_r = -3.5 \text{ rad/s}$



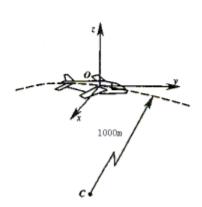
$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k}$$

$$= 0.1\vec{i} + 0.15\vec{j} - 0.2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \vec{\omega} = 0; \quad \vec{a}_0 = 40\vec{i}$$

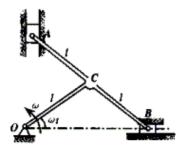
飞行员加速度
$$\overrightarrow{a_p} = \overrightarrow{a_0} + \overrightarrow{\omega} \times (\overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{Op})$$

求得:
$$\vec{a}_v = 40.03\vec{i} - 0.1\vec{j} - 0.06\vec{k}$$



6-3 题

解: AB杆是对称的,则AB杆 的质心在C点. 且 $V_c = \omega l$



$$\therefore P_1 = mV_C = 2(m_1 + m_2)\omega l$$

OC 杆也是均质的, 其质心在 OC 的中点

$$V_C = \frac{l}{2}m$$
 \therefore $P_2 = m_1 V_C' = \frac{1}{2}m_1 \omega l$

且 P_1, P_2 的方向相同, 垂直于OC 杆向上

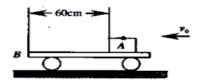
6-4 解:

质心距 AC 转轴的距离为 AB/3, 所以动量 P 的大小为:

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \overline{AB} \cdot \omega \cdot m = \frac{0.49}{3} * 3\pi * \frac{20}{9.8} = \pi$$

6-8题.

解:子弹射进 A 的瞬间,水平方向上:子弹 A组成的系统不受力,水平方向上动量守恒



. .

$$m_1V_1 = \left(m_1 + m_A\right)V_A$$

$$\therefore V_A = \frac{m_1 V_1}{m_1 + m_A} = \frac{0.3 \times 500}{45 + 0.3} \approx \frac{10}{3} \, m/s$$

之后:子彈与 A作为一个整体向左运动。取小车、子彈、 A组成的整体为对象,在水平方向上不受力,动量守恒,取向左为正向。

$$(m_1 + m_A)V_A = (m_1 + m_A)V_2 + m_{\#}V_3$$

单独取小车为研究对象 $f = u N_1 = u g (m_1 + m_A)$

$$f s_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_{\pm} V_3^2 \qquad \mathbb{R} \dot{\Sigma}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 V_1 = (m_1 + m_A) V_2 + m_{\pm} V_3 & (1) \\ f s_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_{\pm} V_3^2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

当 f 消失时,即车与 A 上一个具有相同的未速度 $u=V_2=V_3$.

代入(1)得

$$u = \frac{m_1 V_1}{m_1 + m_A + m_{\pm}} = \frac{0.3 \times 500}{0.3 + 45 + 35} = 1.87 m/s$$

将 u 代入(2),得

$$s_1 = \frac{m_{\text{s}} u^2}{2f} = \frac{35 \times 1.87^2}{2 \times 0.5 \times 9.8 \times (4.5 + 0.3)} \approx 27.7 \text{cm}$$

同理,算出A与子弹的相对位移

$$s_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_1)V_A^2 - \frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_1)u^2}{0.5 \times 9.8 \times (4.5 + 0.3)} \approx 76.9 \text{cm}$$

∴ 车与物体的未速度 u=1.87m/s 距 B 端的最终距离为 $s_1+l-s_2=10.8cm$

6-9解:

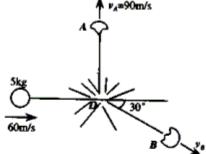
如图弹头两片为系统,不考虑 外力作用,系统动量守恒,

月

$$m_A * 0 + m_B V_B \cos 30^\circ = 5 * 60$$
 (1) $\frac{1}{60 \text{ m/s}}$

$$m_A * 90 - m_B V_B \sin 30^0 = 0$$

 $(1) \xrightarrow{60m} (2)$



$$m_A + m_B = 5$$

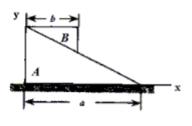
"A 连立求解可得:

$$W_B = \frac{360}{3\sqrt{3} - 3}$$

6-11 题解.

设B的质量为m. A的质量为3m. 以 A, B组成的系统

为研究对象,此质心系在水平方向上不受力即 x 方向动量守恒.设开始时坐标如图



$$A, B$$
 质心的坐标分别是 $x_A = \frac{a}{3}$ $x_B = \frac{2b}{3}$

... 此质系的质心位置

$$x_{C} = \frac{m_{A}x_{A} + m_{B}x_{B}}{m_{A} + m_{B}} = \frac{3mx_{A} + mx_{B}}{4m} = \frac{3x_{A} + x_{B}}{4}$$

当 B 滑至水平面时 A移动了 S_A , 则 B 为 $S_B = S_A + a - b$

: 质系的质心位置 xc 不变

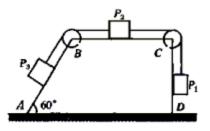
$$\frac{a+\frac{2b}{3}}{4} = \frac{3m\left(\frac{a}{3}+s_A\right)+m\left(\frac{2b}{3}+s_A+a-b\right)}{4m}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad s_A = -\frac{1}{4}(a-b)$$

即三菱柱 A的位移大小为 $\frac{1}{4}(a-b)$, 方向向左。

6-12解

因为系统在水平方向上不受力,假定初始静止。质心位置不变,设四菱柱的位移为 S



$$O = m_4 s + m_1 s + m_2 (s+1) + m_3 (s + \cos 60^\circ)$$

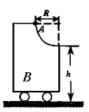
$$(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4) s = -(m_2 + m_3 \cos 60^\circ)$$

求得
$$S = -\frac{m_2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4} = -0.138m_3$$

即:四棱柱向左移动了 0.138 米。

6-14解

系统在水平方向上不受力,假定初始静止。质心位置不变,设 x 坐标原点在起始小球 A 处,小车的质心位置位 e,当小球到最低位置时的位移为 s,小球得位移为



$$s_A \text{ MI:} \qquad m_B e = m_A (\text{s} + \frac{1}{2}) + m_B (e + s)$$

求得
$$s=-\frac{1}{6}$$

小球的位移为
$$s_A = s + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

由 x 方向的动量守恒
$$m_B v_B + m_A (v_B + v_r) = 0$$
 (1)

机械能守恒:
$$\frac{1}{2}m_B v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_A (v_B + v_r)^2 = m_A g \cdot R$$
 (2)

解得:
$$v_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = -\sqrt{\frac{g}{6}}, \qquad v_{\scriptscriptstyle r} = 3\sqrt{\frac{g}{6}}$$

$$v_{\scriptscriptstyle A} = v_{\scriptscriptstyle B} + v_{\scriptscriptstyle r} = 2\sqrt{\frac{g}{6}}$$

小球下落
$$h$$
用时 $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$

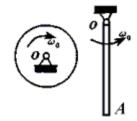
小球 x 方向总的位移 $x_t = s_A + v_A t = \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2\sqrt{3h})$ 圆弧面对小球的法向反力为:

$$\frac{m_A v_r^2}{R} = N - m_A g; \qquad \Rightarrow N = \frac{7}{4} g$$

6-15 题解

(1)
$$H = J_0 \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{2} mR^2 \omega_0$$

(2)
$$H = J_0 \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \omega_0$$

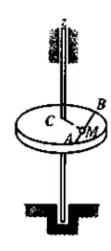


6. 18 解: 取圆盘和质点 M 为系统,则系统所受的外力矩在 Z 轴上的投影为 0,故关于 Z 轴动量矩守恒

M在A处时, 动量矩为:

$$H_Z = (\frac{P}{2g}r^2 + \frac{Q}{g}r^2)\omega_0$$

当 M 点离中心 C 的距离 a 最小时,不难看出 M 应在 AB 的中点,设此时圆盘的角速度为 ω ,则有:



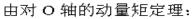
$$v_M = \omega \cdot a + u$$

动量矩为:
$$H'z = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P}{g} r^2 \cdot \omega + \frac{Q}{g} (\omega \cdot a + u) \cdot a$$

由于: $H_c = H'c$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{(\frac{P}{2} + Q)\omega_0 r^2 - Qua}{\frac{P}{2}r^2 + Qa^2}$$

6.19 解: 取整个系统为研究对象,并设系统绕 O 轴的转动惯量为 I_o ,角加速度为 ε

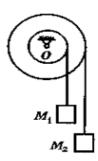


$$I_o\varepsilon=P_1r_1+P_2r_2$$

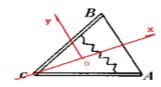
又

$$I_{O} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q_{1}}{g} r_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Q_{2}}{g} r_{2}^{2} + \frac{P_{1}}{g} r_{1}^{2} + \frac{P_{2}}{g} r_{2}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{2g(P_1r_1 + P_2r_2)}{(Q_1 + 2P_1)r_1^2 + (Q_2 + 2P_2)r_2^2}$$



6.21 解:取整个系统为研究对象,设系统的质心为○点,过质心建立坐标系如图,整个系统放在光滑水平面上,故动量守恒,又系统初始静止,故质心位置不变。



由于对称性,C点一定沿x轴运动, 且A、C两点的X坐标绝对值相等。

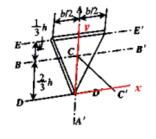
设 A 点坐标为 (x,y),则 C 点坐标为 (-x,0), AC 长为 21

则有:
$$[x-(-x)]^2+(y-0)^2=(2l)^2$$

即 A 点运动轨迹为: $4x^2 + y^2 = 4l^2$

6、31 解:

1)建立如图所示坐标系,在三角形面内 任取一面元*dxdy*,不难求得三角形的两



腰 边 所 在 直 线 为
$$y = \pm \frac{2h}{b}x, or, x = \pm \frac{b}{2h}y, \quad 又面元的$$
 质量为 $\frac{2m}{bh}dxdy$,

则板对 AAi轴(即 y轴)的转动惯量为:

$$I_{AA} = \int_{0}^{h} \int_{-\frac{b}{2h}y}^{\frac{b}{2h}y} \frac{2m}{bh} x^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{24} mb^{2}$$

板对 x 轴的转动惯量为:

$$I_{x} = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_{\frac{2h}{b}x}^{h} \frac{2m}{bh} y^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} mh^{2}$$

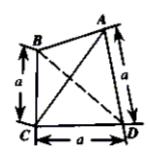
又 BB'轴过质心 C, 由平行轴定理可知

$$I_{BB'} = I_x - m(\frac{2}{3}h)^2 = \frac{1}{18}mh^2$$

2) 由 1) 的结果可知

$$I_C = I_{AA} + I_{BB} = \frac{m}{72} (3b^2 + 4h^2)$$

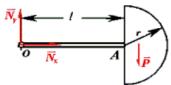
6. 33 解:建立如图所示直角坐标系,z 轴向下,则任一等边三角形的高为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$,四面体的高为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a$,体积为 $v=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3$,



在四面体中任取体积元其高为dh,体积元的边长为 $\frac{3}{-}h$ 则体积元的面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}l^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}h^2$,在结合 6.31 题中的结论,有:

$$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a} \frac{m}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^{3}} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}h^{2}dh \cdot \frac{1}{72} \left[3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}h \right)^{2} + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}h \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{2} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{20}ma^{2}$$

6.41 解:系统绕○点转动,取 **减** 整体分析,根据动量距定理



$$I_o \varepsilon = P.(\ell + x_o)$$

$$I_o = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 - mx_o^2 + m(\ell + x_o)^2$$

$$x_o = \frac{\iint xdm}{m}$$

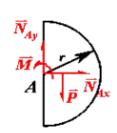
$$= \frac{\iint \rho r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta}{\rho \pi r^2 / 2} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{p(\ell + x_o)}{I_o}$$

$$= \frac{2g(3\pi \ell + 4r)}{(6\pi \ell^2 + 16\pi \ell r + 3\pi r^2)}$$

再取半圆盘为对象分析

$$N_{Ax} = m\ddot{x}_c = 0$$
 $P - N_{Ay} \cdot = m\ddot{y}_c$
 $I_C \varepsilon = N_y \cdot x_c - M$
 $\ddot{y}_c = \varepsilon (l + x_c)$
解以上方程



⇒
$$N_{Av} = \frac{P(9\pi^2 - 32)r^2}{9\pi^2r^2 + 18\pi^2l^2 + 48\pi rl}$$

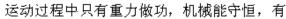
竖直向上
 $N_{Ax} = 0$
$$M = \frac{-Pl(9\pi^2 - 32)r^2}{9\pi^2r^2 + 18\pi^2l^2 + 48\pi rl}$$

6. 45 解:如图,对圆柱体进行受力分析,设最低位置时圆柱体的角速度为 ω ,角加速度为 ε ,

质心的速度为ν1, 圆柱体对质心的转动惯量为

$$I_{Q_1}$$
 , $\bigcup I_{Q_1} = \frac{1}{2} mr^2$





$$mg(R-r)(\cos\varphi-\cos\varphi_0) = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\cdot I_{Q}\omega^2$$

$$\frac{mv_1^2}{R-r} = \frac{4mg(\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi_0)}{3} \quad \text{if } \varphi = 0 \text{ 时有}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv_1^2}{R-r} = \frac{4mg(1-\cos\varphi_0)}{3}; \quad \varepsilon = 0$$

圆柱受到圆槽的约束反力为: $N = mg + \frac{4mg(1-\cos\varphi_0)}{3}$

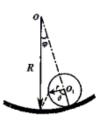
$$= \frac{7}{3} mg - \frac{4}{3} mg \cos \varphi_0$$

即圆柱对圆槽的压力为:

$$N'=N=rac{7}{3}mg-rac{4}{3}mg\cos arphi_0$$
, 方向垂直向下。

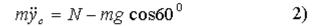
又在最低位置时 $\varepsilon = 0$, 设摩擦力为f,

由关于质心动量矩定理:
$$I_{Q_i} \varepsilon = fr$$
 $\Rightarrow f = 0$



6.46 解:如图示,建立坐标系,并对圆柱体进行受力分析,设圆柱体的角加速度为 ε (顺时针),则有:

$$m\ddot{x}_c = mg\sin 60^{\,0} - T - F \qquad \qquad 1)$$

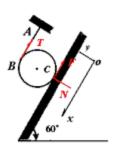


$$I_c \varepsilon = Tr - Fr \tag{3}$$

补充方程: F = fN, $\ddot{x}_c = r\varepsilon$, $\ddot{y}_c = 0$

代入方程,联立求解

$$a_c = \ddot{x}_c = \frac{(3\sqrt{3} - 2)g}{9}$$

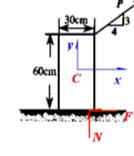


6.47 解:长方体受力分析如图,质心为 C,建立坐标系

1) 由质心动量矩定理,有

$$I_{C}\varepsilon = \frac{3}{5}P \cdot 15 + N \cdot x - f \cdot 30 - \frac{4}{5}P \cdot 30$$





$$\varepsilon = 0$$
, $N = (mg - \frac{3}{5}P)$, $f = \mu \cdot N$,
 $\mu = 0.2$, $g = 9.8kg \cdot m/s^2$

$$\mu = 0.2$$
, $g = 9.0 kg \cdot mrs$

解得:
$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{490(x-6)}{11.4+0.6x}$$
 $(0 \le x \le 15)$

可知, 当x = 15时, $P_{\text{max}} = 216.2$ N

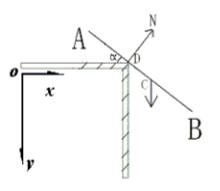
2)设质心加速度为 a_{cx}

$$ma_{CX} = \frac{4}{5}P_{max} - f = 100.9$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{CX} = 2.02 m/s^2$$

6.49 解:如图示,建立坐标系,并对杆进行受力分析,设杆的角加速度为 ε ,在刚释放的瞬时,由动量和动量矩定理:

$$\begin{split} m\ddot{x}_{o} &= N \sin \alpha \\ m\ddot{y}_{o} &= mg - N \cos \alpha \\ J_{C}\varepsilon &= Nb \\ J_{C} &= \frac{1}{12}ml^{2} \end{split}$$



 $\ddot{x}_a \sin \alpha - \ddot{y}_a \cos \alpha + b \varepsilon = 0$

联立求解↩

$$\varepsilon = \frac{12gb\cos\alpha}{l^2 + 12b^2} \quad ; \qquad N = \frac{mgl^2s\cos\alpha}{l^2 + 12b^2}$$

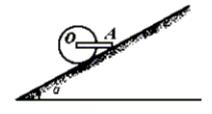
$$\ddot{x}_c = \frac{gl^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{l^2 + 12b^2}$$
; $\ddot{y}_c = g - \frac{gl^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{l^2 + 12b^2}$

$$\vec{a}_{c} = \frac{gl^{2}\cos\alpha\sin\alpha}{l^{2} + 12b^{2}}\vec{l} + (g - \frac{gl^{2}\cos^{2}\alpha}{l^{2} + 12b^{2}})\vec{j}$$

6.54解:

滚子做纯滚动。

- :摩擦力不作动
- :滚子与手柄组成的系 统机械能守衡

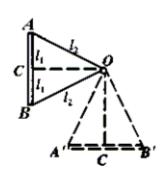


6. 59 解: 杆绕轴转动时机械能守衡。
$$mg\sqrt{\ell_{2}^{2}-\ell_{1}^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}mV_{c}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12}m(2\ell_{1})^{2} = \frac{m\ell_{1}^{2}}{3}$$

$$V_{c} = \omega\sqrt{\ell_{2}^{2}-\ell_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{V_{c}}{\sqrt{\ell_{2}^{2}-\ell_{1}^{2}}}$$
代入以上方程
$$\Rightarrow V_{c} = \sqrt{\frac{6g(\ell_{2}^{2}-\ell_{1}^{2})^{3/2}}{3\ell_{2}^{2}-2\ell_{1}^{2}}}$$



6.60 解:在连杆机构运动过程中机械 能守衡

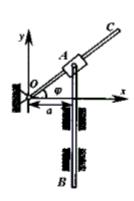
$$P_1 \frac{\ell}{2} \sin \varphi_o + P_2 \alpha t g \varphi_o$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} I_1 \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_2}{g} V^2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{p_1}{g} \ell^2$$

$$V = a \omega$$

解以上方程得

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3gP_1\ell\sin\alpha_o + 6gP_2atg\alpha_o}{P_1\ell^2 + 3P_2a^2}}$$



6.65 解:

如有图所示,当 BD 水平时,D 点速度为竖直方向。有投影定理知 $\vec{v}_B = \mathbf{0}$ (B 绕 A 作定轴

转动,它只能由垂直 AB 方向的速度) 这一瞬时, D 绕 B 作定轴转动,

有动能定理,有

$$P_1 \cdot \frac{l}{2} + P_2 \cdot \frac{3l}{2} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 - 0$$

$$\mathbb{EP} \qquad P \cdot 2l = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Pl^2}{3g} \omega^2$$

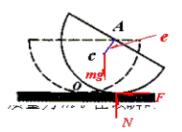
$$\therefore \qquad \omega l = \sqrt{12 \lg} = 10.8 m/s$$

$$\mathbb{EP} \qquad \mathbf{v}_D = \mathbf{10.8} m / \mathbf{s}$$



6. 67 解:如图示,设圆盘的偏角为 φ ,圆盘的角加速度为 $\ddot{\varphi}$ 。

在接触点 B 处,圆盘在地面上只滚不滑,是理想约束,主动力有势,机械能守恒:



设质心位置为 C,则 AC为

$$AC = e = \frac{\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2} r dr d\theta \cdot r \sin \theta}{m} = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$$

$$J_A = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

$$\Rightarrow J_C = \frac{1}{2} mR^2 - me^2$$

由机械能守恒($\varphi=0$ 处为势能零点)

$$\frac{1}{2}mg(R^2+e^22eR\cos\varphi)\dot{\varphi}^2+\frac{1}{2}J_C\dot{\varphi}^2=emg(\cos\varphi-\cos\varphi_0)$$

且在微小摆动时, φ , $\dot{\varphi}$ 是小量, $\cos \varphi \approx 1, \sin \varphi \approx \varphi$,

上式对时间求导后略去高阶小量得:

$$[mg(R^2 + e^2 - 2Re) + J_C]\ddot{\varphi} + mge\varphi = 0$$

$$\varpi = \sqrt{\frac{mge}{mg(R^2 + e^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}) + J_c}}$$

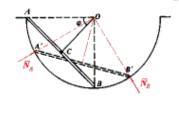
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{mg(R^2 + e^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}) + J_c}{mge}}$$

6、69 解:如图。棒下滑过程中机械 能守衡

$$Pa \sin \varphi - Pa \sin \varphi_o$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{g} V_o^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2$$

$$\omega \cdot a = V_o$$



$$I_0 = \frac{P(2a)^2}{12g}, \Rightarrow \omega = \dot{\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{3g\left(\sin \varphi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{2a}}$$

对杆作受力分析如图

$$\begin{split} &\frac{P}{g}a_{\tau} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_A + P\cos\varphi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_B \\ &\frac{P}{g}a_n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(N_A + N_B) - P\sin\varphi \\ &I\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_A.a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_B.a \\ &I = \frac{1}{12}m(2a)^2, \quad a_{\tau} = \varepsilon \cdot a, \quad a_n = \omega^2 a \end{split}$$

解以上方程得

$$N_B = P \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi}{8} + \frac{5\sqrt{2} \sin \varphi}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$
$$N_A = P \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2} \sin \varphi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

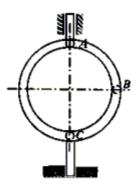
6,70解:

因为外力对 AC 轴的矩为, 有关于 AC 轴的动量矩守恒, 又因为约束理想, 整个过程有机械能守恒

$$I\omega_{B} + mr^{2}\omega_{B} = I\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{B} = \frac{I\omega}{I + mr^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}I\omega^{2} + mgr = \frac{1}{2}I\omega_{B}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{B}^{2}$$



$$\Rightarrow v_B = \sqrt{2gr + \frac{I\omega^2}{m} - \frac{I^3\omega^2}{m(I + mr^2)^2}}$$

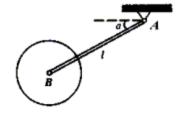
$$I\omega_c = I\omega$$
 $\Rightarrow \omega_c = \omega$

$$2mgr + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{o}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}I\omega_{o}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{o} = 2\sqrt{gr}$$

6.71 解:

1) 固结在一起,圆盘与杆具有相同的角速度,运动过程中机械能守



$$m_1 g \frac{l}{2} (1 - \sin \alpha) + m_2 g l (1 - \sin \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_C \omega_1^2$$

$$v_B = \omega_1 l \Rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{v_B}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_B = 1.52 m/s$$
 $\omega = 6.33 rad/s$

2)不固结时,由于B 盘外力对质心的矩为零,故 B 盘 不转动,运动过程中机械能守衡

$$m_1 g \frac{l}{2} (1 - \sin \alpha) + m_2 g l (1 - \sin \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_B^2$$

$$v_B = \omega_2 l \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_2 = \frac{v_B}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad v_B = 1.58 m/s \quad \omega = 6.60 rad/s$$

6.73 解:如图示,平衡时为 x 原点建立坐标系,一、(1)对 O 点取动量矩定理有:

$$ho l R^2 \ddot{\varphi} = 2 x
ho g R$$
 $x = R \dot{\varphi}$; $\dot{x} = R \dot{\varphi}$ 對 $x \le \frac{l - \pi R}{2}$ 时 成 立。



解得:
$$\dot{\varphi} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{2}}\varphi$$
, $v = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{2}}x$

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny ML}}{\rightrightarrows} x = \frac{l - \pi R}{2} \text{ ftd}, \quad v = v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}} \frac{l - \pi R}{2}$$

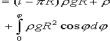
(2)由于约束是理想的,主动力有势,可用动能定理或机械能守恒:

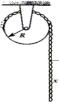
$$\frac{1}{2} \rho l \dot{x}^2 = -(l - \pi R - 2x) \rho g \frac{1}{2} (\frac{l - \pi R}{2} + x) + (l - \pi R) \rho g (\frac{l - \pi R}{4})$$

二、当
$$\frac{l-\pi R}{2}$$
< $x \le \frac{l}{2}$ 和 $\frac{l}{2}$ < $x \le \frac{l+\pi R}{2}$ 将分别计算。

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{l - \pi R}{2} < x \le \frac{l}{2}$$
 Fr

$$\rho l R^2 \ddot{\omega} = (l - \pi R) \rho g R + \rho g R^2 \omega$$





$$\varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$lR^{2}\ddot{\varphi} = gRl - \pi gR^{2} + gR^{2}\varphi + gR^{2}\sin\varphi$$

$$R^{2}\dot{\varphi}^{2}-R^{2}\dot{\varphi}_{0}^{2}=\left[2gRl\varphi-2gR^{2}(\pi\varphi-\frac{\varphi^{2}}{2}+\cos\varphi-1)\right]/l$$

$$v^2 = v_1^2 + [2gRl\varphi - 2gR^2(\pi\varphi - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} + \cos\varphi - 1)]/l$$

$$v = \left\{ v_1^2 + \left[2gRl \, \phi - 2gR^2 \left(\pi \phi - \frac{\phi^2}{2} + \cos \phi - 1 \right) \right] / l \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

当
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 时 $v = v_2$

$$v_2 = [v_1^2 + gR\pi - gR^2 \frac{3\pi^2 - 8}{4l}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2)
$$\frac{l}{2} < x \le \frac{l + \pi R}{2}$$
 情况可类似计算。。。。。

6、74 解: 如图示。

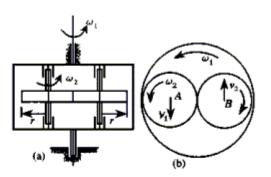
动量
$$\vec{p} = 0$$

关于 Z 轴的动量矩为:

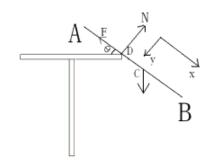
$$H_Z = 3mr^2\omega_1$$

系统的动能:

$$T = \frac{3}{2}mr^2\omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}mr^2\omega_2^2$$



6.78 解:如图示,建立坐标系,并对杆进行受力分析,设杆的角加速度为 ε 。C为质心、杆长为l、质量为m。在该瞬时杆可看成绕D点的定轴转动,由动量矩定理则有:



$$I_D \varepsilon = mgCD\cos\theta$$

$$Z \qquad I_D = \frac{1}{12}ml^2 + m(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{3})^2 = \frac{1}{9}ml^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{3g\cos\theta}{2l}$$

又由质心动量矩定理有:

$$I_C \varepsilon = N \cdot CD$$
 $\Rightarrow N = \frac{3}{4} mg \cos \theta$

$$m\ddot{x}_{o} = -F + mg$$
 $\Rightarrow m\omega^{2} \cdot CD = -mg\sin\theta + F$

又系统只有重力做功, 由能量守恒

$$\frac{1}{2}I_{o}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2} \cdot CD^{2} = mgCD\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^{2} = \frac{3g\sin\theta}{l} \qquad \Rightarrow fN = F = mg\sin\theta + m\omega^{2}CD$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 2tg\theta$$

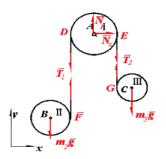
6. 80 解:设 A,B,C 的角加速 度分别为 ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 , ϵ_3 , 方向 均为逆时针方向。研究 D、E、 F、G 这四点的运动状态。

$$\overrightarrow{a_F} = \overrightarrow{a_D} = \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \times \overrightarrow{AD} \quad ; \quad$$

$$\overrightarrow{a_G} = \overrightarrow{a_E} = \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \times \overrightarrow{AE}$$

以 F 为基分析 B:

$$\overrightarrow{a_B} = \overrightarrow{a_F} + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_2} \times \overrightarrow{FB}$$



写成标量形式:
$$a_R = -\varepsilon_1 r_1 - \varepsilon_2 r_2$$
 (1)

以 G 为基分析 C:
$$\overrightarrow{a_c} = \overrightarrow{a_g} + \overrightarrow{\varepsilon_3} \times \overrightarrow{GC}$$

写成标量形式:
$$a_c = \varepsilon_1 r_1 + \varepsilon_3 r_3$$
 (2)

对轮
$$\Pi$$
 用动量定理: $T_1 - m_2 g = m_2 a_R$ (3)

动量矩定理:
$$T_1 r_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 r_2^2 \varepsilon_2$$
 (4)

对轮 III 用动量定理:
$$T_2 - m_3 g = m_3 a_c$$
 (5)

动量矩定理:
$$-T_2r_3 = \frac{1}{2}m_3r_3^2 \varepsilon_3$$
 (6)

对轮 I 用角动量定理:
$$T_1 r_1 - T_2 r_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 r_1^2 \varepsilon_1$$
 (7)

联立(1)~(7)式,解得:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{2(m_2 - m_3)g}{(3m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3)r_1}$$

$$a_B = -\frac{2(3m_1 + 3m_2 + m_3)}{3(3m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3)} g$$

$$a_{C} = -\frac{2(3m_{1} + m_{2} + 3m_{3})}{3(3m_{1} + 2m_{2} + 2m_{3})}g$$

(负号表示与 y 方向相反)

1) 对 AC 杆分析

$$mg \sin 30^{\circ} \cdot l / 2 = I \varepsilon_{AC}$$

$$arepsilon_{AC} = rac{4mgl}{I} = rac{3g}{4l}$$
 (順时针)

2) 対 BC 杆分析
$$m\ddot{x}_p = N_x$$

$$m\ddot{y}_p = mg - N_y$$

$$I_2 \varepsilon_2 = N_y \cdot l / 2$$

对 AB 杆分析

$$I_{1}\varepsilon_{1} = mgl/4 + N_{y} \cdot l/2 - N_{x} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l$$

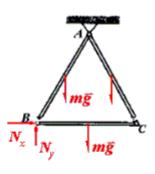
$$\ddot{x}_p = \ddot{x}_B = \varepsilon_1 l \, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\ddot{y}_p = \ddot{y}_B + \varepsilon_2 l/2 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}{2} l$$

解以上方程得:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{18g}{55l}$$
 (逆时针)

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{69\,g}{55\,l} \qquad (順时针)$$



由对称性,在电线中点断开,受力分析如图示

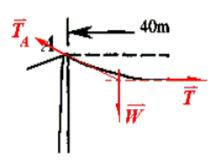
$$T_A \sin \alpha = W$$

$$T_A \cos \alpha = T$$

$$tg^{-1}=\frac{1}{10}$$

W = 200

所以
$$T = 10W = 2000$$
 (N)



7-17 解:

设

$$a = 0.03;$$
 $b = 0.25;$ $\theta = 53.13$

则

$$L = (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos(\pi - \theta))^{1/2}$$

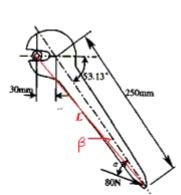
$$\frac{a}{\sin \beta} = \frac{L}{\sin \theta} \implies \sin \beta = \frac{a}{L} \sin \theta$$

$$\beta = \sin^{-1}(\frac{a}{L}\sin\theta)$$

当
$$\alpha - \beta = 0$$
时,力矩最小 $M_{\min} = 0$

当
$$\alpha - \beta = 90^{\circ}$$
时,力矩最大

$$M_{\rm max} = 80L$$



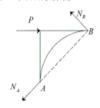
7.19 解: 原题有误。

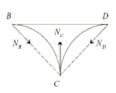
这里给出将E处约束和C处约束交换一下后的解答。

各件的受力分析如图所示。

对第一个元件,有

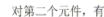
$$\Sigma X = 0: P - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_A - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_B = 0$$





$$\Sigma Y = 0$$
: $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_B - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_A = 0$

解得
$$N_A = N_B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}P$$



$$\Sigma X = 0$$
: $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_D - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_B = 0$

$$\Sigma Y = 0$$
: $N_C - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_B - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} N_D = 0$

解得
$$N_C = P$$
 , $N_D = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}P$

对第三个元件,有

$$\Sigma X = 0: \ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \, N_D - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \, N_F = 0$$

$$\Sigma Y = 0$$
: $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_D + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}N_F - N_E = 0$

解得
$$N_E = P$$
 , $N_F = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}P$

对最后一个元件,有

$$N_G = N_F = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P$$

7-38 解:

由球受力分析图可知

$$N_2 = N_1$$

对 c 取矩心, $L_c = 0$

$$N_2 2r \cos \alpha = P 2r \sin \alpha$$

$$N_2 = Ptg\alpha$$

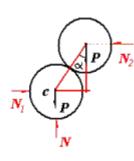
分析圆筒受力如图, 筒要倾倒的临界条件为约束反力集中在 A 处,

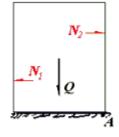
对 A 取矩心,
$$L_A=0$$

$$N_2 2r \cos \alpha - QR = 0$$

$$Q = \frac{2r}{R} N_2 \cos \alpha = \frac{2r}{R} P \sin \alpha$$

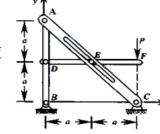
$$Q = \frac{2r}{R} P \frac{R-r}{r} = \frac{2(R-r)}{R} P$$





7-39 题解

 \mathbf{M} 当P为铅垂方向且过C点时,整个系统对C点取矩 $L_c=0$,



$$N_{B\nu}=0$$

由图可知 ABC 为等腰直角三角形 $\overline{N_g} \perp AC$ 对 DF 杆对 D 点取矩, $L_p = \mathbf{0}$

$$\therefore N_E a \sin 45^\circ = 2Pa \qquad \Rightarrow N_E = \frac{2P}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2\sqrt{2}P$$

由主向量 $\overline{R} = 0$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} N_{E} \cos 45^{\circ} - N_{D} \cos \alpha = 0 \\ N_{E} \sin 45^{\circ} - P - N_{D} \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_D \cos \alpha = 2P \qquad \text{tg}\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_p \sin \alpha = P$$
 $N_p = \sqrt{5}P$

可见 N_D 沿着水平方向斜向上方向且成 $\arctan \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 角,

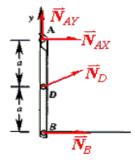
 N_D 的大小为 $\sqrt{5}P$; 对 ADB 杆, $L_A=0$; $\vec{R}=0$ 有

$$\begin{cases} N_B 2a + N_D \cos \alpha \cdot a = 0 \\ N_{AX} - N_D \cos \alpha - N_B = 0 \\ N_{AY} - N_D \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_R = P$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{AX} = 3P$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{AY} = P$$



7-40解:由受力分析图可知, CD 杆是二力构件,拉力为 T,分析圆轮受力如图示:

$$N_E \sin 45^0 = Q$$

$$N_E = \sqrt{2}Q$$

整体分析对 A 取矩心,

$$L_A = 0$$

$$4N_{B} - (1.5 + 2)N_{E}\cos 45^{0} = 0$$

$$4N_B = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}Q$$

$$N_B = \frac{7}{8} Q$$

$$R_X = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow N_{AX} = N_E \cos 45^0 = Q$

$$R_{y} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow N_{AY} + N_{B} = N_{E} \cos 45^{0}$$

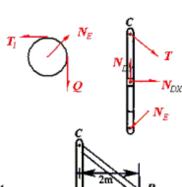
$$N_{AY} = \frac{1}{8}Q$$

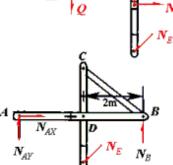
分析 CE 杆受力如图,对 D 取矩心, $L_p = 0$

$$N_E \cos 45^0 + T \sin 45^0 = 0$$

$$T = -N_F = -\sqrt{2}Q$$

说明 CD 杆是受压。





7-41 解: 由受力分析图可知, D 是汇交力系平衡, 拉力为 T, 分 析圆轮受力如图示:

$$T_2 \sin \alpha + P = 0$$

$$T_1 = T_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$T_1 = 2P$$

$$T_2 = \sqrt{5}P$$

截面法分析 T4, T5, T6,

$$L_B = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} T_6 \cos \alpha - 2aP = 0$

$$T_6 = 2\sqrt{5}P$$

$$L_{E} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} T_{4} + aP = 0$$

$$L_C = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} (T_5 + T_6) \cos \alpha - aP = 0;$ $T_5 = -\sqrt{5}P$

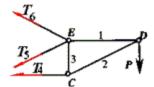
分析 C 节点的受力如图,

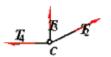
$$T_3 + T_2 \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$T_3 = -P$$

说明 EC 杆是受压。







$$T_4 = 2F$$

$$T_{\rm S} = -\sqrt{5} F$$

7-43 解:如图整体分析求 B 处的约束反力

$$L_A = 0$$

$$N_B = 0.5P$$

截面法分析三角形 DEF,设边长 DE=1



$$T_{\rm E}l\sin 75^0 - P\frac{l}{2} +$$

$$T \cos 15^0 l \sin 60^0 -$$

$$T\frac{l}{2}\sin 15^0=0$$

$$L_{\rm F}=0$$
:

$$T_D l \sin 45^0 + P \frac{l}{2} + T \cos 15^0 l \sin 60^0 + T \sin 15^0 \frac{l}{2} = 0$$

$$L_{F}=\mathbf{0}$$
:

$$T_E l \cos 45^0 + T_D l \cos 15^0 = 0$$

求得

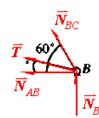
$$T = -0.165 P$$

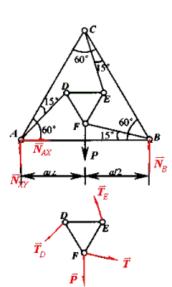
再分析 B 节点汇交力系:→

$$N_B + N_{BC} \sin 60^0 + T \sin 15^0 = 0$$

$$N_{AB} + N_{BC} \cos 60^{0} + T \cos 15^{0} = 0$$

$$N_{AB} = 0.42P$$





7-55 解: 如图受力分析, 关于垂直轴 Z 的力矩平衡

$$L_z = 0$$

$$M - T2r \sin \beta = 0$$

再由 $R_7 = 0$ 得:

$$2T\cos\beta - P = 0$$

再假定l >> r, 由几何关系:

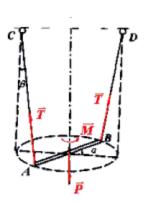
$$\sin \beta = 2r \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2})/l$$

$$\cos \beta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4r^2}{l} \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})}$$

解得:

$$T = \frac{P}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{2r}{l}\sin(\frac{\alpha}{2})}}$$

$$M = \frac{2P\frac{r^2}{l}\sin(\frac{\alpha}{2})}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2r}{l}\sin(\frac{\alpha}{2})}}$$



7-57 解: 四球心连线构成一正四面体,边长为 2r=R, A, B, C 三点是下面三球的球心连线, G 是三角形的中心, D 是顶球的球心, 受力分析如图示。

设
$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{r_A}, \overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{r_B}, \overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{r_C}$$
 $\overrightarrow{GD} = h\vec{k}$

$$\vec{r}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle A} = h\vec{k} + \overrightarrow{AG}, \ \vec{r}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle B} = h\vec{k} + \overrightarrow{BG}, \ \vec{r}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle C} = h\vec{k} + \overrightarrow{CG},$$

由对称性可知, \vec{F}_A , \vec{F}_B , \vec{F}_C 的大小相同,方向不同,所以:

$$\vec{F}_A = F \vec{r}_A / R; \quad \vec{F}_B = F \vec{r}_B / R; \quad \vec{F}_C = F \vec{r}_C / R;$$

由汇交力系平衡条件:

$$\vec{F}_A + \vec{F}_B + \vec{F}_C + \vec{P} = 0$$

$$(3F\frac{h}{R} - P)\vec{k} + (\overrightarrow{AG} + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})\frac{F}{R} = 0$$

因为后三项之和三角形 ABC 平面内,和k 无关,所以得到

$$(3F\frac{h}{R}-P)=0$$

$$(\overrightarrow{AG} + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC})\frac{F}{R} = 0$$

解得:

$$F = \frac{RP}{3h} = \frac{2rP}{3h}$$

由几何关系可知:

$$h = \sqrt{(2r)^2 - (\frac{2}{3}2r\cos 30^0)^2} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6}r$$

DAG角为

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{2r}; \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

对 A 球的受力分析如图,由水平面内 x 方向受力平衡得:

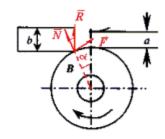


$$-F\cos\alpha + 2T\cos30^0 = 0$$

$$T = \frac{2rp\cos\alpha}{6h\cos30^{\circ}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}P$$

7-63 解: 受力分析如图示板材总的受力 R 必须向右, 图示是极限情况。α 必须小于最大摩擦角。可得:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{d}{2})^2 - (\frac{d}{2} - (\frac{b-a}{2}))^2}}{\frac{d}{2}}$$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\frac{d}{2} - (\frac{b-a}{2})}{\frac{d}{2}}$$

由几何关系可知:

$$\frac{\sqrt{(\frac{d}{2})^2 - (\frac{d}{2} - (\frac{b-a}{2}))^2}}{\frac{d}{2} - (\frac{b-a}{2})} = tg\alpha \le 0.1$$

$$(\frac{d}{2})^2 - (\frac{d}{2} - \frac{b-a}{2})^2 = 0.01(\frac{d}{2} - \frac{b-a}{2})^2$$
$$b = a + (\sqrt{1.01} - 1)d$$

即要求:

$$a < b \le a + (\sqrt{1.01} - 1)d$$

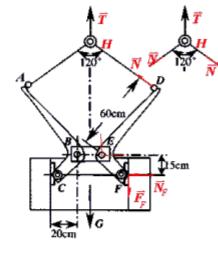
7-67 解:极限分析,受力分析如图示,先总体分析知 T=G,再分析 H点可求出 N,

$$N = G$$

由对称性分析重物可知

$$F_F = G/2$$

再分析 DEF 曲臂来决定 摩擦系数 f。假定绳的作用力 N 垂直于 DE,取 E 为矩心,



$$f\mathcal{N}_F 20 + \mathcal{N}_F 15 = 60\,\mathcal{N} = 60\,\mathcal{G}$$

$$f\mathcal{N}_F = \mathcal{G}/2$$

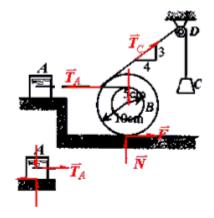
求得: f = 0.15

即摩擦系数要大于 0.15

7-69 解: 受力分析如图所示, A 块重 500N, 轮轴 B 重 1000N, 分析 A 重块可知最大摩擦力

$$F_A = T_A = 0.5*500 = 250$$

假定 A 处先达到最大摩擦力时分析 B 轮,求出 C 重物的重量 $W_C = T_C$



$$T_C(10+10\frac{4}{5})=15T_A=15*250$$

$$T_C = 208.4$$

再假定 B 轮先达到最大摩擦力,求 T_c ,以水平绳和原轮接触点为矩心有

$$10 F = 2 N = (10 - 5 * \frac{4}{5}) T_C = 6 T_C$$

$$\frac{3}{4}T_C + N - 1000 = 0$$

求得 $T_C \doteq 266.7$

所以,能保持平衡的 C 重物的最大重量为 208.4N

7-71 解:受力分析如图所示, 在 B 块不下落的临界条件下, B 块的垂直方向的平衡方程 为:

$$N\cos\alpha + F\sin\alpha - Q = 0$$

 $F = fN$

可求得:

$$N = \frac{Q}{(\cos \alpha + f \sin \alpha)}$$

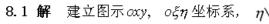
$$F = \frac{fQ}{(\cos\alpha + f\sin\alpha)}$$

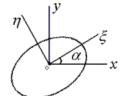
分析 A 重块水平方向平衡条件,可求得最小推力 P_{min} $N\sin\alpha - F\cos\alpha - P_{min} = 0$

$$P_{\min} = Q \frac{\sin \alpha - f \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + f \sin \alpha}$$

同样的分析对 B 不被上推的临界情况时,F 改变了方向,相当于把 f 改为 -f 就可求得 P_{max} ,即

$$P_{\text{max}} = Q \frac{\sin \alpha + f \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - f \sin \alpha}$$





在 oξη 坐标系里的基矢和 oxy 坐标 系基矢的关系为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} \\ \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} \\ \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} \\ \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} \\ \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $= (x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha)\vec{j} + (y\cos\alpha - x\sin\alpha)\vec{j}$

$$\begin{split} \therefore \quad J_{\xi\eta} &= \sum m_i \xi_i \eta_i = \\ &\sum m_i (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha) (y_i \cos \alpha - x_i \sin \alpha) = 0 \end{split}$$
 BIT

$$\sum m_i x_i y_i (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) - (\sum m_i x_i - \sum m_i y_i) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$I_{xy} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (I_y - I_x) \sin 2\alpha$$

$$tg2\alpha = \frac{2I_{xy}}{I_y - I_x}$$

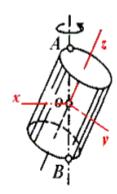
$$\exists \Gamma: \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(\frac{2I_{xy}}{I_y - I_x})$$

8.4 解 建立图示 oxy 坐标系

显然 oxy 是中心主坐标,

$$I_{x} = I_{y} = \frac{1}{4}ma^{2} + \frac{1}{12}mh^{2}$$

AB 的方向于:



$$\cos \alpha = 0$$
, $\cos \beta = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{4a^2 + h^2}}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{h}{\sqrt{4a^2 + h^2}}$

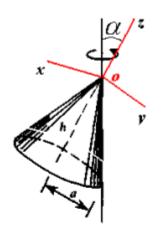
$$J_{AB} = I_x \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \cos^2 \beta + I_z \cos^2 \gamma$$

所以:
$$= \frac{ma^2}{6} \frac{6a^2 + 5h^2}{4a^2 + h^2}$$

8.5 解 建立图示 oxyz 坐标系, 显然

oxyz 是主坐标,

$$I_{x} = I_{y} = \frac{3}{5} (\frac{a^{2}}{4} + h^{2})m$$
$$I_{z} = \frac{3}{10} ma^{2}$$



母线的方向和 Z 轴的夹角 α :

$$\cos \alpha = 0$$
, $\cos \beta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$

$$J_{l}=I_{x}\cos^{2}\alpha+I_{y}\cos^{2}\beta+I_{x}\cos^{2}\gamma$$

$$=\frac{ma^{2}}{20}\frac{(3a^{2}+18h^{2})}{(a^{2}+h^{2})}$$

8.6 解 建立图示 cXY 坐标系,

可以证明X,Y是惯性主轴,且

$$J_X = J_Y$$

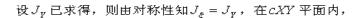
: y轴是对称轴,

$$\therefore$$
 $J_{XY} = J_{ZY} = \mathbf{0}$,又因为

xy 平面是对称面, 所以

$$J_{XZ} = J_{YZ} = 0$$
, XY 轴是





$$J_{\gamma} = J_{\xi} = J_{X} \cos^{2} \alpha + J_{\gamma} \sin^{2} \beta = J_{X} \cos^{2} \alpha + J_{\gamma} \sin^{2} \alpha$$

$$J_{\nu}(1-\sin^2\alpha) = J_{\nu}\cos^2\alpha \qquad \Rightarrow J_{\nu} = J_{\nu}$$

由此可见,求得J,就是过质心任一轴的转动惯量。

计算正 n 边形内任一三角形 ACB 的 J_x , J_y

$$J_{x} = \int_{0}^{R\cos\alpha} y^{2} \rho 2x dy = \frac{m}{2n} R^{2} \cos^{2}(\frac{\pi}{n})$$
$$J_{y} = \int_{0}^{R\cos\alpha} \frac{1}{12} \rho 2x (2x)^{2} dy = \frac{m}{6n} R^{2} \sin^{2}(\frac{\pi}{n})$$

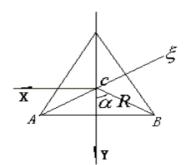
由平面薄板 $J_x = J_x + J_y$,正 n 边形对过质心 C 的整体 J_Z 有

$$J_Z = \sum J_z = n(J_x + J_y)$$

$$J_Z=J_X+J_Y=2J_Y=n(J_x+J_y)$$

$$J_{y} = \frac{n}{2} (J_{x} + J_{y}) = \frac{n}{2} (\frac{m}{2n} R^{2} \cos^{2}(\frac{\pi}{n}) + \frac{m}{6n} R^{2} \sin^{2}(\frac{\pi}{n}))$$

EP
$$J_Y = \frac{m}{12}R^2(2 + \cos\frac{2\pi}{n})$$

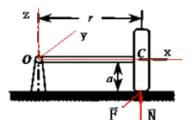


8.7 解 建立图示 oxy 坐标系

显然 oxy 是主坐标,

$$I_x = m\rho^2$$

$$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{4}ma^2 + mr^2$$



关于 y 轴的外力矩 $L_y = -Nr + pr$

欧拉动力学方程在 ▼ 轴上的投影为:

$$I_{y} \mathcal{E}_{y} - (I_{z} - I_{x}) \omega_{x} \omega_{z} = L_{y}$$
 (1)

刚体作规则进动: $\vec{\omega} = -\frac{r}{a}\Omega\vec{i} + \Omega\vec{k}$, $\vec{\varepsilon} = \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{\omega}_r = -\frac{r}{a}\Omega^2\vec{j}$ 代入欧拉动力学方程

$$-I_{y}\frac{r}{a}\Omega^{2} + (I_{z} - I_{x})\frac{r}{a}\Omega\Omega = -Nr + pr$$

化简得:
$$-\frac{\Omega^2}{a}m\rho^2 = p - N$$

$$\therefore N = p + \frac{\Omega^2}{a} m \rho^2 \doteq 2.69 \times 10^4$$

8.9 解 在主坐标下表示角速度, 角加速度, 动量矩和动能:

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \dot{\omega}_x \vec{i} + \dot{\omega}_y \vec{j} + \dot{\omega}_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{H}_0 = J_x \omega_x \vec{i} + J_y \omega_y \vec{j} + J_z \omega_z \vec{k}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (J_x \omega_x^2 + J_y \omega_y^2 + J_z \omega_z^2)$$

动量矩矢量和角加速度矢量垂直有:

$$\vec{H}_0 \cdot \vec{\varepsilon} = 0 = J_x \omega_x \dot{\omega}_x + J_y \omega_y \dot{\omega}_y + J_z \omega_z \dot{\omega}_z$$

动能的变化率: $\frac{dT}{dt} = J_x \omega_x \dot{\omega}_x + J_y \omega_y \dot{\omega}_y + J_z \omega_z \dot{\omega}_z = 0$ 即动能 T为常数

8.10 解 在随体 oxyz 主坐标下, 规则进动时:

 $\dot{\theta}=0,~\dot{\psi}=\Omega,~\dot{\phi}=\omega$ 且 Ω,ω 为常数. 角速度在随体系上的投影为:

$$\omega_{x} = \dot{\psi} \sin \theta \sin \phi \qquad \qquad \dot{\omega}_{x} = \omega \omega_{y}$$

$$\omega_{y} = \dot{\psi} \sin \theta \cos \phi \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{\omega}_{y} = -\omega \omega_{x}$$

$$\omega_{z} = \dot{\psi} \cos \theta + \omega \qquad \qquad \dot{\omega}_{z} = 0$$

因为 z 为对称轴有:
$$I_x = I_y = I_1, \quad I_x = I_3$$

$$I_1 \dot{\omega}_x - (I_1 - I_3) \omega_y \omega_x = L_x$$
 由欧拉动力学方程
$$I_1 \dot{\omega}_y - (I_3 - I_1) \omega_x \omega_x = L_y$$

$$I_3 \dot{\omega}_x = L_x = 0$$

得:

$$L_{x} = I_{3}\dot{\omega}_{x} + (I_{3} - I_{1})(\omega_{y}\omega_{z} - \dot{\omega}_{x}) = I_{3}\dot{\omega}_{x}(1 + \frac{I_{3} - I_{1}}{I_{3}}\frac{\Omega}{\omega}\cos\theta)$$

$$L_{y} = I_{3}\dot{\omega}_{y} + (I_{3} - I_{1})(-\omega_{x}\omega_{z} - \dot{\omega}_{y}) = I_{3}\dot{\omega}_{y}(1 + \frac{I_{3} - I_{1}}{I_{3}}\frac{\Omega}{\omega}\cos\theta)$$

$$L_{y} = I_{3}\dot{\omega}_{z}(1 + \frac{I_{3} - I_{1}}{I_{3}}\frac{\Omega}{\omega}\cos\theta) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \vec{L} = L_{x}\vec{i} + L_{y}\vec{j} + L_{z}\vec{k} = I_{3}(1 + \frac{I_{3} - I_{1}}{I_{3}}\frac{\Omega}{\omega}\cos\theta)\vec{\epsilon}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \vec{L} = I_{3}(\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{\omega})(1 + \frac{I_{3} - I_{1}}{I_{3}}\frac{\Omega}{\omega}\cos\theta) \qquad$$
得证

8.12 解由欧拉动力学方程:

$$I_1 \dot{\omega}_{\varepsilon} + (I_3 - I_1) \omega_{\pi} \omega_{\varepsilon} = -\lambda I_3 \omega_{\varepsilon} \tag{1}$$

$$I_2\dot{\omega}_p + (I_1 - I_3)\omega_{\varepsilon}\omega_{\varepsilon} = -\lambda I_3\omega_p \tag{2}$$

$$I_3 \dot{\omega}_{\mathcal{E}} = -\lambda I_3 \omega_{\mathcal{E}} \tag{3}$$

由(3)得: $\frac{d\omega_{\zeta}}{\omega_{\zeta}} = -\lambda dt$ 且 t=0 时, $\omega_{\zeta} = \omega_{\zeta 0}$

$$\therefore \omega_{\mathcal{E}} = \omega_{\mathcal{E}0} e^{-\lambda t} \tag{4}$$

将(4)代入(1)(2)得:

$$\frac{d\omega_{\xi}}{dt} = \frac{I_1 - I_3}{I_1} \omega_{\eta} \omega_{\xi 0} e^{-\lambda t} - \lambda \frac{I_3}{I_1} \omega_{\xi}$$
 (5)

$$\frac{d\omega_{\eta}}{dt} = -\frac{I_1 - I_3}{I_1} \omega_{\xi} \omega_{\zeta 0} e^{-\lambda t} - \lambda \frac{I_3}{I_1} \omega_{\eta}$$
 (6)

$$\frac{(5)}{\omega_{\eta}} + \frac{(6)}{\omega_{\xi}} \quad \Rightarrow \omega_{\xi} \, \frac{d\omega_{\xi}}{dt} + \omega_{\eta} \, \frac{d\omega_{\eta}}{dt} = -\lambda \, \frac{I_3}{I_1} (\omega_{\xi}^2 + \omega_{\eta}^2)$$

$$\mathbb{E} \Gamma - d\left(\omega_{\xi}^2 + \omega_{\eta}^2\right) = -2\lambda \frac{I_3}{I_1} (\omega_{\xi}^2 + \omega_{\eta}^2) dt$$

$$\therefore \quad \omega_s^2 + \omega_r^2 = Ae^{-\frac{\lambda I_s}{I_1}}, \quad A 为常数$$

$$\omega_{\xi} = \sqrt{A}e^{-\frac{\lambda I_{5}t}{I_{1}}t}\sin\varphi(t) \tag{7}$$

$$\omega_{\eta} = \sqrt{A}e^{-\frac{\lambda I_3}{I_1}t}\cos\varphi(t)$$

(7) 代入(5) 式化简得:

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{I_3 - I_1}{I_1} \omega_{\zeta 0} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \varphi = -\frac{I_3 - I_1}{\lambda I_1} \omega_{\zeta 0} e^{-\lambda t} + \varepsilon$$

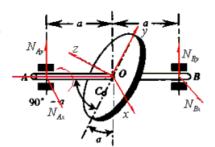
$$\Leftrightarrow n = \frac{I_3 - I_1}{I_1} \omega_{\zeta 0}$$

则
$$\varphi = \frac{n}{\lambda}e^{-\lambda t} + \varepsilon$$
 (ε 为常数) 记 $a = \sqrt{A}$

$$\omega_{\xi} = a \exp(-\frac{\lambda I_3}{I_1} t) \sin(\frac{n}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} + \varepsilon)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{B} \Pi \qquad & \omega_{\eta} = a \exp(-\frac{\lambda I_3}{I_1} t) \cos(\frac{n}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} + \varepsilon) \\ & \omega_{\zeta} = \omega_{\zeta 0} e^{-\lambda t} \end{split}$$

8.21 解 建立图示随体坐标 oxyz 坐标系,重力引起的约 束反力为非动约束反力,只分 析动约束反力且在随体标架 中分解



$$N_{Ax}$$
, N_{Bx} , N_{Ay} , N_{By}

x,y,z 都是惯性主轴:

$$I_z = \frac{1}{2}Mr^2 + Me^2$$
, $I_x = \frac{1}{4}Mr^2 + Me^2$, $I_y = \frac{1}{4}Mr^2$

$$\omega_z = 0$$
, $\omega_v = -\omega \sin \alpha$, $\omega_z = \omega \cos \alpha$ 且为常数

代入欧拉动力学微分方程:

$$-(I_y - I_z)\omega_y\omega_z = (N_{By} - N_{Ay})a$$

$$0 = (N_{Ax} - N_{Bx})a\cos\alpha$$

$$0 = (N_{Ax} - N_{Bx})a\sin\alpha$$

由质心动量定理:

$$Me \sin \alpha \omega^2 = N_{Ay} + N_{By}$$
$$N_{Ax} + N_{Bx} = 0$$

可求得:
$$N_{A_{x}} = N_{R_{y}} = 0$$

$$N_{\text{By}} = \frac{1}{2} Me \sin \alpha \omega^2 + \frac{\omega^2 \sin 2\alpha}{16a} M (r^2 + 4e^2)$$

$$N_{Ay} = \frac{1}{2} Me \sin \alpha \omega^2 - \frac{\omega^2 \sin 2\alpha}{16a} M(r^2 + 4e^2)$$

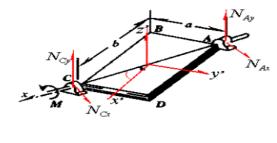
8.22 解 建立如图 示固结在板的质心上

的中心主坐标ox'y'z'

$$I_{x} = \frac{1}{12}ma^{2}$$

$$I_{y} = \frac{1}{12}mb^{2}$$

$$I_{z} = \frac{1}{12}m(a^{2} + b^{2})$$



A, C 处的约束反力如图分解为垂直于 X 轴的

$$N_{A\!\!\scriptscriptstyle p}$$
 , $N_{A\!\scriptscriptstyle x}$, $N_{C\!\!\scriptscriptstyle p}$, $N_{C\!\!\scriptscriptstyle x}$

平板关于 AC 轴的转动惯量为

$$\begin{split} J_{AB} &= I_x \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= \frac{1}{12} ma^2 \frac{b^2}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{1}{12} mb^2 \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{ma^2b^2}{6(a^2 + b^2)} \end{split}$$

转动角加速度和角速度以及在随体坐标中的分量

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon &= \frac{M}{J_{AB}} = \frac{6(a^2 + b^2)M}{ma^2b^2}; \quad \bar{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \cos \alpha \bar{t} + \varepsilon \sin \alpha \bar{j} \\ \omega &= \frac{6(a^2 + b^2)M}{ma^2b^2}t; \quad \bar{\omega} = \omega \cos \alpha \bar{t} + \omega \sin \alpha \bar{j} \end{split}$$

由质心的动量定理和欧拉动力学微分方程(不考虑静反力):

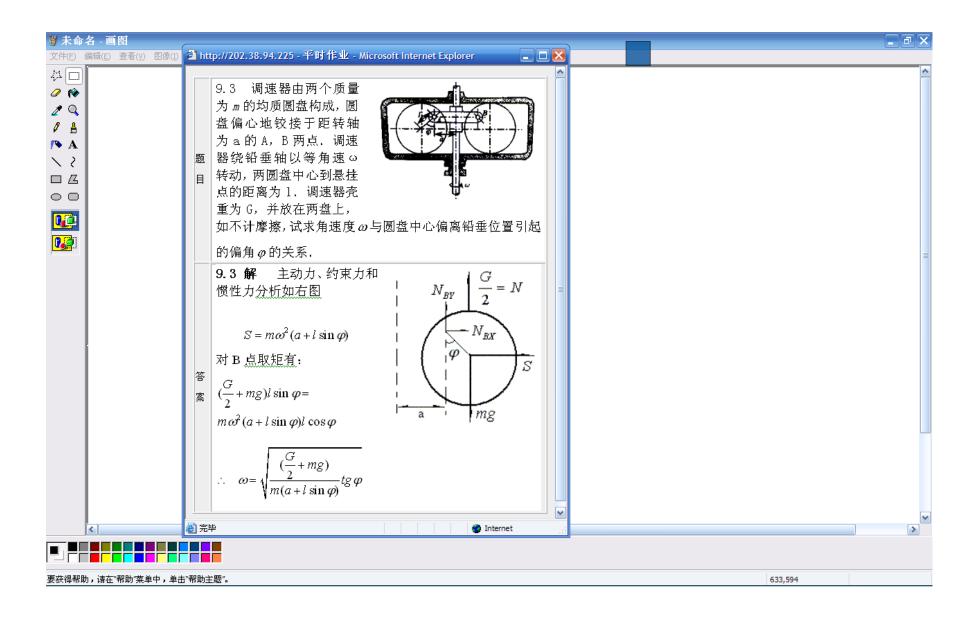
$$0 = N_{Ax} + N_{Cx}$$
$$0 = N_{Ay} + N_{Cy}$$

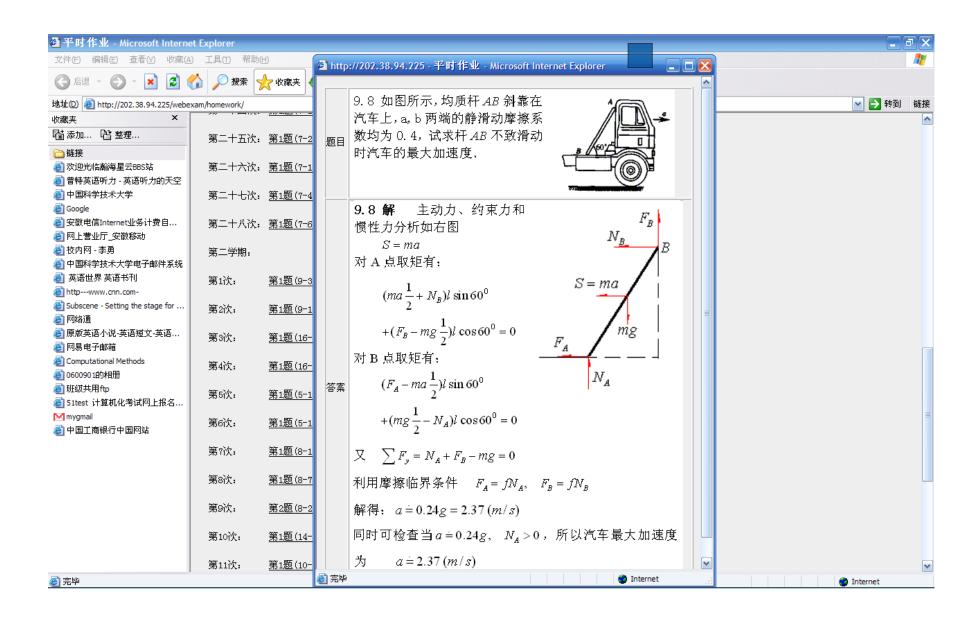
$$\begin{split} I_{x} \varepsilon \cos \alpha &= (N_{Ay} - N_{Cy}) \frac{a}{2} + M \cos \alpha \\ -I_{y} \varepsilon \sin \alpha &= (N_{Ay} - N_{Cy}) \frac{b}{2} - M \sin \alpha \end{split}$$

$$(I_x - I_y)\omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = (N_{Cx} - N_{Ax})\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2}$$

求得:
$$N_{Ay} = -N_{Cy} = \frac{M(a^2 - b^2)}{2ab\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$N_{Cx} = -N_{Ax} = \frac{m}{24}\omega^2 \sin 2\alpha \frac{a^2 - b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$





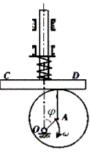
9.9 解: 导板 CD 的主动力、约束力和 惯性力分析如右图, 0 到 CD 的距离为 $y = r + e \cos \varphi$

$$\ddot{y} = -e\omega^2 \cos \varphi$$

惯性力: $S_{cp} = me\omega^2 \cos \varphi$

弹簧的作用力:

$$F = k(b - (r + e - (r + e \cos \varphi)))$$
$$= k(b - e(1 - \cos \varphi))$$





平衡方程 $N+S_{cp}-F-mg=0$

$$N = k(b - e(1 - \cos \varphi)) + mg - me\omega^2 \cos \varphi$$

若要 CD 始终和偏心圆盘接触,则要 N>O,

$$k(b-e(1-\cos\varphi)) \ge me\omega^2\cos\varphi - mg$$

$$k \geq \frac{m(e\omega^2\cos\varphi - g)}{b - e(1 - \cos\varphi)},$$

只讨论b > 2e 的情况:

- (1) b>2e, $e\omega^2>g$ 的情况, $\varphi=0$ 时要满足 $k \ge \frac{m(e\omega^2 - g)}{L}$ 就能满足所有其他 φ 时的条件。
- (2) b > 2e, eω² < g 任意弹簧刚度多能满足条件。

9.10 解: 主动力、约束力和惯性力分析 如右图,对圆盘0取矩有

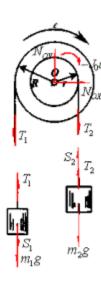
$$-J_0\varepsilon - T_1R + T_2r = 0 \tag{1}$$

对左边重物: $S_1 = m_1 R \varepsilon$ $\therefore T_1 = m_1 g + m_1 R \varepsilon$

$$T_1 = m_1 g + m_1 R \varepsilon$$

对右边重物: $S_2 = m_2 r \varepsilon$ $\therefore T_2 = m_2 g + m_2 r \varepsilon$

 $\varepsilon = \frac{(m_2 r - m_1 R)g}{J_0 + m_2 r^2 + m_1 R^2}$



9.11 **解**: 主动力、约束力和惯性力分析和简化如右图。惯性力作用

点在距 0 点 21/3

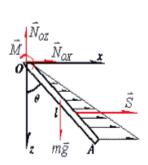
$$S = \frac{1}{2}l\sin\theta \, m\omega^2$$

对 O 点取矩:

$$M - mg\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta + S\frac{2}{3}l\cos\theta = 0$$

解得:

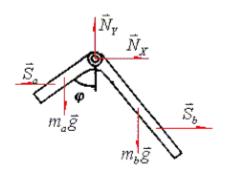
$$M = mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{6} ml^2 \omega^2 \sin 2\theta$$



9.13 解: 主动力、约束力和惯性力分析和简化如右图。杆上简化惯性力的作用点分别

在距 0 点的 2a/3 和 2b/3 处

$$S_b = m_b \frac{b}{2} \cos \varphi \omega^2$$
$$S_a = m_a \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi \omega^2$$



平衡方程取对 O 点取矩:

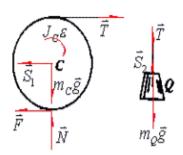
$$m_a \bar{g} \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi - m_b \bar{g} \frac{b}{2} \cos \varphi + S_b \frac{2}{3} b \sin \varphi - S_a \frac{2}{3} a \cos \varphi = 0$$
解得:

$$3g(b^2\cos\varphi - a^2\sin\varphi)$$

9.16 解: 设重物下落的加速

度为 a_o ,由圆柱只滚不滑的

条件可得:
$$a_Q = a_C + r\varepsilon$$



 a_c, ε 分别是柱心的加速度和

圆柱的角加速度,主动力、约束力和惯性力分析和简化如 右图。

$$S_1 = m_{\mathcal{C}} a_{\mathcal{C}}$$
 $S_2 = m_{\mathcal{Q}} a_{\mathcal{Q}}$

对重物列平衡方程: $T + m_Q a_Q - m_Q g = 0$

解得圆柱的角加速度:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{m_{\mathcal{Q}}g}{(\frac{3}{4}m_{c} + 2m_{\mathcal{Q}})r} = \frac{2g}{7r}$$

9.17 **解**:主动力、约束力和惯性力分析和简化如右图。

$$\vec{S}_X = -m\vec{a}_X, \quad \vec{S}_Y = -m\vec{a}_Y$$

对火箭列平衡方程:

$$T \sin 33^{0} - ma_{X} = 0$$

$$T \cos 33^{0} - ma_{Y} - mg = 0$$

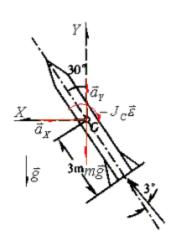
$$-J_{C} \varepsilon + 3T \sin 3^{0} = 0$$

解得:

$$a_X = 7.26 \quad m/s^2$$

$$a_X = 1.38 \quad m/s^2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{628}{J_C} \quad rad/s^2$$



10.1 解 Q 作用力处的虚位移和 A 处相同,如图示。由对称性只要分析 A, B 两处的虚位移。取 φ 为广义坐标



$$\delta y_B = b\delta \varphi$$

$$\delta y_A = a\delta \varphi$$
(1)

由虚位移原理:

$$2p\delta y_B - 2Q\delta y_A = 0 \tag{2}$$

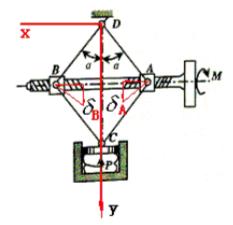
由(1)(2)可解得: $Q = \frac{b}{a}p$

10.2 **解** 机械只有一个自由度,取广义坐标为轮轴转角 φ ,若转

过角度 $\delta \varphi$,则A点的虚位移如图

$$\delta x_A = \frac{h \, \delta \varphi}{2\pi} \,,$$

$$\delta \alpha = \frac{\delta x_A}{a \cos \alpha} = \frac{h \, \delta \varphi}{2 \, \pi a \cos \alpha}$$



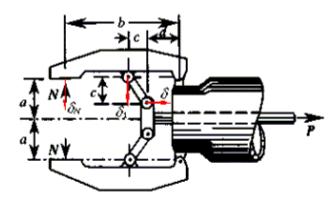
C点虚位移

$$\delta y_c = 2a \sin \alpha \delta \alpha = \frac{2a \sin \alpha h \delta \varphi}{2\pi a \cos \alpha}$$
$$= \frac{h}{\pi} tg \varphi \delta \varphi$$

由虚位移原理

$$M \cdot \delta \varphi - p \, \delta y_c = 0$$

$$p = \frac{M \delta \varphi}{\delta y_c} = \frac{M \delta \varphi}{\frac{h}{\pi} t g \alpha \delta \varphi} = \frac{M \pi c t g \alpha}{h}$$



103 解 用虚速度法分析如上图所示

$$\begin{split} \delta &= \delta_1 = (c+d)\delta \varphi \\ \delta_N &= b\delta \varphi \end{split},$$

由对称性和虚位移原理:

$$P \cdot \delta - 2 N \cdot \delta_N = 0$$

$$P(c+d)\delta\varphi - 2Nb\delta\varphi = 0$$

$$N = \frac{c+d}{2b} P$$

10.5 解 虚速度法分析如图示

$$\delta_A = \delta / \cos \varphi = \frac{l}{\cos^2 \varphi} \, \delta \varphi \,,$$
$$\delta_C = a \, \delta \varphi$$

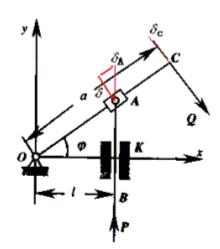
$$\delta_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \delta_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$$

由虚位移原理:

$$P \cdot \delta_A - Q \cdot \delta_C = 0$$

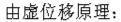
$$P\frac{l}{\cos^2\varphi}\delta\varphi - Qa\delta\varphi = 0$$

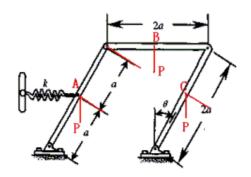
$$P = \frac{a}{l} \mathcal{Q} \cos^2 \varphi$$



10.10 解 虚速度法分析 如图示

$$\delta_A = a\delta\theta = \delta_C$$
$$\delta_B = 2a\delta\theta$$





$$-ka\sin\theta\cdot\delta_{A}\cos\theta+2P\cdot\delta_{A}\sin\theta+P\delta_{C}\sin\theta=0$$
$$-ka\cdot\delta_{A}\cos\theta+4P\cdot\delta_{A}=0$$
$$\cos\theta=\frac{4P}{ka}$$

代如具体数值得: $\theta = 11.48^{\circ}$

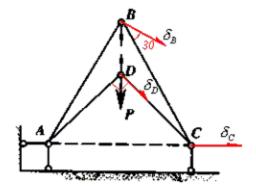
10.11 解 取δ_c为 C 点的

虚位移表示 B, D 处的虚位 移如图示。

$$\delta_{B} \cos 30^{0} = \delta_{C} \cos 60^{0}$$
$$\delta_{D} = \delta_{C} \cos 45^{0}$$

$$\delta_D = \delta_C \cos 45^0$$

$$\delta_D = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \delta_C, \quad \delta_B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \delta_C$$



则由虚位移原理 $(P-F)\delta_D \cos 45^0 + F\delta_B \cos 60^0 = 0$

解得:
$$F = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2} P$$

10.15 **解** 取 θ 为广义坐标,解除 A 处 X 方向的约束,

 $\delta X_A, \delta Y_I$, 表示 A 和 I 处的

虚位移如图示。

$$X_A = 2L\cos\theta$$

$$Y_I = 5 L \sin \theta$$

$$\delta X_A = -2L\sin\theta\delta\theta$$

$$\delta Y_I = 5L\cos\theta\delta\theta$$

则由虚位移原理

$$P\delta Y_I + N_{AX}\delta X_A = 0$$

$$P5L\cos\theta - N_{AX}2L\sin\theta = 0$$

得:

$$N_{AX} = \frac{5}{2} ctg\theta \cdot P$$

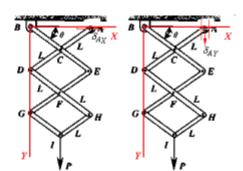
同理解除 A 处 Y 方向的约束, δY_A , δY_I , 表示 A 和 I 处的 虚位移如图示。 $\delta Y_A = 2L\cos\theta\delta\theta$, $\delta Y_I = L\cos\theta\delta\theta$

$$P\delta Y_I + N_{AV}\delta Y_A = 0$$

则由虚位移原理

$$N_{AY} = -\frac{P}{2}$$

由对称性可得: $N_{BY} = N_{AY}$, $N_{BX} = -N_{AX}$



10.17 解 定常、完整、理想约束,系统主动力重力为有势力,可应用势能原理,轻分析,系统自由度为 3,取 3 个广义坐标 θ_1, θ_3, x_4 以 A D 面为零势能面,且假定 $x_4 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MI} \qquad & y_{Q_1} = -\frac{L_1}{2}\sin\theta_1 \,, \qquad & y_{Q_2} = -L_1\sin\theta_1 - \frac{L_2}{2}\sin\theta_2 \\ \\ y_{Q_3} = y_{Q_2} - \frac{L_2}{2}\sin\theta_2 + \frac{1}{2}L_3\sin\theta_3 \\ \\ = -L_1\sin\theta_1 - L_2\sin\theta_2 + \frac{1}{2}L_3\sin\theta_3 \end{aligned}$$

系统总势能

$$V = mg \cdot y_{O_1} + mg \cdot y_{O_2} + mg \cdot y_{O_3}$$

利用
$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{L_3 \sin \theta_3 - L_1 \sin \theta_1}{L_2}$$

得
$$V = -mg(L_1 \sin \theta_1 + L_3 \sin \theta_3)$$

平衡状态
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta_1} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta_3} = 0$

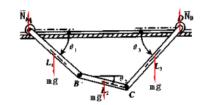
得
$$\theta_1 = 90^\circ$$
, $\theta_3 = 90^\circ$ $\theta_2 = \arcsin \frac{|l_3 - l_1|}{l_2}$

解法二:由静力学分析, AB,CD 杆都是三力平衡, 从图可见。仅当

$$\theta_1 = \theta_3 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

AB, CD 杆才能平衡。此

时
$$\theta_3 = \arcsin \frac{\left|L_3 - L_1\right|}{L_2}$$



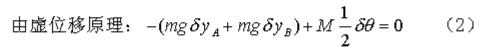
10.23 解 如图建立坐标系,取 θ 为广义坐标,则

$$y_A = b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$y_A = b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$y_B = 3b\sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta y_A = \frac{b}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \delta \theta}{\delta y_B = \frac{3b}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \delta \theta}$$
(1)



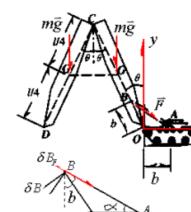
将(1)代入(2)得 $2mgb\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{M}{2}$

解得:
$$\theta = 2 \operatorname{arc} \cos(\frac{M}{4mgb})$$

10.24 解 如图建立坐标系,取 θ 为广义坐标,并假定 C 处机构的内力的虚功可以忽略, $\overline{\rho}$ 为活塞的作用力,和 0C 杆的夹角为 α ,则

$$y_G = \frac{l}{4}\cos\theta$$

$$\delta y_{\rm G} = -\frac{l}{4}\sin\theta \,\,\delta\theta$$



$$\delta B = b \delta \theta,$$
 $\delta B_F = \delta B \sin \alpha = b \delta \theta \sin \alpha$

$$\alpha = \frac{90^0 - \theta}{2}$$

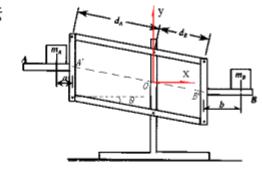
$$\therefore \qquad \delta B_F = b \sin(45^0 - \frac{\theta}{2})$$

由虚位移原理得:
$$-2mg\delta y_G - F\delta B_F = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{2}mg\sin\theta - b\sin(45^0 - \frac{\theta}{2})F = 0$$

$$F = \frac{mgl\sin\theta}{2b\sin(45^{\circ} - \frac{\theta}{2})}$$

10.26 解 如图建立坐标系,取 6 为广义坐标,AA'和 BB'刚体是平动刚体,所以有



$$y_A = y_A = d_A \sin \theta$$
$$y_A = y_A = d_A \sin \theta$$

$$y_B = y_{B'} = d_B \sin \theta$$

$$\delta y_A = d_A \cos\theta \ \delta\theta$$

$$\delta y_R = -d_R \cos\theta \ \delta\theta$$

由虚位移原理:

$$-\,m_{A}g\,\delta y_{A}-m_{A}g\,\delta y_{B}=0$$

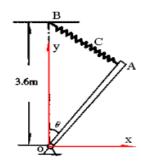
$$\therefore -m_A g d_A \cos \theta \delta \theta + m_B g d_B \cos \theta \delta \theta = 0$$

即
$$m_A d_A = m_B d_B$$
 命题得证

10.27 解 如图建立坐标系,取θ为 广义坐标, OX 所在水平面为零势能 面,弹簧原长为势能零点,则总势 能为:

$$V = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} k (\overline{AB} - 1.2)^2$$

代入数据 m = 2kg, l = 3m, k = 4N/m



$$V = 9.8 \times 3\cos\theta + 2(\overline{AB} - 1.2)^2 \qquad (1)$$

$$\overline{AB}^2 = 9 + 3.6^2 - 6 \times 3.6 \cos \theta$$
 代入(1)化简可得 $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{21.96 - 21.6 \cos \theta}$

$$V = 46.8 - 13.8\cos\theta - 4.8\sqrt{21.96 - 21.6\cos\theta}$$

由势能原理:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = 0$$
 求的平衡位形

$$13.8\sin\theta - \frac{2.4 \times 21.6\sin\theta}{\sqrt{21.96 - 21.6\cos\theta}} = 0$$

解得: $\theta = 0^{\circ}$, $\theta = \pi$, $\theta = \arccos(0.3633)$

$$\mathbb{Z} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} = 13.8 \cos \theta - 51.84 \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\overline{AB}} - \frac{10.8 \sin \theta}{\overline{AB}^{3/2}} \right) \tag{2}$$

将
$$\cos \theta = 0.3633$$
 代入(2)得: $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} = 9.15 > 0$

所以 $\theta = \arccos(0.3633) = 68.7^{\circ}$ 时,所以平衡是稳定的。

将 $\theta = 0$ 代入(2)显然 $\partial^2 V/\partial \theta^2 < 0$,

所以 $\theta = 0$ 时平衡是不稳定的。

将 $\theta = \pi$ 代入(2)得 $\partial^2 V / \partial \theta^2 = -5.95 < 0$,

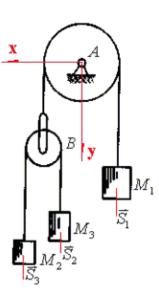
所以 $\theta = \pi$ 时平衡是不稳定的。

11.5 **解** 取图示坐标, y_1, y_2, y_3

分别是 M_1, M_2, M_3 的坐标,系统有约束方程:

$$y_1 + y_B = const$$

$$y_2 - y_B + y_3 - y_B = const$$



同理:
$$a_1 = -a_B$$
, $a_2 + a_3 = 2a_B$

(2)

根据动力学普遍方程:

$$(M_1g - M_1a_1)\delta y_1 + (M_2g - M_2a_2)\delta y_2 + (M_3g - M_3a_3)\delta y_3 = 0$$

(1) 代入上式得:
$$M_1(g-a_1) - 2M_2(g-a_2) = 0$$
 (3)
$$M_1(g-a_1) - 2M_3(g-a_3) = 0$$
 (4)

由(2)(3)(4)联立求解得:

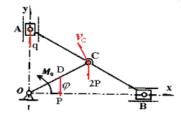
$$a_1 = \frac{M_1(M_2 + M_3) - 4M_2M_3}{M_1(M_2 + M_3) + 4M_2M_3}g$$

要使 M_1 向下运动,则要 $a_1 > 0$,所以 M_1, M_2, M_3 要满足

$$M_1 > \frac{4M_2M_3}{M_2 + M_3}$$

11.8 解 系统约束是定常、完整,理想的,一个自由度,取 φ 为广义坐标, 由速度分析得:

$$\omega_{AB} = \dot{\varphi} = \frac{v_c}{a}$$



$$v_C = a\dot{\phi}, \quad v_D = \frac{a}{2}\dot{\phi}$$

$$v_A = 2a\cos\varphi\dot{\varphi}, \quad v_B = 2a\sin\varphi$$

由虚速度分析法可知 A, C, D 处的虚位移为:

 $\delta y_C = a\cos\phi\delta\phi$, $\delta y_A = 2a\cos\phi\delta\phi$, $\delta y_D = \frac{a}{2}\cos\phi\delta\phi$ 主动力的虚功为:

$$\begin{split} \delta W &= M_0 \delta \varphi - P \frac{a}{2} \cos \varphi \delta \varphi - 2Pa \cos \varphi \delta \varphi - q 2a \cos \varphi \delta \varphi \\ &= (M_0 - (\frac{5}{2}P + 2q)a \cos \varphi) \delta \varphi \end{split}$$

系统动能:
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{g} v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{g} v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \frac{P}{g} a^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2P}{g} a^2 \dot{\phi}^2$$

 $+ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{12} \frac{2P}{g} (2a)^2 \dot{\phi}^2$

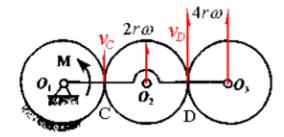
化简得:
$$T = \frac{3P + 4q}{2g}a^2\dot{\phi}^2$$

由第二类拉格朗日方程
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} = Q_{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{g}(3P+4q)\ddot{\varphi} = M_0 - \frac{5P+4q}{2}a\cos\varphi$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{2M_0 - (5P - 4q)a\cos\varphi}{2a^2(3P + 4q)}g$$

11.9 解 约束完整、 理想,自由度为1,取 广义坐标为 φ ,由速度



分析知:

$$v_{0_2} = 2r\dot{\phi}$$

$$v_{0_3} = 4r\dot{\phi} = v_D$$

$$v_C = 0$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{2r\dot{\phi}}{r} = 2\dot{\phi}; \quad \omega_3 = 0$$

: 系统动能
$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_{0_2}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}mr^2\cdot\omega_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_{0_3}^2 = 11mr^2\dot{\phi}^2$$

$$: \qquad \delta W = M \, \delta \varphi; \qquad : \qquad \mathcal{Q}_{\varphi} = M$$

$$Q_{\sigma} = M$$

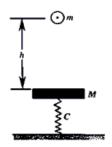
$$22mr^2\ddot{\varphi}=M$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{M}{22mr^2}$$

13-1 题解:

(1) 小球从高度 h处自由下落,由机械 能守恒.

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}m{V_1}^2$$
 可得
$$V_1 = \sqrt{2gh}$$



(2) 小球以速度以与M 进行碰撞,由碰 撞恢复系数k,可得

碰后小球的速度
$$u_1 = \frac{m - kM}{m + M} V_1$$

碰后物体的速度
$$u_2 = \frac{m(1+k)}{m+M}V_1$$

当
$$k=m/M$$
 时,碰撞后小球 $u_1=0$

(3) 之后,木板以速度北,向下运动,直弹受压缩最大量时,木 板的速度为 ○ 。由机械能守恒得:

$$\frac{1}{2}Mu_2^2 + MgS = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+s} cx \, dx \qquad 其中 \qquad cx_0 = Mg$$

$$\frac{1}{2}M\left(\frac{m(1+k)}{m+M}V_1\right)^2 + MgS = \frac{1}{2}c[(x_0+S)^2 - x_0^2]$$
即得
$$\frac{1}{2}cs^2 = \frac{Mm^2(1+k)^2}{(m+M)^2}gh$$

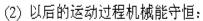
解得
$$S = \sqrt{\frac{2Mgh}{c}} \frac{m(1+k)}{m+M}$$

13-15 题解:

(1) 系统关于○点动量矩守守恒:

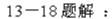
$$mv_0h = mvh + Mhl\omega$$
$$v = h\omega$$

可得
$$\omega = \frac{mv_0}{mh + Mt}$$



$$Mgl(1-\cos\theta) + mgh(1-\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}J_0\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v_0 = \frac{(Ml + mh)\sqrt{2hg(1 - \cos\theta)}}{mh}$$



(1) 系统关于○点动量矩守恒有:

$$mv_0h\sin\varphi=mu_1h\sin\varphi+Mu_2h$$

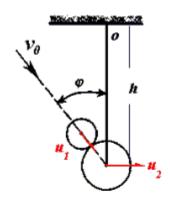
恢复系数定义:

$$u_2 \sin \varphi - u_1 = k v_0$$

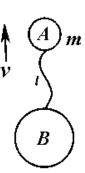
连立求解可得:

$$u_1 = \frac{v_0 (m \sin^2 \varphi - kM)}{m \sin^2 \varphi + M}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{mv_0 \sin \varphi (1+k)}{m \sin^2 \varphi + M}$$



- 13.22 解:以物体 A 为研究对象。
- (1) 如果 $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \le mgl$,即 A 物体上升的 最大高度不超过 l ,绳子未拉直,则 由 $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = mgh$,得 $h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$



(2) 如果 $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 > mgl$,则A物体达到高度l时的上升速度为

$$v_1 = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2gl}$$

此后 A 物体带动 B 物体一起运动,由动量守恒得

$$mv_1 = (M+m)v_2$$

设 AB 共同上升的高度为h',则

$$\frac{1}{2}(M+m)v_2^2 = (M+m)gh'$$

解得

$$h' = \frac{m^2}{(M+m)^2} (\frac{v_0^2}{2g} - l)$$

所以 A 物体上升的最大高度为

$$H = l + h' = \frac{m^2}{(M+m)^2} \frac{v_0^2}{2g} + \frac{M^2 + 2Mm}{(M+m)^2} l$$

13-23 题解:



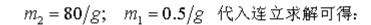
$$0.9m_2u_c + \frac{1}{12}m_20.6^2\omega + m_1u_1 = m_1v_0$$

(2)水平方向动量守恒:

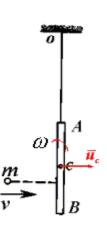
$$m_2 u_c + m_1 u_1 = m_1 v_0$$

(3) k = 0 的恢复系数定义:

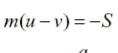
$$u_c + 0.1\omega = u_1$$



$$u_{c} = 3.1m/s; \quad \omega = 10.0; \quad u_{A} = 0.1m/s$$



13.25解:设物块碰撞后的速度为u,角速度为 ω ,则物块的动力学方程为

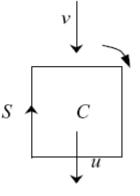


$$I_C \omega = S \cdot \frac{a}{2}$$

由于碰撞是完全弹性的, 故

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_C\omega^2$$

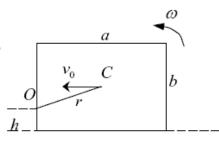
$$解得 u = \frac{v}{5}, \quad \omega = \frac{12v}{5a}$$



13.28 解:

设凸台高
$$h$$
 ($h < \frac{b}{2}$),

因为k=0,则物体在O处突加约束。



物体关于质心 C 的转动惯量

$$I_C = \iint_S \frac{m}{ab} dx dy \cdot (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 =$$

$$\frac{m}{ab} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{1}{12} m(a^2 + b^2)$$

设 O 点到质心 C 的距离为r,则物体关于O点的转动惯量为

$$I_O = I_C + mr^2 = \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + b^2) + mr^2$$

由碰撞过程中动量矩守恒,得

$$mv_0(\frac{b}{2}-h)=I_o\omega$$

由机械能守恒,得

$$\frac{1}{2}I_o\omega^2 + mg(\frac{b}{2} - h) = mgr$$

当 $b \gg h$ 时,h可忽略, $r^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4}$

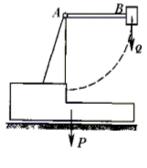
由以上方程, 可解出

$$v_{\min} = v_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}b} \sqrt{(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - b)(a^2 + b^2)g}$$

13-30 解: *B* 自由下落与板相碰之前,板与地面没有相对滑动,即地面提供的是静摩擦力. 系统的机械

$$mgR = \frac{1}{2}mV^2$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gR}$$



水平向左,为 B 碰撞前的速度。 碰撞是非弹性的. 恢复系数为 k=0。 则系统水平方向动量守恒,碰撞后的系统速度 u

$$u = \frac{PV}{P + Q}$$

系统的动能
$$T = \frac{1}{2}Mu^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{P+Q}{g}(\frac{PV}{P+Q})^2 = \frac{P^2R}{P+Q}$$

$$Fs = f(P+Q)s = \frac{Q^2R}{P+Q}$$

$$s = \frac{Q^2 R}{\left(P + Q\right)^2 f}$$

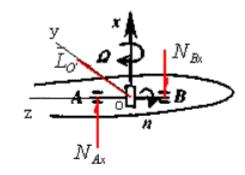
14.2 解 受力分析如图

$$\overline{H_0} = -I_Z \omega \overline{k},$$

$$\omega = \frac{18000 \cdot 2\pi}{60} = 600\pi$$

陀螺力矩:

$$\overline{L}_{\sigma} = \overline{H_0} \times \overline{\Omega} = Ia\Omega \overline{j}$$



$$L_{o} = 12.3 \times 600 \pi \times 0.3 = 6955.5$$

$$N_{Ax} = N_{Bx} = L_O / l = 6955.5 / 0.8 = 8694 (N)$$

14.6 **K**
$$\overline{H_0} = I_z \omega \bar{k}$$

$$\overline{\Omega} = \dot{\beta} \, \overline{j} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \, \beta_0 \cos \frac{2\pi}{\tau} t \, \overline{j}$$

$$\tilde{L}_{o}=-\tilde{\Omega}\times\tilde{H}_{o}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{\tau} I_x \omega \beta_0 \cos(\frac{2\pi}{\tau} t) \bar{i}$$



$$L_{o \max} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} I_x \omega \beta_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} m \rho^2 \omega \beta_0$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{6} \times 2500 \times 0.9^2 \times \frac{1200 \times 2\pi}{60} \times \frac{6}{180} \times \pi$$
$$= 2.79 \times 10^4 \ (N \cdot m)$$

最大动压力

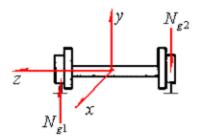
$$N_{\text{max}} = \frac{L_{o \text{max}}}{l} = \frac{2.79 \times 10^4}{1.9} = 14.7$$
 (kN)



$$\overline{H_0} = I_z \omega \bar{k} = 0.55 m r \bar{k}$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{v}{r}\bar{k} = \frac{720}{36 \times 0.75}\bar{k} = 26.7\bar{k}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{v}{r_1} \vec{k} = \frac{720}{36 \times 200} \vec{k} = 0.1 \vec{k}$$



回转力矩
$$\bar{L}_{\alpha} = -\bar{\Omega} \times \bar{H}_{\alpha} = -0.55 mr \alpha \Omega \bar{i} = -1542 \bar{i}$$

回转力矩引起的动压力

$$N_{\rm g1} = \frac{L_o}{l} = \frac{1542}{1.5} = 1028$$
 (N)

车轮的重量引起的压力

$$N_p = \frac{mg}{2} \doteq 6860(N)$$

所以
$$N_{\rm g2} = 7888 \, (N), N_{\rm g1} = 5832 \, (N)$$

15.1 解 设火箭运动方向为x的正方向,则运动方程为:

$$m\frac{dv}{dt} = -fmg - u\frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\frac{(a+fg)}{u}dt = -\frac{dm}{m}$$

$$\frac{(a+fg)}{u}T = \ln\frac{(1+k)m_s}{m_s}$$

$$T = \frac{u}{a+fg}\ln(1+k)$$

15.6 解 由变质量物体的动量定理 $M\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{F} + \vec{v}_r \frac{dM}{dt}$

取向上为运动的正方向,则 $Ma = -Mg - u \frac{dM}{dt}$ 即

$$M(a+g)dt = -udM \implies (a+g)dt = -u\frac{dM}{M}$$

对上式求积分,得
$$\int_0^t (a+g)dt = \int_m^{m_t} u \frac{dM}{M}$$

$$(a+g)t = u \ln \frac{M_1}{M_2}$$

当
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{3}M_1$$
 时

$$t = \frac{u \ln 3}{(a+g)} = \frac{2.5 \times 10^3 \times \ln 3}{4g+g} = 56 (s)$$

15.9 解 由变质量物体的动量定理

$$\frac{dm\vec{v}}{dt} - \vec{u}\frac{dm}{dt} = \vec{F} = (mg\sin\beta - mgf\cos\beta)\vec{i}$$

取下滑方向为运动的正方向,则

$$\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = mg \sin \beta - mgf \cos \beta$$

$$\mathbb{E} \Gamma \qquad \qquad v_0 dm = (mg \sin \beta - mgf \cos \beta) dt$$

$$\frac{dm}{m} = \frac{g(\sin\beta - f\cos\beta)}{v_0}dt = \alpha dt$$

$$m(t) = m_0 e^{-\alpha t}$$

15-12 解 设取地面向上为正方向,建立坐标系,此时,已拉起长度为x的绳子,,绳子即将并入时的速度为 0

$$m\frac{dv}{dt} + v\frac{dm}{dt} = R - Q' + F$$

$$\therefore \qquad m\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{g}\dot{x}\gamma \,dx \,/\,dt = R - Q' - \beta \dot{x}^2$$

其中
$$m = \frac{Q}{g} + \frac{1}{g} \gamma x$$
 $Q' = mg = Q + \gamma x$

$$\left(\frac{Q}{g} + \frac{1}{g}\gamma x\right)\ddot{x} + \frac{\dot{x}^2\gamma}{g} = R - Q - \gamma x - \beta \dot{x}^2$$

$$\frac{Q + \gamma x}{g} \ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma \dot{x}^2}{g} = R - Q - \gamma x - \beta \dot{x}^2$$

$$\therefore \qquad (Q + \gamma x)\ddot{x} + (\gamma + \beta g)\dot{x}^2 + \gamma gx + (Q - R)g = 0$$

15-15 解 设初速度为 0, 重力加速度为 9.8 *m/s*, 由燃料消耗量可知推力作用时间 45 秒。

由变质量体运动微分方程 $m\frac{dv}{dt} = -mg + v_r \frac{dm}{dt}$

得: dv = -gdt + v, dm/m

积分可得: $v_1 = 2100 \ln \frac{1000}{550} - 9.8 \times 45 = 814.5 \ m/s$ $v_2 = v_1 + 2100 \ln \frac{500}{50} - 9.8 \times 45 = 5208.9 \ m/s$

16.8 解(1)方法一:由 $m\bar{a}_r = \bar{S}_s + \bar{S}_k + \bar{F}$ $\bar{F} = \bar{0}$

将上式在, 方向上投影得

$$m\frac{dv_r}{dt} = S_e \cos\theta \qquad \qquad : (\bar{S}_k \perp \bar{v}_r)$$

 $\nabla \qquad \overline{v_r} = r\overline{e_r} + r\dot{\varphi}\overline{e_{\varphi}}$

$$\therefore \qquad \cos \theta = \frac{\dot{r}}{v_r}$$

$$m \frac{dv_r}{dt} = \frac{\dot{r}}{v_r} \cdot mr \, \omega^2$$

积分得 $\frac{1}{2}v_r^2 = \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 r^2 + C$ $v_r^2 - \omega^2 r^2 = 常量$

即 $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - \omega^2(x^2 + y^2) = 常量$

(1)方法二:由科氏惯性力不作功,牵连惯性力可看 成有势力,势函数为:

$$V = -\frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})$$

非惯性系中机械能守恒:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2(x^2 + y^2) = E$$

即 $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - \omega^2(x^2 + y^2) = 常量$

(2) 方法一: 由非惯性系中的动量矩定理

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\overrightarrow{mr} \times \overrightarrow{v_r}) = \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{S_e} + \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{S_k} = \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{S_k}$$

 $S_{i} = -2m\omega v_{i}$

$$\vec{r} \times \overline{S_k} = 2m\omega rv_r \cos\theta \vec{k} = -2m\omega rr\vec{k}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{v_r}) = -2 \, \omega \hat{r} r \vec{k}$$

$$d(\vec{r} \times \vec{v_r}) = -2 \, \omega r dr \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}; \quad \vec{v_r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{v_r} = -(y\dot{x} - x\dot{y})\vec{k}$$

$$d(y\dot{x} - x\dot{y} - \omega r^2) = 0$$
$$y\dot{x} - x\dot{y} - \omega(x^2 + y^2) = \mathring{\mathbb{R}} \mathfrak{Y}$$

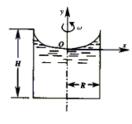
(2) 方法二: 直角坐标直接投影方程积分。。。。。

16.12 证明:

(1) 取动坐标系 oxy 为参考系, 取

水面上一质点加分析

曲于
$$v_r = 0$$
 ∴ $a_r = 0$ $S_k = 0$



(假设其他质点对其作用力垂直于表面)

$$S_s \cos \theta = mg \sin \theta$$
,

$$S_e = m\omega^2 x$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad \mathbf{tg}\theta = \frac{x\omega^2}{g} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

积分得
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2\omega^2/g + c$$

解:
$$x = 0$$
 时 $y = 0$ ∴ $c = 0$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2\omega^2/g$$
 为所求曲线

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow x = R$$
, $\iiint y = \frac{1}{2}R^2\omega^2/g$

设 注入液体最大高度 H',则

$$\pi R^2 H - \pi R^2 H' = \int_0^y dy \cdot \pi x^2$$

$$H' = H - \frac{R^2 \omega^2}{4 \varrho}$$

16.16解:

取动坐标系 axz,分析质点 m受力如图

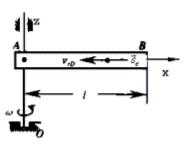
$$S_e = mx\omega^2$$

(光滑约束力和重力不影响X方向 的运动)

$$m\frac{dv_r}{dt} = m\omega^2 x$$

$$\int_{-\nu_{-0}}^{0} \nu_{\nu} d\nu_{\nu} = \int_{l}^{0} x \omega^{2} d\nu$$

积分得 $v_{r0} = l\omega$ 即小球应有的初速度.



16.29解:

取动坐标系 oxyz 南东天系, y 坐标指

向东, 由题可知

$$\vec{v} = 5\vec{i}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = -\omega \cos 30^{\circ} \vec{i} + \omega \sin 30^{\circ} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{S}_k = -2m\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} = -5m\omega \vec{j}$$

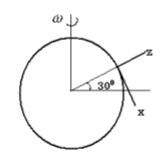
分析水面质点受力如图示,

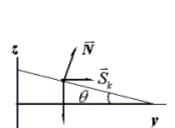
于是有

$$tg\theta = \frac{S_k}{mg} = \frac{5\omega}{g}$$
$$= 3.71 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{h}{500} = tg\theta = 3.71 \times 10^{-5}$$
$$h = 0.019(m)$$

即东西水面的高差.

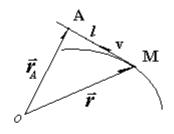




mg

证明: 如右图示

$$\begin{split} \vec{r}_A &= \vec{r} + l\vec{\tau} \\ l &= -\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\tau} \\ r_A &= -\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} \\ \vec{v}_A &= \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} + l\vec{\tau}) = \vec{v} + l\vec{\tau} + l\vec{\tau} \\ \dot{l} &= -\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} + \vec{r} \cdot \dot{\vec{\tau}} = -v - \vec{r} \cdot \frac{v}{\rho} \vec{n} \end{split}$$



$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v} + (-v - \frac{v}{\rho}\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n})\vec{\tau} + l\frac{v}{\rho}\vec{n} = \frac{v}{\rho}(r_A\vec{\tau} + l\vec{n})$$

$$r^2 = r_A^2 + l^2$$

$$\therefore v_A^2 = \frac{v^2}{\rho^2} (r_A^2 + l^2) = \frac{r^2 v^2}{\rho^2}$$
$$v_A = \frac{rv}{\rho}$$