理论力学第 15 次作业

6.1

对于线性三原子分子

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2) + \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}_2^2$$

$$U = \frac{k}{2}(x_2 - x_1 - b)^2 + \frac{k}{2}(x_3 - x_2 - b)^2$$

$$L = T - U = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2) + \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}_2^2 - \frac{k}{2}(x_2 - x_1 - b)^2 - \frac{k}{2}(x_3 - x_2 - b)^2$$

\$

$$y_1 = x_2 - x_1 y_2 = x_3 - x_2$$

则

$$mx_1 + mx_3 + Mx_2 = 0$$

$$U = \frac{k}{2}(y_1 - b)^2 + \frac{k}{2}(y_2 - b)^2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{m}{2m + M}(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{m}{2m+M}(y_1 - y_2) - y_1 = -\left[y_1 \frac{m+M}{2m+M} + y_2 \frac{m}{2m+M}\right]$$
$$x_3 = \frac{m}{2m+M}(y_1 - y_2) + y_2 = y_1 \frac{m}{2m+M} + y_2 \frac{m+M}{2m+M}$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{x}_1^2 &= \dot{y}_1^2 \bigg(\frac{m+M}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 \bigg(\frac{m}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 + 2\dot{y}_1\dot{y}_2 \frac{m+M}{2m+M} \frac{m}{2m+M} \\ \dot{x}_2^2 &= \dot{y}_1^2 \bigg(\frac{m}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 \bigg(\frac{m+M}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 + 2\dot{y}_1\dot{y}_2 \frac{m+M}{2m+M} \frac{m}{2m+M} \\ \dot{x}_3^2 &= \dot{y}_1^2 \bigg(\frac{m}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 \bigg(\frac{m}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 - 2\dot{y}_1\dot{y}_2 \bigg(\frac{m}{2m+M}\bigg)^2 \end{split}$$

$$T = \frac{m(m+M)}{2(2m+M)} [\dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{y}_2^2] + \dot{y}_1 \dot{y}_2 \frac{m^2}{2m+M}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m(m+M)}{(2m+M)} & \frac{m^2}{2m+M} \\ \frac{m^2}{2m+M} & \frac{m(m+M)}{(2m+M)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|U - \omega^2 T| = \begin{vmatrix} k - \frac{m\omega^2(m+M)}{(2m+M)} & \frac{m^2}{2m+M} \\ \frac{m^2}{2m+M} & k - \frac{m\omega^2(m+M)}{(2m+M)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

解得

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{k}{m} + 2\frac{k}{M}$$

只有两个频率, 所以问题被化简为两个自由度。

6.2

势能

$$V = \frac{k}{2}(x_2 - x_1 - b)^2 + \frac{k}{2}(x_3 - x_2 - b)^2 + \frac{k}{2}(x_2 - x_{02})^2$$
$$b = x_{02} - x_{01} = x_{03} - x_{02}$$

令

$$\eta_i = x_i - x_{0i}$$

则

$$\begin{split} V &= \frac{k}{2} (\eta_2 - \eta_1)^2 + \frac{k}{2} (\eta_3 - \eta_2)^2 + \frac{k}{2} \eta_2^2 \\ &= \frac{k}{2} \left[\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2 - 2\eta_1 \eta_2 + \eta_2^2 + \eta_3^2 - 2\eta_2 \eta_3 + \eta_2^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{k}{2} \left[3\eta_2^2 + \eta_1^2 - \eta_1 \eta_2 - \eta_1 \eta_2 + \eta_3^2 - \eta_2 \eta_3 - \eta_2 \eta_3 \right] \end{split}$$

写成矩阵的形式

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} k & -k & 0 \\ -k & 3k & -k \\ 0 & -k & k \end{bmatrix}$$

动能

$$T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_3^2) + \frac{M}{2} \dot{x}_2^2 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\eta}_1^2 + \dot{\eta}_3^2) + \frac{M}{2} \dot{\eta}_2^2$$

写成矩阵的形式

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\mathbf{V} - \omega^2 \mathbf{T}| = \begin{vmatrix} k - \omega^2 m & -k & 0 \\ -k & 3k - \omega^2 M & -k \\ 0 & -k & m \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

解得

$$(k - \omega^2 m)(3k^2 - 3km\omega^2 - kM\omega^2 + mM\omega^4 - 2k^2) = 0$$

当 $k - \omega^2 m = 0$ 时

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

当
$$3k^2 - 3km\omega^2 - kM\omega^2 + mM\omega^4 - 2k^2 = 0$$
 时
$$mM\omega^4 - (kM + 3km)\omega^2 + k^2 = 0$$

解得

$$\omega_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{kM + 3km + k\sqrt{9m^{2} + 2mM + M^{2}}}{2mM}}$$

$$\omega_{3} = \sqrt{\frac{kM + 3km - k\sqrt{9m^{2} + 2mM + M^{2}}}{2mM}}$$

因为没有一个本征值为零, 所以平移模消失。

6.3

(a)

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}m(R^2\dot{\theta}^2 + R^2\sin^2\theta\,\omega^2) - (-mgR\cos\theta)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}m(R^2\dot{\theta}^2 + R^2\sin^2\theta\,\omega^2) + mgR\cos\theta$$

欧拉-拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

 $mR^2\ddot{\theta} = mR^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \,\omega^2 - mgR \sin\theta$

(b)

把拉格朗日量写成关于广义坐标θ的形式

$$L = \frac{1}{2}mR^2\dot{\theta}^2 - \left(-mgR\cos\theta - \frac{m}{2}R^2\sin^2\theta\,\omega^2\right)$$

其中

$$U(\theta) = -mgR\cos\theta - \frac{m}{2}R^2\sin^2\theta\,\omega^2$$

由

$$\frac{dU}{d\theta} = mgR\sin\theta - mR^2\omega^2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0$$

可得

$$\sin\theta\left(g-R\omega^2\cos\theta\right)=0$$

所以

$$\theta = 0$$
, $\theta = \pi$, $\cos \theta = \frac{g}{R\omega^2}$

其中 θ = π 是不稳定平衡, θ = 0 是稳定平衡。

对于 $\cos \theta = \frac{g}{R\omega^2}$, 要存在,则有 $\frac{g}{R\omega^2} \le 1$, $\omega^2 \ge \frac{g}{R}$,所以临界角速度

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$$

角速度低于临界角速度时,没有 $\theta=0$ 之外的稳定点。

(c)

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{g}{R\omega^2}\right)$$

6.4

$$T = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)l^2\dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2l^2\dot{\theta}_2^2 - m_2l^2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{\theta}_2\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$
$$U = -m_1gl\cos\theta_1 - m_2gl(\cos\theta_1 + \cos\theta_2)$$

小振荡的情况下,可以用泰勒级数展开广义坐标函数,并将这些项从级数中去掉,使势能和动能具有二阶项。

$$\begin{split} T &= \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)l^2\dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2l^2\dot{\theta}_2^2 - m_2l^2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{\theta}_2 \\ V &= \frac{\dot{\theta}_1^2}{2}gl(m_1 + m_2) + \frac{\dot{\theta}_2^2}{2}glm_2 \end{split}$$

写成矩阵的形式

$$V = gl \begin{bmatrix} m_1 + m_2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = l^2 \begin{bmatrix} m_1 + m_2 & -m_2 \\ -m_2 & m_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

久期方程为

$$\boldsymbol{V} - \omega^2 \boldsymbol{T} = \begin{vmatrix} l^2 (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{g}{l} - \omega^2 \right) & m_2 l^2 \omega^2 \\ m_2 l^2 \omega^2 & l^2 m_2 \left(\frac{g}{l} - \omega^2 \right) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

则

$$\omega^4 - 2\omega_0^2 \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} \omega^2 + \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} \omega_0^4 = 0$$

解得

$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = \omega_0^2 \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} \left[1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2}} \right]$$

当 $m_2 \ll m_1$ 时,两个摆谐振频率几乎相等

设摆角

$$\theta_i = C_k a_{ik} e^{-i\omega_k t}$$

满足

$$l^{2}(m_{1}+m_{2})\left(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{j}^{2}\right)a_{1j}+m_{2}l^{2}\omega_{j}^{2}a_{2j}=0$$

$$m_2 l^2 \omega_j^2 a_{1j} + l^2 m_2 \left(\omega_0^2 - \omega_j^2 \right) a_{2j} = 0$$

解得

$$\theta_{1}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}}} A_{1} \cos(\omega_{1}t + \phi_{1}) - \sqrt{\frac{m_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}}} A_{2} \cos(\omega_{2}t + \phi_{2})$$

$$\theta_{2}(t) = A_{1} \cos(\omega_{1}t + \phi_{1}) + A_{2} \cos(\omega_{2}t + \phi_{2})$$

初始条件为

$$\theta_1(0) = \theta_0$$

$$\theta_2(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2(0) = 0$$

$$\theta_1(t) = \theta_0 \cos \frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t}{2} \cos \frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}{2}$$

$$\theta_2(t) = -\theta_0 \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1}} \sin \frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t}{2} \cos \frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}{2}$$

6.7

$$V_y = \frac{k}{2}(y_2 - y_1)^2 + \frac{k}{2}(y_3 - y_2)^2$$
$$V_z = \frac{k}{2}(z_2 - z_1)^2 + \frac{k}{2}(z_3 - z_2)^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_3 + \dot{z}_1 + \dot{z}_3) + \frac{1}{2}M(\dot{y}_2 + \dot{z}_2)$$

三个坐标完全独立可分离,对于相同的小振动

$$V_y = \frac{k}{2} (y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + y_3^2 - 2y_1y_2 - 2y_2y_3)$$

\$

$$\zeta_1 = \frac{y_1 + y_3}{\sqrt{2}}, \ \zeta_2 = y_2, \ \zeta_3 = \frac{y_1 - y_3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{y} = \frac{k}{2} \left(\zeta_{1}^{2} + 2\zeta_{2}^{2} + \zeta_{3}^{2} - 2\sqrt{2}\zeta_{1}\zeta_{2} \right)$$

$$T_{y} = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{\zeta}_{1}^{2} + \dot{\zeta}_{3}^{2}) + \frac{1}{2}M\dot{\zeta}_{2}^{2}$$

久期方程为

$$\mathbf{V} - \omega^2 \mathbf{T} = \begin{vmatrix} k - \omega^2 m & -\sqrt{2}k & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2}k & 2k - \omega^2 M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k - \omega^2 m \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

解得

$$\omega_1 = 0$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_3 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} \left(1 + \frac{2m}{M}\right)}$$