《理论力学》第三次作业参考答案

1 题目一

1.1 (1)

瞬心在 O 点上方

$$r = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_1 + v_2} a \tag{1}$$

1.2(2)

$$a = \frac{(v_1 + v_2)^2}{4a} \tag{2}$$

2 题目二

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 11I_0, \quad \lambda_3 = 2I_0$$
 (3)

对应归一化了的特征矢量

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (4)

将前两个矢量正交化

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (5)

3 题目三

• 如果

$$\omega^2 < \frac{(4+2\sqrt{2})g}{a} \tag{6}$$

小球会到达另一侧,在对称的位置 ($\theta = 7\pi/4$) 开始反向运动;

• 如果

$$\omega^2 > \frac{(4+2\sqrt{2})g}{a} \tag{7}$$

那么开始反向运动的位置在同一侧,为

$$\cos \theta = -\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2g}{a\omega^2}\right) \tag{8}$$

• 如果恰好有

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(4+2\sqrt{2})g}{a} \tag{9}$$

小球会正好停在最底端。

4 题目四

4.1 (1)

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) = 0 \tag{10}$$

4.2 (2)

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -(Q_1 + Q_2)$$

$$\frac{dS_1}{dx} = \sqrt{2mQ_1 - m^2\omega^2x^2}$$

$$\frac{dS_2}{dy} = \sqrt{2mQ_2 - m^2\omega^2y^2}$$
(11)

4.3 (3)

第一个式子可以直接解出 $T=-(Q_1+Q_2)t$,剩下两个保留为积分式,于是

$$S(x,y,t) = -(Q_1 + Q_2)t + \int \sqrt{2mQ_1 - m^2\omega^2 x^2} dx + \int \sqrt{2mQ_2 - m^2\omega^2 y^2} dy$$
 (12)

4.4 (4)

$$P_{i} = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial Q_{i}}$$

$$= t - m \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x_{i}}{\sqrt{2mQ_{i} - m^{2}\omega^{2}x_{i}^{2}}}$$

$$= t + \frac{1}{\omega}\arccos\left(\frac{m\omega x_{i}}{\sqrt{2mQ_{i}}}\right)$$
(13)

因此

$$x_i = -\sqrt{\frac{2Q_i}{m\omega^2}}\cos\left(\omega(t - P_i)\right) \tag{14}$$

4.5 (5)

闭合,椭圆形状(可能退化为线段)。

4.6 (6)

$$S = -Et + M\theta + \int \sqrt{2mE - m^2\omega^2 r^2 - \frac{M^2}{r^2}} dr$$
 (15)

4.7 (7)

首先, 若 $M \neq 0$, 有

$$P = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial M}$$

$$= -\theta + \int \frac{M/r^2}{\sqrt{2mE - m^2\omega^2 r^2 - M^2/r^2}} dr$$

$$= -\theta - \frac{1}{2}\arccos\left(\frac{1 - M^2u/mE}{\sqrt{1 - M^2\omega^2/E^2}}\right)$$
(16)

因此

$$r^{2} = \frac{M^{2}/(mE)}{1 - \sqrt{1 - M^{2}\omega^{2}/E^{2}}\cos(2(\theta + P))}$$
(17)

或者整理为标准的椭圆形式

$$r = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2(\theta + \theta_0)}}\tag{18}$$

这里

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{E - \sqrt{E - M^2 \omega^2}}{m\omega^2}}, \quad \epsilon^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{E - M^2 \omega^2}}{E + \sqrt{E - M^2 \omega^2}}$$
(19)

若 M=0,则直接得到 $\theta=\mathrm{Const}$, $|r|\leq \sqrt{2E/(m\omega^2)}$,退化为线段。

5 题目五

证明题。