

HW5

14.1. 已知点的运动方程为 $\vec{r} = \sin 2t \vec{i} + \cos 2t \vec{j}$, 其中 $t \in [0, \pi]$, \vec{r} 的端点以 m/s 计, \vec{i}, \vec{j} 分别为 x, y 轴正向单位向量, 求 $t = \pi/8$ 时, 点的速度和加速度

$$\text{解: } \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\cos 2t \vec{i} - 2\sin 2t \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -4\sin 2t \vec{i} - 4\cos 2t \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v}|_{t=\pi/8} = \sqrt{2}\vec{i} - \sqrt{2}\vec{j}, \quad v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{a}|_{t=\pi/8} = -2\sqrt{2}\vec{i} - 2\sqrt{2}\vec{j}, \quad a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

14.4. 已知点的运动方程 $\vec{r} = at\vec{i} + b(\cos \omega t)\vec{j} + c(\sin \omega t)\vec{k}$, 其中 a, b, c 和 ω 均为常数, 求任意时刻 t 该点的速度和加速度大小和方向余弦的表达式。

$$\text{解: } \vec{a} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 b \cos(\omega t)\vec{j} - \omega^2 c \sin(\omega t)\vec{k}$$

$$a = \omega^2 \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 \omega t + c^2 \sin^2 \omega t}$$

$$\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{i}) = 0$$

$$\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{j}) = \frac{-b \cos \omega t}{\sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 \omega t + c^2 \sin^2 \omega t}}$$

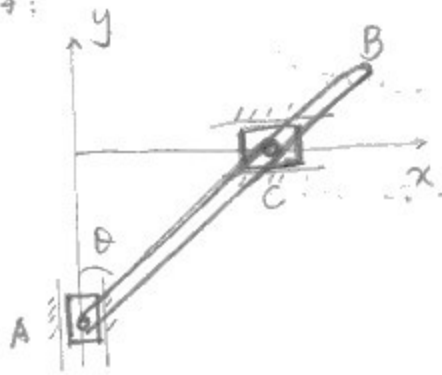
$$\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{k}) = \frac{-c \sin \omega t}{\sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 \omega t + c^2 \sin^2 \omega t}}$$

14.7. 如图, 杆为铰链AB杆. 滑块A, C各沿y和x轴作直线运动,

设 $BC = a$, $\theta = kt$. 试求B点的运动方程, 并求轨迹方程

解: 取原点O为坐标. B点的x, y坐标分

别为



$$\begin{cases} x = l \sin \theta = l \sin kt \\ y = a \cos \theta = a \cos kt \end{cases}$$

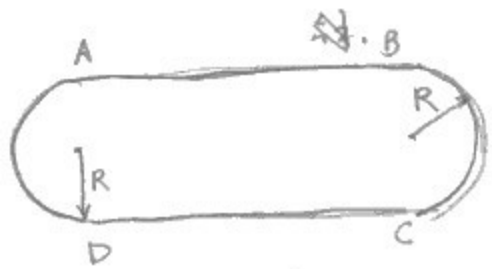
消去t有: $\left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 = 1$

14.8. 如图, 平面封闭曲线由两段等直线段和两半径 $R=30\text{m}$ 的半圆

组成, 总长为 1000m , 一物体沿此曲线作直线运动, 在 75s 内通过全程.

求该物体在运动中加速度的最大值和最小值.

解: 运动过程中 $v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{1000\text{m}}{75\text{s}} = \frac{40}{3}\text{m/s}$



当在直线段运动时:

$$a = a_{\min} = 0$$

在曲线段运动时

$$a_{\max} = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{\left(\frac{40}{3}\right)^2}{30} = 5.93\text{m/s}^2$$

14.9. 一质点在水平面以大小不变的速率 V_0 沿方程 $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} = 1$ ($b > c$, b, c 皆为大于 0 的常数) 的轨道运动, 求质点的最大和最小加速度大小, 方向及在轨道上相等的点。

分析: 由于匀速运动有 $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_n$, 其中 $a_n = \frac{V^2}{\rho}$ 。

考察椭圆上不同位置的曲率大小:

令 $\begin{cases} x = b \cos \theta \\ y = c \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 有: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c \cos \theta}{-b \sin \theta} = -\frac{c}{b} \cot \theta$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{c}{b} \frac{d \cot \theta}{d b \cos \theta} = -\frac{c}{b^2} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$, 有: $\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{y''}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = \frac{bc}{\sqrt{b^2 \sin^4 \theta + c^2 \cos^2 \theta}}$

由于 $b > c$, 当 $\sin \theta = 0$ 时 ($b, 0$) 处 $\frac{1}{\rho}$ 取最大为 $\frac{b}{c^2}$, 有 $a_{\max} = \frac{bV_0^2}{c^2}$

当 $\cos \theta = 0$, 有 $a_{\min} = \frac{cV_0^2}{b^2}$, 方向都指向中心 O

14.10. 一质点在 Oxy 内运动, 其位置坐标 $x = a + c \cos \omega t$,

$y = a \sin \omega t$, 其中 a, ω 为大于零的常数. 求质点轨迹 $\vec{r}(t=0)$ 和 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时该点轨迹的曲率半径。

分析: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(a + c \cos \omega t)}{d(a \sin \omega t)} = \frac{-c \omega \sin \omega t}{a \omega \cos \omega t} = -\frac{c \tan \omega t}{a}$

由运动学求 $V_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = -c \omega \sin \omega t$, $V_y = a \omega \cos \omega t$

速度 $V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} = a \omega \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \tan^2 \omega t}$

有: $a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{a \omega^2 \frac{c}{a} \tan \omega t}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \tan^2 \omega t}}$, 有 $a_n = \sqrt{a^2 \omega^4 - a_t^2}$

$a_x = -a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$, $a_y = -a \omega^2 \sin \omega t$, $a = a \omega^2$

$a_y = a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$, $a_x = -a \omega^2 \sin \omega t$, $a = a \omega^2$

$a = a \omega^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \tan^2 \omega t} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a \omega^2}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \tan^2 \omega t}}$

$\rho = \frac{V^2}{a_n} = \frac{a^2 \omega^4 (1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \tan^2 \omega t)}{a \omega^2 (1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 \tan^2 \omega t)} = \frac{a}{\omega^2}$

(4-10) 也可以用 数学软件计算

In [7]:

```
from sympy import *
init_printing(use_latex='mathjax')
a, w, t = symbols('a w t')
x = a*t*cos(w*t)
y = a*t*sin(w*t)
df = simplify(diff(y, t)/diff(x, t))
```

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{y''}{(\sqrt{1+y'^2})^3}$$

In [8]:

```
ddf = simplify(diff(df, t)/diff(x, t))
```

In [11]:

```
df
```

Out[11]:

$$-\frac{tw \cos(tw) + \sin(tw)}{tw \sin(tw) - \cos(tw)}$$

In [12]:

```
ddf
```

Out[12]:

$$-\frac{w(t^2w^2 + 2)}{a(tw \sin(tw) - \cos(tw))^3}$$

In [15]:

```
rho = simplify((sqrt(1+df**2))**3/ddf)
```

In [16]:

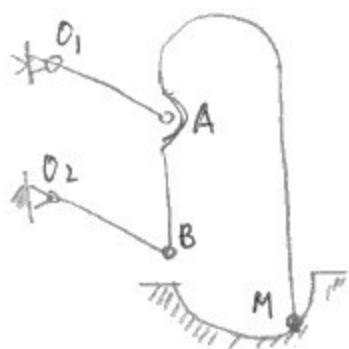
```
rho
```

Out[16]:

$$-\frac{a}{w(t^2w^2 + 2)} \left(\frac{t^2w^2 + 1}{(tw \sin(tw) - \cos(tw))^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (tw \sin(tw) - \cos(tw))^3$$

In []:

14-12. 搅拌机如图, 已知 $O_1A = O_2B = R$, $O_1O_2 = AB$, 杆 O_1A 转速 $n \frac{r}{min}$, 求 BAM 上 M 点的轨迹、速度和加速度

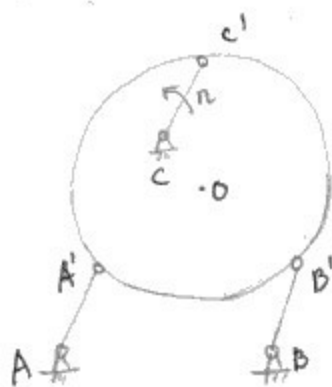


∵ 杆 BAM 作平动, 有 M 的运动与 B 和 A 点相同.

$$V_M = V_A = \omega R = \frac{2\pi n}{60} \cdot R = \frac{\pi n R}{30}$$

$$a_M = \omega^2 R = \frac{V_A^2}{R} = \omega^2 R = \frac{\pi^2 n^2 R}{900}$$

14-13. 如图, 滚筒由平行的曲柄带动, ABC 和 $A'B'C'$ 为两平行杆, $r = 15 \text{ cm}$, 转速 $n = 45 \text{ r/min}$, 求滚筒上 O 点的运动轨迹、速度和加速度.



∵ 由 $A'B'C'$ 作平动, 有 O 点的运动与 ABC 相同,

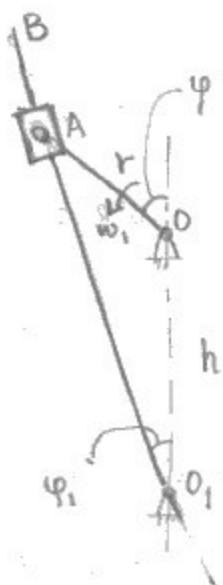
$$V_O = \omega r = \frac{2\pi n}{60} \cdot 15 = 0.707 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = \frac{V^2}{r} = \omega^2 r = 0.333 \text{ m/s}^2$$

14.15, $\overline{OA} = r$, $\overline{OO_1} = h$, ω 已知.

求 O_1B 运动方程, 角速度, 角加速度.

证:



令 OA 与 OO_1 轴夹角为 φ , O_1B 与 OO_1 轴夹角为 φ_1

有 $\varphi = \omega t$

$$\text{且 } \varphi_1 = \arctan \frac{r \sin \varphi}{h + r \cos \varphi}$$

$$\text{可有: } \omega_1 = \frac{d\varphi_1}{dt} = \frac{r^2 \omega + hr \omega \cos \omega t}{h^2 + r^2 + 2rh \cos \omega t}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{r^2 \omega + hr \omega \cos \omega t}{h^2 + r^2 + 2rh \cos \omega t} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin \varphi (\omega^2 r) (h^2 - r^2 - 2rh \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - 2r^2 \sin \varphi)}{(h^2 + r^2 + 2rh \cos \varphi)^3}$$

~~≠~~ _____

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = - \frac{(h^2 - r^2) hr \omega^2 \sin \omega t}{(h^2 + r^2 + 2rh \cos \omega t)^2}$$

(过程正确).

14-15 也可用 极坐标中求导

In [12]:

(一不小心布置了如此难算的是2月😂)

```
from sympy import *  
init_printing(use_latex='mathjax')  
r, w, h, t = symbols('r w h t')  
phi = atan((r*sin(w*t))/(h+r*cos(w*t)))
```

In [13]:

phi

Out[13]:

$$\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{r \sin(tw)}{h + r \cos(tw)}\right)$$

In [14]:

```
w2 = diff(phi, t)
```

In [16]:

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simplify(w2)
```

Out[16]:

$$\frac{rw(h \cos(tw) + r)}{h^2 + 2hr \cos(tw) + r^2}$$

In [17]:

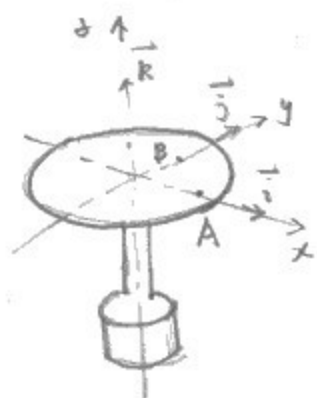
```
simplify(diff(w2, t))
```

Out[17]:

$$\frac{hrw^2(-h^2 + r^2) \sin(tw)}{(h^2 + 2hr \cos(tw) + r^2)^2}$$

14-19 圆盘绕z轴转动。已知 $\vec{V}_B = 20\vec{i} \text{ cm/s}$, A点切向加速度

$a_t = 45\vec{j} \text{ cm/s}^2$. 求 角速度和 B点全加速度的向量表达式. $OA = 15 \text{ cm}$, $OB = 10 \text{ cm}$



解: 可得 $\omega = \frac{V_B}{OB} = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\alpha = \frac{a_t}{OA} = 3 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

有 $\vec{\omega} = -2\vec{k} \text{ rad/s}$

$\vec{\alpha} = 3\vec{k} \text{ rad/s}^2$

$\vec{r}_B = 10\vec{j} \text{ cm}$

有: $\vec{a}_B = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_B + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_B)$

$$= -30\vec{i} - 40\vec{j} \text{ (cm/s}^2\text{)}$$

14.20. 圆盘 $\omega = 50 \text{ rad/s}$, 绕z'轴转动, $\theta = \arctan(3/4)$

$P = (60\vec{i} + 64\vec{j} + 48\vec{k}) \text{ mm}$, 求 P点速度和加速度

解: 如图

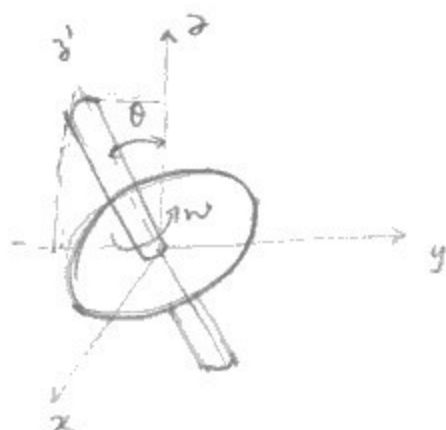
$$\vec{\omega} = 50 \cdot (0, -\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$$

$$= (0, -30, 40) \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\vec{V}_P = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_P = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & -30 & 40 \\ 60 & 64 & 48 \end{vmatrix}$$

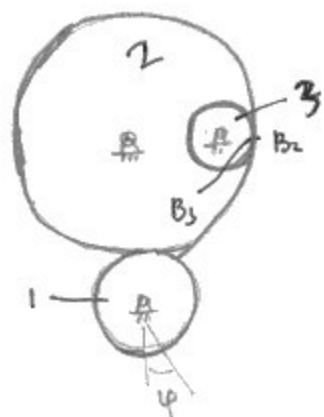
$$= -4\vec{i} + 2.4\vec{j} + 1.8\vec{k} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{a}_P = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_P + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{V}_P = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{V}_P = -150\vec{i} - 160\vec{j} - 120\vec{k} \text{ m/s}^2$$



14-21. 已知轮1, $\varphi(t) = bt^4$, r_1, r_2, r_3

求: 轮3角速度及轮2、轮3接触点 B_2 和 B_3 的速度的大小。



∵ 由于 $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = -\frac{r_1}{r_2}$, $\frac{\omega_3}{\omega_2} = -\frac{r_2}{r_1}$

有: $\omega_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \omega_1$ (2)

$\omega_3 = \frac{r_1}{r_3} \omega_1$ (↑)

且有: $\alpha_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \alpha_1$ (2)

$\alpha_3 = \frac{r_1}{r_3} \alpha_1$ (↑)

$\omega_1 = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 4bt^3$, $\alpha_1 = \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = 12bt^2$

∴ 轮3角速度 $\omega_3 = 4bt^3 \frac{r_1}{r_3}$, $\alpha_3 = 12bt^2 \frac{r_1}{r_3}$

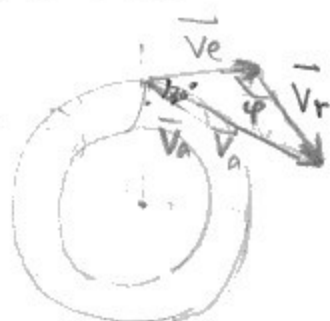
$a_{B2} = \sqrt{(a_{B2}^t)^2 + (a_{B2}^n)^2} = \sqrt{(\alpha_2 r_2)^2 + (\omega_2^2 r_2)^2}$

$= 4br_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4b^2 r_1^2 t^4}{r_2^2}}$

$a_{B3} = \sqrt{(a_{B3}^t)^2 + (a_{B3}^n)^2} = \sqrt{(\alpha_3 r_3)^2 + (\omega_3^2 r_3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(12bt^2 r_1)^2 + \frac{(4bt^3 r_1)^4}{r_3^2}} = 12bt^2 r_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4b^2 r_1^2 t^4}{r_3^2}}$
 $= \frac{12bt^2 r_1}{\sqrt{r_3^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4b^2 r_1^2 t^4}{r_3^2}}$

15-6 如图. $V_a = 15 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta = 60^\circ$, $R = 2 \text{ m}$, 转速 $n = 30 \text{ r/min}$.



以水流为动点, 叶轮为动系.
速度如图

$$V_e = \omega R = \frac{2\pi n}{60} \cdot 2 = 2\pi \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_a = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

余弦定理

$$V_r = \sqrt{V_e^2 + V_a^2 - 2V_e V_a \cos 30^\circ} = 10.06 \text{ m/s}$$

正弦定理

$$\frac{V_a}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{V_r}{\sin 30^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = 0.746$$

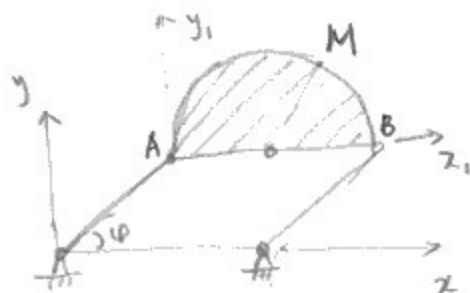
$$\varphi = 48.179^\circ$$

$$\text{有 } \angle(\vec{V}_r, \vec{r}) = 41.79^\circ = 41^\circ 48'$$

15-7. 已知: $OA = OB = 18 \text{ cm}$, $R = 18 \text{ cm}$, $\varphi = \pi t / 18$,

$S = \widehat{BM} = \pi t^2 \text{ cm}$, 求 $t = 3 \text{ s}$ 时, M 点的速度和加速度。

以 M 为动点, 运动轨迹在 ABM 上,

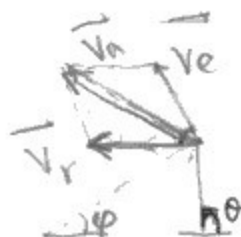


$t = 3 \text{ s}$ 时.

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad V_e = \frac{\pi}{18} \cdot 18 = \pi \text{ cm/s}$$

$$S = 9\pi \text{ cm}, \quad \theta = \frac{9\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$V_r = \dot{S} = 2\pi t \Big|_{t=3} = 6\pi \text{ cm/s}$$

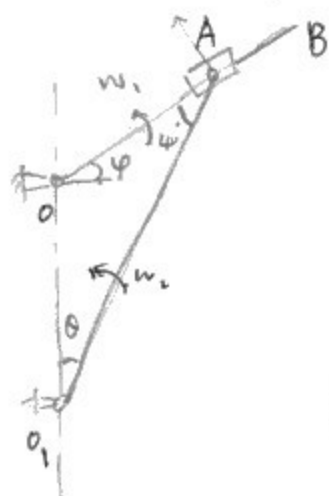


$$\text{有 } V_a = \sqrt{V_e^2 + V_r^2 - 2V_e V_r \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{V_e^2 + V_r^2 + 2V_e V_r \cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{43} \pi \text{ cm/s} \\ = 6.56 \text{ cm/s}$$

15-8 如图摇杆机构, 已知 $OO_1 = 20$, 某瞬时

$\theta = 20^\circ$, $\varphi = 30^\circ$, $\omega_1 = 6 \text{ rad/s}$ 求 ω_2



取物块 A 为动点, OB 为牵连
绝对运动: O_1 圆周运动
相对运动: 直线运动
牵连运动: O 轴绕 O_1 轴转动

速解如图: 有:

$$V_e = \omega_1 \overline{OA}$$

$$V_a = \frac{V_e}{\cos 40^\circ}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{V_a}{\overline{O_1A}} = \frac{\omega_1 \overline{OA}}{\cos 40^\circ \overline{O_1A}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_1}{\cos 40^\circ} \cdot \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 120^\circ} = 3.09 \text{ rad/s}$$

(b) 以 A 为动点, O_1B 为牵连

绝对运动: O 点圆周运动

相对运动: 直线运动

牵连运动: O_1 轴绕 O_1 轴转动

速解如图: 有: $V_a = \omega_1 \overline{OA}$

$$V_e = V_a \cos 40^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{V_e}{\overline{O_1A}} = \frac{\omega_1 \overline{OA}}{\overline{O_1A}} \cdot \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= \omega_1 \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 120^\circ} \cdot \cos 40^\circ = 1.82 \text{ rad/s}$$

