

《大学物理》习题解

河南省物理学会

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前 言

为了配合使用由河南省物理学会主持编写的《大学物理学》教材，参加编写该书的全体编辑，分工编写了习题解答。其中第十六章习题解答由郑浦同志编写。在此基础上，张延杰、刘士奎、李仑、郑浦等同志对全部习题解进行了校审和加工。由于时间仓促，加之编者水平有限，缺点、错误在所难免，欢迎使用本书的师生予以指正，使之渐趋完善。

本习题解向使用该教材的教师和缺乏辅导条件的有关人员发行。

编 者

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第一章习题解

1-1 解: (1) $x = \frac{1}{3}t^3$ $y = \frac{2}{3}t^3 + 2$

由第一式解得 $t^3 = 3x$, 代入第二式得轨道方程:

$$y = 2x + 2$$

此外, 由

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = t^2 \\ \dot{y} = 2t^2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{t^4 + 4t^4} = \sqrt{5}t^2 = 2.24t^2$$

再由:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 2t \\ \ddot{y} = 4t \end{cases} \quad \therefore a = \sqrt{(\ddot{x})^2 + (\ddot{y})^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 16t^2} = \sqrt{20}t = 4.47t$$

(2) $\begin{cases} x = 2e^t - 1 & (a) \\ y = 2e^t + 1 & (b) \end{cases}$

(b) - (a) 得

$$y - x = 2 \quad y = x + 2 \quad (\text{轨道方程})$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2e^t \\ \dot{y} = 2e^t \end{cases} \quad v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{8}e^t = 2.83e^t$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 2e^t \\ \ddot{y} = 2e^t \end{cases} \quad a = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2} = \sqrt{8}e^t = 2.83e^t$$

(3) $x = a \cos \omega t \quad (a)$

$y = b \sin \omega t \quad (b)$

(a) 与 (b) 式可重写为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} = \cos \omega t \\ \frac{y}{b} = \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

将上二式分别平方后相加得轨道方程

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

为一椭圆, 此外

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -a\omega \sin \omega t \\ \dot{y} = b\omega \cos \omega t \end{cases} \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \omega \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \omega t + b^2 \cos^2 \omega t}$$

再由:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = -aw^2 \cos wt \\ \ddot{y} = -lw^2 \sin wt \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2} = w^2 \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 wt + l^2 \sin^2 wt}$$

$$(4) \quad x = at \quad (a)$$

$$y = l \sin at \quad (b)$$

(a) 代入 (b) 得出轨迹方程

$$y = l \sin x$$

对 (a) (b) 求时间的一阶导数

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a \\ \dot{y} = al \cos at \end{cases} \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = a \sqrt{1 + l^2 \cos^2 at}$$

再分别对 (a) (b) 求对时间的二阶导数

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 0 \\ \ddot{y} = -a^2 l \sin at \end{cases} \quad \therefore a = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2} = a^2 l \sin at$$

1-2 解: 根据速度和加速度的定义

$$\text{速度: } v = \dot{x} = 3t^2 - 6t - 9 \quad m \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$\text{加速度: } a = \ddot{x} = 6t - 6 \quad m \cdot s^{-2}$$

上两式可改写为如下形式

$$v = 3(t+1)(t-3) \quad m \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$a = 6(t-1) \quad m \cdot s^{-2}$$

分析上两式得:

$$t < -1s, \quad v > 0, \quad \text{沿 } x \text{ 轴正方向运动.}$$

$$t = -1s, \quad v = 0, \quad x_1 = 10m.$$

$$-3s > t > -1s, \quad v < 0, \quad \text{沿 } x \text{ 轴负方向运动.}$$

$$t = 3s, \quad v = 0, \quad x_2 = -22m.$$

$$t > 3s, \quad v > 0, \quad \text{沿 } x \text{ 轴正方向运动.}$$

总之, $t < -1s$, 质点沿 x 轴正方向运动.

在 $t = -1s$ 和 $t = 3s$ 的范围内沿 x 轴负方向运动, 在 $t > 3s$ 质点沿 x 轴正方向运动.

在 $t = -1\text{ s}$ 和 $t = 3\text{ s}$ 时, 速度为零.

此外, 当

$t = -1\text{ s}$, $v > 0$, $a < 0$, 为减速运动.

$-1\text{ s} < t < 1\text{ s}$, $v < 0$, $a < 0$, 为加速运动.

$t = 1\text{ s}$, $a = 0$

$3\text{ s} > t > 1\text{ s}$, $v < 0$, $a > 0$, 为减速运动.

$t > 3\text{ s}$, $v > 0$, $a > 0$ 为加速运动.

1-3 答案为 (4)

1-4 解 $\therefore \vec{r}(t) = 2t\vec{i} - (19 - 2t^2)\vec{j}$

$\therefore$ (1) 质点在 $t = 2\text{ s}$ 时的位置为

$$\vec{r}(2) = 4\vec{i} - 11\vec{j}$$

$$\text{又} \because \vec{r}(1) = 2\vec{i} - 17\vec{j}$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{r}(2) - \vec{r}(1)}{2 - 1} = 2\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} \quad \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}} = 2\vec{i} + 4t\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = \dot{\vec{v}} = 4\vec{j}$$

$t = 2\text{ s}$ 时

$$\vec{v} = 2\vec{i} + 8\vec{j} \quad \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{a} = 4\vec{j} \quad \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$(3) \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = 2t^2 - 19 \end{cases}$$

约去 t 得轨道方程为

$$2y - x^2 + 38 = 0$$

1-5 解 $\therefore l^2 = h^2 + s^2$

$$2ll' = 2s\dot{s}$$

$$\text{又} \because \dot{l} = -v_l \quad \dot{s} = -v_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \mathbf{v} &= -\dot{\mathbf{s}} = -\frac{l}{s} \dot{\mathbf{s}} \\
 &= \frac{l\dot{v}_0}{s} = \frac{v_0 \sqrt{s^2 + h^2}}{s} \\
 \mathbf{a} &= \dot{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{s\dot{l} - l\dot{s}}{s^2} v_0 = \frac{-s\dot{v}_0 + lv_0}{s^2} v_0 \\
 &= \frac{-s\dot{v}_0 + \frac{l}{s} v_0 \sqrt{s^2 + h^2}}{s^2} v_0 \\
 &= \frac{-s^2 \dot{v}_0 + v_0 (s^2 + h^2)}{s^3} v_0 = \frac{h^2 v_0^2}{s^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

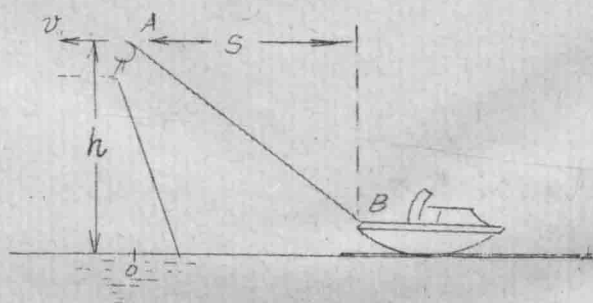


图 1-24

1-6 解 图中 $\theta = \omega t$, $\overline{PO} = \overline{PB} = R$

$$\therefore (a) \quad x = R\theta - R\sin\theta = R(\theta - \sin\theta)$$

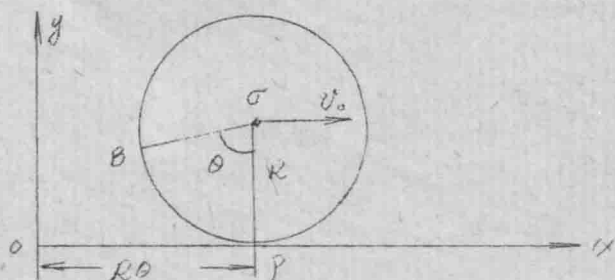
或 $x = R(\omega t - \sin\omega t)$

$$y = R - R\cos\theta$$

或 $y = R(1 - \cos\omega t)$

$$(b) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = R(\omega - \omega \cos\omega t) = R\omega(1 - \cos\omega t) = \omega y \\ \dot{y} = R\omega \sin\omega t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = R\omega^2 \sin\omega t \\ \ddot{y} = R\omega^2 \cos\omega t \end{cases}$$



1-7 解: 设如图示

$$\theta = \omega t$$

$$r = v t$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = v t \cos \omega t \\ y = r \sin \theta = v t \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{x} = v \cos \omega t - v \omega t \sin \omega t = v (\cos \omega t - \omega t \sin \omega t)$$

$$\dot{y} = v \sin \omega t + v \omega t \cos \omega t = v (\sin \omega t + \omega t \cos \omega t)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = v \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 t^2}$$

与x轴的夹角为

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sin \omega t + \omega t \cos \omega t}{\cos \omega t - \omega t \sin \omega t} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\tan \omega t + \omega t}{1 - \omega t \tan \omega t} \end{aligned}$$

1-8 解: $x = l \cos \theta$ $y = l \sin \theta$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = l^2 \text{ 为一圆}$$

1-9 解 设A点的坐标为 $(x_A, 0)$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{l}{x_A}$$

$$\therefore x_A = l \cot \phi \quad \dot{x}_A = l (-\csc^2 \phi) \dot{\phi}$$

而

$$\dot{x}_A = v_0 \quad \therefore \dot{\phi} = -\frac{v_0 \sin^2 \phi}{l} \quad (1)$$

设M点的坐标为 (x, y)

$$\begin{cases} x = l \cot \phi - l \cos \phi \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = l \sin \phi \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由(3)得 $\sin \phi = \frac{y}{l}$

$$\therefore \cos \phi = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - y^2}}{l}$$

$$\cot \phi = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - y^2}}{y}$$

代入(2)得轨迹方程

$$x = \frac{l\sqrt{l^2-y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{l^2-y^2} = \sqrt{l^2-y^2} \left(\frac{l-y}{y} \right)$$

$$\therefore xy = (l-y)\sqrt{l^2-y^2}$$

或 $x^2y^2 = (l-y)^2(l^2-y^2) = (l-y)^3(l+y)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (-l \cos^2 \varphi + l \sin \varphi) \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{y} = l \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{y} = l \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi}$$

将(1)式代入上式得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = v_0(1 - \sin^3 \varphi) \\ \dot{y} = -v_0 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore v &= \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = v_0 \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^4 \varphi + 1 + \sin^6 \varphi - 2 \sin^3 \varphi} \\ &= v_0 \sqrt{\sin^4 \varphi + 1 - 2 \sin^3 \varphi} \end{aligned}$$

1-10 解 $\therefore a = 2 + 6x^2$ 而 $a = \frac{v dv}{dx}$

$$\therefore v dv = (2 + 6x^2) dx$$

积分上式得

$$\frac{1}{2} v^2 = 2x + 2x^3 + C$$

当 $x=0$ 时, $v=10 \text{ m/s}$

$$\therefore C = 50$$

代入上式得

$$v^2 = 4x + 4x^3 + 100$$

$$v = 2\sqrt{x + x^3 + 25} \quad (\text{m/s})$$

1-11 解 $\therefore a = 4 + 3t$ 而 $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$\therefore dv = (4 + 3t) dt$$

积分上式得

$$v = 4t + \frac{3}{2} t^2 + C_1$$

因 $t=0$ 时, $v=0$

$$\therefore C_1 = 0$$

代入上式得

$$v = 4t + \frac{3}{2} t^2$$

(1)

而 $v = \frac{dx}{dt} \therefore dx = (4t + \frac{3}{2} t^2) dt$

积分上式得

$$x = 2t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 + C_2$$

因 $t=0$ 时

$$x = 5m$$

$$\therefore C_2 = 5m$$

代入上式得

$$x = 2t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 + 5 \quad (2)$$

当

$$t = 10s \text{ 时 } x = 70.5m \quad v = 190m \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$1-12 \text{ 解 } \because a = 32 - 4v$$

$$(1) \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{32-4v} = dt$$

积分上式得

$$-\frac{1}{4} \ln(32-4v) = t + C_1$$

当 $t=0$ 时 $v = 4m \cdot s^{-1}$

$$\therefore C_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \ln 16$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{16}{32-4v} = 4t$$

$$\frac{8-v}{4} = e^{-4t}$$

$$\therefore v = 4(2 - e^{-4t})$$

(1)

$$(2) \quad \because v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

代入(1)得

$$dx = 4(2 - e^{-4t}) dt$$

积分上式得

$$x = 4(2t + \frac{1}{4}e^{-4t}) + C_2$$

$$= 8t + e^{-4t} + C_2$$

当 $t=0$ 时 $x=0 \quad \therefore C_2 = -1$

代入上式得

$$x = 8t + e^{-4t} - 1$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } a = \frac{v dv}{dx} \text{ 而 } a = 32 - 4v$$

$$\therefore \frac{v dv}{4(8-v)} = dx$$

即

$$-(1 - \frac{8}{8-v}) dv = 4dx$$

积分上式得

$$\int_4^v (1 - \frac{8}{8-v}) dv = -4 \int_0^x dx$$

$$v + 8 \ln(8-v) \Big|_4^v = -4x \Big|_0^x$$

$$v + 8 \ln(8-v) - 4 - 8 \ln 4 = -4x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} (8 \ln \frac{4}{8-v} + 4 - v)$$

或

$$x = 2 \ln \frac{4}{8-v} + 1 - \frac{v}{4}$$

1-13 解. 以地面为原点, 向上为 x 轴正方向,

则 $t=0$ 时, $x=x_0=100\text{m}$, $v_0=98\text{m/s}^{-1}$

加速度 $a=-g=-9.8\text{m/s}^{-2}$

$$\therefore s-s_0=v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad (1)$$

$$v=v_0 - g t \quad (2)$$

或写为

$$s-100=98t-4.9t^2 \quad (1)'$$

$$v=98-9.8t \quad (2)'$$

(1) 最大高度

因最大高度时 $\frac{ds}{dt}=0$ 即 $v=0$

当 $v=0$ 时, 由(2)'得 $t=10\text{s}$

代入(1)'得

$$s=590\text{m}$$

(2) 子弹落地前经历的时间

子弹落地时 $s=0$

故(1)'写为 $4.9t^2 - 98t - 100 = 0$

解得 $t = -0.97\text{s}$ 或 20.97s

负根与题意不符, 应舍去, 故

$$t=20.97\text{s}$$

(3) 子弹落地时的速度

将上式求得的 t 值代入(2)'得

$$v=98-9.8 \times 20.97 = -107.5\text{m/s}^{-1}$$

速度大小为 107.5m/s^{-1} , 方向向下 (负号表示方向与所选正方向相反).

1-14 解 $\because \theta = 2 + 3t^3 \text{ rad} \quad R = 1 \text{ m}$

(1) $\dot{\theta} = 9t^2 \quad \ddot{\theta} = 18t$

$$a_t = R\ddot{\theta} = 1 \times 18t = 18t \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}$$

$$a_n = R\dot{\theta}^2 = 1 \times (9t^2)^2 = 81t^4 \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}$$

$$t = 2 \text{ s 时} \quad a_t = 36 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$a_n = 1296 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

(2) 设加速度与半径的夹角为 φ , 则

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{a_t}{a_n} = \frac{18t}{81t^4} = \frac{2}{9t^3}$$

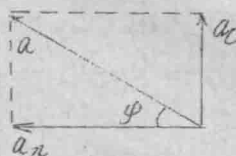
当 $\varphi = 45^\circ$ 时 $\tan \varphi = 1$

$$\therefore 9t^3 = 2$$

即 $t^3 = \frac{2}{9}$

而 $\theta = 2 + 3t^3$

$$\therefore \theta = 2 + 3 \times \frac{2}{9} = 2\frac{2}{3} = 2.67 \text{ (rad)}$$



1-15 解 已知半径 $R \quad s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} b t^2$

(1) t 时刻质点的加速度

$$v = \dot{s} = v_0 - bt$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = -b \quad a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{(v_0 - bt)^2}{R}$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{(v_0 - bt)^4}{R^2}}$$

加速度与半径的夹角 φ 符合

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{a_t}{a_n} = \frac{(v_0 - bt)^2}{-bR}$$

(2) $\because a = b$

$$\therefore b^2 + \frac{(v_0 - bt)^4}{R^2} = b^2$$

$$(v_0 - bt)^2 = 0$$

$$bt = v_0$$

故 $t = \frac{v_0}{b}$

1-16 解 以石块抛出地点为原点, 石块抛出方向的水平方向为 x 轴正方向, 向上为 y 轴正方向 (如图), 则

$$\begin{cases} x = v_0 t \cos \theta & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

设石块落地点至抛石点间的距离为 S , 则

$$\begin{cases} x = S \cos \varphi \\ y = -S \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

将上二式代入 (1) (2) 得

$$S \cos \varphi = v_0 t \cos \theta \quad (3)$$

$$-S \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 - v_0 t \sin \theta \quad (4)$$

由 (3) 得

$$t = \frac{S \cos \varphi}{v_0 \cos \theta} \quad (5)$$

(5) 代入 (4) 得

$$S = \frac{2 v_0^2 \cos \theta \sin(\varphi + \theta)}{g \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{d\varphi} &= \frac{2 v_0^2}{g \cos^2 \varphi} [\cos \theta \cos(\varphi + \theta) - \sin \theta \sin(\varphi + \theta)] \\ &= \frac{2 v_0^2}{g \cos^2 \varphi} \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dS}{d\varphi} = 0 \quad \therefore \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi + 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

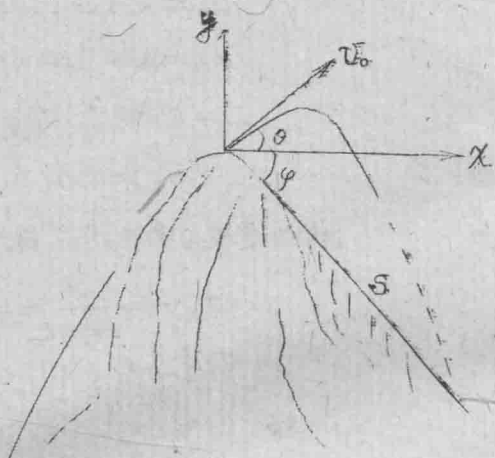


图 1-29

1-17 解 建立坐标系如图

两旁该抛出球的最大高度为

$$H-h = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

$$\therefore v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta = 2g(H-h)$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2g(H-h)}}{v_0}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 - 2g(H-h)}}{v_0}$$

射程

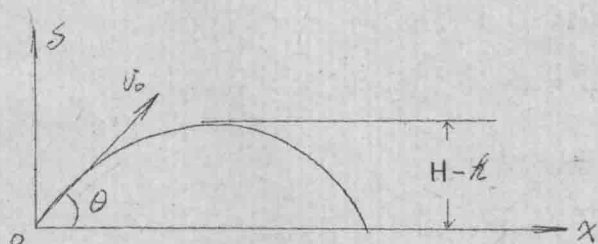
$$x = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

而

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{2 \sqrt{2g(H-h)} \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2g(H-h)}}{v_0^2}$$

$\therefore$

$$x = \frac{2 \sqrt{2g(H-h)} (v_0^2 - 2g(H-h))}{g}$$



1-18 解 因为物体抛出后 t 时刻的高度为

$$y = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

故以有

$$\frac{1}{2} g t^2 - v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t + y_A = 0$$

解得

$$t = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_A}}{g}$$

$\therefore$

$$\begin{aligned} T_A &= t_2 - t_1 \\ &= \frac{v_0 \sin \theta + \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_A}}{g} - \frac{v_0 \sin \theta - \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_A}}{g} \\ &= \frac{2 \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_A}}{g} \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$T_B = \frac{2 \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_B}}{g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore T_A^2 - T_B^2 &= \frac{4(v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_A)}{g^2} - \frac{4(v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2g y_B)}{g^2} \\ &= \frac{8g(y_B - y_A)}{g^2} = \frac{8h}{g} \quad (\text{式中 } h = y_B - y_A)\end{aligned}$$

故 $g = \frac{8h}{T_A^2 - T_B^2}$

1-19 解 船相对船的速度为

$$\vec{v}_{21} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$$

$$v_{21} = \sqrt{v_2^2 + v_1^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50 \text{ (km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}\text{)}$$

方向北偏西 θ 角为

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} = 36.87^\circ$$

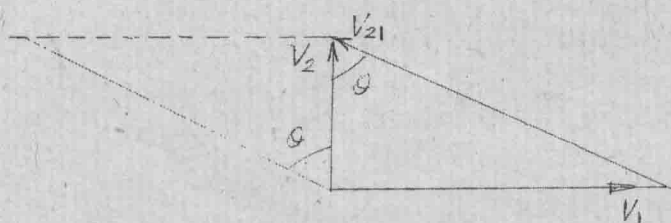
船相对岸的速度为

$$\vec{v}_{12} = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2$$

$$v_{12} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} = 50 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$$

方向东偏东 θ 角为

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_1}{v_2} = 36.87^\circ$$



1-20 解 以地为静止参照系

船为活动参照系。

已知雨点对地的速率 $v = 2 \text{ m/s}$ ，其方向与铅垂线向船前偏 θ_1 角。船航行时雨点相对船的速率设为 v_r ，方向与铅垂线向船后偏 θ_2 角。牵连速度等于船相对地的航行速度 $\vec{v}_e$ 为水平向前。

根据速度合成定理

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} v \cos \theta_1 = v_r \cos \theta_2 & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v \sin \theta_1 + v_r \sin \theta_2 = v_c & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又} \because \cos \theta_1 = \frac{4}{5} \quad \sin \theta_1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

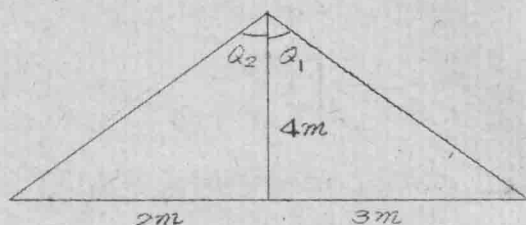
$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{20}} \quad \sin \theta_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{20}}$$

由(1)得

$$v_r = \frac{v \cos \theta_1}{\cos \theta_2} = \frac{8 \times \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{20}}} = \frac{8\sqrt{20}}{5}$$

由(2)得

$$v_c = 8 \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{8\sqrt{20}}{5} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{24+16}{5} = 8 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$$



第二章 习题解

2-1 填空:

(1) (沿半径指向转轴)

(2) (密度)

设地球质量为 M , 密度为 ρ , 半径为 R , 由万有引力定律得

$$m = \frac{v^2}{R} = G \frac{Mm}{R^2} \quad v^2 = \frac{GM}{R}$$

式中 m 为卫星质量, v 为运行的速率, 而运行周期 T 则为

$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{v} = \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R^3}{GM}}$$

$$\text{然而 } M/\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = \rho \quad \therefore R^3 = M/\frac{4}{3}\pi\rho$$

$$\text{故 } T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi\rho GM}} = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{G\rho}}$$

式中 G 为普适恒量, 故如 T 相同, 则密度相同。

(3) ($P_1 = 2P$)

$$\text{设物体静止时悬挂在弹簧秤上时, 弹簧伸长 } \Delta l, \text{ 而 } \Delta l = \frac{F}{k} \\ = \frac{mg}{k} \dots \quad (1)$$

式中 k 为弹簧(秤)的倔强系数, m 为物体的质量。再令弹簧为原长时重力势能为零, 弹性势能为零。当挂上重物后下落 $\Delta l'$, 则根据机械能守恒原理得

$$0 = -mg\Delta l' + \frac{1}{2}k\Delta l'^2 = -mg\Delta l' + \frac{1}{2}\frac{mg}{\Delta l}\Delta l'^2$$

$$\therefore \Delta l' = 2\Delta l$$

$$\text{则 } P_1 = 2P$$

(4) (直)

如图, A, B 两质量皆为 m , 由题设 $v_{z0} = 0$, 并根据动量守恒定律,

故有

$$mv_{z0} = mv_1 \sin \theta_1 + mv_2 \cos \theta_2 \dots (1)$$

~!+~