
物理学教程题解

上册

西北工业大学

1-1:

1. 路程 $S = 5 + 8 = 13 \text{ (m)}$

位移 $\Delta \vec{r} = -3\vec{i}$

位置坐标 $x = -3 \text{ (m)} ; y = 0 ; z = 0$

2. $S_M = 3 + 5 = 8 \text{ (m)}$

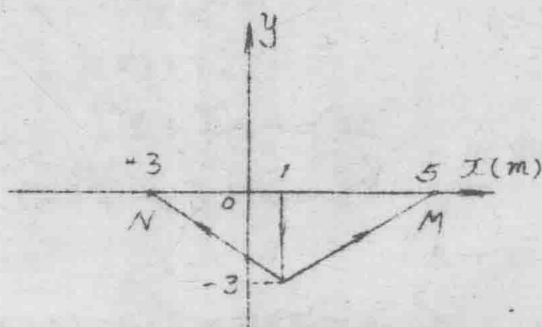
$S_N = 3 + 5 = 8 \text{ (m)}$

$\Delta \vec{r}_M = 5\vec{i}$

$\Delta \vec{r}_N = -3\vec{i}$

$x_M = 5 ; y_M = 0$

$x_N = -3 ; y_N = 0$



题 1-1 (2)图

3. $x = v_0 \cdot t = 5 \cdot 2 = 10 \text{ (m)}$

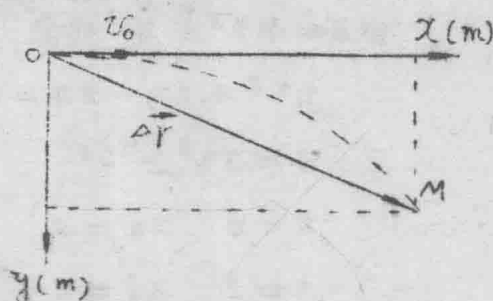
$y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9.8 \cdot 2^2$

$= 19.6 \text{ (m)}$

$\Delta \vec{r} = 10\vec{i} + 19.6\vec{j}$

路程 S 即为图示抛物线长度

由于轨道方程为 $x^2 = \frac{2v_0^2}{g}y$,



题 1-1 (3)图

即可得 $dy = \frac{g \cdot x \cdot dx}{v_0^2}$

$$S = \int_0^S ds = \int_0^{10} \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \int_0^{10} \sqrt{1 + \frac{g^2}{v_0^4} x^2} \cdot dx$$

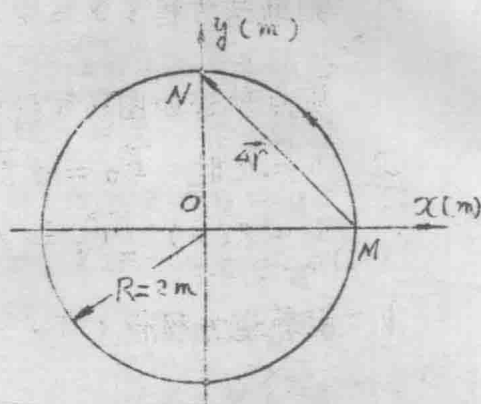
$$= \frac{g}{v_0^2} \int_0^{10} \sqrt{\frac{v_0^4}{g^2} + x^2} \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{g}{v_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[x \sqrt{\frac{v_0^4}{g^2} + x^2} + \frac{v_0^4}{g^2} \ln \left(x + \sqrt{\frac{v_0^4}{g^2} + x^2} \right) \right]_0^{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad S_{MN} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 2 \\ &= 3.14 (\text{m}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = -2 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}$$

$$x_N = 0; y_N = 2 (\text{m})$$



1-2:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= 2\pi R = 2 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 1 \\ &= 6.28 (\text{m}) \end{aligned}$$

题 1-4 (4)图

位移为零

$$\text{由 } S = \pi t^2 + \pi t \text{ 式得 } \pi t^2 + \pi t - S = 0$$

$$\pi t^2 + \pi t - 2\pi = 0 \quad \text{取方程正根则 } t = 1 \text{ 秒}$$

$$2. \quad x = 3t^2 - t^3$$

$$t = 0 \quad x_0 = 0$$

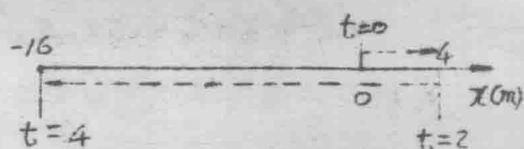
$$t = 2 \quad x_2 = 4$$

$$t = 4 \quad x_4 = -16$$

$$\therefore S = 4 + 4 + 16 = 24 (\text{m})$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = -16 \vec{i}$$

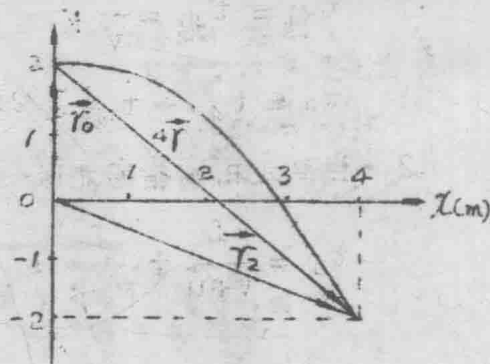
$$x = -16 (\text{m})$$



1-3:

$$\therefore \text{由 } \vec{r} = 2t\vec{i} + (2-t^2)\vec{j}$$

可得参数方程:



题 1-3 (1)图

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot t \\ y = 2 - t^2 \end{cases}$$

则轨道方程： $y = 2 - \frac{x^2}{4}$

质点轨迹如图所示抛物线。

2. $t = 0$ 时 $\vec{r}_0 = 2\vec{j}$

$t = 2(s)$ $\vec{r}_2 = 4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$

3. 由轨道方程得： $dy = -\frac{x}{2} \cdot dx$

$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{2} dx$$

$$s = \int_0^s ds = \int_0^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4+x^2} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+4} + 2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+4}) \right]_0^4$$

$$= 4 \cdot \sqrt{5} + 2 \ln(4 + \sqrt{20}) - 2 \ln 4 (m)$$

$$|\Delta \vec{r}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2} (m)$$

1-4 :

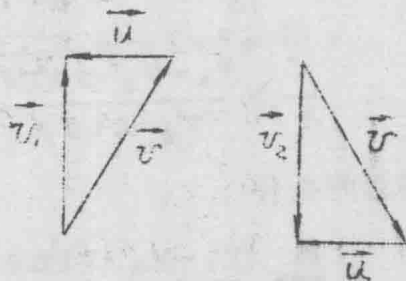
1. 当 $u = 0$ 时，

$$t_{\text{往}} = t_{\text{返}} = \frac{L}{v}$$

$$t_0 = t_{\text{往}} + t_{\text{返}} = 2L/v$$

2. 当 u 是由南指向北时

$$t_1 = \frac{L}{v+u} + \frac{L}{v-u} = \frac{2Lv}{v^2-u^2}$$



题 1-4 (3)图

$$= \frac{2L}{v} \frac{v^2}{v^2 - u^2} = \frac{t_0}{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}}$$

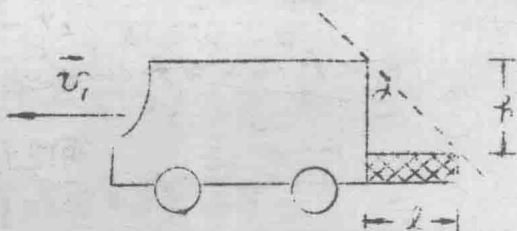
3. 若 $\vec{u}$ 方向由东向西, 则由 1-4 (3) 图可知

$$\text{往程速度 } v_1 = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2}$$

$$\text{返程速度 } v_2 = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{L}{v_1} + \frac{L}{v_2} = \frac{2L}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = \frac{\frac{2L}{v^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}}} = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}}}$$

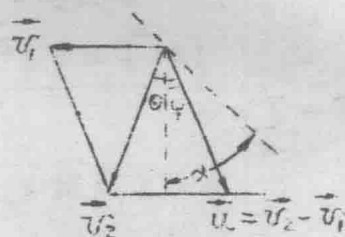
1-5: 根据题意雨相对于车的速度可表示为 $\vec{u} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$
如果 $\vec{u}$ 的方向与铅垂线的夹角 $\varphi < \alpha$ (1-5 图) 则车上行李将淋湿



$$\tan \varphi = \frac{v_1 - v_2 \cdot \sin \theta}{v_2 \cdot \cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\ell}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ell}{h} > \frac{v_1 - v_2 \cdot \sin \theta}{v_2 \cdot \cos \theta} \text{ 为}$$



题 1-5 图

淋湿的条件

$$\frac{\ell}{h} < \frac{v_1 - v_2 \cdot \sin \theta}{v_2 \cdot \cos \theta} \text{ 是不淋湿条件}$$

1-6: 略

1-7: 略

$$1-8: \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1}{t_2 - t_1}; \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}; \vec{a} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}_1 = \frac{x_{t=2.1} - x_{t=2}}{2.1 - 2} = \frac{2.1^2 - 2^2}{0.1} = 4.1 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{2.001^2 - 2^2}{0.001} = 4.001 \text{ (m/s)}$$

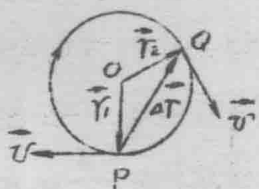
$$\vec{v}_3 = \frac{2.0001^2 - 2^2}{0.0001} = 4.0001 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_{t=2} &= 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \text{ (m/s)} \\ a_{t=2} &= 2 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \because x &= t^2; dx = 2t \cdot dt \\ \therefore \frac{dx}{dt} &= 2t; \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = t^2; dx = 2t \cdot dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = 2t; \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2$$

$$2 \text{ ① } \Delta r = 2R \cdot \sin \frac{Q}{2} = 1.73 \text{ (m)}$$



$$S = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\pi R = 4.19 \text{ (m)}$$

题 1-8 (2) 图

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta r}{S/v} = \frac{1.73 \times 1}{4.19} = 0.41 \text{ (m/s)}, \text{ 方向即 } \Delta \vec{r} \text{ 方向}$$

$$v_Q = 1 \text{ (m/s)} \text{ 方向为 } Q \text{ 点切线方向如图 1-8 (2) 图。}$$

②若只走过 $\frac{1}{2}$ 圆周时

$$\Delta r = 2R = 2 \text{ (m)}$$

$$s = \pi R = 3.14 \text{ (m)}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta r}{s/v} = \frac{\Delta r \cdot v}{s} = \frac{2 \times 1}{3.14} = 0.64 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$v = 1 \text{ (m/s)}$$

1-9: 略

1-10:1 由题 1-10 图不难看出

$$x = \sqrt{\ell^2 - h^2}$$

$$\text{船速 } u = -\frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{-\ell}{\sqrt{\ell^2 - h^2}} \cdot \frac{d\ell}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{\ell^2 - h^2}} \cdot v = \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}{x} \cdot v;$$

由此可知 $u > v$

2 若 v 是恒量, $a = \frac{du}{dt} = v \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}}{x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{dt}$

$$= v \cdot \frac{-h^2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

而 $\frac{dx}{dt} = u$ 故上式可以写成

$$a = v \cdot u \cdot \frac{h^2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} = v \cdot u \cdot \frac{x \cdot h^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} = v^2 \cdot h^2 / x^3$$

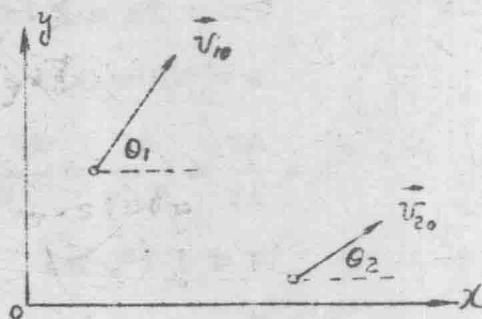
1-11: 设两物体初速度分别为 $\vec{v}_{10}, \vec{v}_{20}$, 它们与水平轴的初始夹角分别为 θ_{10}, θ_{20} , 为简明起见还假设 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$ 处在 x, y 轴组成的铅直面上 (如图 1-11 所示)。在任意时刻

$$\vec{v}_1 = v_{1x} \cdot \vec{i} + v_{1y} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = v_{2x} \cdot \vec{i} + v_{2y} \cdot \vec{j}$$

并可写成

$$\vec{v}_1 = v_{10} \cdot \cos \theta_{10} \cdot \vec{i} + (v_{10} \cdot \sin \theta_{10} - gt) \cdot \vec{j}$$



题 1-11 图

$$\vec{v}_2 = v_{20} \cos \theta_{20} \vec{i} + (v_{20} \cdot \sin \theta_{20} - gt) \cdot \vec{j}$$

若相对速度 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$ 则

$$\vec{v} = (v_{20} \cos \theta_2 - v_{10} \cos \theta_{10}) \cdot \vec{i} + (v_{20} \cdot \sin \theta_{20} - v_{10} \cdot \sin \theta_{10}) \vec{j}$$

等号右边各量均为常量，亦即 $\vec{v}$ 是一个与时间无关之常量。致于更普遍的三维情况，证明方法相类似。

1-12:

∴ 相应于图(a)， $S_a = v \cdot t = 5 \times 4 = 20 \text{ (m)}$

$$\Delta \vec{r}_a = 5 \times 4 \vec{i} = 20 \vec{i} \text{ (SI制)}$$

由图b可知 $S_b = \frac{1}{2} v t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 10 \text{ (m)}$

$$\Delta \vec{r}_b = 10 \vec{i}$$

同理 $S_c = 2 \times 5 + 2 \times 5 = 20 \text{ (m)}$

$$\Delta \vec{r}_c = 10 \vec{i} - 10 \vec{i} = 0$$

同样 $S_d = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 5 + \frac{1}{2} 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ (m)}$

$$\Delta \vec{r}_d = 5 \vec{i} - 5 \vec{i} = 0$$

2 图线 I —— 初速为零之匀加速直线运动。

II —— 初速不为零之匀加速直线运动。

P点表示开始计时前三秒，汽车 II 已开始启动并匀加速前进。

$a_I = \frac{5}{2} \text{ m/s}^2$ ；O点表示刚开始计时，汽车 I 才启动作匀加速运

动。 $a_{II} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$ ；Q点表示 $t = 2 \text{ (s)}$ 时两汽车速度均是 5 m/s 。

$$x_I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) t^2 = 1.25 t^2 \text{ (m)}$$

$$x_{II} = 3t + \frac{1}{2}t^2。$$

3. 由题所给图形可写出如下加速度方程：

$$\begin{cases} a_{0-1} = 0 \\ a_{1-2} = 2t - 2 \\ a_{2-3} = 0 \\ a_{3-4} = -2t - 2 \end{cases}$$

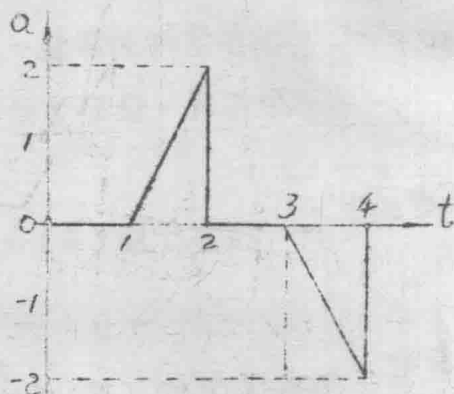
运用加速度方程分别予以积分再据题目所给初始条件又可写出如下的速度方程及相应的 $v-t$ 图形：

$$\begin{cases} v_{0-1} = 0 \\ v_{1-2} = 1 - 2t + t^2 \\ v_{2-3} = 1 \\ v_{3-4} = -8 + 6t - t^2 \end{cases}$$

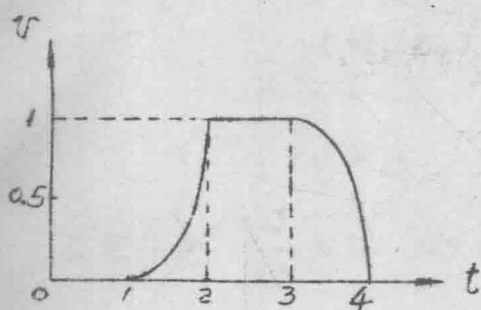
同理可写出位移方程：

$$\begin{cases} x_{0-1} = 0 \\ x_{1-2} = \frac{1}{3} + t - t^2 + \frac{t^3}{3} \\ x_{2-3} = -1 + t \\ x_{3-4} = 8 - 8t + 3t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \end{cases}$$

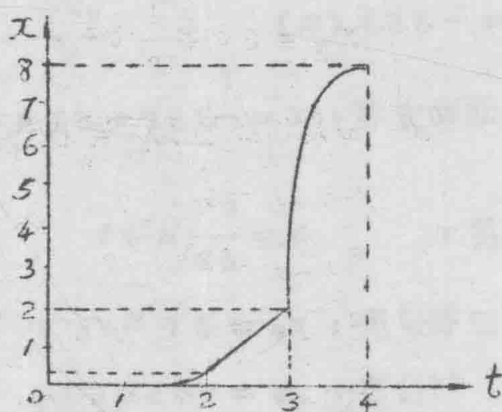
由上述方程同样可以绘出相应的位移时间图。



题 1-12 (3)图



题 1-12 速度时间图



题 1-12 位移时间图

1-13: $\therefore x_1 = 12 + 3t^3$; $v_1 = 9 \cdot t^2$; $a_1 = 18t$ 由此可知质点于距离原点 12 (m) 处作“匀变加速”直线运动。(初速为零)

$$x_2 = 12t + 3t^3; v_2 = 12 + 6t^2; a_2 = 12t$$

故质点由原点开始作初速为 12 (m/s) 的匀“变加速”直线运动。

$$x_3 = 12t - 3t^3; v_3 = 12 - 6t^2; a_3 = -12t$$

故质点由原点开始作初速为 12 (m/s) 的匀“变减速”直线运动。

2 $v_1 = \text{常数}$ 时——质点作匀速直线运动，位移随时间呈线性关系

$a_2 = 3t + 6t^2$ ——质点作 a_2 按抛物线规律增大的变加速直线运动

$a_3 = -\omega^2 A \cdot \cos \omega t$ ——变加速直线运动，位移随时间作周期性变化，实质上就是简谐振动。

$$1-14: \therefore v = 8 + 2t^2 \text{ 即 } \frac{dx}{dt} = 8 + 2t^2$$

$$\therefore dx = (8 + 2t^2) \cdot dt, x - x_0 = 8t + \frac{2}{3}t^3 \text{ 再由已知条件:}$$

$$t = 8 \text{ (s)} \text{ 时 } x = 52 \text{ (m)} \text{ 得 } 52 - x_0 = 64 + 341$$

$$x_0 = -353 \text{ (m)}$$

故得运动方程: $x = -352 + 8t + \frac{2}{3}t^3 \text{ (SI制)}$

加速度: $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 4t$

2. 初速度: $v_0 = 8 \text{ (m/s)}$

初位置: $x_0 = -353 \text{ (m)}$

3. 质点从 -353 (m) 处开始作初速为 8 (m/s) 的变加速直线运动。

1—15: $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(10t^2 - 5t) = 20t - 5 \text{ (SI制)}$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d(20t - 5)}{dt} = 20 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v_0 = -5 \text{ m/s}$$

2. 令速度方程: $v = 20t - 5 = 0$ 得 $t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ (s)}$

将 $t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ (s)}$ 代入位移方程 $x = 10t^2 - 5t$ 得

$$x = 10\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{5}{8} \text{ (m)}$$

3. 令位移方程: $x = 10t^2 - 5t = 0$ 解得 $t = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \text{ (s)} \\ 0 \end{cases}$

将此结果代入速度方程: $v = \begin{cases} -5 \text{ m/s} \\ 5 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$

1—16: 按题意: $\left. \begin{matrix} v_x = cy \\ v_y = u \end{matrix} \right\}$ 再由边界条件 $\left. \begin{matrix} y = 0 \\ y = \frac{d}{2} \end{matrix} \right\}$ 得

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_x = 0 \\ v_x = v_0 \end{array} \right\} \text{定出常数} \quad c = \frac{2v_0}{d}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} v_x = \frac{2v_0}{d} y \\ v_y = u \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

用积分法 $\frac{dy}{dt} = u \quad dy = u \cdot dt \rightarrow y = u \cdot t \quad (3)$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2v_0}{d} y = \frac{2v_0}{d} ut; \quad dx = \frac{2v_0 u}{d} t \rightarrow x = \frac{v_0 u}{d} t^2 \quad (4)$$

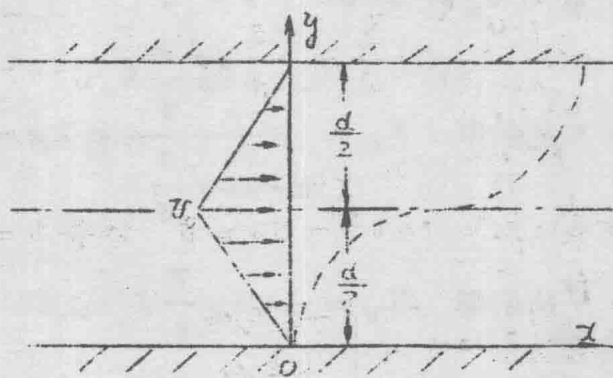
将(3), (4)联立并消去 t 则得轨道方程 $x = \frac{v_0}{ud} y^2 \quad (5)$

(3), (4), (5)三式仅适用于 $y = [0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}]$, 用类似方法得 $[\frac{d}{2} \rightarrow d]$

的运动方程及轨道方程: (6), (7), (8)所示 $y = ut \quad (6)$

$$x = 2v_0 t - \frac{v \cdot u}{d} t^2 \quad (7)$$

$$x = 2 \frac{v_0}{u} y - \frac{v_0}{ud} y^2 \quad (8)$$



1-17: 质点在 xOy 平面作匀速圆周运动的同时, 在 z 方作匀速直线运动, 故合成的结果是螺旋轨道的运动。

$$2. v_x = -r\omega \cdot \sin\omega t, v_y = r\omega \cdot \cos\omega t, v_z = c$$

$$a_x = -r\omega^2 \cdot \cos\omega t, a_y = -r\omega^2 \cdot \sin\omega t, a_z = 0$$

$$3. \vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = r\cos\omega t\vec{i} + r\sin\omega t\vec{j} + ct\vec{k}$$

1-18: 由于 $x = 3 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t, y = 3 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} t$ 。则求导可得

$$v_x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} t, v_y = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t,$$

$$a_x = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t, a_y = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} t。$$

速度及加速度矢量分别为:

$$\vec{v} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} t \vec{i} + \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t \vec{i} - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} t \vec{j}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = 1.57 \text{ (m/s)},$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = 0.82 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

任一时刻: $\vec{r}$ 的斜率 $K_r = \frac{3 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} t}{3 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t} = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} t$

$\vec{v}$ 的斜率 $K_v = -\cot \frac{\pi}{6} t$

$\vec{a}$ 的斜率 $K_a = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} t$

用解析几何知识来判断： $K_r \cdot K_v = -1$ 故 $\vec{r} \perp \vec{v}$
 $K_r = K_a$ 则 $\vec{r} \parallel \vec{a}$

1-19 : (略)

1-20 : (略)

1-21 : (略)

1-22 : 取 OB 部分为分离体

$$m = \frac{10}{2} \times 50 = 250 \text{ (kg)}$$

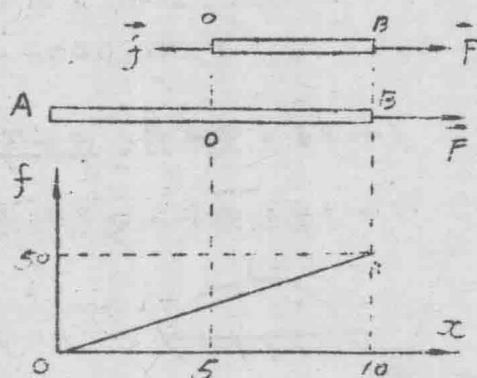
$$F - f = ma$$

$$f = F - ma = 500 - 250$$

$$= 250 \text{ (N)}$$

A → B 各部分相互作用的分布情况如图 1-22 所示

数学表达式为： $f = F - (10 - x) \times 50 \times 1 = 50x$



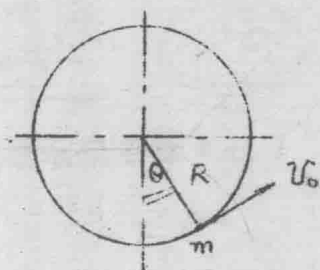
题 1-22 图

$$1-23 : T - mg \cdot \cos \theta = ma_n = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$mg \cdot \sin \theta = -ma_t = -m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

(1)

(2)



$$\text{而 } \omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{v}{R} \text{ 故 } dt = \frac{R d\theta}{v}$$

代入(2)式

$$\text{得 } v \cdot dv = -gR \cdot \sin \theta \cdot d\theta$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v v \cdot dv = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} -g \cdot R \cdot \sin \theta \cdot d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (v^2 - v_0^2) = g \cdot R (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

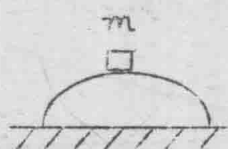
题 1-23 图

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2gR(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0 + v_0^2)} \quad (3)$$

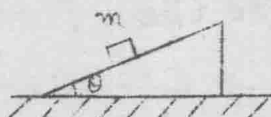
再代入(1)式得

$$T = 3mg\cos\theta - 2mg\cos\theta_0 + m \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{R}$$

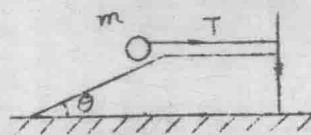
1-24 : 支承力 (或正压力) 有时与物体的运动状态有关的。



(1) 静止



(2) 静止



(3) 静止

题 1-24 (a)图

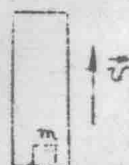
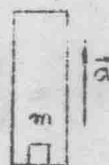
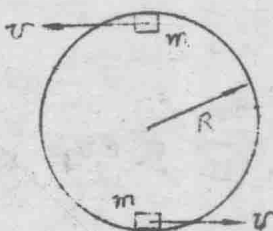
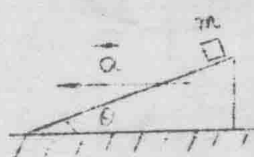
(1) $N = mg$; (2) $N = mg\cos\theta$; (3) 设 m 所受绳张力为 T 则得

$$T\sin\theta = mg\sin\theta \quad \text{而} \quad N = mg\cos\theta + T\sin\theta$$

将上式 T 代入则得

$$N = mg \cdot \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} + mg\cos\theta$$

(注: 若考虑摩擦力, 则为静不定问题)



(4) 随斜面运动; (5) 以 $\vec{v}$ 运动; (6) 沿内侧运动; (7) 加速; (8) 匀速

题 1-24 (b)图

$$(4) a = g \cdot \tan\theta \quad N\sin\theta = ma \quad N = mg \cdot \tan\frac{1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{mg}{\cos\theta}$$

$$(5) \quad N = mg - \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

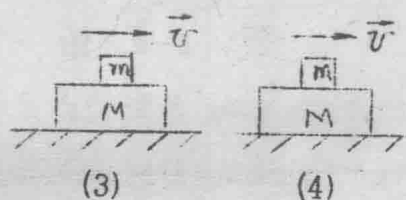
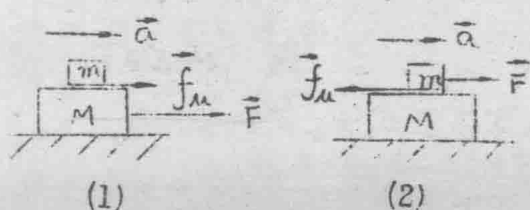
$$(6) \quad \text{顶端: } N = mg - \frac{mv^2}{R} \quad \text{底处: } N = mg + \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$(7) \quad N = mg + ma$$

$$(8) \quad N = mg$$

可见支承力（或正压力）有时还与物体运动状态的变化有关。

1—25：

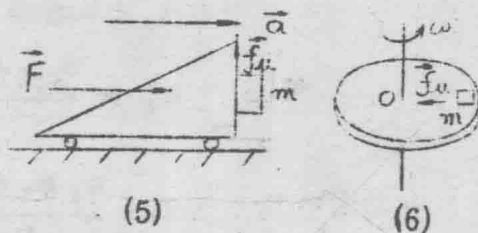


(1) m 所受摩擦力 $\vec{f}_u$ 指向右方。

(2) m 所受摩擦力 $\vec{f}_u$ 指向左方。

(3) 及 (4) 图所示 m 物体由于作匀速直线运动故无摩擦力。

(5) f_u 向上。(6) f_u 指向轴心。



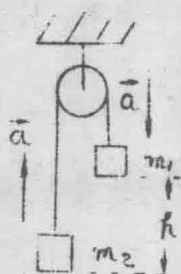
$$1-28: \left. \begin{aligned} m_1 g - T &= m_1 a \\ T - m_2 g &= m_2 a \end{aligned} \right\} \text{解出}$$

$$a = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

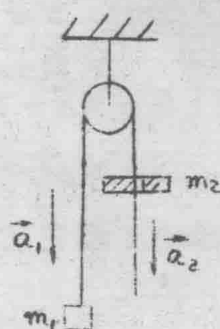
经 2 秒后 m_1 , m_2 分别向上或向下运动了 $\frac{h}{2}$ 。

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} at^2 = \frac{h}{2} \quad \text{并且} \quad a = \frac{h}{4} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

说明 $\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g = 0.5$ 故得 $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = 1.11$



题 1-28 图



题 1-29 图

1-29: m_2 与绳间之摩擦力 R 即等于 m_1, m_2 间绳子的张力, $a_2 - a_1$ 为 m_2 相对地之加速度:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_2 g - T &= m_2 (a_2 + a_1) \\ m_1 g - T &= m_1 \cdot a_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{联立解之}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{m_2 \cdot a_2 + (m_1 - m_2) \cdot g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

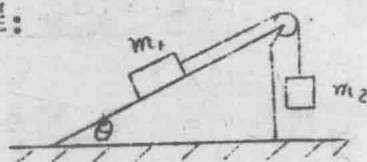
$$T = \frac{m_1 m_2 (2g - a_2)}{m_1 + m_2} = R$$

若 $a_2 = 0$, 则 m_1, m_2 的加速度相同。

1-30: (1) 设 m_1 向下滑动则可列出联立方程:

$$\begin{cases} m_2 g \cdot \sin \theta - m_1 g \cdot \cos \theta \mu - T = m_1 a \\ T - m_2 g = m_2 a \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{m_2 g (\sin \theta - \mu \cos \theta) - m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$



题 1-30 图(a)

$$= \frac{0.49(0.5 - 0.519) - 0.392}{0.09} = -4.46 \quad \text{说明假设不合理}$$