



2-8. (1) 受力分析



$$m_1 g \sin \alpha - N_2 \cos \alpha = m_1 a_1$$

$$N_2 \cos \alpha - m_2 g \sin \alpha = m_2 a_2$$

由几何关系:  $a_1 = a_2$

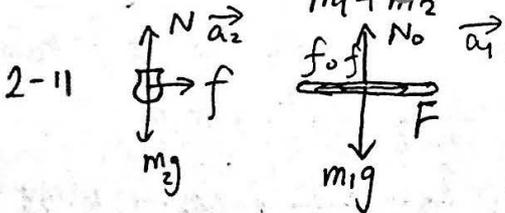
$$\therefore (m_1 g - m_2 g) \cdot \sin \alpha = (m_1 + m_2) a_1$$

$$\therefore a_1 = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g \sin \alpha$$

$$a_2 = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g \sin \alpha$$

以竖直向下为正向

$$(2) N_2 = \frac{2 m_1 m_2 g \tan \alpha}{m_1 + m_2}$$



2-11

$$m_2 a_2 = f = \mu N = \mu m_2 g \therefore a_2 = \mu g$$

$$m_1 a_1 = F - f_0 - f = F - \mu N_0 - \mu N$$
$$= F - \mu(m_1 + 2m_2)g$$

$$\therefore a_1 = \frac{F - \mu(m_1 + 2m_2)g}{m_1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 t^2 &= l \\ 2 \times \frac{1}{2} a_2 t^2 &\leq l - l \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{a_1 - a_2}{a_2} \geq \frac{2l}{l - l} \therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} \geq \frac{l + l}{l - l}$$

$$\therefore a_1 \geq \frac{l + l}{l - l} a_2$$

$$\therefore F - \mu(m_1 + 2m_2)g \geq \frac{l + l}{l - l} \cdot m_1 \mu g$$

$$\therefore F \geq \mu g \cdot \left( \frac{2l}{l - l} \cdot m_1 + 2m_2 \right)$$

2-16. (1)  $\therefore ma = mg - kv$   
 $\therefore -a = g - \frac{k}{m}v$

$$a_0 = g \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{k}{m}v$$

$$v_0 = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}v = g$$

$$\therefore v = e^{-\frac{k}{m}at} \left( \int g \cdot e^{\frac{k}{m}at} dt + C \right)$$
$$= C \cdot e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + \frac{mg}{k}$$

代入  $v_0 = 0$  得  $C = -\frac{mg}{k}$

$$\therefore v(t) = \frac{mg}{k} \cdot \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \right)$$

(2) 从  $v(t)$  式中易见趋于一极限值  $v_f = \frac{mg}{k}$

$$(3) v_f \propto \frac{mg}{\rho r^2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho \cdot g}{\pi r^2} = \frac{4\rho g}{3} \cdot r$$

$\therefore v_f \propto r$  故大雨滴的终极速度大

2-20  $\Delta F = |F_T + F_T|$   
 $= 2F_T \sin \frac{\Delta \theta}{2} \approx F_T \cdot \Delta \theta$

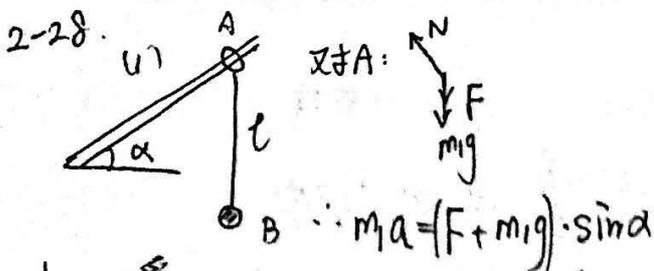
$$A \frac{\Delta m}{m} = \frac{\Delta \theta \cdot R}{l} = \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta \theta} = \frac{m}{2\pi}$$

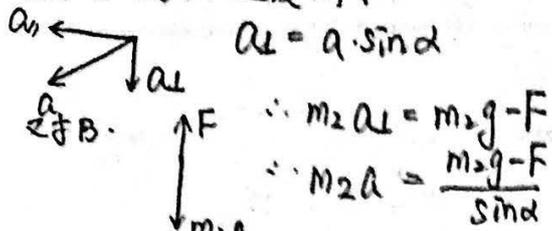
$$\therefore \Delta m g \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = F_T \cdot \Delta \theta$$

$$\therefore F_T = \frac{m g \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2\pi}$$





$t=0$  瞬间: A, B 均沿绳受张力  
故 B 的加速度向下



$$\therefore m_1 a = (F + m_1 g) \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\therefore m_2 a_{\perp} = m_2 g - F$$

$$\therefore m_2 a = \frac{m_2 g - F}{\sin \alpha}$$

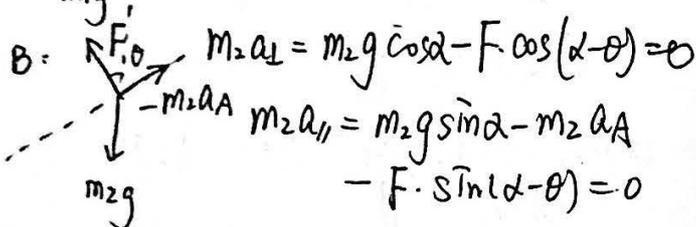
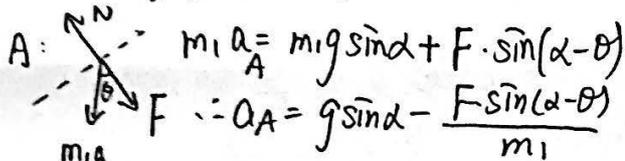
$$\therefore \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{(F + m_1 g) \cdot \sin \alpha}{m_2 g - F}$$

$$\therefore (m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \alpha) F = m_1 m_2 \cos^2 \alpha g$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{m_1 m_2 \cos^2 \alpha g}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

(2) 即 A, B 相对静止  $\Rightarrow a_A = a_B$

以A为参考系时



$$m_1 a_A = m_1 g \sin \alpha + F \cdot \sin(\alpha - \theta)$$

$$\therefore a_A = g \sin \alpha - \frac{F \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{m_1}$$

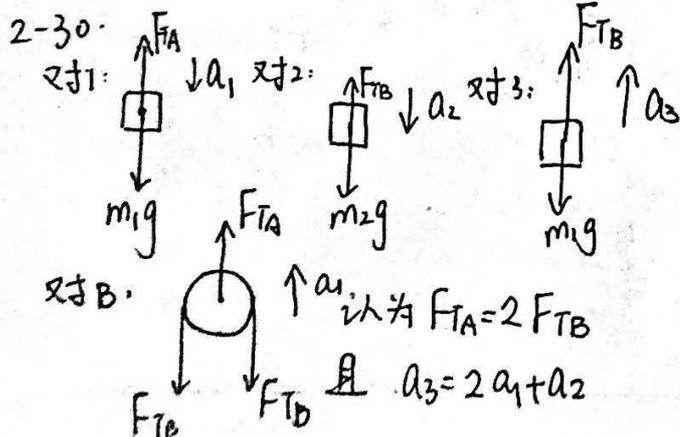
$$m_2 a_{\perp} = m_2 g \cos \alpha - F \cos(\alpha - \theta) = 0$$

$$m_2 a_{\parallel} = m_2 g \sin \alpha - m_2 a_A - F \sin(\alpha - \theta) = 0$$

$$\therefore m_2 g \sin \alpha - \frac{m_2}{m_1} \cdot F \sin(\alpha - \theta) - F \sin(\alpha - \theta) - m_2 g \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1} + 1\right) \cdot F \sin(\alpha - \theta) = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha - \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha$$



$$\therefore m_1 a_1 = m_1 g - F_{TA} \quad m_2 a_2 = m_2 g - F_{TB}$$

$$m_3 a_3 = F_{TB} - m_3 g$$

$$\therefore a_1 = g - \frac{F_{TA}}{m_1} \quad a_2 = g - \frac{F_{TB}}{m_2} \quad a_3 = \frac{F_{TB}}{m_3} - g$$

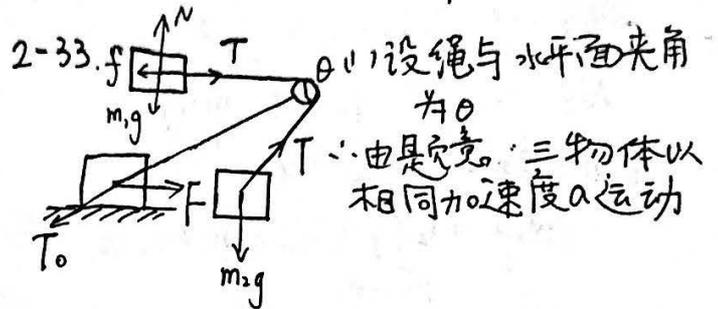
$$\therefore \frac{F_{TB}}{m_3} - g = 2g - \frac{4F_{TB}}{m_1} + g - \frac{F_{TB}}{m_2}$$

$$\therefore (m_1 m_2 + 4m_2 m_3 + m_1 m_3) F_{TB} = 4m_1 m_2 m_3 g$$

$$\therefore F_{TB} = \frac{4m_1 m_2 m_3 g}{m_1 m_2 + 4m_2 m_3 + m_1 m_3} = \frac{24}{17} g \approx 13.8 N$$

$$\therefore F_{TA} = \frac{48}{17} g \approx 27.7 N$$

代入得  $a_1 = \frac{1}{17} g \approx 0.58 m/s^2$   
 $a_2 = \frac{5}{17} g \approx 2.9 m/s^2$   
 $a_3 = \frac{7}{17} g \approx 4 m/s^2$



对1:  $m_1 a = T - f = T - \mu m_1 g$

对2:  $\begin{cases} T \cdot \sin \theta = m_2 g \\ T \cdot \cos \theta = m_2 a + \mu m_1 g \end{cases}$

对0:  $m_0 a = F - T_{\parallel} = F - T \cdot (1 + \cos \theta)$   
 $T_{\parallel} = T \cdot \sin \theta$   
 $\therefore T = \frac{m_2 g}{\sin \theta}, a = \frac{T \cos \theta}{m_2} = \frac{g \cos \theta}{\tan \theta}$

$$\therefore \frac{m_1 g}{\tan \theta} = \frac{m_2 g}{\sin \theta} - \mu m_1 g$$

$$\therefore F = m_0 \cdot \frac{g}{\tan \theta} + \frac{m_2 g}{\sin \theta} \cdot (1 + \cos \theta) - \mu m_1 g$$

$$\text{当 } \mu = 0 \text{ 时 } \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

$$F = \frac{g}{\sin \theta} \cdot ((m_0 + m_2) \cdot \cos \theta + m_2)$$

$$= \frac{g}{\left(1 - \frac{m_2^2}{m_1^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \left(\frac{m_0 + m_2}{m_1} \cdot m_2 + m_2\right)$$

$$= \frac{g \cdot m_1}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - m_2^2}} \cdot \frac{m_0 + m_1 + m_2}{m_1} \cdot m_2$$

$$= \frac{(m_0 + m_1 + m_2) \cdot m_2 g}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - m_2^2}}$$





2-33. 当  $m_1 = m_2 = m$  时

$$\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} - \mu \therefore \mu = \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\sin\theta}$$

$$F = \frac{g}{\sin\theta} \cdot ((m_0 + m) \cdot \cos\theta)$$

$$F = m_0 \cdot g \cdot \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + mg \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\sin\theta} - \mu mg$$

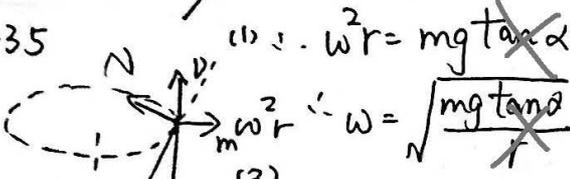
$$\text{设 } \lambda = \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\sin\theta} \therefore \lambda \mu = \frac{\cos\theta + 1}{\sin^2\theta} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\lambda - \mu}{2} = \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2\mu}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2\mu} m_0 g + mg \left( \frac{1}{\mu} - \mu \right)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2\mu} (m_0 + 2m) g$$

2-35

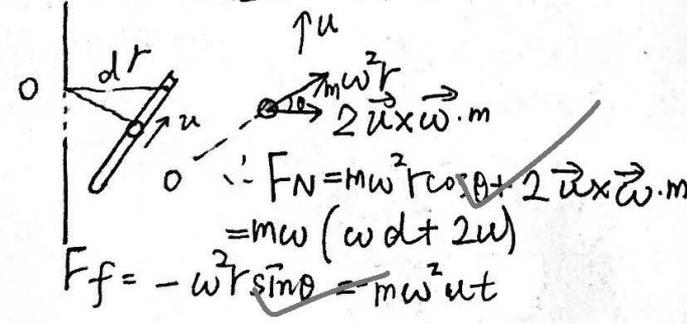


$$(1) \omega^2 r = mg \tan\alpha$$
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mg \tan\alpha}{r}}$$

$$mg \sin\alpha + m\omega^2 r \cos\alpha = N$$
$$|mg \cos\alpha - m\omega^2 r \sin\alpha| \leq \mu N$$
$$= \mu(mg \sin\alpha + m\omega^2 r \cos\alpha)$$

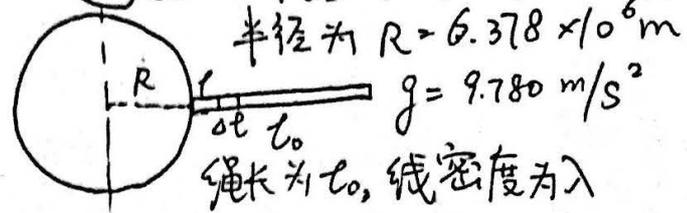
$$\text{解得 } \sqrt{\frac{g}{r} \frac{\cos\alpha - \mu \sin\alpha}{\sin\alpha + \mu \cos\alpha}} \leq \omega \leq \sqrt{\frac{g}{r} \frac{\cos\alpha + \mu \sin\alpha}{\sin\alpha - \mu \cos\alpha}}$$

2-38. 以圆台为参考系



$$F_N = m\omega^2 r \cos\theta + 2\vec{u} \times \vec{\omega} \cdot m$$
$$= m\omega (\omega r + 2u)$$
$$F_f = -\omega^2 r \sin\theta = -m\omega^2 u r$$

2-41 (1) 设地球自转角速度  $(1.5) \Omega$  为  $\Omega = 7.292 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$



故距地心处的  $\Delta l$  段绳

$$\Delta F = G \frac{\Delta m \cdot M_e}{(R+l)^2} - \Delta m \cdot \Omega^2 (R+l)$$
$$= \frac{g R^2 \lambda \Delta l}{(R+l)^2} - \Omega^2 (R+l) \Delta l$$
$$\text{积分得 } 0 = \int dF = \int_0^{l_0} \left[ \frac{\lambda g R^2}{(R+l)^2} - \lambda \Omega^2 (R+l) \right] dl$$
$$= -\lambda g R^2 \frac{1}{R+l} - \frac{\lambda \Omega^2}{2} (R+l)^2 \Big|_0^{l_0}$$
$$= \frac{-\lambda g R^2}{R+l_0} - \frac{\lambda \Omega^2}{2} (R+l_0)^2 + \lambda g R + \frac{\lambda \Omega^2 R^2}{2}$$
$$= \frac{-\lambda l_0 (\Omega^2 l_0^2 - 3\Omega^2 R \cdot l_0 + (2\Omega^2 R^2 + 2gR))}{R+l_0} = 0$$

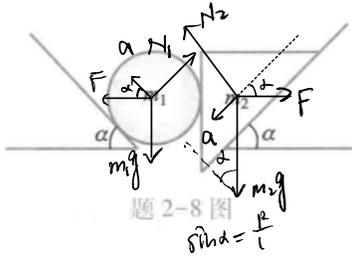
解得  $l_0 = 1.436 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$

显然张力最大处在  $\frac{GmMe}{r^2} = m\Omega^2 r$  处  
即  $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{GMe}{\Omega^2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{gR^2}{\Omega^2}}$

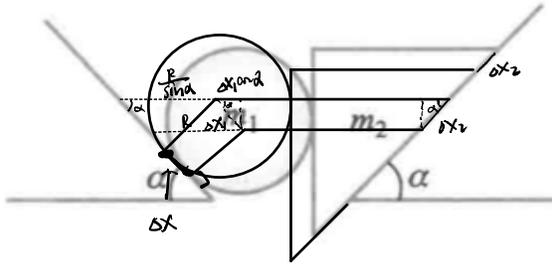
由于使用了线密度  $\lambda$   
故抗拉强度就是张力  
 $\chi = \frac{gR^2}{R+r} - \frac{\Omega^2}{2} (R+r)^2 + gR + \frac{\Omega^2 R^2}{2}$   
 $= 4.803 \times 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$

**2-8** 质量为  $m_1$  的圆柱体与质量为  $m_2$  的直角劈靠在一起, 劈与圆柱的接触面竖直, 两者又分别靠在倾角均为  $\alpha$  的固定斜面上, 如题 2-8 图所示. 设所有的接触面均光滑, 试求:

- (1) 运动时圆柱体和直角劈的加速度;
- (2) 两者之间的相互作用力.



题 2-8 图



题 2-8 图

(1) 由几何分析可知相同时间内圆柱体和直角劈在斜面上滑(上滑)的距离相等  $|\vec{a}_1| = |\vec{a}_2|$

$$m_2 g \sin \alpha - F \cos \alpha = m_2 a \quad \leftarrow \text{先假设直角劈向上加速}$$

$$F \cos \alpha - m_1 g \sin \alpha = m_1 a \quad \text{速度向下}$$

$$(m_2 - m_1) g \sin \alpha = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

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

$$a_2 = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g \sin \alpha$$

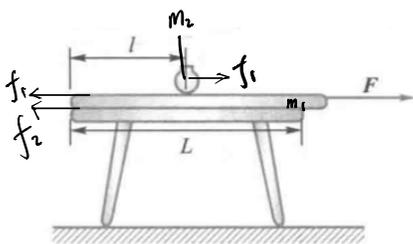
(以向下为正)

$$a_1 = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g \sin \alpha$$

$$(2) 2F \cos \alpha - (m_1 + m_2) g \sin \alpha = (m_1 - m_2) a$$

$$F = \frac{2m_1 m_2 g \sin \alpha}{m_1 + m_2}$$

**2-11** 质量为  $m_1$  的木板静置于水平桌面上, 其一端与桌边对齐, 木板上放一质量为  $m_2$  的小花瓶, 花瓶与板端相距为  $l$ , 桌面长为  $L$ , 如题 2-11 图所示. 现有一水平恒力  $F$  作用于板上, 将板从花瓶下抽出. 为使花瓶不至掉落地上, 则  $F$  至少为多大? 设各接触面之间的摩擦因数均为  $\mu$ ; 设抽板时, 板始终保持水平.



题 2-11 图

$$F - \mu(m_1 + m_2)g - \mu m_2 g = m_1 a_1$$

$$\mu m_2 g = m_2 a_2 \quad a_2 = \mu g$$

设经  $t_1$  时间花瓶从木板上掉下桌面

$$\Delta S_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_1 - a_2)t_1^2 = l$$

$$t_1 \text{ 时间花瓶位移为 } x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu g t_1^2$$

$$\text{花瓶在桌面上减速有 } \mu m_2 g = m_2 a_2'$$

$$a_2' = \mu g = a_2$$

由运动学知识可知, 其在桌面上减速

$$\text{的位移为 } x_2' = x_2$$

$$\text{若恰好抽出 } x_2 + x_2' = L - l$$

$$x_2 = \frac{L-l}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu g t_1^2 = \frac{L-l}{2} \\ t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{L-l}{\mu g}}$$

$$F \text{ 的最小值为 } F = \mu g \left( m_1 + 2m_2 + \frac{L-l}{L-l} m_1 \right) = \left( \frac{2L}{L-l} m_1 + 2m_2 \right) \mu g$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_1 - \mu g) \frac{L-l}{\mu g} = l$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_1 \frac{L-l}{\mu g} - \frac{L-l}{2} = l$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_1 \frac{L-l}{\mu g} = \frac{L+l}{2}$$

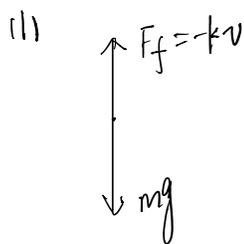
$$a_1 = \frac{L+l}{L-l} \mu g$$

2-16 空中有许多大小不等的雨滴(可看成圆球形)由静止开始下落. 若受到的空气阻力  $F_f$  与其速度  $v$  的一次方成正比, 即  $F_f = -kv$ , 其中  $k$  为常量.

(1) 求任一时刻  $t$  雨滴的速度  $v(t)$ ;

(2) 证明雨滴的速度最终将趋于一极限值  $v_f$  (称为终极速度), 并求出此  $v_f$ ;

(3) 若常量  $k$  正比于各雨滴的大圆面积, 即  $k \propto \pi r^2$  ( $r$  为雨滴的半径), 试问, 大、小雨滴中哪种雨滴获得的终极速度较大?



$$mg - kv = ma$$

$$mg - kv = m \dot{v}$$

$$\dot{v} + \frac{k}{m}v = g$$

$$v(t) = e^{-\int \frac{k}{m} dt} \left( \int g e^{\int \frac{k}{m} dt} dt + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \left( \int g e^{\frac{k}{m}t} dt + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \left( g \frac{m}{k} e^{\frac{k}{m}t} + C \right) = \frac{mg}{k} + C e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

$$v(0) = 0 \quad v(0) = \frac{mg}{k} + C = 0 \quad C = -\frac{mg}{k}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{mg}{k} - \frac{mg}{k} e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

(2)  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \rightarrow 0$

$$v(t) \rightarrow \frac{mg}{k} \quad v_f = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(t) = \frac{mg}{k}$$

也就当  $F_f = kv = mg$  时, 雨滴加速及加, 匀速下落

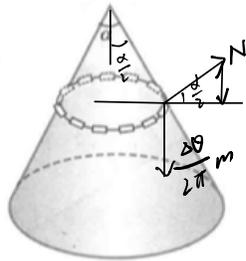
(3) 设  $k = \lambda \pi r^2$  ( $\lambda$  为定值)

$$m = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$v_f = \frac{mg}{k} = \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{\lambda \pi r^2} = \frac{4\rho}{3\lambda} r \propto r$$

大雨滴半径更大, 故其终极速度大

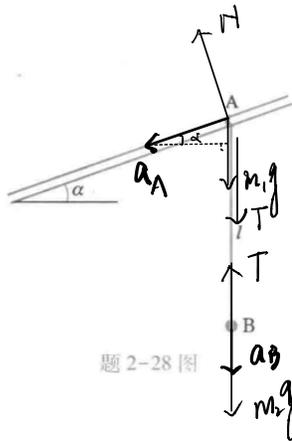
2-20 如题 2-20 图所示,一长为  $l$ 、质量为  $m$  的均匀链条套在一表面光滑、顶角为  $\alpha$  的圆锥上,当链条在圆锥面上静止时,求链中的张力。



题 2-20 图

$\Delta m = \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi} m$   
 $\frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi} mg = N \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$   
 $N = \frac{mg}{2\pi \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Delta \theta$   
 $2T \sin \frac{1}{2} \Delta \theta = N \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{mg}{2\pi \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Delta \theta$   
 $T \Delta \theta = \frac{mg}{2\pi \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Delta \theta$   
 $T = \frac{mg}{2\pi \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}$

$\Delta \theta$  很小  
 $\sin \frac{1}{2} \Delta \theta \approx \frac{1}{2} \Delta \theta$

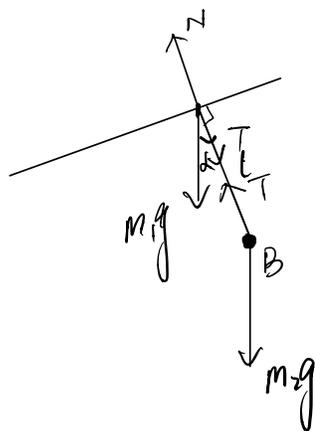


题 2-28 图

2-28 在一根与水平成  $\alpha$  角的固定光滑细杆上,套有一质量为  $m_1$  的小环 A,小环通过一根长为  $l$  的细线与质量为  $m_2$  的小球 B 连接。试求:

- (1) 系统从 A、B 间细线为题 2-28 图所示的竖直位置静止释放瞬时,线中的张力;
- (2) 系统从 A、B 间细线与竖直线成多大角度的位置静止释放后,细线将不发生摆动?

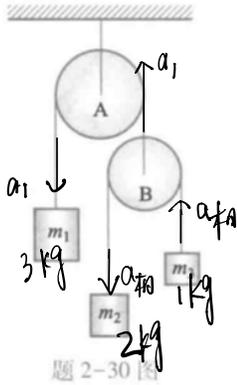
$(1) \begin{cases} (m_1 g + T) \sin \alpha = m_1 a_A \\ m_2 g - T = m_2 a_B = m_2 a_A \sin \alpha \\ a_A \sin \alpha = a_B \end{cases}$   
 $a_A = \frac{m_2 g - T}{m_2 \sin \alpha}$   
 $T = \frac{m_1 m_2 \omega^2 g}{m_1 + m_2 \sin^2 \alpha}$



(2) 当 A、B 相对静止时,细线不发生摆动  
 此时 A 与 B 加速度相同  
 由于细杆光滑  
 则当细线与细杆垂直时  
 $a_A = a_B = g \sin \alpha$   
 二者将保持相对静止  
 细线与竖直线成  $\alpha$  角

**2-30** 如题 2-30 图所示, 质量为  $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$  和  $m_3 = 1 \text{ kg}$  的两个物体分别系在一根跨过动滑轮 B 的细绳的两端, 而滑轮 B 又与质量为  $m_1 = 3 \text{ kg}$  的物体系在另一根跨过定滑轮 A 的细绳的两端. 试求:

- (1)  $m_1, m_2$  和  $m_3$  的加速度  $a_1, a_2$  和  $a_3$  的大小;
- (2) 跨过滑轮 A 的绳和跨过滑轮 B 的绳中的张力  $F_{TA}$  和  $F_{TB}$ .



题 2-30 图

(1) 规定向下为正  $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$

$$\text{对 } m_1 \quad m_1 g - F_{TA} = m_1 a_1 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{对 } m_2 \quad m_2 g - F_{TB} = m_2 (a_{TB} - a_1) \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{对 } m_3 \quad m_3 g - F_{TB} = m_3 (-a_{TB} - a_1) \quad \text{③}$$

对  $m_2, m_3$  及滑轮 B 组成的系统

$$m_2 g + m_3 g - F_{TA} = m_2 (a_{TB} - a_1) + m_3 (-a_{TB} - a_1) \quad \text{④}$$

$$\text{由 ② - ③ + ④ 得 } F_{TA} = 2 F_{TB}$$

$$a_{TB} = 6 a_1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{10}{17} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_2 = 6 a_1 - a_1 = \frac{50}{17} \text{ m/s}^2$$

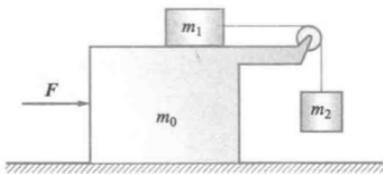
$$a_3 = -\frac{70}{17} \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ 负号表示向上}$$

$$(2) F_{TB} = \frac{240}{17} \text{ N}$$

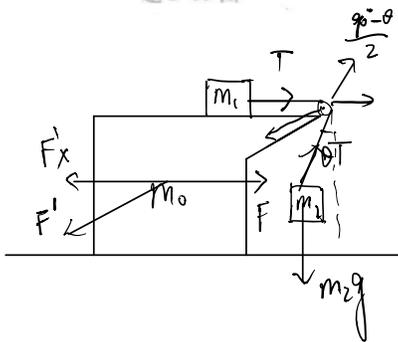
$$F_{TA} = \frac{480}{17} \text{ N} \quad (\text{以上题取 } g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

**2-33** 在光滑的水平面上置有一质量为  $m_0$  的大物体, 在其平台上有一质量为  $m_1$  的物块通过一根细绳与另一质量为  $m_2$  ( $m_2 < m_1$ ) 的物块相连, 细绳跨过装在大物体上的定滑轮, 如题 2-33 图所示. 若在大物体上施加一水平力  $F$ , 使之物体保持相对静止.

- (1) 设  $m_1$  与大物体平面间无摩擦, 则  $F$  应为多大?
- (2) 设  $m_1$  与大物体平面间的摩擦系数为  $\mu$ , 且  $m_1 = m_2 = m$ , 则  $F$  至少为多大?



题 2-33 图



$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad T &= m_1 a \\ T \cos \theta &= m_2 g \\ T \sin \theta &= m_2 a \\ T &= m_2 \sqrt{g^2 + a^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{m_2}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - m_2^2}} g$$

$$F_x = T + T \sin \theta = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$F - (m_1 + m_2) a = m_0 a$$

$$F = (m_0 + m_1 + m_2) a = \frac{(m_0 + m_1 + m_2) m_2 g}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - m_2^2}}$$

(2) 考虑摩擦的情况

$$T - \mu m g = m a$$

$$T \sin \theta = m a$$

$$T \cos \theta = m g$$

$$T = m \sqrt{a^2 + g^2}$$

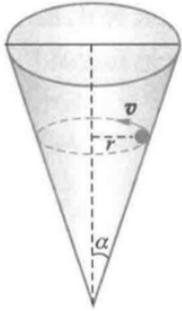
$$\text{联立得 } a = \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2\mu} g$$

$$F = (m_0 + m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$= (m_0 + m_1 + m_2) \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2\mu} g$$

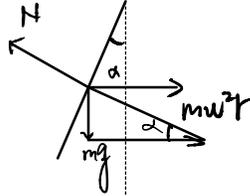
$$F \geq (m_0 + 2m) \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2\mu} g$$

- 2-35 设上题的圆锥面以恒定的角速度  $\omega$  绕其对称轴旋转. 在内表面距轴为  $r$  处有一质点.
- (1) 若内表光滑, 要使质点随锥面一起匀速转动, 即与锥面相对静止, 求  $\omega$  的值;
- (2) 若质点与锥面间的摩擦因数为  $\mu$ , 为使质点相对锥面静止, 求  $\omega$  的范围.



题 2-34 图

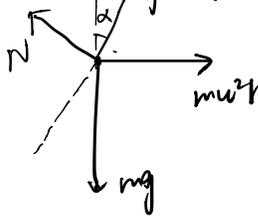
1) 在质点所在的转动参考系中



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{g}{\omega^2 r}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r \tan \alpha}}$$

2) 考虑两个临界情况



$$f + m\omega^2 r \sin \alpha = mg \cos \alpha$$

$$N = mg \sin \alpha + m\omega^2 r \cos \alpha$$

$$f = \mu N$$

$$\mu mg \sin \alpha + m\omega^2 r (\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha) = mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \left[ \frac{\cos \alpha - \mu \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha} \right] \frac{g}{r}$$

f 向上

f 向下



$$N = mg \sin \alpha + m\omega^2 r \cos \alpha$$

$$f + mg \cos \alpha = m\omega^2 r \sin \alpha$$

$$f = \mu N$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \left[ \frac{\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha} \right] \frac{g}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\cos \alpha - \mu \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha} \frac{g}{r}} \leq \omega \leq \sqrt{\frac{\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha} \frac{g}{r}}$$

2.38 ?

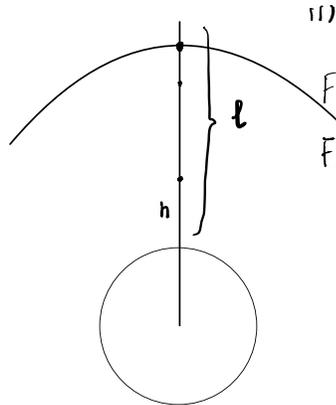
2-41 受人类成功发射同步卫星的启发,有人提出所谓“地球同步缆绳”的设想:将一根缆绳沿地球径向竖立在赤道上空,使缆绳随着地球同步自转,让人们可以沿着这条通天缆绳到太空中去游览.

(1) 要使缆绳不会坠落,其长度应为多少?

$$R = 6.4 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$$

(2) 要使此缆绳不断裂,其抗拉力强度与密度之比应为多少?

$$g = 9.8$$



$$F_{引} = \int_0^l \frac{GM}{(R+h)^2} \frac{dh}{l} m = \int_0^l \frac{GM}{(R+h)^2} \frac{dh}{l} m = \frac{1}{(R+l)R} G M m$$

$$F_{离} = \int_0^l \frac{dh}{l} m \omega^2 (R+h) = \frac{m \omega^2}{l} \int_0^l (R+h) dh = \frac{m \omega^2}{l} (Rh + \frac{1}{2}h^2) \Big|_0^l = \frac{m \omega^2}{l} (Rl + \frac{1}{2}l^2) = m \omega^2 (R + \frac{1}{2}l)$$

$$\omega = 7.272 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{从而 } F_{引} = F_{离} \quad m \omega^2 (R + \frac{1}{2}l) = \frac{R}{(R+l)} mg$$

$$\text{设 } l = kR$$

$$\frac{(R + \frac{1}{2}l)(R+l)}{R} = \frac{g}{\omega^2}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}k)(1+k) = \frac{g}{\omega^2 R}$$

$$(k+1)(k+\frac{1}{2}) = 578$$

$$\text{解得 } k \approx 22.5$$

$$l = kR = 1.44 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

(2) 我们用  $T(h)$  表示高度  $h$  处缆绳的张力  $P$  表示缆绳密度

$$F_{引} + T = F_{离} \quad dm = \rho dh \quad (\rho \text{ 表示缆绳密度})$$

$$F_{引} = \int_{h_0}^l \frac{GM \rho dh}{(R+h)^2} = - \frac{\rho g R^2}{(R+h)} \Big|_{h_0}^l = \rho g R^2 \left( \frac{1}{R+h_0} - \frac{1}{R+l} \right) = \rho g R^2 \frac{l - h_0}{(R+h_0)(R+l)}$$

$$F_{离} = \int_{h_0}^l \rho dh \omega^2 (R+h) = \rho \omega^2 \left( Rh + \frac{1}{2}h^2 \right) \Big|_{h_0}^l = \rho \omega^2 \left( Rl + \frac{1}{2}l^2 - Rh_0 - \frac{1}{2}h_0^2 \right)$$

$$F_{引} - F_{离} = \rho \left[ \frac{gR^2}{R+l} \frac{l-h_0}{R+h_0} + \omega^2 Rh_0 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 h_0^2 - \omega^2 Rl - \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 l^2 \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{T}{\rho} \right| = \left[ \frac{gR^2}{R+h_0} + \omega^2 Rh_0 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 h_0^2 - \frac{gR^2}{R+l} - \omega^2 Rl - \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 l^2 \right]$$

$$\text{求得 } - \frac{gR^2}{(R+h_0)^2} + \omega^2 (R+h_0) \quad \frac{1}{3} (R+h_0)^3 = \frac{gR^2}{\omega^2} \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{取 } h_0 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{gR^2}{\omega^2}} - R$$

取打点

说明在同步轨道上取最大值，代入的

$$\frac{I_S}{P_{st}} = \frac{I}{P_{tx}} = 4.8 \times 10^7 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m} / \text{kg}$$