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理论力学答案

第二版

第一章习题答案

1-1

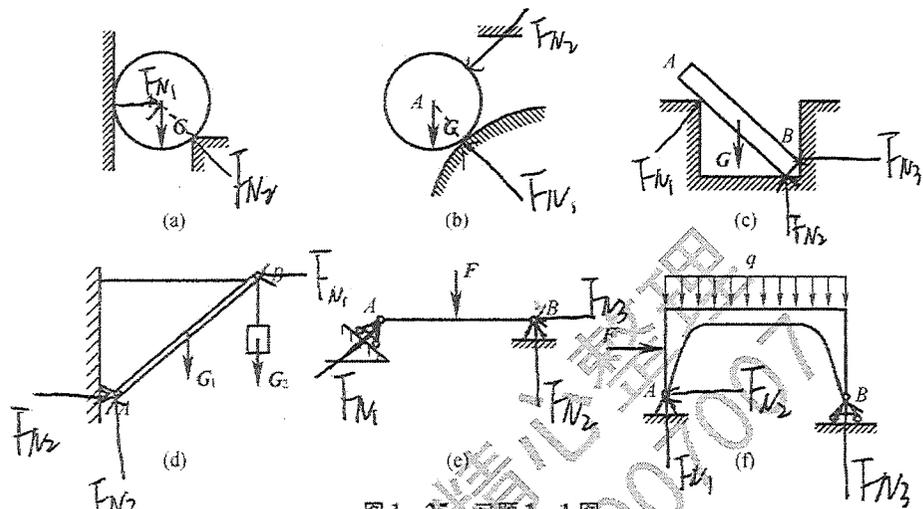
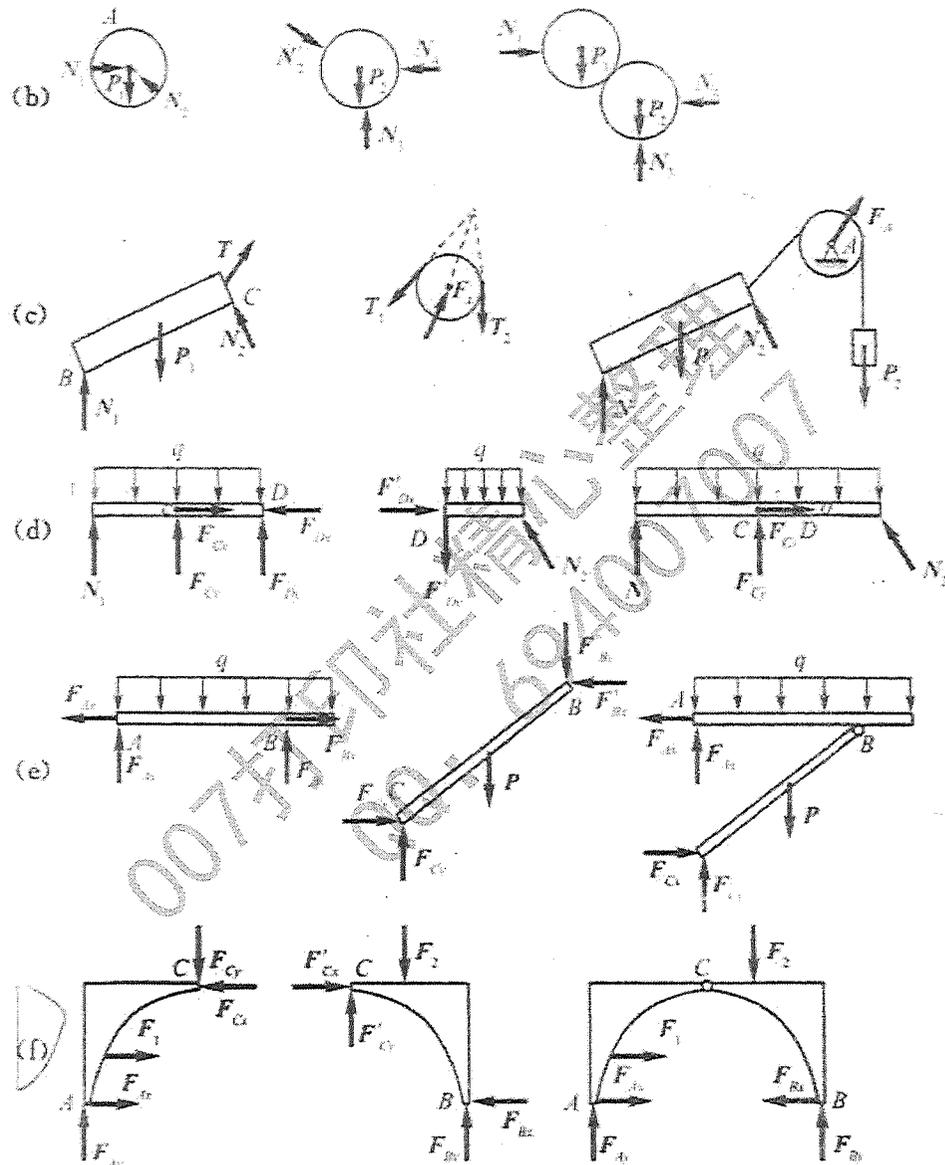
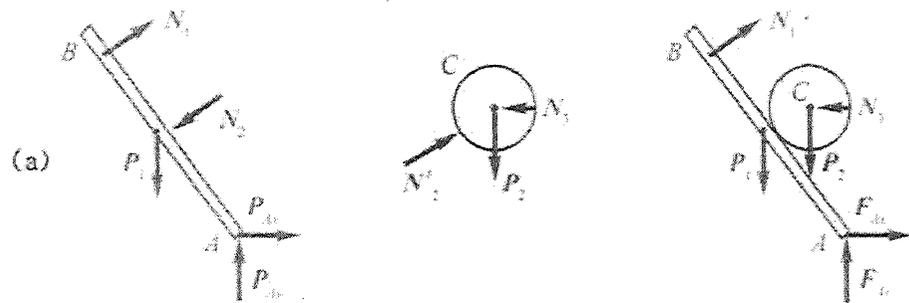
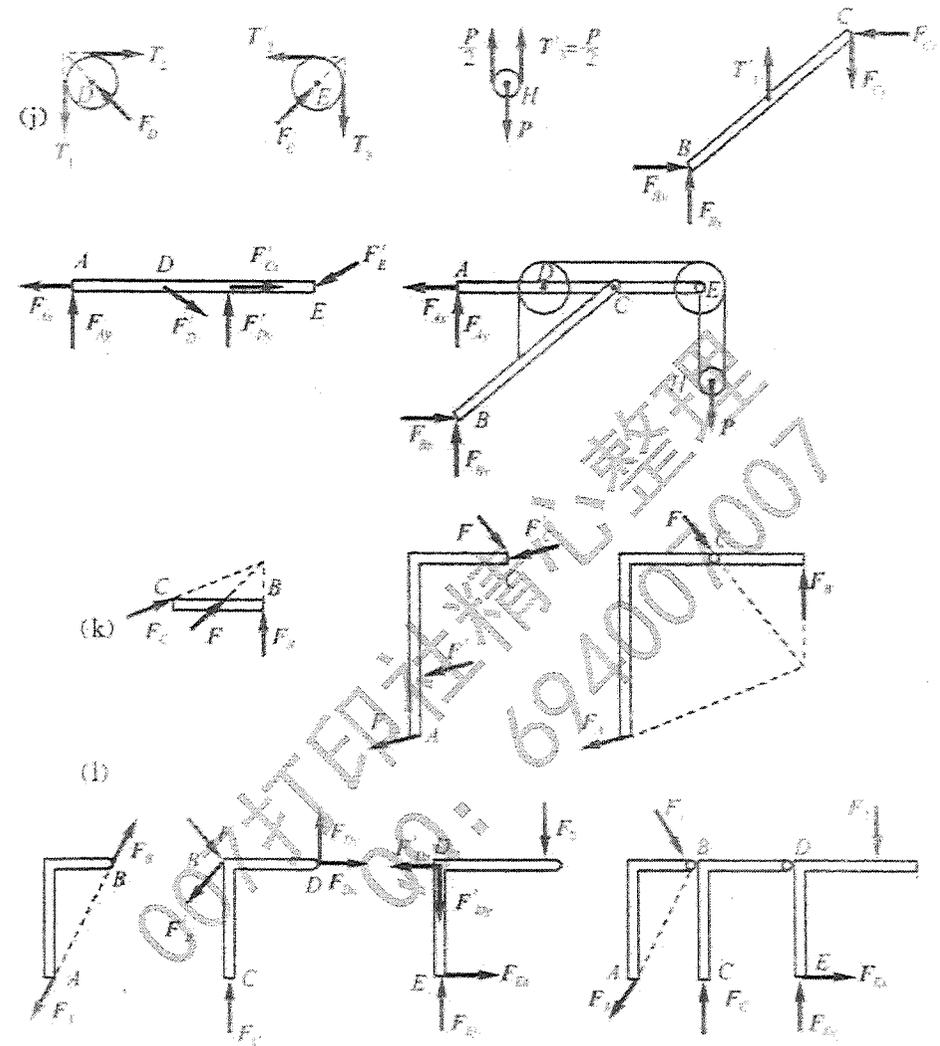
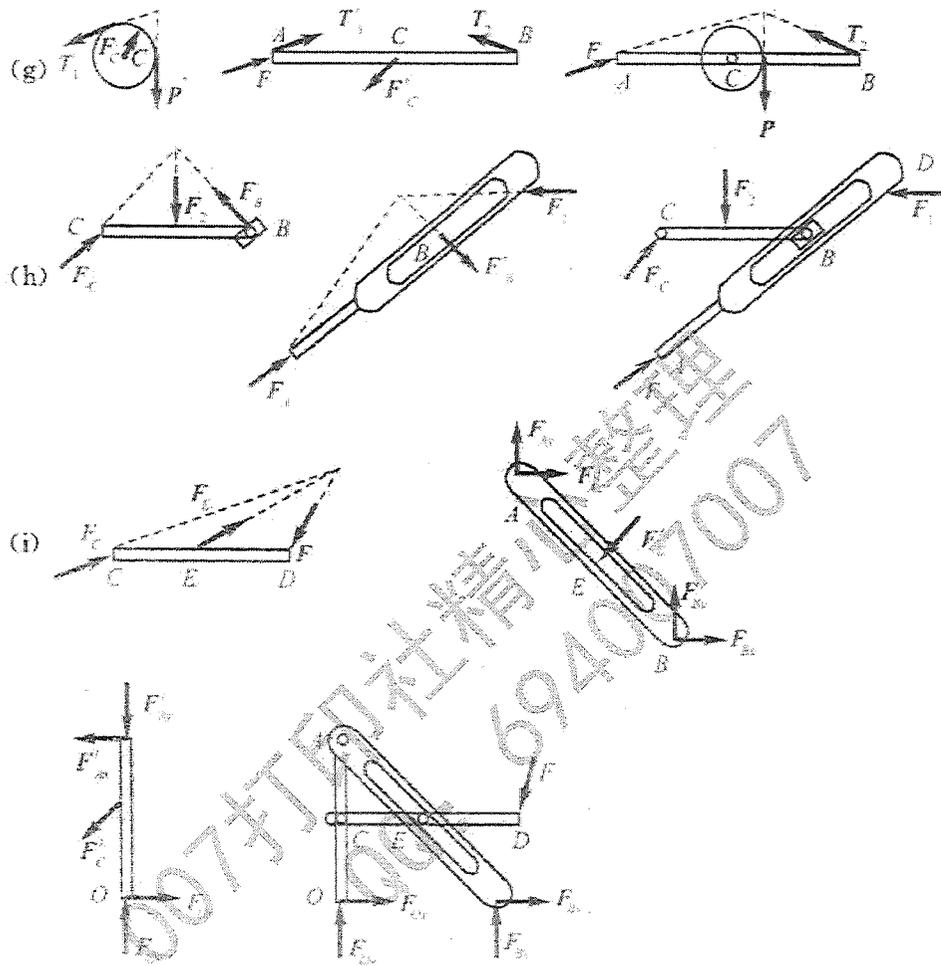


图 1-25 习题 1-1 图

1-2

【思路探索】 单个物体及整个系统的受力分析,掌握约束类型的分析方法解:受力图如图解题 1-2 所示





1-3

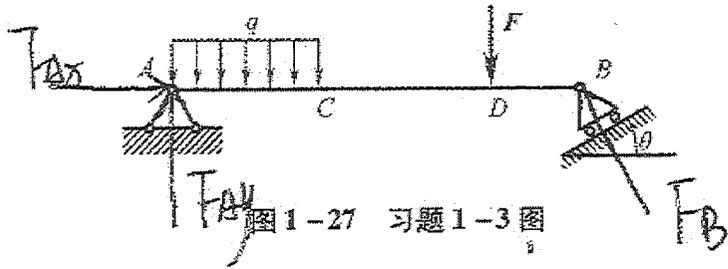


图1-27 习题1-3图

1-4

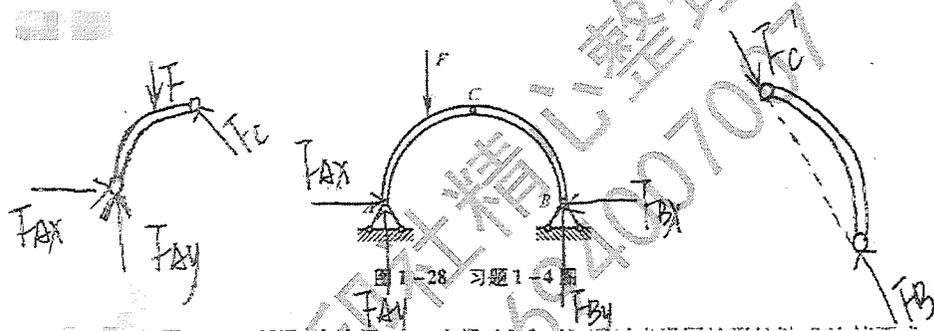


图1-28 习题1-4图

1-5

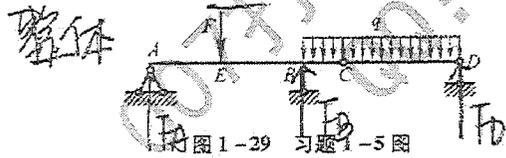
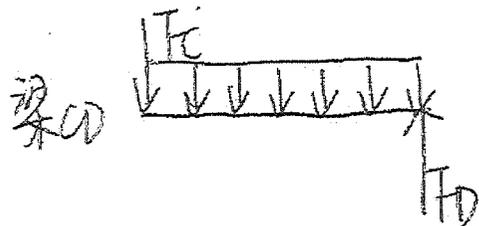
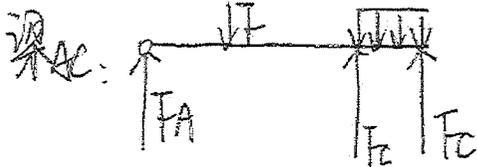


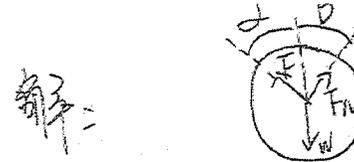
图1-29 习题1-5图



第二章习题答案

2-1

2-1



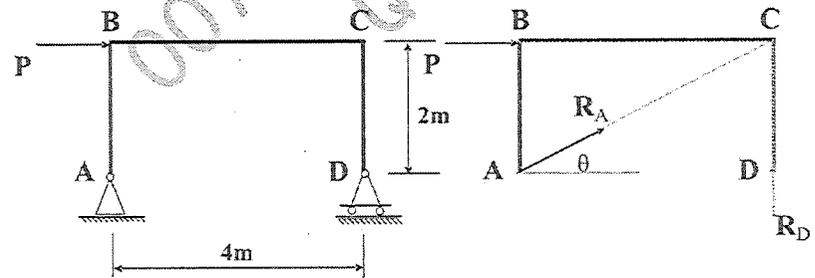
解:

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_T \cdot \sin \alpha - F_T \cdot \sin \beta = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0, F_T \cdot \cos \alpha + F_T \cdot \cos \beta - W = 0$$

解得: $F_T = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} W$, $F_T = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} W$

2-2



解: 1、取平面钢架ABCD为研究对象, 画出受力图。

2、取汇交点C为坐标原点，建立坐标系：

3、列平衡方程并求解：

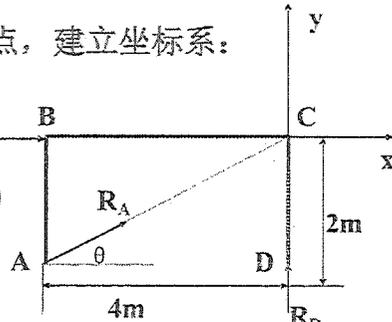
$$\sum X=0 \quad P + R_A \cos\theta = 0$$

$$R_A = -22.36 \text{ kN}$$

负号说明它的实际方向和假设的方向相反。

$$\sum Y=0 \quad R_A \sin\theta + R_D = 0$$

$$R_D = 10 \text{ kN}$$



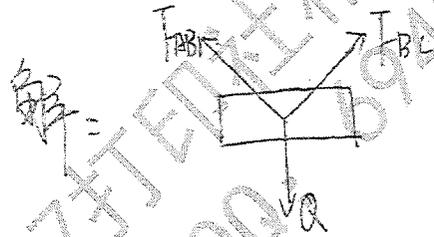
$$\tan\theta = 0.5$$

$$\cos\theta = 0.89$$

$$\sin\theta = 0.447$$

2-3

2-3



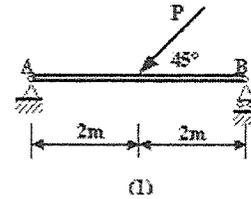
$$\sum F_x = 0, F_{BC} \cdot \sin 30^\circ - F_{AB} \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0, F_{BC} \cdot \cos 30^\circ + F_{AB} \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

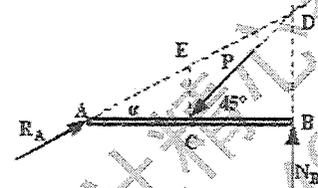
解得, $F_{AB} = 0.52 \text{ kN}, F_{BC} = 0.73 \text{ kN}$

2-4

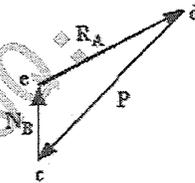
图示简支梁受集中荷载 $P=20\text{kN}$ ，求图示两种情况下支座A、B的约束反力。



解：(1) 研究 AB，受力分析：



画力三角形：



相似关系:

$$\begin{aligned} \because \triangle CDE \approx \triangle cde \\ \therefore \frac{P}{CD} = \frac{N_2}{CE} = \frac{R_A}{ED} \end{aligned}$$

几何关系:

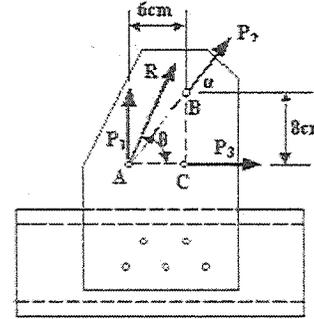
$$\begin{aligned} CE &= \frac{1}{2}BD = 1m \\ CD &= \sqrt{2}BC = 2.83m \\ ED &= \frac{1}{2}AD = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = 2.24m \end{aligned}$$

约束反力:

$$\begin{aligned} N_2 &= \frac{CE}{CD} \times P = \frac{1}{2.83} \times 20 = 7.1kN \\ R_A &= \frac{ED}{CD} \times P = \frac{2.24}{2.83} \times 20 = 15.8kN \\ \alpha &= \arctg \frac{BD}{AB} = \arctg \frac{2}{4} = 26.6^\circ \end{aligned}$$

2-5

铆接薄钢板在孔心 A、B 和 C 处受三力作用如图, 已知 $P_1=100N$ 沿铅垂方向, $P_2=50N$ 沿 AB 方向, $P_3=50N$ 沿水平方向; 求该力系的合成结果。



解: 属平面汇交力系:

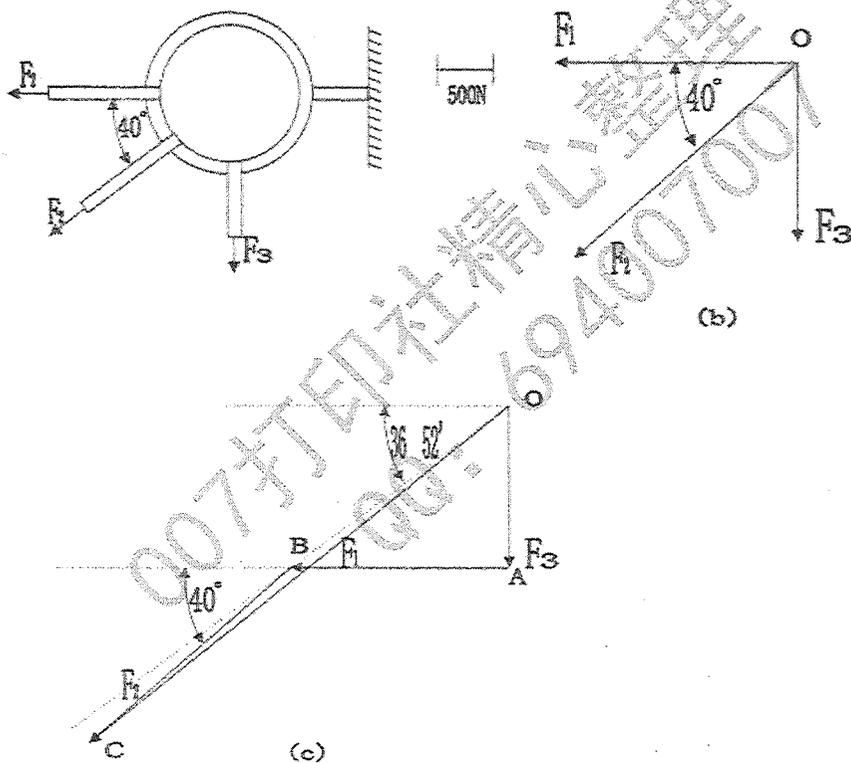
$$\begin{aligned} \sum X &= P_2 \cos \alpha + P_3 = 50 \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} + 50 = 80N \\ \sum Y &= P_2 \sin \alpha + P_1 = 50 \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} + 100 = 140N \end{aligned}$$

合力大小和方向:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sqrt{(\sum X)^2 + (\sum Y)^2} = \sqrt{80^2 + 140^2} = 161N \\ \theta &= \arctg \frac{\sum Y}{\sum X} = \arctg \frac{140}{80} = 60.3^\circ \end{aligned}$$

如图所示, 固定在墙壁上的圆环首三条绳索的拉力作用, 力 F_1 沿水平方向, 力 F_3 沿铅直方向, 力 F_2 与水平线成 40° 度角。三力的大小分别为 $F_1=2000\text{N}$, $F_2=2500\text{N}$, $F_3=1500\text{N}$ 。求三力的合力。

解: 图解法解题时, 首先要确定比例尺, 即每单位长度代表多大的力, 这里我们用单位代表 500N , 三力在圆环的圆心处相交。如图 (b), 力系的力多边形如图 (c)。



在图上量出 OC 的长度和 L 和与水平之间的夹角有,

$$F_r = L \times 500 = 5000\text{N}$$

$$\phi = 38^\circ 26'$$

由 (c) 图的几何关系可见 $OB=BC$, $\angle BOC = \angle BCO = (40^\circ - 36^\circ 52') = 1^\circ 34'$

故合力 F_r 的大小约为

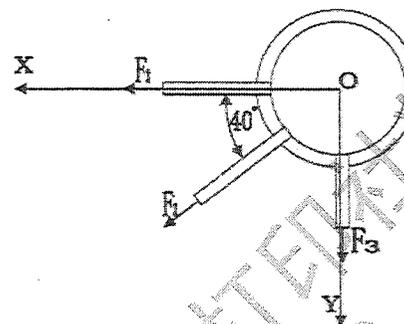
$$F_r = 2F_2 \cos 1^\circ 34' = 2 \times 2500 \times 0.99963 = 4998\text{N}$$

与水平方向之间的夹角为

$$\phi = 38^\circ 26'$$

例: 用解析法求圆环受三个力的合力。

解: 如图建立坐标, 则



$$F_{rx} = \sum F_x = F_1 + F_2 \cos 40^\circ = 2000 + 2500 \times 0.76604 = 3915 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{ry} = \sum F_y = F_3 + F_2 \cos 50^\circ = 1500 + 2500 \times 0.64279 = 3107 \text{ N}$$

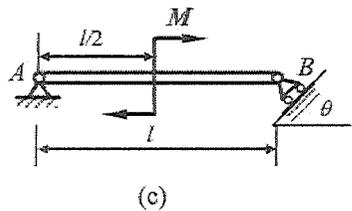
合力的大小

$$F_c = \sqrt{F_{rx}^2 + F_{ry}^2} = \sqrt{3915^2 + 3107^2} = 5000 \text{ N}$$

合力与 X 轴之间的夹角为

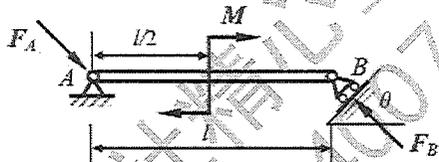
$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{F_{rx}}{F_r} = \arccos \frac{3915}{5000} = 38^\circ 28'$$

已知梁 AB 上作用一力偶，力偶矩为 M ，梁长为 l ，梁重不计。求在图 a, b, c 三种情况下，支座 A 和 B 的约束力



解：

(c) 受力分析，画受力图； A, B 处的约束力组成一个力偶；

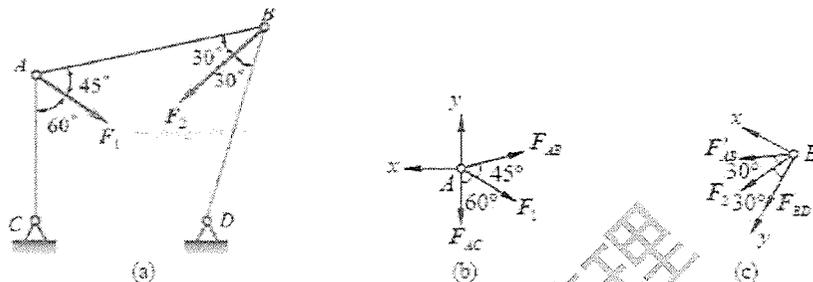


列平衡方程：

$$\sum M = 0, \quad F_B \times l \times \cos\theta - M = 0 \quad F_B = \frac{M}{l \cos\theta}$$

$$\therefore F_A = F_B = \frac{M}{l \cos\theta}$$

铰链4杆机构 $CABD$ 的 CD 边固定，在铰链 A, B 处有力 F_1, F_2 作用，如图所示。该机构在图示位置平衡，不计杆自重，求力 F_1 与 F_2 的关系。



解 (1) 节点 A ，坐标及受力如图 (b) 所示。由平衡理论得

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad F_{AB} \cos 15^\circ + F_1 \cos 30^\circ = 0, \quad F_{AB} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}F_1}{2 \cos 15^\circ} \quad (\text{K})$$

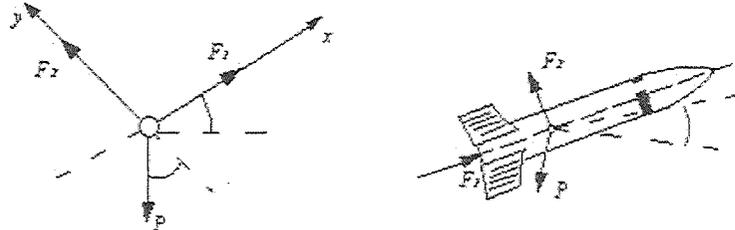
(2) 节点 B ，坐标及受力如图 (c) 所示。由平衡理论得

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad -F_{AB} \cos 30^\circ - F_2 \cos 60^\circ = 0$$

$$F_2 = -\sqrt{3}F_{AB} = \frac{3F_1}{2 \cos 15^\circ} = 1.553F_1$$

即 $F_1 : F_2 = 0.644$

火箭沿与水平面成 $\beta = 25^\circ$ 角的方向作匀速直线运动，如图所示。火箭的推力 $F_1 = 100 \text{ kN}$ 与运动方向成 $\theta = 5^\circ$ 角。如火箭重 $P = 200 \text{ kN}$ ，求空气动力 F_2 和它与飞行方向的交角 γ 。



解：

解：火箭在空中飞行时，若只研究它的运行轨道问题，可将火箭作为质点处理。这时画出其受力和坐标轴 x 、 y 如下图所示，可列出平衡方程。

$$\sum y = 0; F_2 - G \cos(\theta + \beta) = 0$$

$$\text{故空气动力 } F_2 = G \cos 30^\circ = 173 \text{ kN}$$

由图示关系可得空气动力 F_2 与飞行方向的交角为 $\gamma = 90^\circ + \alpha = 95^\circ$ 。

2-10

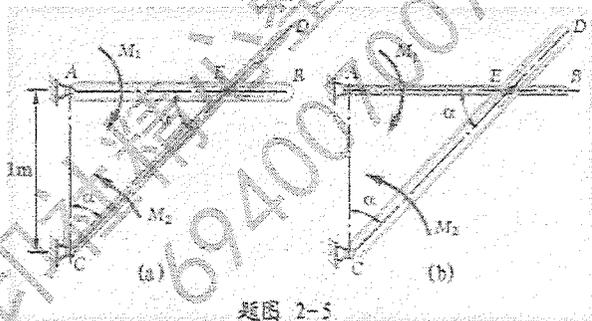
杠杆原理，当加在锤把上的力垂直于力的作用点与锤头在板上支点的连线时最省力

2-11

1. 题图 2-5 所示的两种机构。

(a) 销钉 E 固结于杆 CD 而插在杆 AB 的滑槽中；(b) 销钉 E 固结于杆 AB 而插在杆 CD 的滑槽中。

不计构件自重及摩擦， $\alpha = 45^\circ$ 。如在两杆上分别作用有力偶，已知力偶矩 $M_1 = 10 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ ，求系统在图示位置平衡时的力偶矩 M_2 大小。



题图 2-5

答：

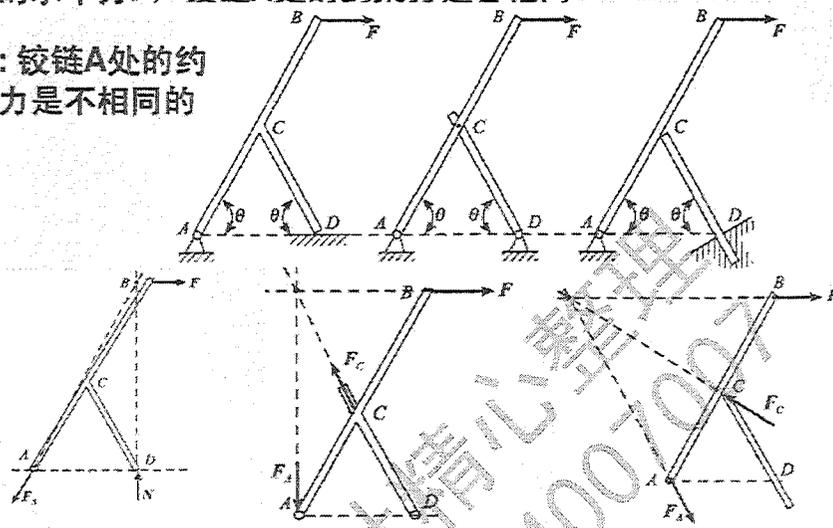
(a) $M_2 = M_1$; (b) $M_2 = 2M_1$ 。

均不相同

2-12

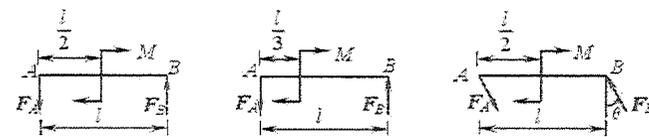
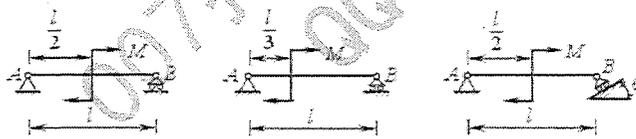
图示三种结构，构件自重不计，忽略摩擦，在 B 点作用相同的水平力 F，铰链 A 处的约束力是否相同？

答：铰链 A 处的约束力是不相同的



2-13

已知梁 AB 上作用一力偶、力偶矩为 M，梁长为 l，梁重不计。试求在图 a、b、c 三种情况下，支座 A 和 B 的约束力。



解:

解: (a) 取梁AB为研究对象。主动力为作用其上的一个主动力偶。B处是滑动铰支座, 约束力 F_B 的作用线垂直于支承面; A处是固定铰支座, 其约束力方向不能确定; 但梁上荷载只有一个力偶, 根据力偶只能与力偶平衡, 所以力 F_A 与 F_B 组成

一个力偶, 即 $F_A = -F_B$, 力 F_A 与 F_B 的方向如图d所示。列平衡方程

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_i = 0 \quad F_A l - M = 0 \\ F_A = F_B = M/l \end{aligned}$$

(b) 取梁AB为研究对象。主动力为作用其上的一个主动力偶。B处是滑动铰支座, 约束力 F_B 的作用线垂直于支承面; A处是固定铰支座, 其约束力方向不能确定; 但梁上荷载只有一个力偶, 根据力偶只能与力偶平衡, 所以力 F_A 与 F_B 组成一

个力偶, 即 $F_A = -F_B$, 力 F_A 与 F_B 的方向如图e所示。列平衡方程

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_i = 0 \quad F_A l - M = 0 \\ F_A = F_B = M/l \end{aligned}$$

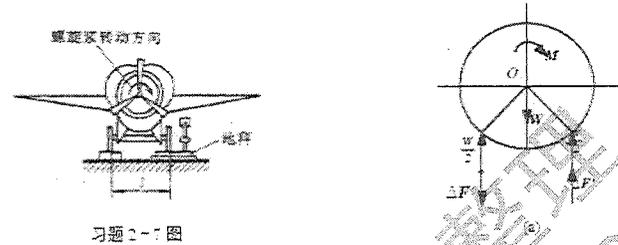
(c) 取梁AB为研究对象。主动力为作用其上的一个主动力偶。B处是滑动铰支座, 约束力 F_B 的作用线垂直于支承面; A处是固定铰支座, 其约束力方向不能确定; 但梁上荷载只有一个力偶, 根据力偶只能与力偶平衡, 所以力 F_A 与 F_B 组成一个

力偶, 即 $F_A = -F_B$, 力 F_A 与 F_B 的方向如图f所示。列平衡方程

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_i = 0 \quad F_A \cos \theta \cdot l - M = 0 \\ F_A = F_B = M/(l \cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

2-14

为了测定飞机螺旋桨所受的空气阻力偶, 可将飞机水平放置, 其一轮搁置在地秤上。当螺旋桨未转动时, 测得地秤所受的压力为4.6 kN; 当螺旋桨转动时, 测得地秤所受的压力为6.4 kN。已知两轮间的距离 $l=2.5$ m。试求螺旋桨所受的空气阻力偶的力偶矩 M 的数值。



解:

$$\text{解: } \frac{W}{2} = 4.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Delta F = 6.4 - 4.6 = 1.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_i = 0 \quad -M + \Delta F \cdot l = 0$$

$$M = \Delta F \cdot l = 1.8 \times 2.5 = 4.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

2-15

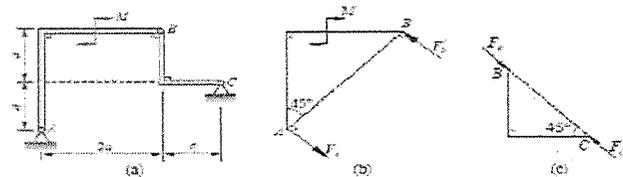
图 3-3 所示结构中, 各构件自重不计。在构件AB 上作用力偶矩为 M 的力偶, 求支座A 和C 的约束力。

解: 1. BC 为二力杆: $F_C = -F_B$

2. 研究对象AB, 受力如图 2-13b 所示, F_A, F_B 构成力偶, 则

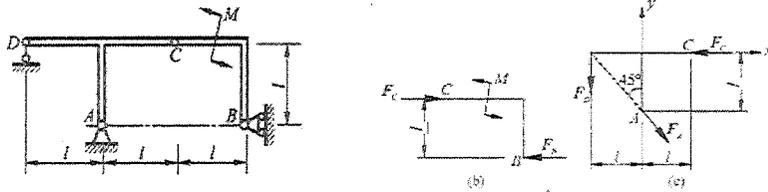
$$\sum M = 0, \quad F_{NA} \times \sqrt{2} \times 2a - M = 0, \quad F_A = \frac{M}{2\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}M}{4a}$$

$$F_C = F_B = F_A = \frac{\sqrt{2}M}{4a}$$



2-16

在图示结构中，各构件的自重略去不计，在构件BC上作用一力偶矩为M的力偶，各尺寸如图，求支座A的约束力。



解 (1) 研究对象 BC, 受力如图 2-16b 所示, 为构成约束力偶, 有

$$F_B = F_C$$

$$\sum M = 0, -F_C \cdot l + M = 0, F_C = \frac{M}{l}$$

$$F_C = F_B = \frac{M}{l}$$

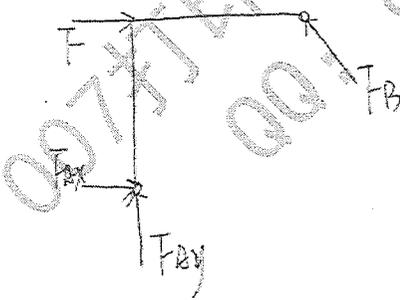
(2) 研究对象: ADC, 受力如图 2-16c 所示

$$\sum F_x = 0, -F_C + F_A \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$F_A = \sqrt{2} F_C = \frac{\sqrt{2} M}{l} \quad (\text{方向如图})$$

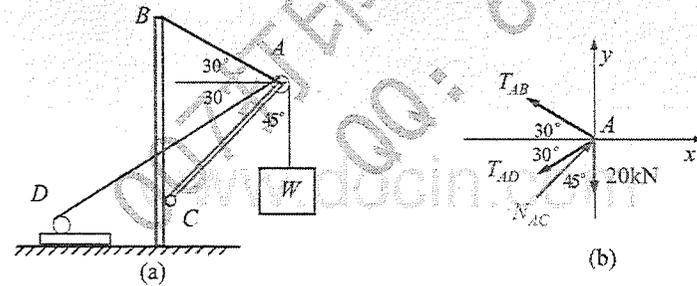
2-17

2-17



2-18

图a是一个桅杆起重装置的简图, 杆BC是铅垂的, 滑轮A装在臂杆AC的上端, 在滑轮轴上用钢索AB将杆AC拉住, $W = 20 \text{ kN}$, 不计滑轮、钢索、杆AC的重量及滑轮轴的摩擦, 求杆AC和索AB所受的力。



解: 取滑轮A为脱离体, 画出受力图如图b,

T_{AB} 、 T_{AD} 、 N_{AC} 和 W 组成一个平衡的平面汇交力系。

$$\sum F_x = 0, T_{Ax} + F - F_B \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0, T_{Ay} + F_B \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

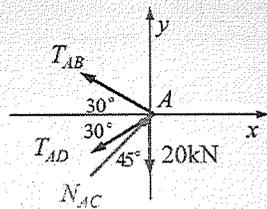
$$\sum M_A = 0, -F \cdot a + F_B \cdot \cos 30^\circ \cdot a + F_B \cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot a = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } F = F_B = 0.732F \quad (\uparrow)$$

$$F_{Ax} = -0.0634F \quad (\leftarrow)$$

$$F_{Ay} = -0.945F \quad (\downarrow)$$

取滑轮A为脱离体，画出受力图如图b， T_{AB} 、 T_{AD} 、 N_{AC} 和 W 组成一个平衡的平面汇交力系。建立坐标系，列平衡方程。



根据平衡方程：

$$\sum X = 0$$

$$N_{AC} \cos 45^\circ - T_{AB} \cos 30^\circ - T_{AD} \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

(b)

$$\sum Y = 0$$

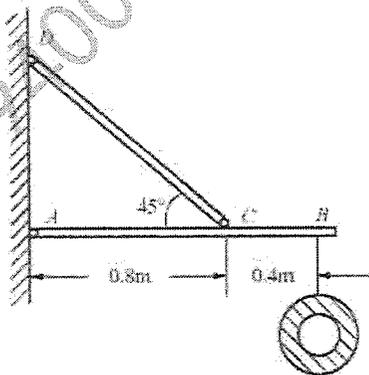
$$N_{AC} \sin 45^\circ + T_{AB} \sin 30^\circ - T_{AD} \sin 30^\circ - 20 = 0$$

将 $T_{AD} = 20\text{kN}$ 代入，解方程组，得

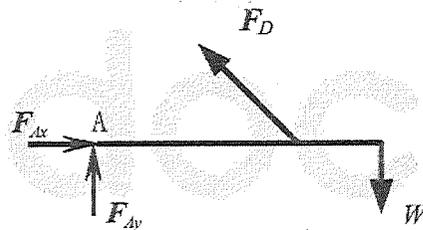
$$T_{AB} = 9.3\text{kN} \text{ (拉)} \quad N_{AC} = 35.9\text{kN} \text{ (压)}$$

2-19

题图 2.11 所示一管道支架，由杆 AB 与 CD 组成，管道通过拉杆悬挂在水平杆 AB 的 B 端，每个支架负担的管道重为 2kN，不计杆重。求杆 CD 所受的力和支座 A 处的约束力。



解：受力分析如图



$$\sum X = 0, F_{Ax} - F_D \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, F_{Ay} + F_D \cos 45^\circ - W = 0$$

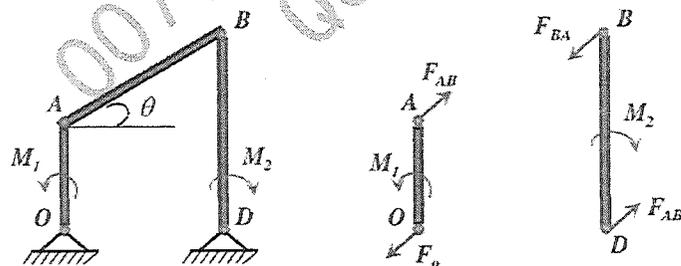
$$\sum M_A = 0, 0.8F_D \sin 45^\circ - 1.2W = 0$$

$$F_{Ax} = 3\text{kN}, F_{Ay} = -1\text{kN}, F_D = 3\sqrt{2}\text{kN}$$

其中，负号代表假设的方向与实际方向相反

2-20

如图所示的平面铰接四连杆机构 OABD，在杆 OA 和 BD 上分别作用着矩为 M_1 和 M_2 的力偶，而使机构在图示位置处于平衡。已知 $OA = r$ ， $DB = 2r$ ， $\theta = 30^\circ$ ，不计各杆自重，试求力偶矩间的关系。



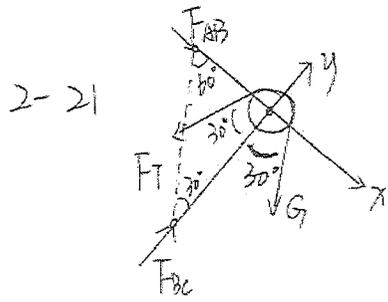
$$\sum M_i = 0$$

$$M_1 - F_{AB} r \cos \theta = 0$$

$$-M_2 + 2F_{BA} r \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 = \frac{1}{2} M_2$$

2-21



解 = 以 AB 为 x 轴, BC 为 y 轴建立坐标系

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_{AB} - F_T \cdot \cos 60^\circ + G \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0, F_{BC} - (F_T + G) \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

其中, $F_T = G$ (平衡圆轮)

$$\text{故 } F_{BC} = 34.64 \text{ kN} (\nearrow), F_{AB} = 0 \text{ kN}$$

2-22

所示圆柱直齿轮, 受到啮合力 F 的作用。

设 $F = 1400 \text{ N}$ 。齿轮的压力角 $\alpha = 20^\circ$, 齿轮的节圆半径 $r = 60 \text{ mm}$, 试计算

F 对轴心 O 的矩。

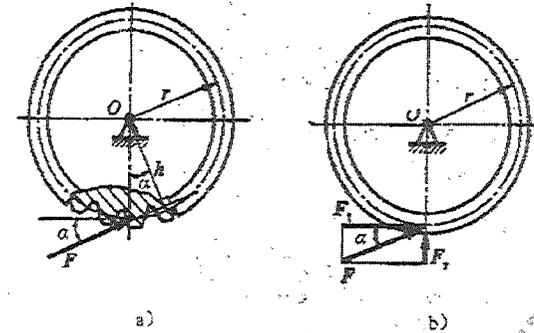


图 1-20 直齿圆柱齿轮

解: 计算力 F 对点 O 的矩, 可直接按力矩的定义求得 (如图 1-20a), 即

$$M_0(F) = F \cdot h = Fr \cos \theta = 1400 \times 60 \cdot \cos 20^\circ = 78930 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 78.93 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

也可以根据合力矩定理, 将力 F 分解为圆周力 F_t 和径向力 F_r (如图 1-20b), 由于径向力 F_r 通过矩心 O, 所以

$$M_0(F) = \sum M_0(F_i) + M_0(F_r) = M_0(F_t) = F \cos \theta \cdot r$$

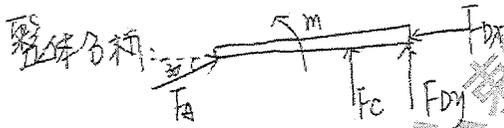
显然, 以上两种方法的计算结果相同。

2-23 解: 取分离体 AB 杆



$$\sum M_A(F) = 0, F_A \sin 30^\circ \cdot a - m = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } F_A = \frac{2m}{a} (\uparrow)$$



$$\sum F_x = 0, F_A \cos 30^\circ - F_{Dx} = 0$$

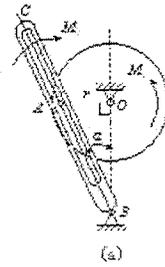
$$\sum F_y = 0, F_A \sin 30^\circ + F_c + F_{Dy} = 0$$

$$\sum M_B(F) = 0, F_A \sin 30^\circ \cdot 3a - m + F_c \cdot a = 0$$

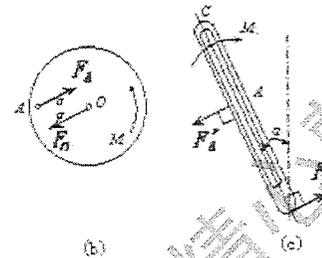
$$\text{解得: } F_{Dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} m (\leftarrow), F_{Dy} = \frac{m}{a} (\uparrow), F_c = \frac{2m}{a}$$

$$\text{综上: } F_{Dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}m}{2} (\leftarrow), F_{Dy} = \frac{m}{a} (\uparrow)$$

如图所示机构的自重不计。圆轮上的销子 A 放在摇杆 BC 的光滑导槽内。圆轮上作用一力偶，其力偶矩为 $m_1 = 2\text{kNm}$ 。OA = r = 0.5m。图示位置时 OA 与 OB 垂直， $\alpha = 30^\circ$ ，且系统平衡。求作用与摇杆 BC 上力偶的矩 M 及铰链 A、B 处的约束反力。



答案:



先取圆轮为研究对象，其上受有矩为 M 的力偶及光滑导槽对销子 A 的作用反力 F_A 和铰链 O 处的约束反力 F_{By} 的作用。由于力偶必须由力偶来平衡，因此 F_A 与 F_{By} 必定组成一力偶，力偶矩方向与 M 相反，由此定出 F_A 指向。而 F_A 与 F_{By} 等值且反向。由力偶平衡条件

$$\sum m = 0, m_1 - F_A r \sin \alpha = 0$$

解得

$$F_A = \frac{m_1}{r \sin \alpha}$$

再以摇杆 BC 为研究对象，其上作用有矩为 M_1 的力偶及力 F_A 与 F_B ，同理 F_A 与 F_B 必组成力偶，由力偶平衡条件

$$\sum m = 0, -m_2 + -F_A \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = 0$$

得 $m_2 = 4m_1 = 8 \text{ kNm}$

F_A 与 F_B 组成一力偶， F_A 与 F_B 组成力偶，所以有

$$F_A = F_B = F_1 = \frac{M_1}{r \sin 30^\circ} = 8 \text{ kN}$$

方向如上图 (b)、(c) 所示。

3-1

解：以 A 点为原点

$$R_x = 15 \text{ kN}, R_y = 2 \text{ kN}, R_1 = \sqrt{15^2 + 2^2} = 2.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = 3 \times 300 - 1.5 \times 200 - 100 - 80 - 2 \times 500 = -580 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$x = \frac{M_A}{R} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{580 \times \frac{5}{4}}{2.5 \times 10^3} = 0.29 \text{ m}$$

3-2

$$W_1 = \rho_1 \cdot l \cdot S \cdot g = 2.4 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 2 \text{ m} \cdot 3 \text{ m} \cdot 50 \text{ m} \cdot 9.8 \text{ N/kg} = 7.408 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$W_2 = \rho_2 \cdot l \cdot S \cdot g = 2.4 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 1 \text{ m} \cdot 2 \text{ m} \cdot 50 \text{ m} \cdot 9.8 \text{ N/kg} = 2.1168 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$P = \int_0^{45} \rho_3 \cdot g \cdot h \cdot dV = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9.8 \text{ N/kg} \cdot 165 \text{ m}^3 = 9.9225 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(W_1 + W_2)^2 + P^2} = 2.2166 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{W_1 + W_2}{P} = 3.08 \quad \text{即} \quad \alpha = 72^\circ$$

$$M_{(O)} = P \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 45 \text{ m} + W_1 \cdot 4 \text{ m} + W_2 \cdot 6 \text{ m} = 4.62315 \times 10^8 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\text{即作用点与 O 点距离为 } r = \frac{M_{(O)}}{R} = 14.18 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{与 } x \text{ 轴夹角 } \lambda = r / \alpha = 46.57 \text{ m}$$

3-4 解：以整体为研究对象，以A点为原点建Axy坐标系

受力分析：

主动力： $P_1=4\text{kN}$ ， $P_2=6\text{kN}$

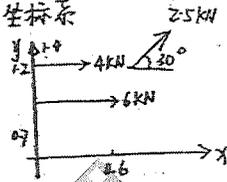
$P_3=25\text{kN}$ ， $M_1=5\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$

约束力 F_{Ax} F_{Ay}

由平衡条件得

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ M_A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4+6+25 \times \cos 30^\circ + F_{Ax} = 0 \\ 25 \sin 30^\circ + F_{Ay} = 0 \\ -6 \times 0.7 - 4 \times 1.2 - 25 \cos 30^\circ \times 1.4 + 25 \sin 30^\circ \times 0.6 - 5 + M_A = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $F_{Ax} = -12.2\text{kN}$ ， $F_{Ay} = -12.5\text{kN}$ ， $M_A = -7.8\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$



3-5 解：设固定点为O点，以四杆为研究对象

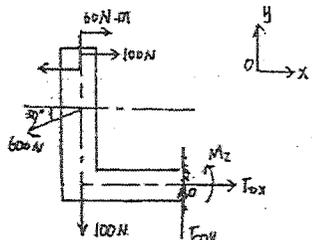
受力分析：主动力： P_1 ， P_2 ， P_3 ， M_1

约束力： F_{Ox} ， F_{Oy} ， M_2

由平衡条件得

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ M_O = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 100 - 600 \cos 30^\circ + F_{Ox} = 0 \\ -600 \sin 30^\circ - 100 + F_{Oy} = 0 \\ (600 \sin 30^\circ + 100) \times 0.4 + 600 \cos 30^\circ \times 0.7 - 100 \times 0.5 - 60 + M_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

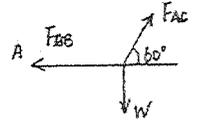
解得 $F_{Ox} = 419.6\text{N}$ ， $F_{Oy} = 400\text{N}$ ， $M_2 = -205.9\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$



3-6 (1) A点受力分析如图

A点受合力为0

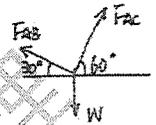
$$\begin{cases} F_{AC} \times \sin 60^\circ = W \\ F_{AC} \times \cos 60^\circ = F_{AB} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{AC} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}W \\ F_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}W \end{cases}$$



(2) A点受力分析如图

$$\begin{cases} F_{AB} \cos 30^\circ = F_{AC} \cos 60^\circ \\ F_{AB} \sin 30^\circ + F_{AC} \sin 60^\circ = W \end{cases}$$

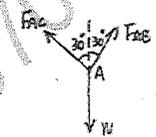
$$F_{AB} = \frac{W}{2} \quad F_{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}W$$



(3) A点受力分析如图

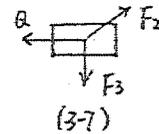
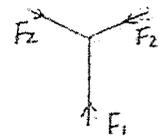
对称性： $F_{AC} = F_{AB}$ ， $2 F_{AC} \cos 30^\circ = W$

$$F_{AC} = F_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}W$$



3-7 解：缸内压力 $F = P \times \frac{1}{4} D^2 = 6 \times 10^4 \times 3.14 \times 0.12^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 67.8\text{ kN}$

受力分析如图 $F_z = F$ ， $R = F \cos 30^\circ = 58.7\text{ kN}$



(3-7)

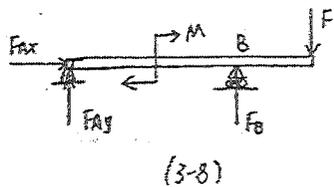
3-8 解: 作受力分析, 列平衡方程

$$\sum F_x = 0 : F_{Ax} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : F_{Ay} + F_B - F = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 : -M + F_B \cdot 3.5 - F \cdot 4 = 0$$

解得 $F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Ay} = -20 \text{ kN}, F_B = 40 \text{ kN}$



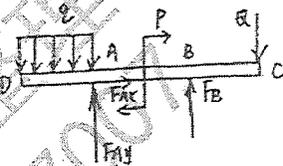
3-9 解: 作受力分析, 列平衡方程

$$\sum F_x = 0 : F_{Ax} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : -q \cdot a + F_{Ay} + F_B - Q = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 : q \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{2}a - Qa + F_B \cdot 2a - Q \cdot 3a = 0$$

解得: $F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Ay} = 5 \text{ kN}, F_B = 31 \text{ kN}$



3-10 解: 因为 BC 为二力系, 所以 C 点约束力沿 BC 方向. F_{BC} 以整体为研究对象, A 点到 F_{BC} 作用线距离 $2\sqrt{2}$.

$$M_A = M - F_{BC} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 0, F_{BC} = \frac{800}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot 10} = 27.7 \text{ kN}$$

因为合力 $F = 0$, 所以 $F_A = 27.7 \text{ kN}$, 方向与 F_{BC} 平行

3-11 解: 先选取滑道及其连杆为研究对象, 作受力分析.

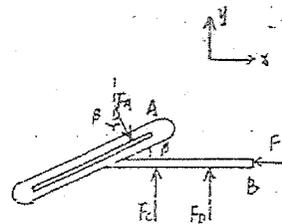
如图, 列平衡方程 $\sum F_x = 0 : F_A \sin \theta - F = 0$

$$\text{得 } F_A = \frac{F}{\sin \theta}$$

再选取杆 OA 及滑块为研究对象, 作受力分析. 如图, 列

平衡方程 $\sum M_O = 0 : -M + F_A \cdot l \cos(\beta - \theta) = 0$

$$F_A = F_A, \text{ 得 } M = F \cdot \frac{\cos(\beta - \theta)}{\sin \theta}$$



3-12 解: 由 BC 杆为二力杆, 受力如图解 (1). 图 (a)

选取杆 AB 为研究对象, 作受力分析, 如图 (b)

列平衡方程

$$\sum F_x = 0 : -F_A + F - F_{BC} = 0$$

$$\sum M_B = 0 : F_A \cdot 600 - F \cdot 200 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } F_A = \frac{1000}{3} \text{ N}, F_{BC} = \frac{2000}{3} \text{ N} = F_{BC} = F_{CB}$$

分析 C 点, 作受力分析, 如图 (c)

$$\sum F_y = 0 : -F_{CB} \cos 30^\circ + F_{CE} \cos(30^\circ + \theta) = 0$$

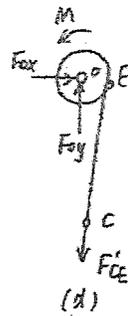
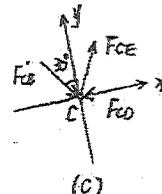
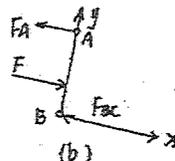
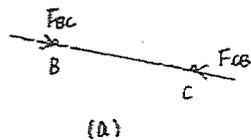
$$F_{CE} = \frac{1000 \sqrt{3}}{3 \cos(30^\circ + \theta)}$$

$$\text{另外, } \tan \theta = \frac{OE}{OC} = \frac{100}{800 + 600 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{11}$$

再选取电机和 EC 杆为研究对象, 作受力分析.

如图 (d), 列平衡方程 $\sum M_O = 0 : M - F_{EC} \cdot 100 \cdot \cos \theta = 0$

$$M = F_{CE} \cdot 100 \cos \theta = 70359.22 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 70.36 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$



3-13

解: 取整体为研究对象, 作受力分析, 如解图(a), 列平衡方程

$$\sum M_C = 0: -F_{By} \cdot 2a = 0, F_{By} = 0$$

选取 DEF 为研究对象, 作受力分析, 如解图(b)

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_{Dx} + F_E \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Dy} + F_E \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F = 0$$

$$\sum M_E = 0: -F_{Dy} \cdot a - F \cdot a = 0$$

得 $F_{Dx} = -2F, F_{Dy} = -F, F_E = 2\sqrt{2}F$

选取 ADB 为研究对象, 作受力分析, 如解图(c)

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_{Ax} + F_{Dx} + F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} + F_{Dy} = 0$$

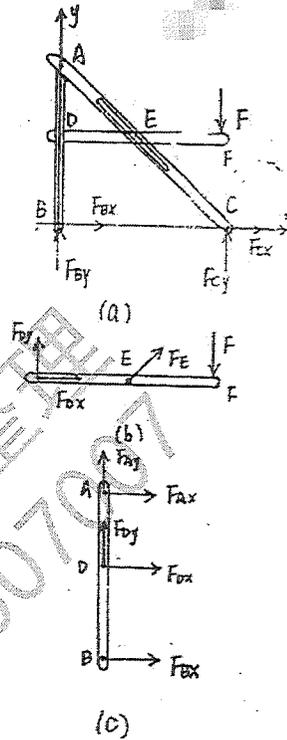
$$\sum M_A = 0: F_{Dx} \cdot a + 2F_{Bx} \cdot a = 0$$

得 $F_{Bx} = -F, F_{Ax} = -F, F_{Ay} = -F$

则 A 处受力: $F_{Ax} = F$ (向左), $F_{Ay} = F$ (向下)

D 处受力: $F_{Dx} = 2F$ (向右), $F_{Dy} = F$ (向上)

B 处受力: $F_{Bx} = F$ (向左), $F_{By} = 0$



3-14

解: (a) $F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Ay} = 2qa, M_A = 2qa^2, F_C = 0, M_C = 0$

(b) $F_{Cy} = qa, F_{By} = qa, F_{Ay} = qa$

$M_A = 6qa^2, F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Bx} = 0, F_{Cx} = 0$

(c) $F_{Cy} = \frac{3}{4}qa, F_{By} = \frac{3}{4}qa, M_A = 0, F_{Ay} = \frac{7}{4}qa$

$F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Bx} = 0, F_{Cx} = 0$

(d) $F_{Cy} = \frac{M}{2a}, F_{By} = \frac{M}{2a}, F_{Ay} = -\frac{M}{2a}, M_A = -M$

(e) $F_{Cy} = 0, F_{By} = 0, M_A = M, F_{Ay} = 0, F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Bx} = 0, F_{Cx} = 0$

3-16 解: 拉力为正

$$\frac{F_{CD}}{\sqrt{5}} = \rightarrow, F_{CD} = \sqrt{5}P, F_{ED} = -\frac{F_{CD}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2 = -2P, F_{EC} = -\frac{F_{ED}}{\sqrt{5}} = P$$

$$F_{BC} = -F_{ED} = 2P$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{F_{AE}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{F_{BE}}{\sqrt{5}} + F_{EC} \\ \frac{2F_{AE}}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2F_{BE}}{\sqrt{5}} = F_{CD} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{AE} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}-5}{4}P \\ F_{BE} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}-5}{4}P \end{cases}$$

3-15 解: 在图 1-15 中

$$F_{Bx} + F_{Ax} = 0$$

$$F_{By} + F_{Ay} = P$$

$$\text{且角 } M(B) = F_{Bx} \cdot 12r - P \cdot (8r \cos 60^\circ + \frac{r}{2}) = 0$$

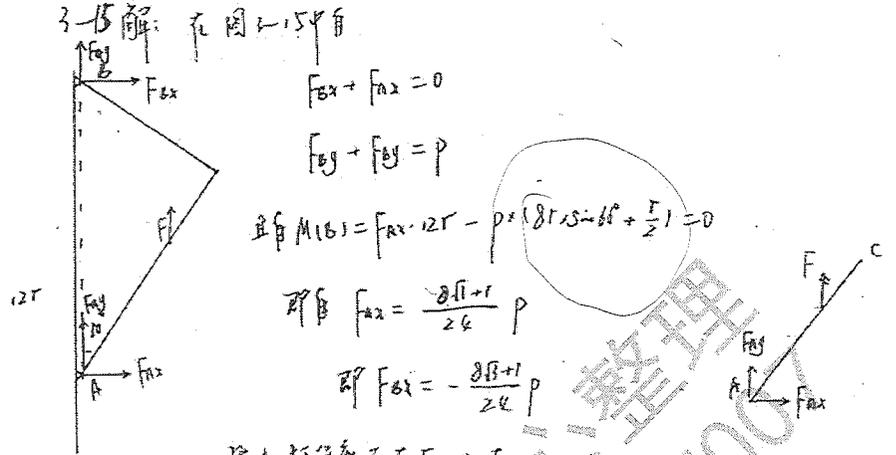
$$\text{即角 } F_{Bx} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}+1}{24}P$$

$$\text{即角 } F_{Bx} = -\frac{8\sqrt{3}+1}{24}P$$

将 A 处分解各开有 $F = P$ 角

$$M(C) = F_{Ax} \cdot 6\sqrt{3}r \sin 60^\circ - F_{By} \cdot 6r \sin 60^\circ - P \cdot r \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$\text{即角 } F_{Ay} = \frac{12+\sqrt{3}}{24}P, F_{By} = \frac{12-\sqrt{3}}{24}P$$



3-17

3-17

解: 用截面法, 取截面 I 分析, 如解图 (a)

$$\sum M_C = 0: F \cdot 6 + F \cdot 4 + F \cdot 2 - F_2 \cdot 6 = 0, F_2 = 2F$$

$$\sum M_D = 0: -F_1 \cdot \frac{9}{4} - F \cdot 2 - F \cdot 4 - F \cdot 6 = 0$$

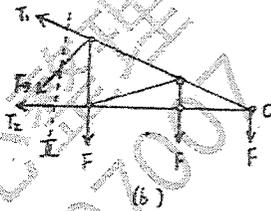
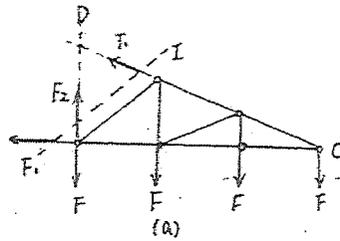
$$F_1 = -\frac{16}{3}F = -5.333F$$

取截面 II 分析, 如解图 (b)

$$\sum M_C = 0: F_3 \cdot \frac{18}{5} + F \cdot 4 + F \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$F_3 = -\frac{5}{3}F = -1.667F$$

则杆 I 受 $5.333F$ 的压力; 杆 II 受 $2F$ 的拉力;
杆 III 受 $1.667F$ 的压力。



3-18

3-18 解: 分析整体, 如解图 (a) 设等边三角形 ABC 边长为 $2a$ 。

$$\sum M_A = 0: F_B \cdot 2a - F \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a = 0, F_B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}F$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_{Ax} + F = 0, F_{Ax} = -F$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} + F_B = 0, F_{Ay} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}F$$

用截面法分析, 如解图 (b) $\sum F_x = 0: F_{Ax} + F_{EC} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - F_{CF} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + F = 0$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} + F_{EC} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + F_{CD} + F_{CF} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + F_B = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_{CD} = -\sqrt{3} F_{CF}$$

分析 B 点, 如解图 (c), $\sum F_y = 0: F_{BF} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + F_B = 0, F_{BF} = -\frac{F}{2}$

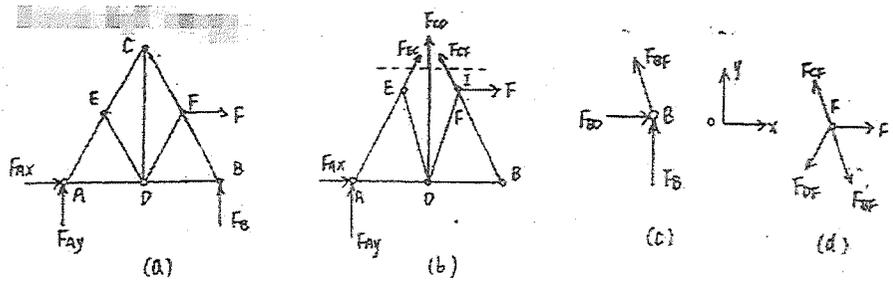
分析 E 点, 如解图 (d)

$$\sum F_x = 0: -F_{CF} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - F_{BF} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + F + F_{EF} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{CF} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - F_{BF} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - F_{EF} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$

联立 $F_{CF} = \frac{1}{2}F$ 代入 (1) 式, $F_{CD} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}F$

则杆 CD 受 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}F$ 的压力。



3-19

3-19 解: 任意角 θ

$$F_{By} = -F_B \cdot \sin \theta$$

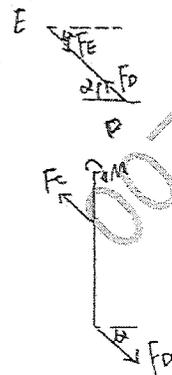
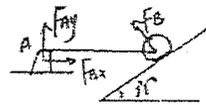
$$F_{Bx} = F_B \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\sum M(A) = F_B \cdot 320 \text{ mm} \cdot \sin \theta - F \cdot l = 0$$

$$F_B = 144.36 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{By} = -125 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{Bx} = 72.17 \text{ N}$$



$$\text{沿 } DE \text{ 方向 } F_D = F_E$$

$$\text{且 } \theta + \alpha = \frac{180^\circ}{2} = \frac{90^\circ}{2}$$

$$\text{CD 杆中 } F_C = F_D \text{ 且}$$

$$F_C \cdot 320 \text{ mm} \cdot \cos \alpha = M$$

$$\text{得 } F_D = F_C = 156.25 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{且 } F_E = 156.25 \text{ N}$$

3-20 解: 依题意有 $F_{Cy} + F_{By} = 490N$

$F_{Cx} + F_{Bx} = 0$

对 $M(C)$: $F_{Bx} \cdot 0.5 \times \sqrt{2} - 490 \times (0.5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0.15) = 0$

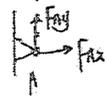
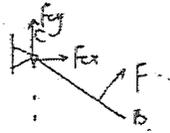
解 $F_{Bx} = 574N$ 即 $F_{Cx} = -574N$

分离 BC 杆有 $F = 490N$

$M(B) = F_{Cy} \cdot 0.5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 490 \times 0.15 + F_{Cx} \cdot 0.5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$

解 $F_{Cy} = 386N$

$F_{By} = 104N$



3-21 解: 依题意有 $F_{Ax} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2m = 0.5 kN$

对 $F_D + F_B + F_{By} = P + 2.5 \times 8$ 对 JCD 杆有

$M(C) = F_D \cdot 2 - P \cdot 1 = 0$ 解 $F_D = 2.5 kN$

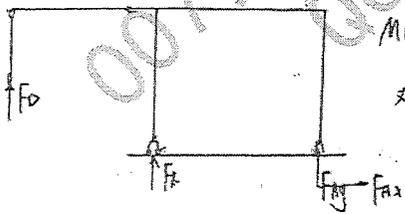
又 $M(A) = -F_D \cdot 0.5m + P \cdot 1.5m + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2m \cdot 2 = 0$

$+ F_{By} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times 2m \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2m = 0$

解 $F_{By} = 3.5375 kN$

$F_{Ay} = -0.5375 kN$

$F_{Ax} = 0.5 kN$



3-22 解: 依题意有 $M(C) = P \times 2.1m + P_1 \times 0.7m - Q \times 0.7m = 0$

解 $P = 400N$

对 $F_E + F_D - P - P_1 - Q - P_2 - P_3 = 0$

解 $F_E + F_D = 1500N$

去掉 AB 杆有

$M(C) = F_D \times 0.6m - P_1 \times 0.3875m + P_2 \times 0.0575m$

$- F_E \times 0.25m = 0$

解 $F_D = 456.76N$ $F_E = 1043.24N$

分离 EF 杆有

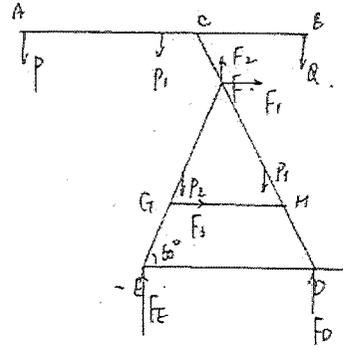
$F_1 + P_2 - F_E = 0$ 解 $F_1 = 981.24N$

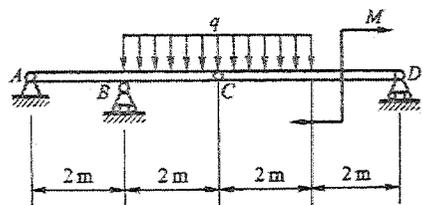
$F_2 - F_1 = 0$ 解 $F_2 = F_1$

即 $M(F) = F_1 \times 0.5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + P_2 \times 0.425 \times 0.5 - F_E \times 0.425 = 0$

解 $F_2 = F_1 = 994.49N$

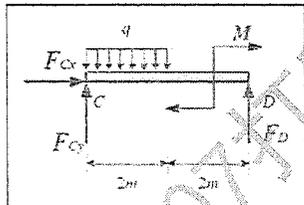
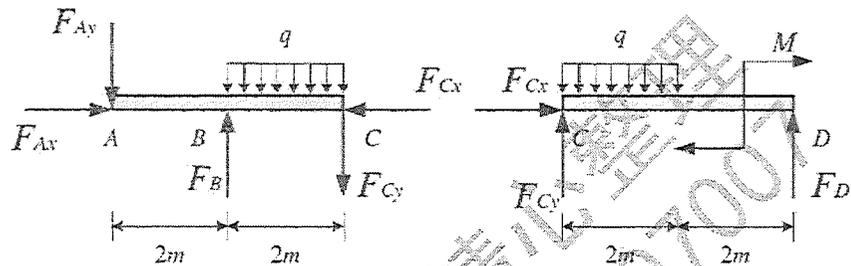
即按题中方向有 $F_1 = 981.24N$ $F_2 = 994.49N$





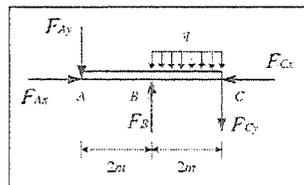
解:

分别以梁ABC和CD为研究对象, 受力分析如图所示。



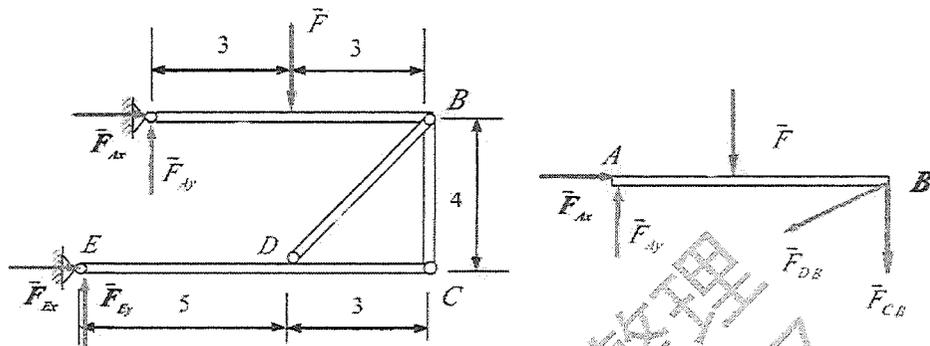
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 & \quad F_{Cx} = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 & \quad F_{Cy} + F_D - 2q = 0 \\ \sum M_C = 0 & \quad 4F_D - 2q \cdot 2 - M = 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得:
$$\begin{cases} F_{Cx} = 0 \\ F_{Cy} = 5kN \\ F_D = 15kN \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 & \quad F_{Ax} - F_{Cx} = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 & \quad F_B - F_{Ay} - 2q - F_{Cy} = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0 & \quad 2F_B - 2q \times 3 - 4F_{Cy} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得:
$$\begin{cases} F_{Ax} = 0 \\ F_{Ay} = 15kN(\downarrow) \\ F_B = 40kN(\uparrow) \end{cases}$$



解:

1、AB

$$\sum M_B(\bar{F}) = 0 \quad -F_{Ay} \cdot 6 + F \cdot 3 = 0 \quad F_{Ay} = 30kN$$

2、整体

$$\sum M_E(\bar{F}) = 0 \quad F_{By} \cdot 2 - F \cdot 5 - F_{Ax} \cdot 4 = 0 \quad F_{Ax} = -60kN$$

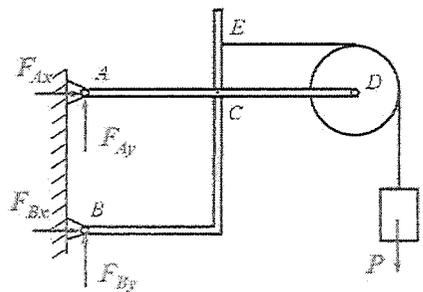
$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{Ay} - F + F_{By} = 0 \quad F_{By} = 30kN$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{Ax} + F_{Ex} = 0 \quad F_{Ex} = 60kN$$

3、AB

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{Ax} + \frac{3}{5}F_{DB} = 0 \quad F_{DB} = -100kN$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{Ay} - F - \frac{4}{5}F_{DB} - F_{CB} = 0 \quad F_{CB} = 50kN$$



解：先取整体为研究对象。

$$\sum M_A(F) = 0 \quad 1 \times F_{Bx} - 2.3P = 0$$

$$F_{Bx} = 2.3P = 230 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$F_{Ax} = -F_{Bx} = -230 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{Ay} + F_{By} - P = 0$$

再取杆BCE为研究对象。

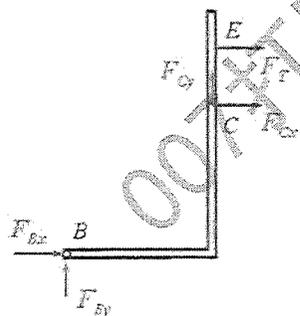
$$\sum M_C(F) = 0 \quad 1 \times F_{Bx} - 1 \times F_{By} - 0.3F_T = 0$$

其中 $F_T = P = 100 \text{ kN}$

解得

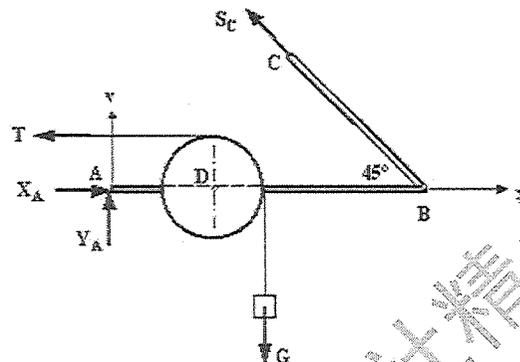
$$F_{By} = F_{Bx} - 0.3P = 200 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Ay} = P - F_{By} = -100 \text{ kN}$$



略

解：(1) 研究整体，受力分析 (BC 是二力杆)，画受力图：



列平衡方程：

$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_A - T - S_C \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_A - G + S_C \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

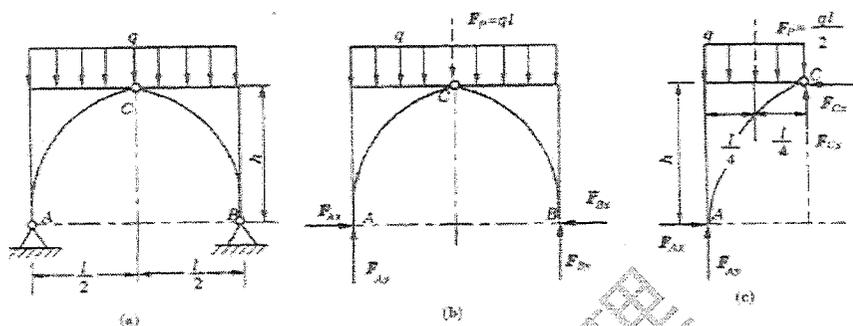
$$\sum m_A(F) = 0 \quad T \times 0.1 - G \times 0.3 + S_C \sin 45^\circ \times 0.6 = 0$$

$$T = G$$

解方程组：

$$X_A = 2.4 \text{ kN} \quad Y_A = 1.2 \text{ kN} \quad M_A = 0.848 \text{ kN}$$

反力的实际方向如图所示。



解: (1)以整体为研究对象, 受力图如图 (b) 所示, 属平面一般力系, 列平衡方程

$$\text{由 } \Sigma M_A(F)=0 \quad F_{By} \cdot l - q \cdot l/2 = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_{By} = q \cdot l/2$$

$$\text{由 } \Sigma M_B(F)=0 \quad -F_{Ax} \cdot l + q \cdot l/2 = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_{Ax} = q \cdot l/2$$

$$\text{由 } \Sigma F_x=0 \quad \text{得 } F_{Ax} - F_{Bx} = 0$$

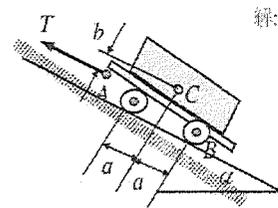
$$\text{得 } F_{Ax} = F_{Bx}$$

(2)将系统从C处拆开, 以左半拱AC为研究对象, 其受力如图(c)所示, 列平衡方程:

$$\text{由 } \Sigma M_C(F)=0 \quad F_{Ax} \times h - F_{Ay} \times \frac{l}{2} + q \cdot \frac{l}{2} \times \frac{l}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_{Ax} = F_{Bx} = \frac{ql^2}{8h}$$

(3) 校核 考察右半拱BC的平衡,



解: (1) 研究小车, 受力分析, 画出受力图:

(2) 建立坐标系Oxy, 列平衡方程:

$$\Sigma X = 0, -T + P \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\Sigma Y = 0, N_A + N_B - P \cos \alpha = 0$$

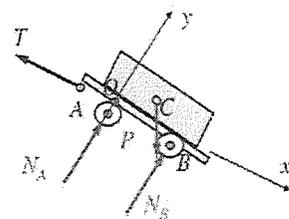
$$\Sigma m_o(F) = 0, 2N_B a - Pa \cos \alpha - Pb \sin \alpha = 0$$

(3) 解方程组:

$$T = P \sin \alpha = 10 \sin 30^\circ = 5 \text{ KN}$$

$$N_B = P \frac{a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha}{2a} \\ = 10 \times \frac{0.75 \cos 30^\circ + 0.3 \sin 30^\circ}{2 \times 0.75} = 5.33 \text{ KN}$$

$$N_A = P \cos \alpha - N_B = 10 \cos 30^\circ - 5.33 = 3.33 \text{ KN} \quad \curvearrowright$$



3-30

略

3-31

略

解 先研究构架 EBD 如图(b), 由

$$\sum X = 0, \quad F_{Bx} - F \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, \quad F_{By} + F_{Nc} - F \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum M_B(F) = 0, \quad F_{Nc} \cdot 1 - M + 2F \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

解得 $F_{Bx} = 25 \text{ kN}$, $F_{By} = 87.3 \text{ kN}$, $F_{Nc} = -44 \text{ kN}$

再研究 AB 梁如图(a), 由

$$\sum X = 0, \quad -\frac{1}{2}q \cdot 6 \sin 30^\circ + F_{Ax} - F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, \quad F_{Ay} - \frac{1}{2}q \cdot 6 \cos 30^\circ - F_{By} = 0$$

$$\sum M_A(F) = 0, \quad M_A - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot q \cos 30^\circ - 6F_{By} = 0$$

解得 $F_{Ax} = 40 \text{ kN}$, $F_{Ay} = 113.3 \text{ kN}$, $M_A = 575.8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

此题也可先研究 EBD, 求得 F_{Nc} 之后, 再研究整体, 求 A 处反力, 这样可减少平衡方程数, 但计算量并未明显减少。

4-1

4-1 解 由题意 $OB = 15 \text{ m}$, 由 $OA = 15 \text{ m}$ 可得

$\triangle OAB$ 为等腰直角三角形, 则 $F_z = -5\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$

$$F_{OB} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{则 } F_x = -F_{OB} \sin \alpha = -3\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$$

$$F_y = F_{OB} \cos \alpha = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_o = T \cdot OB \sin \beta = 10 \text{ kN} \cdot 15 \text{ m} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 75\sqrt{2} \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

对于 x, y, z 轴的矩, 由于 T 过 z 轴, 故 $\sum T_z = 0$

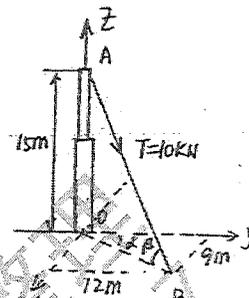
$$\sum T_x = -F_y \cdot OA = -3\sqrt{2} \text{ kN} \cdot 15 \text{ m} = -45\sqrt{2} \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum T_y = F_x \cdot OA = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ kN} \cdot 15 \text{ m} = 60\sqrt{2} \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\vec{r} = (15\vec{i} - x_0 = y_0 = 0, z_0 = 15)$$

$$M_o(F) = -z_0 F_y \vec{i} - z_0 F_x \vec{j}$$

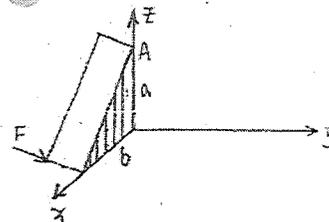
$$F_y = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}, \quad F_x = 3\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}, \quad M_o(F) = -15 \times 4\sqrt{2} \vec{i} + 3\sqrt{2} \times 15 \vec{j} \\ = -60\sqrt{2} \vec{i} + 45\sqrt{2} \vec{j}$$



4-2

4-2 解 由 $OA = a$, $OB = b$, $AB = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$\sum M_o(F) = F \cdot AB = F \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$



(2)

4-3

4-3 解: 由题意 $P_x = \frac{3}{5}P$, $P_z = \frac{4}{5}P$

$$\sum M_{Ay}(P_x) = P_x \cdot b = \frac{3}{5}Pb$$

$$\sum M_{Az}(P_x) = -P_x \cdot b = -\frac{3}{5}Pb$$

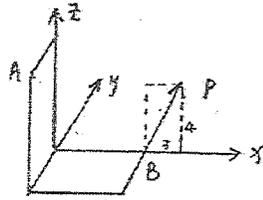
$$\sum M_{Ax}(P_z) = P_z \cdot b = \frac{4}{5}Pb$$

$$\sum M_{Ay}(P_z) = -P_z \cdot b = -\frac{4}{5}Pb$$

$$\sum M_{Az}(P_z) = -\frac{1}{5}Pb$$

$$\sum M_A = \sqrt{M_{Ax}^2 + M_{Ay}^2 + M_{Az}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{25} + \frac{16}{25} + \frac{1}{25}} = \frac{6}{5}Pb$$



$$P_z = \frac{4}{5}P, P_x = \frac{3}{5}P, P_y = 0$$

$$A(0, -b, b), B(b, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{AB} = (b, b, -b), x_0 = b, y_0 = b, z_0 = -b$$

$$\text{则 } M_A(P) = (y_0 P_z - z_0 P_y) \vec{i} + (z_0 P_x - x_0 P_z) \vec{j}$$

$$+ (x_0 P_y - y_0 P_x) \vec{k} = (\frac{4}{5}Pb + 0) \vec{i} + (-\frac{3}{5}Pb - \frac{4}{5}Pb) \vec{j}$$

$$- \frac{3}{5}Pb \vec{k} = \frac{4}{5}Pb \vec{i} - \frac{7}{5}Pb \vec{j} - \frac{3}{5}Pb \vec{k}$$

4-4

4-4 解: 由题意 $T_A = 12 \text{ kN}$, 由 $BD = 1.5 \text{ m}$, $BE = 0.8 \text{ m}$

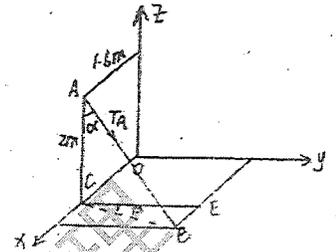
$$BC = 1.7 \text{ m}, \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+289}} = \frac{2}{262}$$

$$\text{则 } T_z = -T_A \cos \alpha = -0.92 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_{xy} = T_A \sin \alpha = 12 \times \frac{17}{262} = 0.78 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_x = T_{xy} \sin \beta = 0.78 \text{ kN} \times \frac{0.8}{1.7} = 0.37 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_y = T_{xy} \cos \beta = 0.78 \text{ kN} \times \frac{1.5}{1.7} = 0.69 \text{ kN}$$

(2) 作用于 A 点的力对 O 点的矩 $\vec{r} = (1.6, 0, 2)$, $x_0 = 1.6, y_0 = 0, z_0 = 2$

$$M_{Ox} = (y_0 T_z - z_0 T_y) \vec{i} + (z_0 T_x - x_0 T_z) \vec{j} + (x_0 T_y - y_0 T_x) \vec{k}$$

$$= -2 \times 0.69 \vec{i} + (2 \times 0.37 + 1.6 \times 0.92) \vec{j} + 1.6 \times 0.69 \vec{k}$$

$$= -1.38 \vec{i} + 2.212 \vec{j} + 1.104 \vec{k}$$

$$M_x = -1.38 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}, M_y = 2.212 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}, M_z = 1.104 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

4-5

4-5 解 两力之间的距离为 522

$$\text{则 } M = 522 \times 150 = 78302.3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm} = 78.3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

4-6

$$4-6 \text{ 解: } F_{1x} = 0, F_{1y} = 0, F_{1z} = F_1 = 10 \text{ N}, F_1 = 10 \vec{k}, \vec{T}_1 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$$

$$F_{2x} = F_2 = 10 \text{ N}, F_{2y} = 0, F_{2z} = 0, F_2 = 10 \vec{i}, \vec{T}_2 = (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$$

$$F_{3x} = 5 \text{ N}, F_{3y} = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ N}, F_{3z} = 0, F_3 = 5 \vec{i} + 5\sqrt{3} \vec{j}, \vec{T}_3 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0)$$

$$F_{4x} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3} \text{ N}, F_{4y} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ N}, F_{4z} = -5 \text{ N}, F_4 = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3} \vec{i} + \frac{5}{2} \vec{j} - 5 \vec{k}, \vec{T}_4 = (0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$$

$$M_0(\vec{F}_1) = \frac{3}{2} \times 10 \vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 10 \vec{j} = 15 \vec{i} - 5\sqrt{3} \vec{j}$$

$$M_0(\vec{F}_2) = 1 \times 10 \vec{j} - \frac{3}{2} \times 10 \vec{k} = 10 \vec{j} - 15 \vec{k}$$

$$M_0(\vec{F}_3) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 10 \vec{j} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 5\sqrt{3} \vec{k} = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{j} + \frac{15}{2} \vec{k}$$

$$M_0(\vec{F}_4) = \left[\frac{3}{2} \times (-5) - 1 \times \frac{15}{2} \right] \vec{i} + \left(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \right) \vec{j} + \left(-\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \vec{k}$$

$$= -15 \vec{i} + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{j} - \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4} \vec{k}$$

4-7

4-7 解: $F_{1x} = 0, F_{1y} = 0, F_{1z} = 2\sqrt{6} \text{ N}$

$$F_{2x} = 0, F_{2y} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ N}, F_{2z} = 0$$

$$F_{3x} = 0, F_{3y} = 0, F_{3z} = 0$$

$$F_{4x} = F_4 \cos 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{4y} = F_4 \cos 45^\circ \sin 60^\circ = -4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{4z} = F_4 \sin 45^\circ = 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 4 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{5x} = F_5 \frac{5}{\sqrt{25+24}} \cos \alpha = 7 \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} = 3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{5y} = F_5 \frac{5}{\sqrt{25+24}} \sin \alpha = 7 \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} = 4 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{5z} = F_5 \times \frac{2}{7\sqrt{6}} \text{ N} = 7 \times \frac{2}{7\sqrt{6}} = 2\sqrt{6} \text{ N}$$

$$F_x = F_{1x} + F_{2x} + F_{3x} + F_{4x} + F_{5x} = 0 + 0 + 0 + 2 + 3 = 5 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = F_{1y} + F_{2y} + F_{3y} + F_{4y} + F_{5y} = 0 + 2\sqrt{3} + 0 - 2\sqrt{3} + 4 = 4 \text{ N}$$

$$F_z = F_{1z} + F_{2z} + F_{3z} + F_{4z} + F_{5z} = 2\sqrt{6} + 0 + 0 + 4 + 2\sqrt{6} = 4 + 4\sqrt{6} \text{ N}$$

4-8

4-8 解: $M_z = y \cdot F_x + x \cdot F_y$

$$= -(10+5) \cdot F \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2+1+5^2}} + 15 \cdot F \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2+1+5^2}}$$

$$= 101.4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

4-9

4-9 解: 将 P 投影在与 AB 垂直的平面内, $P' = P \sin \alpha$

该力与轴 AB 的距离为 $a \sin \theta$, 则力 P 对轴 AB

的矩为 $M_{AB}(P) = Pa \sin \alpha \sin \theta$

4-10

4-10 解: 由题意

$$\sum M_x = 160 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum M_z = 413 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} - 200 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 213 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum M_y = 0, \sum M = 160 \vec{i} + 213 \vec{j}$$

$$\text{则 } \sum M = \sqrt{(\sum M_x)^2 + (\sum M_y)^2 + (\sum M_z)^2} = 266.4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

4-11

4-11 解:

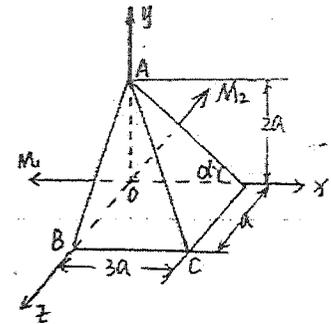
将 M_1, M_2 移到 O 点, 如图示

$$M_x = \sum M_x = M_2 \sin \alpha - M_1$$

$$= M \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{13} - M$$

$$= M \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{13} - 1 \right)$$

$$M_y = M_2 \cos \alpha = M \frac{3}{13} \sqrt{3}$$



(4-11)

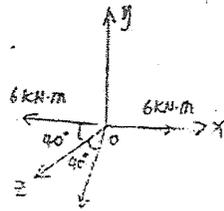
4-12

4-12 解: 将各力偶矩移到O点, 可得

如图所示, $M_x = \sum M_x = 6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$

$$M_y = \sum M_y = 6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \sin 40^\circ - 6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \times \sin 40^\circ = 0$$

$$M_z = 6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \cos 40^\circ + 6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \cos 40^\circ = 9.2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$



4-13

4-13 解: 将各力表示成矢量形式:

$$\vec{P}_1 = 350 \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{8^2+6^2+9^2}} \vec{i} + 350 \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{8^2+6^2+9^2}} \vec{j} - 350 \times \frac{9}{\sqrt{8^2+6^2+9^2}} \vec{k}$$

$$= (156.1 \vec{i} + 708.1 \vec{j} - 234.1 \vec{k}) \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{P}_2 = 400 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{j} - 400 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{k} = (282.8 \vec{j} - 282.8 \vec{k}) \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{P}_3 = -600 \times \frac{1}{2} \vec{i} + 600 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{j} = (-300 \vec{i} + 519.6 \vec{j}) \text{ N}$$

$$\text{合力 } \vec{P}_R = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 = (-143.9 \vec{i} + 1010.5 \vec{j} - 516.9 \vec{k}) \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{M}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{P}_1 = (9 \vec{i} + 6 \vec{j}) \times \vec{P}_1 = (-14048 \vec{i} + 21072 \vec{j} + 9365.5 \vec{k}) \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$$

$$\vec{M}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{P}_2 = 10 \vec{j} \times \vec{P}_2 = (-33941 \vec{i}) \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$$

$$\vec{M}_3 = \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{P}_3 = (-90 \vec{i} + 60 \vec{j}) \times \vec{P}_3 = (-28765 \vec{k}) \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$$

$$\text{主矩: } M_R = M_1 + M_2 + M_3 = (-47989 \vec{i} + 21072 \vec{j} - 19399.5 \vec{k}) \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$$

$$= (-47.99 \vec{i} + 21.07 \vec{j} - 19.40 \vec{k}) \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

4-14

$$4-14 \text{ 解: } P_{Rx} = \sum X = P_2 \sin \alpha - P_3 \cos \beta = -345.4 \text{ N}$$

$$P_{Ry} = \sum Y = P_2 \cos \alpha = 249.6 \text{ N}$$

$$P_{Rz} = \sum Z = P_1 - P_3 \sin \beta = 10.56 \text{ N}$$

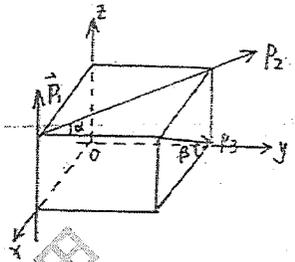
各力对O点的主矩在轴上的投影为

$$M_{Ox} = \sum M_x(\vec{P}) = -P_2 \cos \alpha \cdot 10 - P_3 \sin \beta \cdot 30$$

$$= -51.78 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_{Oy} = \sum M_y(\vec{P}) = -P_1 \cdot 20 - P_2 \sin \alpha \cdot 10 = -36.65 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_{Oz} = \sum M_z(\vec{P}) = P_2 \cos \alpha \cdot 20 + P_3 \cos \beta \cdot 30 = 103.6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$



4-15

4-15 解: \vec{F}_1 的作用点横坐标 $x_1 = 0.1 \text{ m}$, 则其 $\vec{r}_1 = (0.1 \vec{i}, \frac{3}{2} \vec{j}, 0)$

$$M_o(\vec{F}_1) = \frac{3}{2} \times 10 \vec{i} - \frac{1}{10} \times 10 \vec{j} = 15 \vec{i} - \vec{j}$$

$$M_o(\vec{F}_2) = 10 \vec{j} - 15 \vec{k}$$

$$M_o(\vec{F}_3) = \frac{15}{2} \vec{k}$$

$$M_o(\vec{F}_4) = -15 \vec{i} + \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{3} \vec{j} - \frac{15}{2} \sqrt{3} \vec{k}$$

$$\sum M_o = M_o(\vec{F}_1) + M_o(\vec{F}_2) + M_o(\vec{F}_3) + M_o(\vec{F}_4)$$

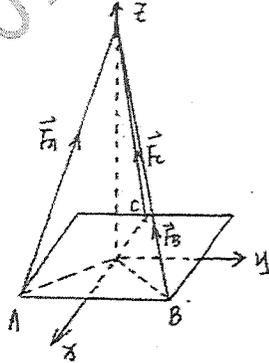
$$= (\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} - 1) \vec{j} + \frac{15 \sqrt{3} - 15}{2} \vec{k}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \sum \vec{F}_i = (15 + \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{3}) \vec{i} + (\frac{15}{2} + 15 \sqrt{3}) \vec{j} + 15 \vec{k}$$

4-16 解 $F_{1x}=0, T_{1y}=0, F_{1z}=F_1=10N, \vec{T}_1=(a, 0, 0)$
 $F_{2x}=F_2 \cos 45^\circ = 10\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10N, F_{2y}=0, F_{2z}=-10N, \vec{T}_2=(0, a, a)$
 $F_{3x}=F_3 \cos 45^\circ = 10\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10N, F_{3y}=10N, F_{3z}=0, \vec{T}_3=(a, 0, a)$
 $F_{4x}=F_4 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10N, F_{4y}=-10N, F_{4z}=10\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = 10N, \vec{T}_4=(a, a, 0)$
 $F_0 = \sum F_i = 10\vec{i} + 10\vec{k}, M_0(\vec{F}_1) = -10a\vec{i},$
 $M_0(\vec{F}_2) = -10a\vec{i} + 10a\vec{j} - 10a\vec{k}$
 $M_0(\vec{F}_3) = -10a\vec{i} - 10a\vec{j} + 10a\vec{k}$
 $M_0(\vec{F}_4) = 10a\vec{i} - 10a\vec{j}$

4-17 解: 由题意 如图建立空间直角坐标系

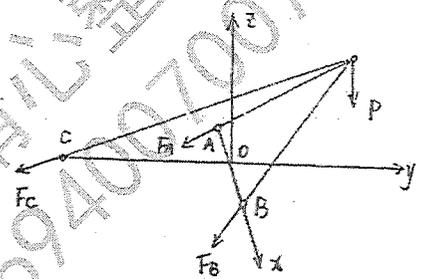
$\sum M=0, \sum F=0$
 设各绳拉力分别为 $\vec{F}_A, \vec{F}_B, \vec{F}_C$ 如图示
 $\sum F_z=0, F_A \times \frac{4}{3\sqrt{6}} + F_B \times \frac{4}{2\sqrt{6}} + F_C \times \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}} - 18=0$
 $\sum F_x=0, -F_A \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_B \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + F_C \times \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = 0$
 $\sum F_y=0, F_A \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_B \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$
 即 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} F_A + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} F_B + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} F_C - 18 = 0$
 $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} F_A - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} F_B + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} F_C = 0$
 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} F_A - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} F_B = 0$
 $F_A = F_B = \frac{9}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{6}$
 $F_C = \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}$



4-18 解: 设 A, B, C 杆的内力分别为 F_A, F_B, F_C
 $\sum F_x=0, \text{可得 } F_A \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_B \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{30}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$
 $\sum F_y=0, \text{可得 } F_A \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + F_B \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{30}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - F_C \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}p} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$
 $\sum F_z=0, \text{可得 } F_A \times \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}} + F_B \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} + F_C \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}p} = 0$
 可得 $F_A = -\frac{5}{6}\sqrt{6} \text{ kN}, F_B = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{6} \text{ kN}, F_C = \frac{\sqrt{58}}{6} \text{ kN}$

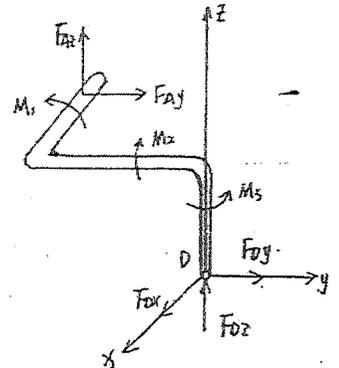
4-19 解: 作受力图如图, 列平衡方程,

由对称性可知, 得 $F_A = F_B$
 $\sum F_y=0: -F_C \cos 15^\circ - 2F_B \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 0$
 $\sum F_z=0: -F_C \sin 15^\circ - 2F_B \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ - P = 0$
 解得, $F_A = F_B = -26.39 \text{ kN (压)}$
 $F_C = 33.46 \text{ kN (拉)}$



4-20 解 分析曲杆的受力, 如图所示, 列平衡方程.

$\sum M_y=0: -M_2 + F_{Az} \cdot a = 0, F_{Az} = \frac{M_2}{a}$
 $\sum M_z=0: M_3 - F_{Ay} \cdot a = 0, F_{Ay} = \frac{M_3}{a}$
 $\sum M_x=0: M_1 - F_{Ay} \cdot c - F_{Az} \cdot b = 0, M_1 = \frac{c}{a} M_3 + \frac{b}{a} M_2$
 $\sum F_x=0: F_{Dx} = 0$
 $\sum F_y=0: F_{Dy} + F_{Ay} = 0, F_{Dy} = -\frac{M_3}{a}$
 $\sum F_z=0: F_{Dz} + F_{Az} = 0, F_{Dz} = -\frac{M_2}{a}$



4-21

$$4-21 \text{ 解: } M_{OA} = (-10 \times 150) \vec{i} = -1500 \vec{i} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$M_{OB} = -(20 \times 100) \vec{j} = -2000 \vec{j} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$M_{OC} = P \times 50 \times [\sin(180^\circ - \theta) \vec{i} + \cos(180^\circ - \theta) \vec{j}] \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$\Sigma M = [-1500 + 50P \sin(180^\circ - \theta)] \vec{i} + [-2000 + 50P \cos(180^\circ - \theta)] \vec{j} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} -1500 + 50P \sin(180^\circ - \theta) = 0 \\ -2000 + 50P \cos(180^\circ - \theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \theta = 180^\circ \arctan \frac{3}{4} = 143.1^\circ, P = 50 \text{ N}$$

4-22

4-22 解: 由题意 设 A, B, C 三个轮子对地面的压力分别为 N_A, N_B, N_C

$$\Sigma F = 0, N_A + N_B + N_C - G - W = 0$$

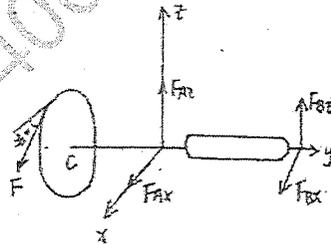
$$\Sigma M_{CD} = 0, N_A \times 1 + W \times 4 - N_B \times 1 - G \times 0.5 = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_{AB} = 0, N_C \times 1.5 - G \times 0.5 - W \times 4.5 = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } N_A = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$N_B = \frac{235}{3}$$

$$N_C = \frac{120}{3}$$



4-23

4-23 解: 由题意 $F = P = 60 \text{ N}$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \text{ 可得 } F \cos 30^\circ + F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$\Sigma F_z = 0, \text{ 可得 } F \sin 30^\circ + F_{Az} + F_{Bz} = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_{BC} = 0, \text{ 可得 } F \times 6 - Q \times 1 = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_x = 0, \text{ 可得 } F \sin 30^\circ \times 0.5 - Q \times 1 + F_{Bz} \times 1.5 = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_z = 0, \text{ 可得 } F \cos 30^\circ \times 0.5 - F_{Bx} \times 1.5 = 0$$

$$\text{可得 } Q = 360 \text{ N}, F_{Ax} = -40\sqrt{3} \text{ N}, F_{Az} = -260 \text{ N}, F_{Bx} = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ N}, F_{Bz} = 230 \text{ N}$$

4-24

4-24 解: 分析轴的受力.

由题意有 $T_1 = T_2, \Sigma M_y = 0: P \cdot r + F_2 \cdot R - T_1 \cdot R = 0$

代入各值得 $F_2 = 5 \text{ kN}, T_1 = T_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$, 轴系所受轴力为 10 kN , 轴端拉力为 5 kN .

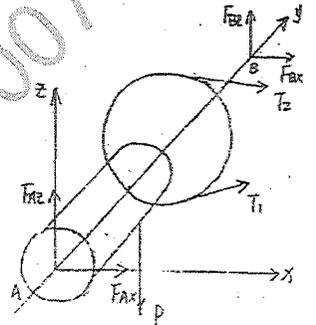
$$\Sigma M_x = 0: -P \cdot 30 + T_1 \sin 30^\circ \cdot 60 - T_2 \sin 30^\circ \cdot 60 + F_{Bz} \cdot 100 = 0, F_{Bz} = 15 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Sigma M_z = 0: -T_1 \cos 30^\circ \cdot 60 - F_2 \cos 30^\circ \cdot 60 - F_{Ax} \cdot 100 = 0$$

$$F_{Ax} = -7.794 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0: F_{Ax} + T_1 \cos 30^\circ + T_2 \cos 30^\circ + F_{Bx} = 0, F_{Bx} = -3\sqrt{3} = -5.196 \text{ kN}$$

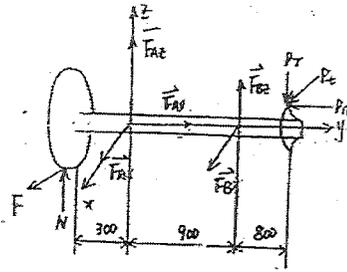
$$\Sigma F_z = 0: F_{Az} + T_1 \sin 30^\circ - T_2 \sin 30^\circ + F_{Bz} - P = 0, F_{Az} = 6 \text{ kN}$$



4-25

4-25 解: $\Sigma F_x=0: F+F_{Bx}+F_{Ax}+P_x=0$
 $\Sigma F_z=0: N+F_{Az}+F_{Bz}-P_z=0$
 $\Sigma F_y=0: F_{Ay}-P_y=0$
 $\Sigma M_y=0: -F \times 440 + P_z \times \frac{1}{2}=0$
 $\Sigma M_z=0: F \times 200 - F_{Bx} \times 900 - P_x \times 1700=0$
 $\Sigma M_x=0: -N \times 300 + F_{Bz} \times 900 - P_z \times 1700=0$

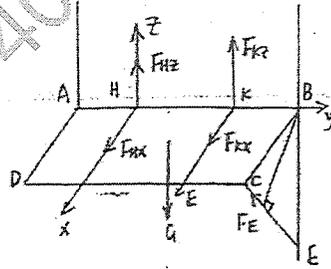
解得: $F_{Ax}=8623 \text{ KN}, F_{Ay}=228.5 \text{ KN}, F_{Az}=-58.67 \text{ KN}$
 $F_{Bx}=-215.7 \text{ KN}, F_{Bz}=74.67 \text{ KN}$
 $N=20 \text{ KN}, F=12.97 \text{ KN}$



4-26

4-26 解: $\Sigma F_x=0: F_{Hx}+F_{Kx}+F_E \times \frac{0.6}{0.75}=0$
 $\Sigma F_z=0: F_{Hz}+F_{Kz}+F_E \times \frac{0.45}{0.75}=800$
 $\Sigma M_x=0: 125 \times F_E \times \frac{0.45}{0.75} + F_{Kz} \times 1 - 800 \times 0.5=0$
 $\Sigma M_E=0: -F_{Kx} \times 1 - F_E \times \frac{0.6}{0.75} \times 125=0$
 $\Sigma M_y=0: 800 \times 0.3 - 0.36 \times F_E=0$

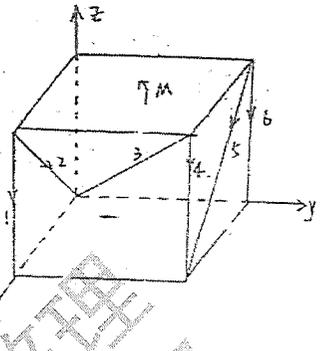
解得: $F_{Hx}=-133.34 \text{ N}, F_{Hz}=133.3 \text{ N}$
 $F_{Kx}=-666.7 \text{ N}, F_{Kz}=266.7 \text{ N}$
 $F_E=666.7 \text{ N}$



4-27

4-27 解: 如图建立空间直角坐标系可得:
 $\Sigma F_{iy}=0: F_3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0 \Rightarrow F_3=0$
 $\Sigma F_{iz}=0: F_5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0$
 $\Sigma F_{iz}=0: -F_1 \cdot F_4 - F_6 - F_2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0$
 $\Sigma M_y(F_i)=0: F_4 \times a + F_1 \times a + F_5 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a=0$
 $\Sigma M_x(F_i)=0: -F_4 \times a - F_6 \times a - F_1 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a=0$
 $\Sigma M_z(F_i)=0: -F_5 \times a \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + M=0$

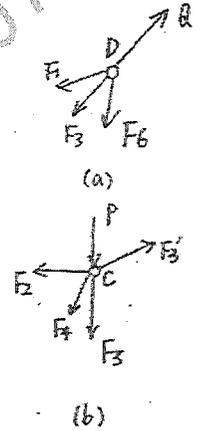
$F_1 = -\frac{M}{a}, F_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}M}{a}, F_3 = 0$
 $F_4 = 0, F_6 = \frac{\sqrt{2}M}{a}, F_5 = -\frac{M}{a}$



4-28

4-28 解: 分析D点, 如解图(a), 列平衡方程:
 $\Sigma F_y=0: Q \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0, F_1=Q$ (拉)
 $\Sigma F_z=0: Q \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0, F_6=Q$ (拉)
 $\Sigma F_x=0: F_3 + F_1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + F_6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0, F_3=-\sqrt{2}Q$ (压)

分析C点, 如解图(b), 列平衡方程:
 $\Sigma F_x=0: -F_2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_3=0, F_2=\sqrt{2}Q$ (拉)
 $\Sigma F_y=0: -F_2 - F_4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}=0, F_2=-\sqrt{2}Q$ (压)
 $\Sigma F_z=0: -F_4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_1 - P=0, F_3=-\sqrt{2}Q - P$ (压)



4-29

4-29 解: 因为 x 轴为板的对称轴, 重心必在此对称轴上, 即 $y_c = 0$, 所以只要求出重心的 x 轴方向的坐标 x_c 即可. 可将板看成是在半径为 R 的圆内挖去一半径为 r 的圆. 两部分面积分别用 A_1, A_2 表示, 因为 A_2 是挖去的部分, 应该取负值 (也即为负面积). 设两部分 x 方向重心分别为 x_1, x_2 则由

$$A_1 = \pi R^2, A_2 = -\pi r^2, x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } x_c = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{-\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{r}{2}}{\pi R^2 - \pi r^2} = \frac{-r^3/2}{2(R^2 - r^2)}$$

4-30

4-30 解: 设各部分面积分别为 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5

$$x_1 = \frac{20}{3}, y_1 = 5; x_2 = 9, y_2 = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$x_3 = 9, y_3 = \frac{35}{2}; x_4 = 9, y_4 = 25$$

$$x_5 = 18 + \frac{40}{3\pi} = 22.2, y_5 = 20 + \frac{40}{3\pi} = 24.2$$

$$A_1 = 150, A_2 = 270, A_3 = 90, A_4 = 180, A_5 = 314 \times 10^2 - 314$$

$$x_c = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + A_3 x_3 + A_4 x_4 + A_5 x_5}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5} = 12.78$$

$$y_c = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3 + A_4 y_4 + A_5 y_5}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5} = 16.38$$

4-31

4-31 解: 可将图形分为 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 四部分
各部分重心分别为

$$x_1 = 2, y_1 = 4$$

$$x_2 = 6, y_2 = 7$$

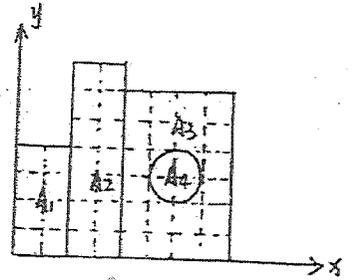
$$x_3 = 12, y_3 = 6$$

$$x_4 = 12, y_4 = 6$$

$$A_1 = 16, A_2 = 28, A_3 = 48, A_4 = -\pi r^2 = -3.14 \times 4 = -12.56$$

$$x_c = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + A_3 x_3 + A_4 x_4}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4} = 7.87 \text{ cm}$$

$$y_c = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3 + A_4 y_4}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4} = 5.95 \text{ cm}$$



4-32

4-32 解: 可以将均匀木杆分为两段

$$A_1 \text{ 和 } A_2, \text{ 由题意易知 } \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{160}{314 \times 80} = \frac{2}{314} = \frac{1}{157} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{令 } A_1 = 2, A_2 = \pi$$

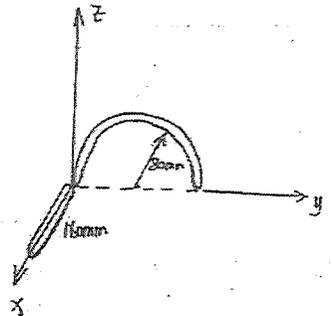
$$x_1 = 80, y_1 = 0, z_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0, y_2 = 80, z_2 = \frac{160}{\pi}$$

$$\text{则 } x_c = \frac{x_1 A_1 + x_2 A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{80 \times 2 + \pi \times 0}{2 + \pi} = 31.13$$

$$y_c = \frac{y_1 A_1 + y_2 A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{0 \times 2 + 80 \times \pi}{2 + \pi} = 48.87$$

$$z_c = \frac{z_1 A_1 + z_2 A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{0 \times 2 + \frac{160}{\pi} \times \pi}{2 + \pi} = 31.13$$



4-33 解: 将图例分割为3部分, 面积分别为

V_1, V_2, V_3

$$V_1 = 2 \times 0.5 \times 1 = 1$$

$$V_2 = 3 \times 1.5 \times 2 = 9$$

$$V_3 = 1 \times 1.5 \times 3 = 4.5$$

$$x_1 = 4.5, y_1 = 1, z_1 = 0.75$$

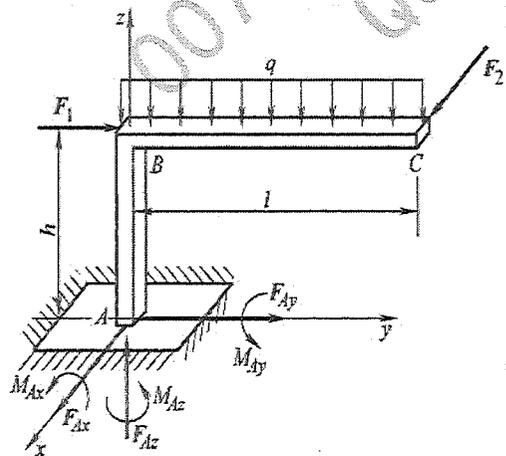
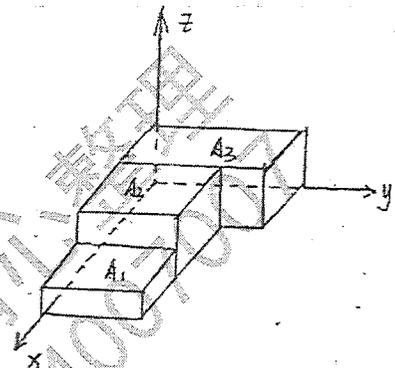
$$x_2 = 2.5, y_2 = 1, z_2 = 0.75$$

$$x_3 = 0.5, y_3 = 1.5, z_3 = 0.75$$

$$x_c = \frac{V_1 x_1 + V_2 x_2 + V_3 x_3}{V_1 + V_2 + V_3} = 2.02 \text{ m}$$

$$y_c = \frac{V_1 y_1 + V_2 y_2 + V_3 y_3}{V_1 + V_2 + V_3} = 1.16 \text{ m}$$

$$z_c = \frac{V_1 z_1 + V_2 z_2 + V_3 z_3}{V_1 + V_2 + V_3} = 0.72 \text{ m}$$



解 选取刚架ABC为研究对象, 由于A是固定端, 且作用在刚架上的主动力为空间力系, 故A端的约束力可用三个相互垂直的分力 F_{Ax}, F_{Ay}, F_{Az} 和力偶矩矢分别为 M_{Ax}, M_{Ay}, M_{Az} 的三个分力偶表示。

刚架受力图如5.9所示。因此这是一个空间一般力系的平衡问题, 故用空间一般力系的平衡方程求解。

建立图示 $Axyz$ 坐标系, 列平衡方程并求解

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_{Ax} + F_2 = 0, F_{Ax} = -30 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} + F_1 = 0, F_{Ay} = -20 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_z = 0: F_{Az} - ql = 0, F_{Az} = 40 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_x(F) = 0: M_{Ax} - F_1 h - \frac{1}{2} ql^2 = 0, M_{Ax} = 140 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum M_y(F) = 0: M_{Ay} + F_2 h = 0, M_{Ay} = -90 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum M_z(F) = 0: M_{Az} - F_2 l = 0, M_{Az} = 120 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

因假设未知约束力沿坐标轴正向, 所以解出的负值表示该约束力或约束力偶矢的实际方向与假设的方向相反。

4-36 解:

$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad F_T \sin 30^\circ - W = 0 \quad F_T = 2W = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{Ox} - F_T \cos 30^\circ \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$F_{Ox} = F_T \cos 30^\circ \sin \alpha = 1000 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = 300\sqrt{3} = 519.6 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{Oy} - F_T \cos 30^\circ \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$F_{Oy} = F_T \cos 30^\circ \cos \alpha = 1000 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} = 400\sqrt{3} = 692.8 \text{ N}$$

4-37

略

4-38

解: G、H 两点的位置对称于 y 轴

$$F_{BG} = F_{BH}$$

$$\sum X = 0, -F_{BG} \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ + F_{BH} \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ + F_{Ax} = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, -F_{BG} \cos 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ - F_{BH} \cos 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ + F_{Ay} = 0$$

$$\sum Z = 0, F_{Ax} - F_{BG} \sin 60^\circ - F_{BH} \sin 60^\circ - W = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0, 0.5 F_{BG} \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ + 5 F_{BH} \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ - 5W = 0$$

$$F_{BG} = F_{BH} = 28.28 \text{ kN}, F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Ay} = 20 \text{ kN}, F_{Az} = 68.99 \text{ kN}$$

4-39

解: 取三轮车为研究对象, 受力分析如图所示。小车受空间平行力系作用。选坐标轴如图所示, 列平衡方程, 有

$$\sum M_A(\mathbf{F}) = 0 \quad F_{N3} \times O_2D - P \times ME = 0$$

求得

$$F_{N3} = \frac{ME}{O_2D} \times P = \frac{0.6}{1.6} \times 1 = 0.375 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_B(\mathbf{F}) = 0 \quad P \times O_1E - F_{N3} \times O_1D - F_{N2} \times O_1O_2 = 0$$

求得

$$F_{N2} = \frac{P \times O_1E - F_{N3} \times O_1D}{O_1O_2} = \frac{1 \times 0.4 - 0.375 \times 0.5}{1} = 0.213 \text{ kN}$$

求得

$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad F_{N1} + F_{N2} + F_{N3} - P = 0$$

$$F_{N1} = P - F_{N2} - F_{N3} = 1 - 0.213 - 0.375 = 0.412 \text{ kN}$$

4-40

解: 列写平衡方程如下:

$$x \text{ 向: } R_{Ax} + R_{Bx} - T \cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$y \text{ 向: } R_{Ay} - T \cos 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$z \text{ 向: } R_{Az} + R_{Bz} + T \sin 30^\circ - Q = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{绕 } AE \text{ 轴: } R_{Bz} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{绕 } DC \text{ 轴: } R_{Ax} \cdot b + R_{Bx} \cdot b - Q \cdot \frac{b}{2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{绕 } AD \text{ 轴: } R_{Bz} \cdot a + T \sin 30^\circ \cdot a - Q \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 0 \quad (6)$$

由(3)和(5)得

$$T = Q = 200 \quad (7)$$

由(2)得

$$R_{Ay} = \frac{3T}{4} = \frac{3 \times 200}{4} = 150 \quad (8)$$

由(6)和(7)得

$$R_{Bz} = 0 \quad (9)$$

由(9)和(3)得

$$R_{Az} = \frac{Q}{2} = 100 \quad (10)$$

由(4)和(1)得

$$R_{Ax} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} Q = 50\sqrt{3} \quad (11)$$

于是(7), (11), (8), (10), (4), (9)为所求。

4-41

略

解: 设垂直杆 1、2、3 受压力为 N_1, N_2, N_3 , 斜杆 4、5、6 受拉, 拉力为 N_4, N_5, N_6 。
以 A 为原点建立坐标系, x 轴沿着 AB 方向向右, z 轴竖直向上, 按右手法则得到 y 轴。
以三角板为研究对象, 写出平衡方程:

$$R_x = N_4 \cos 30^\circ - N_2 \cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ - N_6 \cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$R_y = N_5 \cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ - N_6 \cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ = 0 \quad (2)$$

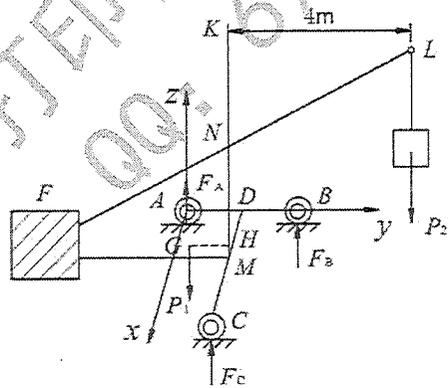
$$R_z = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 - (N_4 + N_5 + N_6) \cos 60^\circ = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$M_{AA'} = M + N_3 a \cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$M_{AB} = N_2 a \cos 60^\circ - N_6 a \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$M_{A'B'} = N_3 a \cos 60^\circ - N_5 a \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = 0 \quad (6)$$

解出各杆内力为: $N_1 = N_2 = N_3 = \frac{2M}{3a}$, $N_4 = N_5 = N_6 = -\frac{4M}{3a}$ (以受拉为正)



整体: $\sum M_y = 0 \quad F_C \cdot CD - (P_1 + P_2) \cdot MD = 0, \quad F_C = 43.3 \text{ kN}$

$$\sum M_x = 0 \quad F_C \cdot 1 + F_B \cdot 2 - P_1 \cdot 0.5 - P_2 \cdot 5 = 0, \quad F_B = 78.3 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad F_A + F_B + F_C - P_1 - P_2 = 0, \quad F_A = 8.4 \text{ kN}$$

5-1 解: $F_N = 500 - 150 \sin 30^\circ = 425 \text{ N}$

$$F_{f\max} = F_N \cdot f = 0.45 \times 425 = 191.25 \text{ N}$$

$$F_x = F_T \cos 30^\circ = 130 \text{ N} < F_{f\max}$$

所以物块处于平衡状态, $F_f = F_x = 130 \text{ N}$, 方向水平向左

(2) $f = 0.577, \varphi_m = 30^\circ, F_T = W \sin 30^\circ = 250 \text{ N}$

5-2 解: 对材料作受力分析

$$\sum F_x = 0: N_A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + F_{FA} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - N_B \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + F_{FB} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: N_A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - F_{FA} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - P + N_B \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + F_{FB} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

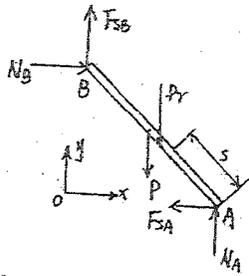
$$\sum M_O = 0: -M + F_{FA} \cdot \frac{D}{2} + F_{FB} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = 0$$

其中 $F_{FA} = N_A \cdot f_s, F_{FB} = N_B \cdot f_s$, 代入得 $f_{s1} = 4.49$ (舍), $f_{s2} = 0.223$

5-3 解: $F_T \cos[90^\circ - (90^\circ + \alpha - \phi)] = W \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \phi), \tan \phi = 0.6$

$$\frac{W}{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha - \phi)} = \frac{F_T}{\sin(90^\circ - \phi)} \Rightarrow F_T = 349.4 \text{ kN}$$

5-4



5-4 解: 分析梁AB受力

$$\sum F_x = 0: N_B - F_{SA} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{SB} - P - P_T + N_A = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0: -N_B \cdot l \cdot \sin\theta - F_{SB} \cdot l \cdot \cos\theta + P \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cos\theta + P_T \cdot s \cdot \cos\theta = 0$$

其中 $F_{SA} = 0.75 N_A$, $F_{SB} = 0.75 N_B$. 代入上式, 得 $s = 0.456l$

5-5

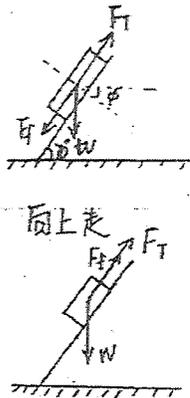
5-5 料斗与渣土受力分析如图

$$(1) \frac{W}{\sin(90^\circ - \phi)} = \frac{F_T}{\sin(70^\circ + \phi)}$$

$$F_T = 26.06 \text{ kN}$$

$$(2) \frac{W}{\sin(90^\circ + \phi)} = \frac{F_T}{\sin(70^\circ - \phi)}$$

$$F_T = 20.93 \text{ kN}$$



5-6

$$5-6 \text{ 水对闸门的力 } F_N = 6 \times \int_0^8 P_k \cdot g \cdot dx = 6 \times 10^4 \times 64 = 3.84 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$F_L = F_N \cdot f + W = 150 \text{ kN} + 0.25 \times 3.84 \times 10^3 \text{ kN} = 1110 \text{ kN}$$

5-7

5-7 解: 分析脚踏车的受力, 如解图

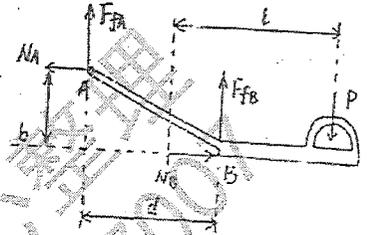
$$\sum F_x = 0: N_B - N_A = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{fA} + F_{fB} - P = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0: N_A \cdot b - F_{fB} \cdot l - P \cdot (L - \frac{d}{2}) = 0$$

其中 $F_{fA} = f_s \cdot N_A$, $F_{fB} = f_s \cdot N_B$. 代入各值, 得 $l = 100 \text{ mm}$

即踏在链条上的最小距离为 100 mm



5-8

5-8 解: 分析 COH 杆, 如解图(a), 该 CO = e = DC

$$\sum M_C = 0: F_0 \cdot CO - F \cdot L = 0$$

$$F_0 = F \frac{L}{e}$$

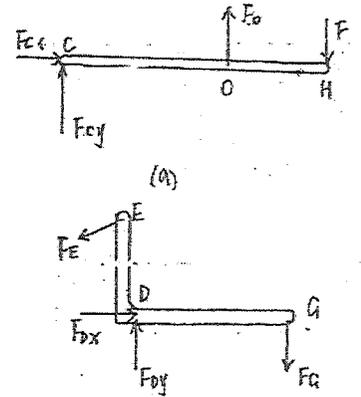
分析 EDG 杆, 如解图(b), $F_G = F_0 = F \frac{L}{e}$

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_{Dx} - F_E \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Dy} - F_E \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} - F_G = 0$$

$$\sum M_E = 0: F_{Dx} \cdot c - F_G \cdot e = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_{Dx} = \frac{FL}{c}, \quad F_{Dy} = \frac{FL(a+e)}{ae}, \quad F_E = \frac{FL \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}{ac}$$



分析 AB 部分, 如解图(c) $F_B = F_E$

$$\sum M_A = 0: N_1 \cdot b - F_B \cdot a \cdot \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + e^2}} = 0, N_1 = \frac{FLa}{bc}$$

$$\text{则 } F_{f1} = f \cdot N_1 = \frac{FfL}{bc}$$

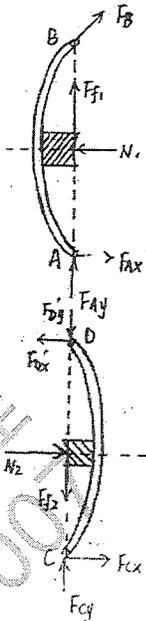
分析 CD 部分, 如解图(d)

$$\sum M_C = 0: -N_2 \cdot b + F_{Dx} \cdot a = 0, N_2 = \frac{FLa}{bc}$$

$$\text{则 } F_{f2} = f N_2 = \frac{FLa f}{bc}$$

作用于鼓轮上的制动力矩为

$$M = F_{f1} \cdot d + F_{f2} \cdot d = \frac{2FfLd}{bc}$$



5-9

5-9 解: 对铁板作受力分析, 欲使机器工作,

则铁板所受合力方向必须水平向右, 即要满足

$$\sum F_x > 0: F_{fA} \cos\theta + F_{fB} \cos\theta - N_A \sin\theta - N_B \sin\theta > 0$$

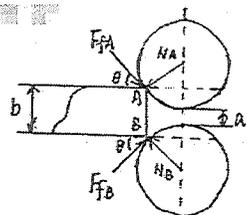
$$\sum F_y = 0: -F_{fA} \sin\theta + F_{fB} \sin\theta - N_A \cos\theta + N_B \cos\theta = 0$$

$$\text{其中 } F_{fA} = f_s N_A, F_{fB} = f_s N_B \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{d}{2} - \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\text{代入各值, 得 } 0.1 > \tan\theta, 0.1 \cos\theta > \sin\theta$$

$$0.1 \times \frac{505-b}{500} > \frac{\sqrt{500^2 - (505-b)^2}}{500}, 0.1^2 (505-b)^2 > 500^2 - (505-b)^2$$

$$1.01 (505-b)^2 > 500^2, b \leq 7.481 \text{ mm}$$



(5-9)

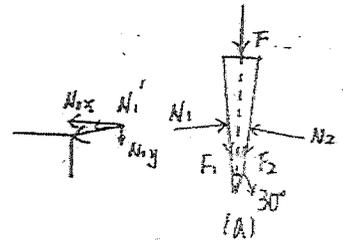
5-10

5-10 解: 由对称性知 $N_1 = N_2, F_1 = F_2$
所以只需分析一半即可.

$$N_1 \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = F_1 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = F/2 = 1750 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{1750}{\sin 15^\circ} = 6761.48 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{1x} = \cos 30^\circ \cdot N_1 = 6531.09 \text{ kN}$$



5-11

5-11 解: 分析整体受力, 如解图(a)

$$\sum F_y = 0: N_A - W = 0, N_A = W$$

由于物块 A 有两种运动趋势, 向右滑动
或向右滑动, 分别讨论这两种情况求态
(1) A 有向右运动的趋势, 分析 A 的受力.

如解图(b)

$$\sum F_x = 0: N \sin\theta - F_s \cos\theta - F = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: N_A - N \cos\theta - F_s \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\text{又 } F_s = f_s \cdot N, \text{ 代入上式, 得 } F = \frac{W(\sin\theta - f_s \cos\theta)}{\cos\theta + f_s \sin\theta}$$

(2) A 有向左运动的趋势, 如解图(c)

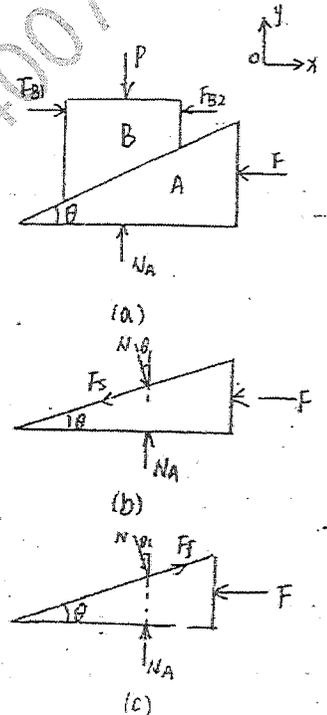
$$\sum F_x = 0: N \sin\theta + F_f \cos\theta - F = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: N_A + F_f \sin\theta - N \cos\theta = 0$$

$$\text{又 } F_f = f_s N, \text{ 代入上式, 得 } F = \frac{\sin\theta + f_s \cos\theta}{\cos\theta + f_s \sin\theta} W$$

所以欲使该系统保持平衡, 力 F 应满足

$$\frac{\sin\theta - f_s \cos\theta}{\cos\theta + f_s \sin\theta} W \leq F \leq \frac{\sin\theta + f_s \cos\theta}{\cos\theta - f_s \sin\theta} W$$



5-12

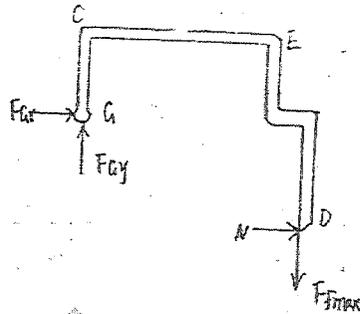
5-12 解: 分析曲杆 GCE, 考虑临界情况

$$\sum M_G = 0: N \cdot b - F_{fmax} \cdot (250 - 30) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } F_{fmax} = f_s \cdot N, \text{ 代入得 } b = 110 \text{ mm}$$

致使砖被夹起, 则驱动力矩 \leq 最大夹紧力矩,

$$\text{则 } b \leq 110 \text{ mm}$$



5-13

5-13 解: 如图所示, 使物块 M 由左向右移动, 刚开始与 B 接触为 A 时,

板保持水平运动, 则有

$$\text{水平方向: } F \cdot \cos 75^\circ + N \cdot \sin 60^\circ = f \cdot \cos 75^\circ$$



$$\text{垂直方向上: } F \cdot \sin 75^\circ + f \cdot \sin 75^\circ + N \cdot \cos 60^\circ = G$$

$$\text{令 } M(A) = G \cdot (l - x_1) - F \cdot \sin 75^\circ \cdot l = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } N > 0 \text{ 有 } \lambda_1 > 0.131l$$

将物块 M 继续向右移动, 因与 B 与 A 接触为 A 时,

板将要滑动, 则有

$$\text{水平方向: } F \cdot \cos 55^\circ + N \cdot \sin 60^\circ = f \cdot \cos 55^\circ$$

$$\text{垂直方向: } F \cdot \sin 55^\circ + N \cdot \cos 60^\circ + f \cdot \sin 55^\circ = G$$

$$\text{令 } M(A) = F \cdot l \cdot \sin 55^\circ - G \cdot x_2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } N > 0 \text{ 有 } \lambda_2 < 0.545l$$

故物块放置范围为 $0.131l < x < 0.545l$

5-14

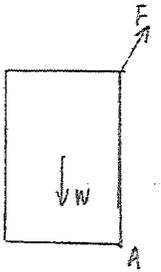
5-14 解: 受力分析如图

$$M_A(W) = 4.8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2.4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\text{当倾倒时需要的力 } F_1: \frac{F_1}{5} \times 4 \times 2 = M_A(W), F_1 = 1.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{当滑动时需要的力 } F_2: (W - \frac{F_2}{5} \times 3) \times f = \frac{F_2}{5} \times 4, F_2 = 1.6 \text{ kN}$$

比接柱先倾倒, 此时力为 1.5 kN



5-15

5-15 解: 研究楔块的受力

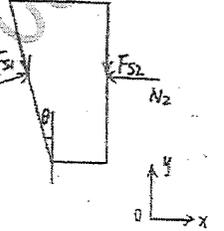
$$\sum F_x = 0: F_1 \sin \theta + N_1 \cos \theta - N_2 = 0$$

$$\sum F_y \leq 0: N_1 \sin \theta - F_1 \cos \theta - F_2 \leq 0$$

其中 $F_1 = 0.1 N_1, F_2 = 0.1 N_2$, 代入上式

$$\text{得 } \tan \theta \leq 0.202$$

则楔块自锁的倾角为 $\theta \leq 11.42^\circ$



5-16

5-16 解 (1) 若 A、B 两点的静摩擦力同时达到最大值
滑动摩擦力, 则该圆筒水平向右滑动, 无滚动, 做平动

分析: 先分析 CC' 杆

$$\sum M_O = 0: 3N_A - 2P = 0, N_A = \frac{2}{3}P = 333.3 \text{ N}$$

再分析圆筒

$$\sum F_y = 0: -N_A - P_2 + F_{NB} = 0, F_{NB} = 633.3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{SA} = f_A \cdot N_A = 0.4 \times 333.3 \text{ N} = 133.3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{SB} = f_B \cdot F_{NB} = 0.2 \times 633.3 = 126.7 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_T - F_{SA} - F_{SB} = 0, F_T = 260 \text{ N}$$

(2) 若 D 点先达到最大静摩擦力, 则圆筒架将沿地面滚动

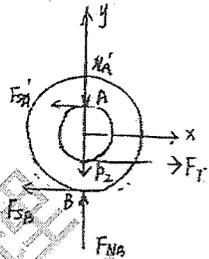
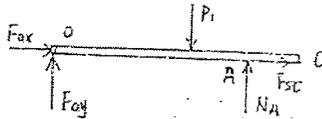
此时 $F_{SB} < f_B \cdot F_{NB}$, $F_{SA} = f_A \cdot N_A = 0.4 \times 333.3 = 133.3 \text{ N}$

$$\sum M_B = 0: -F_T \cdot (R+r) + F_{SA} \cdot (R+r) = 0, F_T = 222.2 \text{ N}$$

(3) 若 E 点先达到最大静摩擦力, 则圆筒架将沿杆 OC 滚动

此时 $F_{SA} < f_A \cdot N_A$, $F_{SB} = f_A \cdot F_{NB} = 0.4 \times 633.3 = 253.3 \text{ N}$

$$\sum M_A = 0: F_T \cdot 2r - F_{SB} \cdot (R+r) = 0, F_T = 633.3 \text{ N}$$



5-18

5-18 解: 研究轮的受力

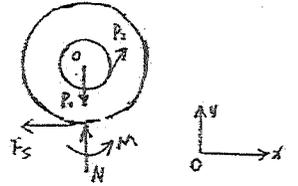
$$\sum F_x = 0: P_2 \sin \theta - F_S = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: P_2 \cos \theta - P_1 - N = 0$$

$$\sum M_O = 0: P_1 r + M - F_S R = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_S = P_2 \sin \theta, M = P_2 (R \sin \theta - r)$$

$$N = P_2 \cos \theta - P_1$$



5-19

5-19 解: 如同所示, 前后两轮各力如下



$$F_2 + F_4 = F$$

$$F_1 + F_3 = W + W_1$$

$$\text{对前轮转自 } \delta F_2 - F_3 \cdot r = 0$$

$$\text{对后轮转自 } \delta F_4 - F_1 \cdot r = 0$$

$$\text{即 } F = \frac{W + W_1}{r} \cdot s$$

即使车辆在轨道上匀速运动时所需水平力 F 值为 $\frac{W + W_1}{r} \cdot s$

5-17

5-17 解: $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时 $M_{f \max} = f \cdot W = 15 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

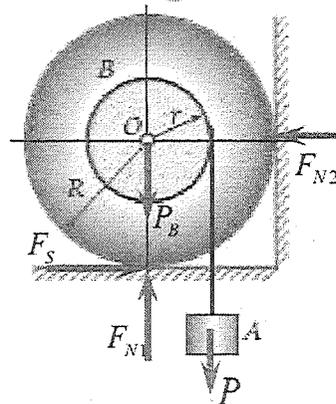
$$\sum M_O = 0: -M_{f \max} - F r = 0, F = 5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ \text{ 时}$$

$$W - N - F \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

$$f \cdot N - F \cos 30^\circ \cdot r = 0, F = 2.94 \text{ kN}$$

5-20



解: 临界状态时有

$$F_S = f_S \cdot F_{N1}$$

$$\sum Y = 0: F_{N1} = P_B + P$$

$$\sum M_O(F) = 0: F_S R = P \cdot r$$

$$P = 500 \text{ N}$$

5-21

提示：欲使机器工作，则铁板必须被两转轮带动，亦即作用在铁板 A、B 处的法向反作用力和摩擦力的合力必须水平向右。

解：板主要受力为两轮的正规力 F_{NA} 、 F_{NB} 及摩擦力 F_A 、 F_B 。

如图 (a)。由于两轮对称配置，可设 $F_{NA} = F_{NB} = F_N$ ，

$$F_A = F_B = F。$$

合力水平向右，即 $2F \cos \alpha - 2F_N \sin \alpha \geq 0$

$$F / F_N \geq \tan \alpha$$

又由摩擦定律 $F / F_N \leq f_s$

上二式比较，可见 $\tan \alpha \leq f_s$

由几何关系
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d+a-b}{2}\right)^2}}{\frac{d+a-b}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{d^2 - (d+a-b)^2}}{d+a-b}$$

于是得
$$\sqrt{d^2 - (d+a-b)^2} \leq (d+a-b)f_s \quad b \leq (a+d) - \frac{d}{\sqrt{1+f_s^2}}$$

将 $(1+f_s^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 展开，略去 f_s^4 项及其后各项，可得：
$$b \leq a + \frac{d}{2} f_s^2 = 7.5 \text{ mm}$$

5-22

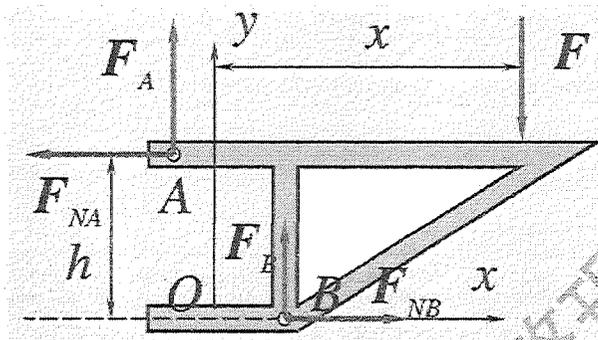
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5-23

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5-24

解：



根据题意

$$F_A = f_s \times F_{NA} \quad F_B = f_s \times F_{NB}$$

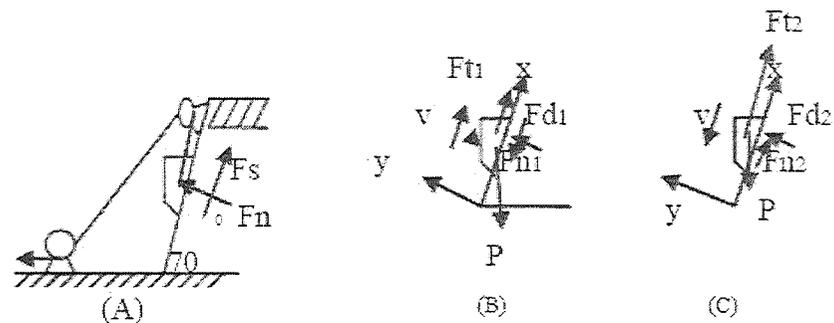
$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{NA} = F_{NB} \quad F_A = F_B$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_A = F_B = 0.5F$$

$$\sum M_B = 0 \quad hF_{NA} - dF_A - (x - 0.5d)F = 0$$

$$x = 40 \text{ cm}$$

5-25



解 (1) 设摩擦力 F_s 向上, 料斗受力如图, 有

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_{T1} + F_s - P \sin 70^\circ = 0$$

将 $F_{T1} = 22 \text{ kN}$ 代入得

$$F_s = 1.492 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

将 $F_{T2} = 25 \text{ kN}$ 代入得

$$F_s = -1.508 \text{ kN} (\downarrow)$$

(2) 当料斗匀速上升时, 对图 (b) 有

$$F_{d1} = f F_{n1}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_{T1} - F_{d1} - P \sin 70^\circ = 0$$

解得 $F_{T1} = 26.06 \text{ kN}$

当匀速下降时, 对图 (c)

$$F_{d2} = f F_{n2}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_{T2} + F_{d2} - P \sin 70^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0, F_{n2} - P \cos 70^\circ = 0$$

解得 $F_{T2} = 20.93 \text{ kN}$

5-26

解: 1) 取 A 为研究对象, 受力如图:

$$\text{平衡方程: } \sum X = 0, F_{SA} - T = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, F_{NA} - P_A = 0$$

$$F_{S \max} = F_{NA} f = P_A f = 0.5 \text{ kN}$$

临界时 $F_{SA} = T = F_{S \max} = 0.5 \text{ kN}$

2) 取 B 为研究对象受力如图

$$\text{平衡方程: } \sum X = 0, F - T' - F_{SA}' - F_{SB} = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, F_{NB} - P_A - P_B = 0$$

$$F_{S \max} = F_{NB} f_{S2} = (P_A + P_B) f_{S2} = 2.2 \text{ kN}$$

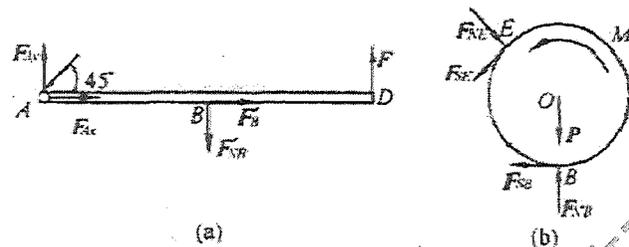
临界时 $F_{S \max} = F_{SB} = 2.2 \text{ kN}$

$$F_{\min} = F_{SB} + T + F_{SA} = 3.2 \text{ kN}$$

5-27

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5-28



解 先研究 ABD 杆, 受力如图 (a), 由

$$\sum M_A(F) = 0, F \cdot AD - F_{NB} \cdot AB = 0$$

解得 $F_{NB} = 2P$

再研究圆柱, 设它平衡, 受力如图 (b), 则有

$$\sum X = 0, F_{NE} \sin 45^\circ - F_{SE} \cos 45^\circ - F_{SB} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum Y = 0, -F_{NE} \cos 45^\circ - F_{SE} \sin 45^\circ - P + F_{NB} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum M_O(F) = 0, M + r F_{SE} - r F_{SB} = 0 \quad (3)$$

设 E 点先达临界滑动状态, 则有 $F_{SE} = f_s F_{NE}$ (4)

联立解得 $M = 0.212Pr$

$$F_{SB} = 0.5384P < f_s F_{NB} = 0.6P \text{ (假设成立)}$$

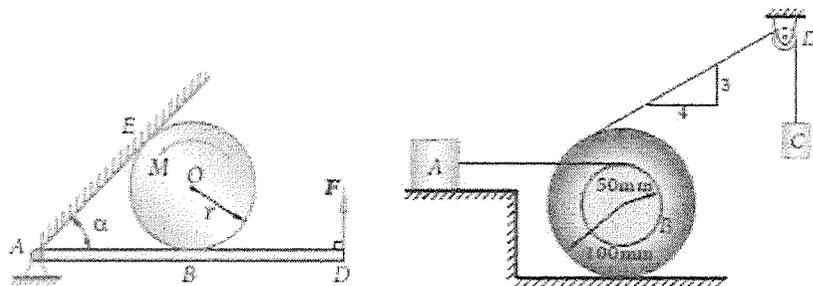
若 B 点先达临界滑动状态, 则 $F_{SB} = f_s F_{NB}$ (5)

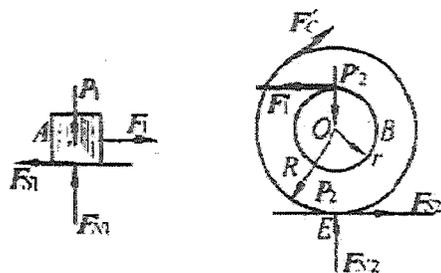
联立式 (1)、(2)、(3)、(5), 解得

$$M = 0.317Pr, F_{NE} = 0.8P$$

$$F_{SE} = 0.2828P > f_s F_{NE} \text{ (假设不成立)}$$

这说明 B 处不可能先于 E 处到达临界状态, 故 $M_{\min} = 0.212Pr$





解 设该系统平衡,对轮轴,有

$$\Sigma X = 0, F_C \cos \alpha - F_1 + F_{S2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma Y = 0, F_C \sin \alpha - P_2 + F_{N2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Sigma M_E(F) = 0, -F_C(R + R \cos \alpha) + F_1(R + r) = 0 \quad (3)$$

对物 A, 有 $\Sigma X = 0, F_1 - F_{S1} = 0 \quad (4)$

$$\Sigma Y = 0, F_{N1} - P_1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

先设轮轴即将滚动,但不打滑,使物块 A 即将滑动;则

$$F_{S1} = f_{S1} F_{N1} \quad (6)$$

解得 $F_C = 208 \text{ N}, F_{S2} = 83.6 \text{ N} < f_{S2} F_{N2} = 175 \text{ N}$

即轮轴在即将滚动时确实不会打滑。

再设轮轴即将打滑,物块 A 仍不动,对轮轴有

$$F_{S2} = f_{S2} F_{N2} \quad (7)$$

联立(1)、(2)、(4)、(5)、(7)各式,可解得

$$F_C = 384.6 \text{ N}, F_{S1} > f_{S1} F_{N1} \text{ (假设不成立)}$$

即此时物块 A 已不能平衡。因此,全系统平衡时物体 C 的重量 P 的最大值 $F_C = P = 208 \text{ N}$

6-1

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6-2

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6-3

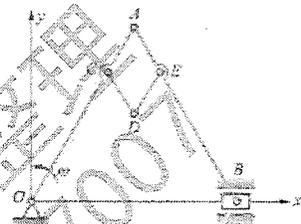
解 如图所示 $\angle AOB = \alpha t$, 则点 D 坐标为
 $x_D = OA \cos \alpha t, y_D = OA \sin \alpha t - 2AC \sin \alpha t$
 代入数据,得到点 D 的运动方程为:

$$x = 200 \cos \frac{\pi t}{5} \text{ mm}, y = 100 \sin \frac{\pi t}{5} \text{ mm}$$

把以上两式消去 t 得点 D 轨迹方程:

$$\frac{x^2}{40000} + \frac{y^2}{10000} = 1 \quad (\text{坐标单位: mm})$$

因此, D 点轨迹为中心在 (0, 0), 长半轴为 0.2 m, 短半轴为 0.1 m 的椭圆。



6-4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } x_A &= S + l \sin \varphi \\ &= a + b \sin \alpha t + l \sin \alpha t \\ &= a + (b+l) \sin \alpha t \\ y_A &= -l \cos \alpha t \end{aligned}$$

可改写为

$$\frac{x_A - a}{b+l} = \sin \alpha t$$

$$\frac{y_A}{l} = -\cos \alpha t$$

两边平方,二式相加则得轨迹方程,为一椭圆。

$$\frac{(x_A - a)^2}{(b+l)^2} + \frac{y_A^2}{l^2} = 1$$

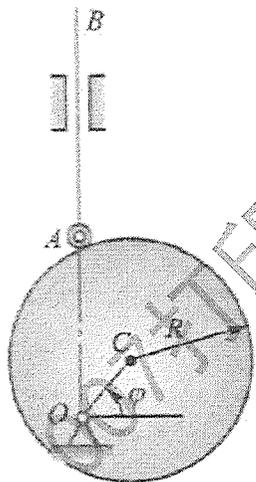
解 建立如图 5-6b 所示直角坐标系 xOy ，设初始瞬时 $\varphi=0$ 。在任意瞬时 A 点纵坐标为

$$y = OA = OD + DA = OD + \sqrt{AC^2 - CD^2}$$

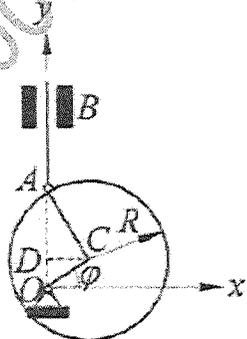
$$\text{即 } y = e \sin \omega t + \sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \omega t}$$

此即顶杆 AB 的运动方程。把运动方程对 t 求导，得顶杆速度得

$$v = \dot{y} = e\omega \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2e^2 \sin \omega t \cos \omega t \cdot \omega}{\sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \omega t}} = e\omega \left[\cos \omega t + \frac{e \sin 2\omega t}{2\sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \omega t}} \right]$$



(a)



(b)

解 如图 6-4 所示在任意瞬时 t 火箭的坐标为 $x = l, y = l \tan \theta = l \tan kt$

这就是火箭的运动方程。

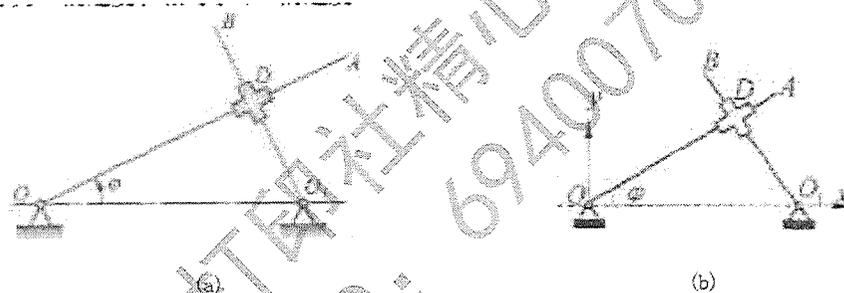
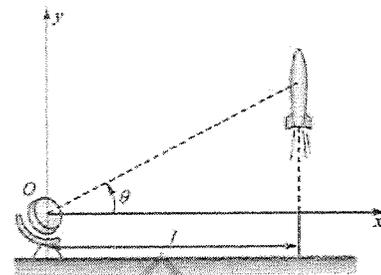
分别对 t 求一次及二次导数：

$$\dot{x} = 0, \quad \ddot{x} = 0;$$

$$\dot{y} = lk \sec^2 kt, \quad \ddot{y} = 2lk^2 \sec^2 kt \tan kt$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = kt = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 时, } v = \frac{4}{3}lk, \quad a = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}lk^2$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = kt = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 时, } v = 4lk, \quad a = 8\sqrt{3}lk^2$$



解 建立如图 6-8b 所示的坐标系 xOy 。

由于 $\angle ODO_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，所以 $OD = a \cos \varphi = a \cos kt$

滑动 D 的运动方程为

$$x = a \cos kt \cdot \cos kt = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos 2kt)$$

$$y = a \cos kt \cdot \sin kt = \frac{a}{2} \sin 2kt$$

则 $\dot{x} = -ak \cdot \sin 2kt, \quad \dot{y} = ak \cdot \cos 2kt$

$$v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = ak$$

滑块 D 相对 OA 的速度 $v_r = \frac{d(OD)}{dt} = -ak \sin kt$

6-9

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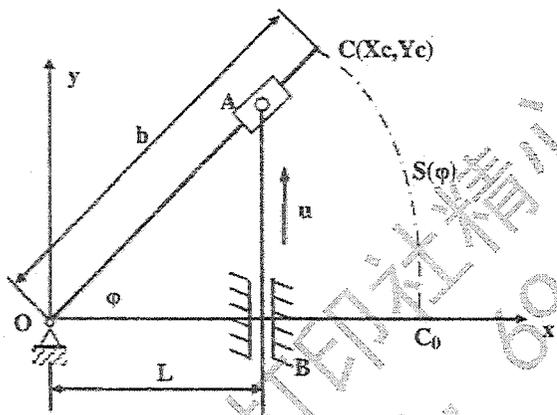
6-10

略

6-11

略

6-12



解：一、直角坐标法

C点的运动方程：

$$AB = ut \quad OA = \sqrt{L^2 + (ut)^2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + (ut)^2}} \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{ut}{\sqrt{L^2 + (ut)^2}}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} X_c = b \cos \varphi = \frac{bL}{\sqrt{L^2 + (ut)^2}} \\ Y_c = b \sin \varphi = \frac{but}{\sqrt{L^2 + (ut)^2}} \end{cases}$$

二：自然坐标法

C点的运动方程：

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{ut}{L}$$

$$\therefore s = b\varphi = b \operatorname{arctg} \frac{ut}{L}$$

C点的速度：

$$v_c = \frac{ds}{dt} = b \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = b \frac{\frac{u}{L}}{1 + \frac{u^2 t^2}{L^2}} = \frac{bLu}{L^2 + u^2 t^2}$$

$$\text{当 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 时 } \quad t = \frac{L}{u}$$

$$v_c = \frac{bu}{2L}$$

6-13

解 设绳段 AB 原长 s_0 ，在任意瞬时长度为 s ，则

$$BA = s = s_0 - v_0 t, \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = -v_0 \quad (1)$$

又设 Ox 轴的原点 O ，方向如图。由几何关系知：

$$s = \sqrt{l^2 + x^2}, \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{l^2 + x^2}} \quad (2)$$

由式 (1)、(2) 解得套管 A 的速度：

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{v_0 \sqrt{l^2 + x^2}}{x}$$

$$\text{加速度： } a = \ddot{x} = -\frac{v_0^2 l^2}{x^3}$$

解 $l=2r$

$$\begin{cases} x = r + (l - 2r \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}) \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} \\ y = -(l - 2r \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}) \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} x = r + l \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} - 2r \sin^2 \frac{\omega t}{2} = l \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} + r \cos \omega t = r(\cos \omega t + 2 \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}) \\ y = -l \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} + r \sin \omega t = r(\sin \omega t - 2 \cos \frac{\omega t}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = l \frac{\omega}{2} \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} - r \omega \sin \omega t = r \omega (\cos \frac{\omega t}{2} - \sin \omega t) \\ \dot{y} = r \omega \cos \omega t + l \cdot \frac{\omega}{2} \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} = r \omega (\cos \omega t + \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = r \omega \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = r \omega (-\frac{\omega}{2} \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} - \omega \cos \omega t) = \frac{-r \omega^2}{2} (\sin \frac{\omega t}{2} + 2 \cos \omega t) \\ \ddot{y} = r \omega (-\omega \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega}{2} \cos \frac{\omega t}{2}) = \frac{r \omega^2}{2} (\cos \frac{\omega t}{2} - 2 \sin \omega t) \end{cases}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2} = \frac{r \omega^2}{2} \sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}}$$

解: 1. 取 M 点为研究对象,

2. 将 $y^2 = 2px$ 对时间求导数,并注意 $\dot{x} = v = \text{常量}$, $\ddot{x} = 0$, 得: $\dot{y} = p \frac{\dot{x}}{y}$,

$$\text{则: } v_M = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = v \sqrt{1 + \frac{p}{2x}},$$

$$a_M = \ddot{y} = \frac{p \dot{x}}{-y^2} \dot{y} = -\frac{v^2}{4x} \sqrt{\frac{2p}{x}}$$

直角坐标法

$$x = R + R \cos \theta = R(1 + \cos 2\omega t) \quad y = R \sin \theta = R \sin 2\omega t$$

$$\dot{x} = -2R\omega \sin 2\omega t \quad \dot{y} = 2R\omega \cos 2\omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} = -4R\omega^2 \cos 2\omega t \quad \ddot{y} = -4R\omega^2 \sin 2\omega t$$

$$v = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = 2R\omega$$

$$a = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2} = 4R\omega^2$$

自然法

$$s = R \times 2\omega t = 2R\omega t$$

$$v = \dot{s} = 2R\omega$$

$$a_t = \dot{v} = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = 4R\omega^2$$

6-17

略

6-18

略

6-19

$$a_\tau = a \cos \beta = 10 \times \cos 30^\circ = 5\sqrt{3} = 8.66 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_n = a \sin \beta = 10 \times \sin 30^\circ = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho} \quad \rho = \frac{v^2}{a_n} = \frac{5^2}{5} = 5 \text{ m}$$

6-20

解:

$$\begin{cases} x = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t \\ y = v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 \cos \alpha \quad v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = v_0 \sin \alpha - g t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (v_0 \sin \alpha - g t)^2}$$

$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0, \quad a_y = \frac{dv_y}{dt} = -g \quad a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = g$$

$$\text{当 } t=0 \text{ 时 } v=v_0, \quad a=g$$

将加速度在切线和法线方向分解有

$$a = \sqrt{a_\tau^2 + a_n^2}$$

$$a_\tau = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{g}{v} (v_0 \sin \alpha - g t) \implies a_\tau = -g \sin \alpha$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_n &= \sqrt{a^2 - a_\tau^2} = g \cos \alpha \\ a_n &= \frac{v_0^2}{\rho} \end{aligned} \right\} \implies \rho = \frac{v_0^2}{a_n} = \frac{v_0^2}{g \cos \alpha}$$

6-21

略

6-22

解:

在 $t=0$ 时, $\varphi=0$; 在 t 时刻, $\varphi=\omega_0 t$, 即: $t = \frac{\varphi}{\omega_0}$

所以:

$$\rho = v_0 t = \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} \varphi$$

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7-1

解: 因为BC杆做平动, 因此圆心 O_1 点的运动即为导杆BC的运动

$$x_{O_1} = 2AO \cos \varphi = 2AO \cos \omega t = 0.2 \cos 4t \text{ (m)}$$

$$v = \frac{dx_{O_1}}{dt} = -2R\omega \sin \omega t = -0.8 \sin 4t \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -2R\omega^2 \cos \omega t = -3.2 \cos 4t \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

当 $\varphi = 4t = 30^\circ$ 时, 得 $v = -0.4 \text{ m/s}$, $a = -2.77 \text{ m/s}^2$

7-2

$$y = e \sin(\omega t) + \sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \cos^2(\omega t)}$$

$$v = \dot{y} = e\omega [\cos(\omega t) + \frac{e \sin(2\omega t)}{2\sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \cos^2(\omega t)}}]$$

7-3

解: 因为BC做平动,

$$\text{所以 } v_a = \omega \cdot \overline{O_1B} = 1 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$a_{ac} = \alpha \cdot \overline{O_1B} = 1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_{an} = \frac{v_a^2}{\overline{O_1B}} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

7-4

解: 因为ABCD杆做平动, 所以 $v_c = v_a$, $a_c = a_a$.

$$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cos 2\pi t, \quad \alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\pi^3 \sin 2\pi t$$

$$\text{则 } v_c = \omega \cdot \overline{OA} = 0.3 \times \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cos 2\pi t,$$

$$a_{cc} = \alpha \cdot \overline{OA} = 0.3 \times \pi^3 \sin 2\pi t$$

$$a_{nc} = \frac{v_c^2}{\overline{OA}} = 0.3 \times \frac{\pi^4}{4} \cos^2 2\pi t.$$

代入 $t=0$, $v_c = 1.08 \text{ m/s}$, $a_{cn} = 7.31 \text{ m/s}^2$, $a_{cc} = 0$.

$t = \frac{1}{8} \text{ s}$, $v_c = 1.047 \text{ m/s}$, $a_{cn} = 3.65 \text{ m/s}^2$, $a_{cc} = -6.58 \text{ m/s}^2$.

$t = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s}$, $v_c = 0$, $a_{cn} = 0$, $a_{cc} = -9.30 \text{ m/s}^2$.

7-5

解: 因为擦块做平动, 所以

$$v_0 = 2\pi n l = 707 \text{ mm/s.}$$

$$a_{0n} = \frac{v_0^2}{l} = 3330 \text{ mm/s}^2$$

$$a_{0c} = 0.$$

7-6

略

7-7

【答案】设初始状态下，纸盘的半径为 r_0 ；经过时间 t 后，纸盘的半径为 r 。
由面积关系有

$$\pi r_0^2 - \pi r^2 = bvt \quad (1)$$

由式(1)对 t 求导得

$$-2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} = bv \quad (2)$$

由 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ 两边对 t 求导得

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{v}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \quad (3)$$

联立以上各式求得

$$\alpha = \frac{bv^2}{2\pi r^3}$$

7-8

解：因为 AO_3 与 BO_3 平行且相等， ABC 作平动。

$v_A = v_C$ 又因 $n' = \frac{2}{3}n$ ，有

$$v_C = v_A = \frac{2\pi n'}{60} \rho_{CA} = 9.95 \text{ m/s.}$$

C点轨迹为圆， $\rho = 0.25 \text{ m}$ 。

7-9

解 依题意，在 $\varphi=0$ 时，A 在 D 处。由几何关系得： $\tan \varphi = \frac{vt}{l}$

两边对时间 t 求导： $\varphi \sec^2 \varphi = \frac{v}{l}$ ， $\dot{\varphi} = \frac{v}{l} \cos^2 \varphi$

当 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时，杆 OC 的角速度 $\omega = \dot{\varphi} = \frac{2v}{l}$ (逆)

杆 OC 的角加速度 $\alpha = \dot{\omega} = -\frac{2v}{l} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{v}{2l} = -\frac{v^2}{2l^2}$

7-10

解 (1) 由柄和摇杆均作定轴转动，由 $\triangle OBC$ 知

$$\frac{r}{\sin \theta} = \frac{h}{\sin [180^\circ - (\theta + \varphi)]}$$

得 $\tan \theta = \frac{r \sin \varphi}{h - r \cos \varphi}$

注意到 $\varphi = \omega_0 t$ ，得 $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{\frac{h}{r} - \cos \omega_0 t} \right]$

(2) 自 B 作直线 BD 垂直相交 CO 于 D，则

$$\tan \theta = \frac{BD}{DO} = \frac{r \sin \omega_0 t}{h - r \cos \omega_0 t}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{\frac{h}{r} - \cos \omega_0 t} \right]$$

解：由转动方程可以求出摆的角速度和角加速度为

$$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -\frac{2\pi\varphi_0}{T} \sin \frac{2\pi}{T}t, \quad \alpha = \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2\varphi_0}{T^2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}t$$

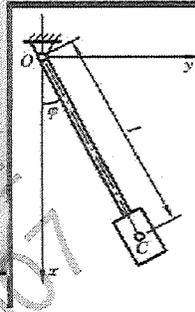
在初瞬时 ($t=0$) 摆的角速度和角加速度为

$$\omega_0 = 0, \quad \alpha_0 = -\frac{4\pi^2\varphi_0}{T^2}$$

因此重心的速度和加速度为

$$v_0 = \omega_0 l = 0$$

$$a_{0t} = \alpha_0 l = -\frac{4\pi^2\varphi_0 l}{T^2}, \quad a_{0n} = \omega_0^2 l = 0$$



可见在初瞬时，重心的全加速度等于切向加速度，方向指向角 φ 减小的一边。

经过平衡位置的瞬时 ($\varphi=0$)，由转动方程得知 $\cos \frac{2\pi}{T}t = 0$

因此 $\sin \frac{2\pi}{T}t = \pm 1$ 。摆的角速度和角加速度为

$$\omega = \pm \frac{2\pi\varphi_0}{T}, \quad \alpha = 0$$

因此摆的重心的速度和加速度为

$$v = \omega l = \pm \frac{2\pi\varphi_0 l}{T}, \quad a_t = 0, \quad a_n = \omega^2 l = \frac{4\pi^2\varphi_0^2 l}{T^2}$$

可见，在经过平衡位置时，重心的全加速度等于法向加速度，方向指向摆的转角。 ω 和 v 表达式中的“+”号对应于由左向右的摆动，“-”对应于由右向左的摆动。

略

解 按题意，胶带上一点和轮5外圆上一点的速度大小应相等。因此只要根据轮系的传动比 i_{15} 计算出轮5的角速度，就可以由 D 计算出胶带的速度（注意链轮传动时转速也与其齿数成反比，但二轮转向相同）。

应用传动比概念有

$$i_{12} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

$$i_{34} = \frac{n_3}{n_4} = \frac{z_4}{z_3}$$

$$\text{因此 } n_1 = \frac{z_2}{z_1} \cdot n_2$$

$$n_4 = \frac{z_3}{z_4} \cdot n_3$$

由于固定在同一轴上的原因， $n_2 = n_3$ ， $n_4 = n_5$ ，因而

$$i_{15} = \frac{n_1}{n_5} = \frac{n_1}{n_4} = i_{14}$$

将 n_1 和 n_4 的表达式代入上式即得

将 n_1 和 n_4 的表达式代入上式即得

$$i_{15} = \frac{n_1}{n_5} = \frac{n_1}{n_4} = \frac{z_2 \cdot n_2}{z_1 \cdot n_4} = \frac{z_2 \cdot z_4}{z_1 \cdot z_3}$$

代入齿数则得

$$i_{15} = \frac{95 \times 45}{24 \times 20} = 8.9$$

因而 $n_5 = \frac{n_1}{i_{15}} = \frac{1500}{8.9} = 168.5 (r/min)$

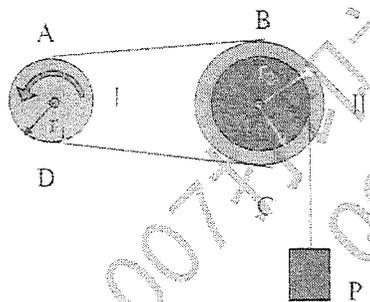
则胶带运动速度的大小为

$$v_6 = v_5 = r_5 \omega_5 = \frac{D}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi n_5}{60} = 4 (m/s)$$

7-14

略

7-15



解: $\omega_1 r_1 = \omega_2 r_2$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \omega_1$$

$$= \frac{0.3}{0.75} \frac{2\pi \times 100}{60} = 4.19$$

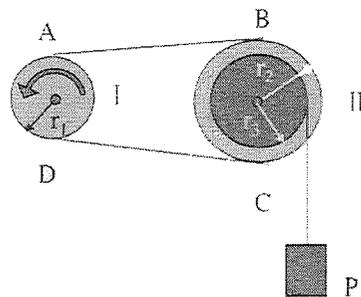
$$v_P = r_3 \omega_2 = 0.4 \times 4.19 = 1.68 m/s$$

$$a_{AD} = r_1 \omega_1^2 = 0.3 \times \left(\frac{2\pi \times 100}{60}\right)^2 = 32.9 m/s^2$$

$$a_{BC} = r_2 \omega_2^2$$

$$= 0.75 \times 4.19^2 = 13.16 m/s^2$$

$$a_{AB} = a_{CD} = 0$$



7-16

解: $AB = O_1 O_2, O_1 A = O_2 B$

所以 齿轮 1 与杆 AC 一起作平动, 齿轮 1 上的点与杆 AC 的运动速度相同。

设 D 为齿轮 1 与齿轮 2 的啮合点。

则 D 即为齿轮 1 上的点又为齿轮 2 上的点,

当把 D 看为齿轮 1 上的点时

$$V_D = V_A$$

又 $O_1 A$ 作定轴转动 $\omega_{O_1 A} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = b\omega \cos \omega t$

$$V_D = V_A = \overline{O_1 A} \omega_{O_1 A} = lb\omega \cos \omega t \quad \text{方向垂直于 } O_1 A$$

解毕

当把 D 点看成是齿轮 2 上的点时

$$V_D = O_2 D \times \omega_2 = r_2 \omega_2$$

所以，齿轮 2 的转动角速度为

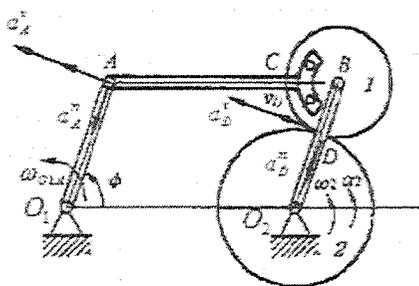
$$\omega_2 = \frac{bl\omega \cos \omega t}{r_2}$$

齿轮 2 的转动角加速度为

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = \frac{-bl\omega^2 \sin \omega t}{r_2}$$

当 $t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}$ s 时

$$\omega_2 = 0 \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{-bl\omega^2}{r_2}$$



7-17

解：在齿轮的传动中，
齿轮相互啮合，可看作两轮的
节圆作无相滑动的滚动，因此，
两轮节圆的相切点（齿轮的啮
合点） M_I 、 M_{II} 的速度相等，
切向加速度相等，即

$$v_{M_I} = v_{M_{II}} \quad a_{M_I}^{\tau} = a_{M_{II}}^{\tau}$$

I、II 轮作定轴转动运动

$$v_{M_I} = r_1 \omega_1 = r_1 \frac{n_1 \pi}{30}$$

$$a_{M_I}^{\tau} = r_1 \alpha_1$$

$$v_{M_{II}} = r_2 \omega_2 = r_2 \frac{n_2 \pi}{30}$$

$$a_{M_{II}}^{\tau} = r_2 \alpha_2$$

$$r_1 \omega_1 = r_2 \omega_2$$

$$r_1 \alpha_1 = r_2 \alpha_2$$

或 $\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$

或 $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$

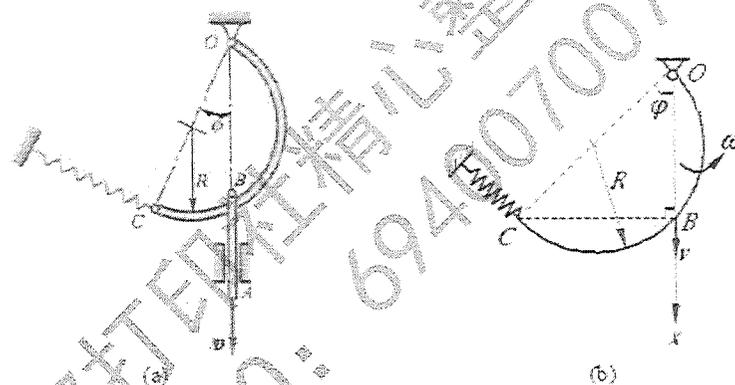
齿数与节圆周长成正比，即

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2\pi r_1}{2\pi r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

工程中常把主动轮与从动轮的角速度（或转数）
之比称为传动比，并用 i_{12} 表示，则

$$i_{12} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

7-18



解 $\angle CBO = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， $x_B = 2R \cos \varphi$

又 $x_B(0) = \sqrt{2}R$ ， $t_B = \sqrt{2}R + vt$ (↓)

由图 6-11b，得 $\sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{(2R)^2 - x_B^2}}{2R} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \frac{v t}{R} - \left(\frac{vt}{R}\right)^2}$

$$\omega = -\frac{v}{2R \sin \varphi}, \quad v_C = 2R\omega = -\frac{v}{\sin \varphi}$$

7-19

解:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a_t}{a_n} = \frac{\alpha}{\omega^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega^2} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_0} - \frac{1}{\omega} = \sqrt{3}t$$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{1 - \sqrt{3}\omega_0 t}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{\omega_0}{1 - \sqrt{3}\omega_0 t}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{3}\omega_0 t} \right|$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 e^{\sqrt{3}\varphi}$$

7-20

略

7-21

略

7-22

$$\text{解: } \vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_A \Rightarrow 200\vec{j} = \omega\vec{k} \times 100\vec{i} = 100\omega\vec{j} \Rightarrow$$

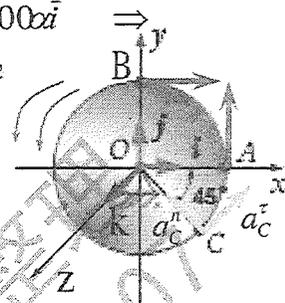
$$\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s} \quad \vec{\omega} = 2\vec{k} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\vec{a}^t = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_B \Rightarrow 150\vec{i} = \alpha\vec{k} \times 100\vec{j} = -100\alpha\vec{i} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha = -1.5 \text{ rad/s}^2 \quad \vec{\alpha} = -1.5\vec{k} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_C^t + \vec{a}_C^n = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_C + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_C)$$

$$= -388.9\vec{i} + 176.8\vec{j}$$



$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_A$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$

第八章习题答案

8-1

解: 动系: 火车, 动点: 大地, 动点: 雨滴

向x轴和y轴分别投影有

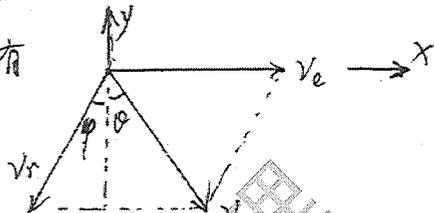
$$x: V_a \sin \theta = V_e - V_r \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$y: V_a \cos \theta = V_r \cdot \cos \varphi$$

代入 $V_{e1} = 15 \text{ km/h}$, $\varphi_1 = 30^\circ$

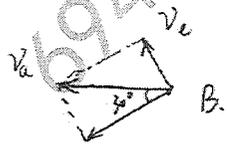
$V_{e2} = 30 \text{ km/h}$, $\varphi_2 = 45^\circ$

求解 $V_a = 9.98 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta = 8.8^\circ$

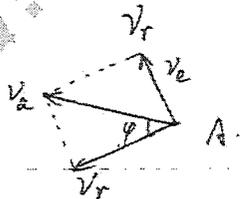


8-2

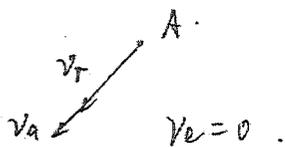
解: (a) 定系: 大地
动系: 与OA同速
动点: B点



(b) 定系: 与OA同速
动系: 与OB同速
动点: A点



(c) 定系: 与OA同速
动系: 与BC同速
动点: A点



8-3

解: 动点: M, 动系: ABCD, 牵连转动

$$\vec{u}_a = \vec{u}_c + \vec{u}_r$$

$$u_a = (u_c^2 + u_r^2 + 2u_c u_r \cos \theta)^{1/2}$$

$$= 33.5 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\theta = 26.6^\circ$$

8-4

略

8-5

解: AB杆作平动, 则 $V_A = V_B = \omega \cdot AC = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$

则G相对于AB的速度

$$V_{rx} = V_A \cdot \cos 30^\circ - u_0 =$$

$$V_{rx} = u_0 - V_A \cos 30^\circ = 0.83 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{ry} = 0 - V_A \sin 30^\circ = -1.25 \text{ m/s}$$

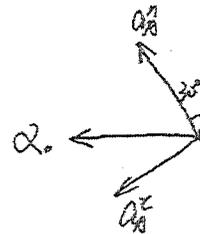
$$a_{rx}^n = \omega^2 \cdot AC = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_{rx}^t = \omega \cdot AC = \sqrt{3} \times 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

则G相对于AB的加速度为

$$a_{rx} = a_0 - a_{rx}^n \cos 60^\circ - a_{rx}^t \cos 30^\circ = -4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_{ry} = 0 - a_{rx}^n \sin 30^\circ + a_{rx}^t \sin 30^\circ = 0$$



8-6

解：动点 M，动系：收获机，牵连平动

$$u_e = 0.5 \times 2\pi \times 36/60 = 1.38 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$u_e = 0.56 \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_x = u_e \cos 30^\circ - u_e = 1.07 \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_y = u_e \sin 30^\circ = -0.94 \text{ m/s}$$

8-7

解：A 为动点，AB 为动系且为平行移动，OA 为定系。

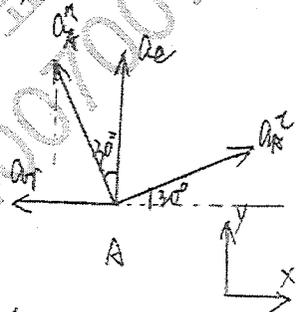
分别向 x、y 轴方向投影有

$$x: -a_A^n \cdot \sin 30^\circ + a_A^t \cdot \cos 30^\circ = -a_r$$

$$y: a_A^n \cos 30^\circ + a_A^t \sin 30^\circ = a_e$$

其中 $a_A^n = \omega^2 \overline{OA}$, $a_A^t = \omega \overline{OA}$

解得 $a_r = 113.4 \text{ mm/s}^2$, $a_e = 396.4 \text{ mm/s}^2$



8-8

略

8-9

解：A 为动点，OA 为定系，牵连平动

由几何关系知 $\varphi = 45^\circ$

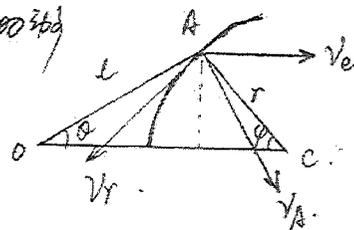
$$v_{Ax} = v_e - v_r \cdot \cos 45^\circ$$

$$v_{Ay} = v_r \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

其中 $v_{Ax} = v_A \cdot \cos 60^\circ$, $v_{Ay} = v_A \sin 60^\circ$

求得 $v_A = 0.732v$

$$\omega_{OA} = \frac{v_A}{L} = 0.732 \frac{v}{L}$$



8-10

解：取滑块上的 F 点为动点，动系固连于 CDE 杆，牵连运动为平动 【2分】

(1) 由 $\vec{V}_e = \vec{V}_c + \vec{V}_r$ 【1分】

\because CDE 平动, $\therefore \underline{V}_c = \underline{V}_e = \omega L$ 【2分】

$\therefore V_r = V_c \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} \omega L$ \uparrow 【2分】

(2) 由 $\vec{a}_e = \vec{a}_c^n + \vec{a}_c^t + \vec{a}_r$ (*) 【2分】

而 $a_c^n = a_e^n = \omega^2 L$, $a_c^t = a_e^t = \omega L$ 【2分】

(*) 式在铅垂投影，得

$a_x = a_c^n \sin \phi - a_c^t \cos \phi = 0.866L\omega^2 - 0.5L\omega$ 【2分】 \downarrow

8-11

解：取 AB 杆上的 A 点为动点，动系固连于滑块上，牵连运动为平动

$$1. \text{ 由 } \vec{V}_a = \vec{V}_e + \vec{V}_r \quad (1)$$

得 A 点速度

$$\text{则 } V_a = V_e \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 0.577 \quad \text{m/s}$$

$$\text{而 } V_e = V_e / \cos 30^\circ = 2\sqrt{3} / 3 = 1.16 \quad \text{m/s}$$

$$2. \text{ 由 } \vec{a}_a = \vec{a}_e + \vec{a}_r^t + \vec{a}_r^n \quad (2)$$

得 A 点加速度

将 (2) 式向 \vec{n} 方向投影得：

$$\begin{aligned} a_a \cos 30^\circ &= a_e \sin 30^\circ + a_r^n \\ \text{而 } a_e &= a_0 \quad a_r^n = \sqrt{V_r^2} / R \\ \therefore a_e &= (a_e \sin 30^\circ + a_r^n) \cos 30^\circ \\ &= 8.85 \quad \text{m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

8-12

解：取曲柄端点 P 为动点，动系固连于滑块，牵连运动为平动

$$1. \text{ 由 } \vec{V}_a = \vec{V}_e + \vec{V}_r \quad (1)$$

得 P 点速度

$$\text{则 } V_a = V_e \sin 30^\circ = 0.2 \quad \text{m/s}$$

$$\therefore \omega = V_a / \overline{OP} = 5 \quad \text{rad/s}$$

$$\text{而 } V_e = V_a \cos 30^\circ = 0.2\sqrt{3} \quad \text{m/s}$$

$$2. \text{ 由 } \vec{a}_a^t + \vec{a}_a^n = \vec{a}_e + \vec{a}_r^t + \vec{a}_r^n \quad (2)$$

得 P 点加速度分析

将 (2) 式向 X 轴投影得

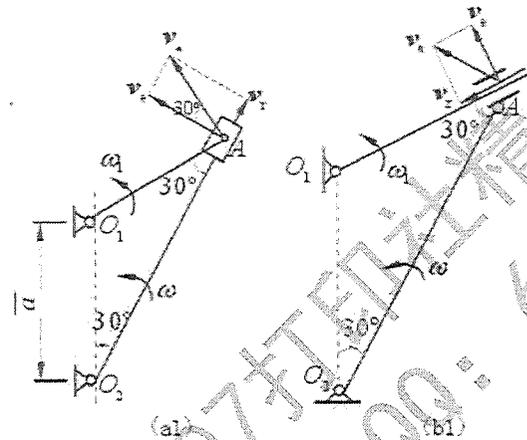
$$a_a^t = a_e \sin 30^\circ - a_r^n$$

$$\text{而 } a_r^n = V_r^2 / R = 4 \quad \text{m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore a_a^t = 0.2 - 4 = -3.8 \quad \text{m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon = a_a^t / \overline{OP} = -3.8 / 0.04 = -95 \quad \text{rad/s}^2$$

8-13



解 (a) 套筒 A 为动点，动系固结于杆 O_2A ；绝对运动为绕 O_1 的圆周运动，相对运动为沿 O_2A 直线，牵连运动为绕 O_2A 定轴转动，速度分析如图 7-7a1 所示，由速度合成定理

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_r$$

因为 $\triangle O_1O_2A$ 为等腰三角形，故

$$O_1A = O_1O_2 = a, \quad O_2A = 2a \cos 30^\circ, \quad v_a = a\omega_1, \quad v_e = \omega \cdot O_2A = 2a\omega \cos 30^\circ$$

由图 7-7a1:

$$v_a = \frac{v_b}{\cos 30^\circ} = 2a\omega$$

得 $a\omega = 2a\omega$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_1}{2} = 1.5 \text{ rad/s (逆)}$$

(b) 套筒 A 为动点，动系固结于杆 O_1A ；绝对运动为绕 O_2 圆周运动，相对运动为沿杆直线运动，牵连运动为绕 O_1 定轴转动。速度分析如图 7-7b1 所示。

$$v_a = O_2A \cdot \omega_1 = 2a\omega \cos 30^\circ, \quad v_a = O_1A \omega_1 = a\omega_1$$

由图 b1:

$$v_a = \frac{v_a}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{a\omega_1}{\cos 30^\circ}$$

得

$$2a\omega \cos 30^\circ = \frac{a\omega_1}{\cos 30^\circ}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2}{3}\omega_1 = 2 \text{ rad/s (逆)}$$

8-14

解

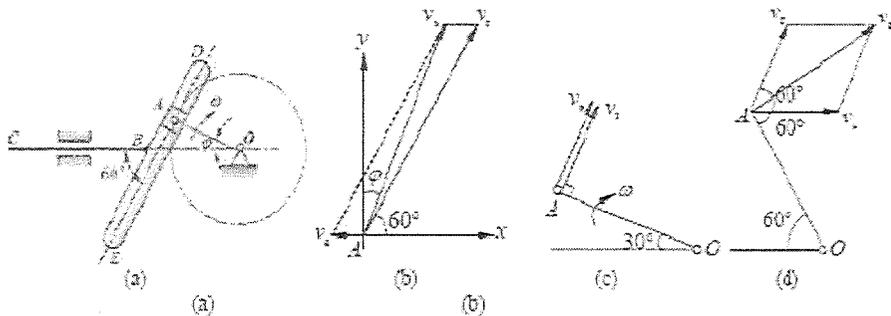
8-15

解

8-16

解

8-17



解 曲柄端点 A 为动点，动系固结于杆 BC；绝对运动为绕 O 圆周运动，相对运动为沿滑道 DB 直线运动，牵连运动为水平直线平移。速度分析如图 8-8b 所示

$$\angle(v_a, v) = \varphi, \quad v_a = r\omega$$

从图 b 得

$$\frac{v_a}{\sin(30^\circ - \varphi)} = \frac{v_b}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

所以

$$v_{BC} = v_a = \frac{\sin(30^\circ - \varphi)}{\sin 60^\circ} r\omega$$

$$\varphi = 0^\circ \text{ 时, } v_{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r\omega \text{ (←)}$$

$$\varphi = 30^\circ \text{ 时, } v_{BC} = 0$$

$$\varphi = 60^\circ \text{ 时, } v_{BC} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r\omega \text{ (→)}$$

8-18

解

8-19

解: M 为动点, OBC 为转动.

$$\text{其中 } v_c = 0.2 \cdot \omega = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_a = v_c \tan 60^\circ = 0.173 \text{ m/s}$$

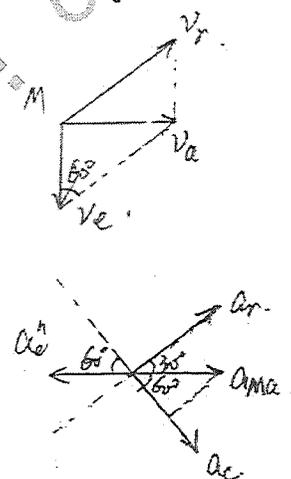
$$\vec{a}_a = \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_e + \vec{a}_c$$

$$\text{其中 } a_c = v_c^2 / r_c = 0.05 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_c = 2\omega \cdot v_c = 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_a \cdot \cos 60^\circ = a_c - a_c^n \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\text{得 } a_a = 0.35 \text{ m/s}^2$$

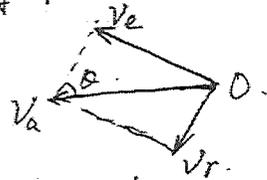


87: 某取动点为C, 动系为OA.

则 $\vec{v}_a = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_r$

则 $v_e = v_a \cdot \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega R$

$\omega_1 = \frac{v_e}{\sqrt{3}R} = \frac{\omega}{2}$ $v_r = v_a \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \omega R$



又 $\vec{a}_a = \vec{a}_e^z + \vec{a}_e^c + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c$

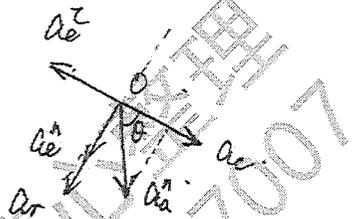
将其向垂直于 a_r 的方向投影

$a_a^z \cdot \cos\theta = a_c - a_e^z$

其中 $a_a^z = \omega^2 R$ $a_c = 2\omega_e v_r = \frac{\omega^2 R}{4}$

解得 $a_e^z = \frac{1}{4} \omega^2 R$

则 $\alpha = \frac{a_e^z}{\sqrt{3}R} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \omega^2$



87: 动点为M, 动系为圆盘.

$t = 1 \text{ s}$ 时, $v_r = 80t = 80 \text{ mm/s}$ $a_r = 80 \text{ mm/s}^2$

$r = a_r t^2 / 2 = 40 \text{ mm}$

且 $\omega = 2t = 2 \text{ rad/s}$, $\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 2 \text{ rad/s}^2$

$\vec{a}_a = \vec{a}_e^z + \vec{a}_e^c + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c$

问: ? ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

知: ? ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

其中 $a_e^z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a_r$, $a_e^c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} r \omega^2$, $a_c = 2\omega v_r \sin 60^\circ$

解得 $a_a = 35.55 \text{ cm/s}^2$

87: 以OA为动系, M, N分别为动点.

则 $v_{Mr} = \omega_2 \cdot r$, $v_{Nr} = \omega_2 r$

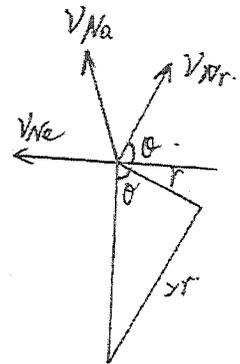
$v_{Me} = \omega_1 \cdot 3r$, $v_{Ne} = \omega_1 \sqrt{5}r$

则 $v_{Ma} = v_{Me} - v_{Mr} = 600 \text{ mm/s}$

$v_{Nax} = v_{Nr} \cdot \cos\theta - v_{Ne}$

$v_{Nay} = v_r \cdot \sin\theta$

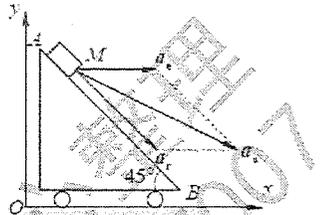
$v_N = \sqrt{v_{Nax}^2 + v_{Nay}^2} = 3630 \text{ mm/s}$



物块M为动点，动系固结于斜面，加速度分析如图b所示

$$a_c = 0.10 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad a_t = 0.10\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_s = \sqrt{a_c^2 + a_t^2} - 2a_c a_t \cos 135^\circ = 0.10\sqrt{5} \text{ m/s}^2$$



(2) 速度

$$a_x = a_c + a_t \cos 45^\circ = 0.20 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad a_y = -a_t \sin 45^\circ = -0.10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v_x = \int_0^r a_x dr = 0.20r \text{ m/s}, \quad v_y = \int_0^r a_y dr = -0.10r \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = 0.10\sqrt{5}r \text{ m/s}$$

(3) 运动方程及轨迹

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^r v_x dr, \quad x = 0.10r^2$$

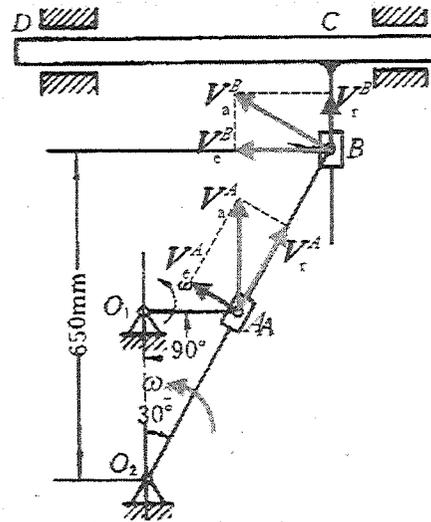
$$\int_0^y dy = \int_0^r v_y dr, \quad y - h = -0.05r^2$$

得运动方程:

$$\begin{cases} x = 0.10r^2 \\ y = h - 0.05r^2 \end{cases}$$

消去t得轨迹方程:

$$x + 2y = 2h$$



解: 以套筒A为研究对象, O_2A 为动系。

速度矢量如左所示。

$$V_c^A = V_1^A \sin 30^\circ = 0.2 \times 2 \times \sin 30^\circ = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$$

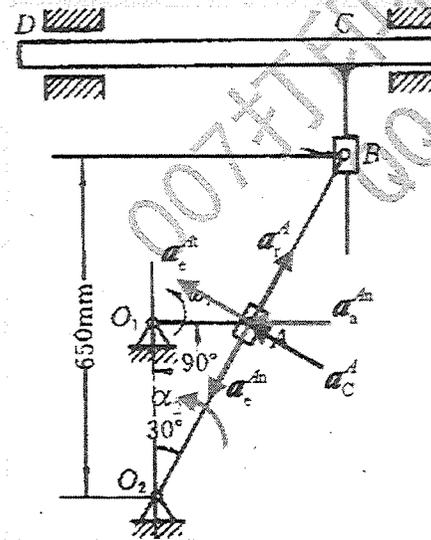
O_2A 杆角速度 ω_2

$$\omega_2 = \frac{V_c^A}{O_2A} = 0.5 \text{ rad/s}$$

以套筒B为研究对象, CD 为动系。速度矢量如图。

$$V_c^B = V_1^B \cos 30^\circ = \omega_2 \cdot O_2B \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 0.325 \text{ m/s}$$

以套筒A为研究对象, O_2A 为动系。加速度矢量如图。



其中:

$$a_s^A = O_1A \cdot \omega_1^2 = 0.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_c^A = O_2A \cdot \omega_2^2 = 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_C^A = 2\omega_2 \cdot V_1^A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_s^A = a_s^A = a_c^A + a_c^A + a_t^A + a_C^A$$

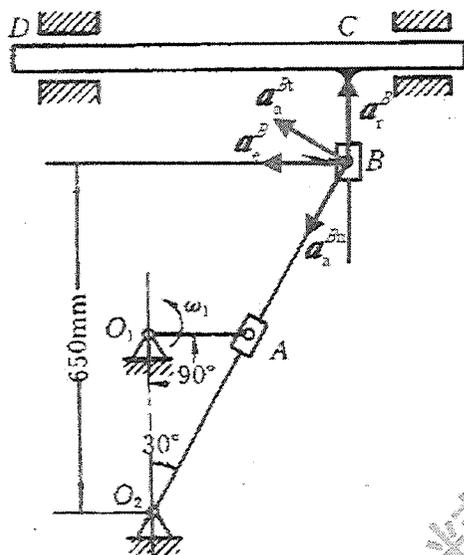
投影到 a_c 方向

$$a_s^A \cos 30^\circ = a_c^A + a_C^A$$

O_2A 杆角加速度 α_2

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{a_c^A}{O_2A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

以套筒B为研究对象，CD为动系。加速度矢量如图。



其中：

$$a_a^{\beta} = O_2B \cdot \alpha_2 = 0.65 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_a^{\alpha} = O_2B \cdot \omega_2^2 = 0.1876 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\mathbf{a}_a^{\beta} + \mathbf{a}_a^{\alpha} = \mathbf{a}_c^{\beta} + \mathbf{a}_c^{\alpha}$$

投影到水平向左方向

$$a_a^{\beta} \cos 30^\circ + a_a^{\alpha} \sin 30^\circ = a_c^{\beta}$$

$$a_c^{\beta} = 0.6567 \text{ m/s}^2$$

8-27

解：

直角坐标描述。坐标原点定为O，x轴水平向右，y轴竖直向上。

$$x_M = R - R \cos 2\omega t$$

$$y_M = R \sin 2\omega t$$

速度为：

$$v_x = \dot{x}_M = -2R\omega \sin 2\omega t$$

$$v_y = \dot{y}_M = 2R\omega \cos 2\omega t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = 2R\omega$$

加速度为：

$$a_x = \dot{v}_x = -4R\omega^2 \cos 2\omega t$$

$$a_y = \dot{v}_y = -4R\omega^2 \sin 2\omega t$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$a_n = a^2 - a_t^2 = a_x^2 + a_y^2 = 4R\omega^2$$

自然法描述。由几何关系可知

$$s = 2R\omega t$$

速度为

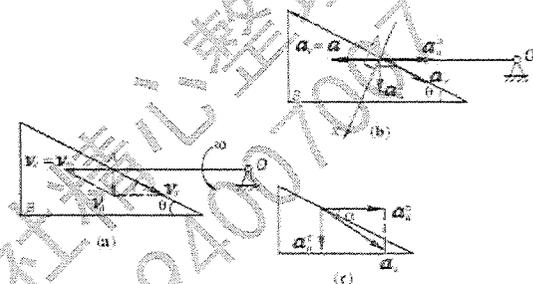
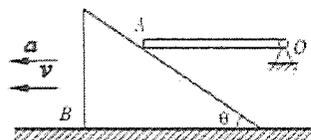
$$v = s = 2R\omega$$

加速度为

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = 4R\omega^2$$

8-28



解：取OA杆上A点为动点，动系固连于滑块B上，牵连运动为平动

$$(1) \text{ 由 } \mathbf{v}_a = \mathbf{v}_b + \mathbf{v}_r \quad \text{①}$$

得A点速度合成如图(a)，则 $v_r = v \tan \theta = v \cdot \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 0.577v$ ，方向如图(a)所示

$$\text{且 } \omega = \frac{v_r}{l} = \frac{0.577v}{l}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \mathbf{a}_a^r + \mathbf{a}_a^n = \mathbf{a}_b + \mathbf{a}_r \quad \text{②}$$

得A点加速度分析如图(b)。

将②式向x轴投影得 $a_a^r \cos \theta - a_a^n \sin \theta = a_b \sin \theta$

$$\text{由 } a_a^r = \frac{v^2}{l} \quad \therefore \quad a_a^r = \tan \theta (a_b + a_a^n) = \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{3} \times \left(a + \frac{v^2}{3l} \right)$$

$$\therefore a_n = \sqrt{(a_a^r)^2 + (a_a^n)^2}, \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{|a_a^r|}{|a_a^n|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(3la + v^2)}{3v^2}, \quad \text{方向如图(c)所示。}$$

8-29

解

8-30

解

8-31

解: 1. 运动分析:

OA, O₁B 杆为定轴转动, CD 杆水平平移, AB 杆一般平面运动, 套筒 C 复合运动

2. 动点动系选择: 动点——套筒上的 C 点, 动系固连于 AB 杆, 动点绝对轨迹为水平直线, 动点相对

轨迹为沿 AB 杆直线运动, 牵连运动为一般平面运动

3. 速度分析: 由动点 C 速度合成关系:

$$\vec{v}_{Ca} = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_{Cr}$$

其中 \vec{v}_e 即此时杆 AB 上与套筒 C 点重合的 C' 点的绝对速度

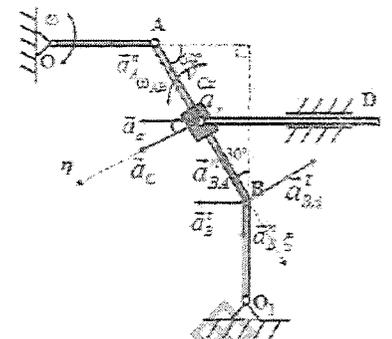
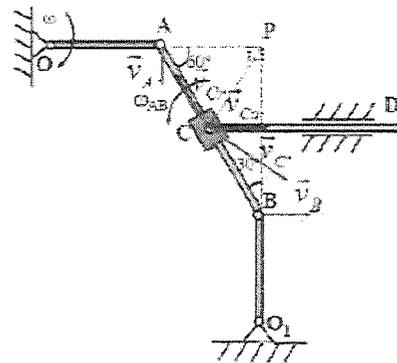
由 A 点和 B 点的速度方向可确定杆 AB 此时的速度瞬心为 P, 且 $\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_A}{PA} = \frac{r\omega}{r} = \omega$

$$\text{故 } v_{C'} = PC \cdot \omega_{AB} = r\omega \quad (\text{方向如图}) \quad v_B = PB \cdot \omega_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2r \cdot \omega = \sqrt{3}r\omega$$

$$\text{故动点 C 的速度合成关系为: } \vec{v}_{Ca} = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_{Cr} = \vec{v}_{C'} + \vec{v}_{Cr}$$

方向	√	√	√
大小	?	rω	?

$$\text{由此解得 } v_{CD} = v_{Ca} = v_{C'} = \frac{v_C}{2\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}r\omega, \text{ 方向分别如图}$$



4. 加速度分析:

$$\text{由动点 C 的加速度合成关系: } \vec{a}_{CD} = \vec{a}_a = \vec{a}_e + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c \quad (1)$$

其中 \vec{a}_a 为 AB 杆上与套筒 C 点重合的点 C' 的绝对加速度

$$\text{由于 C' 点为 AB 杆的中点, 故有: } \vec{a}_{C'} = \vec{a}_{C''} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_B) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{定系中杆 AB 的两点加速度关系: } \vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_B^r + \vec{a}_B^n = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{BA}^r + \vec{a}_{BA}^n \quad (3)$$

方向	√	√	√	√
大小	?	v _B ² /r	rω ² ?	2rω _{AB} ²

作出加速度矢量图, 上式在 ξ 方向投影得 $a_B^r = (5+3\sqrt{3})r\omega^2$

$$\text{利用此结果, 并将 (2) 代入 (1) } \vec{a}_a = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a}_A^r + \vec{a}_B^r + \vec{a}_B^n) + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c$$

方向	√	√	√	√	√
大小	?	√	√	√	? √

$$\text{在 } \eta \text{ 轴上投影得到: } a_{CD} = a_a = \frac{13+6\sqrt{3}}{3}r\omega^2$$

解:

解: 1、运动分析: 动点: A, 动系: 圆环, 牵连运动: 定轴转动, 相对运动: 圆周运动, 绝对运动: 平面曲线。

2、速度: (图 a)

$$OA = 2r \cos 15^\circ = 2 \times 2 \cos 15^\circ$$

$$v_e = OA \cdot \omega = 4 \cos 15^\circ \times 4 = 16 \cos 15^\circ$$

$$v_r = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_a = \sqrt{v_e^2 + v_r^2} + 2v_e v_r \cos 15^\circ = 20.3 \text{ m/s}$$

3、加速度: (图 b)

$$a_a^2 = a_e^2 + a_r^2 + a_c^2 + a_t^2 + a_n$$

$$a_a^2 = a_e^2 + a_r^2 \cos 15^\circ + a_c \cos 15^\circ - a_t^2 \sin 15^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$a_a^2 = a_e^2 + a_r^2 \cos 15^\circ + a_c \sin 15^\circ + a_t^2 \sin 15^\circ \quad (2)$$

$$a_e^2 = OA \cdot \omega^2 = 4 \cos 15^\circ \times 4^2 = 64 \cos 15^\circ$$

$$a_r^2 = \frac{v_r^2}{r} = \frac{5^2}{2}$$

$$a_c = 2\omega v_r = 2 \times 4 \times 5 = 40$$

$$a_t^2 = 8$$

$$a_a^2 = OA \cdot \alpha = 8 \cos 15^\circ$$

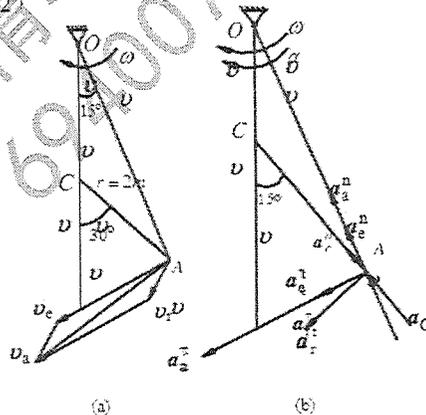
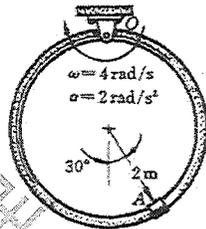
代入 (1)

$$a_a^2 = 116.5 \cos 15^\circ - 8 \sin 15^\circ = 110.46 \text{ m/s}^2$$

代入 (2)

$$a_a^2 = 16 \cos 15^\circ + 52.5 \sin 15^\circ = 29.04 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_a = \sqrt{(a_a^2)^2 + (a_a^1)^2} = 11.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$



$$a_c = (b + v_r t) \sin \theta \omega^2 \quad a_r = 0 \quad a_c = 2\omega v_r \sin \theta$$

$$a_a = \sqrt{a_c^2 + a_r^2} = \sqrt{[(b + v_r t) \sin \theta \omega^2]^2 + (2\omega v_r \sin \theta)^2} = \sqrt{(b + v_r t)^2 \omega^4 + 4\omega^2 v_r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

解:

椭圆规尺 AB 的平面运动方程为:

$$x_C = r \cos \varphi = r \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$y_C = r \sin \varphi = r \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$\varphi = -\omega_0 t \quad (\text{顺时针转为负}).$$

解:

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \alpha$$

$$d\omega = \alpha dt$$

$$\omega = \alpha t + C_1$$

$$0 = \alpha \times 0 + C_1$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$\omega = \alpha t$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \omega = \alpha t$$

$$d\varphi = \alpha t dt$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 + C_2$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times 0^2 + C_2$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$x_A = (R+r) \cos \varphi = (R+r) \cos \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$y_A = (R+r) \sin \varphi = (R+r) \sin \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$v_A = OA \cdot \omega = (R+r) \cdot \alpha t = r \omega_A$$

$$\omega_A = \frac{R+r}{r} \cdot \alpha t$$

$$\frac{d\varphi_A}{dt} = \frac{R+r}{r} \cdot \alpha t$$

$$d\varphi_A = \frac{R+r}{r} \cdot \alpha t \cdot dt$$

$$\varphi_A = \frac{R+r}{r} \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + C_3$$

$$0 = \frac{R+r}{2r} \cdot \alpha \times 0^2 + C_3$$

$$C_3 = 0$$

$$\varphi_A = \frac{R+r}{2r} \alpha t^2$$

故，动齿轮以中心A为基点的平面运动方程为：

$$x_A = (R+r) \cos \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$y_A = (R+r) \sin \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$\varphi_A = \frac{R+r}{2r} \alpha t^2$$

9-3

解：

不相等， $\omega_A = 2\omega_B$ 。

$$v_A = v, \quad \omega_A = \frac{v_A}{r} = \frac{v}{r}; \quad v_B = \frac{v}{2}, \quad \omega_B = \frac{v_B}{r} = \frac{v}{2r} = \frac{1}{2}\omega_A.$$

9-4

略

9-5

解：(1) 齿轮作平面运动，取中心O为基点，假设齿轮转动的角速度为 ω ；

(2) 齿轮A点和B点的速度是

$$v_1 = v_o + \omega r \quad v_2 = v_o - \omega r$$

解方程得：

$$v_o = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} \quad \omega = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2r}$$

9-6

解：图(a)中，令 $OC = a$ ， $CB = b$ ， $OB = c$ ，则

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} = 67.5^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{500} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{600}, \quad \beta = 50.345^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta) = 62.155^\circ$$

$$a = c \frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin \alpha} = 0.574 \text{ m}$$

$$CC^* = a \tan \beta$$

$$\omega = \omega_{BC} = \frac{v_C}{CC^*} = \frac{v_C}{a \tan \beta} = 0.723 \text{ rad/s}$$

9-7

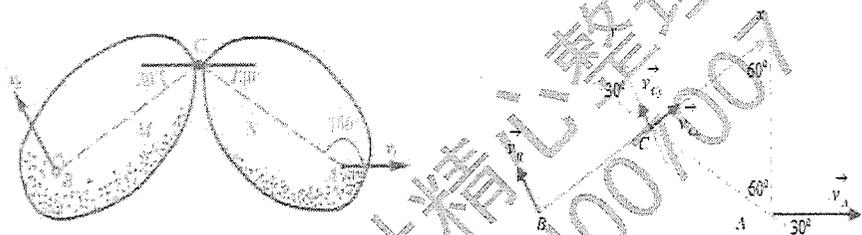
略

9-8

略

9-9

解:



$$\vec{v}_C = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{CB}$$

$$[\vec{v}_B]_{BC} = [\vec{v}_C]_{BC}$$

$$0 = v_{Cx}$$

$$v_{Cx} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_C = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{CA}$$

$$[\vec{v}_A]_{AC} = [\vec{v}_C]_{AC}$$

$$v_A \cos 30^\circ = -v_{CA} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$v_{CA} = -v_A = 200 \text{ (mm/s)}$$

$$v_C = v_{CA} = -200 \text{ mm/s (方向沿着负 } y \text{ 轴方向)}$$

9-10

略

9-11

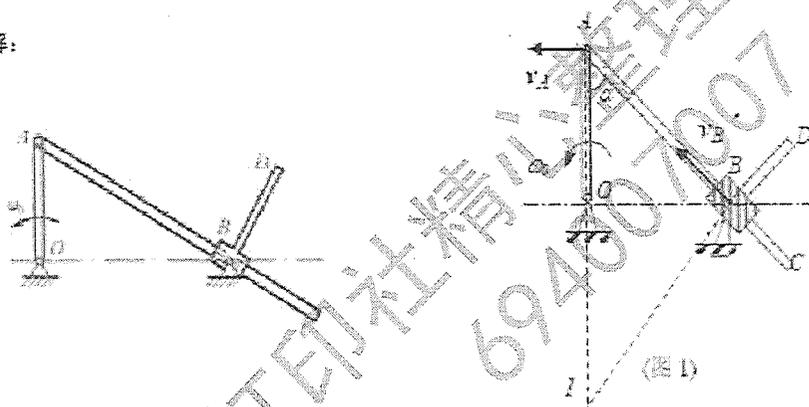
略

9-12

略

9-13

解:



解:

BD杆与AC杆的角速度相同, 即: $\omega_{BD} = \omega_{AC}$ 确定了 ω_{AC} , 问题便可解决. AC杆作平面运动. OA与BD作定轴转动. 如图1所示, I为AC杆此时的速度瞬心, 图中 v_B 为AC杆上此瞬时与B重合的B'的速度.

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{OA}{AB} = \frac{300}{500} = \frac{AB}{AI} = \frac{500}{AI}$$

$$AI = \frac{2500}{3} \text{ (mm)}$$

$$v_A = OA \cdot \omega_B = 300 \times 2 = 600 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$\omega_{AC} = \omega_{BD} = \frac{v_A}{AI} = \frac{600}{2500/3} = 0.72 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$v_D = BD \cdot \omega_{BD} = 300 \times 0.72 = 216 \text{ (mm/s)}$$

9-14

略

9-15

[解] 轮 O 作平面运动, C 为瞬心。轮 O 上 B 点的速度

$$v_B = BC \cdot \omega_O = 2R \cos 30^\circ \cdot \frac{v_C}{R} = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm/s)}$$

再取 B 为动点, 摇杆 O_1A 为动系, $\vec{v}_{O_1} = \vec{v}_e + \vec{v}_r$

$$v_{O_1} = v_B = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm/s)}$$

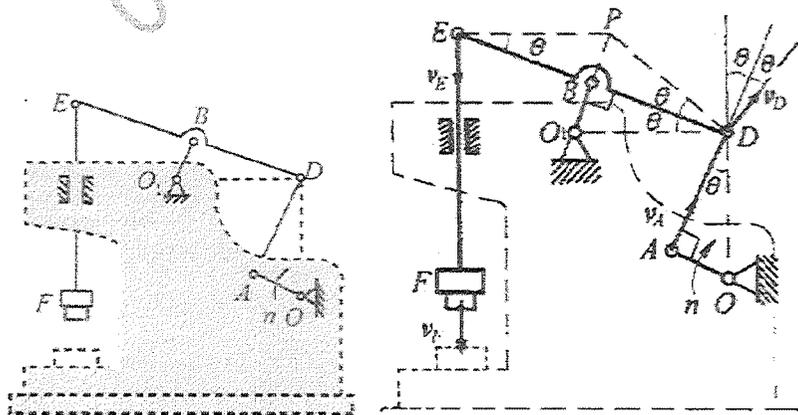
$$v_e = v_{O_1} \sin 30^\circ = 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \omega_{O_1A} = \frac{v_e}{O_1B} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{R \tan 30^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

9-16

略

9-17



解 速度分析如图, 杆 ED 及 AD 均作平面运动, 点 P 是杆 ED 的速度瞬心, 故

$$v_F = v_E = v_D$$

由速度投影定理, 有

$$v_D \cos \theta = v_A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得 } v_F &= \frac{v_A}{\cos \theta} = \frac{r 2\pi n \sqrt{l^2 + r^2}}{60 l} \\ &= 1.295 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

9-18

解:

动点: A 点。

动系: 固连于 AC 杆的坐标系。

静系: 固连于地面的坐标系。

相对运动: A 对于 AC 的运动。

牵连运动: AC 杆上与 A 相重点相对于地面的运动。

绝对运动: A 相对于地面的运动。

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

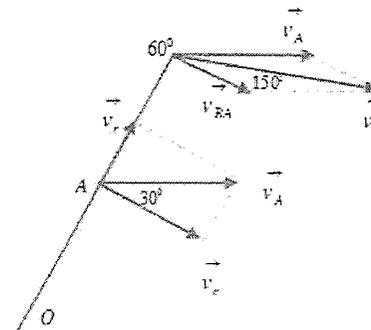
$$v_e = OA \cdot \omega = \frac{b}{\cos 30^\circ} \times 2 = \frac{200}{0.866} \times 2 = 462 \text{ (mm/s)}$$

$$v_A = \frac{v_e}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{462}{0.866} = 533 \text{ (mm/s)}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{BA}$$

$$v_{BA} = AB \cdot \omega = 200 \times 2 = 400 \text{ (mm/s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_B &= \sqrt{v_A^2 + v_{BA}^2 - 2v_A v_{BA} \cos 150^\circ} \\ &= \sqrt{533^2 + 400^2 - 2 \times 533 \times 400 \times 0.866} \\ &\approx 902 \text{ (mm/s)} \end{aligned}$$



9-19

略

9-20

解:

选 A 点作为基点,

则 C 点的速度有

$$\vec{v}_C = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{CA}$$

由图中几何关系, 可解得

$$v_{CA} = v_A^2 \sin\theta = v \sin^2\theta$$

$$\text{又 } v_{CA} = AC^2 \omega$$

$$\therefore \omega = \frac{v_{CA}}{AC} = \frac{v \sin^2\theta}{R \cos\theta}$$

9-21

解: 如图所示: C 为三角板的瞬心

设 ABD 的角速度为 ω

$$v_A = AO_1 \cdot \omega_{O_1} = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore v_A = AC \cdot \omega_{AB}$$

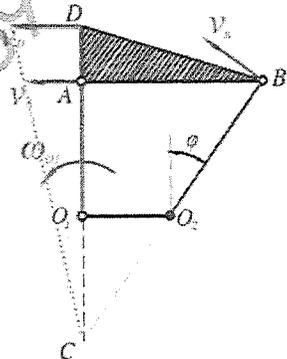
$$AC = O_1A + O_1O_2 \cot 30^\circ$$

$$= 0.1 + 0.05\sqrt{3} \approx 0.187 \text{ m}$$

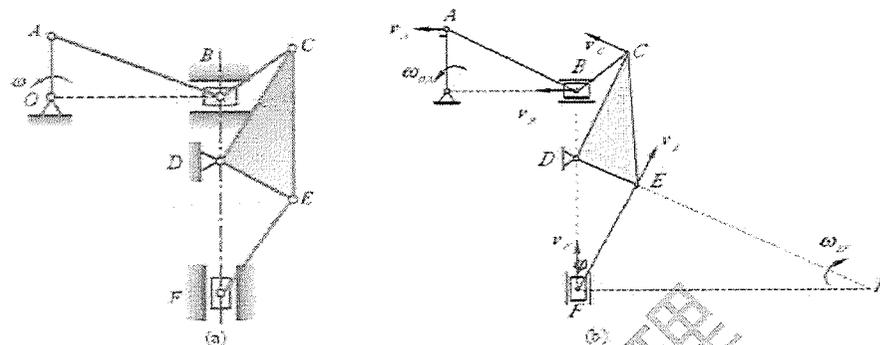
$$\therefore \omega_{AB} = \frac{v_A}{AC} = \frac{0.2}{0.187} = 1.07 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{则 D 点的速度为 } v_D = CD \cdot \omega_{AB} = (AC + AD) \cdot \omega_{AB}$$

$$= 1.07 \times 0.237 = 0.254 \text{ m/s}$$



9-22



解 机构中, 杆 AB, BC 和 EF 作平面运动, 曲柄 OA 和三角块 CDE 作定轴转动, 而滑块 B, F 作平移。此时杆 AB 上 v_A, v_B 均沿水平方向如图 9-2b 所示, 所以杆 AB 作瞬时平移。

$$v_B = v_A = OA \cdot \omega_{OA} = 0.40 \text{ m/s}$$

$v_C \perp DC, v_B \perp DB$, 杆 BC 的速度瞬心在点 D, 故

$$v_C = \frac{DC}{DB} \cdot v_B$$

$$v_E = DE \cdot \frac{v_C}{DC} = \frac{DE}{DB} \cdot v_B = 0.40 \text{ m/s}$$

由速度投影定理得

$$v_F \cdot \cos\varphi = v_E$$

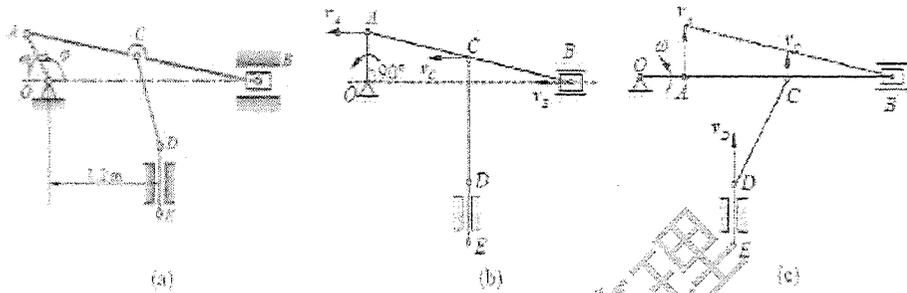
由几何关系知, 在 $\triangle DEF$ 中,

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin\varphi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$v_F = \frac{v_E}{\cos\varphi} = 0.462 \text{ m/s} \quad (\uparrow)$$

杆 EF 的速度瞬心在点 F:

$$\omega_{EF} = \frac{v_F}{PF} = \frac{v_F}{EF / \sin\varphi} = \frac{v_F \sin\varphi}{EF} = 1.33 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{顺})$$



解：图a所示杆AB、CD作平面运动。

(1) 当 $\varphi = 90^\circ$ 、 270° 时，曲柄OA处于铅垂位置，图b表示 $\varphi = 90^\circ$ 时， v_A 、 v_B 均沿水平方向，则杆AB作瞬时平移， $v_A = v_B$ ， v_C 也沿水平方向，而杆CD上的点D速度（即推杆DE的平移速度） v_{DE} 应沿铅垂方向，故杆CD的速度瞬心在点D，可见此时，

$$v_{DE} = 0$$

(2) 当 $\varphi = 0^\circ$ 、 180° 时，杆AB的速度瞬心在点B，即 $v_B = 0$ ，而 v_A 、 v_C 均沿铅垂方向，杆CD上 v_C 、 v_{DE} 均沿铅垂方向，杆CD此时作瞬时平移， $v_{DE} = v_C$ 。图c表示 $\varphi = 0^\circ$ 的情形。因

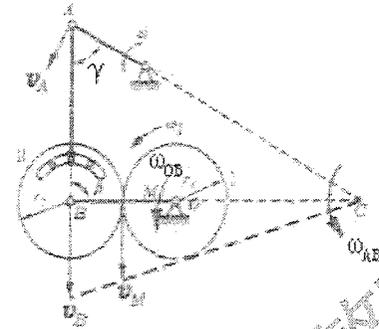
$$v_C = \frac{1}{2}v_A = 4.00 \text{ m/s}$$

故

$$v_{DE} = 4.00 \text{ m/s}$$

因此，当 $\varphi = 0^\circ$ 时， $v_{DE} = 4.00 \text{ m/s}$ (↑)

同理，当 $\varphi = 180^\circ$ 时， $v_{DE} = 4.00 \text{ m/s}$ (↓)



题9-10图

【知识要点】 I、II两轮运动相关性。

【解题分析】 本题已知平衡杆的角速度，利用两轮边缘切向线速度相等，找出 ω_{AB} 、 ω_{OB} 之间的关系，从而得到I轮运动的相关参数。

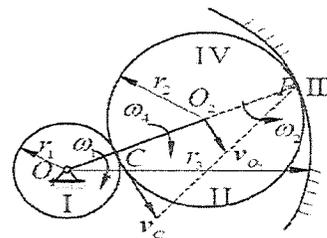
【解答】 A、B、M三点的速度分析如图所示，点C为AB杆的瞬心，故有

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_B}{CA} = \frac{O_2A \cdot \omega}{2 \cdot AB}$$

$$v_B = CD \cdot \omega_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} O_2A \cdot \omega$$

所以
$$\omega_{OB} = \frac{v_B}{r_1 + r_2} = 3.75 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_M = CM \cdot \omega_{AB} \cdot \omega_1 = \frac{v_M}{r_1} = 6 \text{ rad/s}$$



解 轮 II 作纯滚动, 其速度瞬心在点 P, 如图 9-11b 所示。

$$v_{O_2} = O_1 O_2 \omega_2 = (r_1 + r_2) \omega_1$$

$$v_{O_2} = O_2 P \cdot \omega_2 = r_2 \omega_2, \quad \omega_2 = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{r_2} \omega_1$$

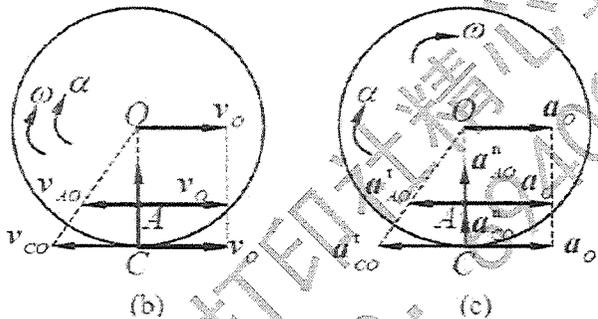
轮 II 与轮 I 的切点 C 的速度

$$v_C = 2v_{O_2} = 2(r_1 + r_2) \omega_1$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{v_C}{r_1} = \frac{2(r_1 + r_2)}{r_1} \omega_2 = \frac{(r_1 + r_2)}{r_1} \omega_2 = (1 + \frac{r_2}{r_1}) \omega_2 = 12 \omega_2$$

$$n_1 = 12n_2 = 10\ 800\ \text{r/min} \quad (\downarrow)$$

9-26



解 因轮子沿水平面滚动而不滑动, 所以轮上与地面接触点 C 的速度为 0, 且轮上 C 点的加速度沿水平方向的投影也为 0。以轮心 O 为基点分析轮上点 A 及点 C 的运动。设轮心 O 的速度为 v_O , 加速度为 a_O , 则

$$v_A = v_O + v_{AO}, \quad v_C = v_O + v_{CO}$$

设轮子滚动的角速度为 ω , 角加速度为 α , 则

$$v_{AO} = r\omega, \quad v_{CO} = R\omega, \quad v_C = 0, \quad v_A = v, \quad a_{AO}^t = r\alpha, \quad a_{CO}^t = R\alpha$$

由图 b 得

$$v = v_O - r\omega \quad (1)$$

$$0 = v_O - R\omega \quad (2)$$

解式 (1)、(2) 得

$$v_O = \frac{R}{R-r} v$$

由图 c 得

$$a_A = a_O + a_{AO}^t + a_{AO}^n, \quad a_C = a_O + a_{CO}^t + a_{CO}^n$$

将上 2 式向水平轴投影, 得

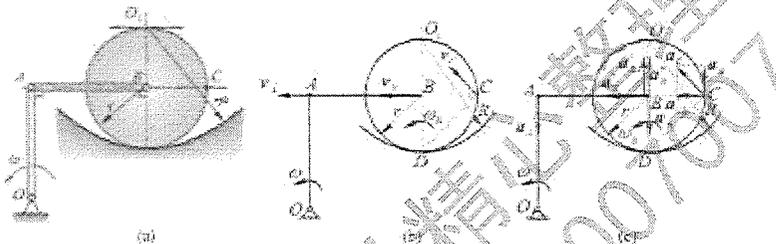
$$a_{Ax} = a_O - r\alpha \quad (3)$$

$$a_{Cx} = a_O - R\alpha \quad (4)$$

由于 $a_{Ax} = a$, $a_{Cx} = 0$, 故可从式 (3)、(4) 解得

$$a_O = \frac{R\alpha}{R-r}$$

9-27



解 (1) 速度分析

$$v_C = R\omega$$

杆 AB 瞬时平移:

$$\omega_{AB} = 0, \quad v_B = v_A = R\omega = 2\ \text{m/s}, \quad \omega_2 = \frac{v_B}{r} = 2\omega$$

$$v_C = \omega_2 \cdot \sqrt{2}r = 2\sqrt{2}r\omega = \sqrt{2}R\omega = 2.828\ \text{m/s}$$

(2) 加速度分析

$$a_C = R\alpha^2$$

OA 定轴转动, 以 O 为基点, 则

$$a_{CO}^t = 0$$

$$a_C^t + a_C^n = a_O + a_{CO}^t$$

$$\text{方向: } \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$\text{大小: } \frac{v_C^2}{R-r} \quad ? \quad R\omega^2 \quad ?$$

上式向 AB 方向投影, 得

$$a_C^t = 0, \quad a_C^n = 0$$

$$a_C^n = a_C^t = \frac{v_C^2}{R-r} = \frac{(R\omega)^2}{r} = 2R\omega^2 = 8\ \text{m/s}^2 \quad (1)$$

以 B 为基点, 则

$$a_{CB}^t = 0, \quad a_C = a_B + a_{CB}^n, \quad a_{CB}^n = r\omega_2^2 = r(2\omega)^2 = 4r\omega^2$$

$$a_C = \sqrt{(4r\omega^2)^2 + (4r\omega^2)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}R\omega^2 = 11.31\ \text{m/s}^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

解: (1) AB 杆平动, $v_A = v_C$

轮 A、C 接触点线速度相同

$$\omega_A = \omega_C = \omega = 0.2 \text{ rad/s}$$

以 C 为基点, $v_M = v_C + v_{MC}$

$$v_C = 0.4\omega = 0.08 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{MC} = 0.1\omega_C = 0.1 \times 0.2 = 0.02 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_M = \sqrt{v_C^2 + v_{MC}^2 + 2v_C v_{MC} \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.08^2 + 0.02^2 + 2 \times 0.08 \times 0.02 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \approx 0.098 \text{ m/s}$$

(2) ω 为常数

ω_C 为常数, $a_C = 0$

$$a_M = a_C + a_{MC}^n \quad (a_{MC}^t = 0)$$

$$a_C = a_A = O_1A \cdot \omega^2 = 0.4 \times 0.2^2 = 0.0616$$

$$a_{MC} = a_{MC}^n = CM \cdot \omega_C^2 = 0.1 \times 0.2^2 = 0.004$$

$$a_M = \sqrt{a_C^2 + a_{MC}^2 - 2a_C a_{MC} \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.016^2 + 0.004^2 - 2 \times 0.016 \times 0.004 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 0.01269 \approx 0.013 \text{ m/s}^2$$

解: (1) 速度分析

杆 ABD 作瞬时平移, 有

$$\omega_{AD} = 0$$

$$v_D = v_A = OA \cdot \omega = 0.5 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{作速度平行四边形如图示.}$$

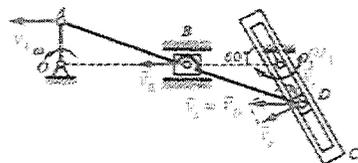
选取动点: 滑块 D

动系: 杆 O_1D

由 $\vec{v}_D (\vec{v}_D) = \vec{v}_C + \vec{v}_r$

大小 0.5 ? ?

方向 \leftarrow $\perp O_1D$ $\parallel O_1D$



$$v_r = v_D \cos 60^\circ = 0.25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_c = v_D \sin 60^\circ = 0.433 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{v_c}{O_1D} = 6.186 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\curvearrowright)$$

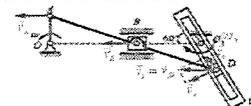
(2) 加速度分析

对杆 ABD, 取 A 为基点, 则点 B 的加速度为

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{BA}^t + \vec{a}_{BA}^n$$

大小 ? $OA \cdot \omega^2$? 0

方向水平 \downarrow $\perp AB$

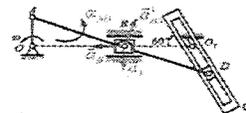


作加速度矢量图, 向 y 方向投影得

$$0 = -a_A + a_{BA}^t \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore a_{BA}^t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} a_A = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_{AD} = \frac{a_{BA}^t}{AB} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ rad/s}^2 \quad (\curvearrowright)$$

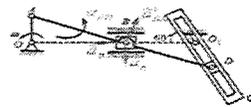


(3) 再取 A 为基点, 则点 D 的加速度为

$$\vec{a}_D = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{DA}^t + \vec{a}_{DA}^n$$

大小 ? $OA \cdot \omega^2$ $AD \cdot \alpha_{AD}$ 0

方向 ? \downarrow $\perp AD$



选取动点: 滑块 D

动系: 杆 O_1D

由: $\vec{a}_D (\vec{a}_D) = \vec{a}_C^t + \vec{a}_C^n + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c$

大小 ? ? $O_1D \cdot \omega^2$? $2\omega v_r$

方向 ? $\perp O_1D$ $D \rightarrow O_1$ $\parallel O_1D$ $\perp O_1D$

将上式代入下式, 得

$$\vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{DA}^t + \vec{a}_{DA}^n = \vec{a}_C^t + \vec{a}_C^n + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_c$$

大小 5 11.547 0 ? 2.679 ? 3.093

方向 \downarrow $\perp AD$ $\perp O_1D$ $D \rightarrow O_1$ $\parallel O_1D$ $\perp O_1D$

作加速度矢量图, 向 x 方向投影得

$$a_A \cos 60^\circ - a_{DA}^t \sin 60^\circ = a_c^t - a_c$$

$$\therefore a_c^t = \frac{1}{2} a_A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a_{DA}^t + a_c$$

$$= -4.407 \text{ m/s}^2$$

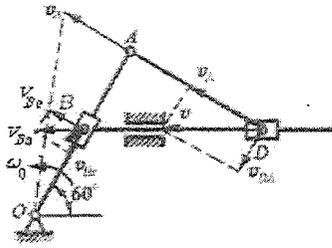
$$\alpha_1 = \frac{a_c^t}{O_1D} = -62.95 \text{ rad/s}^2 \quad (\curvearrowleft)$$

QQ: 694007007

略

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【解题分析】 本题先对整个杆以及杆中 D、A 两点进行速度与加速度的分析，利用速度合成加速度的合成公式求解。

【解答】 选 BC 杆为动点，OA 杆为动系。

$$v_{Bz} = v_{Bz'} + v_{Bz''}$$

$$\text{得到 } v_{Bz} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \omega_0 \cdot l, v_{Bz'} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \omega_0 l$$

AD 杆作平面运动，则 $v_D = v_A + v_{DA}$

可得

$$v_D = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \omega_0 \cdot l$$

$$v_{DA} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \omega_0 \cdot l$$

$$\omega_{AD} = \frac{v_{DA}}{AD} = \frac{2}{3} \omega_0$$

又有 $v_D = v_{Dz} + v_{Dz'}, v_{Dz} = v_{Bz}$

$$\text{得到 } D \text{ 的相对速度 } v_{Dz'} = v_D - v_{Bz} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \omega_0 \cdot l = 1.16 \omega_0 l$$

加速度分析：

$$a_{Bz} = a_{Bz'}^e + a_{Bz'}^r + a_{Bz'}^c$$

由题设所给的已知条件

$$a_{Bz'}^e = \omega_0^2 \cdot l, a_{Bz'}^r = 2\omega_0 \cdot v_{Bz'}$$

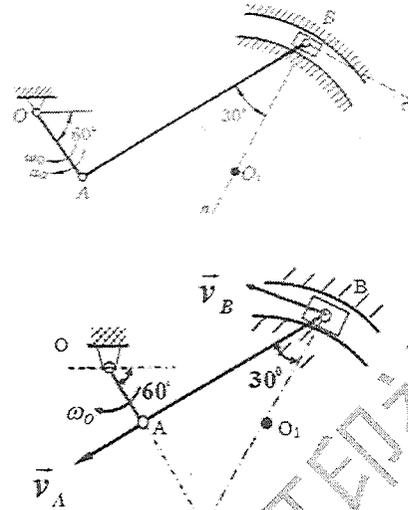
由加速度投影，可得 $a_{Bz} = \frac{4}{3} \omega_0^2 \cdot l$

$$a_D = a_A + a_{DA}^e + a_{DA}^r$$

$$a_A = 2\omega_0^2 \cdot l, a_{DA}^e = \omega_{AD}^2 \cdot AD$$

在图示曲柄连杆机构中，曲柄OA绕O轴转动，其角速度为 ω_0 ，角加速度为 α_0 。在某瞬时，曲柄与水平线交成 60° 角，而连杆

在图示曲柄连杆机构中，曲柄OA绕O轴转动，其角速度为 ω_0 ，角加速度为 α_0 。在某瞬时，曲柄与水平线交成 60° 角，而连杆AB与曲柄OA垂直，滑块B在圆形槽内滑动，此时 O_1B 半径与连杆交成 30° 角， $AO=2a$ ， $AB=2\sqrt{3}a$ ， $O_1B=2a$ ，求在该瞬时，滑块B的切向和法向加速度。



解：

- (1) 曲柄OA作定轴转动，连杆AB作平面运动
- (2) 点A的速度大小、方向已知；点B的速度矢作用线已知
- (3) 点A的速度方向垂直于OA，点B的速度方向沿圆形槽切线方向，过A、B两点作速度矢垂线，相交于P点，即为图示瞬时杆AB的速度瞬心。

设AB杆的角速度为 ω_{AB} ，方向如图

则

$$v_A = r \cdot \omega_0 = PA \cdot \omega_{AB}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{r \omega_0}{PA} = \frac{\omega_0}{2}$$

点B的速度为：

$$v_B = PB \cdot \omega_{AB} = 2r \omega_0$$

解: OA 、 O_1B 作定轴转动,
 AB 作平面运动, EC 、 BE 作平动

对 AB : 取 A 为基点 $\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{BA}$

$$\therefore v_B = \frac{v_A}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{r\omega_{OA}}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = \frac{v_B}{2l/3} = 0.1\sqrt{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_{BA} = \frac{v_A}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{r\omega_{OA}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore \omega_{AB} = \frac{v_{BA}}{\sqrt{3}r} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ rad/s}$$

对 AB : 取 A 为基点

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_B^{\tau} + \vec{a}_B^n = \vec{a}_A^{\tau} + \vec{a}_A^n + \vec{a}_{BA}^{\tau} + \vec{a}_{BA}^n$$

$$\text{其中 } a_B^n = \frac{2}{3}l\omega_1^2$$

$$a_A^n = r\omega_{OA}^2$$

$$a_{BA}^n = \sqrt{3}r\omega_{AB}^2$$

向水平方向投影

$$a_B^{\tau} \sin 60^\circ + a_B^n \cos 60^\circ = 0 + 0 - a_{BA}^{\tau}$$

$$\therefore a_B^{\tau} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(a_{BA}^n + a_B^n \cos 60^\circ)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{180} + 0.01\right) = -0.023 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = \frac{a_B^{\tau}}{2l/3} \text{ (顺时针)}$$

取 C 为动点, O_1B 为动系

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

$$\therefore v_C = \omega_1 \cdot O_1C = 0.2\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore v_e = \frac{v_C}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{0.2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}/2} = 0.4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_r = \frac{v_C}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{0.2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$$

取 C 为动点, O_1B 为动系

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_e^{\tau} + \vec{a}_e^n + \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_C$$

$$\text{其中 } a_e^{\tau} = 2l\alpha_1 = 3a_B^{\tau}$$

$$a_e^n = 2l\omega_1^2 = 3a_B^n$$

$$a_C = 2\omega_1 v_r$$

向 \rightarrow 轴方向投影

$$a_C \cos 30^\circ = a_e^{\tau} - a_C$$

$$\therefore a_C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(a_e^{\tau} - a_C) = -0.159 \text{ m/s}^2$$

向 \nearrow 轴方向投影

$$a_C \cos 60^\circ = a_e^n + a_C$$

$$\therefore a_C = a_e^n \cos 60^\circ - a_C = -0.139 \text{ m/s}^2$$

负表示与假设方向相反

【解答】 选套筒 C 为动系, 选 BE 杆上的点 B 和 C' 为动点, 作速度分析, 有

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

又由轮边缘线速度相同, 有 $v_B = \frac{v_A}{r} \cdot PB$

$$v_r = v_B \sin(\theta + \varphi) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})}{2} \omega_0 r = 6.87 \omega_0 r$$

解得 $v_e = v_B \cos(\theta + \varphi) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{2} \omega_0 r = 2.62 \omega_0 r$

$$\omega_e = \frac{v_e}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \omega_0 = 0.62 \omega_0$$

由刚体性质, 得到关联速度公式

$$v_r = v_{C'r} = v_r, v_{C'}^e = 6.87 \omega_0 r$$

又由加速度分析, 有 $a_B = a_e + a_{B'e}^n + a_{B'e}^{\tau} \cdot a_{B'e}^i = 0$

若选 B 为动点, 套筒为动系, 有

$$a_B = a_e^i + a_e^{\tau} + a_r + a_C$$

将上两式相加

$$a_e + a_{B'e}^n = a_e^i + a_e^{\tau} + a_r + a_C$$

代入已知条件有上式在 BC 上投影

$$a_e = 3\sqrt{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})\omega_0^2 r = 13.73\omega_0^2 r$$

再选 C' 点为动点, 套筒为动系, 得到加速度关系式

$$a_e = a_{C'e} + a_{C'r} + a_{C'e}^{\tau}$$

由已知条件 $a_{C'r} = ar, a_{C'e}^{\tau} = 2\omega_e \omega_r$

得到杆上 C' 点加速度为 $a_{C'}^i = \sqrt{a_r^2 + a_{C'e}^2} = 16.14\omega_0^2 r$

第10章 质点动力学

10-1

$$F_{T1} + F - mg \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{T1} &= mg \sin \alpha - F = mg \sin \alpha - fmg \cos \alpha = mg(\sin \alpha - f \cos \alpha) \\ &= 700 \times 9.8 \times (\sin 15^\circ - 0.015 \times \cos 15^\circ) = 1676 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{1.6 - 0}{4} = 0.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_{T2} + F - mg \sin \alpha = ma$$

$$F_{T2} = mg \sin \alpha - F + ma = F_{T1} + ma = 1676 + 700 \times 0.4 = 1956 \text{ N}$$

10-2

略

10-3

解：设A块振动方程为（A块静平衡位置为坐标原点）

$$x = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

则： $\ddot{x} = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$\text{其中：} A = 0.01 \text{ m, } \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0.25} = 8\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

由 m_A 、 m_B 、弹簧 k 组成的系统（弹簧力属内力）： C₁

$$m_A \ddot{x} = (m_A + m_B)g - F_N$$

$$F_N = (m_A + m_B)g - m_A \ddot{x} = (m_A + m_B)g - m_A A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

显然： $F_{N\max} = (m_A + m_B)g + m_A A \omega^2 = (20 + 40) \times 9.8 - 20 \times 0.01 \times (8\pi)^2 = 714 \text{ N}$

$$F_{N\min} = (m_A + m_B)g - m_A A \omega^2 = (20 + 40) \times 9.8 - 20 \times 0.01 \times (8\pi)^2 = 462 \text{ N}$$

10-4

略

10-5

解:

(1) 求绳子的拉力 T 及斜面的压力 N

以小球为研究对象, 其受力如图所示。

$$N \sin 30^\circ - T \cos 30^\circ = ma$$

$$\frac{1}{2}N - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}T = 5 \times 4$$

$$N - \sqrt{3}T = 40 \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$T \sin 30^\circ + N \cos 30^\circ - G = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}T + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}N = 5 \times 9.8$$

$$T + \sqrt{3}N = 98 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

(1)代入(2)得:

$$T + \sqrt{3}(40 + \sqrt{3}T) = 98$$

$$T + 40\sqrt{3} + 3T = 98$$

$$T = \frac{98 - 40\sqrt{3}}{4} = 7.18(N)$$

$$N = 40 + \sqrt{3}T = 40 + 1.732 \times 7.18 = 52.44(N)$$

(2) 求当斜面的加速度达到多大时绳子的拉力为零

$$N \sin 30^\circ - T \cos 30^\circ = ma$$

$$\frac{1}{2}N - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}T = 5a$$

$$N - \sqrt{3}T = 10a \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$T \sin 30^\circ + N \cos 30^\circ - G = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}T + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}N = 5 \times 9.8$$

$$T + \sqrt{3}N = 98 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

(1)代入(2)得:

$$T + \sqrt{3}(10a + \sqrt{3}T) = 98$$

$$T + 10a\sqrt{3} + 3T = 98$$

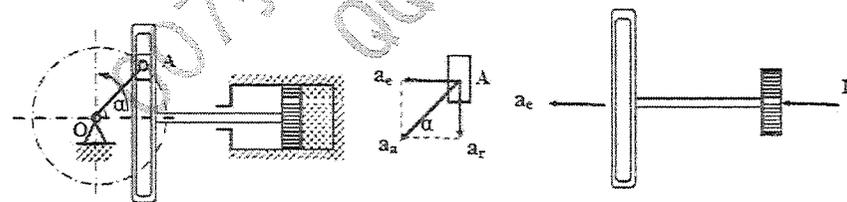
$$T = \frac{98 - 10a\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

令 $T=0$ 得:

$$98 - 10a\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$a = \frac{98}{10\sqrt{3}} = 5.658(m/s^2)$$

10-6



解: 一、加速度分析

选取滑块 A 为动点, 滑杆和活塞为动系, 由加速度合成定理作出加速度矢量图:

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{30} = 4\pi \text{ rad/s} \quad a_n = \omega^2 OA = 480\pi^2 \text{ cm/s}^2 = 47.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore a_e = a_n \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{当 } \alpha = 0^\circ \text{ 时, } a_e = a_n = 47.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ \text{ 时, } a_e = 0$$

二、计算气体压力

当曲柄 OA 运动至水平向右位置时, $\alpha = 0^\circ$, 根据直角坐标形式的质点运动微分方程,

$$F = ma_e = 2.37 \text{ kN}$$

10-7

略

10-8

略

10-9

解: 建立如图所示的坐标系, 物料脱离胶带后只受重力作用, 应用质点运动微分方程,

有

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0, \quad m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = mg$$

即

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = g$$

其微分方程的通解可写为

$$x = At + B, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + Ct + D$$

代入初始条件

$$x|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = v_0 \cos \theta, \quad y|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = v_0 \sin \theta$$

可解得

$$A = v_0 \cos \theta, \quad B = 0, \quad C = v_0 \sin \theta, \quad D = 0$$

物料脱离胶带后的运动方程可写为

$$x = v_0 \cos \theta t, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0 \sin \theta t$$

10-10

略

10-11

解:

$$a_n = r\omega^2$$

$$F_s = ma_n \quad F_N - mg = 0$$

$$F_s = mr\omega^2 \quad F_N = mg$$

$$F \leq F_N$$

$$\omega \leq \sqrt{\frac{fg}{r}} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$n = \frac{30\omega}{\pi} \leq \frac{30}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{fg}{r}} \text{ r/min}$$

$$n_{\max} = \frac{30}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{fg}{r}} \text{ r/min}$$



10-12

解：分别取重物 m_1 、 m_2 为研究对象，受力和运动分析如图 (b)。分别列出两物体在铅垂方向的运动微分方程

$$m_1 a_1 = m_1 g - F_1 \quad (1)$$

$$m_2 a_2 = F_2 - m_2 g \quad (2)$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = a$$

不计滑轮质量，故

$$F_1 = F_2$$

由式 (1)、(2)，解得

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

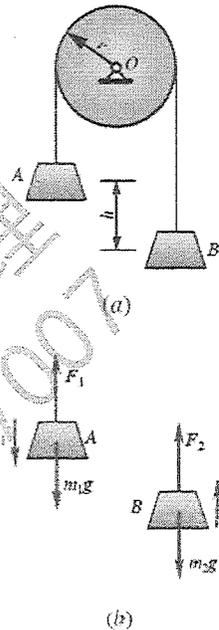
a 为常量，二物体以相等的加速度反向作匀加速运动，且由静止释放，即

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$s_1 = s_2 = s = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

当二物体达到相同高度时，每物体均经过 $s_1 = s_2 = \frac{h}{2}$ 的路程。

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{h(m_1 + m_2)}{g(m_1 - m_2)}}$$



10-13

解：建立如图b所示直角坐标系 Oxy ，导板与物块均沿 y 轴线作直线运动，导板作平移，其运动规律为： $y = R + e \sin \omega t$ ，对时间求2阶导数得：

$$a_y = -e \omega^2 \sin \omega t \quad (1)$$

物块 A 受重力 mg 和导板的约束力 F_N 作用，如图c。物块对导板的压力与 F_N 等值、反向、共线。由图c得，物块 A 的运动微分方程在 y 轴的投影式为：

$$F_N - mg = m a_y \quad (2)$$

把 (1) 代入 (2)，可得

$$F_N = m(g - e \omega^2 \sin \omega t)$$

因此，物块对导板的最大压力为 $F_{N, \max} = m(g + e \omega^2)$

要使物块不离开导板，则应有 $F_{N, \min} = m(g - e \omega^2) \geq 0$ ，即 $g \geq e \omega^2$ ， $\omega \leq \sqrt{\frac{g}{e}}$

10-14

解：要使铁水浇入后能均匀地紧贴管模的内壁，管模转动时要有一定的转速。为求管模的最低转速，可选管模内最上端的一微段铁水为研究对象。在临界转速下，铁水不受内

壁作用，其只受重力作用。受力分析如图所示。列质点动力学微分方程，有

$$m \frac{D}{2} \omega^2 = mg$$

解得

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{D}} = 7(\text{rad/s})$$

管模的最低转速 n 为

$$n = \frac{7 \times 30}{\pi} = 67(\text{r/min})$$

10-15

以列车为研究对象, 如图所示, 可得

$$ma_x = F_N \sin\theta \quad 0 = F_N \cos\theta - mg$$

$$\text{解得 } \tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{\rho g}$$

由于 θ 很小, 因此 $\tan\theta \approx \frac{h}{b}$, 则 $h = 78.4 \text{ mm}$.

10-16

解: 取套管 A 为研究对象, 受力图如图所示, 先进行运动学分析. 将

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{l^2 + x^2}$$

对时间求导, 得

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\overline{AB}) = \frac{xx\dot{x}}{\sqrt{l^2 + x^2}} = -v_0$$

解出

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{\sqrt{l^2 + x^2}}{x} v_0$$

再对时间求导, 并将上式代入, 得

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{l^2 v_0^2}{x^3}$$

在铅锤方向列出动力学方程

$$ma = \frac{l}{\sqrt{l^2 + x^2}} F_T - mg$$

其中 $a = -\ddot{x}$, 于是绳子的拉力 F_T 与距离 x 之间的关系为

$$F_T = m \left(g + \frac{l^2 v_0^2}{x^3} \right) \frac{\sqrt{l^2 + x^2}}{l}$$

10-17

以 M 为动点, 水平槽为动系, 绝对运动为圆周运动, 相对运动为直线运动, 牵连运动为直线运动, 如图 2 所示.

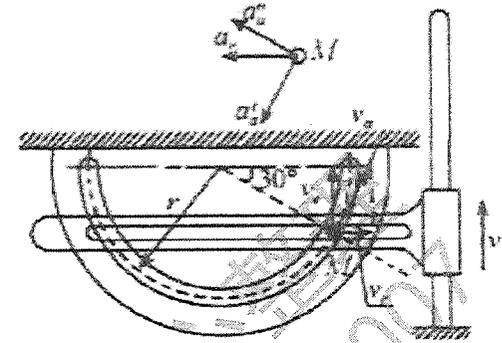


图 2

由 $v_a = v_r + v_e$ 可得: $v_r = \frac{v \sqrt{3}}{\cos 30^\circ} = 15 \text{ m/s}$

由 $a_a = a_r + a_e = a_r + a$ 可得:

$$a_r = \frac{v_r^2}{r} = \frac{16}{15} = 1.067 \text{ m/s}^2, a_e = a_r \tan 30^\circ = 0.616 \text{ m/s}^2$$

以 M 为研究对象进行受力分析, 如图 3 所示.

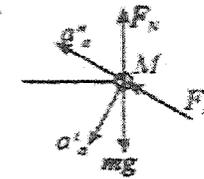


图 3

由牛顿第二定律可得:

$$ma_r = mg \cos 30^\circ - F_N \cos 30^\circ$$

$$ma_e = F_T + F_N \sin 30^\circ - mg \cos 60^\circ$$

解得

$$F_N = 0.284 \text{ N}$$

10-18

杆 AB 为二力杆, 如图 2 所示。

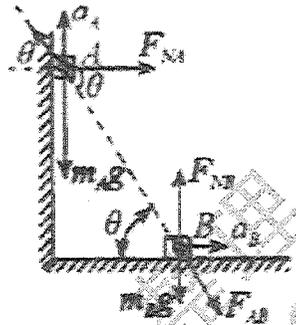


图 2

设 AB 杆长为 l 。

可知: $y_A = l \sin \theta$; $x_B = l \cos \theta$

求二阶导数得:

$$a_A = \ddot{y}_A = -\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta + \ddot{\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$a_B = \ddot{x}_B = -\dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta - \ddot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

在初始时刻, $\theta = 60^\circ$, $\dot{\theta} = 0$, 则:

$$a_A = \ddot{\theta} \cos \theta \quad a_B = -\ddot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

即 $\frac{a_A}{a_B} = -\cot \theta$ 。

分别以 A、B 为研究对象, 可得:

$$mg - F_{BA} \sin \theta = -ma_A$$

$$F_{AB} \cos \theta = ma_B$$

其中 $F_{AB} = F_{BA}$

联立上述三个方程, 解得

$$F_{AB} = mg \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} mg$$

10-19

解: 以火箭为研究对象, 设坐标系如图示,

$$y = r \sin \vartheta, \quad x = r \cos \vartheta = \text{const},$$

将上式对时间求导后, 解得火箭的速度

$$\dot{y} = \frac{r \dot{\vartheta}}{\cos \vartheta}$$

再次对时间求导, 并将上式代入, 解得火箭的加速度

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{2\dot{\vartheta}^2 \sin \vartheta + \ddot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta}{\cos^3 \vartheta} r$$

在 y 方向列写动力学方程,

$$m\ddot{y} = F - mg,$$

喷射反推力 F 为

$$F = m(\ddot{y} + g)$$

将数据代入, 求得此时的喷射反推力 $F = 387.56 \text{ kN}$ 。

10-20

略

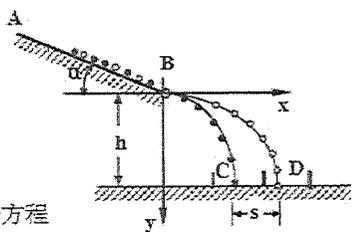
10-21

略

10-22

略

10-23



解: 由质点的运动微分方程

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m \frac{dv_y}{dt} = mg \quad (2)$$

将(2)式改写成

$$v_y \frac{dv_y}{ds} = g$$

积分

$$\int_{v_{y0}}^{v_y} v_y dv_y = \int g ds$$

代入已知条件

$$v_{1y0} = v_1 \sin 30^\circ = 0.5 \text{ m/s}, v_{2y0} = 1 \text{ m/s}, h = 1 \text{ m}.$$

可求得两矿物的落地速度分别为

$$v_{1y} = 4.455 \text{ m/s} \quad v_{2y} = 4.539 \text{ m/s}$$

再对(2)式直接积分

$$\int_{v_{y0}}^{v_y} dv_y = \int_0^t g dt$$

可求得两矿物的落地时间分别为

$$t_1 = 0.404 \text{ s} \quad t_2 = 0.361 \text{ s}$$

已知

$$v_{1x} = v_1 \cos 30^\circ = 0.866 \text{ m/s}, v_{2x} = 1.732 \text{ m/s}$$

所以两矿物落地时的水平位移为

$$x_1 = 0.35 \text{ m} \quad x_2 = 0.63 \text{ m}$$

所隔距离为

$$s = x_2 - x_1 = 0.28 \text{ m}$$

10-24

略

10-25

解: 取质点为研究对象, 其受力与运动分析如图, 算图示坐标系 mnt , 质点在 mnt 平面内, 也就是速度 v 与力 F 决定的平面内运动。写出质点沿 t 及 n 轴的运动微分方程

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{\rho} = evH \quad (2)$$

由式(1)解得 $v = \text{常量} = v_0$

代入式(2)得 $\rho = \frac{mv_0}{eH}$

所以质点运动轨迹为以进入磁场位置为起点的半径为 $\rho = \frac{mv_0}{eH}$ 的圆弧。

解: 质量为 m 的颗粒与筛面间的最大摩擦力为:

$$F = mg \cos \alpha \cdot \tan \varphi_m$$

筛面加速度:

$$\ddot{x} = -r\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

质点沿 x 方向牵连惯性力

$$F_{ic} = -m\ddot{x} = mr\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

$$|F_{ic}|_{\max} = nr\omega^2 = nr \left(\frac{\pi n}{30} \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

筛往复运动, 惯性力有时向前, 有时向后, 颗粒能下滑而不上滑的条件:

$$|F_{ic}|_{\max} + mg \sin \alpha > mg \cos \alpha \cdot \tan \varphi_m \quad (\text{可下滑}) \quad (2)$$

$$|F_{ic}|_{\max} - mg \sin \alpha < mg \cos \alpha \cdot \tan \varphi_m \quad (\text{不能上滑}) \quad (3)$$

由 (2) $|F_{ic}|_{\max} > mg \frac{\sin(\varphi_m - \alpha)}{\cos \varphi_m} \quad (4)$

由 (3) $|F_{ic}|_{\max} < mg \frac{\sin(\varphi_m + \alpha)}{\cos \varphi_m} \quad (5)$

由 (1)、(4)、(5)

$$\frac{30}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g \sin(\varphi_m - \alpha)}{\cos \varphi_m}} < n < \frac{30}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g \sin(\varphi_m + \alpha)}{\cos \varphi_m}}$$

11-1

略

11-2

略

11-3

略

11-4

略

11-5

略

11-6

解: 以船 A、B 及人组成的物体系统为质点系。因为质点系在水平方向不受力。即: ,

$\Sigma F_{ix} = 0$ 设 B 船向左移动了 S 米, 则 A 船向右移动了 $6-S$ 米。由质点系

的动量定理得: $[m v - (m + m) v] - 0 = F t A A B \text{ 人 } B \times A B O \times x 0 6 m [m A v A - (m B$

$+ m \text{ 人 }) v B] = 0$ $m A v A = (m B + m \text{ 人 }) v B$ y $m A v A = (m B + m \text{ 人 }) v B$ $6 ? s s m = (m +$

$m) A t B \text{ 人 } t m A (6 ? s) = (m B + m \text{ 人 }) s A B O \times 2.4 (6 ? s) = (1.3 + 0.5) s 6 ? s s$

$2.4 (6 ? s) = (1.3 + 0.5) s 4 (6 ? s) = 3 s 24 s = = 3.43 (m)$

11-7

略

11-8

略

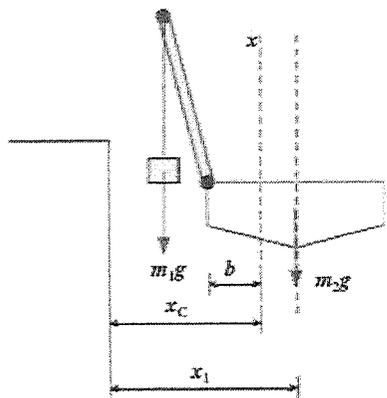
11-9

$$v_0 = \sqrt{2gh} = 44.27 \text{ m/s}$$

动量定理铅垂轴投影 $m v_1 - m v_0 = I = (mg - F) t$

解得 $F = 1068 \text{ N}$

设起重机的x轴正向运动了 Δx , 因该系统初始静止, 且 $\sum F_x = 0$, 故x方向该系统质心位置守恒。



$$x_{c1} = \frac{20000 \times x_1 + 2000 (x_1 - b - l \sin 30^\circ)}{20000 + 2000}$$

$$x_{c2} = \frac{20000 \times x_2 + 2000 (x_2 - b - l \sin 60^\circ)}{20000 + 2000}$$

$$x_{c1} = x_{c2}$$

$$20000 x_1 + 2000 (x_1 - b - l \sin 30^\circ) = 20000 x_2 + 2000 (x_2 - b - l \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$22000 (x_2 - x_1) = 2000 l (\sin 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ)$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{8 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)}{11} = 0.266 \text{ m}$$

解 取 A、B 两棱柱组成 L 质点系为研究对象, 把坐标轴 Ox 固连于水平面上, O 在棱柱 A 左下角的初始位置。由于在水平方向无外力作用, 且开始时系统处于静止, 故系统质心位置在水平方向守恒。设 A、B 两棱柱质心初始位置 (如图 b 所示) 在 x 方向坐标分别为

$$x_1 = -c = -\frac{a}{3}$$

$$x_2 = -d = -\frac{2}{3}b$$

当棱柱 B 接触水平面时, 如图 c 所示, 两棱柱质心坐标分别为

$$x_1' = l - c = l - \frac{a}{3}$$

$$x_2' = l - (a - b + d) = l - \left(a - \frac{b}{3} \right)$$

系统初始时质心坐标

$$x_c = \frac{m_A \left(-\frac{a}{3} \right) + m_B \left(-\frac{2}{3}b \right)}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{m_A a + 2m_B b}{3(m_A + m_B)}$$

棱柱 B 接触水平面时系统质心坐标

$$x_c' = \frac{m_A \left(l - \frac{a}{3} \right) + m_B \left[l - \left(a - \frac{b}{3} \right) \right]}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{3(m_A + m_B)l - a(m_A + 3m_B) + m_B b}{3(m_A + m_B)}$$

因 $x_c = x_c'$ 并注意到 $m_A = 3m_B$ 得 $l = \frac{a-b}{4}$

11-12

动量守恒

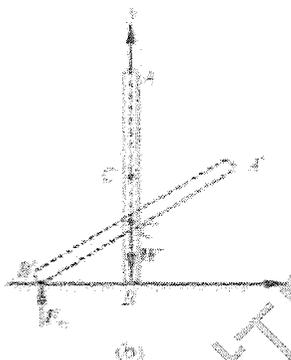
$$p_{x1} = (m_1 + m_2)v_0$$

$$p_{x2} = m_1(v_0 + \Delta v) + m_2(v_0 + \Delta v - v_1)$$

$$m_1(v_0 + \Delta v) + m_2(v_0 + \Delta v - v_1) = (m_1 + m_2)v_0$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{m_2 v_1}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{70 \times 2}{500 + 70} = \frac{140}{570} = 0.2456 \text{ m/s}$$

11-13



解 取均质杆 AB 为研究对象, 建立图 11-6b 所示坐标系 Oxy, 原点 O 与杆 AB 运动初始时的点 B 重合。因为杆只受铅垂方向的重力 W 和地面的约束反力 F_N 作用, 且系统开始时静止, 所以杆 AB 的质心沿轴 x 坐标恒为零, 即

$$x_c = 0$$

设任意时刻杆 AB 与水平 x 轴夹角为 θ , 则点 A 坐标

$$x = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta, \quad y = l \sin \theta$$

从点 A 坐标中消去角度 θ , 得点 A 轨迹方程

$$4x^2 + y^2 = l^2 \quad (\text{椭圆})$$

11-14

解: 由质点系动量公式有

$$\bar{p} = 2m_1 \bar{v}_C + m_1 \bar{v}_{C1} + m_2 \bar{v}_A + m_2 \bar{v}_B$$

$$v_{C1} = \frac{l}{2} \omega, \quad v_C = l \omega$$

由速度投影定理可得

$$v_A \cos \alpha = v_C \cos(90^\circ - 2\alpha)$$

$$v_A = 2l \omega \sin \alpha$$

$$v_B \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = v_C \cos(90^\circ - 2\alpha)$$

$$v_B = 2l \omega \cos \alpha$$

建立如图直角坐标系, 则动量的投影为

$$p_x = -2m_1 v_C \sin \alpha - m_1 v_{C1} \sin \alpha - m_2 v_A$$

$$= -2m_1 l \omega \sin \alpha - m_1 \frac{l \omega}{2} \sin \alpha - m_2 2l \omega \sin \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{l \omega}{2} (5m_1 + 4m_2) \sin \alpha$$

$$p_y = 2m_1 v_C \cos \alpha + m_1 v_{C1} \cos \alpha + m_2 v_B$$

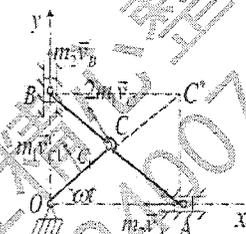
$$= 2m_1 l \omega \cos \alpha + m_1 \frac{l \omega}{2} \cos \alpha + m_2 2l \omega \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{l \omega}{2} (5m_1 + 4m_2) \cos \alpha$$

所以机构动量的大小和方向为

$$p = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2} = \frac{l \omega}{2} (5m_1 + 4m_2)$$

$$\cos(\bar{p}, \bar{i}) = \cos \frac{p_x}{p} = \sin \alpha$$



11-15

略

11-16

系统受力与运动分析如图(a), 由, 分别有

式中 $v_B = v_A$

$$m_B a_B \cos \theta = (m_A + m_B) a_A \quad (1)$$

$$-m_B a_B \sin \theta = F_N - (m_A + m_B) g \quad (2)$$

再研究物B如图(b), 得

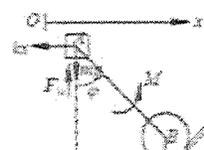
$$m_B (-a_A \cos \theta + a_B) = m_B g \sin \theta \quad (3)$$

由此(1)(2)(3)解得[知识要点] 动量定理的微分形式。

[解题分析] 对整体和三棱柱B分别应用动量定理。对B应用动量定理时, 由于不需求解法向反力, 所以只需在其垂直方向应用动量定理。

11-17

欲建立滑块A的运动微分方程, 需选择一一般时刻分析研究该物体上的作用力和运动量之间的关系。



解: 取整体为研究对象, 受力如图所示, 建立水平向右的坐标轴 Ox , 点 O 取在运动初

始时滑块A质心上, 质点系的质心坐标为:

$$x_C = \frac{mx + m_1(x + l \sin \alpha)}{m + m_1} = x + \frac{m_1 l \sin \alpha}{m + m_1}$$

根据质心动定理: $(m + m_1) \ddot{x}_C = -kx$, 得:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k \cdot x}{m + m_1} = \frac{m_1 l \omega^2 \sin \alpha}{m + m_1}$$

11-18

$$\begin{aligned} x_C &= \frac{m_1 \frac{l}{2} \cos \omega t + m_2 l \cos \omega t + m_3 (l \cos \omega t + \frac{l}{2})}{m} \\ &= \frac{m_1 l}{2(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)} + \frac{(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3) l \cos \omega t}{2(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)} \\ y_C &= \frac{m_1 \frac{l}{2} \sin \omega t + m_2 l \sin \omega t}{m} \\ &= \frac{(m_1 + 2m_2) l \sin \omega t}{2(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)} \end{aligned}$$

质心运动定理

$$\begin{aligned} m \ddot{x}_C &= \sum F_x \\ -\frac{(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3) l \omega^2 \cos \omega t}{2} &= F_{Ox} \\ F_{Ox} &= -\frac{(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3) l \omega^2 \cos \omega t}{2} \\ F_{Ox \max} &= \frac{(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3) l \omega^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

11-19

设机座质量为 m_0 , 质心坐标为 (x_0, y_0) , 该机构整体受力如题图, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_C &= \frac{m_2 e \cos \omega t + m_1 (e \cos \omega t + r + a) + m_3 d}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \\ y_C &= \frac{m_2 e \sin \omega t - m_3 b}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \end{aligned}$$

式中 $x_1 = e \cos \omega t + r + c$, $y_1 = 0$

$x_2 = e \cos \omega t$, $y_2 = e \sin \omega t$

$F_x = F_{x \text{ 动}}, F_y = F_{y \text{ 静}} + F_{y \text{ 动}}$

当机构静止时, 有 $F_{y \text{ 静}} - (m_0 + m_1 + m_2)g = 0$

由以上各式, 解出附加动反力为

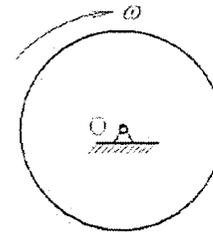
$$F_{x动} = F_x = -(m_1 + m_2)ew^2 \cos \omega t,$$

$$F_{y动} = -m_2ew^2 \sin \omega t \text{ [知识要点] 动量定理的微分形式。}$$

[解题分析] 质心坐标代入动量定理微分形式, 所得反力减掉静反力即得附加动反力。

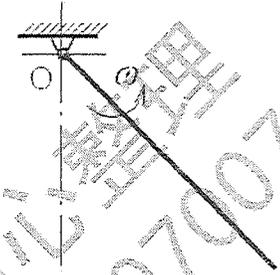
12-1

(1) 均质圆盘



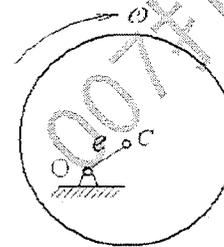
$$L_o = J_o \omega = \frac{1}{2} mr^2 \omega$$

(2) 均质杆



$$L_o = J_o \omega = \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \omega$$

(3) 均质偏心圆盘



$$L_o = J_o \omega = (J_c + me^2) \omega = \left(\frac{1}{2} mr^2 + me^2 \right) \omega$$

11-20

略

11-21

略

11-22

略

11-23

解: 以沙子为研究对象, 应用附加约束力公式

$$F_N^* = \rho Q (\bar{v}_2 - \bar{v}_1),$$

在 x 方向投影

$$F_{Ns} = 1400 \times \frac{109}{3600} \times (1.6 - 0) = 67.82 \text{ N}$$

11-24

略

12-2

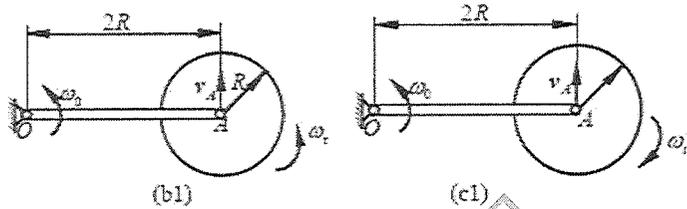


图 12-2

解 (1) 在图 12-2a 中, 轮 A 绕 O 定轴转动

$$J_O = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 + m(2R)^2 = \frac{9}{2}mR^2$$

$$L_O = J_O \omega_O = \frac{9}{2} \omega_O mR^2 = 18 \text{ kgm}^2/\text{s}$$

(2) 在图 12-2b1 中, 轮 A 作平面运动

$$\begin{aligned} L_O &= m \cdot v_A \cdot 2R + J_A \omega_A \\ &= m \cdot 2R\omega_O \cdot 2R + \frac{1}{2}mR^2 \cdot (\omega_O + \omega_1) = 5\omega_O mR^2 = 20 \text{ kgm}^2/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 在图 12-2c1 中, 轮 A 绕 O 作圆周曲线平移

$$L_O = m \cdot 2R\omega_O \cdot 2R + J_A \omega_A$$

$$\omega_A = \omega_O - \omega_1 = 0$$

$$L_O = 4R^2 \omega_O m = (4 \times 0.2^2 \times 4 \times 25) \text{ kgm}^2/\text{s} = 16 \text{ kgm}^2/\text{s}$$

12-3

略

12-4

解: $\theta = 60^\circ$, $OC = 2L$ 时, $\angle ACO = 30^\circ$, 该瞬时 AB 平动, AB 质心速度与 A 点速度相同 (6分)

$$v_A = \omega L$$

系统动量矩 L

$$L = \frac{1}{3} \rho a l^3 + 3 \rho a l^3 = \frac{10}{3} \rho a l^3 \quad (6 \text{分})$$

12-5



解: 取小球为研究质点, 受力分析: 向心力 T、重力 P 和法向约束力 N

$$\therefore M_z^e = 0$$

$$\therefore G_z = \sum m_i (mv) = \text{const.}$$

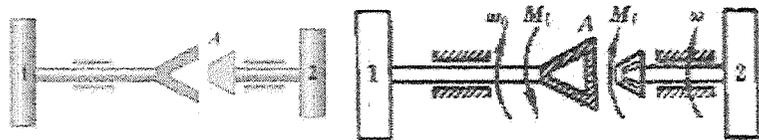
$$\text{初始: } G_z = \frac{P}{g} \cdot v_0 \cdot r$$

$$\text{终了: } G_z = \frac{P}{g} \cdot v_1 \cdot r_1 = \frac{P}{g} \cdot v_1 \cdot \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\text{即: } G_z = G_z$$

$$\therefore v_2 = 2v_0$$

$$\therefore T = m \frac{v_2^2}{r_1} = 8 \frac{Pv_0^2}{gr}$$



解 (1) 系统的重力和轴承反力的作用线均与转轴相交, 推力与转轴平行, 所以对转轴都不产生力矩, 故对转轴的动量矩守恒, 即

$$L_{e1} = L_{e2}, \quad (J_1 + J_2)\omega = J_1\omega_1$$

两轮共同转动的角速度 $\omega = \frac{J_1\omega_1}{J_1 + J_2}$

(2) 取轮 1 为研究对象, 对常力偶矩作用下的匀减速运动, 有

$$J_1(\omega - \omega_1) = -M_1t$$

将情况(1)求得的 ω 代入上式, 得离合器应有的摩擦力

$$M_1 = \frac{J_1 J_2 \omega_1}{(J_1 + J_2)t}$$

12-7

略

12-8

解 圆轮的质量为 75kg, 对其转轴的回转半径为 0.50m, 受到扭矩 $M=10(1-e^{-t}) \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ 的作用, t 的单位为 s. 若飞轮从静止开始运动, 试求 $t=3\text{s}$ 后的角速度 ω .

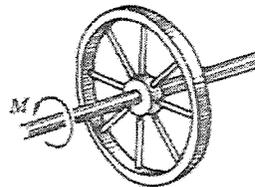
解: $J\alpha = M$

$$m\rho^2\alpha = 10(1-e^{-t})$$

$$\alpha = \frac{10(1-e^{-t})}{m\rho^2}$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{10(1-e^{-t})}{m\rho^2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{10}{m\rho^2} \int_0^3 (1-e^{-t}) dt = \frac{10}{m\rho^2} (3+e^{-3}-1) = \frac{10}{75 \times 0.5^2} (2+e^{-3}) = 1.093 \text{ rad/s}$$



习题 12-7 图

解: (1) 取定滑轮与重物为研究质点系, 受力分析如图.

(2) 质点系的动量矩定理:

动量矩:

$$L = \frac{W}{g} \rho^2 \times \omega + \frac{P}{g} \omega R \times R = \frac{W\rho^2 + PR^2}{g} \omega$$

外力矩:

$$\sum M_o(F^e) = M - PR$$

动量矩定理

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \sum M_o(F^e) \quad \frac{W\rho^2 + PR^2}{g} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M - PR$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{M - PR}{W\rho^2 + PR^2} g$$

(3) 以重物为研究对象, 受力分析如图:

$$a = \alpha R = \frac{M - PR}{W\rho^2 + PR^2} g R$$

$$T - P = \frac{P}{g} \cdot a$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{M - PR}{W\rho^2 + PR^2} PR + P = \frac{MR + W\rho^2}{W\rho^2 + PR^2} P$$

解: 原图改画如图。

(1) 图 (a): $\sum m_{O_1} = 0, F_2 = \frac{l_1}{d_1} F$

图 (b): $\sum m_C = 0$

$$F_{DF} \cos \theta = \frac{l_2}{d_3} F_2 = \frac{l_1 l_2}{d_1 d_3} F$$

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_{C_1} = F_{DF} \cos \theta$$

图 (c): $\sum m_{O_2} = 0$

$$F_{N_2} = \frac{l_2}{d_2} F_{DF} \cos \theta = \frac{l_1 l_2 l_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3} F$$

临界: $F_{N_1} = \sqrt{F_{N_2}} = f \frac{l_1 l_2 l_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3} F$

图 (d): $\sum m_A = 0, F_{N_1} = F_{N_2}, F_{T_2} = F_{N_1}$

图 (e): $(J + mr^2)\alpha = M - mgr - F_{T_1} \cdot 2R$

$$\alpha = \frac{M - mgr - 2RF \frac{l_1 l_2 l_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3}}{J + mr^2}$$

$$a_n = r\alpha = \frac{r(M - mgr - 2RF \frac{l_1 l_2 l_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3})}{J + mr^2} \quad (\text{常数})$$

(2) $a_n < 0$ 可刹住滚筒, 即

$$M - mgr - 2RF \frac{l_1 l_2 l_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3} > 0$$

$$F > \frac{(M - mgr) d_1 d_2 d_3}{2R l_1 l_2 l_3}$$

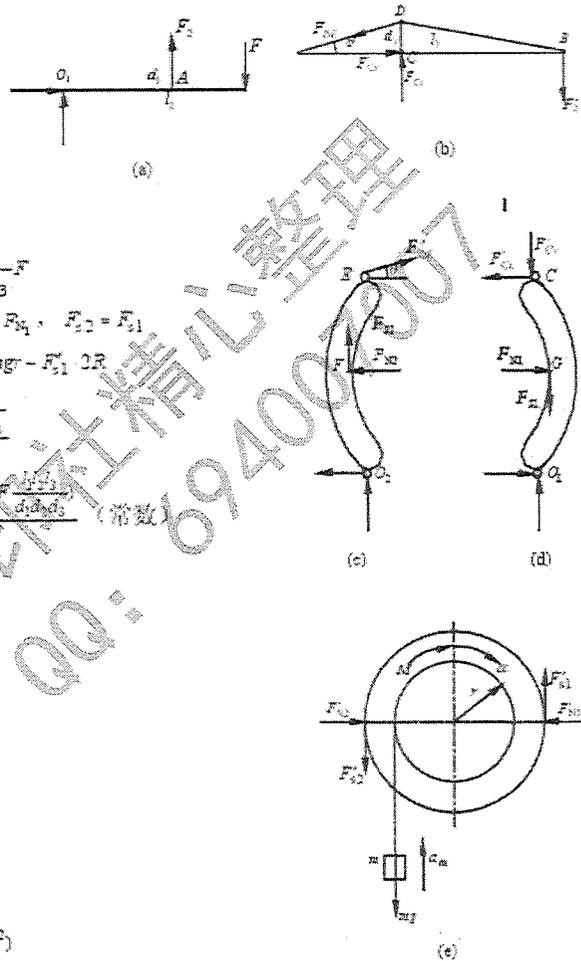
(3) 要求制动时间 $t < t_1$ 则

$$v = v_0 + \omega_1 < 0$$

$$\alpha < -\frac{v_0}{t_1}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{r(M - mgr - 2RF \frac{l_1 l_2 l_3}{d_1 d_2 d_3})}{J + mr^2} < -\frac{v_0}{t_1}$$

$$\text{即 } F > \frac{d_1 d_2 d_3}{2R l_1 l_2 l_3} \frac{M - mgr + \frac{v_0}{t_1} (J + mr^2)}{2R l_1 l_2 l_3}$$



略

解: 图 (a), $\theta \ll 1$ 时,

$$J_A \ddot{\theta} = -mg(d+r)\theta$$

$$J_A \ddot{\theta} + mg(d+r)\theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mg(d+r)}{J_A} \theta = 0$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{\frac{mg(d+r)}{J_A}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J_A}{mg(d+r)}}$$

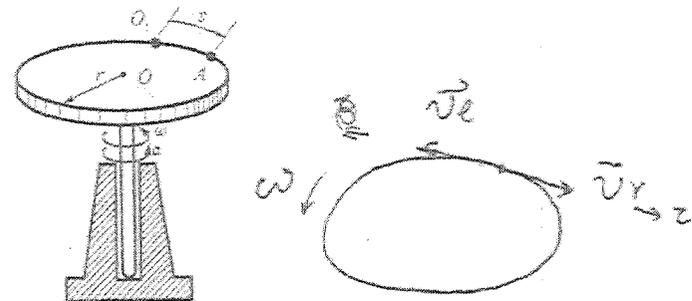
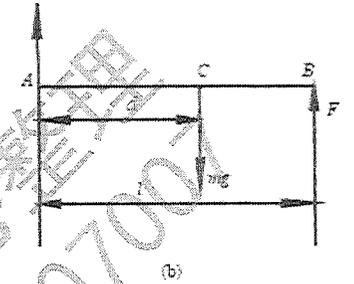
$$J_A = J_C + m(d+r)^2$$

由图 (b):

$$\sum M_A = 0, d = \frac{F_1}{mg} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625 \text{ m}$$

代入 (1)、(2), 注意到周期 $T = 2s$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} J_C &= \frac{mg(d+r)}{T^2} - mg(d+r) = m(d+r) \left[\frac{g}{T^2} - (d+r) \right] \\ &= 30 \times 0.665 \times \left(\frac{9.8}{4} - 0.665 \right) \\ &= 17.45 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



解：研究对象：转台及物块 A 质点系统

受力分析：转台重力 W_1 ，物块重 W_2 ，约束力 X_0, Y_0 ，对铅垂轴取矩和始终为零，质点系对转轴的动量矩守恒，即 $L_0 = \text{常数}$ ，因系统初始静止，故有

$$L_0 = 0$$

由 $s = \frac{at^2}{2}$ 对时间求导可得 $v_s = \frac{ds}{dt} = at$ ，设转台的角速度为 ω ，则由

点的合成运动理论 $v_a = v_c + v_r$ 可得

$$v_a = at - \omega r$$

则任一瞬时系统对转轴的动量矩为

$$L_0 = \frac{W_2}{g} (at - \omega r) \cdot r - \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_1}{g} r^2 \omega = 0$$

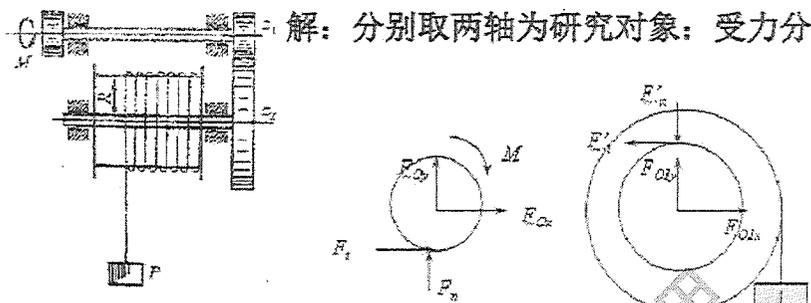
则可得

$$\omega = \frac{2aW_2}{(2W_2 + W_1)r} t$$

将上式对时间求导则可得转台角加速度

$$\varepsilon = \frac{2aW_2}{(2W_2 + W_1)r}$$

解：分别取两轴为研究对象：受力分析

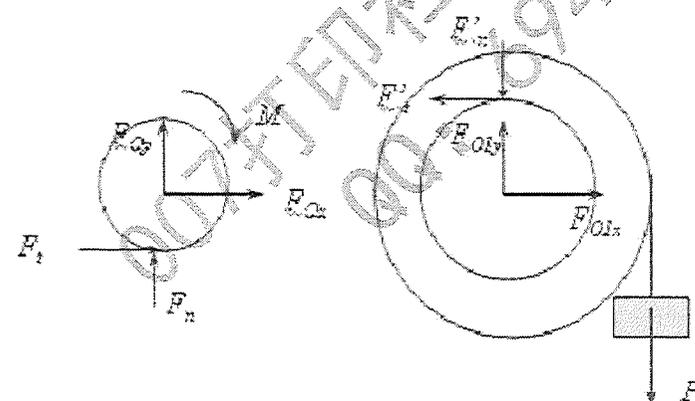


对主动轴：

$$J_1 \varepsilon_1 = M - F_1 R_1$$

对从动轴：

$$\frac{d(J_2 \omega_2 + P v R / g)}{dt} = F_1 R_2 - PR \Rightarrow J_2 \varepsilon_2 + \frac{P}{g} \varepsilon_2 R^2 = F_1 R_2 - PR$$



$$\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = k, \frac{R}{R_1} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_2 = \frac{kM - PR}{J_2 + k^2 J_1 + PR^2/g}$$

$$a = \varepsilon_2 R = \frac{(kM - PR)R}{J_2 + k^2 J_1 + PR^2/g}$$

12-15

解：重物A作平动，滚子C作平面运动。分别取重物A和滚子C为研究对象，列出其运动微分方程。

对重物A: $ma = mg - T$

对滚子C: $m\ddot{x}_c = T - F$
 $M\rho^2\varepsilon = Fr - TR$

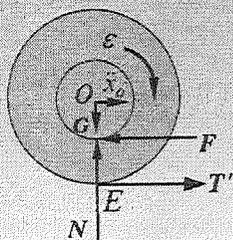
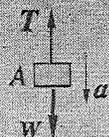
滚子只滚不滑: $\dot{x}_c = r\varepsilon$

取O为基点，分析E点的加速度:

$$a = -(R-r)\varepsilon$$

联立求解:

$$a = \frac{mg(R-r)^2}{M(r^2 + \rho^2) + m(R-r)^2}$$



12-16

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12-17

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12-18

解: $m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a_1$ $m_2 g - T_2 = m_2 a_2$
 $T_1 R - M_f = J \beta_1$ $T_2 R - M_f = J \beta_2$
 $a_1 = \beta_1 R$ $a_2 = \beta_2 R$
 $a_1 t_1^2 / 2 = h$ $a_2 t_2^2 / 2 = h$

联立上述方程解得:

$$J = \frac{[(m_1 - m_2)g - (m_1 2h/t_1^2 - m_2 2h/t_2^2)]R^2}{2h/t_1^2 - 2h/t_2^2}$$

$$\approx 1.06 \times 10^3 (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

12-19

解：取球A、B和连杆进行研究，系统只受重力作用，定坐标系 Oxy ，其坐标原点O取在运动开始前系统的质心C点上如图(a)。由于 $m_A : m_B = 2 : 1$ ，所以 $AC : BC = 1 : 2$ ， $AC = 0.2 \text{ m}$ ， $BC = 0.4 \text{ m}$ 。

(1) 由于系统水平方向不受外力，且开始时系统静止，所以系统质心C的坐标 $x_c = 0$ 。又由于对质心C的外力矩之和为零，系统对质心C的动量矩守恒，由此得

$$m_A v_A \cdot \overline{AC} = [m_A \cdot (\overline{AC})^2 + m_B \cdot (\overline{BC})^2] \omega$$

代入数据解得 $\omega = \pi$ ， $\varphi = \pi t$

由质心运动定理 $Ma_c = F$ 在 y 方向投影式 $Ma_{cy} = \Sigma F_y$

式中 $a_{cy} = \ddot{y}_c$ ， $m = m_A + m_B$ ， $\Sigma F_y = -(m_A + m_B)g$

代入上式并对时间两次积分，得到 $y_c = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + c_1 t + c_2$

由初始条件知 $t=0$ 时， $\dot{y}_c = \frac{BC}{AB} \cdot v_A = 0.4\pi \text{ m/s}$ ， $y_c = 0$

求得 $c_1 = 0.4\pi$ ， $c_2 = 0$

$$y_c = \left(0.4\pi t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \right) \text{ m}$$

两小球的运动可由两小球与AB杆组成系统的平面运动方程表达:

$$\begin{cases} x_C = 0 \\ y_C = 0.4\pi t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \\ \varphi = \pi t \end{cases}$$

(2) $t=2\text{s}$ 时, $\varphi = \pi t = 2\pi \text{ rad}$

$$y_C = -17.1 \text{ m}$$

由此可见两球与杆所组成的系统所占位置与初始位置平行, 仅向下移动了 17.1 m 的距离。

(3) $t=2\text{s}$ 时杆轴线方向的内力为拉力, 由于 $\omega = \dot{\varphi} = \pi \text{ rad/s}$, 故其大小为

$$F_T = m_1 \omega^2 \cdot \overline{AC} = m_2 \omega^2 \cdot \overline{BC} = 2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot 0.2 = 3.95 \text{ N}$$

12-20

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12-21

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12-22

略

12-23

解: 分别取重物 A 和鼓轮 B 为研究对象, 其受力和运动分析如图 (b)、(c) 所示。重物 A 的运动微分方程:

$$m_1 a_A = m_1 g - F_T \quad (1)$$

轮 B 作平面运动, 其运动微分方程为

$$m_2 a_O = F_T - F \quad (2)$$

$$m_2 \rho^2 \alpha = F_T r + FR \quad (3)$$

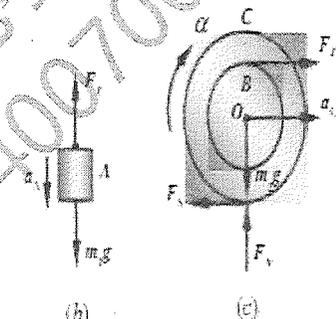
由于轮子只滚不滑, 故有

$$a_O = R\alpha \quad (4)$$

$$a_A = a_B = (R+r)\alpha \quad (5)$$

式 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4)、(5) 联立求解, 得

$$a_A = \frac{m_1 g (r+R)}{m_1 (R+r) + m_2 (\rho^2 + R^2)}$$



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解：研究A轮

$$ma_A = mg - F_1 - F_2, \quad mr^2\alpha_A = 2rF_1 - rF_2, \quad a_A = 2r\alpha_A$$

再研究B轮

$$0 = F_N - mg\cos 30^\circ, \quad ma_B = mg\sin 30^\circ - F - F_2'$$

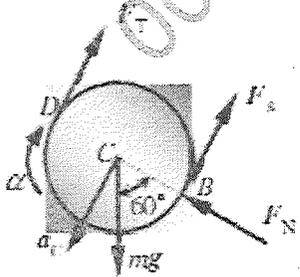
$$mr^2\alpha_B = rF + 2rF_2', \quad a_B = r\alpha_B, \quad F_2' = F_2, \quad 3r\alpha_A = r\alpha_B$$

$$\Rightarrow a_A = \frac{7}{23}g, \quad a_B = \frac{3}{2}a_A = \frac{21}{46}g$$

12-25

略

12-26



(b)

解：取均质圆柱为研究对象，其受力如图 (a) 所示，圆柱作平面运动，则其平面运动微分方程为

$$J\alpha = (F_T - F)r \quad (1)$$

$$0 = F_N - mg\cos 60^\circ \quad (2)$$

$$ma_c = mg\sin 60^\circ - F_T - F \quad (3)$$

而 $F = fF_N$ (4)

圆柱沿斜面向下滑动，可看作沿 AD 绳向下滚动，且只滚不滑，所以有 $a_c = \alpha r$

把上式及 $f = \frac{1}{3}$ 代入式 (3)、(4) 解方程 (1) 至 (4)，得

$$a_c = 0.355g \quad (\text{方向沿斜面向下})$$

12-27

解：设圆柱体角速度为 ω_o ，鼓轮 O_1 的角速度为 ω_{o_1} ，圆柱体质心的速度为 v_{o_1} ，加速度为 a

(1) 初始时圆柱体与鼓轮系统动能为： $T_1 = 0$ (零)

圆柱体滚过距离 S ，鼓轮转过角度 ϕ 时系统的动能为：

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_{o_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_{o_1}\omega_{o_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_o\omega_o^2$$

$$\because R\omega_o = R\omega_{o_1} = v_{o_1}, \omega_{o_1} = \omega_o$$

$$\therefore T_2 = mv_{o_1}^2$$

$$\text{外力所做的功为：} \omega_{12} = M\phi - mg\sin\theta S, \phi = \frac{S}{R}$$

由动能定理得：

$$T_2 - T_1 = \omega_{12}$$

$$mv_{o_1}^2 = M\phi - mg\sin\theta \cdot S$$

把上式两边求导可得：

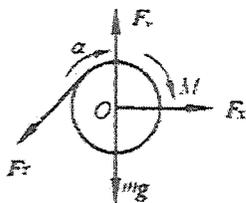
$$a = \frac{M - mg\sin\theta R}{2mR}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{a}{R} = \frac{M - mg \sin \theta R}{2mR^2}$$

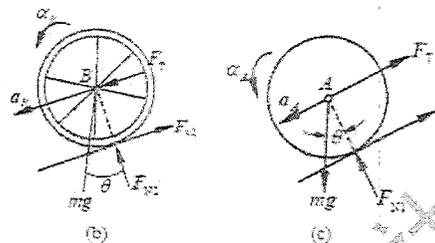
(2) 取鼓轮 O 为研究对象, 受力如图, 由刚体定轴转动微分方程:

$$J_O \alpha = M - F_T R, J_O = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

$$F_T = \frac{3M + mg \sin \theta R}{4R}$$



12-28



解 分别取圆柱 A 和薄铁环 B 为研究对象, 其受力如图 b、c 所示: A 和 B 均作平面运动, 杆 AB 作平移, 由题意知

$$\alpha_A = \alpha_B = \alpha$$

$$a_A = a_B = a$$

对圆柱 A 有

$$ma = mg \sin \theta - F_T - F_1 \quad (1)$$

$$F_1 r = J_A \alpha \quad (2)$$

对薄铁环 B 有

$$ma = F_T + mg \sin \theta - F_2 \quad (3)$$

$$F_2 r = J_B \alpha \quad (4)$$

$$J_A = \frac{m}{2} r^2, J_B = mr^2 \quad (5)$$

由只滚不滑条件得

$$a = \alpha r \quad (6)$$

式 (1)、式 (2)、式 (3)、式 (4)、式 (5)、式 (6) 联立, 解得

$$F_T = F_1 = \frac{1}{7} mg \sin \theta \quad (\text{压})$$

$$a = \frac{4}{7} g \sin \theta$$

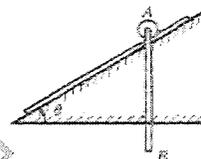
12-29

略

12-30

解: 图 (a), 初瞬时 $\omega_{AB} = 0$, 以 A 为基点, 则

$$a_C = a_{Cx} + a_{Cy} = a_A + a_{CA}^T$$



$$\text{即 } a_{Cx} = a_A - a_{CA}^T \cos \theta = a_A - \frac{l}{2} \alpha \cos \theta \quad (1)$$

$$a_{Cy} = a_{CA}^T \sin \theta = \frac{l}{2} \alpha \sin \theta \quad (2)$$

由平面运动微分方程:

$$ma_{Cx} = mg \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore a_{Cx} = g \sin \theta \quad (3)$$

$$ma_{Cy} = mg \cos \theta - F_N \quad (4)$$

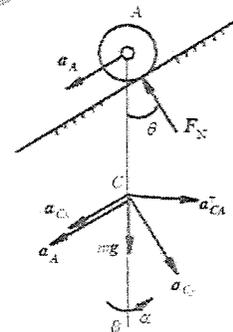
$$J_C \alpha = F_N \cdot \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{12} ml^2 \alpha = F_N \cdot \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \quad (5)$$

$$\text{解 (2)、(4)、(5) 联立, 得 } \alpha = \frac{3g \sin 2\theta}{l(1+3\sin^2 \theta)} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{由 (1)、(3), 得 } a_A - \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta \cdot \alpha = g \sin \theta$$

$$(6) \text{ 代入, 得 } a_A = \frac{4 \sin \theta}{1+3\sin^2 \theta} g$$



(a)

13-1

$$W = \int_0^{2\pi} 4\omega dr + (m_A - m_B)g \cdot 2\pi r = 8\pi^2 + (m_A - m_B)g \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$= (8\pi^2 + 1 \times 9.8 \times 2\pi \times 0.5) \text{ J} = 110 \text{ J}$$

13-2

由功的定义 $W = F \cdot dr$, 有

$$W_{\text{重}} = -2 \times 9.8 \times (6 \cot 45^\circ - 6 \cot 60^\circ) \sin 30^\circ = -24.85 \text{ J}$$

$$W_T = F(\overline{OA} - \overline{OB}) = 20 \times (6/\sin 45^\circ - 6/\sin 60^\circ) = 31.14 \text{ J}$$

所以总功为

$$W = W_{\text{重}} + W_T = 6.29 \text{ J}$$

13-3

解:

1. 先研究车轮, 车轮作平面运动, 角速度

$$\omega = \frac{v}{R}; \text{ 两车轮的动能为}$$

$$T_1 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m_1 R^2 \omega^2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} m_1 v^2$$

2. 再研究坦克履带, AB 部分动能为零,

CD 部分为平动, 其速度为 $2v$; 圆弧

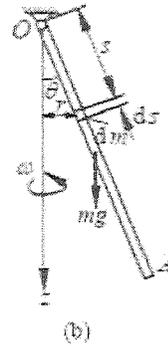
AD 与 BC 部分和起来可视为一平面

运动圆环, 环心速度为 v , 角速度为 $\omega = \frac{v}{R}$,

则履带的动能为

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2}{4} (2v)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2}{2} v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2}{2} R^2 \omega^2 = m_2 v^2$$

13-4



解 由刚体绕定轴转动的动能, 得杆的动能

$$T = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$$

其中 (图b)

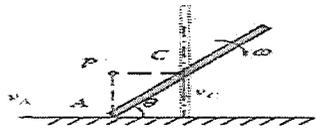
$$J = \int_0^l r^2 dm = \int_0^l \frac{m s^2 \sin^2 \theta}{l} ds = \frac{m l^2}{3} \sin^2 \theta$$

代入上式得

$$T = \frac{m}{6} \omega^2 l^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

13-5

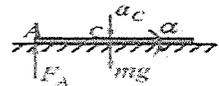
如图所示,



$\sum \mathcal{M}^{(A)} = 0$ 且初始静止

$$\therefore \omega_{0x} = 0$$

在图示位置时瞬心为 I



$$v_C = IC\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m + 2m_1 + 2m_2)va = (m_1 - m_2)gv$$

$$a = \frac{2(m_1 - m_2)}{m + 2(m_1 + m_2)}g$$

13-6

【答案】弹簧的刚度系数为

$$k = \frac{2}{0.01} = 200 \text{ N/m}$$

由动能定理可得: $T_2 - T_1 = W$, 即

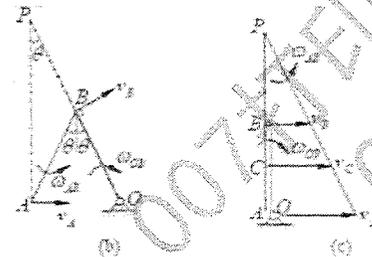
$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{k}{2}(0.1^2 - 0^2) - mg \times 0.1 \sin 30^\circ$$

解得 $v = 8.1 \text{ m/s}$

13-7

略

13-8



解 杆 OB 作定轴转动, 杆 AB 作平面运动. 由图 b 中杆 AB 瞬心 P 和点 B 速度, 得

$$\omega_{AB} = \omega_{OB} = \omega \quad (\text{转向如图 b}) \quad (1)$$

$$v_B = l\omega, v_A = 2l \cos \theta \cdot \omega \quad (2)$$

当 A 即将碰 O 时, $\theta = 0, v_{AB} // v_B$ (图 c), 由式 (2) 得

$$v_A = 2v_B = 2l\omega, v_C = \frac{3}{2}l\omega \quad (\text{图 c}) \quad (3)$$

外力做功

$$W_{12} = M\theta - 2 \cdot mg \frac{l}{2}(1 - \cos \theta)$$

动能

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = T_{AB} + T_{OB} = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_O\omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{3}{2}l\omega\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{12}ml^2\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}ml^2 \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{4}{3}ml^2\omega^2 = \frac{1}{3}mv_A^2$$

动能定理:

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}mv_A^2 = M\theta - mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$v_A = \sqrt{\frac{3}{m}[M\theta - mgl(1 - \cos\theta)]}$$

得

13-9

解: $T_1 = 0, \quad T_2 = J_O\omega_A^2/2 = J_B\omega_{AB}^2/2 \quad (5 \text{分})$

$\because v_A = \omega_{OA} \times l = \omega_{AB} \times l \quad \therefore \omega_{AB} = \omega_{OA} \quad (3 \text{分})$

而 $J_B = J_O = ml^2/3 \quad (2 \text{分})$

故 $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_O\omega_{OA}^2/2 = ml^2\omega_{OA}^2/3 \quad (5 \text{分})$

$\sum W_{12} = F(\sin\theta + 2m_1g) \cdot (l/2)\sin\theta = (F + m_1g)l\sin\theta \quad (5 \text{分})$

由 $T_2 - T_1 = \sum W_{12}$

$ml^2\omega_{OA}^2/3 - 0 = (F + m_1g)l\sin\theta$

$\omega_{OA} = \omega_{AB} = [3(F + m_1g)\sin\theta/ml]^1/2 \quad (5 \text{分})$

13-10

(1) 设物体A下落h时, 物体A的速度为 v_A

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}ml^2\omega_{AB}^2\right)$$

$$\sum W = mg \frac{l}{2} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2l}} = 4.952 \text{rad/s}$$

(1) 设弹簧的最大变形量为 δ_{\max}

$$T_1 = 0$$

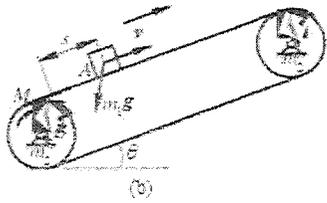
$$T_2 = 0$$

$$\sum W = mg\left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\delta_{\max}}{2}\right)\sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2}k\delta_{\max}^2$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W$$

$$\delta_{\max} = 87.1 \text{mm}$$

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解 设物体 A 由静止移动 s 距离时速度为 v, 由动能定理:

$$W_{12} = M \cdot \frac{s}{r} - mg \sin \theta \cdot s$$

$$T_1 = 0, T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} m_2 \cdot r^2 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{v}{r} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v^2 = \left(\frac{M}{r} - m_2 g \sin \theta \right) s$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2(M - m_2 g r \sin \theta)}{m_1 + m_2} s$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(M - m_2 g r \sin \theta) s}{m_1 + m_2}} \quad (1)$$

式 (1) 对时间 t 求导, 得

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) 2v \cdot a = \left(\frac{M}{r} - m_2 g \sin \theta \right) v$$

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

解: 整个系统在运动过程中只有力偶矩 M 做功。

设曲柄 OA 的转动角速度为 ω_1 , 动齿轮的转动角速度为 ω_2 。

$$\text{动齿轮中心 A 点的速度 } v_A = \omega_1 \cdot OA = (R+r)\omega_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{因两齿轮啮合点为动齿轮的速度瞬心, 故 } v_A = \omega_2 r \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由式 (1)、(2) 得 } \omega_2 = \frac{R+r}{r} \omega_1$$

$$\text{曲柄 OA 的质心 C 点的速度 } v_C = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{OA}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (R+r)\omega_1$$

由动能定理得

$$M\phi = \frac{m_1}{2} (R+r)^2 \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{m_2}{2} r^2 \left(\frac{R+r}{r} \omega_1 \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} m_2 (R+r)^2 \right) \omega_2^2$$

$$\text{故得 } \omega_1 = \frac{2}{R+r} \sqrt{\frac{3M}{9m_1 + 2m_2}} \omega \quad (\text{与 } M \text{ 同向})$$

两边对 t 求导, 消去 $\dot{\phi} = \omega_1$, 整理得

$$\alpha_1 = \dot{\omega}_1 = \frac{6M}{(R+r)^2 (9m_1 + 2m_2)} \quad (\text{与 } \omega_1 \text{ 同向})$$

13-13

(a) 正方形木板作定轴转动, 初始时木板静止, $T_1 = 0$, 假设 OA 转到水平位置时, 木

板的角速度为 ω , $T_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_O \omega^2$, 选 O 位置为零势能点, 根据机械能守恒定律可得:

$$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2$$

$$0 + mg \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a = \frac{1}{2} J_O \omega^2 + mg \frac{a}{2}$$

$$J_O = J_C + m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \right)^2 = \frac{1}{6} m a^2 + \frac{1}{2} m a^2 = \frac{2}{3} m a^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{2.469}{\sqrt{a}} \text{ rad/s}$$

(b) 初始时木板静止, $T_1 = 0$, 水平方向质心运动守恒, C 铅垂下落, P 为速度瞬心, 假设 OA 处于水平位置时的角速度为 ω 。

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_P \omega^2$$

$$J_P = J_C + m \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{5}{12} m a^2$$

选地面为重力零势能点, 根据机械能守恒定律可得:

$$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2$$

$$0 + mg \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{12} m a^2 \omega^2 + mg \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3.123}{\sqrt{a}} \text{ rad/s}$$

13-14

略

13-15

略

13-16

解: 设 $T_1 = 0$, $T_2 = (P/2g)v^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_A \omega_A^2 + (Q/2g)v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_B \omega_B^2$

$$v_B = \frac{1}{2} v, \quad \omega_B = v_B / R = v / 2R$$

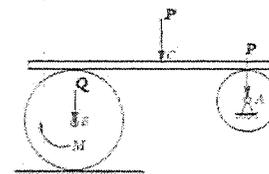
$$\omega_A = v / r, \quad J_A = Pr^2 / 2g, \quad J_B = QR^2 / 2g$$

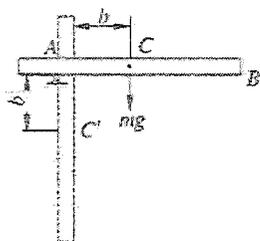
$$T_2 = (12P + 3Q)v^2 / 16g$$

$$W = M\phi_B = Ms / 2R \quad (s \text{ 为纸 } C \text{ 的位移})$$

$$\text{由 } T_2 - T_1 = W$$

$$a = 4Mg / [(12P + 3Q)R]$$





(b)

解 由图 13-15b 可得

$$mgb = \frac{1}{2} J_A \omega^2$$

$$mgb = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{12} ml^2 + mb^2 \right) \omega^2$$

$$2gb = \left(\frac{l^2}{12} + b^2 \right) \omega^2$$

$$2g = 2\omega^2 b$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{b}$$

上式两边对 b 求导, 得

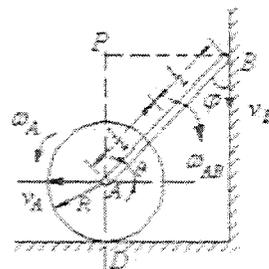
$$mgb = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{12} ml^2 + mb^2 \right) \frac{g}{b}$$

$$b^2 = \frac{l^2}{12}$$

$$b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} l$$

代入式 (1), 得

略



解: 本系统为一个自由度的理想约束的系统, 故用功能定理的微分形式求解较为方便。先进行运动分析, 考虑一般位置, 如右上图所示。由于杆 AB 和轮 A 均作平面运动, 速度瞬心分别为 P 和 D , 则有

$$\omega_A = \frac{v_A}{R}, \quad \omega_{AB} = \dot{\varphi} = \frac{v_A}{l \sin \varphi} = \frac{v_A}{l \cos \varphi} \quad (1)$$

考虑上面的运动学关系, 系统动能和重力所做功分别为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} J_D \omega_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_A \omega_{AB}^2 = \frac{3}{4} m_1 v_A^2 + \frac{m_1 v_A^2}{6 \cos^2 \varphi}, \quad W = \frac{l}{2} m_1 g (\cos 45^\circ - \cos \varphi)$$

由功能定理的微分形式 $dT = dW$, $\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{dW}{dt}$ 得

$$\frac{3}{2} m_1 v_A a_A + \frac{m_1 v_A a_A}{3 \cos^2 \varphi} + \frac{m_1 v_A^2 \varphi \sin \varphi}{3 \cos^3 \varphi} = \frac{l}{2} m_1 g \varphi \sin \varphi$$

将运动学关系式 (1) 代入上式并约去 v_A , 得

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 + \frac{m_1}{3 \cos^2 \varphi} \right) a_A + \frac{m_1 \varphi^2 l \sin \varphi}{3 \cos^3 \varphi} = \frac{l}{2} m_1 g \tan \varphi$$

最后将 $\varphi = 45^\circ$, $\dot{\varphi} = 0$ 代入上式求得点 A 在初瞬时的加速度

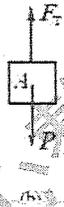
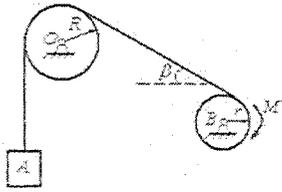
$$a_A = \frac{3m_1 g}{4m_1 + 9m_2}$$

解:

由于不考虑滑轮的质量, 两段绳子的拉力大小 F_T 应相同, 且力偶矩 $M = rF_T$

(1) 重物 A 匀速上升时, 由平衡条件可得绳索拉力大小就等于物块 A 的重力 P . 力偶矩 $M = rP$.

(2) 重物 A 以匀加速度 a 上升时, 取物块 A 为研究对象, 如图(b)所示.



由质心运动定理 $\frac{P}{g}a = F_T - P \Rightarrow F_T = P + \frac{P}{g}a$ (1)

力偶矩 $M = rF_T = rP(1 + \frac{a}{g})$

(3) 考虑绞车 B , 受力图如图 (c), 由刚体定轴转动微分方程

$$J_B \alpha = M - rF_{T1} \quad (2)$$

注意到 $F_{T1} = F_T = P + \frac{P}{g}a$, $J_B = \frac{r^2 P}{2g}$ 以及运动学关系

$a = r\alpha$. 由式 (2) 可解得

$$a = \frac{2g(M - rP)}{3rP}$$

当重物上升距离为 h 时的速度 $v^2 = 2ah = \frac{4hg(M - rP)}{3rP}$

即 $v = \sqrt{\frac{4hg(M - rP)}{3rP}}$

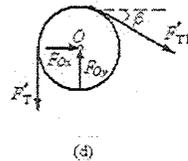
最后求支座 O 处的约束力, 取滑轮 O 为研究对象, 受力图如图 (d)

因 $F_T' = F_{T1}' = F_T = F_{T1} = P(1 + \frac{a}{g}) = \frac{P}{3} + \frac{2M}{3r}$

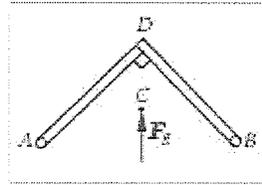
且滑轮质量不计, 故

$$F_{Ox} = -F_{T1}' \cos \beta = -(\frac{P}{3} + \frac{2M}{3r}) \cos \beta$$

$$F_{Oy} = F_T' + F_{T1}' \sin \beta = (\frac{P}{3} + \frac{2M}{3r})(1 + \sin \beta)$$



14-1:



解: \because 直角杆 ABD 平动,

\therefore 最简结果为惯性力系向直角杆的质心 C 简化

$$F_G = m a_C = m \omega^2 r$$

14-2:

解: \because 圆盖作平动, 相当一质点作用在 A 点.

$$F_{sA}^{\ddot{}} = \sum m_i a_{C_i}^{\ddot{}} = (mL/2 + ML) \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$F_{sA}^{\omega^2} = \sum m_i a_{C_i}^{\omega^2} = (mL/2 + ML) \cdot \omega^2$$

$$M_{sO} = J_O \varepsilon = (\frac{1}{3} mL^2 + ML^2) \cdot \varepsilon$$

14-3:

解: 取 C 为动点, 动系固连于 ABD 滑槽, C 点的绝对加速度分解为 $a_1^{\ddot{}}$ 、 $a_2^{\ddot{}}$, 滑槽的加速度为 a_s , 则

$$a_s = a_1^{\ddot{}} \sin \varphi + a_2^{\ddot{}} \cos \varphi = r \ddot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + r \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi$$

其中 φ 为任意角.

取 ABD 滑槽为研究对象, 受力分析如图 (a).

图中 惯性力 $F_I = mr \ddot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + mr \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi$

由动静法: $\sum F_x = 0, F_I - F_{Nc} = 0$

解出 $F_{Nc} = m(r \ddot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + r \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi)$

取圆轮为研究对象, 受力分析如图 (b), 惯性力偶矩 $M_I = J \ddot{\varphi}$, 由动静法:

$$\sum M_O = 0, M - M_I - F_{Nc}' r \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$(J + mr^2 \sin^2 \varphi) \ddot{\varphi} + mr^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi = M$$

14-4:

解: (1) 图 (a), 取图示坐标, 分布惯性力向外, 由对称性, 其合力在 y 轴投影为 0, 即

$$F_{ly} = 0$$

$$F_{lx} = \int_{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}}^{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}} r \omega^2 \cdot \rho r d\varphi \cos\varphi = \rho r^2 \omega^2 \int_{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}}^{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}} \cos\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \rho r^2 \omega^2 \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi-\theta}{2} = 2 \rho r^2 \omega^2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

(2) 图 (b)

$$\sum M_B = 0, \quad M_B = F_{lx} \cdot r \sin\left(\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}\right) = 2 \rho r^3 \omega^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \rho \omega^2 r^3 (1 + \cos\theta)$$

$$\sum F_t = 0, \quad F_{tB} = F_{lx} \cos\left(\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}\right) = F_{lx} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \rho r^2 \omega^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\sum F_n = 0, \quad F_{nB} = F_{lx} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \rho \omega^2 r^2 (1 + \cos\theta)$$

解 (1) 取图 所示坐标, 分布惯性力向外, 由对称性, 其合力在轴 y 上投影为 0, 即

$$F_{ly} = \int_{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}}^{\frac{\pi-\theta}{2}} r \omega^2 \cdot \rho r \cos\varphi d\varphi = \rho r^2 \omega^2 \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi-\theta}{2} = 2 \rho r^2 \omega^2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

14-5:

解 取车与矩形块为研究对象如图 b 所示。惯性力为

$$F_I = (m_1 + m_2) a = 150 a$$

由动静法

$$\sum F_x = 0, F_T - F_I = 0, \quad F_T = 150 a$$

取矩形块为研究对象, 欲求使车与矩形块一起加速运动而块 m_1 不倒的 m_3 最大值, 应考虑在

此时矩形块受车的约束力 F_N 已集中到左侧点 A, 如图 c 所示, 且矩形块惯性力为

$$F_{I1} = m_1 a$$

由动静法, 不翻倒的条件为

$$\sum M_A = 0, \quad F_T \cdot 1 - \frac{0.5}{2} \cdot m_3 g - m_1 a \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

将

$$F_T = 150 a$$

代入上式, 解得

$$a = \frac{g}{4} = 2.45 \text{ m/s}^2$$

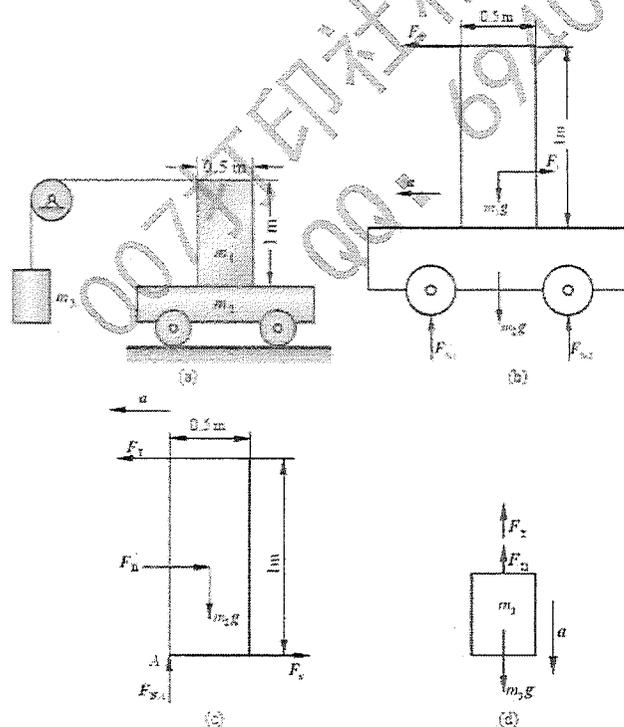
取物块为研究对象, 惯性力 (如图 d 所示)

$$F_{I3} = m_3 a$$

由动静法

$$F_T + m_3 a - m_3 g = 0$$

$$m_3 = \frac{F_T}{g-a} = \frac{150 \cdot \frac{g}{4}}{g - \frac{g}{4}} = 50 \text{ kg}$$



14-6:

5. 解: 对AB杆: $\sum M_A(F_i) = 0$

$$-N_B \sin 45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} P \sin 45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} F_{\rho c} \sin 45^\circ = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum X_i = 0: -X_A - N_B + F_{\rho c} = 0 \quad (2)$$

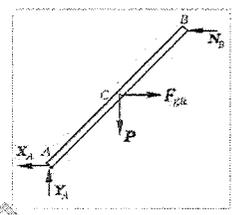
$$\sum Y_i = 0: Y_A - P = 0 \quad (3)$$

其中: $F_{\rho c} = ma = 10\text{N}$

联立求解(1)、(2)、(3)得:

$$N_B = \frac{1}{2}(P + F_{\rho c}) = 103\text{N}$$

$$X_A = -93\text{N}, Y_A = P = 196\text{N}$$



14-7:

解 在曲杆 AB 段上任取 1 微单元为研究对象, 设质量为 dm , 其上有惯性力,

$dF_i = dm \cdot x\omega^2$, 重力 dmg , 如图 b.

设重力与切线之夹角为 φ , 按题意 dF_i 与 dmg 的合力沿该切线方向, 故应有

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{dF_i}{dmg} = \frac{dm \cdot x\omega^2}{dmg} = \frac{x\omega^2}{g}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{dx}{dy}, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x\omega^2}{g}$$

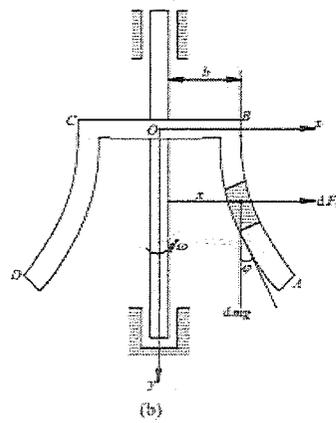
积分

$$\int_0^y dy = \frac{g}{\omega^2} \int_b^x \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{g}{\omega^2} \ln \frac{x}{b}, \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{x}{b} = e^{\frac{\omega^2 y}{g}}$$

AB 或 CD 段之曲线方程为

$$x = be^{\frac{\omega^2 y}{g}}$$



14-8:

解 整个系统为研究对象, 设 m 为轮轴质量, F_{Ox}, F_{Oy} 只表示 O 处约束力。

$$F_{iA} = m_1 a_A = m_1 R \alpha$$

$$F_{iB} = m_2 a_B = m_2 r \alpha$$

$$M_{iO} = J \alpha$$

由动量法:

$$\sum M_O = 0$$

$$m_1 g R + F_{iA} \cdot R + M_{iO} + F_{iB} \cdot r - m_2 g r = 0$$

即

$$m_1 g R + m_1 g R^2 \alpha + J \alpha + m_2 r^2 \alpha - m_2 g r = 0$$

$$(J + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2) \alpha = (m_2 r - m_1 R) g$$

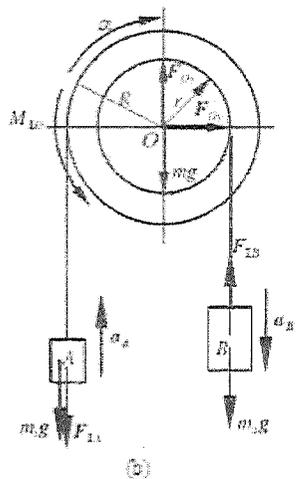
$$\alpha = \frac{(m_2 r - m_1 R) g}{(J + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2)}$$

轴 O 处约束力与惯性力相平衡:

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad F_{Ox} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0, \quad F_{Oy} + F_{iB} - F_{iA} = 0$$

$$F_{Oy} = m_1 R \alpha - m_2 r \alpha = (m_1 R - m_2 r) \alpha = \frac{-(m_2 r - m_1 R)^2}{J + m_1 R^2 + m_2 r^2} g$$



14-9:

3. 解: (BOD) $\sum M_D(F_i) = 0$

$$Y_B BD + F_g \sin \phi \left(\frac{1}{2} BD\right) = 0$$

其中 $F_g = m\omega^2 e$, 代入得: $Y_B = -\frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 e \sin \phi$

$$\sum M_A(F_i) = 0$$

$$X_B AB - F_g \cos \phi AB + F_g \sin \phi (AB/2) = 0$$

$$X_B = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 e (2 \cos \phi - \sin \phi)$$

14-10:

解: 割断绳 BO_1 瞬时, 杆上各点速度均为零, 又杆 AB 作平动。

$$\sum X_i = 0 \quad mg \cos \theta - F_y = 0 \quad \text{得: } a = g \cdot \cos \theta$$

设杆长为 L , 则:

$$\sum M_A = 0: \quad T_{BO_2} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot L + F_y \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} L - mg \cdot \frac{1}{2} L = 0$$

$$\text{得: } T_{BO_2} = (\sqrt{2}/4)mg = 346.48 \text{ N}$$

14-11:

解: 以系统为研究对象, 设 A 下落的加速度为 a_A , 则

$$F_I = m_1 a_A, \quad M_{IB} = J_B \alpha_B = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R a_A$$

由达朗贝尔原理:

$$\sum F_x = 0: \quad F_{Cx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \quad F_{Cy} + F_I - m_1 g - m_2 g = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum M_C = 0: \quad M_C + M_{IB} - m_2 g a + F_I (a + R) - m_1 g (a + R) = 0 \quad (3)$$

以 B 和 A 整体为研究对象:

$$\sum M_B = 0: \quad M_{IB} + F_I R - m_1 g R = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{由 (4) 得: } a_A = \frac{2m_1 g}{2m_1 + m_2}$$

代入 (2)、(3) 得:

$$F_{Cy} = \frac{m_2(3m_1 + m_2)}{2m_1 + m_2} g, \quad M_C = \frac{m_2(3m_1 + m_2)}{2m_1 + m_2} g a$$

14-12:

解:

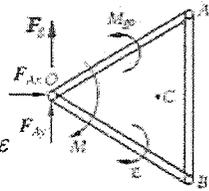
$$\sum M_o(F_i) = 0 \quad M - M_{zo} = 0$$

其中:

$$M_{zo} = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}PL^2\varepsilon/g\right) + (PL^2/(12g) + P(L\cos 30^\circ)^2/g)\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}3PL^2\varepsilon/g$$

代入得: $M = \frac{1}{2}3PL^2\varepsilon/g = 26.45 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$



14-13:

解: 窄条的惯性力为:

$$dF_g = a_x dm = [Pb/(l^3g)]\omega^2 x^2 dx$$

用动静法 $\sum M_A(F) = 0$, 且知 $X_B = 0$

$$\int_0^b [Pb/(g l^3)] \omega^2 x^2 \cdot x dx - P \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}b\right) = 0$$

$$\omega = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot (3g/l)^{1/2}$$

14-14

解: 设板的加速度为 a , 则滚子中心 A 、 B 的加速度均为 $\frac{a}{2}$, 如图所示:

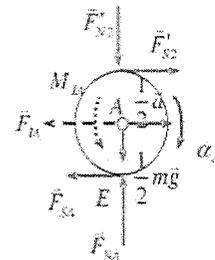
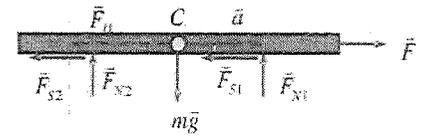
$$F_{IA} = ma, F_{IB} = F_{IR} = \frac{1}{4}ma, M_{IA} = M_{IB} = \frac{1}{8}mar$$

以平板为研究对象

$$\sum F_x = 0: F - F_{S1} - F_{S2} - F_{S2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

以 A 为研究对象

$$\sum M_A = 0: -F_{S2}' \cdot 2r + F_{IA}' \cdot r + M_{IA} = 0 \quad (2)$$



以 B 为研究对象

$$\sum M_B = 0: -F_{S1}' \cdot 2r + F_{IB}' \cdot r + M_{IB} = 0 \quad (3)$$

联立 (1)、(2)、(3) 得: $a = \frac{8F}{41m}$

14-15

解法 1(达朗贝尔原理)。曲柄 OA 作匀速定轴转动, 将其上的惯性力系向质心 C 简化, 得到一个主矢, 大小, 而主矩为零(向轴上一点简化为同一结果); 连杆 AB 作瞬时平动 ($\omega=0, \alpha \neq 0$), 将其上的惯性力系向质心 D 简化, 得到一个主矢和主矩—需先运用平面运动的加速度合成定理确定相关的加速度。由 $a_D = a_A + a_{DA}\tau$, $a_B = a_A + a_{BA}\tau$ (a_A 的大小、方向已知), 可解

于是, 连杆 AB 惯性力的主矢为 $F_{gD} = -ma_D = -m(a_A + a_{DA}\tau) = F_{gD1} + F_{gD2}$, 其中, $F_{gD1} = 2ma_A = 2m\omega^2 r$, 另外, 滑块上的惯性力的大小

对系统的受力分析与运动分析如图。对连杆和滑块组成的系统运用达朗贝尔原理，

有

$$\sum F_x = 0: F'Ax - FgD2\sin\theta - FgB - F = 0$$

$$\sum MA(F_i) = 0: -Mg - (FgD2 + FgB + F)r + (FgD1 - 2mg + 2FNB - 2mg)r\cos\theta = 0$$

再以曲柄 OA 为研究对象，由达朗贝尔原理的矩方程，有 $\sum Mo(F_i) = 0: -Mo + FAxr = 0$,

于是解得

解法 2(动力学基本方程)。对曲柄 OA 运用定轴转动的动量矩定理；对连杆 AB 建立平面运动方程(即质心运动定理和相对于质心的动量矩定理)；对滑块运用质心运动定理并补充运动关系可解。当然这样有些繁琐(未知数过多)。

14-16

解：(1) 取滑块 B 为研究对象，设其质量为 m_2 ，加速度为 a_B ，则其惯性力为： $F_I = m_2 a_B$ ，受力如图 (a) 所示。

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_I + F - F_T = m_2 a_B \sin\theta = 0: F = f \cdot F_N = 0.1m_2 g \cos\theta = 0.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_T = 6 + 0.8 + m_1 a_B = 6.8 + m_1 a_B$$

取定滑轮 O 为研究对象，设其质量为 m_2 ，半径为 r ，则其惯性力矩为： $M_{I,O} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 r^2 \frac{a_B}{r}$ ，受力如图 (b) 所示。

$$\sum Mo(F) = 0: M - M_{I,O} - F_T r = 0: 10 - \frac{10}{g} a_B - 6.8 - \frac{10}{g} a_B = 0: a_B = 1.57 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_T = 6.8 + m_1 a_B = 6.8 + 1.6 = 8.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_T \cos\theta - F_{Ax} = 0: F_{Ax} = 8.4 \times 0.8 = 6.72 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} - F_T \sin\theta - m_2 g = 0: F_{Ay} = 8.4 \times 0.6 + 20 = 25.04 \text{ kN}$$

(2) 取梁 AO 为研究对象，设梁长为 l ，受力如图 (c) 所示，

$$\sum MA(F) = 0: M_A - F_{Ax} l = 0: M_A = 6.72 \times 2 = 13.44 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: F_{Ax}' - F_{Ax} = 0: F_{Ax}' = 6.72 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay}' - F_{Ay} = 0: F_{Ay}' = 25.04 \text{ kN}$$

解：对轮与滑块：

$$\text{由 } \sum Mo(F_i) = 0 \quad M - M_A - P \cdot \sin\theta \cdot r - F_T r - F' \cdot r = 0$$

$$\text{得: } a = (M - Pr\sin\theta - f' \cdot Pr\cos\theta) 2g / [(Q + 2P)r] = 0.16g \approx 1.57 (\text{m/s}^2)$$

$$\sum X_i = 0, \quad X_0 + (P \sin\theta + F_T + F') \cos\theta = 0$$

$$\text{得: } X_0 = -(P \sin\theta + Pa/g + f' \cdot P \cos\theta) \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$\sum Y_i = 0, \quad Y_0 - (P \sin\theta + F_T + F') \cdot \sin\theta - Q = 0$$

$$\text{得: } Y_0 = Q + (P \sin\theta + Pa/g + f' \cdot P \cos\theta) \cdot \sin\theta$$

对悬臂梁 AO：

$$\sum MA = 0, \quad M_A + X_0 \cdot 2r = 0$$

$$\text{得: } M_A = -X_0 \cdot 2r = 13.44 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum X_i = 0, \quad X_A - X_0 = 0$$

$$\text{得: } X_A = X_0 = -6.72 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum Y_i = 0, \quad Y_A - Y_0 = 0$$

$$\text{得: } Y_A = Y_0 = 25.04 \text{ kN}$$

