

技術系問題演習講座 記述 力学（工学の基礎）

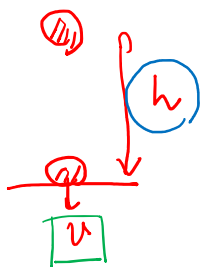
2019年 労基B 記述 No.3

I

(1) 机械能守恒

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

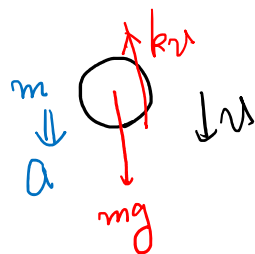
$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2gh} //$$



(2) 牛顿第二定律

$$ma = mg - kv$$

$$\therefore a = g - \frac{k}{m}v //$$



(3) 终端速度为 v_∞ 时, $(v_\infty - \text{定}) \Rightarrow a = 0$

速度一定时, $a = 0$

$$(2) \text{ 中 } 0 = g - \frac{k}{m}v$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{mg}{k} //$$

(4)

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \text{ 把 (2) 的式子代入上式}$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - kv$$

变数分离法之式,

$$\int (v \text{ 有关}) dv = \int (t \text{ 有关}) dt$$

$$\frac{m dv}{mg - kv} = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dt = -\frac{m}{k} \int \frac{dv}{v - \frac{mg}{k}} < 0$$

$$t = -\frac{m}{k} \log_e \left| v - \frac{mg}{k} \right| + C$$

$$t=0 \text{ 时 } v=0$$

$$0 = -\frac{m}{k} \log_e \frac{mg}{k} + C$$

$$C = \frac{m}{k} \log_e \frac{mg}{k}$$

I

$$t = -\frac{m}{k} \log_e \left| \frac{v - \frac{mg}{k}}{\frac{mg}{k}} \right|$$

$$-\frac{kt}{m} = \log_e \left| \frac{v - \frac{mg}{k}}{\frac{mg}{k}} \right|$$

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

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

$$(2.11) \quad mg - kv = U \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$-kdv = dU$$

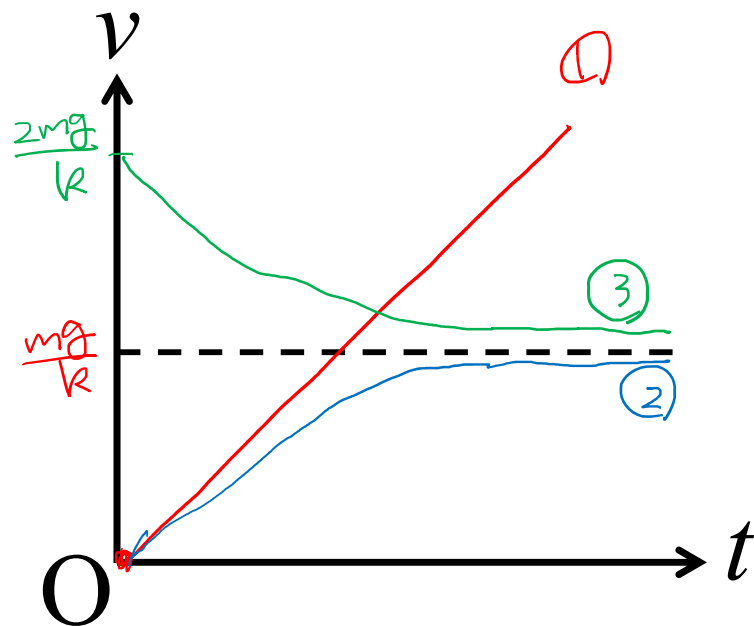
$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{m}{k} \frac{dU}{dt} = U$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = -\frac{k}{m}U$$

$$\rightarrow U(t) = Ae^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$$

(5)

① 加速度一定

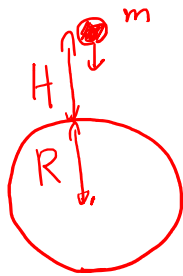


II

(1) 運動方程式

$$ma = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$



(2) g は $r=R$ での加速度 \vec{a}

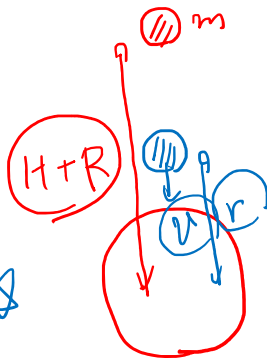
$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} //$$

(3)

$$-\frac{GMm}{H+R} = -\frac{GMm}{r} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}v^2 = GM \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{H+R} \right) *$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM(H+R-r)}{r(H+R)}} //$$



(4) $*$ に $H \rightarrow \infty$, $r=R$ を代入
可也

$$\frac{1}{2}v^2 = GM \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{H+R} \right)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} = \sqrt{2gR} //$$

III

(1)

↑=あがりあがり

$$N_1 = Mg$$

↑=あがりあがり

$$Mg \times \frac{L}{2} \cos \alpha = N_2 \times L \sin \alpha$$

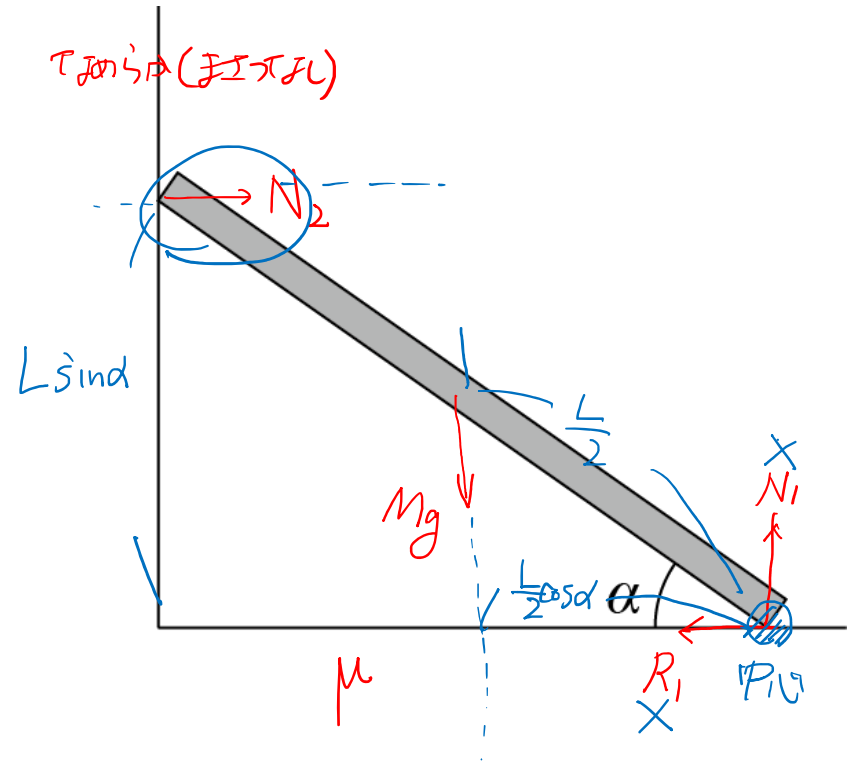
$$\therefore N_2 = \frac{Mg}{2 \tan \alpha} //$$

(2) ↑=あがりあがり $R_1 \leq \mu N_1$

$$\uparrow=あがりあがり \quad R_1 = N_2 = \frac{Mg}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{Mg}{2 \tan \alpha} \leq \mu Mg$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha \geq \frac{1}{2\mu} \rightarrow \tan \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2\mu} //$$



III

(3) T=2のとき/並いとき。

$$N_1' = (m+M)g$$

δ=αのとき/並いとき

$$N_2' = R_1'$$

右下に滑りやすくなるので/並いとき

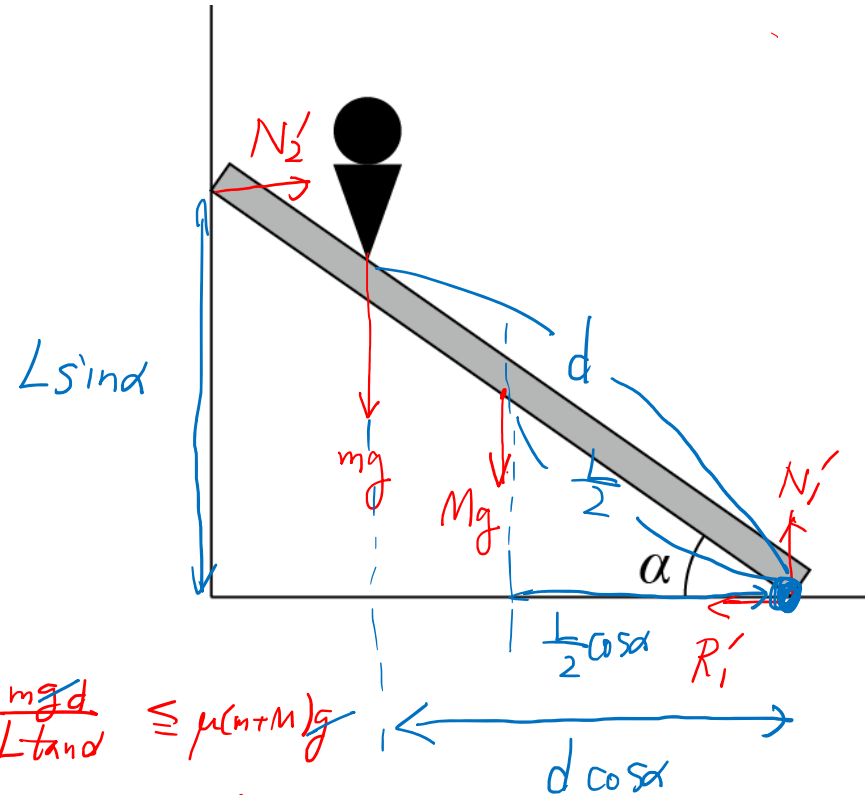
$$N_2' \times L \sin \alpha = Mg \times \frac{L}{2} \cos \alpha + mg \times d \cos \alpha$$

摩擦は「滑りやすくなる」
 $R_1' \leq \mu N_1'$

$$N_2' \leq \mu(m+M)g$$

$$N_2' = \frac{Mg \cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha} + \frac{mg d \cos \alpha}{L \sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{Mg}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{mg d}{L \tan \alpha}$$



$$\frac{Mg}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{mg d}{L \tan \alpha} \leq \mu(m+M)g$$

$$\frac{ML}{2m} + d \leq \frac{\mu(m+M)L}{m} \tan \alpha \rightarrow d = \frac{\mu(m+M)L}{m} \tan \alpha - \frac{ML}{2m}$$

(4) $d = L$ のとき/並いとき

$$1 = \frac{\mu(m+M)}{m} \tan \alpha_2 - \frac{M}{2m}$$

$$2m = 2\mu(m+M) \tan \alpha_2 - M \rightarrow \tan \alpha_2 = \frac{2m+M}{2(m+M)\mu}$$