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機械力学

解答用紙

受検番号

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問 1

① 5 点

答 $F_s \leq \mu R$

(解答のみ)

② 5 点

答 $Mg \sin \theta$

(解答のみ)

③ 5 点

答 $Mg \cos \theta$

(解答のみ)

④ 5 点

答 $Mg \sin \theta - \mu Mg \cos \theta = 0$

(解答のみ)

⑤ 5 点

答 $\tan^{-1}(\mu)$

(解答のみ)

問2

(1) 5点

答 $R_1 \cos \theta_2 - R_2 \sin \theta_2 = 0$
(解答のみ)

(2) 5点

答 $R_1 \sin \theta_2 + R_2 \cos \theta_2 - mg = 0$
(解答のみ)

(3) 5点

$$R_1 = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} R_2$$
$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} R_2 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} R_2 = mg$$
$$R_2 = \frac{\cos \theta_2}{\sin^2 \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_2} mg$$
$$\therefore R_2 = mg \cos \theta_2$$

答 $R_2 = mg \cos \theta_2$

(4) 5点

$$R_1 = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} \cdot mg \cos \theta_2$$
$$\therefore R_1 = mg \sin \theta_2$$

答 $R_1 = mg \sin \theta_2$

問3

(1) 5点

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_O &= \frac{1}{12}m \cdot (2L)^2 + m \cdot L^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}mL^2 + mL^2 \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}mL^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_O = \frac{4}{3}mL^2$$

答_____

(解答のみ)

(2) 5点

$$F_p = -4kx - c\dot{x}$$

答_____

(解答のみ)

(3) 5点

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_O \ddot{\theta} &= N \\
 &= 2L \cdot F_p \\
 &= 2L(-4kx - c\dot{x}) \\
 &= 2L(-4k \cdot 2L\theta - c \cdot 2L\dot{\theta}) \\
 &= -8kL^2\theta - 4cL^2\dot{\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}mL^2\ddot{\theta} + 4cL^2\dot{\theta} + 8kL^2\theta = 0$$

または

$$\frac{4}{3}mL^2\ddot{\theta} = -8kL^2\theta - 4cL^2\dot{\theta}$$

答_____

(4) 5点

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{8kL^2}{\frac{4}{3}mL^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{6k}{m}}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{4cL^2}{2\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}mL^2 \cdot 8kL^2}} = \frac{4cL^2}{8L^2\sqrt{mk}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}c}{4\sqrt{mk}}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{6k}{m}}, \quad \zeta = \frac{\sqrt{6}c}{4\sqrt{mk}}$$

答_____

(5) 5点

$$\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{6}c}{4\sqrt{mk}} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{mk} = \frac{\sqrt{6}c}{4}$$

$$mk = \frac{6c^2}{16}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3c^2}{8k}$$

$$m = \frac{3c^2}{8k}$$

答_____

問 4

(1) 10点

$$f_a = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{M+m}} \rightarrow 2k = (M+m)(2\pi f_a)^2$$

$$f_b = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{M}} \rightarrow 2k = M(2\pi f_b)^2$$

$$(2\pi f_a)^2 = \frac{M}{M+m} (2\pi f_b)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{f_a^2}{f_b^2}\right) m = M \left\{1 - \left(\frac{f_a^2}{f_b^2}\right)\right\}$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{f_a^2}{f_b^2 - f_a^2} m$$

$$M = \frac{f_a^2}{f_b^2 - f_a^2} m$$

答_____

(2) 10点

$$2k = M(2\pi f_b)^2 = \frac{(2\pi)^2 f_a^2 f_b^2}{f_b^2 - f_a^2} m$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{2\pi^2 f_a^2 f_b^2}{f_b^2 - f_a^2} m$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi^2 f_a^2 f_b^2}{f_b^2 - f_a^2} m$$

答_____

(3) 10点

$$\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2 f_a^2 f_b^2 m}{f_a^2 m}} = \sqrt{2}\pi f_b$$

答_____ $\omega_c = \sqrt{2}\pi f_b$