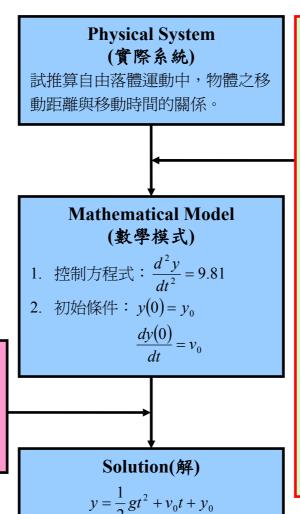
提要6:如何建立數學模式?(五)

茲以自由落體運動說明之,請參考紅色框線內之說明。



Modeling (模式化)

由自由落體試驗得知,在地球表面附近,物體之運動加速度爲 $9.81m/\sec^2$ 。若考慮任意時刻 $t(\Phi)$ 時,物體之位移量爲 y(公尺),則物體之運動加速度可以位移量 y(t)對時間 t 的兩次微分表示之,即

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 9.81$$

在初始條件的考慮上,可定位移起始點爲 y_0 ,即 $y(0) = y_0$;另外可考慮物體之初始速度爲 v_0 ,因物體之運動速度可表爲 $\frac{dy}{dt}$,故另一初始條件可表爲 $\frac{dy(0)}{dt} = v_0$ 。以上兩個初始條件即可用以解出將來通解中所出

現的兩個積分常數 $C_1 \cdot C_2 \circ$

Notice:

Solution Methods

(解題方法) 可採用直接積分

法求解。

1. 在地球表面上,物體自由落下之運動加速度約爲 $9.81\,m/\mathrm{sec}^2$ 。

(請參考提要8例題3之說明)

- 2. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 9.81$ 爲 自由落體運動定律的化身。
- 3. 本問題之數學模式爲二階(2次微分)之常微分方程式,故其解會出現兩個積分常數。
- 4. 因有兩個積分常數會出現在通解中,故需安排兩個初始條件解之。

習題

- 1. Air containing 0.06% CO₂ is pumped into a room whose volume is $8,000 \, m^3$. The rate at which the air is pumped in is $2,000 \, m^3/\text{min}$, and the circulated air is then pumped out at the same rate. If there is an initial CO₂ concentration of 0.2%, find the differential equation for A(t), the amount (in m^3) of CO₂ in the room at time t. 【90 交大物理所 15%】
- 2. Find a curve in xy plane that passes through (0,3) and whose tangent line at a point (x,y) has slope $2x/y^2$. 【88 成大製造所 10%】
- 3. Suppose that a mothball loses volume by evaporation at a rate proportional to its instantaneous area. If the diameter of the ball decreases from 2 *cm* to 1 *cm* in 3 months, how long will it take until the ball has practically gone, say, until its diameter is 1 *mm*. 【87 中原化工所 20%】
- 4. An oil tanker of mass M is sailing in a straight line. At time zero it shut off its engines and coasts. Assume that the water tends to slow the tanker with a force proportional to $[v(t)]^m$, in which v(t) is the velocity at time t and m is constant.
 - (a) Derive a differential equation for v(t) and solve it. (Let $v = v_0$ at time zero.)
 - (b) Does the tanker eventually come to a full stop? If so, find the time required for the tanker to stop. If not, why?

Hint: Solve and discuss the problem by considering cases on m. (i) 0 < m < 1 (ii) m = 1 (iii) m > 1. 【89 台大化工所 15%】