

例1. (1) 空心.

(2) 小于

(3) 改变自身重力

(4) 浮力等于总重力

练一练

解(1)  $\because m_{\text{排}} = m_{\text{船}} + m_{\text{物}} = 1800t = 1800 \times 10^3 \text{kg} = 1.8 \times 10^6 \text{kg}$

$\therefore$  该轮船最多可装货物  $m_{\text{物}} = m_{\text{排}} - m_{\text{船}} = 1.8 \times 10^6 \text{kg} - 700 \times 10^3 \text{kg}$   
 $= 1.8 \times 10^6 \text{kg} - 0.7 \times 10^6 \text{kg}$   
 $= 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{kg}$

(2) 不装货物时  $m_{\text{船}} = 700t = 700 \times 10^3 \text{kg} = 7 \times 10^5 \text{kg}$

$\therefore$  此时轮船处于漂浮状态

$\therefore F_{\text{浮}} = G_{\text{船}} = m_{\text{船}} g = 7 \times 10^5 \text{kg} \times 10 \text{N/kg} = 7 \times 10^6 \text{N}$

(3) 轮船装满货物时  $m_{\text{总}} = m_{\text{排}} = 1.8 \times 10^6 \text{kg}$

$\therefore$  此时轮船仍处于漂浮状态

$\therefore F_{\text{浮}} = G_{\text{总}} = G_{\text{排}} = m_{\text{排}} g = 1.8 \times 10^6 \text{kg} \times 10 \text{N/kg} = 1.8 \times 10^7 \text{N}$

例2. 注水, 下潜,

悬浮, 排水

不变, 变大

练一练 重力, 体积, 浮力

例3. C

练一练 (1) 等于

(2) 大于

解析:  $V_{排水} > V_{排液}$

$\therefore \rho_{水} < \rho_{液} (F_{浮水} = F_{浮液} = G)$

(3) 乙管

例4 解 (1) 将杯子开口向上竖直放入水中, 此时杯子处于漂浮状态.

$$\therefore F_{浮} = G_{杯} = m_{杯}g = 200 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ N/kg} = 2 \text{ N}$$

(2) 由阿基米德原理有  $F_{浮} = \rho_{液} g V_{排} = \rho_{液} g \cdot S \cdot h_{排}$

$$\therefore \text{杯子浸入水中的深度 } h_{浸} = h_{排} = \frac{F_{浮}}{\rho_{液} \cdot g \cdot S}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入数据, } h_{浸} &= \frac{2 \text{ N}}{1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \times 30 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 0.0667 \text{ m} \\ &= 6.67 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 当杯子下沉的深度  $h = 15 \text{ cm} = 0.15 \text{ m}$  时, 此时杯子受到的浮力最大

$$\begin{aligned} F_{浮} &= \rho_{液} g V_{排} = \rho_{液} g S \cdot h = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \times 30 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \times 0.15 \text{ m} \\ &= 4.5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } G_{物} = F_{浮} - F_{浮} = 4.5 \text{ N} - 2 \text{ N} = 2.5 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{则浮力秤的最大称量为 } m_{\max} = \frac{G_{物}}{g} = \frac{2.5 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ N/kg}} = 0.25 \text{ kg}$$

则测量范围是  $0 - 2.5 \text{ N}$ , 量称为  $0 - 0.25 \text{ kg}$

练-练 解(1) 木料的重力为  $G_{\text{木}} = m_{\text{木}}g = \rho_{\text{木}}V_{\text{木}}g = \rho_{\text{木}}S_{\text{木}}h_{\text{木}}g$

$$= 0.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.1 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.4 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ N/kg}$$

$$= 200 \text{ N}$$

$\therefore$  木料处于漂浮状态.

$\therefore F_{\text{浮}} = G_{\text{木}} = 200 \text{ N}$

根据阿基米德原理, 排开水的体积为

$$V_{\text{排}} = \frac{F_{\text{浮}}}{\rho_{\text{水}}g} = \frac{200 \text{ N}}{1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg}} = 0.02 \text{ m}^3$$

$\therefore$  浸入水中的高度  $h_0 = \frac{V_{\text{排}}}{S} = \frac{0.02 \text{ m}^3}{0.1 \text{ m}^2} = 0.2 \text{ m} = 20 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore$  木料上没有放物体, 故质量为 0 的刻度线  
距离入水面 20 cm

(2) 当木料距上表面 10 cm 处的刻度时, 此时

木料浸入水的深度  $h_{\text{浸}} = h_{\text{木}} - 10 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm} - 10 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ cm} = 0.3 \text{ m}$

则此时浮力秤所受浮力  $F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{水}}gV_{\text{排}} = \rho_{\text{水}}gS \cdot h_{\text{浸}}$

$$= 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \times 0.1 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.3 \text{ m}$$

$$= 300 \text{ N}$$

$\therefore$  物体的重力  $G_{\text{物}} = F_{\text{浮}} - F_{\text{木}} = 300 \text{ N} - 200 \text{ N} = 100 \text{ N}$

$$m_{\text{物}} = \frac{G_{\text{物}}}{g} = \frac{100 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ N/kg}} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

智慧高峰 解: (1) 木块漂浮时排开水的体积

$$V_{\text{排}} = 500 \text{ cm}^3 - \frac{2}{5} \times 500 \text{ cm}^3 = 300 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{木块所受浮力 } F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{水}} g V_{\text{排}} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \times 300 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 = 3 \text{ N}$$

$\therefore$  木块漂浮在水面上

$$\therefore \text{木块所受重力 } G_{\text{木}} = F_{\text{浮}} = 3 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{当木块完全进入水中 } F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{水}} g V_{\text{排}} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \times 500 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 = 5 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore \text{此时 } F_{\text{浮}} = G_{\text{木}} + G_{\text{金}}$$

$$\therefore G_{\text{金}} = F_{\text{浮}} - G_{\text{木}} = 5 \text{ N} - 3 \text{ N} = 2 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore \text{金属块B质量 } m_{\text{金}} = \frac{G_{\text{金}}}{g} = \frac{2 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ N/kg}} = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$

(2) 当木块完全进入水中, 排开水的体积变化

$$\Delta V = V_{\text{排}} - V_{\text{排}} = 500 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 - 300 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{水面高度变化 } \Delta h = \frac{\Delta V}{S} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3}{250 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} = 0.008 \text{ m}$$

(3) 容器底部所受压强的变化

$$\Delta p = \rho g \Delta h = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \times 0.008 \text{ m} = 80 \text{ Pa}$$

智慧磨炼

1. B

2. 解. (1) ∵ 轮船是漂浮

$$\therefore F_{\text{浮}} = G = mg = 7.5 \times 10^6 \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ N/kg} = 7.5 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$$

∴ 船体浸在水面下的体积

$$V_{\text{浸}} = V_{\text{排}} = \frac{F_{\text{浮}}}{\rho_{\text{水}} g} = \frac{7.5 \times 10^7 \text{ N}}{1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ N/kg}} = 7.5 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3$$

(2) 由于轮船从长江驶入大海始终是漂浮

$$F_{\text{浮}} = G_{\text{船}}$$

$$\therefore F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{液}} g V_{\text{排}}$$

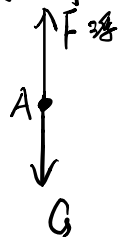
$$\therefore \rho_{\text{江水}} g V_{\text{排}} = \rho_{\text{海水}} g V_{\text{排}}'$$

$$\therefore \rho_{\text{江水}} < \rho_{\text{海水}}$$

$$\therefore V_{\text{排}} > V_{\text{排}}'$$

∴ 这艘轮船从长江驶入大海时, 船体会上浮一些。

3. 解. (1) 如图所示:



(注意是重力小于浮力)

$$(2) V_{\text{排}} = \frac{m_{\text{排}}}{\rho} = \frac{3 \times 10^6 \text{ kg}}{1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(3) \text{ 根据阿基米德原理 } F_{\text{浮}} = G_{\text{排}} = m_{\text{排}} g \\ = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ N/kg} \\ = 3 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$$

4. C

解析:  $F_{\text{浮}} = G$ ,  $F_{\text{浮}} = \rho g V_{\text{排}}$

又:  $\rho_{\text{水银}} > \rho_{\text{水}} > \rho_{\text{酒精}}$

$\therefore V_{\text{水银}} < V_{\text{水}} < V_{\text{酒精}}$

(1) 0.1

5. 解析: 当秤盘中不放物体, 即水面平齐浮力秤的零刻度线A时,

$$V_{\text{排}} = Sh_A = 20\text{cm}^2 \times 5\text{cm} = 100\text{cm}^3 = 1 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}^3$$

$$\text{又: } F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{水}} g V_{\text{排}} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{N/kg} \times 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^3 = 1 \text{N}$$

且浮力秤漂浮

$$\therefore G = F_{\text{浮}} = 1 \text{N}$$

$$\therefore \text{秤盘和小筒的总质量 } m = \frac{G}{g} = \frac{1 \text{N}}{10 \text{N/kg}} = 0.1 \text{kg}$$

(2) 0

解析: 当秤盘上不放物体时, 说明此时

称量为0, 因此水面A处应为零刻度

(3) 0.3

解析: 这台浮力秤最大增加的排开水的体积为  $\Delta V_{\text{排}}$

$$\text{则 } \Delta V_{\text{排}} = Sh = 20\text{cm}^2 \times (20\text{cm} - 5\text{cm}) = 300\text{cm}^3 = 3 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}^3$$

增加的最大浮力为

$$\Delta F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{水}} g \Delta V_{\text{排}} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{N/kg} \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^3 = 3 \text{N}$$

又: 浮力秤漂浮

$$\therefore G' = \Delta F_{\text{浮}} = 3 \text{N} \quad \text{该秤能称出的物体最大质量为}$$

$$m' = \frac{G'}{g} = \frac{3 \text{N}}{10 \text{N/kg}} = 0.3 \text{kg}$$