第三章 刚体的转动

- •刚体的运动
- •刚体的转动定律
- •刚体的动能定理
- •刚体的角动量和角动量守恒定律

3.1、 刚体的运动

•刚体的物理模型

刚体:物体的运动,与它的大小和形状有关, 但忽略形变,即大小和形状不变

质点:物体的运动,大小和形状可以忽略

质点运动规律的描述:

运动学:位置,速度,加速度

动力学: $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$

•刚体的运动特征

a) 平动运动物体上各点 \vec{v} , \vec{a} 均相同



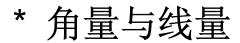
b) 转动:物体中各点都围绕某一固定直线(轴)作圆周运动。

刚体:彼此间距离保持不变的"质点系"



•刚体的定轴转动

$$*\theta$$
、 $\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$ 、 $\alpha = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$ 相同 任意转动平面 ω

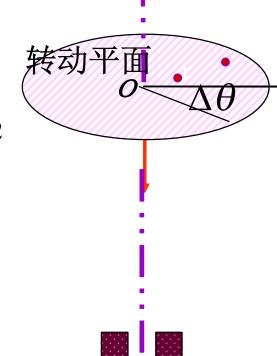


$$s = r \cdot \theta$$
 $v = r\omega$, $a_t = r\alpha$ $a_n = r\omega^2$

ω (标量)

右手螺旋法则

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$



一刚体以每分钟**60**转绕**z**轴做逆时针匀速转动,设某时刻刚体上一点**P**的位置矢量 $\vec{r} = 3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$,求该时刻**P**点的速度?

$$: \omega = 2\pi \cdot \frac{60}{60} = 2\pi \text{ rad/} s \qquad \therefore \vec{\omega} = 2\pi \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = 2\pi \vec{k} \times (3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k})$$

$$=6\pi(\vec{j})+8\pi(-\vec{i})+0$$

$$=-25.1\vec{i}+18.8\vec{j}(\frac{m}{s})$$

已知作圆周运动的某质 点质量 m,圆半径 r,初速度 $v_0 = 0$,均匀地加速 , t,时间内达到 n (转 /s),求 α ,转数。

解:
$$\omega_0 = 0, \omega_1 = 2\pi \cdot n_1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_0}{t_1} = \frac{2n_1\pi}{t_1} (rad/s^2)$$

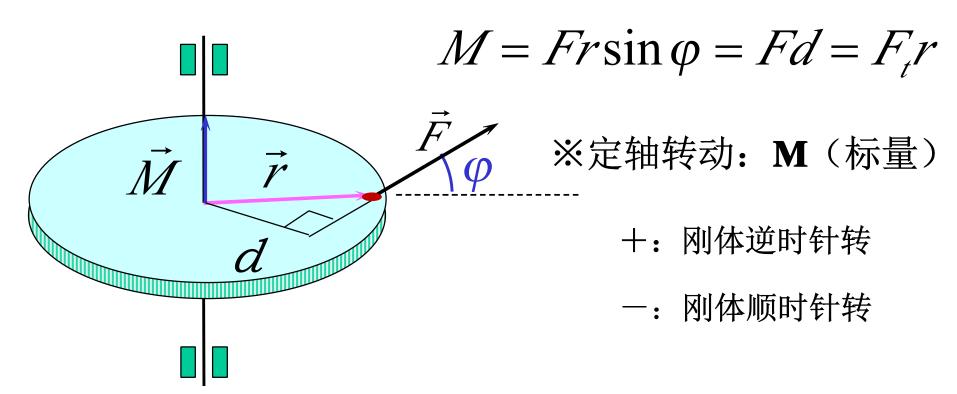
$$\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2n_1\pi}{t_1} \cdot t_1^2 = n_1\pi t_1$$

$$N = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{n_1 t_1}{2}$$

3.2、刚体的转动定律

一、力矩
$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

> 力在转动平面内



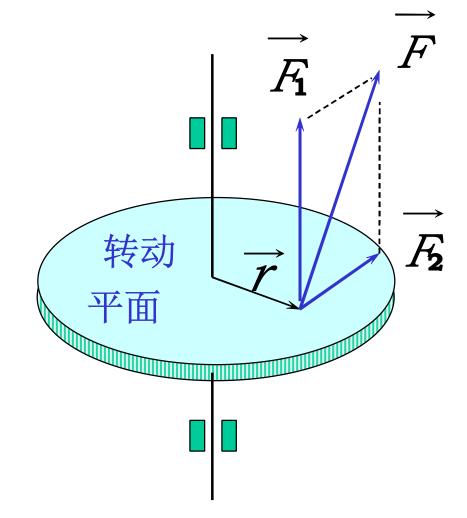
> 力不在转动平面内

$$\overrightarrow{M} = \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{F}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{r} \times (\overrightarrow{F_1} + \overrightarrow{F_2})$$

$$= \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{F_1} + \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{F_2}$$

 $\overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{F_1}$ 只能引起轴的变形,对转动无贡献。



在定轴转动问题中,如不讨论轴上受力,所考虑的力矩是指力在转动平面内的分力对转轴的力矩。

二、转动定律

牛顿第二定律:

切向:
$$f_i \sin \theta_i + F_i \sin \varphi_i = \Delta m_i \alpha_{ii} = \Delta m_i (\alpha_i)$$
 ①

式(1)×
$$r_i \Rightarrow r_i f_i \sin \theta_i + r_i F_i \sin \varphi_i = \Delta m_i r_i^2 \cdot \alpha$$

法向:
$$-f_i\cos\theta_i - F_i\cos\varphi_i = \Delta m_i r_i \omega^2$$

 ω

0

整个刚体:

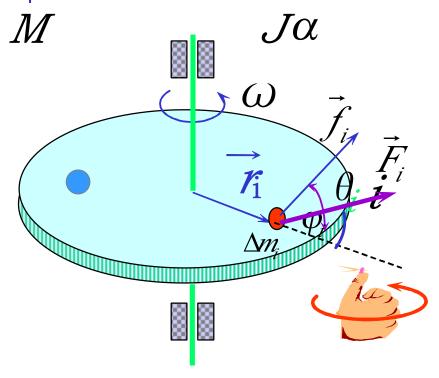
$$r_i f_i \sin \theta_i + r_i F_i \sin \varphi_i = \Delta m_i r_i^2 \alpha$$

$$\sum_{i} r_{i} f_{i} \sin \theta_{i} + \sum_{i} r_{i} F_{i} \sin \varphi_{i} = \sum_{i} \Delta_{i} m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \alpha_{i}$$

$$0 \qquad M \qquad J\alpha$$

转动定律: $M = J\alpha$

平动: $F = m\alpha$ 转动: $M = J\alpha$



J是转动惯性大小 的量度

三、转动惯量J

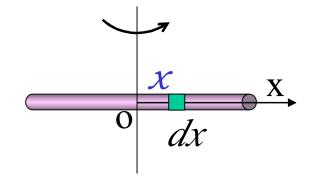
$$J = \begin{cases} \sum_{i} r_i^2 \Delta m_i = J_1 + J_2 + \dots & \text{质量非连续分布} \\ J = \begin{cases} \int_{m} r^2 dm & \text{质量连续分布} \end{cases}$$

少的大小 物体的质量 质量的分布 转轴的位置

- 质量均匀,几何形状规则
- 对固定轴的J恒定的理论值可以计算得到

1. 均匀细棒细棒m,l

a) 绕过中心与棒 L轴的转动惯量

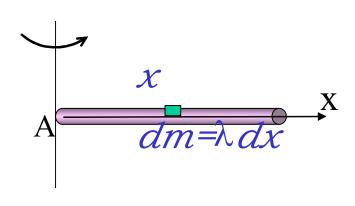


$$dm = \lambda dx = \frac{m}{l} \cdot dx$$

$$J_O = \int r^2 dm = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \lambda x^3 \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{12} \lambda l^3 = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$

b) 绕过棒端与棒 L轴的转动惯量

$$J_{A} = \int_{0}^{l} \lambda x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \lambda x^{3} \Big|_{0}^{l} = \frac{1}{3} \lambda l^{3} = \frac{1}{3} m l^{2}$$



2. 均匀园环m,R,



a) 绕过中心与环面 L轴的转动惯量

解:
$$dm = \lambda dl = \frac{m}{2\pi R} \cdot dl$$

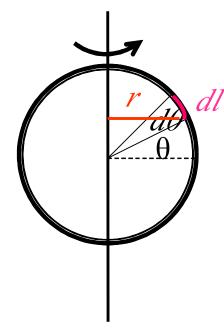
$$J = \int R^2 dm = \int R^2 \frac{m}{2\pi R} dl = mR^2$$

b) 绕沿直径轴的转动惯量

$$dJ = r^2 dm = r^2 \lambda dl = (R\cos\theta)^2 \cdot \lambda \cdot Rd\theta$$

$$J = \int r^2 dm = \int_0^{2\pi} (R\cos\theta)^2 \lambda Rd\theta$$

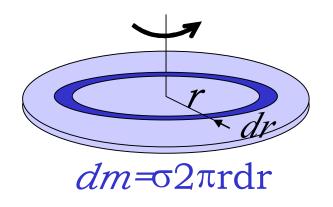
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (R\cos\theta)^2 \frac{m}{2\pi R} R d\theta \implies J = \frac{mR^2}{2}$$



3. 均匀盘m, R

绕过中心与环面上轴转动惯量

面密度
$$\sigma = \frac{m}{\pi R^2}$$
 $dm = \sigma ds$



$$dJ = r^2 dm = r^2 \sigma ds = r^2 \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

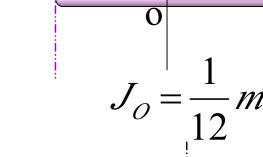
$$J = \int_0^R 2\pi \sigma r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi \sigma r^4 \Big|_0^R = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

4. 平行轴定理

$$J_A = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$

O轴与A轴间距 $d = \frac{l}{2}$,且二轴平行

$$J_A - J_O = \frac{1}{4} ml^2 = m(\frac{l}{2})^2 = md^2$$



平行轴定理:

$$J_{A} = J_{C} + md^{2}$$

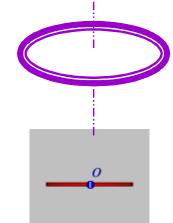
Jo:刚体对过质心轴的转动惯量

J刚体对平行于过质心轴的轴的转动惯量

d:两平行轴间的距离

小结

$$J = \begin{cases} \sum_{i} r_i^2 \Delta m_i = J_1 + J_2 + \dots & \text{质量非连续分布} \\ J_m r^2 dm & \text{质量连续分布} \end{cases}$$



$$J=mR^2$$



$$J = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$



$$J = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$

$$J_A = J_C + md^2$$

J是转动惯性大小的量度

一大圆板内挖去一个直径为大圆板的半径的圆孔,如果剩余部分质量为m,求它对经过*O*点且与板平面垂直的轴的转动惯量。

解:
$$J_{1O} = J_{(1+2)O} - J_{2O} = \frac{13}{24} mR^2$$

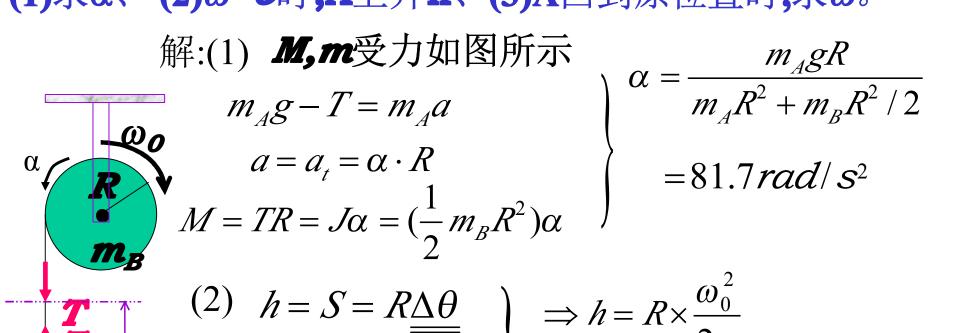
$$J_{(1+2)O} = \frac{1}{2} m_{1+2} R^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{4}{3} m) R^2 = \frac{2}{3} mR^2$$

$$(m_{1+2} = \sigma \cdot \pi R^2 = \frac{m}{\pi R^2 - \pi (\frac{R}{2})^2} \cdot \pi R^2 = \frac{4}{3} m)$$
平行轴定理
$$J_{2O} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\frac{R}{2})^2 + m_2 (\frac{R}{2})^2$$

$$M_2 = m_{1+2} - m = \frac{1}{3} m$$

$$J_{2O} = \frac{3}{24} m R^2$$

已知: $m_B=2Kg$, $m_A=5Kg$, R=0.1m, $\omega_0=10$ rad/s, (1)求 α 、(2) ω =O时,A上升h、(3)A回到原位置时,求 ω 。



$$\alpha = \frac{m_A gR}{m_A R^2 + m_B R^2 / 2}$$
$$= 81.7 rad/s^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2) & h = S = R\Delta\theta \\ \omega^2 - \omega_0^2 = -2\alpha\Delta\theta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow h = R \times \frac{\omega_0^2}{2\alpha} \\ = 6.12 \times 10^{-2} m$$

mg (3) 从 ω_0 回到原位置, $\triangle \theta = \mathbf{0}$

$$\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 = 2\alpha\Delta\theta = 0 \implies \omega = \omega_0 = \frac{10rad}{s}$$

[习题3-6] 已知: $m_1 = m_2$, m_0 , R_1 , m_0 , R_2 两边都有 细绳,求: α 、 T_1 、 T_2 细绳,求: α 、 M_1 、 M_2 解: 受力及运动状态分析如图所示 $\begin{cases} m_1: T_1 - m_1 g = m_1 a_1 & (1) \\ m_2: m_2 g - T_2 = m_2 a_2 & (2) \\ m_2 g & m_2 g - T_1 R_1 = (\frac{1}{2} m_0 R_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_0' R_2^2) \alpha & (3) \\ m_2 g & a_1 = \alpha R_1 & (4) \end{cases}$ $a_2 = \alpha R_2$ (5)

由(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)解得:
$$\alpha$$
、 T_1 , T_2

已知: A轮: R_1, m_1 , 受恒力矩M.

B轮: R₂,m₂

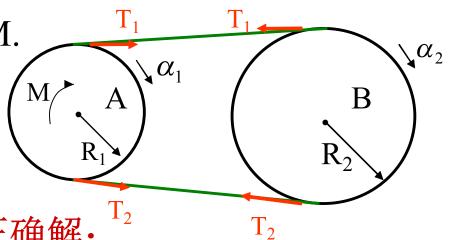
轮与皮带间无滑动。

求: 两轮的角加速度。

$$M = J_1 \alpha_1 + J_2 \alpha_2 \times$$

转动定律:同一个刚体





正确解:

$$\begin{aligned}
\{A\}: M + T_1 R_1 - T_2 R_1 &= J_1 \alpha_1 \\
\{B\}: T_2 R_2 - T_1 R_2 &= J_2 \alpha_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2$$

$$R_1 \alpha_1 = R_2 \alpha_2$$

3.3 刚体转动中的功能关系

- •刚体的转动动能
 - •力矩的功
 - •动能定理
- •机械能守恒定律

一、定轴转动中的动能 二 转动动能

$$E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_i \nu_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_i (\omega r_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_i r_i^2 \omega^2$$

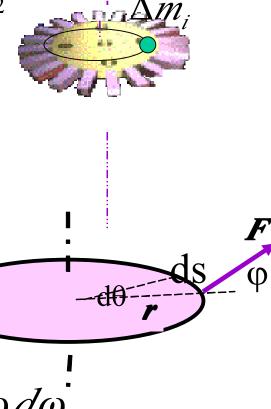
$$E_k = \sum_i E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\Delta m_i r_i^2) \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J} \omega^2$$

二、力矩的功

$$\int dA = \int F_t \cdot ds = \int (F \sin \varphi) \cdot (rd\theta)$$

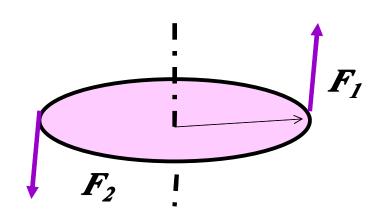
$$= \int Md\theta = \int J\alpha \cdot \left(\frac{d\theta}{d\omega} d\omega\right) = \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega_t} J\omega d\omega$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}J(\omega^2-\omega_0^2)=\Delta E_k$$



三、定轴转动中动能定理

$$A = \int F_t ds = \int M d\theta = \frac{1}{2} J\omega^2 - \frac{1}{2} J\omega_0^2$$



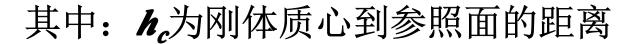
合外力矩对定轴转动刚体所作的功等于

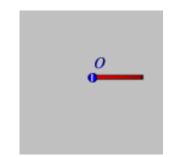
刚体转动动能的增量

平动:
$$A = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

※
$$A_{\text{保守力矩}} = A_{\text{保守力}} = E_{P1} - E_{P2}$$

※刚体的重力势能: E_p = mgh_c





竖直平面内

四、含有定轴转动系统的机械能守恒



$$A_{\text{Mf}} + A_{\text{Mf}} = E_{k2} - E_{k1}$$

其中: $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$

其中:
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$A_{\text{NDE}} + A_{\text{ND}} + A_{\text{#RDDE}} + A_{\text{#RDD}} = E_2 - E_1$$

其中: $E = E_k + E_n$

——系统的功能原理

——系统的动能定理

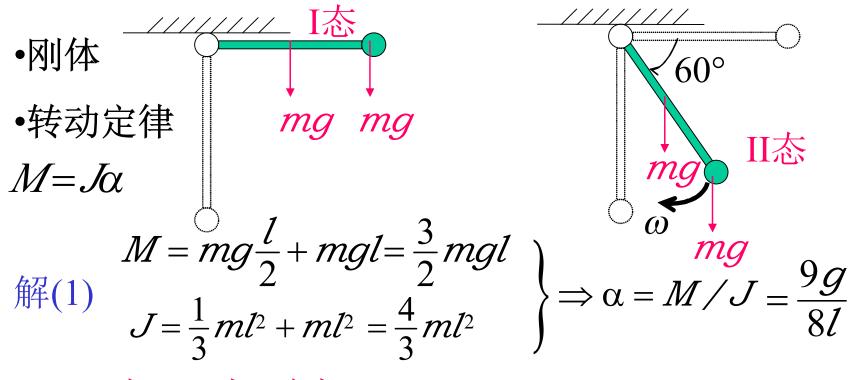
 $\mathbf{m_0}$

若:
$$A_{\text{外力矩}} + A_{\text{外力}} + A_{\text{非保内力矩}} + A_{\text{非保内力}} = 0$$

则: $E_2 = E_1$ ——系统机械能守恒

力矩针对刚体,外力,非保守内力针对质点4

[例题]已知均质棒m,l,半径忽略的小球m组成图示系统,求 I态的 α ; (2) II态的棒中心 ω , $a_{t,a_{n}}$



(2) I态→II态E守恒 $E_2 = E_1 = 0$

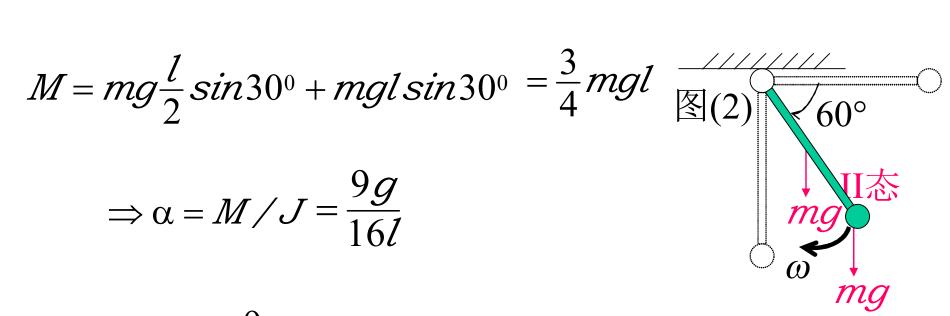
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} m l^2\right) \omega^2 - \left(\frac{mgl \sin 60^0 + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin 60^0}{2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{9\sqrt{3}g}{8l}}$$

$$M = mg\frac{l}{2}sin30^{0} + mglsin30^{0} = \frac{3}{4}mgl$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = M/J = \frac{9g}{16l}$$

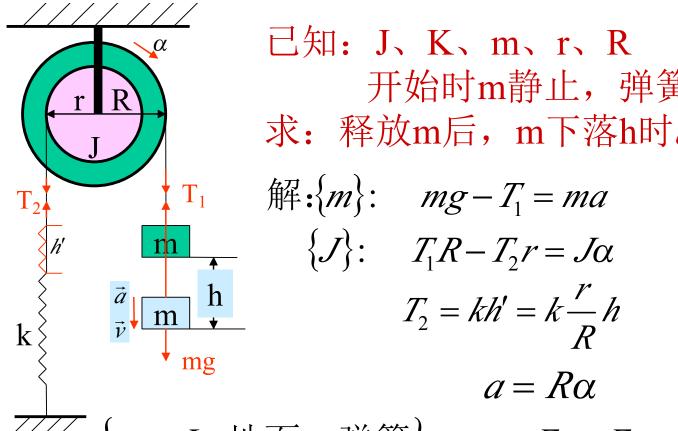
$$a_t = \alpha \frac{l}{2} = \frac{9g}{32}$$

$$a_n = \omega^2(\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{9\sqrt{3}g}{16}$$



$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{9\sqrt{3}g}{8/2}}$$

$$J = \frac{4}{3}ml^2$$



已知: J、K、m、r、R

开始时m静止,弹簧处于自然长度

求:释放m后,m下落h时 $a=?,\nu=?$

解:
$$\{m\}$$
: $mg-T_1=ma$

$$\{J\}$$
: $T_1R - T_2r = J\alpha$

$$T_2 = kh' = k\frac{r}{R}h$$

$$a = R\alpha$$

$$\{m$$
、 J 、地面、弹簧 $\}$: $E_1=E_2$

$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$0 = -mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kh'^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$h = \frac{r}{R}h, \quad v = R\omega$$

定轴转动动能定理

$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_0^2$$

既有质点平动又有刚体定轴转动的系统:

$$A_{\text{所有力矩}} + A_{\text{所有力}} = E_{k2} - E_{k1}$$
 ——系统的动能定理 其中: $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$

$$A_{\text{NDE}} + A_{\text{ND}} + A_{\text{#RDDE}} + A_{\text{#RDD}} = E_2 - E_1$$

其中:
$$E = E_k + E_p$$

——系统的功能原理

若:
$$A_{\text{外力矩}} + A_{\text{外力}} + A_{\text{非保内力矩}} + A_{\text{非保内力}} = 0$$

则:
$$E_2 = E_1$$
 ——系统机械能守恒

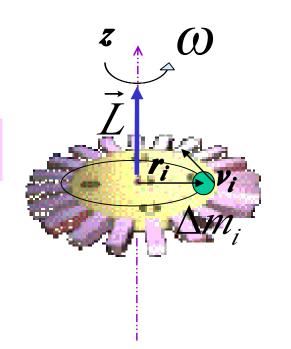
3.4 刚体的角动量和角动量守恒定律

- •刚体定轴转动中的角动量
- •角动量定理
 - ▶角动量守恒定律及应用

一、刚体定轴转动的角动量

单个质点
$$\Delta m_i$$
: $\vec{L}_i = \vec{r}_i \times \vec{P} = \Delta m \cdot \vec{r}_i \times \vec{v}_i$

$$\vec{L}_{i} \begin{cases} \left| \vec{L}_{i} \right| = \Delta m_{i} v_{i} r_{i} = \Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega \\ \text{方向: 沿Z轴正向, 同 ω 的方向} \end{cases}$$



整个刚体:

$$\vec{L} = \sum \vec{L}_i = J\vec{\omega}$$

整个刚体:
$$|\vec{L}_i| = \sum \Delta m_i v_i r_i = (\sum \Delta m_i r_i^2) \omega = J \omega$$

$$\vec{L} = \sum \vec{L}_i = J \vec{\omega}$$
 方向: 沿Z轴正向

即刚体绕定轴转动角动量为绕该轴转动惯量与角 速度矢量之积

力矩是角动量变化的原因

定轴转动

质点:
$$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times m\vec{v})$$
 刚体: $\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(J\vec{\omega})$

※定轴转动:

$$M = \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(J\omega) = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} + \omega\frac{dJ}{dt}$$

1) 若质点系为刚体(J为常数)

则:
$$M = J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = J\alpha \cdots$$
 转动定律

2) 若质点系不是刚体(J变化)

则:
$$M = J\alpha$$
 不成立 但 $M = \frac{d}{dt}(J\omega)$ 成立

二、刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

$$M = \frac{d}{dt}(J\omega)$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} M dt = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} d(J\omega) = J \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} d\omega = J\omega_2 - J\omega_1 = L_2 - L_1$$

其中:
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} M dt \cdots$$
 冲量矩

当M=0, 即物体合外力矩为零,

则:
$$J\omega = J_0\omega_0$$
 角动量守恒

- 1. 单一刚体: *J不变,w*也不变
 - 2. 非刚体, J. w都改变, 但 J w不变

花样滑冰运动员通过改变身体姿态,即改变转动惯量来改变转速



$$M=0$$

$$J\omega = J_0 \omega_0$$

开始: $J_0 \uparrow, \omega_0$ 小

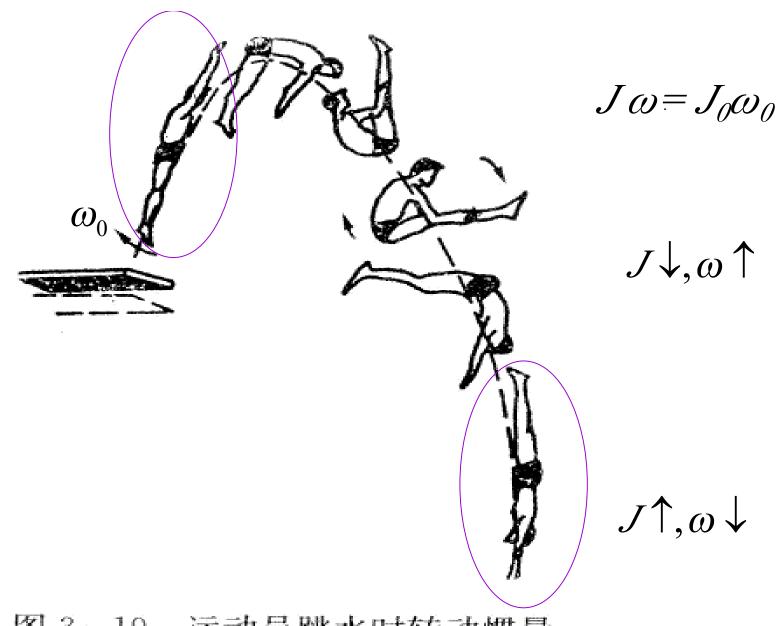


图 3-19 运动员跳水时转动惯量和角速度变化的情况

跳水

多个物体组成的系统

即若系统的合力矩为零,则系统的角动量守恒。

$$M_{\ominus} = 0$$
时, $L = \sum_{i} J_{i}\omega_{i} = 常数$

同轴转动:角动量 守恒只与外力矩有 关,与内力矩无关。

$$J_1\omega_1 + J_2\omega_2 = 0$$

$$M_f = \sum_i r_i f_{it} = 0$$

控制飞船的航向,厚重的飞轮高速转动时,

[例]若对接前两飞轮的角速度分别为 ω_1 、 ω_2

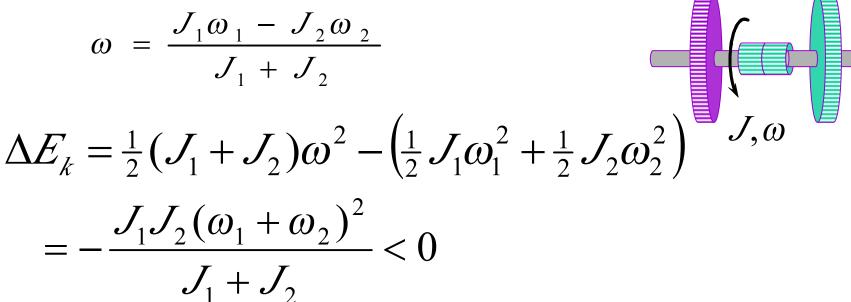
求: 1. 对接后共同的角速度 ω

2. 对接过程中的机械能损失

解: 由角动量守恒得:

$$J_{1}\omega_{1} - J_{2}\omega_{2} = (J_{1} + J_{2})\omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{J_{1}\omega_{1} - J_{2}\omega_{2}}{J_{1} + J_{2}}$$



内力矩:摩擦力矩作负功,机械能损失,不守恒。

能增量。解:由角动量守恒

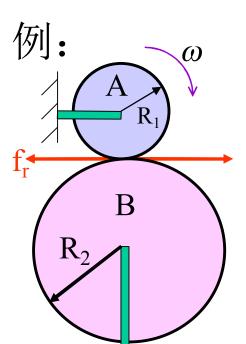
$$(J_0 + 2mr_1^2)\omega_1 = (J_0 + 2mr_2^2)\omega_2$$

解得:
$$\omega_2 = \frac{(J_0 + 2mr_1^2)}{(J_0 + 2mr_2^2)}\omega_1$$

$$\Delta E_{k} = \frac{1}{2} (J_{0} + 2mr_{2}^{2}) \ \omega_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} (J_{0} + 2mr_{1}^{2}) \ \omega_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(J_0 + 2mr_1^2) \omega_1^2 \left[\frac{J_0 + 2mr_1^2}{J_0 + 2mr_2^2} - 1 \right] > 0$$

非保守内力作正功



已知: A轮: m_1 、 R_1 、 ω_{A0}

B轮: m_2 、 R_2 、 $\omega_{B0}=0$

A、B间摩擦系数为 μ

求: $\Delta t = ?$ 时, $v_B = v_A$

解: ${A \setminus B}$:: $M_{\text{M}} = 0$:: 系统角动量守恒

 $\mathbb{P}: J_A \omega_{A0} = J_A \omega_A + J_B \omega_B \tag{1}$

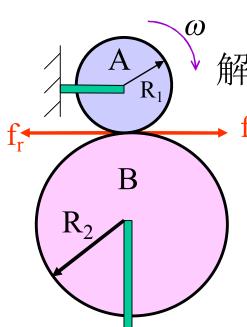
内力矩
$$\sum \int M_{fr} dt \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

由于 $f_r R_1 \neq f_r R_2$

 $\therefore J_A \omega_{A0} \neq J_A \omega_A + J_B \omega_B$ — — 系统角动量不守恒

非同轴转动,内力矩不一定为0

非同轴转动



解: 根据角动量定理

$$\omega_A R_1 = \omega_B R_2$$

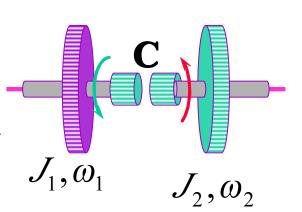
$$f_r = \mu m_1 g$$

求:
$$\Delta t = ?$$
时, $v_B = v_A$ $J_A = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2$, $J_B = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2$

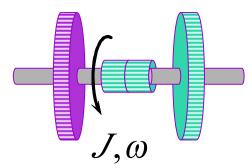
$$\Delta t = \frac{m_2 R_1 \omega}{2\mu (m_1 + m_2)g}$$

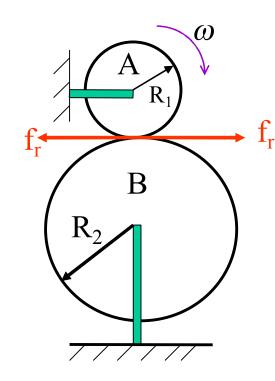
3.系统角动量守恒的条件:

a).系统中各物体均绕同一转轴转动



条件: $\Sigma M_{\rm hh} = 0$



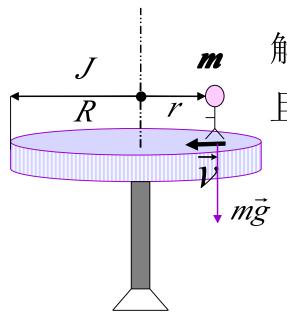


b.系统中各物体均绕不同转轴转动

条件: $\Sigma M_{h_D}=0$, 且 $\Sigma M_{h_D}=0$

满足条件

已知:人对盘的速度为 ν ,距离转轴 r,求:盘转动的 ω



 $\vec{v}_{\text{L}} = \vec{v}_{\text{L}} + \vec{v}_{\text{BH}}$

解:
$$\{m, M\}$$
 $M_{\text{合外}}=0$,

且m、M绕同一轴转动 :: 系统L守恒

$$(1) \quad m\nu - J_M \omega = 0$$

(2)
$$mvr - J_M \omega = 0$$

(3)
$$mr(v-r\omega)-J_M\omega=0$$

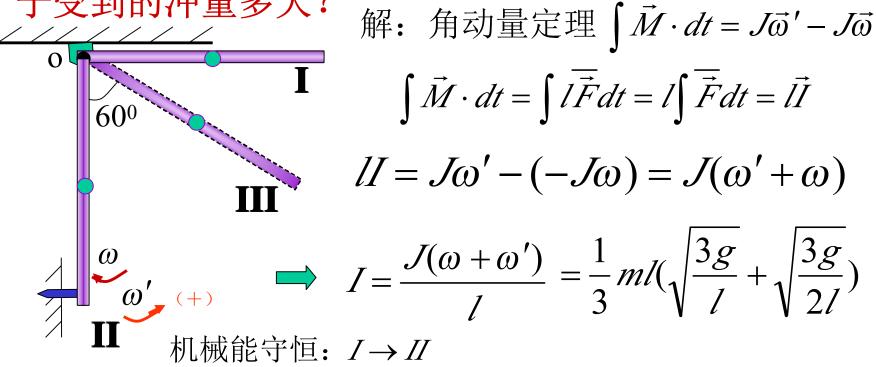
$$(4) \quad mr(\nu + r\omega) - J_M \omega = 0$$

c. 转动平面内F₂=0

₫.角动量定理、角动量守恒定律中各角速度或速度均需 相对同一惯性参照系。

例:细杆质量为m,长人I处静止释放,II处杆下端恰好与墙上的小钉子碰撞,碰后杆能弹至III处,求:碰撞时钉

子受到的冲量多大?

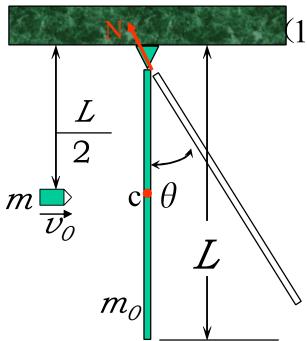


$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} m l^2 \right) \omega^2 - mg \frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$

同理:
$$II \rightarrow III, E$$
守恒 $\Rightarrow \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2l}}$

例:

已知 ν_0 ,求:三种不同情况下的



(1) e=1,(2) e=0,(3)0 < e < 1(棒转过 θ 角)

分析: $\{m, m_0\}$.冲力是内力,

重力mg, m_0g 及轴对棒的约束力N均为外力,

且
$$\vec{F}_{\uparrow} \neq 0$$
 :系统 \vec{P} 不守恒

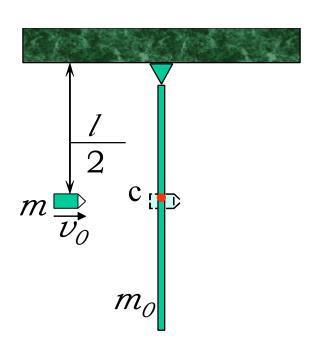
但
$$\vec{M}_{\rm e}$$
=0 :系统 \vec{L} 守恒解: 1) 设碰撞后子弹的速度为 ν

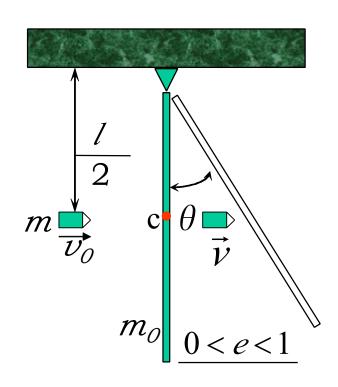
$$: e = 1 \quad : E_k \Im \mathbb{E} : \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} m_0 l^2) \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$
 (1)
$$: M = 0 \quad : L \Im \mathbb{E} : m v_0 (\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{3} m_0 l^2 \omega + m v (\frac{l}{2})$$

$$\therefore L 守恒: mv_0(\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2\omega + mv(\frac{l}{2})$$
 (2)

$$(2) \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{C}}$$

角量与线量的关系: $v_c = \frac{1}{2}\omega$





$$(2)$$
 :: $e = 0$, 且 $M = 0$:: L 守恒

即:
$$m\nu_0(\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2\omega + m\nu_c(\frac{l}{2})$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}m_0l^2 + m(\frac{l}{2})^2\right]\omega$$

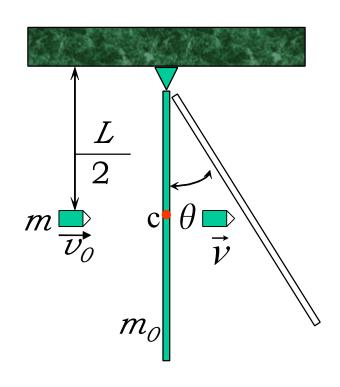
$$\Rightarrow \omega = ..., \nu_c = ...$$

3)
$$mv_0(\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2\omega + mv(\frac{l}{2})$$

{地、棒}: 棒转动过程E守恒

$$\mathbb{E} : \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} m_0 l^2 \right) \omega^2 = m_0 g \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \dots, \nu_c = \dots, \nu = \dots$$



结论:质点与转动刚体碰撞,由于存在约束力,所以 系统动量不守恒,但系统角动量守恒。

$$e=1\left\{egin{array}{c} E_k 守恒 \ L 守恒 \end{array}
ight\}\omega,
u$$

$$e=0\left\{\begin{array}{c} L 守恒 \longrightarrow \omega \\ \nu=r\omega \end{array}\right\} \nu$$

$$0 < e < 1 \left\{ egin{array}{ll} L 宇恒 & & & & & \\ \hline 刚体碰后机械能守恒($E_{\scriptscriptstyle K}$ 转化为 $E_{\scriptscriptstyle P}) \end{array}
ight\} \omega,
u$$$

规律:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

状态量: $\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

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

累积效应:

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot dt = \vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1$$

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = E_{k2} - E_{k1}$$

刚体定轴转动

$$M = J\alpha$$

$$L = J\omega$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} J\omega^2$$

$$E_p = mgh_c$$

$$\int M \cdot dt = L_2 - L_1$$

$$\int M \cdot d\theta = E_{k2} - E_{k1}$$

刚体:彼此间距离保持不变的"质点系"

刚体运动: 大量质点运动的总效应

刚体的定轴转动: 各点都有相同的 $\Delta\theta$ 、 ω 、 α

力矩是改变刚体转动状态的原因

$$M = J\alpha$$
 一转动定律

$$J = \begin{cases} \sum_{i} r_i^2 \Delta m_i & \text{质量非连续分布} \\ \int_{m} r^2 dm & \text{质量连续分布} \end{cases}$$
 r为质元到转轴距离

定轴转动动能定理

$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_0^2$$