



例1、弹簧、定滑轮和物体如图连接。

K,定滑轮J、R,物体的质量为m。设

绳不可伸长且绳与滑轮间无相对滑动。

初始时物体静止而弹簧无伸长。问:当物体下落距离为x时,它的速度为多少?

解: mg-T=ma

$$TR - FR = J\alpha$$

$$F = kx$$

$$a = \alpha R$$

$$mg - kx = \left(\frac{J}{R^2} + m\right)a = \left(\frac{J}{R^2} + m\right)\frac{dv}{dt}$$



$$= \left(\frac{J}{R^2} + m\right) \frac{dv}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \left(\frac{J}{R^2} + m\right) \frac{dv}{dx} v$$

F

$$\int_{0}^{v} \left( \frac{J}{R^2} + m \right) v dv = \int_{0}^{x} (mg - kx) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2mgx - kx^2}{\frac{J}{R^2} + m}}$$

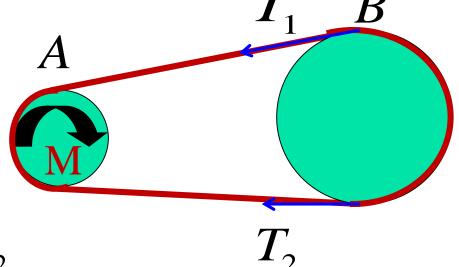
(2) 
$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{mg - kx}{m + \frac{J}{R^2}}$$



例2、如图所示,已知两轮A、B的半径分别为R<sub>1</sub>和R<sub>2</sub>, 质量分别为m<sub>1</sub>和m<sub>2</sub>,用皮带将两轮相连接。若在轮A上 作用一恒力矩M,设轮与皮带之间无滑动,是否可以用 下列两式求出两轮的角加速度?

$$\alpha_1 R_1 = \alpha_2 R_2$$

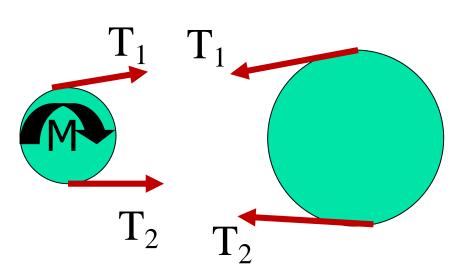
$$M = \frac{1}{2}m_1R_1^2\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}m_2R_2^2\alpha_2$$





$$M + T_1 R_1 - T_2 R_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2 \alpha_1$$

$$T_2 R_2 - T_1 R_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2 \alpha_2$$



$$\alpha_1 R_1 = \alpha_2 R_2$$

$$T_1R_1 - T_2R_1 = (T_1 - T_2)R_1$$

$$T_2R_2 - T_1R_2 = (T_2 - T_1)R_2$$



#### 三、刚体的平衡 F=0

$$\vec{F} = 0$$

$$\vec{M} = 0$$

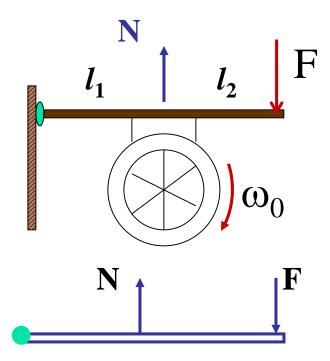
例3 (书 P128 3-8)

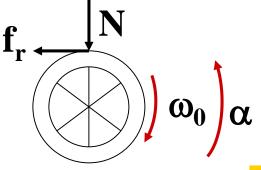
$$F(l_1 + l_2) - Nl_1 = 0$$

$$-f_r \frac{d}{2} = J\alpha$$

$$f_r = \mu N$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t = 0$$



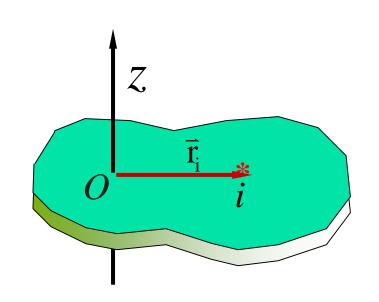




#### 四、刚体中的功能关系

#### 1、刚体的转动动能

对第i个质点: 
$$E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$$



对整个刚体:

$$E_k = \sum E_{ki} = \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i (r_i \omega)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\omega\sum_{i}m_{i}r_{i}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2}$$



#### 2、力矩的功

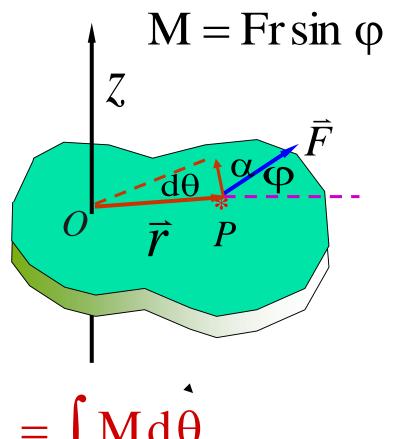
$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= F \cos \alpha |d\vec{r}|$$

$$= F \cos \alpha ds$$

$$= F \cos \alpha r d\theta$$

$$= F \sin \varphi r d\theta$$



# $= M d\theta \implies A = \int M d\theta$ 若刚体受到几个外力矩的作用

$$A=\sum A_{i}=\sum \int M_{i}d\theta_{i}$$

$$= \int (\sum_{i} M_{i}) d\theta = \int M_{\triangle h} d\theta$$



#### 3、刚体的重力势能

对于第i个质点: 
$$E_{pi} = m_i g z_i$$

对于整个刚体:

$$E_{P} = \sum E_{pi} = \sum m_{i}gz_{i}$$

$$= g\sum m_{i}z_{i} = mgz_{c}$$

$$\vec{r}_{c} = \frac{\sum m_{i}\vec{r}_{i}}{\sum m_{i}}$$

$$z = \frac{\sum m_{i}z_{i}}{\sum m_{i}z_{i}}$$

$$M = J\alpha = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} = J\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}\frac{d\theta}{dt} = J\omega\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

$$dA = Md\theta = J\omega d\omega$$



#### 刚体的动能定律、功能原理及机械能守恒

#### 动能定理:

$$A = \int Md\theta = \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} J\omega d\omega = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 - \frac{1}{2}J\omega_0^2$$

#### 功能原理:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 + mgz_c - \left(\frac{1}{2}J\omega_0^2 + mgz_{c0}\right)$$





例1、均质细棒L、m,可绕通过o点水平、 轴在竖直平面内转动,如图所示。在棒的 A端作用一水平恒力F,棒在F力的作用下, 由静止转过角度θ(θ=30°),求: (1) F力所作的功; 2)若此时撤去F力,则细 棒回到平衡位置时的角速度。

解: 1) 
$$M = F\cos\theta \frac{L}{3}$$

$$A = \int Md\theta = \int_{0}^{L} F \frac{L}{3} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{6} FL$$

2) 根据功能原理 (从竖直位置回到竖直位置)

$$A = \frac{1}{6}FL = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2} - 0$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12}mL^{2} + m(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{L}{3})^{2} = \frac{1}{9}mL^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3F}{mL}}$$

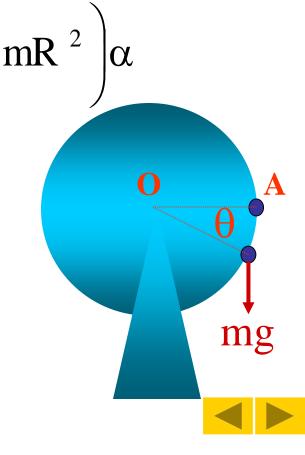
例2、m<sub>0</sub>、R的匀质园盘可绕垂直于盘的光滑轴O在铅直平面内转动,盘点A固定着m的质点,先使OA处于水平位置,然后释放,盘由静止开始转动。当OA转过来30°时,质点的a<sub>n</sub>、a<sub>t</sub>为多少?

#### 解: 根据转动定律

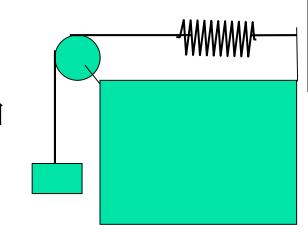
$$mgR \cos\theta = J\alpha = \left(\frac{1}{2}m_0R^2 + mR^2\right)\alpha$$

$$a_t = \alpha R = \frac{\sqrt{3}mg}{(m_0 + 2m)}$$
地球 盘的系统: E=C
$$mgR \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$a_n = \omega^2 R = \frac{2mg}{m_0 + 2m}$$



练习: 弹簧、定滑轮和物体如图连接。 K,定滑轮J、R,物体的质量为m。设 绳不可伸长且绳与滑轮间无相对滑动。 初始时物体静止而弹簧无伸长。问: 当 物体下落距离为x时,它的速度为多少 ? 它的加速度为多少?



解2: 
$$mgx = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$v = \omega R$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2mgx - kx^2}{\frac{J}{R^2} + m}}$$





#### 五、刚体的角动量和角动量守恒定律

#### 1、刚体的角动量

质点:  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$ 

刚体中的质点:  $L_i = r_i m_i v_i$ 

刚体的角动量: 
$$L = \sum m_i v_i r_i = \sum m_i (r_i \omega) r_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega = J_{\omega}$$

#### 2、冲量矩 Mdt

$$M = J\alpha = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} \implies Mdt = Jd\omega = dL$$



### 2、冲量矩 Mdt = dL

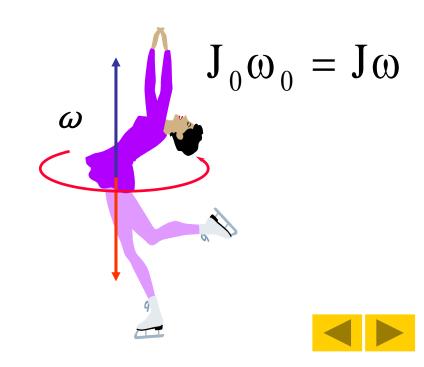
角动量定律: 
$$\int M dt = \int dL = J\omega - J\omega_0$$

角动量守恒:  $M_{\text{合外力矩}} = 0$ 



## $\Rightarrow \sum J_i \omega_i = C$

#### (固定的同一转轴)



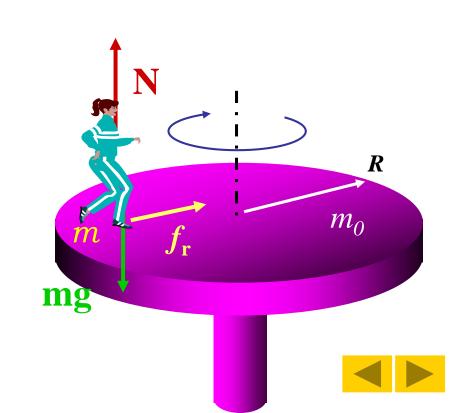
例1、若人沿着半径为 r的圆周,顺时针匀速行走,相对圆盘的速率为 v,则圆盘的角速度为多少?

人与盘的系统对转轴  $M=0 \rightarrow L=C$ 

$$0 = J\omega + m r v_{\text{l}}$$

$$\vec{v}_{\text{人地}} = \vec{v}_{\text{人盘}} + \vec{v}_{\text{盘地}}$$
 $v_{\text{人地}} = -v + \omega r$ 

$$\omega = \frac{mvr}{mr^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_0R^2}$$



例2、子弹m以水平速度 $v_0$ 射入一静止悬挂的长棒下端,穿出后速度损失3/4,求子弹穿出后棒的角速度 $\omega$ (已知棒长l、质量M)

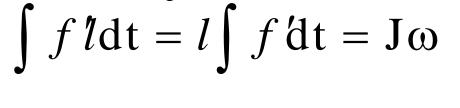
解1:棒对子弹的阻力 ƒ,对子弹由动量定理

$$\int f dt = m(v - v_0) = -\frac{3}{4} m v_0$$

子弹对棒的反作用力冲量矩

$$: f = -f' \quad J = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2$$

$$\therefore \ \omega = \frac{9mV_0}{4Ml}$$





解1:棒对子弹的阻力f,对子弹由动量定理

$$\int f dt = m(v - v_0) = -\frac{3}{4} m v_0$$

子弹对棒的反作用力冲量矩

$$\int f l dt = l \int f dt = J\omega$$

$$\therefore f = -f' \quad J = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2 \implies \omega = \frac{9mv_0}{4Ml}$$

解2: 子弹、棒为系统,对O点 M=0 系统的角动量守恒

$$\text{mv}_0 l = (1 - \frac{3}{4}) \text{mv}_0 l + \frac{1}{3} M l^2 \omega$$



#### 问题:系统的动量守恒?

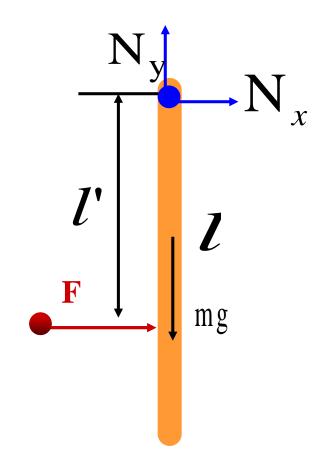
#### 质心运动定律

$$F + N_x = ma_{Cx} = m\alpha \frac{l}{2}$$

$$Fl' = J\alpha = \frac{1}{3}ml^2\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{N}_{x} = \left(\frac{3l'}{2l} - 1\right)\mathbf{F} \neq 0$$

$$l' = \frac{2}{3}l \Rightarrow N_x = 0$$

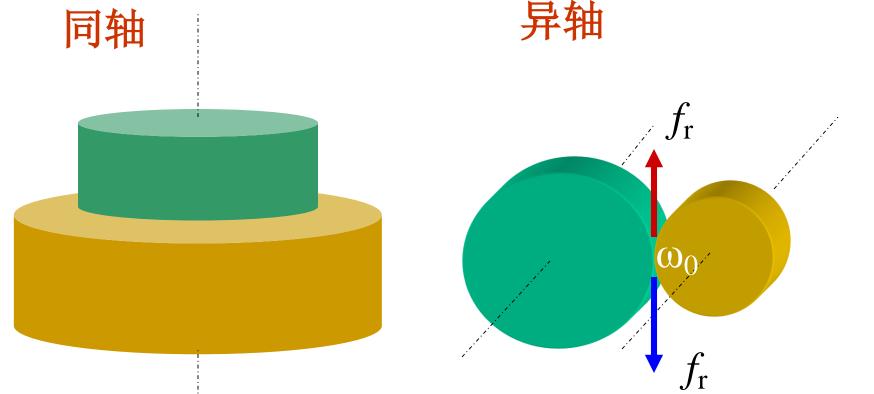


此F的作用点称为打击中心



#### 六、转动圆盘的齿合问题:





特点:摩擦力的效用 最后达到稳定状态

同轴 M=0 角动量守恒  $J_1\omega_{10}+J_2\omega_{20}=(J_1+J_2)$   $\omega$ 

异轴 滑动摩擦力矩的作用,达到稳定态时v<sub>1</sub>=v<sub>2</sub>

例5、如图所示,半径为 $r_1$ 和 $r_2$ 的圆柱体A和B(转动惯量分别为 $J_1$ 和 $J_2$ )可以无摩擦地绕自身的轴 $C_1$ 和 $C_2$ 转动。最初A的角速度为 $\omega_0$ ,B不转动。现移动B的轴,使B的边缘与A发生接触。由于A、B之间的摩擦力,B也被带着转动起来,最后达到一个稳定的状态(即两者的转动速度不变的状态)。试求此稳定状态下,两圆柱的角速度。

解: 达到稳定状态 $v_1 = v_2$ 

$$\omega_{A} r_{1} = \omega_{B} r_{2}$$

$$- f_{k} r_{1} \Delta t = J_{1} \omega_{A} - J_{1} \omega_{0}$$

$$f_{k} r_{2} \Delta t = J_{2} \omega_{B} - 0$$

