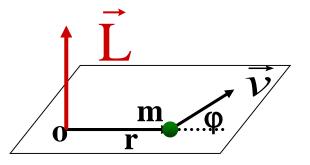
1、质点角动量的定义

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



2、角动量定理和角动量守恒定律

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$= \vec{v} \times \vec{n} \times \vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \quad (合力矩)$$

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

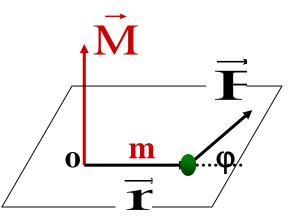
$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v}$$

角动量定理

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

——质点所受的合力矩等于它的 角动量对时间的变化率。单位: mN







角动量守恒定律

对于某一固定点
$$\vec{M} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \vec{C}$$

开普勒第二定律一等面积原理

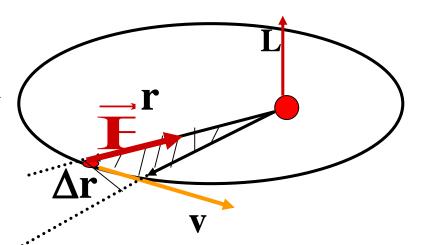
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\mathbf{s}}{\mathrm{d}\,\mathbf{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \big| \vec{\mathbf{r}} \times \vec{\mathbf{v}} \big| = \mathbf{C}$$

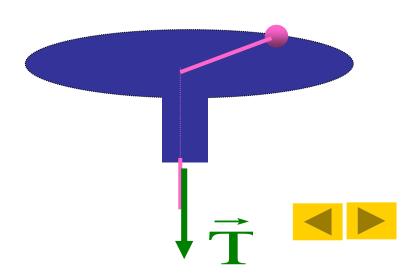
$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0$$

光滑桌面上绳子拉着质点旋转

$$m \omega_0 r_0^2 = m \omega r^2$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \rangle \omega_0$$





质点系的角动量定律:

一对内力矩:

$$\vec{M}_{ij} + \vec{M}_{ji} = \vec{r}_i \times \vec{f}_{ji} + \vec{r}_j \times \vec{f}_{ij}$$

$$(\vec{f}_{ji} = -\vec{f}_{ij}) = (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \times \vec{f}_{ji}$$

$$= \vec{r}_{ij} \times \vec{f}_{ji}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{M}_{\frac{c}{c}} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

质点系的角动量守恒:

如果 $\vec{M}_{\alpha} = 0$,则 $\vec{\Sigma}_{i} = C$



例1、质点m作圆锥摆运动,设速率v,半径R,锥角 θ ,

问:1)以O为参考点 M_T 、 M_{mg} 、 M_{e} 、L为多少?

- 2)以A为参考点 M_T 、 M_{mg} 、 M_{e} 、L为多少?
- 3)对O点、A点,质点的角动量是否守恒?

1) O点:
$$\vec{M}_T = \vec{R} \times \vec{T}$$

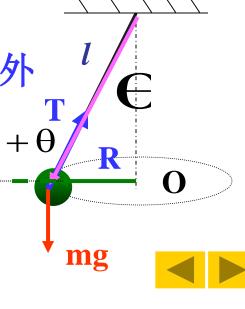
$$M_T = RT \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = RT \cos\theta$$

$$\vec{M}_{mg} = \vec{R} \times \vec{m} \vec{g}$$

 $\nabla T \cos \theta = mg$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 M_{mg} = TR cos $\theta \Rightarrow$ M = 0

$$\vec{L} = \vec{R} \times \vec{m} \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \vec{r} \vec{m} \vec{v}$$



2) A点:
$$\vec{M}_T = \vec{l} \times \vec{T} = 0$$



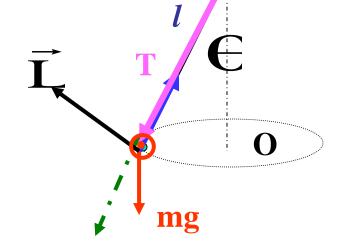
$$\vec{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathrm{mg}} = \vec{l} \times \mathbf{m} \, \vec{\mathbf{g}}$$

$$M_{mg} = mg l sin \theta = mgR$$

$$M_{\triangleq} = M_{mg} = mgR$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{l} \times m \vec{v} \Rightarrow L = m v l$$

3)对O点角动量守恒 对A点角动量不守恒,大小 不变,方向改变



例2、习题册 17、火箭以v,沿地球表面切向飞出,在 飞离地球过程中,火箭发动机停止工作,不计空气阻 力,求A点的速度大小和方向

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

$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v}$ 向心力作用——角动量守恒



$$m v_2 R = m v 4 R sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{m v}_2^2 - G \frac{\text{m M}}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \text{m v}^2 - G \frac{\text{m M}}{4R}$$

$$mg = G \frac{mM}{R^2}$$

