参加上海交通大学MOOC课程教学改革的试验:

- 1、准备一个电子邮箱地址;
- 2、进入<u>http://www.cnmooc.org/home/register.mooc</u> 注册"好大学在线"账号;
- 3、进入邮箱,按提示填入正确的学号、学校和姓名,系统将自动核对完成认证。

详细操作说明:

http://www.cnmooc.org/home/news/detail/93.mooc.

4、根据观看视频及练习情况酌情奖励平时成绩



三、碰撞(collision)

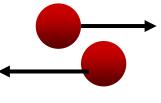
——两物体在运动中相互靠近,或发生接触时,在极短的时间内发生强烈相互作用的过程.

$$\vec{F}_{h} \ll \vec{F}_{hh} \implies \sum_{i} \vec{p}_{i} = \vec{C}$$

1)对心碰撞



2) 非对心碰撞



3) 散射



a) 完全弹性碰撞

 $m_1 \ v_{10} \qquad m_2 \ v_{20}$

 $m_1 v_1$ $m_2 V_2$

-两物体碰撞之后,它们的动能之和不变

$$\begin{cases} m_1 v_{10} + m_2 v_{20} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{10}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{20}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_{10} + 2m_2v_{20}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)v_{20} + 2m_1v_{10}}{}$$

 $i)m_1=m_2$ 交换速度

$$v_1 = v_{20}, v_2 = v_{10}$$

ii)m₂>>m₁ v₂₀=0 小碰大

$$v_1 = -v_{10}, v_2 = 0$$

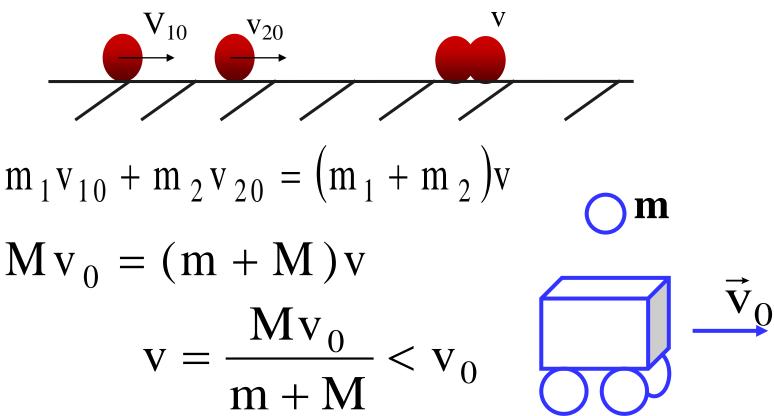
iii)m₁>>m₂ v₂₀=0 大碰小



 $m_1 + m_2$ $v_1 = v_{10}, v_2 = 2v_{10}$

b)完全非弹性碰撞

——两物体碰撞后,以同一速度运动.



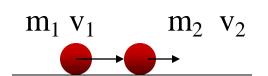
c)非弹性碰撞

书P96 2-11

——由于非保守力的作用,两物体碰撞后,使机械能部分转换为热能、声能,化学能等其他形式的能量.

考察完全弹性碰撞





$$m_1 V_{10} + m_2 V_{20} = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 v_{10} + m_2 v_{20} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{10}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{20}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$m_1 v_{10} - m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2 - m_2 v_{20}$$

$$m_1(v_{10} - v_1)(v_{10} + v_1) = m_2(v_2 - v_{20})(v_2 + v_{20})$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{10} - v_{20} = v_2 - v_1$$

趋近速度 分离速度



恢复系数
$$e = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{V_{10} - V_{20}}$$

完全非弹性碰撞:
$$e = 0 (v_2 - v_1 = 0)$$

$$e = 1 (v_2 - v_1 = v_{10} - v_{20})$$

$$e = \frac{-(-v_1)}{v_{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{H}} \qquad \begin{cases} \text{mgH} = \frac{1}{2} \text{mv}_{10}^2 \\ \text{mgh} = \frac{1}{2} \text{mv}_1^2 \end{cases}$$

恢复系数 玻璃 铅 铁与铅 钢与软木

e 0.93

0.20

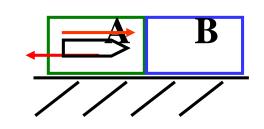
0.12

0.55



例1、书 P95 2-12

分析: 子弹未击穿A时, A、B一起运动

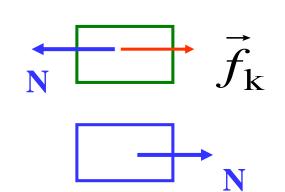


穿过A后,A匀速运动,B在摩擦力作用下加速运动。

$$(f_k - N)\Delta t = m_A v_A - 0$$

$$N\Delta t = m_B v_B - 0$$

$$v_B = v_A$$



子弹穿入B: 子弹与B组成的系统动量守恒

$$m_B v_B + m v = (m_B + m)v'$$

子弹穿过A:
$$-f_k \Delta t = mv - mv_0$$



例2、书P96 2-17

解: (1) 子弹、A系统动量守恒



$$\mathbf{m}_{0}\mathbf{v}_{0} = (\mathbf{m}_{0} + \mathbf{m}_{A})\mathbf{v}_{1}$$

(2) 子弹与木块A一起压缩弹簧,当A、B具有共同速度v₂时,压缩量最大。此过程子弹、弹簧、A和B系统动量守恒和机械能守恒

$$\left(\mathbf{m}_{0} + \mathbf{m}_{A}\right)\mathbf{v}_{1} = \left(\mathbf{m}_{0} + \mathbf{m}_{A} + \mathbf{m}_{B}\right)\mathbf{v}_{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(m_0 + m_A \right) v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_0 + m_A + m_B \right) v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$



四、质心运动定律

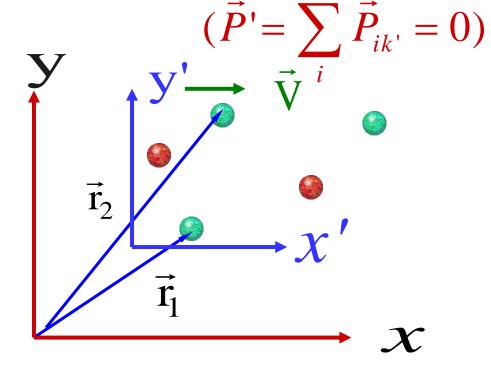
1、质心

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{ik} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_{ik'} + \vec{\mathbf{V}}_{k'k}$$

$$\vec{P}_k = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_{ik}$$

$$= \sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{v}'_{ik'} + \sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{V} = \underline{m} \vec{V} \quad (\underline{\Psi} \underline{\Xi} \underline{J})$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V_c} = \frac{\sum_{i} m_i v_{ik}}{\sum_{i} m_i} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{ck}}{dt}$$





$$\vec{V_c} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{ck}}{dt} = \frac{\sum_{i} m_i \frac{d\vec{r}_{ik}}{dt}}{\sum_{i} m_i} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sum_{i} m_i \vec{r}_{ik}}{m}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}_c = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_{ik}}{m} - - - 质心$$

$$\vec{P} = \sum_{i} m_i v_i = m \vec{v}_c$$

质心可看作整个质点组的代表点,系统的全部

质量、动量都集中在它上面。



$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}_{c} = \frac{\sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{r}_{i}}{m} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{几何中心(匀质)} \\ \text{重心} \end{array} \right.$$

dm

$$\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{a}}$$

$$x_c = \frac{m \cdot 0 + ma}{2m} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\vec{r}_{c} = \frac{\vec{r}_{dm}}{\int_{v}^{dm}}$$

$$r_c = \frac{\int_{l}^{l} x \, dm}{\int_{l}^{l} x \, \frac{m}{l} \, dx} = \frac{l}{2}$$

2、质心运动定理



$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}_c \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{dP}{dt} = m\frac{d\vec{v}_c}{dt} = m\vec{a}_c$$

合外力直接主导质点系的平动,而质心可代表质点系的平动

只要外力确定,不管作用点怎样,质心的加速度 就确定,质心的运动轨迹就确定,即质点系的平动就 确定。

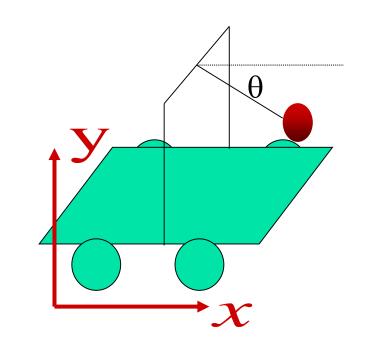
若外力为零,质心速 度不变,也就意味着动量 守恒.

解2 根据质心运动定理,有结论

$$F_x = 0 \Longrightarrow a_{cx} = 0 \Longrightarrow v_{cx} = C$$

系统初始时静止 $\Rightarrow v_{cx} = v_{cx0} = 0$

示例知识
$$\rightarrow v_{cx} - v_{cx0} - v_{cx0}$$
 $v_{cx} = \frac{dx_c}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow x_c = C$ 任意时刻质心坐标: $x_c = \frac{mx_m + Mx_M}{M + m}$



$$\therefore \Delta x_c = 0$$

$$m\Delta x_{\text{sph}} + M\Delta x_{\text{fin}} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} m\Delta x_{\text{in}} + M\Delta x_{\text{fin}} = 0 \\ \Delta x_{\text{in}} = \Delta x_{\text{in}} + \Delta x_{\text{fin}} \end{cases}$$



书 p98 2-27

匀质⇒质心在圆心



纸向右拉⇒球的相对运动趋势向左

→球受到的摩擦力向右

$$f = Ma_c$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $a_c = \frac{f}{M} = 0.2 (m/s)$

$$s_c = \frac{1}{2}a_c t^2 = 0.4(m)$$

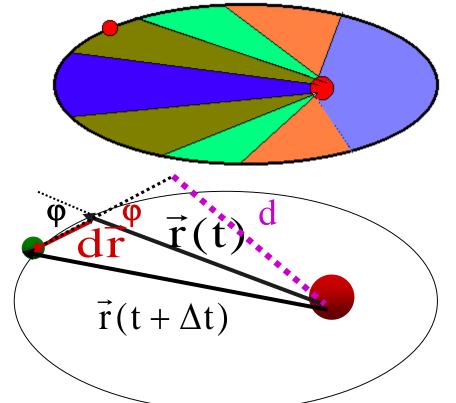




五、角动量及角动量守恒

开普勒第二定律: 行星对

太阳的矢径在相等的时间内扫过相等的面积。这个结论也叫等面积原理。



$$s = \frac{1}{2} |d\vec{r}| \times d = \frac{1}{2} |d\vec{r}| \times |\vec{r}| \sin \varphi$$

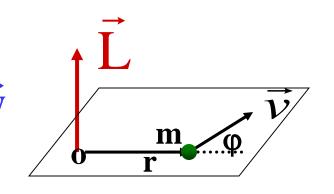
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{r}| \times \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right| \times \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|$$



1、质点的角动量的定义

 $\mathbf{m}: \vec{r} \quad \vec{v} \implies \vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \mathbf{m}\vec{v}$

大小: $L = r m v \sin \varphi$



方向: 右手螺旋定则判定

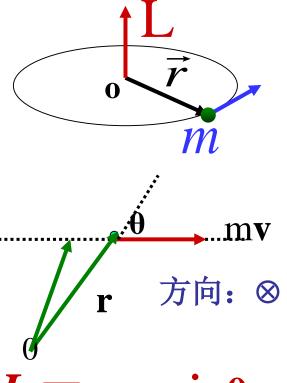
注意:

1)同一质点,相对于不同的点,它的角动量有不同的值



3) 质点作直线运动仍有角动量





2、角动量定理和角动量守恒定律

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$
$$= \vec{v} \times \vec{n} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \quad (合力矩)$$

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

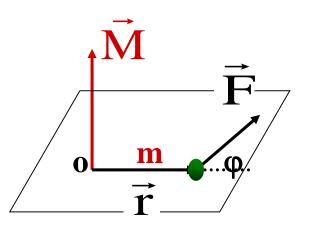
$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F}$$

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

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

$$\vec{M} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \vec{C}$$



开普勒第二定律——等面积原理

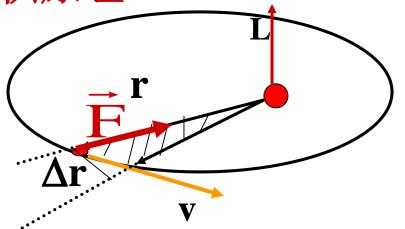
$$\frac{\mathrm{ds}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{\mathbf{r}} \times \vec{\mathbf{v}}| = \mathbf{C}$$

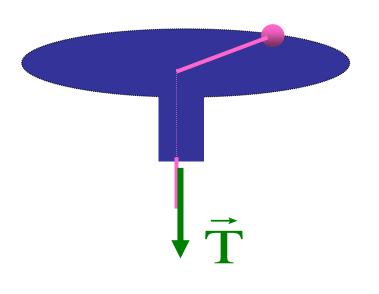
$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0$$



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

$$\omega = \omega_0 \frac{\mathbf{r}_0^2}{\mathbf{r}^2} \rangle \omega_0$$







质点系的角动量定律:

一对内力矩:

一对内力矩:
$$\vec{M}_{ij} + \vec{M}_{ji} = \vec{r}_i \times \vec{f}_{ji} + \vec{r}_j \times \vec{f}_{ij}$$

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

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

$$= 0$$

$$\vec{f}_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \vec{M}_{\hat{\Box} \hat{/} \hat{/}} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

质点系的角动量守恒:

如果 \vec{M}_{\triangle} = 0, 则 $\Sigma \vec{L}_i = C$



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:
$$\vec{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathrm{T}} = \vec{\mathbf{R}} \times \vec{\mathbf{T}}$$

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

$$M_{mg} = R \times mg$$
 $M_{mg} = Rmg \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = Rmg$ 向外
 $\pi = Rmg \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = Rmg$ 可外
 $\pi = Rmg \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = Rmg$

 $\nabla T \cos \theta = mg$

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

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

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



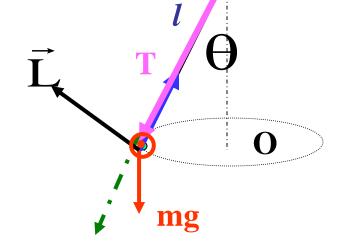
$$\vec{M}_{mg} = \vec{l} \times m\vec{g}$$

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

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

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

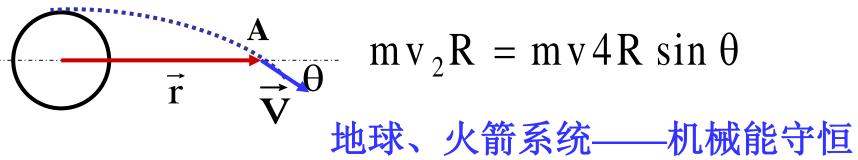
3)对O点角动量守恒 对A点角动量不守恒,大小 不变,方向改变



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

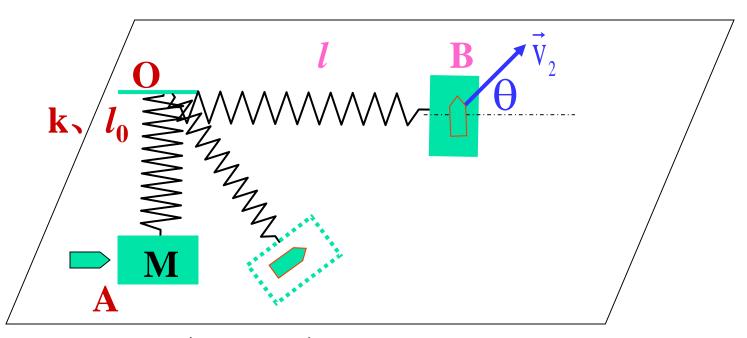


$$\frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - G\frac{mM}{R} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - G\frac{mM}{4R}$$

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



例3、光滑桌面 子弹 $m \times v_0$ 射入M,求 M从A到B时的速度。 $\overline{OA \mid OB}$



$$mv_0 = (m + M)v_1$$

$$(m + M)v_1l_0 = (m + M)v_2l\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m+M)v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m+M)v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(l-l_0)^2$$

