物理量

位置矢量(位矢):
$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

位移:
$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_B - \vec{r}_A$$
 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\vec{k}$

二个方程 运动方程:
$$r = r(t) \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$

轨道方程: f(x,y,z)=0 (轨迹方程)

3. 加速度

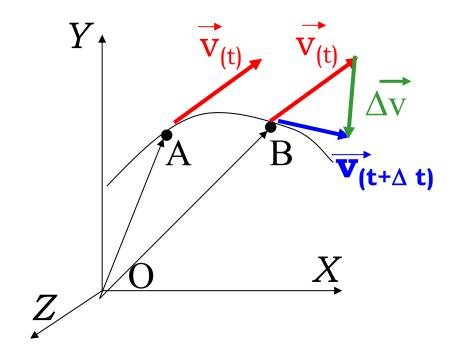
平均加速度
$$\overline{\vec{a}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

瞬时加速度

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{dv_{x}}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dv_{y}}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dv_{z}}{dt}\vec{k}$$

$$= \frac{d^{2}\vec{r}}{dt^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}}\vec{i} + \frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}}\vec{j} + \frac{d^{2}z}{dt^{2}}\vec{k}$$



$$\left(\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\vec{k}\right)$$

讨论
$$\left|\Delta \vec{v}\right| \neq \Delta v$$
 吗?

$$\Delta \vec{v} = \vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)$$

$$|\Delta \vec{v}| = |\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)|$$

在0b上截取 $\overline{oc} = \overline{oa}$

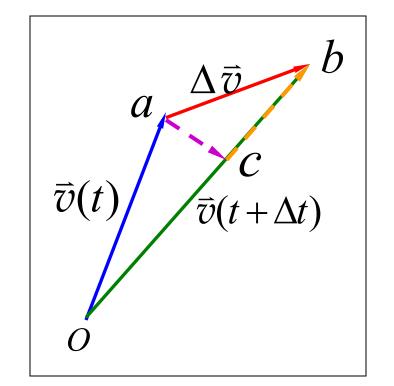
有

$$\Delta v = \overline{cb}$$

$$\Delta \vec{v} = \vec{ac} + c\vec{b} = \Delta \vec{v}_{\rm n} + \Delta \vec{v}_{\rm t}$$

$$\Delta \vec{v}_{\rm n} = \vec{ac}$$
 速度方向变化

$$\Delta \vec{v}_{\rm t} = \vec{c}\vec{b}$$
 速度大小变化



问
$$|\vec{a}| \neq \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 吗?

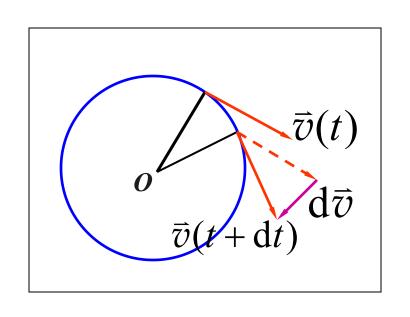
例 匀速率圆周运动

因为
$$v(t) = v(t + dt)$$

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \equiv 0$$

而
$$\left| \vec{a} \right| = a \neq 0$$

所以
$$a \neq \frac{dv}{dt}$$



三、运动学的两类问题

第一类问题:

(求导问题)

第二类问题:

(积分问题)

已知: $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$

求: $\vec{v} = \vec{v}(t), \vec{a} = \vec{a}(t)$

已知: $\vec{a} = \vec{a}(t)$

初始条件:

$$t = 0$$

 $\begin{cases} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_{0x} \\ v_{0y} \\ v_{0z} \end{cases}$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}(t), \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$$

求导 | | | 积分

 $\vec{a}(t)$

[例1]
$$\overrightarrow{r} = 3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}t)\overrightarrow{i} + 3 \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}t)\overrightarrow{j}$$

- 试求: 1. 轨迹方程;
 - 2. 瞬时速度;
 - 3. 瞬时加速度。

解: 1.运动方程为

$$x = 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \qquad y = 3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right)$$

从运动方程中消去
$$t$$
得轨迹方程: $x^2 + y^2 = 3^2$

2. 瞬时速度:
$$r = 3\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}t)i + 3\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}t)j$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = \frac{\overrightarrow{dr}}{\overrightarrow{dt}} = -3 \times \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \overrightarrow{i} + 3 \times \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \overrightarrow{j}$$

$$\left| \vec{v} \right| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3. 瞬时加速度:

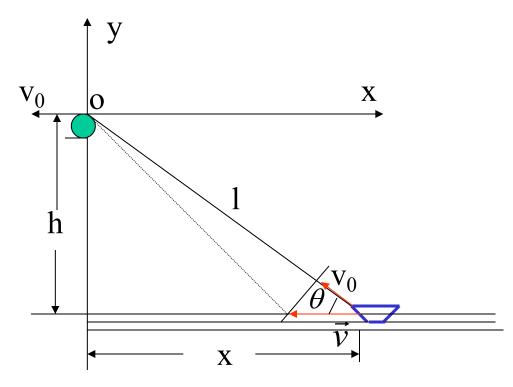
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{d\overrightarrow{v}}{dt} = -3\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}\right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}t\right)\overrightarrow{i} - 3\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}t\right)\overrightarrow{j}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}\right)^2 \left[3\cos\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}t\right)\overrightarrow{i} + 3\sin\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}t\right)\overrightarrow{j}\right] = -\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}\right)^2 \overrightarrow{r}$$

 \overrightarrow{a} 与 \overrightarrow{r} 方向相反,可见加速度指向圆心。

[例2] 人以恒定速率 v_{o} 收绳,船之初速为 0

求: 任一位置船之速度、加速度。

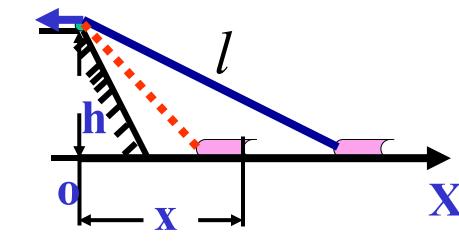


解一:
$$l^2 = h^2 + x^2$$

两边对时间求导

$$2l\frac{dl}{dt} = 2h\frac{dh}{dt} + 2x\frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = v_0 \qquad \frac{dh}{dt} = 0 \qquad -\frac{dx}{dt} = v_{\text{ph}}$$



$$v_{\text{船}} = -\frac{l}{x}v_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}}{x}v_0 = -\frac{v_0}{\cos\theta}$$
 方向沿x轴负向

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\frac{v_0^2 h^2}{x^3} \vec{i} \qquad \vec{a}(x)$$

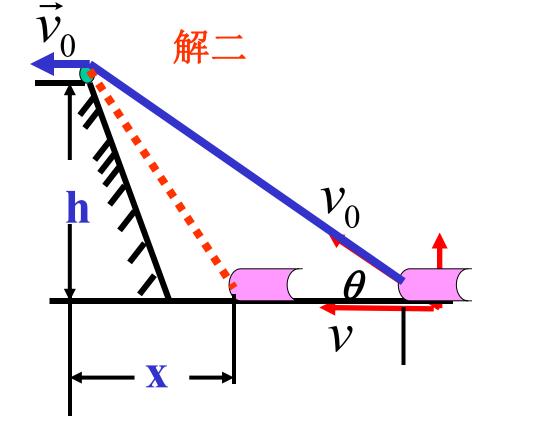
$$\vec{a} = \vec{v} = \vec{v} = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{v} = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{v}$$





$$v \stackrel{v_0}{\longleftarrow}$$

$$v_0 = v \cos \theta$$

§ 1.3 匀变速运动

$$\vec{a}$$
为常矢量 初始条件: $t = o : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_o, \vec{v} = \vec{v}_o$

速度方程:
$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow d\vec{v} = \vec{a}dt \Rightarrow \int_{\vec{v}_o}^{\vec{v}} d\vec{v} = \int_o^t \vec{a}dt$$

得:
$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_o + \vec{a}t$$

运动方程:

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \Rightarrow d\vec{r} = \vec{v}dt = (\vec{v}_o + \vec{a}t)dt \Rightarrow \int_{\vec{r}_o}^{\vec{r}} d\vec{r} = \int_o^t (\vec{v}_o + \vec{a}t)dt$$

得:
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_o + \vec{v}_o t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2$$

一、匀变速直线运动:

$$a =$$
常量, $t = 0: v = v_0, \quad x = x_0$

$$v = v_0 + at$$
, $x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

二、抛体运动(两种分解方式)

1.
$$a_x = 0, a_y = -g$$

 $t = 0: x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0;$

$$v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \theta, \quad v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{v} = v_0 \cos \theta \vec{i} + (v_0 \sin \theta - gt) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r} = (v_0 \cos \theta \cdot t)\vec{i} + \left(v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2\right)\vec{j}$$

抛体运动: x方向 匀速直线运动与 y方向上竖直上 抛运动的叠加

$$x = v_o \cos \theta \cdot t$$

$$y = v_o \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$y = tg\theta \cdot x - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot x^2$$

抛物线

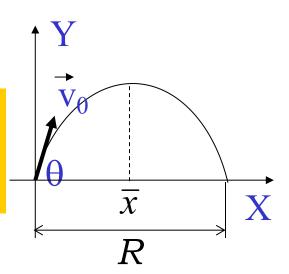
水平射程R:

$$R = 2\bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x} = v_0 \cos \theta \cdot \bar{t}$$

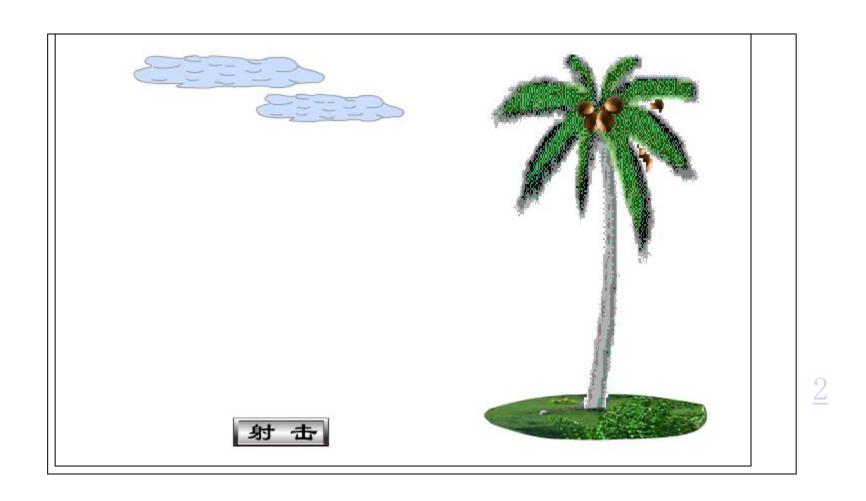
$$v_0 \sin \theta - g\bar{t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{{v_0}^2}{g} \sin 2\theta$$



$$H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

2.



当子弹从枪口射出时,椰子刚好从树上由静止自由下落. 试说明为什么子弹总可以射中椰子?

$$\vec{r} = (v_0 \cos \theta \cdot t)\vec{i} + \left(v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2\right)\vec{j}$$

$$= [(v_0 \cos \theta \cdot t)\vec{i} + (v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t)\vec{j}] + (-\frac{1}{2}gt^2)\vec{j}$$

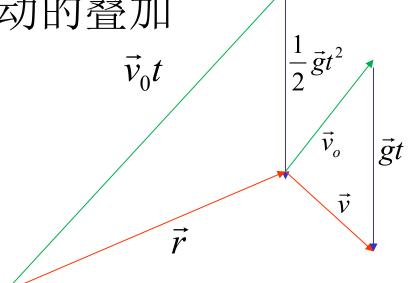
$$= \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

抛体运动:初速成方向的匀速直线运动与

竖直方向上自由落体运动的叠加

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_o + \vec{g}t$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{g}t^2$$



[M]一人在平地上以 \vec{v}_0 抛出一个铅球,抛射角为 θ

试问:经过多少时间后,铅球的速度方向与v₀相垂直,此时铅球的速度大小为多少?

解: 由抛体运动的速度矢量图可知,

当 $v_t \perp v_0$ 时,有:

$$gt\sin\theta = v_0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0}{g\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{v_0}{v_t} = tg\theta \Longrightarrow v_t = \frac{v_0}{tg\theta}$$

