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

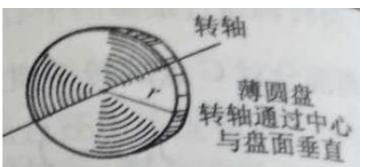
力矩是改变刚体转动状态的原因

$$M = J\alpha$$
 一转动定律

转动惯量:

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





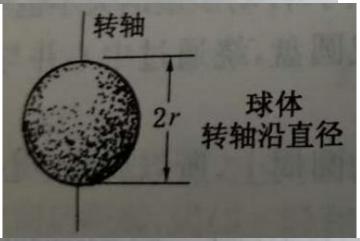


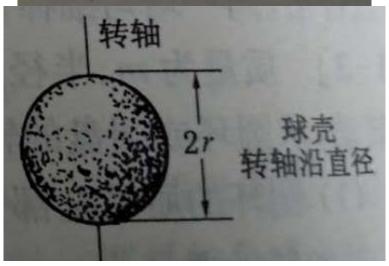
$$J = mr^2$$

$$J = \frac{mr^2}{2}$$

$$J = \frac{ml^2}{12}$$







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

$$J = \frac{2mr^2}{5}$$

$$J = \frac{2mr^2}{3}$$

例4 已知 m_1 , m_2 ($m_1 < m_2$), 滑轮组(M_1 , r_1 , M_2 , r_2), 求两物体加速度、绳子张力、两滑轮角加速度。

两物体α相同吗?两滑轮α相同吗? 两边绳子张力相同吗?

$$m_{1}: \underline{T_{1}} - m_{1}g = m_{1}\underline{a_{1}}$$

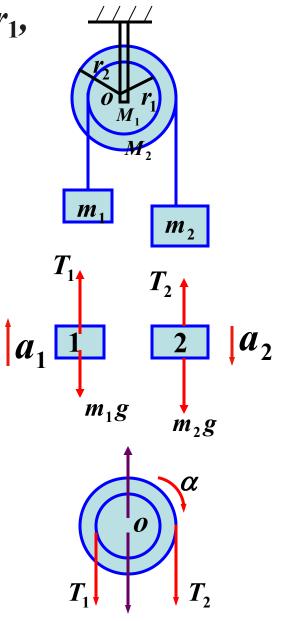
$$m_{2}: m_{2}g - \underline{T_{2}} = m_{2}\underline{a_{2}}$$

$$M: T_{2}r_{2} - T_{1}r_{1} = J\alpha$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2}M_{1}r_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}M_{2}r_{2}^{2}$$

$$a_{1} = r_{1}\alpha \qquad a_{2} = r_{2}\alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2(m_{2}r_{2} - m_{1}r_{1})g}{2m_{2}r_{2}^{2} + 2m_{1}r_{1}^{2} + M_{1}r_{1}^{2} + M_{2}r_{2}^{2}}$$



例5:一轻绳扰过一定滑轮(M/4),质量M的人抓住绳的一端A,绳的另一端B系一质量为M/2的重物, $J_{\Re} = \frac{M}{4}R^2$

问: 当人相对绳以匀速向上爬时, B端重物上升的加速度.

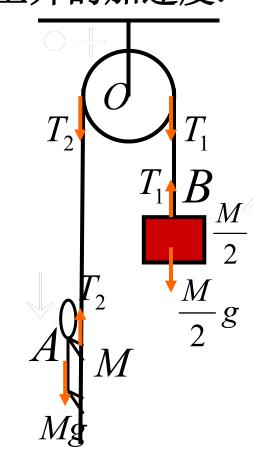
解: 选地面参照系

$$B: T_1 - \frac{M}{2}g = \frac{M}{2}a_B...(1)$$

轮:
$$T_2R - T_1R = \frac{M}{4}R^2\alpha\cdots(2)$$

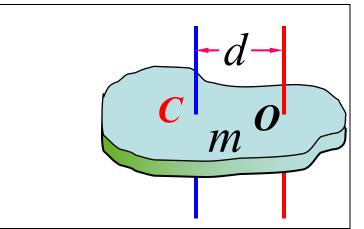
$$a_{\text{A}} = a_{\text{A}} + a_{\text{4}} = a_{\text{B}} \dots (5)$$

由上五个方程可得:
$$a_B = \frac{2}{7}g$$



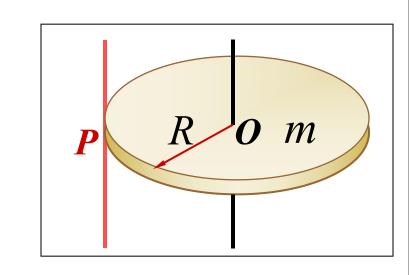
四. 平行轴定理

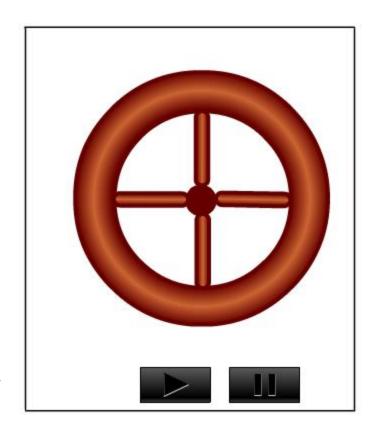
质量为m的刚体,如果对质心轴的转动惯量为 J_{C} ,则对位一与该轴平行,相距为d的轴的转动惯量



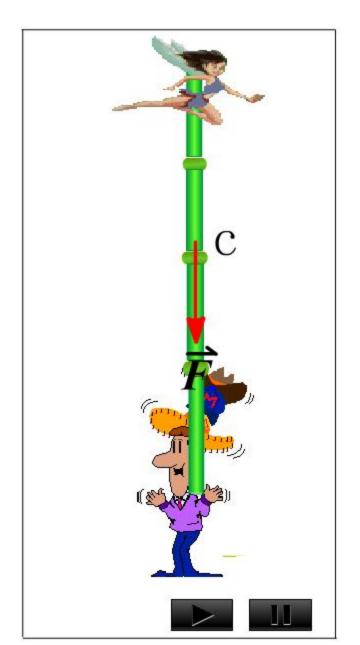
$$J_O = J_C + md^2$$

圆盘对P 轴 $J_P = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 + mR^2$ 的转动惯量 $J_P = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 + mR^2$





飞轮的质量为什么 大都分布于外轮缘?



3.3 刚体转动中的功能关系

力的空间累积效应 _____ 力的功, 动能, 动能定理.

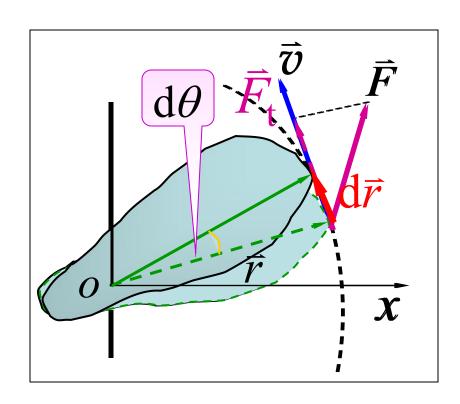
力矩的空间累积效应 ——> 力矩的功, 转动动能, 动能定理.

一. 力矩作功

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_t ds$$
$$= F_t r d\theta$$

 $dA = Md\theta$

力矩的功
$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta$$



二. 力矩的功率

$$P = \frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}t} = M\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = M\alpha$$

三. 转动动能

$$E_{k} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_{i} v_{i}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i} \Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \right) \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^{2}$$

四. 刚体绕定轴转动的动能定理

$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_1} J \frac{d\omega}{dt} d\theta = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} J\omega d\omega$$

$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$

合外力矩对绕定轴转动的刚体所作的功等于刚体 转动动能的增量.

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:

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

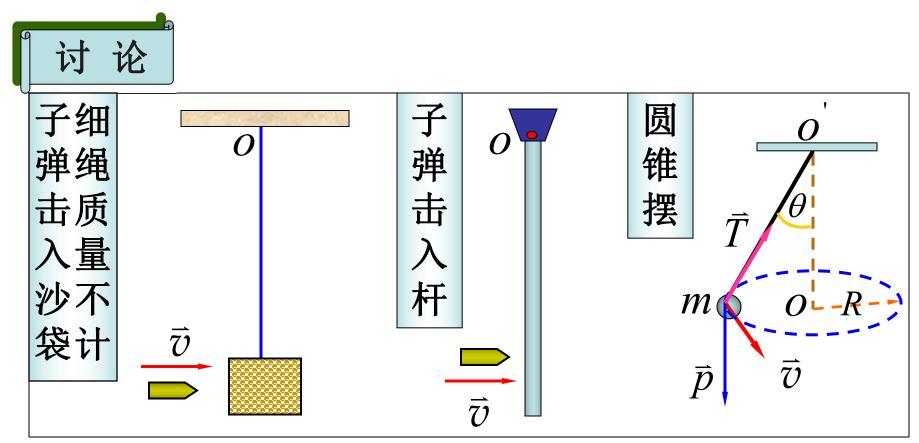
$$A_{\text{Ah}} + A_{\text{Ah}} + A_{\text{#kh}} + A_{\text{#kh}} = E_2 - E_1$$

其中:
$$E = E_k + E_p$$

——系统的功能原理

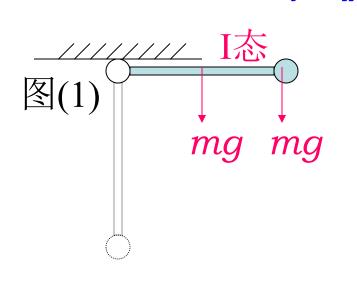
若:
$$A_{\text{外力矩}} + A_{\text{外力}} + A_{\text{非保内力矩}} + A_{\text{非保内力}} = 0$$

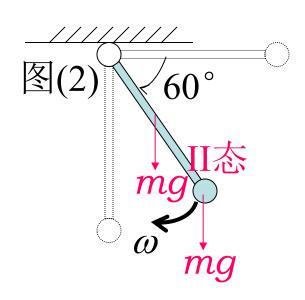
则:
$$E_2 = E_1$$
 ——系统机械能守恒



以子弹和沙袋为系统 动量守恒; 角动量守恒; 机械能不守恒. 以子弹和杆为系统 动量不守恒; 角动量守恒; 机械能不守恒. 圆锥摆系统 动量不守恒; 角动量守恒; 机械能守恒

[例1]已知均质棒*m, 1*, 半径忽略的小球m组成图示系统,求 图 $(1)\alpha$;图 (2)棒中心 a_t a_n ω





解(1)
$$M = mg\frac{l}{2} + mgl = \frac{3}{2}mgl$$
 $J = \frac{1}{3}ml^2 + ml^2 = \frac{4}{3}ml^2$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = M/J = \frac{9g}{8l}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = M/J = \frac{9g}{8l}$$

(2) I态→II态, 动能定理 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3}ml^2)\omega^2 = mglsin60^0 + mg\frac{l}{2}sin60^0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{9\sqrt{3}g}{9\sqrt{1}}}$

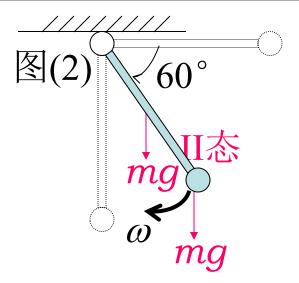
$$M = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos 60^{0} + mgl \cos 60^{0}$$
$$= \frac{3}{4} mgl \implies \alpha = M/J = \frac{9g}{16l}$$

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

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

一般情况:

求: α 用M=J a ω 用动能定理或E守恒定律 a_t , a_n , v 用线量和角量关系式



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

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