刚体定轴转动的角动量:  $L = J\omega$ 

刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

(微分式) 
$$M = \frac{d}{dt}(J\omega)$$

(积分式) 
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} M dt = J\omega_2 - J\omega_1$$

系统角动量守恒的条件:

a).系统中各物体均绕同一转轴转动

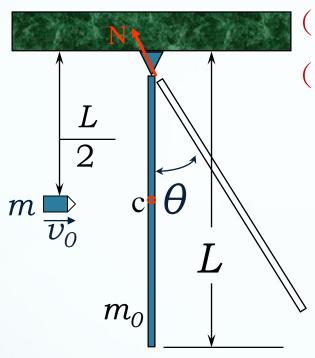
条件: 
$$\sum M_{\rm hh}=0$$

b).系统中各物体均绕不同转轴转动

条件: 
$$\sum M_{\text{Ad}} = 0$$
, 且 $\sum M_{\text{Ad}} = 0$ 

例:

求: 三种不同情况下的v<sub>c</sub>

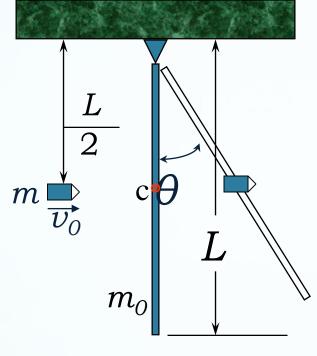


- (1) e = 1(子弹碰后速度为v) (2) e = 0
- (3)0 < e < 1(子弹穿出棒的速度为v,棒转过 $\theta$ 角)分析: $\{m, m_0\}$ .冲力是内力,

重力 $m_g, m_0 g$ 及轴对棒的约束力N均为外力,

解: (1): 
$$e = 1$$
 :  $E_k$ 守恒:  $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}m_0l^2)\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$  (1)

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_{c}$$
 角量与线量的关系:  $\mathbf{v}_{c} = \frac{l}{2}\omega$  (3)



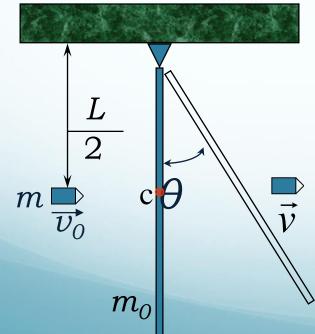
$$(2)$$
 ::  $M=0$  ::  $L$  守恒 且 $e=0$ 

即: 
$$mv_0(\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2\omega + mv_c(\frac{l}{2})$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}m_0l^2 + m(\frac{l}{2})^2\right]\omega \qquad (1)$$

$$v_c = \frac{l}{2}\omega \qquad (2) \qquad \qquad (1)$$

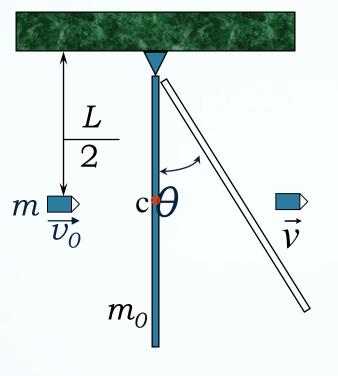
$$(2)$$



$$(3)$$
{地、棒 $}$ :棒转动过程 $E$ 守恒

$$\mathbb{E}[\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}m_0l^2)\omega^2 = m_0g\frac{l}{2}(1-\cos\theta) \tag{1}$$

$$v_c = \frac{l}{2}\omega \qquad (2) \qquad \qquad \stackrel{(1)}{(2)} \Longrightarrow v_c$$



若需求子弹穿出棒后的速度v 则由L守恒

$$\mathbb{E} : m v_0(\frac{l}{2}) = \frac{1}{3} m_0 l^2 \omega + m v \left(\frac{l}{2}\right) \tag{1}$$

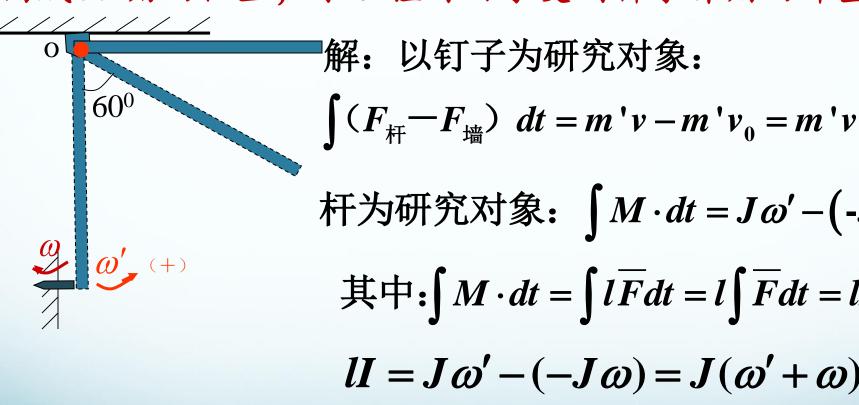
$$\mathbb{Z}: \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} m_0 l^2) \omega^2 = m_0 g \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \qquad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \\ (2) \end{array}$$

结论: 质点与转动刚体碰撞,由于存在约束力,所以系统动量不守恒,但系统角动量守恒。

$$e=1$$
  $\left\{\begin{array}{c} E_k$ 守恒  $\\ L$ 守恒  $\end{array}\right\}$   $\omega, v$   $e=0$   $\left\{\begin{array}{c} L$ 守恒  $\\ v=r\omega \end{array}\right\}$   $v$   $0$   $< e<1$   $\left\{\begin{array}{c} L$ 宁恒  $\\ \hline{$  刚体碰后机械能守恒( $E_K$ 转化为 $E_P$ ) $\end{array}\right\}$   $\omega, v$ 

例:一细杆质量为m,长为l,其一端绕0轴在竖直平面内转动 。开始时杆从水平位置静止释放, 当杆摆到竖直位置时, 杆下端恰好与墙上的小钉子碰撞,碰后杆能弹至与竖直方 向成600角的位置, 求碰撞时钉子受到杆子作用的冲量。

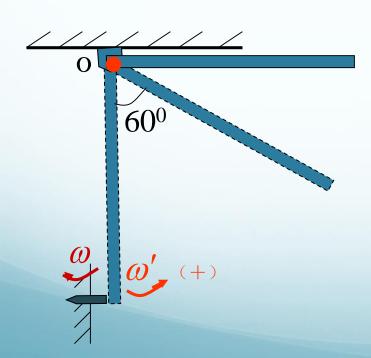


杆为研究对象: 
$$\int M \cdot dt = J\omega' - (-J\omega)$$
  
其中:  $\int M \cdot dt = \int l\overline{F}dt = lI$   
 $lI = J\omega' - (-J\omega) = J(\omega' + \omega)$   
即:  $I = \frac{J(\omega + \omega')}{l}$ 

$$I = \frac{J(\omega + \omega')}{l} = \frac{1}{3}ml(\sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}} + \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2l}})$$

碰前: 
$$mg\frac{l}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}ml^2)\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$

碰后: 
$$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}ml^2)\omega'^2 = mg\frac{l}{2}(1-\cos 60^0) \Rightarrow \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2l}}$$



§ 3-6 进 动

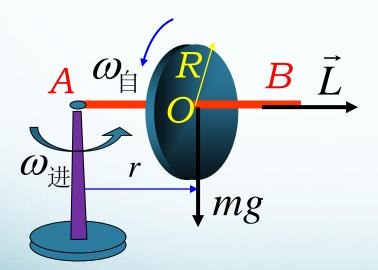


# § 3-6 进 动

#### 一、进动的概念

刚体在绕自身对称轴转动同时, 对称轴还绕某轴回转的现象称为进动。

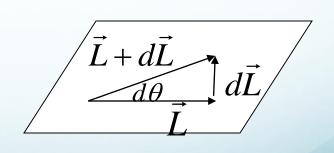
## 二、动力学解释



$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{g} \otimes$$

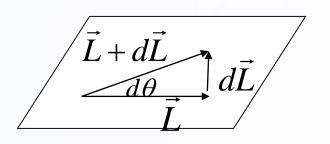
$$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow d\vec{L} = \vec{M}dt \otimes$$



 $\omega_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 
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### 三、进动角速度



回转仪一定, $\omega_{\pm}$ 与 $\omega_{\epsilon}$ 成反比。

### 四、进动原理的应用举例

枪炮膛中的来复线

