二、质点运动的矢量描述



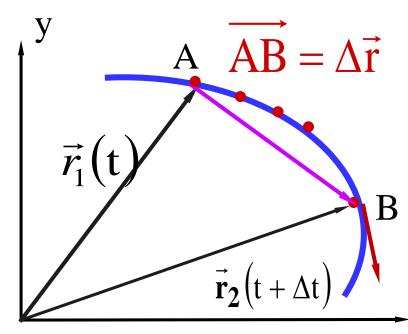
位置矢量:
$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$$
 ——直角坐标

$$\vec{r}(t)$$
 —运动方程 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(t) &$ 运动轨迹 $f(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \\ \mathbf{y}(t) &$ 路程

位移:
$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$$

平均速度:
$$\overrightarrow{V} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{r}}{\Delta \mathbf{f}}$$

瞬时速度:
$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{\mathbf{r}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{\mathbf{r}}}{dt}$$



方向: 运动轨迹的切向并指向质点前进一侧

3、加速度(acceleration)

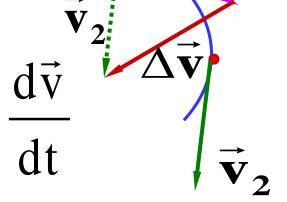
瞬时加速度: $\vec{a} = \lim$



速度的增量:
$$\Delta \vec{v} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0 \Lambda t$



运动的分类:

1)运动中速度与加速度的特征

(匀速运动,匀加速运动)

2) 质点运动轨迹的特征

(直线运动,圆周运动)

匀速率圆周运动

例1、已知质点的运动方程为 x=2t, $y=4-t^2$ 式中时间以s计,距离以m计。试求:

- (1) 任一时刻运动方程的矢量表式;
- (2) 求t=1到t=2时间内的平均速度;
- (3) 求初速度和初加速度; $\frac{1}{\vec{v}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{r}_2 \vec{r}_1}{2 1}$
- (4) 求运动的轨道方程。

解: (1)
$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} = 2t\vec{i} + (4-t^2)\vec{j}$$

$$(2) :: \begin{cases} \vec{r}(1) = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} \\ \vec{r}(2) = 4\vec{i} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{r}(2) - \vec{r}(1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$= \frac{4\vec{i} - (2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j})}{2 - 1}$$

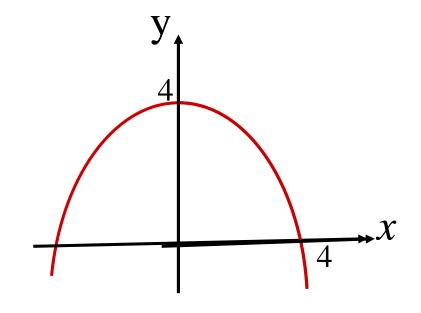
$$= 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$$

(3)
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\vec{i} - 2t\vec{j} \implies \vec{v}(0) = 2\vec{i}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -2\vec{j} \implies \vec{a}(0) = -2\vec{j}$$

$$(4) \quad \because \begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = 4 - t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$







例2 (书P45 1-5)

解 (1)
$$\therefore \quad a = -\pi^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\therefore dv = -\pi^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t dt$$

$$\int_{2\pi}^{\nu} d\nu = \int_{0}^{t} -\pi^{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t dt$$

$$|v - 2\pi| = 2\pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t \Big|_{0}^{t} = 2\pi \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}t - 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 2\pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t$$



(2)
$$v = 2\pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\therefore dx = 2\pi \cos\frac{\pi}{2}tdt$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{t} 2\pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4\sin\frac{\pi}{2}t$$



例3(书P44 1-2)、在离船的高度为h的岸边,绞车以恒定的速率v₀收拖缆绳,使船靠岸。当船头与岸的水平距离为x时,船的速度为多少?并讨论船体作什么运动?

法二: $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} - h\vec{j}$ $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{i}$ $\frac{d|\vec{r}|}{d} = d(\sqrt{x^2 + h^2})$ dt $= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}} \frac{dx}{dt} = \cos \theta \frac{dx}{dt}$ dt $\vec{v} = \frac{dx}{dt} \vec{i} = -v_0 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + h^2}}{x} \vec{i} \Rightarrow v = \frac{v_0}{\cos \theta}$ $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \vec{i} = -\frac{v_0^2 h^2}{x^3} \vec{i} \implies \vec{m}$

三、切向加速度和法向加速度

速度的增量:

$$\Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\mathrm{B}} - \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\mathrm{A}}$$
$$= \Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\mathrm{n}} + \Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\mathrm{t}}$$

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}_n}{\Delta t} + \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}_t}{\Delta t} = \vec{a}_n + \vec{a}_t$$

速度方向改变

速度大小改变





考虑方向的改变: 设质点作匀速圆周运动

$$\therefore \Delta AOB \sim \Delta v_{A\Delta B}$$

$$\frac{\left|\Delta\vec{\mathbf{v}}\right|}{\left|\Delta\vec{\mathbf{r}}\right|} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{R}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right| = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{R}} \left| \Delta \vec{\mathbf{r}} \right|$$

$$a_{n} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\left| \Delta \vec{v} \right|}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{R}} \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\left| \Delta \vec{r} \right|}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathbf{v}^{2}}{\mathbf{R}}$$

方向:指向圆心——法向加速度



考虑大小的改变: 设质点作变速圆周运动

$$\left|\Delta\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{t}\right| = \left|\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{B}\right| - \left|\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{A}\right| = \Delta\mathbf{V}$$

$$\therefore a_{t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\left| \Delta v_{t} \right|}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

方向: 沿着切向——切向加速度

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = a_n \vec{n} + a_t \vec{\tau}$$

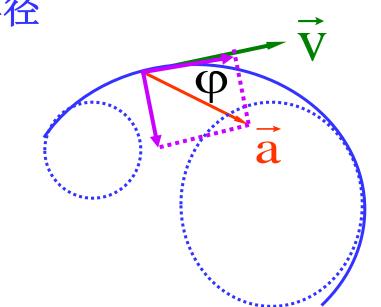
$$a = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2}$$



任意曲线运动 y=f(x)的曲率半径

$$\rho = \frac{\left| \left(1 + y'^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|}{y''}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt}\vec{\tau} + \frac{v^2}{\rho}\vec{n}$$



根据速度和加速度的夹角,判断运动状态

$$\varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 速度大小方向均改变,且速率增大

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 仅速度方向改变(匀速率)

$$\pi > \phi > \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 速度大小方向均改变,且速率减少

$$φ = 0$$
 (or $π$) 仅速度大小改变(直线运动)



四、抛体运动和圆周运动



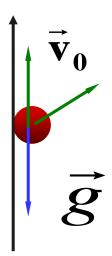
1、抛体运动的特点 $\vec{a} = \vec{g}$

上抛、下抛、自由落体运动(v_0 =0) 平抛、斜上抛、斜下抛

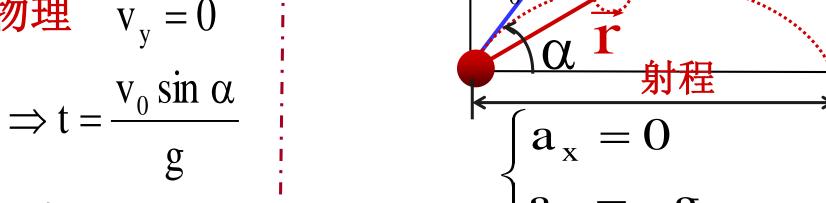
斜抛:二维运动(平面运动)

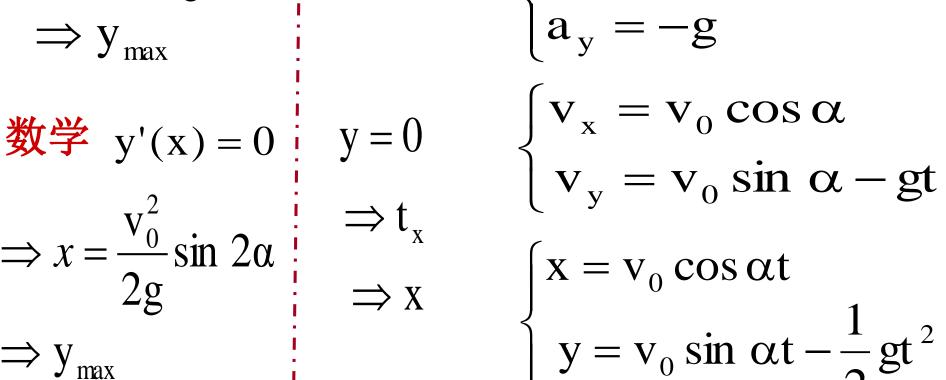
$$\begin{cases} a_{x} = 0 \\ a_{y} = -g \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_{x} = v_{0} \cos \alpha \\ v_{y} = v_{0} \sin \alpha - gt \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = v_{0} \cos \alpha t \\ y = v_{0} \sin \alpha t - \frac{1}{2}gt^{2} \end{cases} \qquad \vec{v}_{0}$$



射高 射程
$$y$$
 $v_y = 0$





$$y = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

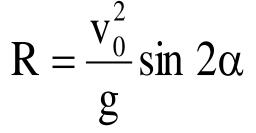
如何跳得高,投得远?

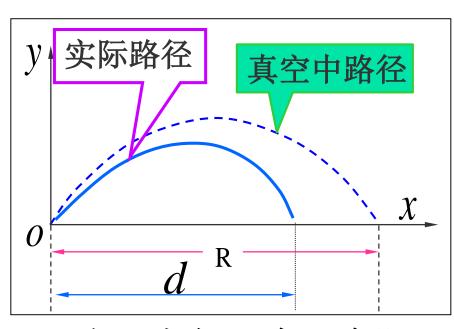
$$\frac{dy_{max}}{d\alpha} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2g} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{R}}{d\alpha} = \frac{2v_0^2}{\mathbf{g}}\cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$





由于空气阻力,实际射程小于最大射程.



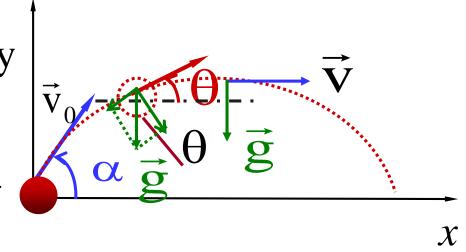
若已知以 v_0 , α 出, 当速度与水平方向成 θ 角时, a_n 和 a_n 各为多少? 此时的曲率半径为多少?

$$a_{t} = -g \sin \theta$$

$$a_{n} = g \cos \theta = \frac{v^{2}}{\rho}$$

$$v_0 \cos \alpha = v \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g \cos^3 \theta}$$



问最高点时的曲率半径?

$$a_{n} = g, a_{t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{{v_0}^2 \cos^2 \phi}{\sigma}$$

2、圆周运动的角量表示

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d(R\theta)}{dt}$$

$$= R \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$= R \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$
1)角速度 $\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$

国际单位制(SI制) rad/s (1/s)

$$\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} \quad \Rightarrow d\theta = \omega dt \Rightarrow \Delta\theta = \int_0^t \omega dt$$

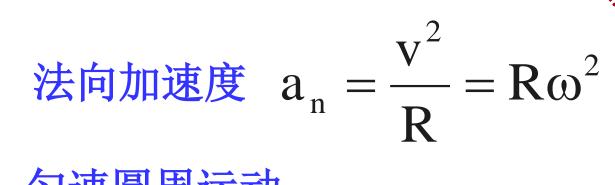




2) 角加速度
$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

切向加速度

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = R \frac{d\omega}{dt} = R\alpha$$



匀速圆周运动

$$v = R\omega$$
 $T = \frac{2\pi R}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$a_n = R\omega^2$$

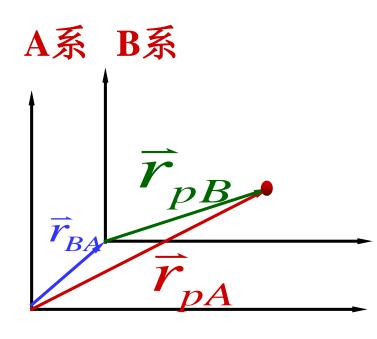
五、相对运动 ——伽利略的速度变换原理

$$\vec{r}_{pA} = \vec{r}_{pB} + \vec{r}_{BA}$$

$$\vec{v}_{pA} = \vec{v}_{pB} + \vec{v}_{BA}$$

$$\vec{V}_{BA}$$
 —相对速度(牵连速度)

- (1) 绝对的时空观
- (2) 是速度变换而不是速度合成
- (3) 现代理论证明仅在低速条件下成立



A系、B系相对 作匀速直线运动



例1、某人骑自行车以速率v向西行驶,风以相同的速率 从北偏东30°方向吹来。人感到风吹来的方向是何处?

