平动和转动

刚体(理想化模型):

形状和大小不可忽略; 运动中形状、大小不变。 彼此间距离保持不变的"质点系"

基本研究方法:

质点运动规律 + 刚体基本运动规律 微积分 (大量质点运动的总效应)

刚体的定轴转动:各点都有相同的 $\Delta\theta$ 、 α

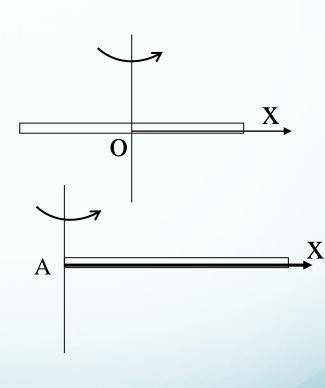
转动定理 $M = J\alpha$

$$J = \int_{m} r^{2} dm$$
 转动惯性大小的量度

1.均匀细棒m,l

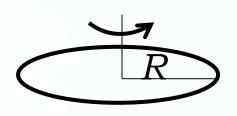
- (1).绕过中心与棒 \bot 轴的转动惯量 $J_o = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$
- (2).绕过棒端与棒 \bot 轴的转动惯量 $J_A = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$





2.均匀圆环m,R

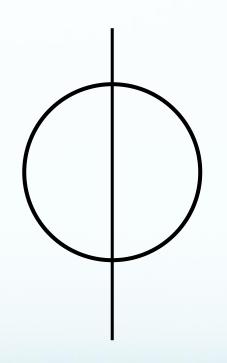
(1)绕过中心与环面上轴的转动惯量



$$J = mR^2$$

(2)绕沿直径轴的转动惯量

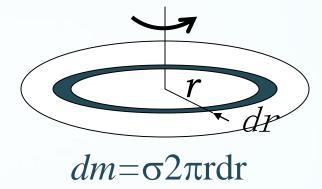
$$J = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$



3.均匀盘m,R绕过中心与环面_1轴转动惯量

$$dJ = r^2 dm = r^2 \sigma ds = r^2 \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

$$J = \int_0^R 2\pi \sigma r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi \sigma r^4 \Big|_0^R = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$



J的大小与

物体的质量 质量的分布 转轴的位置

有关

一大圆板内挖去一个直径为大圆板半径的圆孔,如果剩余质量为m,求它对经过O点且与板平面垂直的轴的转动

惯量。

解:由同轴转动惯量的可加性

$$\mathbb{P}: J_0 = J_{10} - J_{20}$$

其中:

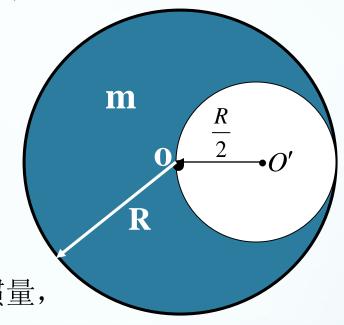
 J_o :挖了孔的圆板绕O轴的转动惯量,

 J_{10} :不挖孔的圆板(质量为 m_1)对O轴的转动惯量,

 J_{20} : 半径为 $\frac{R}{2}$ 的匀质圆板(质量为 m_2)对O轴的转动惯量,

$$J_{10} = \frac{1}{2}m_1R^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3}m)R^2 = \frac{2}{3}mR^2$$

$$(m_1 = \sigma \cdot \pi R^2 = \frac{m}{\pi R^2 - \pi (\frac{R}{2})^2} \cdot \pi R^2 = \frac{4}{3}m)$$



$$J_{20} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\frac{R}{2})^2 + m_2 (\frac{R}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{8} m_2 R^2$$

$$M_2 = \frac{1}{4} m_1 = \frac{1}{3} m$$

$$J_{20} = \frac{3}{24} m R^2$$

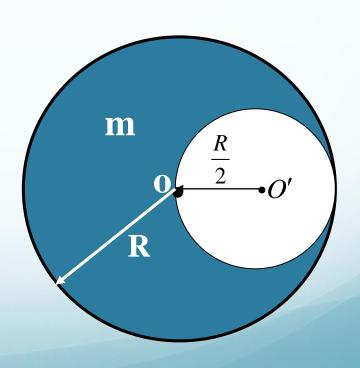
$$M_1 = \frac{4}{3} m$$

$$J_{0} = J_{10} - J_{20}$$

$$J_{20} = \frac{3}{24}mR^{2}$$

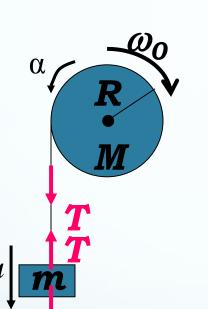
$$J_{10} = \frac{2}{3}mR^{2}$$

$$J_O = \frac{13}{24} mR^2$$



[例题]已知: $M=2Kg, m=5Kg, R=0.1m, \omega_0=10 rad/s$, (1)求 α 、T, $(2)\omega=0$ 时, m上升h。

> 分析: 轮与m为联结体,轮为定轴转动、m为平动, 但二者用绳联系起来。m的速度大小与轮边缘线 速度大小相等。



解:(1)
$$M,m$$
受力如图所示

対M:
$$TR = (\frac{1}{2}MR^2)\alpha$$

対 $m: mg - T = ma$
运动学关系: $a = \alpha \cdot R$
$$\qquad \qquad \qquad T = 9.15(N)$$

$$\alpha = 81.7(rad / s^2)$$

已知:
$$m_1 = m_2$$
, M_1 , R_1 , M_2 , R_2

 $求: \alpha \times T_1 \times T_2$ 解: 受力及运动状态分析如图所示

列方程
$$\begin{cases} T_1 - m_1 g = m_1 a_1 & (1) \\ m_2 g - T_2 = m_2 a_2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$m_{1} \mathbf{g} \qquad m_{2} \mathbf{g} - I_{2} = m_{2} u_{2} \qquad (2)$$

$$m_{1} \mathbf{g} \qquad m_{2} \qquad T_{2} R_{2} - T_{1} R_{1} = (\frac{1}{2} M_{1} R_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} M_{2} R_{2}^{2}) \alpha \qquad (3)$$

$$m_{2} \mathbf{g} \qquad \begin{cases} a_{1} = \alpha R_{1} \qquad (4) \\ a_{2} = \alpha R_{2} \qquad (5) \end{cases}$$

由(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)解得: $\alpha \times T_1 \times T_2$

已知: A轮: R₁,m₁, 受恒力矩M.

B轮: R₂,m₂

轮与皮带间无滑动。

求:两轮的角加速度。

$$M = J_1 \alpha_1 + J_2 \alpha_2$$

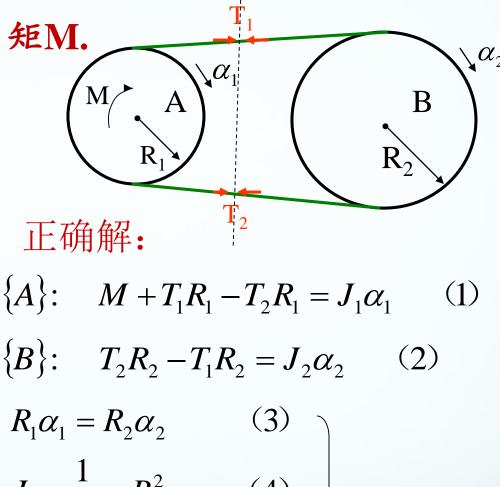
$$R_1 \alpha_1 = R_2 \alpha_2$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2$$

关键点:

内力矩之和不为零



$$R_{1}\alpha_{1} = R_{2}\alpha_{2}$$

$$J_{1} = \frac{1}{2}m_{1}R_{1}^{2}$$

$$J_{2} = \frac{1}{2}m_{2}R_{2}^{2}$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$\alpha_{1}$$

$$\alpha_{2}$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

结论: 转动定律:

a).系统中各物体均绕同一转轴转动

$$M_{\text{gh}} = J\alpha$$

b).系统中各物体均绕不同转轴转动

$$M_{\text{gh}} + M_{\text{ph}} = J\alpha$$

§ 3-3 刚体转动中的功能关系

一、定轴转动中动能定理

$$dA = Fds\cos\alpha = Frd\theta\cos(90^{0} - \varphi)$$
$$= Fr\sin\varphi d\theta = Md\theta$$

$$\theta_1 \to \theta_2 : A = \int dA = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} Md\theta$$

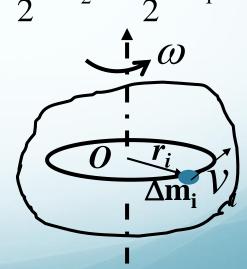
$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} J \alpha d\theta = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} J \frac{d\omega}{dt} d\theta = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} J \omega d\omega = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$

质元 Δm_i 的动能:

$$E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_i (\omega r_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_i r_i^2 \omega^2$$

刚体的转动动能:

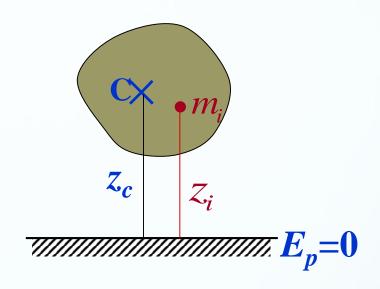
$$E_{k} = \sum_{i} E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} (\Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2}) \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^{2}$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$
 ——**合外力矩**对定轴转动刚体所作的
功等于刚体**转动动能的增量**

刚体的重力势能:

$$E_P = \sum_{i} m_i g z_i = \frac{\sum_{i} m_i z_i}{m} (mg) = mg z_c$$



二、定轴转动的功能原理

质点系功能原理对刚体仍成立:

$$A_{\text{sh}} + A_{\text{sh} \oplus \text{hh}} = (E_{k2} + E_{p2}) - (E_{k1} + E_{p1})$$

$$**$$
 $A_{\text{保守力矩}} = A_{\text{保守力}} = E_{P1} - E_{P2}$

若体系是一个包含刚体、质点、弹簧等复杂系统时

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$
 $E_P = E_{PG} + E_{PK}$

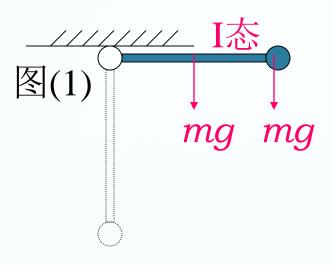
三、机械能守恒定律

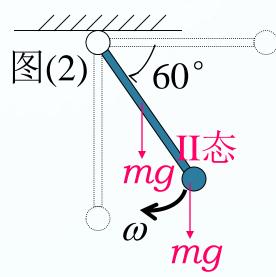
包括刚体在内的体系, 若只有保守内力(力矩)作功

即:
$$A_{\text{外力(矩)}} + A_{\text{非保内力(矩)}} = 0$$

则系统机械能守恒 $E_k + E_p = Const.$

[例题]已知匀质棒m,l,半径忽略的小球m组成图示系统,求图(1) α ;图(2)棒中心 a_{l} a_{n} ω





解(1)
$$M = mg\frac{1}{2} + mgl = \frac{3}{2}mgl$$

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

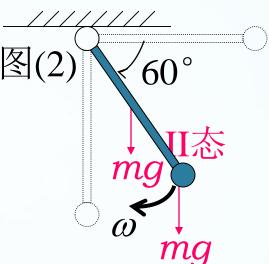
(2) I态→II态,E守恒

$$E_1 = E_2 \implies mgl\sin 60^0 + mg\frac{l}{2}\sin 60^0 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3}ml^2)\omega^2 \implies \omega = \sqrt{\frac{9\sqrt{3}g}{8l}}$$

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

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

$$\alpha = \frac{M}{J} = \frac{mg\frac{l}{2}\sin 30^{0} + mgl\sin 30^{0}}{\frac{4}{3}ml^{2}} = \frac{9g}{16l}$$



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

一般情况:

求:
$$\alpha 用 M = J \alpha$$

 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

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