- 一、刚体的转动惯量
- 二、刚体定轴转动中轴对杆的作用力
- 三、纯滚动、摩擦力和附加条件相关
- 四、质点和刚体的碰撞相关
- 五、陀螺仪的定点运动相关

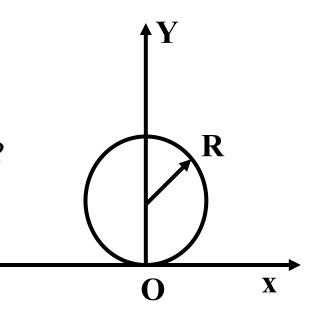
1. 已知某质点的运动方程为 $\bar{r} = (10-5t^2)\bar{i} + 10t\bar{j}(SI)$,则在t=1s 时该质点的切向加速度和法向加速度的大小各为多少?

$$\vec{v} = -10t\vec{i} + 10\vec{j} \qquad v = 10\sqrt{t^2 + 1} \qquad a = 10(m/s)$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{10t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = 5\sqrt{2}(m/s^2)$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{a^2 - a_t^2} = 5\sqrt{2}(m/s^2)$$

2. 一质点在如图所示的坐标平面内作圆周运动,有一力 $\bar{F} = F_0(x\bar{i} + y\bar{j})$ 作用在质点上。在该质点从坐标原点运动到(0, 2R)位置的过程中,力F对它所作的功为多少?



$$A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int (F_x dx + F_y dy)$$
$$= \int_0^0 F_x dx + \int_0^{2R} F_y dy = 2F_0 R^2$$

3. 质量分别为m和M的两个粒子,最初处在静止状态,并且彼此相距无穷远。以后,由于万有引力的作用,它们彼此接近。求: 当它们之间的距离为d时,它们的相对速度多大?

$$mv_{1} - Mv_{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{2}^{2} - \frac{GMm}{d} = 0$$

$$v = v_{1} - (-v_{2})$$

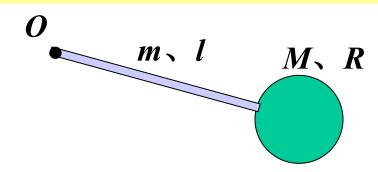
$$v_{1} = M\sqrt{\frac{2G}{(M+m)d}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2G(m+M)}{d}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2G(m+M)}{d}}$$

一、刚体的转动惯量

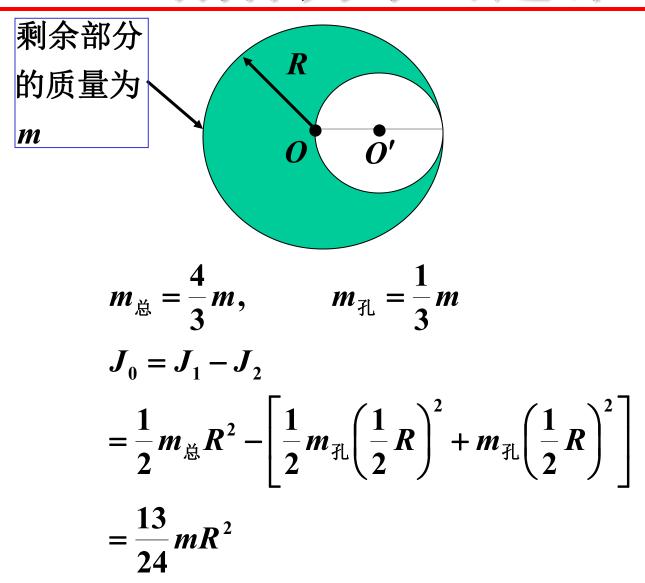
【例题1】计算下列刚体对O轴的转动惯量 J_0 :



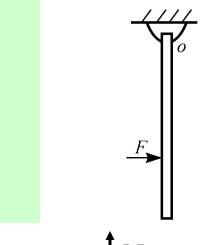
$$J_o = \frac{1}{3}ml^2 + \frac{1}{2}MR^2 + M(l+R)^2$$

$$m_1, \frac{l}{2}$$
 $m_2, \frac{l}{2}$

$$J_{O} = \frac{1}{3} m_{1} \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{12} m_{2} \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^{2} + m_{2} \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{l}{4}\right)^{2}$$



二、刚体定轴转动中轴对杆的作用力



例2:设棒长为l。问力F作用在棒的什 么位置时, 轴对杆的水平作用力等 干零?

假设力F的作用点离轴距离为l'。

$$N_{x}$$
 N_{y}
 M_{x}
 M_{y}
 M_{y}
 M_{z}

$$Fl' = \frac{1}{3}ml^2\beta$$

$$F - N_x = ma_{cx} = m\beta \frac{l}{2}$$

$$N_y - mg = ma_{cy} = 0$$

$$N_y - mg = ma_{cy} = 0$$

$$N_x = F(1 - \frac{3l'}{2l}),$$

$$N_y = mg$$

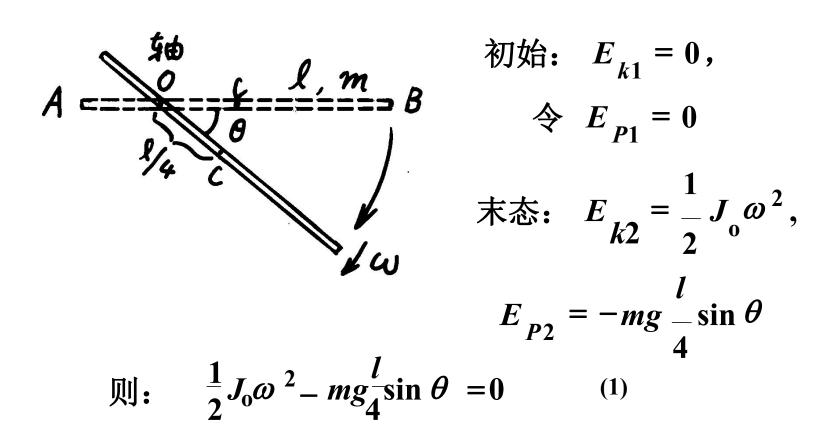
$$\therefore N_x = 0, \ \therefore l' = \frac{2}{3}l$$

[例3]已知:均匀直杆m,长为l,初始水平静止,轴光滑,

$$\overline{AO} = \frac{l}{4}$$
。 求:杆下摆 θ 角后,角速度 $\omega = ?$

轴对杆作用力 \bar{N} =?

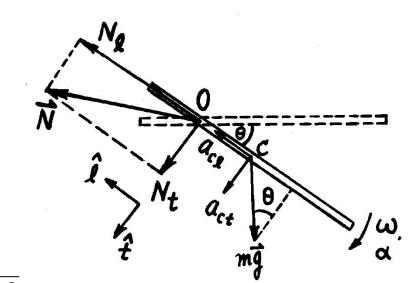
解:杆+地球系统, :只有重力作功,:E守恒。



由平行轴定理

$$J_0 = J_c + mh^2 = \frac{1}{12}ml^2 + m(\frac{l}{4})^2$$

$$=\frac{7}{48}ml^{2}$$
 (2)



由
$$(1)$$
 、 (2) 得: $\omega=2\sqrt{\frac{6g\sin\theta}{7l}}$ 应用质心运动定理: $\bar{N}+m\bar{g}=m\bar{a}_c$

$$\vec{N} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}_c$$

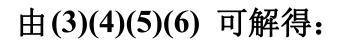
$$\hat{l}$$
方向: $-mg\sin\theta + N_l = ma_{cl}$ (3)

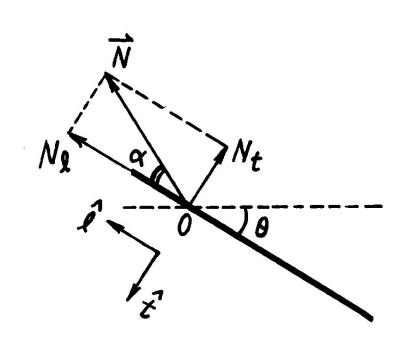
$$\hat{t}$$
方向: $mg\cos\theta + N_t = ma_{ct}$ (4)

定轴转动定律:
$$M = \frac{l}{4} mg \cos \theta = J_{\theta}$$

$$a_{cl} = \frac{l}{4}\omega^2 = \frac{6}{7}g\sin\theta \qquad (5)$$

$$a_{ct} = \frac{l}{4}\beta = \frac{l}{4} \frac{\frac{l}{4}mg \cos \theta}{J} = \frac{3g \cos \theta}{7}$$
 (6)





$$N_l = \frac{13}{7} mg \sin \theta,$$

$$N_t = -\frac{4}{7} mg \cos \theta$$

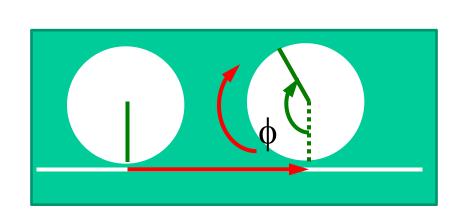
$$\vec{N} = \frac{13}{7} mg \sin \theta \ \hat{l} - \frac{4}{7} mg \cos \theta \ \hat{t}$$

三、纯滚动、摩擦力和附加条件相关

有滑动滚动:接触面之间有相对滑动的滚动。滚动

(纯滚动):接触面之间无相对滑动的滚动。

1.纯滚动(无滑摩擦)的运动学判据



$$x = R\phi \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = R\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

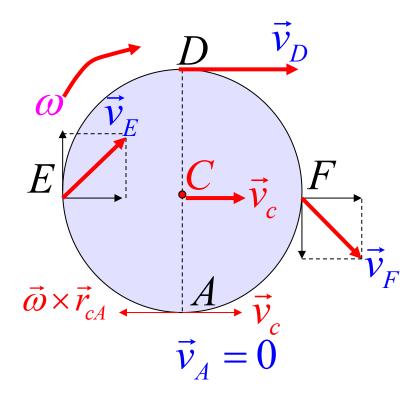
$$\Rightarrow v_c = R\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow a_c = R\beta$$

纯滚动运动学判据

$$\begin{cases} v_c = R\omega \\ a_c = R\beta \end{cases}$$

2.纯滚动接触点的速度为零



以质心C为基点,任一点 E的速度为:

$$\vec{v}_E = \vec{v}_C + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{CE}$$

最高点D的速度为

$$\vec{v}_D = \vec{v}_C + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{CD} = 2\vec{v}_C$$

接触点A的速度为

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_C + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{CA} = \vec{v}_C - \vec{v}_C = 0$$

如纯滚动有摩擦力则为静摩擦力

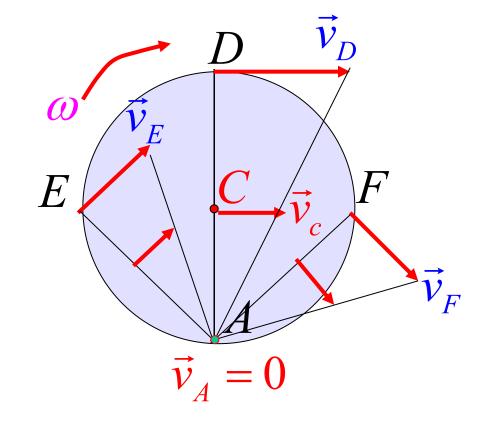
3.纯滚动中的瞬心和瞬轴 以接触点A为基点:

$$\vec{v}_A = 0$$

任一点 P 的速度为

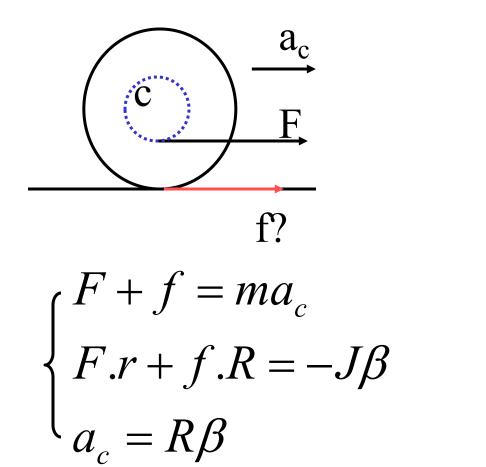
$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AP}$$
$$= \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AP}$$

例如: $\vec{v}_C = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AC}$ $\vec{v}_D = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AD}$

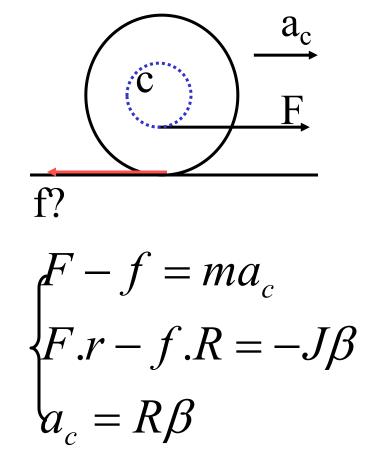


对于纯滚动,若取接触点A为基点,在某瞬时刚体的平面运动,可视为对A点的单纯转动。

纯滚动中的摩擦力



习题 3.45



例4一质量为m, 半径为R的均质圆柱, 在水平外力F作用下, 在粗糙的水平面上作纯滚动, 力的作用线与圆柱中心轴线的垂直距离为l. 求: 质心的加速度和圆柱所受的静摩擦力.

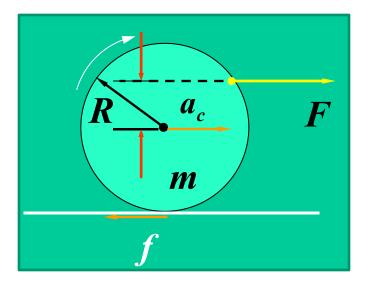
解: 设静摩擦力f的方向如图所示,

则由质心运动方程 $F - f = ma_C$

圆柱对质心的转动定律:

$$Fl + fR = J_{c}\beta$$

纯滚动条件 $a_C = R\beta$

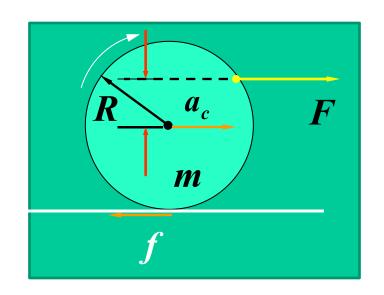


圆柱对质心的转动惯量为
$$J_c = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

联立以上四式,得

$$a_C = \frac{2F(R+l)}{3mR}$$

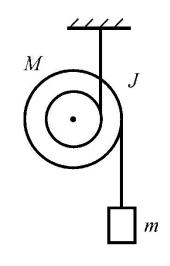
$$f = \frac{R - 2l}{3R}F$$



由此可见

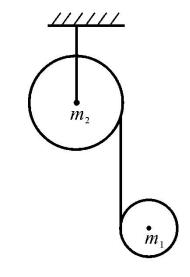
$$\{\begin{array}{l} l < R/2, f > 0 \quad ext{静摩擦力向后} \ \\ l > R/2, f < 0 \quad ext{静摩擦力向前} \ \\ l = R/2, f = 0 \quad ext{无摩擦力} \ \end{array}$$

附加条件相关



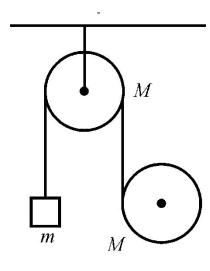
$$a_c = \beta r_1$$
$$a = \beta (r_2 - r_1)$$

习题3.49



$$a_{1c} = \beta_2 r_2 + \beta_1 r_1$$
 $a_c = a + \beta_2 R$

习题3.54

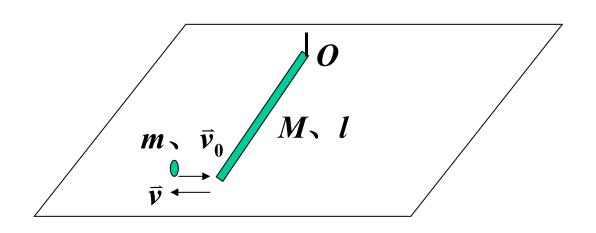


$$a_c = a + \beta_2 R$$

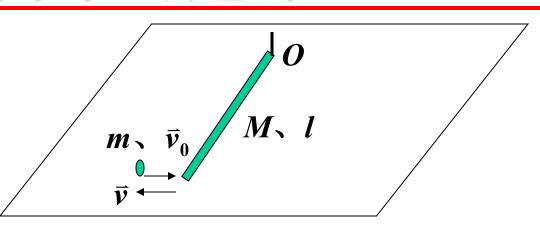
习题3.57

四、质点和刚体的碰撞相关

【例题5】如图所示,有一质量为M、长为l的均匀细杆静止在光滑的水平桌面上,可绕通过细杆一端的竖直光滑钢钉转动。有一质量为m的小球以垂直于杆的水平速度 v_0 与杆的另一端碰撞,碰撞后小球以速度v反向弹回。设碰撞时间很短,求碰撞后细杆转动的角速度;若碰撞前拔去钢钉,碰撞后细杆的角速度又如何?

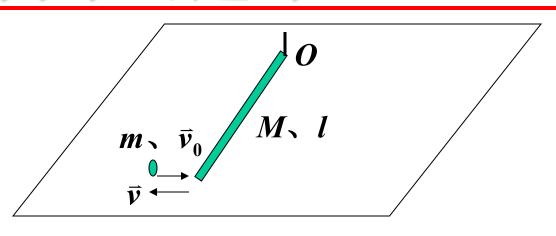


解:由于质点与有转轴的细杆,轴对杆有冲力,故动量不守恒,但对O点冲力矩为零,对O点的角动量守恒



$$mv_0 l = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2\omega - mvl$$

$$\omega = \frac{3m(v + v_0)}{Ml}$$



$$mv_0 = Mv_C - mv$$

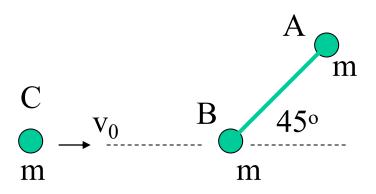
$$v_C = \frac{m(v_0 + v)}{M}$$

$$mv_0 \frac{l}{2} = J_C \omega' - mv \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\omega' = \frac{6m(v_0 + v)}{Ml}$$

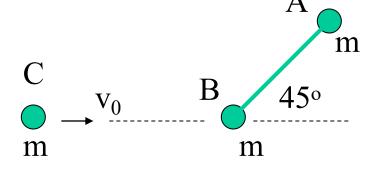
【例题6】教材, 3.60题

如图所示,长/的刚性轻杆两端各连一个质量为m的小球A和B,放在光滑的水平面上。质量也为m的小球C以水平速度v₀与杆成45⁰角方向飞来,与轻杆一端的小球B进行完全弹性碰撞,碰撞后小球C反方向弹回。求(1)碰撞后杆的角速度;(2)当A、B球和轻杆组成之刚体的质心移动距离x时,杆已转了几圈?(3)当A、B球和轻杆组成之刚体的质心移动x时,其动能多大?



【例题6】教材, 3.60题

细杆成为水平面上的自由刚体, 故碰撞后细杆的运动为随质心的平 动和绕质心的转动,因此水平方向 的动量守恒和对质心轴的角动量守 恒,动能守恒。



$$m v_{0} = 2mV_{c} - mv$$

$$m v_{0} \frac{l}{2} \sin 45^{o} = J_{c}\omega - mv \frac{l}{2} \sin 45^{o}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} J_{c}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (2m)V_{c}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} mv^{2} \implies V_{c} = \frac{4v_{0}}{7}$$

$$J_{c} = 2m(\frac{l}{2})^{2}$$

$$v = \frac{v_{0}}{7}$$

(2)
$$t = \frac{x}{V_c} = \frac{2\pi N}{\omega}$$

$$N = \frac{\omega x}{2\pi V_c} = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2\pi l}$$

(3)

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}J_c\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)V_c^2 = \frac{24}{49}mv_0^2$$

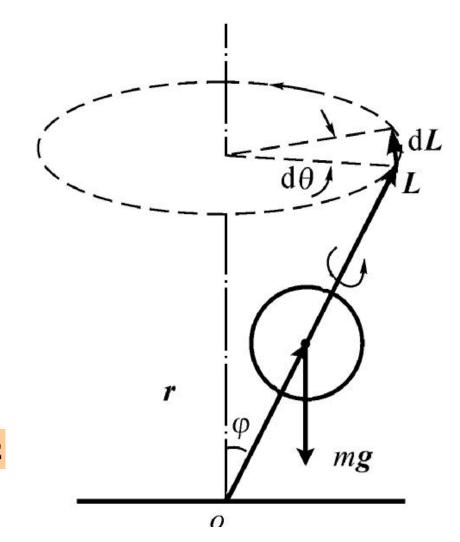
五、陀螺仪的定点运动

$$\vec{L} = J\vec{\omega}$$

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

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

$$\Omega = \frac{M}{L\sin\varphi} = \frac{mgr}{J\omega} \quad \sharp + \omega >> \Omega$$



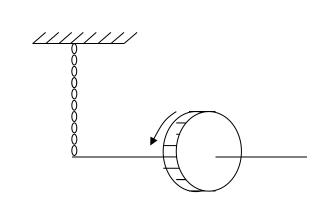
习题3.61(2)

如图所示,质量为m的轮子装在长为l的自转轴的中部,轴为刚性轻杆,其一端用绳子挂起,使轴处于水平位置。轮子绕自转轴以角速度ω高速转动,转动方向如图所示,请判定旋进方向。

自转角动量方向:向右

重力矩方向: 向里

动量变化量方向: 向里



作业:

3.17

3.19

3.21

3.52

3.57