大学物理III

教师: 吉彦达

理学院451

手机: 18851657390

QQ: 170487819



群名称:NUAA2020大物III吉彦达班 群 号:1059153402

Code: NUAA2020

邮箱: jiyanda@nuaa.edu.cn

物理学中的矢量运算

一、矢量的概念

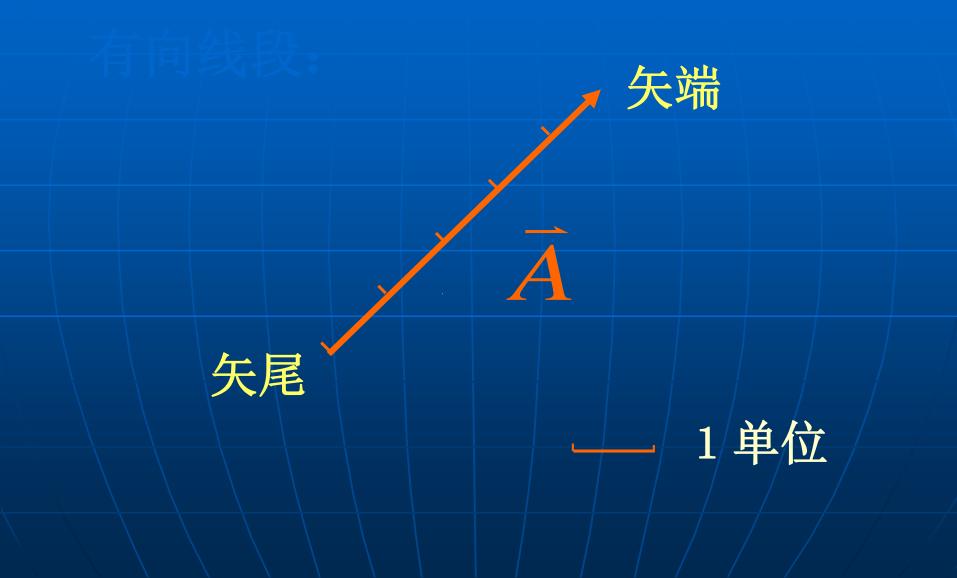
标量:只有大小和正负,没有方向

------时间、质量、功、能量

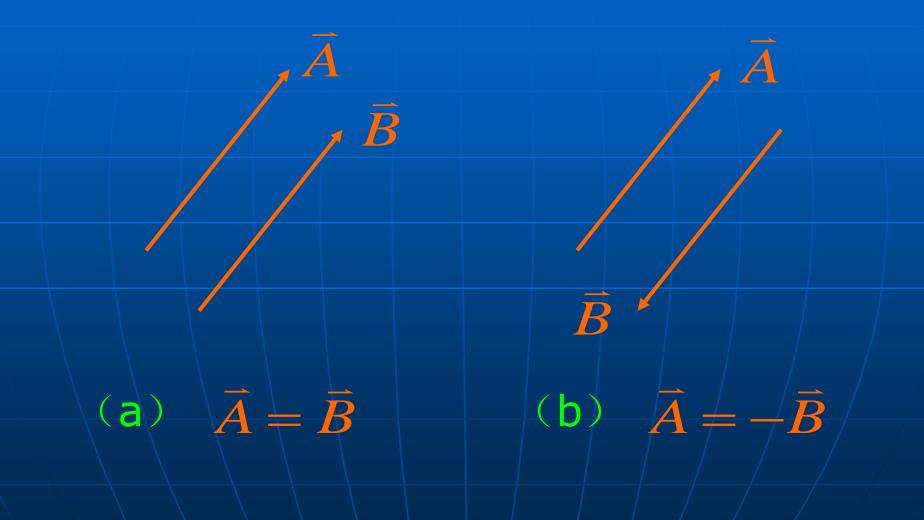
矢量:既有大小又有方向

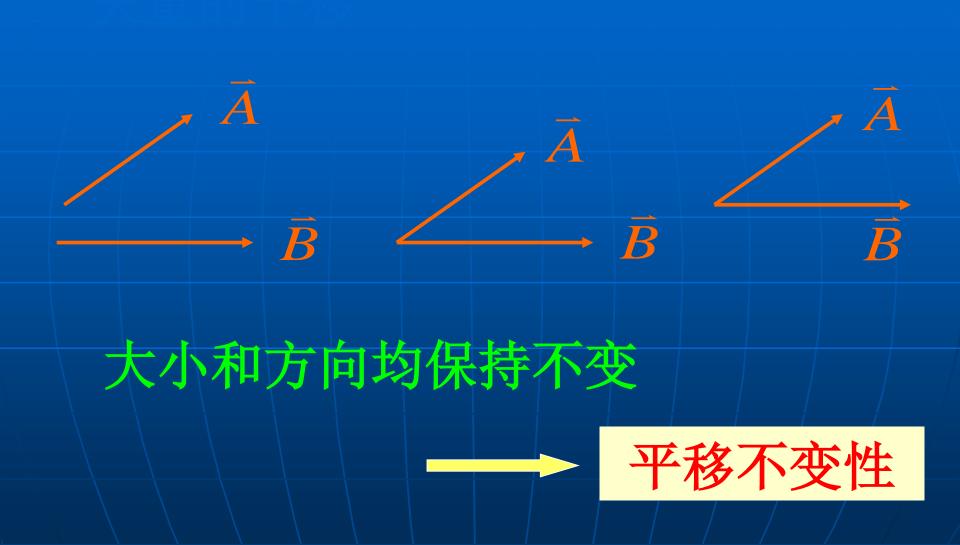
-----速度、力、动量、冲量

1.矢量的几何表示法



矢量的比较





2.矢量的模和单位矢量

矢量的模: $|\bar{A}|$ A 表征矢量的大小单位矢量 \bar{A}_0 : $|\bar{A}_0|=1$ 方向与 \bar{A} 相同

$$\bar{A} = |\bar{A}|\bar{A}_{0}$$

3.矢量乘以数值的意义

$$\vec{B} = n\vec{A}$$

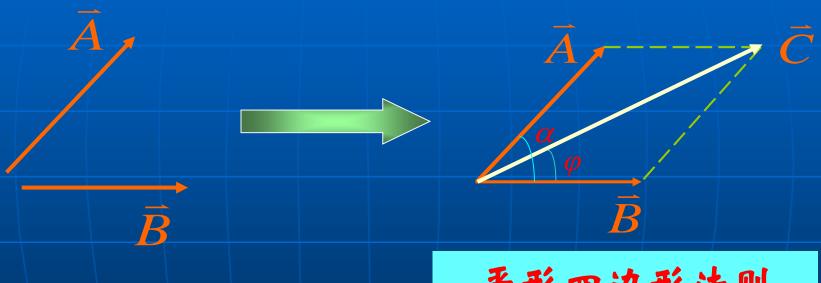
(1) n 为纯数, |B| = |nA|,方向与 \overline{A} 则 相同或相反 \longrightarrow 矢量拉伸或收缩

(2) n 为有量纲量,得到一个新矢量,且 $|\bar{B}| = |n\bar{A}|$,方向与 \bar{A} 相同或相反

二、矢量和与矢量差

1.矢量的合成(相加)





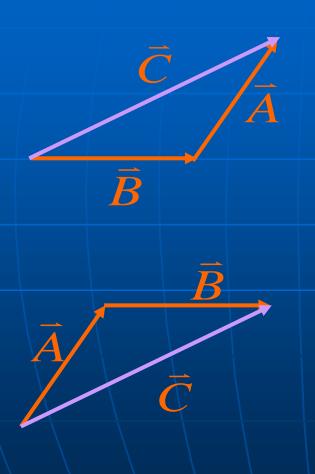
$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB\cos\alpha}$$

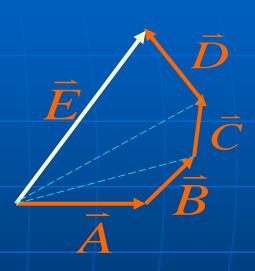
$$\varphi = \arctan\frac{A\sin\alpha}{B + A\cos\alpha}$$

平形四边形法则

三角形法则

多边形法则

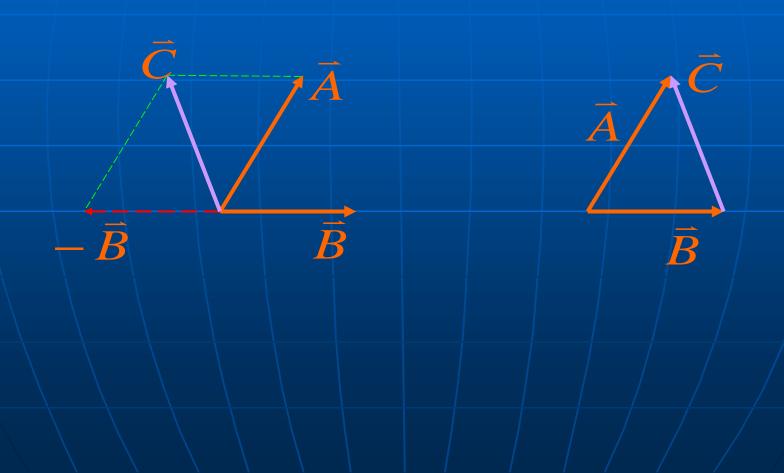




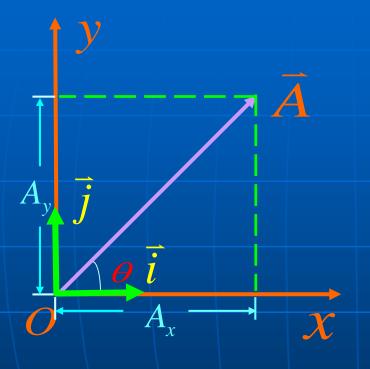
$$\vec{E} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D}$$

2.关于矢量差(相减)

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + (-\vec{B})$$



3.矢量的分量表示法



$$\left| \vec{A} \right| = A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$$

$$A_x = A\cos\theta$$

$$A_{v} = A \sin \theta$$

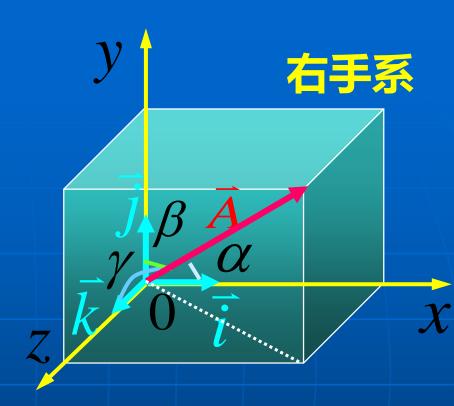
$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{A_y}{A_x}$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}$$

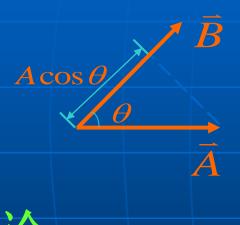
$$|\vec{A}| = A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

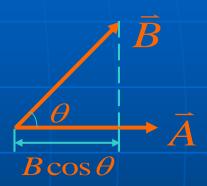
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{A_x}{A}, \cos \beta = \frac{A_y}{A}, \cos \gamma = \frac{A_z}{A}$$



三、矢量的标积

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB\cos\theta$$
 标量





讨论:

(1) 标积满足交换律 $ar{A} \cdot ar{B} = ar{B} \cdot ar{A}$

$$\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}=\vec{B}\cdot\vec{A}$$

(2)两矢量垂直
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\theta = 0$$
, $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB$, $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} = A^2$

(4)在空间直角坐标系中

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$
 $\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0$$

标积的坐标式

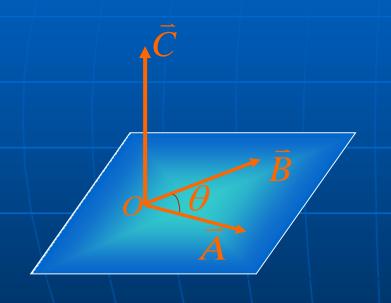
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}) \cdot (B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j} + B_z \vec{k})$$

$$= A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

四、矢量的矢积

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$

矢量



大小: $|\vec{C}| = C = AB \sin \theta$

方向: 右手法则



垂直 \bar{A} 、 \bar{B} 构成的平面

讨论:

- (1) 矢积不满足交換律 $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$
- (2)两矢量垂直 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = AB$ (3)两矢量平行 $\theta = 0, |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = 0$

(4)在空间直角坐标系中

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$
 $\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$, $\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$, $\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$

矢积的坐标式

$$ec{A} imes ec{B} = egin{array}{cccc} ec{i} & ec{j} & ec{k} \ A_x & A_y & A_z \ B_x & B_y & B_z \ \end{array}$$

五、矢量的导数和积分

1.矢量的导数

$$\frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{A}(t_2) - \vec{A}(t_1)}{\Delta t}$$

导数的坐标式

$$\frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [A_x(t)\vec{i} + A_y(t)\vec{j} + A_z(t)\vec{k}]$$

$$= \frac{dA_x(t)}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dA_y(t)}{dt} \vec{j} + \frac{dA_z(t)}{dt} \vec{k}$$

1)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \pm \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \pm \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$

2)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(m\vec{A}) = \frac{dm}{dt}\vec{A} + m\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$$

3)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$

4)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\overline{A}}{dt} = \frac{dA_x}{dt} \cdot \vec{i} + \frac{dA_y}{dt} \cdot \vec{j} + \frac{dA_z}{dt} \cdot \vec{k}$$

2.矢量的积分

$$\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \vec{A}(t)dt = ?$$

$$= \vec{i} \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} A_{x}(t)dt + \vec{j} \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} A_{y}(t)dt + \vec{k} \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} A_{z}(t)dt$$

1)
$$\int (\vec{A} \pm \vec{B})dt = \int \vec{A}dt \pm \int \vec{B}dt$$

2)
$$\int (m\bar{A})dt = m\int \bar{A}dt \quad (m=常量)$$

3)
$$\int (\vec{C} \cdot \vec{A}) dt = \vec{C} \cdot \int \vec{A} dt \ (\vec{C} = 常量)$$

4)
$$\int (\vec{C} \times \vec{A})dt = \vec{C} \times \int \vec{A}dt \ (\vec{C} = 常量)$$

两矢量
$$\vec{a} = 6\vec{i} + 12\vec{j}$$
, $\vec{b} = -8\vec{i} - 6\vec{j}$

试求: (1)
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$
 (2) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

解: (1)
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (6\vec{i} + 12\vec{j}) \cdot (-8\vec{i} - 6\vec{j})$$

= $-48 - 72 = -120$

(2)
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (6\vec{i} + 12\vec{j}) \times (-8\vec{i} - 6\vec{j})$$

= $-36\vec{k} + 96\vec{k} = 60\vec{k}$