## 第一章质点运动学

2015年9月19日 8:25

1. 对所研究的具体运动问题,如果不考虑物体的形变、自转, 则可以将物体简化为一个几何点,并集中全部质量,称为质 点.

## 2. 参考系

- a. 运动的相对性,依赖于观察者的位置,因此需要基准参 考物.
- b. 固联在参考物上的坐标系(x,y,z),校准好的时钟(t).
- c. 时空坐标(t,x,y,z).
- d. 位置矢量(displacement) $\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$ .
  - i.  $\vec{r}(t)$ 给出质点轨迹.
  - ii.  $\vec{r}(t)$ 已知,则有x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t),称为运 动学方程.
  - iii. 若消去t,有f(x,y,z) = 0或z = g(x,y),称为轨迹方 程.
    - 1) 轨迹trajectory.
    - 2) 轨道orbit——是封闭的特殊轨迹.
- 3. 速度: 质点运动改变的快慢.
  - a.  $\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) \vec{r}(t)$
  - b. 平均速率 $\bar{v} = \frac{|\Delta \vec{r}|}{\Delta t}$ .
  - c. 瞬时速度(velocity) $\bar{v} = \frac{d\bar{r}}{dt}$ .
  - d. 瞬时速率(speed) $v = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{|\Delta \vec{r}|}{\Delta t} = |(dr)/dt|$ . e. 路程(distance)s(t): 质点沿轨迹运动过的距离
  - - ii. 运动轨迹的独立性方程:

$$1) \ v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

2) 
$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt}$$
  
3)  $v_z = \frac{dz}{dt}$ 

3) 
$$v_z = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

4) 
$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}$$

## 二、加速度

2015年9月21日 17:11

## 1. 加速度的定义

- a. 平均加速度 $\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$
- b. 当 $\Delta t \to 0$ 时,瞬时加速度(acceleration) $\vec{a}(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\vec{r}}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$
- c. 加速度的分矢量

i. 
$$\overrightarrow{a_x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \vec{x}}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$
ii.  $\overrightarrow{a_y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \vec{y}}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$ 
iii.  $\overrightarrow{a_z} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \vec{z}}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$ 

2. 沿任意曲线轨迹运动质点的加速度

a. 
$$\Delta \vec{v} = \Delta \overrightarrow{v_{\perp}} + \Delta \overrightarrow{v_{\parallel}}$$

t: tangential

n: normal

b. 
$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{a_n} + \overrightarrow{a_t}$$

i. 
$$\overrightarrow{a_t} = \frac{\mathrm{d} \overrightarrow{v}}{\mathrm{d} t} \overrightarrow{e_{\overrightarrow{v}}}$$

- ii. 当 $\Delta t$  → 0时, 轨迹近似于圆弧.
- iii. 定义曲率半径R, 为密切圆半径.

$$\Box$$
 定义曲率 $k = \frac{1}{R}$ 

iv. 圆心角改变
$$\Delta \theta = \frac{v\Delta t}{R}$$

v. 
$$\overrightarrow{a_{\rm n}} = \frac{\Delta \overrightarrow{v_{\perp}}}{\Delta t} = v \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} \cdot \overrightarrow{e_n} = \frac{v^2}{R} \cdot \overrightarrow{e_n}$$

c. 直线运动

i. 
$$R \to \infty$$
,  $\overrightarrow{a_n} \to 0$ 

ii. 曲率
$$k=0$$

d. 匀速圆周运动

i. 
$$a_t = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$$

ii. 
$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{a_n} = -\frac{v^2}{R} \overrightarrow{e_r}$$

- iii. ā即被称呼为向心加速度.
- e. 曲线曲率:

i. 
$$R(t) = \frac{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{|\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}|}$$

ii. 
$$R(t) = \frac{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{[(\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y})^2 + (\dot{z}\ddot{y} - \ddot{z}\dot{y})^2 + (\dot{x}\ddot{z} - \ddot{x}\dot{z})^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

iii. 曲率半径通常记为 $\rho$ .

- 1. 自然坐标系(动态坐标系)
  - a.  $(\hat{e}_1(t), \hat{e}_2(t), \hat{e}_3(t))$ 
    - i.  $\hat{e}_1(t) = \hat{e}_{\vec{v}}$  (切向)
    - ii.  $\hat{e}_2(t) = \hat{n}$  (主法线方向)
    - iii.  $\hat{e}_3(t) = \hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2$  (次法线方向)
  - b. 加速度 $\vec{a}(t) = a_t \hat{e}_1(t) + a_n \hat{e}_2(t)$
- 2. 角速度与圆周运动
  - a. 定义角速度 $\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$ 
    - i. 方向: 垂直于运动平面,右手螺旋.
    - ii. 转速 $n = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$
    - iii. 角加速度 $\beta = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$
  - b.  $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ ,方向沿切向(展开即可证明).

c. 
$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$
$$= \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

i. 若
$$\beta = 0$$
,  $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{a_n} = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$ ,  $|\vec{a}| = \omega^2 |\vec{r}| \sin \alpha = \omega^2 R$ 

ii. 若
$$\beta \neq 0$$
,  $|\overrightarrow{a_n}| = \omega^2 R$ ,  $\overrightarrow{a_t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\overrightarrow{\omega}}{\mathrm{d}t} \times \overrightarrow{r} = \overrightarrow{\beta} \times \overrightarrow{r}$ ,  $|\overrightarrow{a_t}| = \beta R$ 

- 3. 平面极坐标 $(r, \theta)$ 
  - a. 变换

i. 
$$x = r \cos \theta$$

ii. 
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

iii. 
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

- b. 正交曲线坐标系的动态基矢量:
  - i. 径向基矢量 $\hat{r}$ .
  - ii. 横向基矢量 $\hat{\theta}$ .
  - iii. 注意基矢量随时间变化.
- c. 基本结论:

i. 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\theta}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = -\hat{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\theta}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}\hat{r}$$

ii. 
$$\frac{d\hat{r}}{d\theta} = \hat{\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}\hat{\theta}$$

d. 平面极坐标下,速度、加速度的表达式

i. 
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d(r\hat{r})}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}\hat{r} + r\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}\hat{r} + r\frac{d\theta}{dt}\hat{\theta}$$

- 1) 径向速度 $\overrightarrow{v_r} = \dot{r}\hat{r}$ .
- 2) 横向速度 $\overrightarrow{v_{\theta}} = r\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$

ii. 
$$\vec{a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{\mathrm{dr}}{\mathrm{d}t}\hat{r} + r\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}\hat{\theta}\right)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
$$= \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2r}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - r\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2\right)\hat{r} + \left(\frac{2\,\mathrm{d}r\,\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + r\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2}\right)\hat{\theta}$$

- 1) 径向加速度 $\overrightarrow{a_r} = (\ddot{r} r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r}$ .
- 2) 横向加速度 $\vec{a_{\theta}} = (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta})\hat{\theta}\hat{r}$ .
- 3) 径向加速度只改变径向速度,横向加速度只改变横向速度.
- iii. 以轨迹 $r = r(\varphi)$ 运动的质点各点上的曲率半径

1) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

2) 
$$v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(r\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2} = \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t}\right| \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}\right)^2 + r^2}$$

3) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 r}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$

4) 
$$a_r = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \cdot \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \cdot \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2$$

5) 
$$a_{\varphi} = r \cdot \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{r d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2$$

6) 
$$2v \cdot a_{t} = 2v \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv^{2}}{dt}$$

$$= 2\left(\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{d^{2}r}{d\varphi^{2}} + r \frac{r}{d\varphi}\right) \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^{3} + \left(\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^{2} + r^{2}\right) \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^{2}\right)$$
7) 
$$a_{n} = \sqrt{a_{r}^{2} + a\varphi^{2} - a_{t}^{2}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^{2} + r^{2}}} \left|r^{2} + 2\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^{2} - r \frac{d^{2}r}{d\varphi^{2}}\right|$$
8) 
$$\rho = \frac{v^{2}}{a_{n}} = \frac{\left(r'(\varphi)^{2} + r^{2}(\varphi)\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left|r^{2}(\varphi) + 2r'(\varphi)^{2} + r(\varphi)r''(\varphi)\right|}$$