§ 3 功与动能定理

力的空间累积效应: \vec{F} 对 \vec{r} 积累 \longrightarrow A

一、功

力对质点所做的功为力在质点位移方向的分量与位移大小 的乘积。(功是标量,过程量)

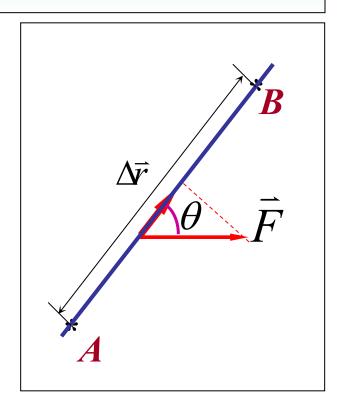
1. 恒力所做的功

$$A = F \cos \theta \left| \Delta \vec{r} \right| = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$$

$$0^{\circ} < \theta < 90^{\circ}, \quad A > 0$$

$$90^{\circ} < \theta < 180^{\circ}, \quad A < 0$$

$$\theta = 90^{\circ} \quad \vec{F} \perp \Delta \vec{r} \quad A = 0$$



2. 变力所做的功

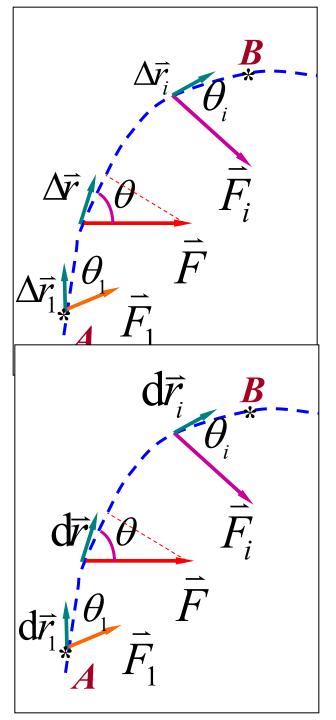
$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \vec{F}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i \left| \Delta \vec{r}_i \right| \cos \theta_i$$

$$A = \lim_{\Delta \vec{r}_i \to 0} \sum_{i=1} \vec{F}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_i = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$A = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{A}^{B} F \cos \theta ds$$

$$ds = |d\vec{r}|$$

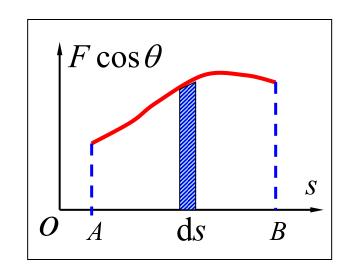
 $rac{1}{2}$ $dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F \cos \theta ds$



> 变力功的图示法

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = Fds \cos \theta$$

$$A = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{A}^{B} F \cos \theta ds$$



▶合力的功 = 分力的功的代数和

$$A = \int \sum \vec{F}_i \cdot d\vec{r} = \sum \int \vec{F}_i \cdot d\vec{r} = \sum_i A_i$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{F} = F_x \vec{i} + F_y \vec{j} + F_z \vec{k} \\ d\vec{r} = dx \vec{i} + dy \vec{j} + dz \vec{k} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \int F_x dx + \int F_y dy + \int F_z dz$$

$$A = A_x + A_y + A_z$$

- > 功的大小与参考系有关
- ▶功的单位 1J=1N·m
- ▶ 做功的三个要素: 力、物体、过程

3. 功率

平均功率
$$\overline{P} = \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t}$$

瞬时功率
$$P = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$P = Fv \cos \theta$$

功率的单位: 瓦特 (W) $1W = 1J \cdot s^{-1}$ $1kW = 10^3 W$

例 1 一质量为 m 的小球竖直落入水中,刚接触水面时其速率为 v_0 。设此球在水中所受的浮力与重力相等,水的阻力为 $F_{\mathbf{r}} = -bv$,b 为一常量。求阻力对球做的功与时间的函数关系。

解 如图建立坐标轴

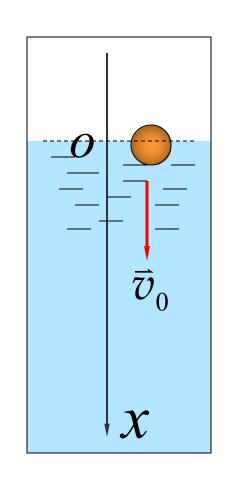
$$A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -bv \, dx = -\int bv \frac{dx}{dt} \, dt$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad A = -b \int v^2 \, dt$$

又由前面的例题知 $v = v_0 e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}$

$$\therefore A = -b v_0^2 \int_0^t e^{-\frac{2b}{m}t} dt$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 (e^{-\frac{2b}{m}t} - 1)$$



二、质点的动能定理

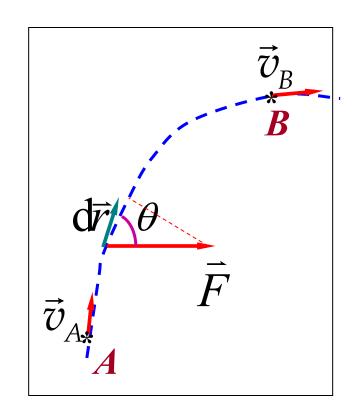
$$A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int F_{t} |d\vec{r}| = \int F_{t} ds$$

$$\overline{m} F_{t} = m \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$A = \int_{v_A}^{v_B} m \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathrm{d}s = \int_{v_A}^{v_B} m \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= \int_{v_A}^{v_B} mv dv = \frac{1}{2} mv_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv_A^2$$





$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

动能定理

——合外力对质点所做的功数值上等于该质点动能的增量。

$$A = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\rm B}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_{\rm A}^2 = E_{\rm kB} - E_{\rm kA}$$

注意:

- 功是过程量,动能是状态量。
- 功和动能都与参考系有关;动能定理仅适用于惯性系。
 对不同惯性系动能定理形式相同。

例 2 一质量为1.0kg 的小球系在长为1.0m 细绳下端,绳的上端固定在天花板上。起初把绳子放在与竖直线成30°角处,然后放手使小球沿圆弧下落。试求绳与竖直线成10°角时小球的速率。

解:

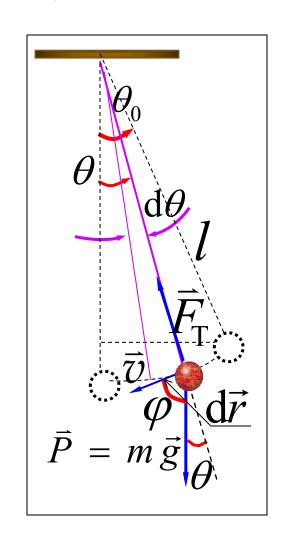
$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{F}_{T} \cdot d\vec{r} + \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = -mgl d\theta \cos \varphi$$

$$= -mgl \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$A = -mgl \int_{\theta_{0}}^{\theta} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= mgl(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_{0})$$



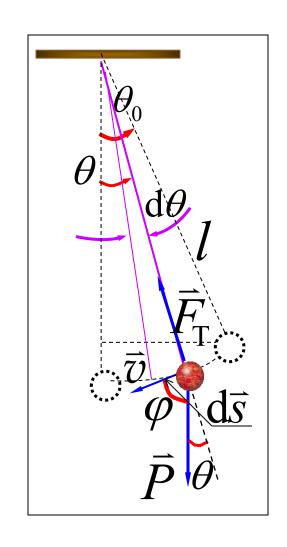
$$m = 1.0 \text{ kg}$$
 $l = 1.0 \text{ m}$
 $\theta_0 = 30^{\circ}$ $\theta = 10^{\circ}$

$$A = mgl(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0)$$

由动能定理

$$A = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

得
$$v = \sqrt{2gl(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0)}$$
$$= 1.53 \,\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$



参考教材32页例2-5

§ 4 势能

一、万有引力、重力、弹性力做功的特点

1. 万有引力做功

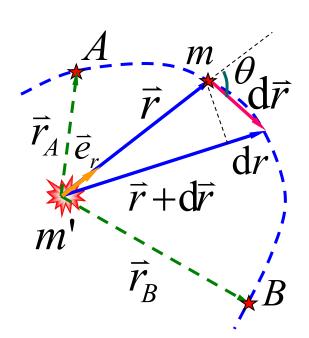
以m'为参考系,m的位置矢量为 \bar{r} 。

m' 对 m 的万有引力为

$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{m'm}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

m移动 $d\bar{r}$ 时, \bar{F} 做元功为

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -G \frac{m'm}{r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{r}$$



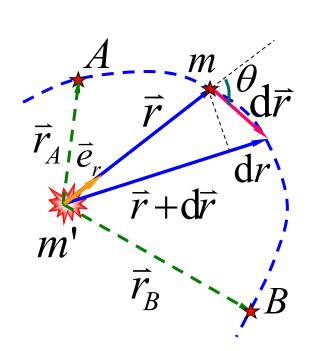
m从A到B的过程中 \bar{F} 做功:

$$A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{A}^{B} -G \frac{m'm}{r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{r} = |\vec{e}_r| \cdot |d\vec{r}| \cos \theta = dr$$

$$A = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} -G \frac{m'm}{r^2} dr$$

$$A = Gm'm(\frac{1}{r_B} - \frac{1}{r_A})$$



只与始末位置有关!

2. 重力做功

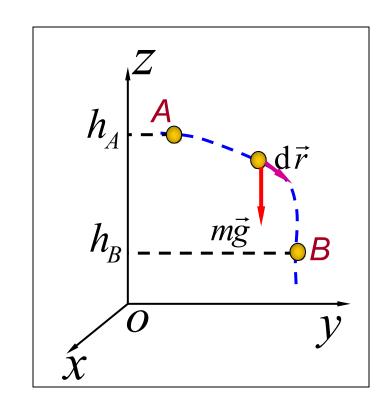
$$\vec{P} = m\vec{g} = -mg\vec{k}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}$$

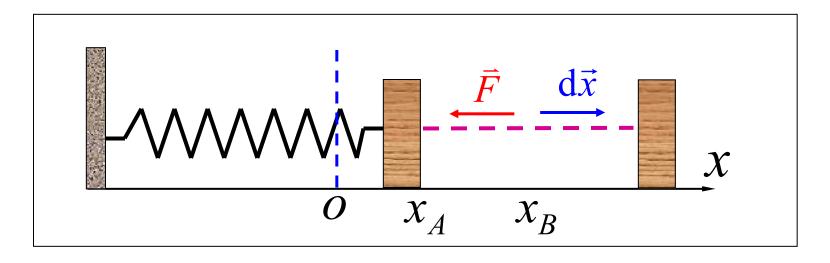
$$A = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{h_{A}}^{h_{B}} -mgdz$$

$$= -(mgh_{B} - mgh_{A})$$

$$A = \oint -mgdz = 0$$



3. 弹性力做功



$$\vec{F} = -kx\,\vec{i}$$

$$d\vec{x} = dx\vec{i}$$

$$A = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} -kx dx$$

$$A = -(\frac{1}{2}kx_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_A^2) \qquad A = \oint -kx dx = 0$$

二、保守力和非保守力

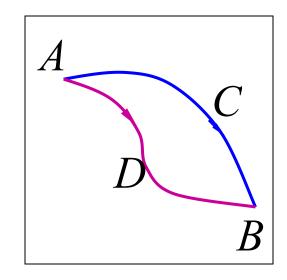
保守力: 力所做的功与路径无关, 仅决定于相互作用 质点的始末相对位置。

引力功
$$A = -\left[\left(-G \frac{m'm}{r_B} \right) - \left(-G \frac{m'm}{r_A} \right) \right]$$

重力功
$$A = -(mgh_B - mgh_A)$$

弹力功
$$A = -(\frac{1}{2}kx_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_A^2)$$

$$\int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{ADB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$



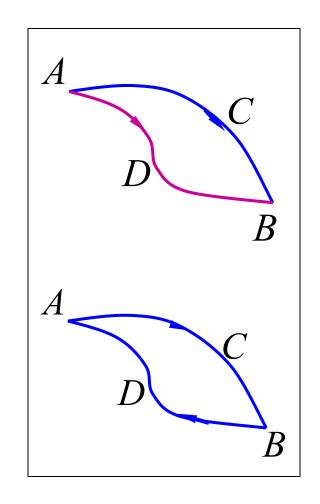
$$\int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_{ADB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{BDA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\therefore \oint_{L} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{BDA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\therefore \quad \oint_L \vec{F}_{\mathcal{R}} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

物体沿闭合路径运动 一周时,保守力对它所做的功等于零。



非保守力: 力所做的功与路径有关。(例:摩擦力)

常见的保守力:

- ◆ 万有引力 $F = F(r)\bar{e}_r$ (或有心力)
- ◆ 弹力 $\vec{f} = -k\vec{x}$ (或位置的单值函数)
- ◆ 重力 $\vec{f} = m\vec{g}$ (或恒力)

常见的非保守力(耗散力):

- ◆ 摩擦力
- ◆ 爆炸力

三、势能

势能,与物体间相互作用及相对位置有关的能量。

重力功

$$A = -(mgh_B - mgh_A)$$

引力功

$$A = -\left[\left(-G \frac{m'm}{r_B} \right) - \left(-G \frac{m'm}{r_A} \right) \right]$$

弹力功

$$A = -(\frac{1}{2}kx_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_A^2)$$

重力势能

$$E_{\rm p} = mgh$$

引力势能

$$E_p = -G \frac{m'm}{r}$$

弹性势能

$$E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

保守力的功
$$A = \int_{1}^{2} \vec{F}_{\mathcal{R}} \cdot d\vec{r} = -(E_{p2} - E_{p1}) = -\Delta E_{p}$$

讨论:

- > 势能是位置的函数。 $E_{p} = E_{p}(x, y, z)$
- > 势能具有相对性,势能大小与势能零点的选取有关。
- ▶ 势能是属于系统的。
- > 势能计算 $E_{p} E_{p0} = -A = -\int_{\overline{\eta}}^{\overline{\pi}} \vec{F}_{\mathbf{k}} \cdot d\vec{r}$

四、势能曲线

$$E_{p} = mgz \qquad E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} \qquad E_{p} = -G\frac{m'm}{r}$$

$$E_{p} \qquad \qquad E_{p} \qquad \qquad E_{p$$

重力势能曲线

$$z = 0$$
, $E_{p} = 0$

弹性势能曲线

$$x = 0, E_{p} = 0$$

引力势能曲线

$$r \to \infty$$
, $E_{p} = 0$

<u>补充题1:</u> 一人从10m深的井中提水,起始时桶和水共重10kg,由于水桶漏水,每升高1m要漏去0.2kg的水。求将水桶匀速地从井中提到井口,人所做的功。

$$W = \int_{0}^{A} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{0}^{10} (10 - 0.2z)g \cdot dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{10} (98 - 1.96z)dz = 882(J)$$

变力做功问题,课后看教材30页例2-4

补充题2: 一质量为2kg的物体,在变力 $\vec{F} = 6t\vec{i}$ 的作用下作直线运动,如果物体从静止开始运动,求前两秒此力所作的功。

$$A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int 6t\vec{i} \cdot \left(dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k} \right)$$

$$= \int 6t dx = \int 6t v dt$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} = 3t\vec{i} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 $v - 0 = \int 3t\mathrm{d}t = \frac{3}{2}t^2$

$$W = \int_{0}^{2} 6t \cdot \frac{3}{2}t^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{2} 9t^{3} dt = 36(J)$$