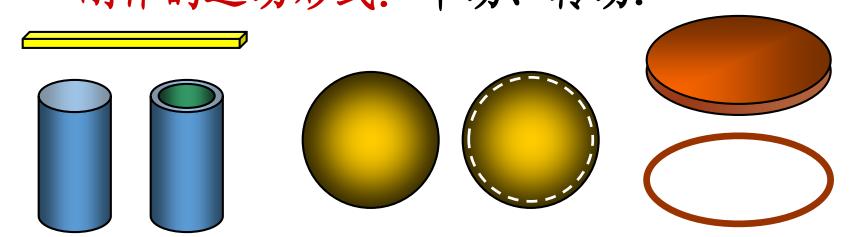
第四章 刚体的转动

- 4.1 刚体的定轴转动
- 4.2 力矩 刚体定轴转动的转动定律
- 4.3 刚体定轴转动的动能定理
- 4.4 角动量定理和角动量守恒

4.1 刚体的定轴转动

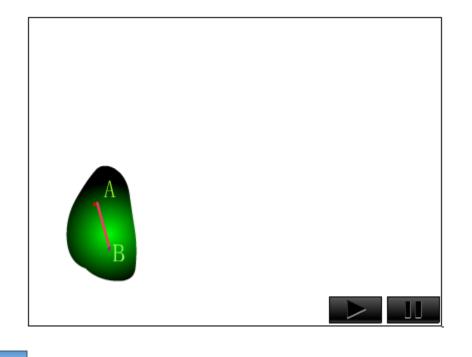
- ▲ 刚体:特殊的质点系。
 - (1) 无限多的质点组成的有限大小的质点系(实际上是物质连续分布的物体,其微分体积称为质元);
 - (2) 无论施加多大的力都不会改变形状和大小,即任 意两点间的距离不会因施力和运动而改变;
 - (3) 同质点一样,刚体也是物体的理想简化模型。 刚体的运动形式:平动、转动.



二 刚体的基本运动

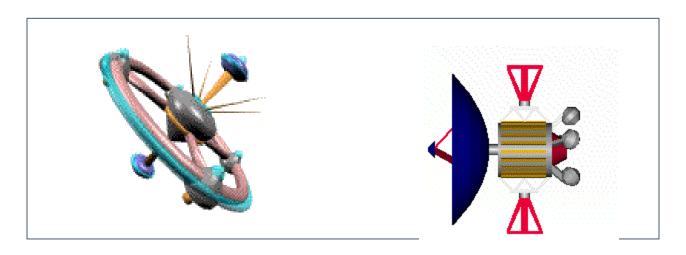
刚体的运动形式: 平动、转动.

1. 刚体的平动:若刚体中 所有点的运动轨迹都保持 完全相同,或者说刚体内 任意两点间的连线总是平 行于它们的初始位置间的 连线.



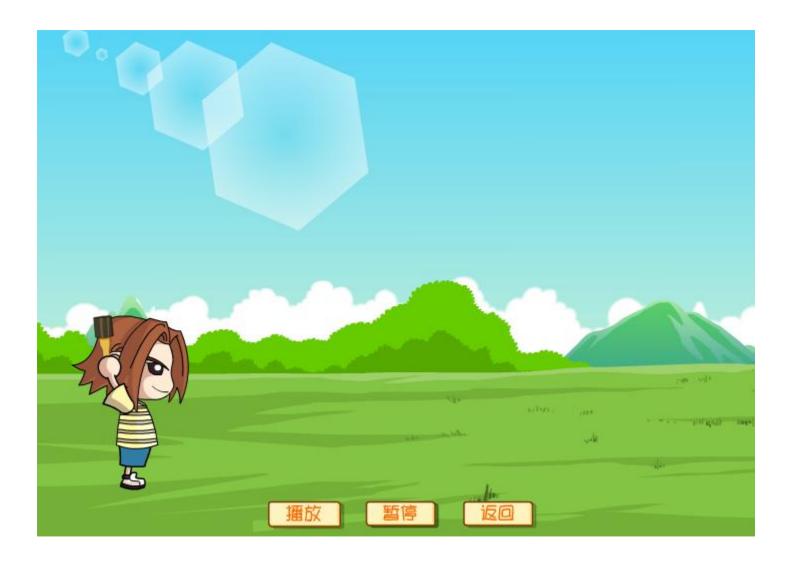
刚体平动 —— 质点运动

2. 刚体的转动: 刚体中所有的点都绕同一直线做圆周运动。转动又分定轴转动和非定轴转动.



*3.刚体的平面运动

> 刚体的一般运动 质心的平动 + 绕质心的转动



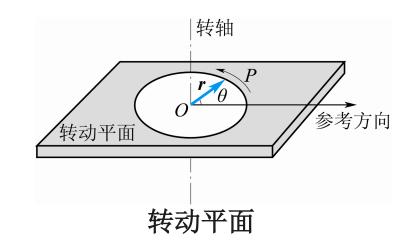
三 刚体定轴转动的描述

1. 角位移、角速度和角加速度

刚体在一段时间内转过的角度(即末时刻与初始时刻的角位

置之差)
$$\Delta\theta = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$
 称为角位移.

$$\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{d \theta}{dt}$$
 单位: rad/s



$$\alpha = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} \quad \text{if } constant \text{ and } s^2$$



2. 角量与线量的关系

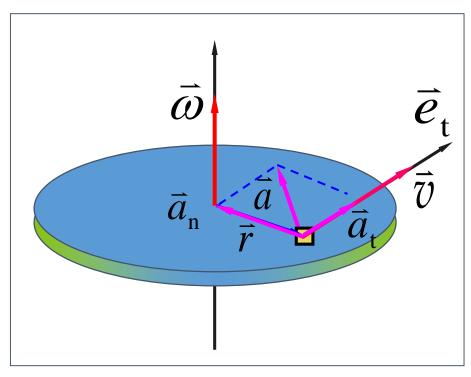
$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{d^2t}$$

$$\vec{v} = r\omega \vec{e}_{\rm t}$$

$$a_{t} = r\alpha$$

$$a_{\rm n} = r\omega^2$$

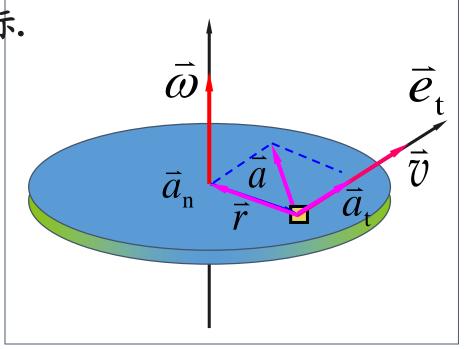


$$\vec{a} = r\alpha \vec{e}_{t} + r\omega^{2} \vec{e}_{n}$$

3. 定轴转动的特点

- (1) 每一质点均作圆周运动,圆面为转动平面;
- (2) 任一质点运动 $\Delta\theta$, $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}$ 均相同,但 \bar{v} , \bar{a} 不同;

(3) 运动描述仅需一个角坐标.



例4.1.1 在高速旋转圆柱形转子可绕垂直其横截面通过中心的轴转动. 开始时,它的角速度 ω_0 =0,经300 s 后,其转速达到 18 000 r min⁻¹. 转子的角加速度与时间成正比. 问在这段时间内,转子转过多少转?

$$c = \frac{2\omega}{t^2} = \frac{2 \times 600 \,\pi}{300^2} = \frac{\pi}{75} \,\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} \,ct^2 = \frac{\pi}{150} \,t^2$$

由
$$\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\pi}{150}t^2$$

得
$$\int_0^\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{150} \int_0^t t^2 dt$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{450} t^3 \text{ rad}$$

在300 s 内转子转过的转数

$$N = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi \times 450} (300)^3 = 3 \times 10^4$$

练4.1.1某种电动机启动后转速随时间变化的关系为

 $\omega = \omega_0 [1-\exp(-t/\tau)]$ 式中 $\omega_0 = 9.0 \text{ rad/s}$, $\tau = 2.0 \text{ s}$. 求: (1)t = 6.0 s 时的转

速;(2)角加速度随时间变化的规律;(3)启动后内6.0s转过的圈数.

解: (1)根据题意, 将t=6·0s代入,即得:

$$\omega = \omega_0 (1 - e^{\tau}) = 0.95 \omega_0 = 8.6 (rad \cdot s^{-1})$$

(2)角加速度随时间变化的规律为:

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{\omega_0}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 4 \cdot 5e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} (rad \cdot s^{-2})$$

 $(3) t = 6 \cdot 0 s$ 时转过的角度为

$$\Delta \theta = \int_0^6 \omega dt = \int_0^6 \omega_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) dt = \omega_0 [t + \tau e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}]_0^6 = 36 \cdot 9 rad$$

$$N = \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi} = 5.87$$
 \big|

4.2 力矩 转动定律 转动惯量

一力矩

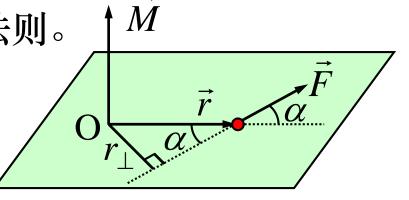
力产对固定点〇的力矩

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

其中 r 为质点相对于 O 点的位矢。

方向与 产和 产 符合右手螺旋法则。

单位: 牛米 (N·m)



对轴的

力

矩

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$|\vec{M}| = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$|\vec{M}| = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} M_x = yF_z - zF_y \\ M_y = zF_x - xF_z \\ M_z = xF_y - yF_x \end{cases}$$

力矩为零的情况:

- (2) 力声的作用线与矢径 产头线即($\sin \varphi = 0$)。

有心力:

物体所受的力始终指向(或背离)某一固定点

力心

对轴?

力的作用线与轴平行或相交

练习4.2.1 一质量为m的质点位于 (x_1,y_1) 处,速度为 $\bar{v} = v_x\bar{i} + v_y\bar{j}$ 质点受到一个沿x负方向的力f的作用,求相对于坐标原点的角动量以及作用于质点上的力的力矩

解: 由题知, 质点的位矢为

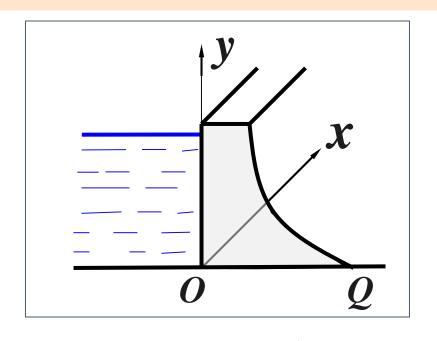
$$\vec{r} = x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{j}$$

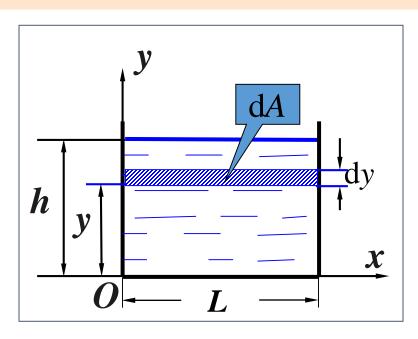
$$\vec{f} = -f\vec{i}$$

作用在质点上的力的力矩为

$$\vec{M}_0 = \vec{r} \times \vec{f} = (x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{j}) \times (-f\vec{i}) = y_1 f\vec{k}$$

例4.2.1 有一大型水坝高110 m、长1 000 m,水深100m,水面与大坝表面垂直,如图所示. 求作用在大坝上的力,以及这个力对通过大坝基点 Q 且与 x 轴平行的力矩.





解 设水深h,坝长L,在坝面上取面积元dA=Ldy,作用在此面积元上的力

$$dF = pdA = pLdy$$

令大气压为
$$p_0$$
,则 $p = p_0 + \rho g(h - y)$

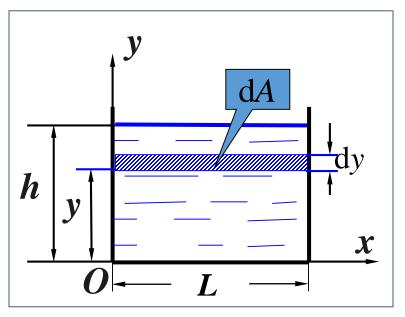
$$dF = PdA = [p_0 + \rho g(h - y)]Ldy$$

$$F = \int_0^h [p_0 + \rho g(h - y)] L dy$$

$$= p_0 L h + \frac{1}{2} \rho g L h^2$$

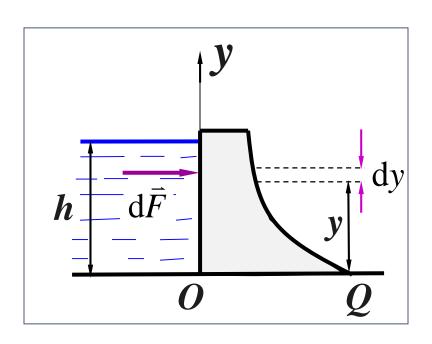
代入数据,得

$$F = 5.91 \times 10^{10} \text{ N}$$



$$\mathrm{d}F = [p_0 + \rho g(h-y)]L\mathrm{d}y$$
 $\mathrm{d}\bar{F}$ 对通过点 Q 的轴的力矩 $\mathrm{d}M = y\mathrm{d}F$

$$M = \int_0^h y[p_0 + \rho g(h - y)]Ldy$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} p_0 L h^2 + \frac{1}{6} g \rho L h^3$$

代入数据,得:

$$M = 2.14 \times 10^{12} \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{2} P_0 L h^2 + \frac{1}{6} \rho g L h^3$$

问题:如遇特大洪水,为保证大坝安全,用什么措施可减少水坝所受的力矩?

——水深不可改变,即水压力的大小改变不了; 但正压力的方向是可以改变的。大坝迎水表面修 建得坡度缓一些,水压力对大坝基点Q的力矩即 可减少。

二. 刚体定轴转动的转动定律

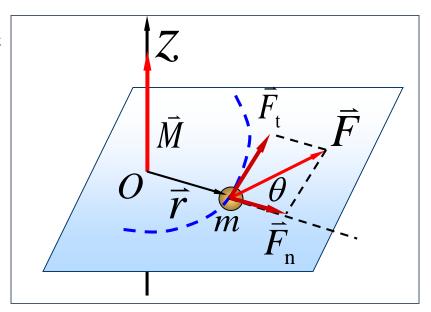
1. 单个质点m与转轴刚性连接

$$F_{\tau} = ma_{\tau} = mr\alpha$$

$$M = rF \sin \theta$$

$$M = rF_{\tau} = mr^2\alpha$$

$$M = mr^2 \alpha$$

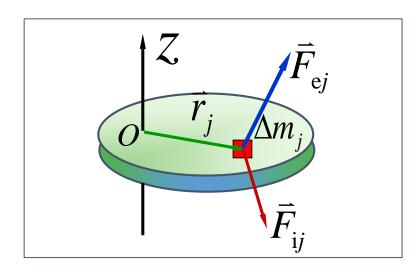


2. 刚体

质量元受外力 $ar{F}_{\mathrm{e}j}$,内力 $ar{F}_{\mathrm{i}j}$

$$M_{ej} + M_{ij} = \Delta m_j r_j^2 \alpha$$

力矩 内力矩



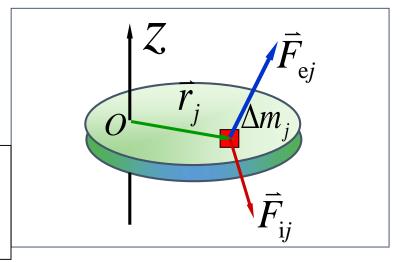
$$\sum_{j} M_{ej} + \sum_{j} M_{ij} = \sum_{j} \Delta m_{j} r_{j}^{2} \alpha$$

$$\therefore M_{ij} = -M_{ji} \qquad \therefore \sum_{i} M_{ij} = 0$$

$$\sum_{j} M_{ej} = (\sum \Delta m_{j} r_{j}^{2}) \alpha$$

定义转动惯量

$$J = \sum_{j} \Delta m_{j} r_{j}^{2} \bigg| J = \int r^{2} \mathrm{d}m$$



转动定律 $M = J\alpha$

刚体定轴转动的角加速度与它所受的合外力矩成正比,与刚体的转动惯量成反比.

三. 转动惯量

$$M = J\alpha$$

F=ma

转动惯量J是转动惯性大小的量度

与转动惯量有关的<u>因素</u>:体密度、几何形状、转轴的位置。

单个质点的转动惯量 $J = mr^2$

质点系的转动惯量 $J = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (m_i r_i^2)$

质量连续分布的刚体的转动惯量 $J = \int_m r^2 dm$

单位为千克 米2 (kg m²)

质量为线分布 $dm = \lambda dl$ 其中 λ , σ , ρ 分别 质量为面分布 $dm = \sigma ds$ 为质量的线密度、面密度和体密度。 质量为体分布 $dm = \rho dV$

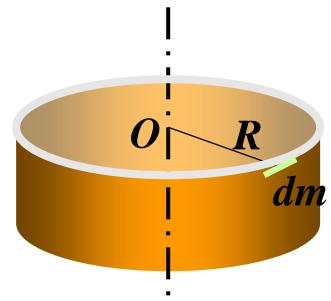
线分布 面分布 体分布

注意

只有对于几何形状规则、质量连续且均匀分布的刚体,才能用积分计算出刚体的转动惯量。 不规则的用实验测出 例4.2.2 求质量为m、半径为R的均匀圆环的转动惯量。轴与圆环平面垂直并通过圆心。

解:
$$J = \int r^2 dm$$
$$= \int \mathbf{R}^2 dm = \mathbf{R}^2 \int dm = m\mathbf{R}^2$$

J是可加的,所以若为薄圆筒 (不计厚度)结果相同。



例4.2.3 求长为 L,质量为 m 的均匀细棒的转动惯量。

(分别对于通过棒的一端和中心并与棒垂直的轴求)

解: (1) 对于通过棒的一端并与 A dx B

棒垂直的轴,建立如图坐标系, O_{1} X L

$$J_{A} = \int x^{2} dm = \int_{0}^{L} x^{2} \lambda dx = \frac{1}{3} \lambda L^{3} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{m}{L}\right) L^{3} = \frac{1}{3} mL^{2}$$

$$J_{\rm C} = \int x^2 dm = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 \lambda dx = \frac{1}{12} \lambda L^3 = \frac{1}{12} mL^2$$

另解:
$$J_C = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{m}{2} \right) \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{12} mL^2$$

注意, $J_A = J_C + mL^2 / 4 = J_C + m|AC|^2$

例4.2.4 求质量为m、半径为R、厚为l 的均匀圆盘的转动惯量。轴与盘平面垂直并通过盘心。

解: 取半径为r宽为dr的薄圆环, $dm = \rho dV = \rho \cdot 2\pi r dr \cdot l$

$$dJ = r^2 dm = \rho \cdot 2\pi dr^3 dr$$

$$J = \int dI = \int_0^R \rho \cdot 2\pi dr^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi R^4 l$$

$$\therefore \rho = \frac{m}{\pi R^2 l} \therefore J = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

可见,转动惯量与l无关。所以,实心圆柱对其轴的 转动惯量也是 $mR^2/2$ 。

四.平行轴定理

质量为m的任意刚体,如果对<u>通过其质心 C的轴</u>的转动惯量为 J_C ,则对<u>与此轴平行并且相距为d的另一个轴</u>的转动惯量为

$$J = J_C + md^2$$

这种关系称为平行轴定理。

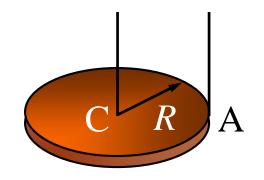
例如,对均匀圆盘

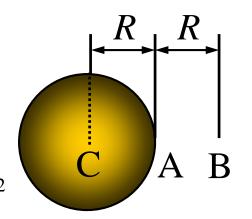
$$J_A = J_C + mR^2 = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 + mR^2 = \frac{3}{2}mR^2$$

对均匀球体

$$J_{\rm A} = J_{\rm C} + mR^2 = \frac{2}{5}mR^2 + mR^2 = \frac{7}{5}mR^2$$

$$J_{\rm B} = J_{\rm C} + m(2R)^2 = \frac{2}{5}mR^2 + m(2R)^2 = \frac{22}{5}mR^2$$





练4.2.2 求质量为 m半径为 R 的均匀薄圆盘对任意直径的转动惯量。

解:取垂直于转轴的窄条,距离盘心为x,长为2y,质量为

$$dm = \sigma dS = \sigma \cdot 2ydx$$

其转动惯量为(利用均匀细棒对质心 轴的转动惯量公式)

$$dJ = \frac{1}{12}(2y)^2 dm = \frac{1}{3}y^2 dm = \frac{2}{3}\sigma y^3 dx$$

所以圆盘的转动惯量为

$$J = \int dJ = \frac{2}{3} \sigma \int_{-R}^{R} (R^2 - x^2)^{3/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{m}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \pi R^4 = \frac{1}{4} m R^2$$

方法二
$$dm = \sigma ds = \sigma(2\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}dy) = 2\sigma\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}dy$$

$$I = \int r^{2} dm = \int_{y=-R}^{y=R} (y^{2}) 2\sigma \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} dy = 2\sigma \int_{y=-R}^{y=R} y^{2} \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} dy$$

$$\begin{cases} y = R \sin \theta \\ dy = R \cos \theta d\theta \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int r^2 dm = 2\sigma \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} R^4 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{\sigma R^4}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^22\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sigma R^4}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \frac{R^4}{4} \left[\theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{MR^2}{4}$$

练4.2.3 求质量为 m, 半径为 R 的均匀球体的转动惯量。转轴为任意直径。

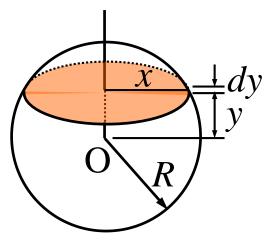
解: 已知薄圆盘的转动惯量。

$$J = \int r^2 dm = \int r^2 \sigma ds = \int_0^R r^2 \sigma 2\pi r dr = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

如图建立坐标系,距离O为y处取一 薄圆板dy

$$dJ = \frac{1}{2}x^2 dm = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \rho \pi x^2 dy$$

$$J = \int dJ = \frac{1}{2} \pi \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} \int_{-R}^{R} (R^2 - y^2)^2 dy = \frac{2}{5} mR^2$$



五、刚体的转动定律应用

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{iz} = \frac{d}{dt} (J\omega) = J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = J\alpha$$

- 1. M 是各外力对固定转轴的力矩的代数和。
- 2. M, J, α, ω 是对同一固定转轴的角量。

3. 与
$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$
 比较,知
$$\begin{cases} \vec{M} \leftrightarrow \vec{F}, & \vec{\omega} \leftrightarrow \vec{v} \\ J \leftrightarrow m, & \vec{\alpha} \leftrightarrow \vec{a} \end{cases}$$

例4.2.5 把质量为m,半径为R的定滑轮当作圆盘。 若 $m_1 > m_2$,忽略轴承摩擦力,且绳与滑轮间无滑动,求物体 m_1 和 m_2 的加速度。

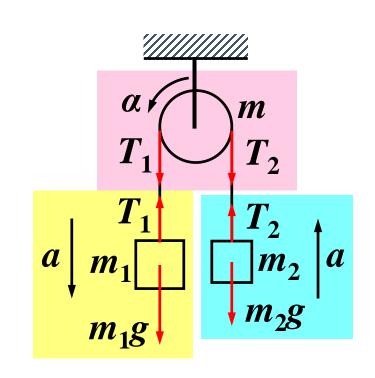
解:用隔离法分析三物体受力。

$$m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a$$
$$T_2 - m_2 g = m_2 a$$

对滑轮利用定轴转动定律

$$M = T_1 R - T_2 R = J\alpha = \frac{1}{2} mR^2 \alpha$$

由于绳与滑轮间无滑动,所以



$$a = R\alpha$$

解得
$$a = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2}m}g$$

若不计滑轮质量,则

$$J = 0$$
, $T_1 = T_2$, $a = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$

例4.2.6 转动着的飞轮的转动惯量为J,在t=0时角速度为 ω_0 .此后飞轮经历制动过程,阻力矩M的大小与角速度 ω 的平方成正比,比例系数为k(k为大于零的常数),当 $\omega = \frac{1}{3}\omega_0$ 时,飞轮的角加速度是多少?从开始制动到现在经历的时间是多少?

$$M = -k\omega^{2} \text{ 故由转动定律有 } -k\omega^{2} = J\alpha \quad \mathbb{P}\alpha = -\frac{k\omega^{2}}{J}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \frac{1}{3}\omega_{0} \quad \therefore \alpha = -\frac{k\omega_{0}^{2}}{9J}$$

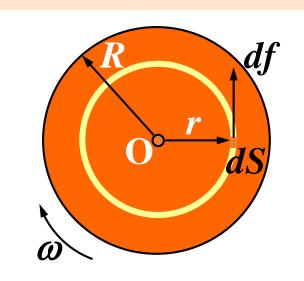
$$M = J\alpha = J\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} \quad -k\omega^{2} = J\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} \quad \int_{\omega_{0}}^{\frac{1}{3}\omega_{0}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\omega^{2}} = -\int_{0}^{t} \frac{k}{J} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$t = 0 \text{ By } \quad \omega = \omega_{0}, \text{ 两边积分} \quad t = \frac{2J}{k\omega_{0}}.$$

练4.2.4 一半径为R,质量为m匀质圆盘,平放在粗糙的水平桌面上。设盘与桌面间摩擦系数为 μ ,令圆盘最初以角速度 ω 。绕通过中心且垂直盘面的轴旋转,问它经过多少时间才停止转动?

解: 取面元 dS, 它受到的摩擦力为 $df = \mu g dm = \mu g \sigma dS$, 对转轴 O的力矩为 $r \cdot df = -r \mu g \sigma dS$,

半径为r,宽度为dr的圆环 所受摩擦力对轴的力矩为



 $dM = -\mu g \, r \sigma \cdot 2\pi r \, dr = -2 \, \pi \mu \, \sigma g r^2 dr$ 所以圆盘受到的摩擦力的总力矩为

$$M = \int dM = \int_0^R -2\pi\mu\sigma g r^2 dr = -\frac{2}{3}\pi\mu\sigma g R^3 = -\frac{2}{3}\mu mg R$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\mu mgR = J\alpha = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

设圆盘经过时间t停止转动,则有

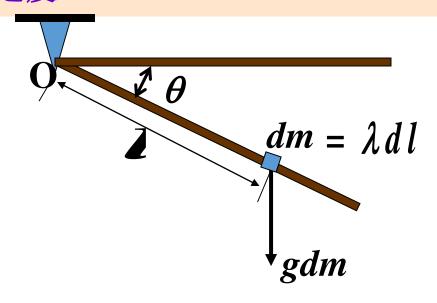
$$-\frac{2}{3}\mu g \int_0^t dt = \frac{1}{2}R \int_{\omega_0}^0 d\omega \qquad t = \frac{3}{4}\frac{R}{\mu g}\omega_0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{M}{J} = -\frac{2}{3}\mu mgR / \frac{1}{2}mR^2 = -\frac{4ug}{3R}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t \Rightarrow t = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\alpha} = \frac{0 - \omega_0}{-4\mu g / 3R} = \frac{3R\omega_0}{4ug}$$

练4.2.5 一根长为l、质量为m的均匀细直棒,其一端有一固定的光滑水平轴,因而可以在竖直平面内转动。最初棒静止在水平位置,求它由此下摆 θ 角时的角加速度和角速度。

解:棒下摆为加速过程,外 力矩为重力对O的力矩。棒 上取质元dm,当棒处在下摆θ 角时,该质量元的重力对轴 的元力矩为



 $dM = l \cos \theta g dm = \lambda g l \cos \theta dl$

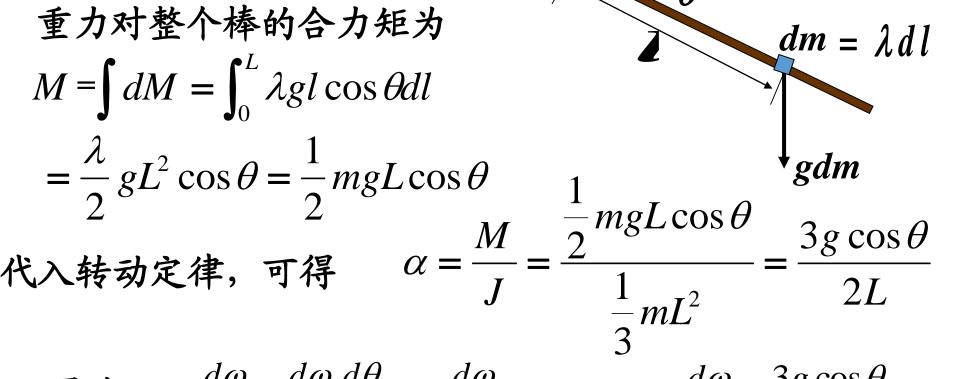
 $dM = l \cos \theta g dm = \lambda g l \cos \theta dl$ 重力对整个棒的合力矩为 $M = \int dM = \int_{0}^{L} \lambda g l \cos \theta dl$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} gL^2 \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} mgL \cos \theta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{M}{J}$$

因为
$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

积分
$$\int_0^\omega \omega d\omega = \int_0^\theta \frac{3g\cos\theta}{2l} d\theta$$



所以
$$\omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} = \frac{3g\cos\theta}{2l}$$
 得 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g\sin\theta}{l}}$

作业: 13 15 16 17 18

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4.3 力矩做功 刚体定轴转动的动能定理

一. 转动动能

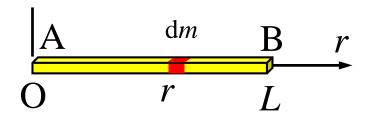
$$E_{k} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \right) \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^{2}$$

刚体绕定轴转动时转动动能等于刚体的转动惯量与角速度平方乘积的一半。

<u>比较:</u>

$$\boldsymbol{E}_k = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{J} \boldsymbol{\omega}^2$$

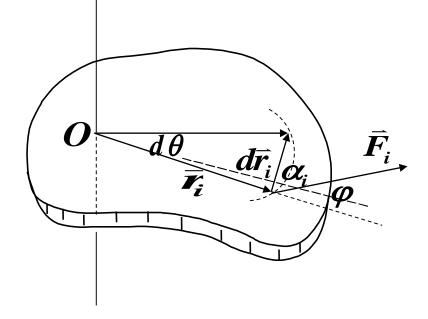
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$



二. 力矩的功

$$dW_{i} = F_{\tau i}ds_{i} = F_{\tau i}r_{i}d\theta = M_{i}d\theta$$

其中 $F_{\tau i} = F_{i}\cos\alpha_{i}$
 $M_{i} = F_{\tau i}r_{i}$



对
$$i$$
求和,得: $dW = (\sum M_i)d\theta = Md\theta$
$$W = \int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_2} Md\theta$$

力矩的功率为:

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt} = M \frac{d\theta}{dt} = M\omega$$
 当输出功率一定时,
力矩与角速度成反比。

三. 刚体定轴转动的动能定理

$$M = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} = J\alpha = J\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}\frac{d\theta}{dt} = J\omega\frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

当
$$\theta = \theta_1$$
时, $\omega = \omega_1$ 所以:
$$\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} J \omega d\omega$$

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

刚体定轴转动的动能定理

合外力矩对定轴转动刚体所做的功等于刚体转动动能的增量。

例4.3.1一根长为l、质量为m的均匀细直棒,其一端有一固定的光滑水平轴,可在竖直平面内转动。最初棒静止在水平位置,求它由此下摆 θ 角时的角加速度和角速度

解: 对固定轴 O, 棒仅受重力矩 $M = \frac{1}{2} mgl \cos \theta$

由定轴转动定律可得棒的角加速度

$$\alpha = \frac{M}{J} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} mgl \cos \theta}{\frac{1}{3} ml^2} = \frac{3g \cos \theta}{2l}$$

$$\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} Md\theta = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2 \quad \int_{\theta}^{\theta} \frac{1}{2} mgL \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mgLsin\theta = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2} \qquad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgLsin\theta}{J}} = \sqrt{\frac{3gsin\theta}{L}}$$

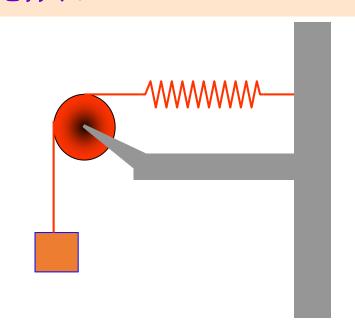
练4.3.1如图,弹簧的劲度系数为 k = 200N/m,轮子的转动惯量为 $4kg.m^2$,轮子半径 r = 20cm。当质量为60kg的物体落下40cm时的速 率是多大?假设开始时物体静止而弹簧无伸长。

解: 由动能定理

$$mgx - \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

 $v=r\omega$

v = 1.79 m/s



4.4 角动量定理 角动量守恒定律

1、质点的角动量

一个动量为 p 的质点,对惯性参考系中某一固定点 O 的角动量定义为

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

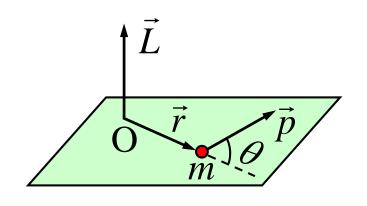
其中 r 为质点相对于 O 点的位 矢。角动量大小为

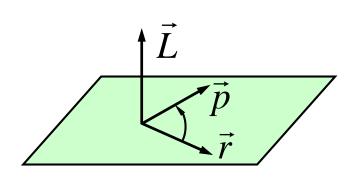
$$L = rpsin\theta = mvrsin\theta$$

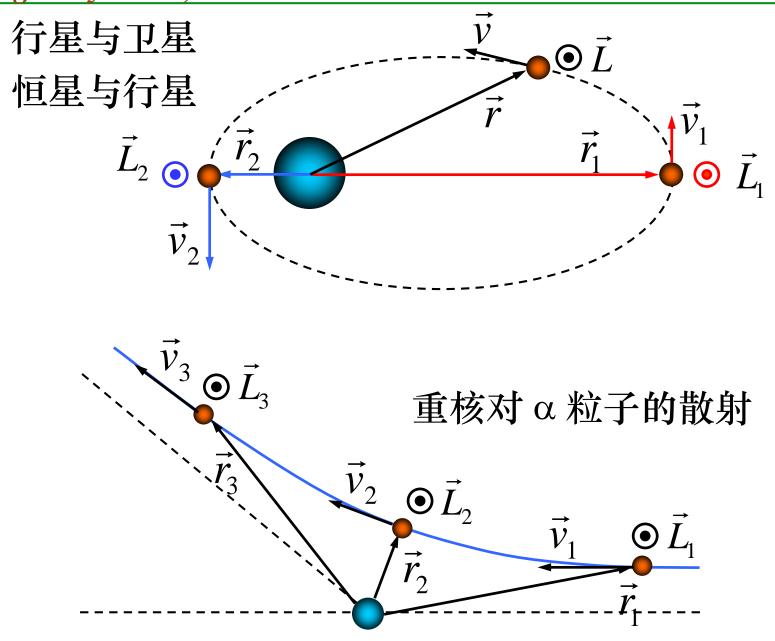
单位为 kg·m²/s, 或者 J·s。

方向与 r 和 p 符合右手螺旋法则。

说到一个角动量时,必须指明对哪一个固定点而言。







直角坐标系中

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

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

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

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

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} (yp_z - zp_y)\vec{i} \\ (zp_x - xp_z)\vec{j} \\ (xp_y - yp_x)\vec{k} \end{cases}$$

练习4.4.1 一质量为m的质点位于(x_1,y_1)处,速度为 $\bar{v} = v_x \bar{i} + v_y \bar{j}$ 质点受到一个沿x负方向的力f的作用,求相对于坐标原点的角动量以及作用于质点上的力的力矩

解: 由题知, 质点的位矢为

$$\vec{r} = x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = (x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{i}) \times m(v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j})$$

$$= (x_1 m v_y - y_1 m v_x) \vec{k}$$

2、质点的角动量定理

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{v} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$= 0 + \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

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

$$\hat{A} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{M}$$

$$\hat{A} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{M}$$

作用在质点上的力矩等于角动量对时间的变化率。

$$\int_{t_0}^{t} \vec{M} dt = \vec{L}_2 - \vec{L}_1$$
 角劲量定理的积分形式

外力矩对系统的冲量矩等于角动量的增量。

$$\vec{M} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

$$\vec{H} = 0$$

质点所受外力对固定点的力矩为零,则质点 对该固定点的角动量守恒。

——质点的角动量守恒定律。

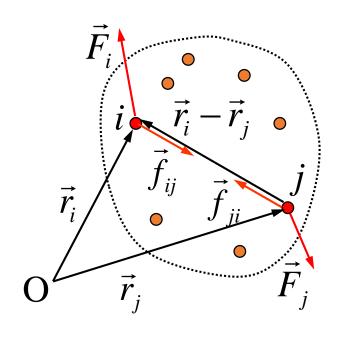
▲ 质点系角动量定理

质点系总角动量
$$\vec{L} = \sum_{i} \vec{L}_{i}$$

对每个质点应用角动量定理

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_i}{dt} = \vec{M}_i = \vec{r}_i \times (\vec{F}_i + \sum_j \vec{f}_{ij})$$

所以
$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times \vec{F}_{i} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \vec{r}_{i} \times \vec{f}_{ij}$$



作用力与反作用力力矩 $\vec{r}_i \times \vec{f}_{ij} + \vec{r}_j \times \vec{f}_{ji} = (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \times \vec{f}_{ij} = 0$ 所以第二项为零。

第一项为质点系所受合外力矩 $\vec{M} = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i$

则得质点系的角动量定理:

质点系所受合外力矩等于该质点系的角动量对时间的变化率(力矩和角动量对惯性系同一定点而言)

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

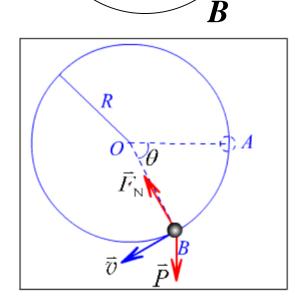
 $\diamondsuit \vec{M} = 0$,就得 $\vec{L} = 常矢量,即质点系角动量守恒定律:$

当质点系相对于某一定点所受的合外力矩为零时, 该质点系相对于该定点的角动量守恒。 例4.4.1 一半径为 R 的光滑圆环置于竖直平面内. 一质量为 m 的小球穿在圆环上,并可在圆环上滑动. 小球开始时静止于圆环上的点 A (该点在通过环心 O 的水平面上),然后从 A 点开始下滑. 设小球与圆环间的摩擦力略去不计. 求小球滑到点 B 时对环心 O 的角动量和角速度.

解 小球受支持力、重力作用,支持力的力矩为零,重力矩垂直纸面向里 $M = mgR\cos\theta$ 由质点的角动量定理

$$mgR\cos\theta = \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{dL}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \frac{dL}{d\theta} = \frac{L}{mR^2} \frac{dL}{d\theta}$$
$$\int_0^L LdL = m^2 gR^3 \int_0^\theta \cos\theta \,d\theta$$

$$L = mR^{3/2} (2g\sin\theta)^{1/2} : \boldsymbol{\omega} = (\frac{2g}{R}\sin\theta)^{1/2}$$



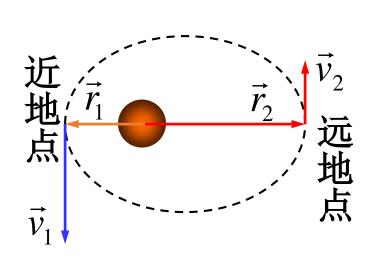
练4.4.2 我国第一颗人造卫星绕地球沿椭圆轨道运动,地球的中心O为该椭圆的一个焦点,已知地球平均半径为6378km,人造卫星距地球表面最近距离是439km,最远2384km,已知人造卫星在近地点速度是8.10km/s,求远地点的速率

解:人造卫星运动时只受到地球对他的引力,有心力,所以相对于O角动量守恒

角动量守恒 $L = m v_1 r_1 = m v_2 r_2$

$$r_1 = l_1 + R, r_2 = l_2 + R$$

$$\therefore v_2 = v_1 \frac{R + l_1}{R + l_1} = 6.30 \text{km/s}$$



证明开普勒第二定律:

行星对太阳的位矢在相

等的时间扫过相等的面积。

证明:角动量守恒。

证明: 角动量守恒。
$$L = |\vec{r} \times m\vec{v}| = m |\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}| = m \frac{r|d\vec{r}|\sin\theta}{dt} = 2m \frac{dS}{dt}$$

 $\vec{r} + d\vec{r}$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{L}{2m} = 常数$$

二 刚体对轴的角动量 刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

1.刚体对轴的角动量

刚体对转轴的角动量就是刚体上各质元的角动量之和.

$$L_i = \Delta m_i r_i^2 \omega$$

$$L = \sum_{i} L_{i} = \sum_{i} (\Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega) = (\sum_{i} \Delta m_{i} r_{i}^{2}) \omega = J \omega$$

刚体对某定轴的角动量等于刚体对该轴的转动惯量与角速度的乘积.方向沿该转动轴, 并与这时转动的角速度方向相同.

2. 刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

$$M = J\alpha = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d(J\omega)}{dt} = \frac{dL}{dt} \qquad \text{Pl} \quad M = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

定轴转动的刚体所受的合外力矩等于此时刚体角动量对时间的变化率.

$$\int_{t_0}^{t} M \, \mathrm{d} t = \int_{L_0}^{L} \mathrm{d} L = L - L_0 = J \, \omega - J \, \omega_0$$

定轴转动的刚体所受合外力矩的冲量矩等于刚体在这段时间内对该轴的角动量的增量.

三 刚体对轴的角动量守恒定律

$$:: \int_{t_0}^t M \mathrm{d}t = \Delta(J\omega)$$

若
$$\sum M_{iz} = 0$$
 则 $J\omega = J\omega_0$

外力对某轴的力矩之和为零,则该物体对同一轴的角动量守恒.

角动量守恒定律的两种情况:

1、转动惯量保持不变的刚体

当
$$\vec{M} = 0$$
时, $J\vec{\omega} = J\vec{\omega}_0$,则 $\vec{\omega} = \vec{\omega}_0$

例:



2、转动惯量可变的物体

当J增大时, \vec{o} 就减小;

当J减小时, $\bar{\omega}$ 就增大,从而 $J\bar{\omega}$ 保持不变

例:

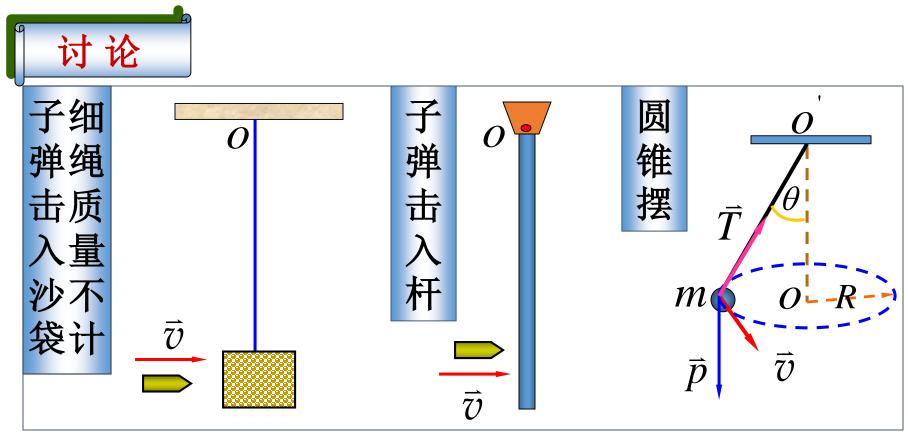




直升飞机







以子弹和沙袋为系统 动量守恒; 角动量守恒; 机械能不守恒. 以子弹和杆为系统 动量不守恒; 角动量守恒; 机械能不守恒. 圆锥摆系统 动量不守恒; 角动量守恒; 机械能守恒.

直线运动与定轴转动规律对照

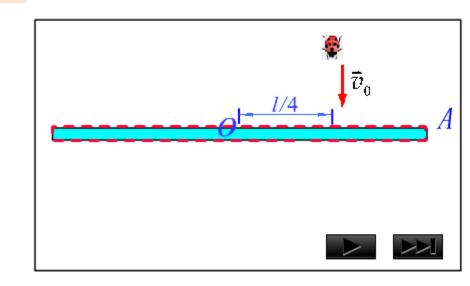
质点的直线运动	刚体的定轴转动
$v = \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} a = \frac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d} t^2}$	$\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\theta}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$
$P = m v \qquad E_K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$	$L = J\omega \qquad E_K = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$
$oxed{F}$ m	M J
$dW = F dx \qquad F dt$	$dW = M d\theta M dt$
F = m a	$M = J\alpha$
$\int F \mathrm{d} t = P - P_0$	$\int M dt = L - L_0$
$\int F dx = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$	$\int M d\theta = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 - \frac{1}{2}J\omega_0^2$

例4.4.2 质量很小长度为l 的均匀细杆,可绕过其中心 O并与纸面垂直的轴在竖直平面内转动. 当细杆静止于水平位置时,有一只小虫以速率v₀垂直落在距点O为 l/4 处,并背离点O 向细杆的端点A 爬行. 设小虫与细杆的质量均为m. 问: 欲使细杆以恒定的角速度转动,小虫应以多大速率向细杆端点爬行?

解 虫与杆的碰撞前后,系统角动量守恒

$$mv_0 \frac{l}{4} = \left[\frac{1}{12} ml^2 + m(\frac{l}{4})^2 \right] \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{12}{7} \frac{v_0}{l}$$

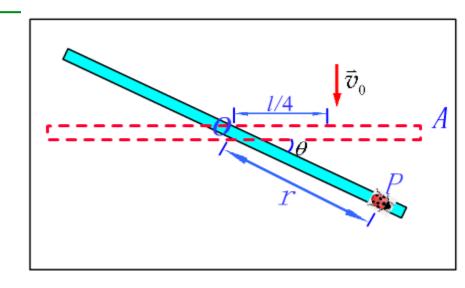


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$$\omega = \frac{12}{7} \frac{v_0}{l}$$

由角动量定理

$$M = \frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}(J\omega)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \omega \frac{\mathrm{d}J}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



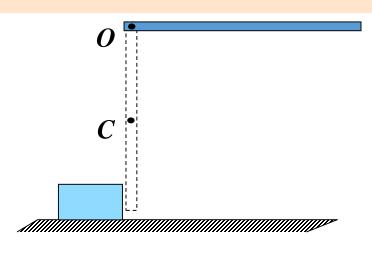
$$mgr\cos\theta = \omega \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (\frac{1}{12}ml^2 + mr^2) = 2mr\omega \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{g}{2\omega}\cos\omega t = \frac{7lg}{24v_0}\cos(\frac{12v_0}{7l}t)$$

此即小虫需具有的爬行速率.

例4.4.3 一匀质细棒长为l,质量为m,可绕通过其端点O的水平轴转动,如图所示。当棒从水平位置自由释放后,它在竖直位置上与放在地面上的物体完全弹性相撞。该物体的质量为M,它与地面的摩擦系数为 μ 。相撞后物体沿地面滑行一距离s而停止。求 μ

解: 这个问题可分为三个阶段进行分析。第一阶段是棒自由摆落的过程。这时除重力外,其余内力与外力都不作功,所以机械能守恒。我们把棒在竖直位置时质心所在处取为势能零点,用 @表示棒这时的角速度,则



$$mg\frac{l}{2} = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}ml^2\right)\omega^2 \qquad (1)$$

第二阶段是完全弹性碰撞过程,能量守恒。因碰撞时间极短,自由的冲力极大,物体虽然受到地面的摩擦力,但可以忽略。棒与物体相撞时,它们组成的系统所受的对转轴O的外力矩为零,系统对O轴的角动量守恒。用v表示物体碰撞后的速度,则

$$J\omega = Mvl + J\omega' \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2}Mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J\omega'^{2}$$
 (3)

第三阶段是物体在碰撞后的滑行过程。由动能定理

$$- \mu Mgs = 0 - \frac{1}{2} Mv^{2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{6m^{2}l}{(m+3M)^{2}s}$$
(4)

练 4.4.3 一长为 l=0.40m 的均匀木棒,质量 M=1.00kg,可绕水平轴O在竖直平面内转动,开始时棒自然地竖直悬垂。现有质量m=8g 的子弹以 v=200m/s的速率从A点射入棒中假定A点与O点的距离为 3l/4,如图。求:

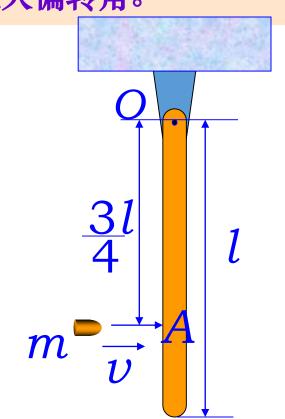
(1) 棒开始运动时的角速度; (2) 棒的最大偏转角。

解: (1)系统角动量守恒

$$\frac{3}{4}lmv = J\omega$$

其中
$$J = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2 + m(\frac{3}{4}l)^2$$

$$\omega = 8.89 \text{ rad/s}$$

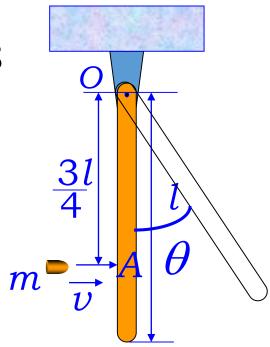


(2)系统机械能守恒,设最大偏角为 θ

$$Mg\frac{l}{2}(1-\cos\theta) + mg\frac{3}{4}l(1-\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{Mgl + \frac{3}{2}mgl - J\omega^2}{Mgl + \frac{3}{2}mgl} = -0.078$$

$$\theta = 94.06^{\circ}$$



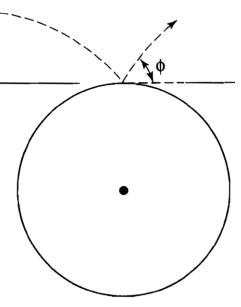
A 4-kg projectile is launched with an initial velocity **v**=(2m/s)**i**+(2m/s)**j**. On impact, it lands on the very top of a sphere of radius 3m and rotational inertia 3 kgm² which is pivoted about an axle (at its center) coming out of the page as shown. The sphere is initially at rest, the collision is elastic, and the projectile rebounds with a speed of 2 m/s. a. What is the velocity of the projectile an instant before impact with the sphere?

b. What is the angular velocity of the sphere after the collision? c. What is the angle of the elevation ϕ of the projectile as it bounces off the sphere?

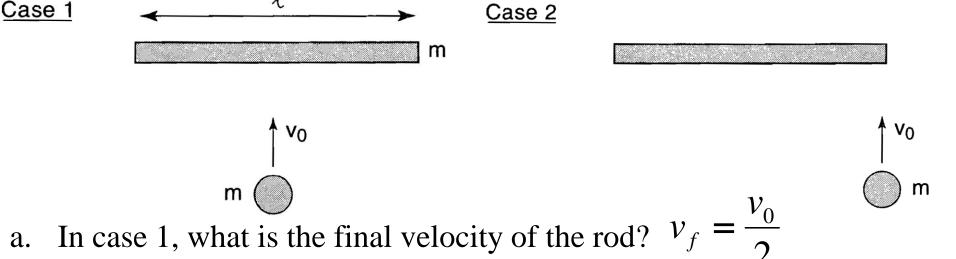
$$\vec{v} = 2m/s\vec{i} + (-2m/s\vec{j})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 \quad \omega = 2.31 \, rad/s$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{P}_0 = \vec{r} \times \vec{P}_f + J\vec{\omega}$$
 $\phi = 45^{\circ}$



A puck of mass m sliding along a frictionless table with speed v_0 collides and sticks to a rod of mass m and length l with uniform linear mass density. In the first case, the puck sticks to the middle of the rod, whereas in the second case the puck sticks to the end of the rod.



- b. In case 2, what is the final velocity of the center of the system?
- c. In case 2, one point in the puck-mass system moves in a straight line. Where is the point? $\frac{l}{\sqrt{l}}$
- d. In case 2, what is the final angular velocity of the puck-mass system?

$$Mv_{CM} = \sum m_i v_i \Rightarrow v_{CM} = \frac{m(v_0) + m(0)}{m + m} = \frac{v_0}{2}$$
 $\omega = \frac{6v_0}{5l}$

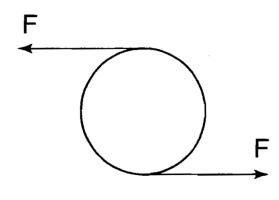
作业: 28 32 33 34 39

作业(五): 26 30 31 32 36

V. 刚体的静态平衡

$$\vec{F}_{net} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} F_{net,x} = 0 \\ F_{net,y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_{net} = 0$$



required for equilibrium

计算重力的力矩时,可以认为全部重力作用在质心上。

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r}_{CM} \times m\vec{g}$$

Classic Static Equilibrium Problem A ladder of length L and mass M rests on a frictionless wall at an angle of θ as shown. Calculate the magnitude of the force that the ground exerts on the ladder (assume there is a frictional force where the ladder contacts the ground).

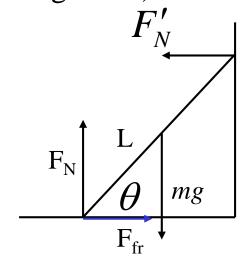
$$\begin{cases} F_{net,x} = F_{fr} - F_{N,wall} = 0 \\ F_{net,y} = F_{N,ground} - mg = 0 \end{cases}$$

Choose the axis to pass through the point where the ladder contacts the ground

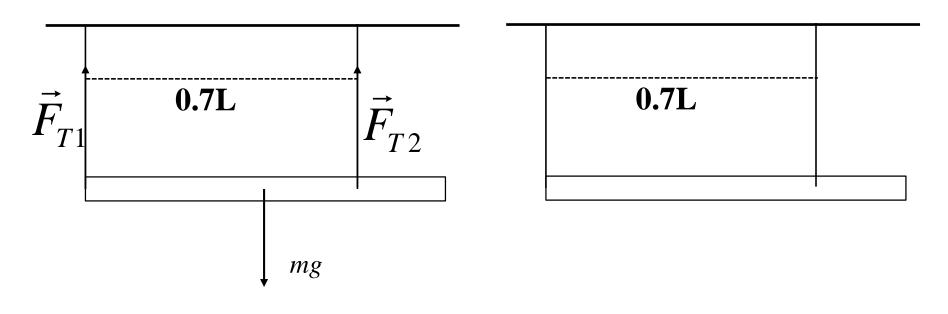
$$\tau_{net} = (L\sin\theta)F_{N,wall} - (\frac{L}{2}\cos\theta)mg = 0$$

$$F_{fr} = F_{N,wall} = \frac{mg \cot \theta}{2}$$

$$F_{ground} = \sqrt{F_{N,ground}^2 + F_{fr}^2}$$



Practice 1: A uniform rod with mass m is suspended by two ropes as shown, its length is L. Find the tensions of two ropes.



$$F_{T1} + F_{T2} = mg$$

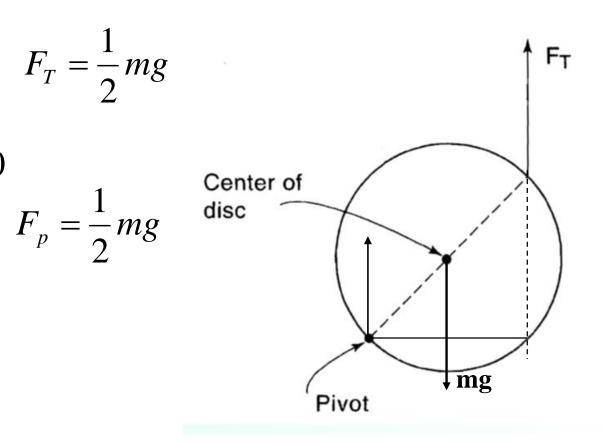
$$0.5Lmg = 0.7LF_{T2}$$

Practice 2: 一个质量为m有支点的均匀球被绳子吊起,球处于静止状态,如图所示。求支点对球的力?

$$\tau_{net} = 2lF_T - lmg = 0 \qquad F_T = \frac{1}{2}mg$$

$$F_{net} = F_T + F_p - mg = 0$$

$$F_r = \frac{1}{r} n$$



A uniform beam of weight W is attached to a wall by a pivot at one end and is held horizontal by a cable attached to the other end of the beam and to the wall, as shown above. T is the tension in the cable, which makes an angle with the beam. Which of the following is equal

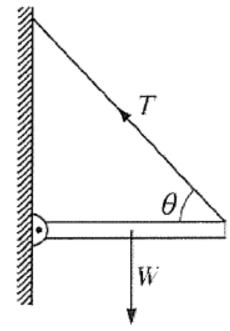
to T?

$$(A) \frac{W}{2\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{W}{2\sin\theta}$$

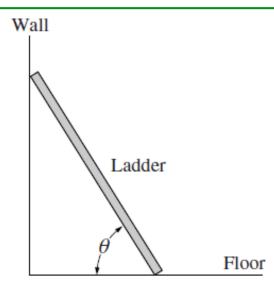
(C)
$$\frac{W}{\cos\theta}$$

(D)
$$\frac{W}{\sin \theta}$$



A uniform ladder of weight W leans without slipping against a wall making an angle θ with a floor as shown above. There is friction between the ladder and the floor, but the friction between the ladder and the wall is negligible.

The magnitude of the normal force exerted by the floor on the ladder is



- (B) W $sin\theta$ (C) W $cos\theta$ (D) 0.5W $sin\theta$ (E) 0.5W $cos\theta$

The magnitude of the friction force exerted on the ladder by the floor is

- (A) 2W tan θ
- (B) W
 - (C) W $\cot\theta$ (D) 0.5W
- (E) 0.5W cot θ

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

力矩

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

角动量定理的微分形式

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

角动量定理的积分形式

$$\int_{t_0}^t \vec{M} \, dt = \vec{L}_2 - \vec{L}_1$$

质点的角动量守恒定律

$$\vec{H} = 0$$

$$\bar{L} = \bar{r} \times m \bar{v} =$$
常 矢 量

有心力作用下角动量守恒

转动惯量J

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{iz} = \frac{dL_{z}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (m_{i} r_{i}^{2}) \omega \right] \qquad L_{z} = J \omega$$

$$J = mr^{2} \qquad J = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (m_{i} r_{i}^{2}) \qquad J = \int_{m} r^{2} dm$$

$$dm = \lambda dl$$
 $dm = \sigma ds$ $dm = \rho dV$

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

$$J = \frac{1}{3}mL^2 \quad J = \frac{1}{12}mL^2$$

College Physics II, OUC
转动定律
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{iz} = \frac{d}{dt}(J\omega) = J\frac{d\omega}{dt} = J\alpha$$

滑轮有质量时的受力分析;圆盘转动;细 棒绕一端转动等,主要是分析求M

转动动能

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

可用能量守恒

定轴转动角动 量守恒定律

若
$$\sum M_z = 0$$
 有 $J\omega = J\omega_0$

转动的啮合,质点和细棒的碰撞等