

## 动量守恒

## 动量守恒

3.1 动量 冲量 质点动量定理.

$$\text{动量 } \vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\text{冲量 } \vec{I} = \vec{F}\Delta t = \vec{F}(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\text{取时间元 } dt, \quad d\vec{I} = \vec{F}(t) dt, \quad \vec{I} = \int d\vec{I} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}(t) dt.$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt}$$

动量对时间的瞬时变化率.

$$= m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m\vec{a}$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \approx m_0$$

$$(\sum \vec{F}) dt = d\vec{p} = d(m\vec{v}).$$

质点动量定理.

3.2 质点系动量守恒

内力: 系统内各物体间的相互作用力.

外力: 外界物体对系统内任一物体的作用力.

$$\vec{f}_{ij} = -\vec{f}_{ji} = \sum \vec{f}_{ij} = 0 \quad (\text{物体对自己没有作用力}).$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \dots + \vec{F}_n = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \dots + \vec{F}_n = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \vec{F}_i = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum \vec{p}_i \right) \quad \sum \vec{p}_i = \sum m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$(\sum \vec{F}_i) dt = d(\sum \vec{p}_i) = d(m_i \vec{v}_i). \quad \text{质点系动量定理.}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\sum \vec{F}) dt = \sum m_i \vec{v}_{i1} - \sum m_i \vec{v}_{i2}$$

$$\text{如果 } \sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \vec{p}_i = \sum m_i \vec{v}_i = \text{恒矢量.}$$

$$\text{如果 } \sum \vec{F} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum m_i \vec{v}_i \neq \text{恒矢量.}$$

$$\text{但是 } \sum F_{ix} = \sum m_i v_{ix} = \text{恒矢量.}$$

3.3 角动量 力矩 质点角动量定理.

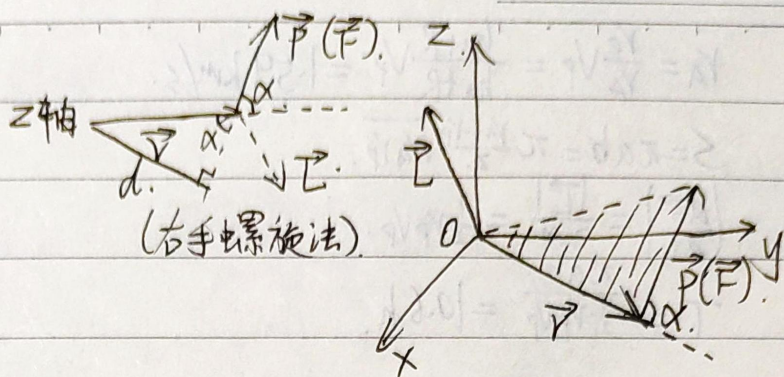
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \neq \vec{p} \times \vec{r} \quad (\text{叉乘, 顺序不能交换}).$$

$$L = rp \sin \alpha.$$



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

$$L = r p \sin \alpha \cdot \text{轴向}$$



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

$$M = r F \sin \alpha$$

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

$$M = r F \sin \alpha \cdot \text{轴向} = F d \quad (\text{力和力臂的乘积})$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times (\sum \vec{F}) = \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} \quad M_z = \frac{dL_z}{dt} \quad (\text{相对于z轴})$$

### 3.4 质点角动量守恒

$$\text{如果 } \vec{M} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \text{恒量}$$

$$M_z = 0 \Rightarrow L_z = \text{恒量}$$

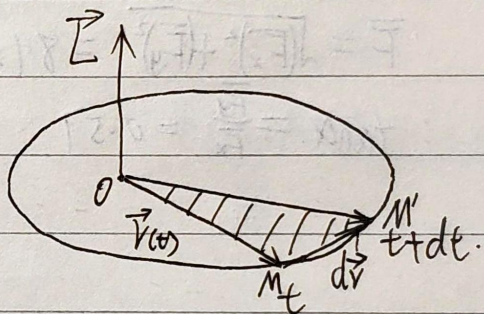
$dt$  时间内径矢  $\vec{r}$  扫过的面积

$$d\vec{S} = \vec{r} \times d\vec{r}$$

$$|d\vec{S}| = S_{\triangle OMM'}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2m} \vec{L} = \text{恒矢量}$$

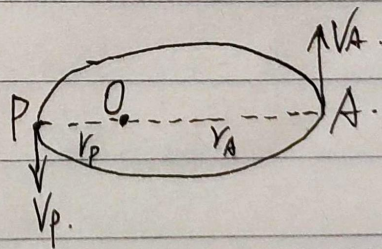
$$\left| \frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{\vec{L}}{2m} \right| = \text{常量}$$



例:  $h_P = 205.5 \text{ km}$ ,  $h_A = 35835.7 \text{ km}$

$$v_P = 10.2 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_P m v_P = r_A m v_A$$





Date. / /

$$V_A = \frac{V_P}{V_A} V_P = \frac{h_P + R}{h_A + R} V_P = 1.59 \text{ km/s.}$$

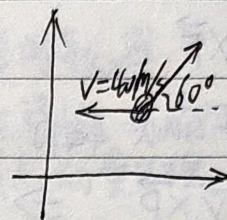
$$S = \pi ab = \pi \frac{V_A + V_P}{2} \sqrt{V_A V_P}.$$

$$\left| \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} \right| = \frac{|\vec{v}|}{2m} = \frac{1}{2} V_P V_P.$$

$$T = \frac{\pi ab}{\frac{1}{2} V_P V_P} = 10.6 \text{ h.}$$

例: 镁球  $m = 140 \text{ g}$ ,  $V = 40 \text{ m/s}$ .

被击后以仰角  $60^\circ$  飞出.  $\Delta t = 1.2 \text{ ms}$ .



$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{\vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{m\vec{v}_2 - m\vec{v}_1}{t_2 - t_1} \quad (\text{平均冲力})$$

$$\overline{F}_x = \frac{mv_{2x} - mv_{1x}}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{mv \cos 60^\circ - (-mv)}{t_2 - t_1} = 7 \times 10^3 \text{ N.}$$

$$\overline{F}_y = \frac{mv_{2y} - mv_{1y}}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{mv \sin 60^\circ}{t_2 - t_1} = 4 \times 10^3 \text{ N.}$$

$$\overline{F} = \sqrt{(\overline{F}_x)^2 + (\overline{F}_y)^2} = 8.1 \times 10^3 \text{ N.}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\overline{F}_y}{\overline{F}_x} = 0.57 \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ.$$