

第3章 动量与能量

在线直播课

2022-3-25

$$\vec{v} ; \vec{p} ; E_k$$

力 \rightarrow 时间 : $\dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$ $\vec{p} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i$

$$\int \vec{F} dt = d\vec{I} = d\vec{p} = d(m\vec{v}) = d(\sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i)$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{I} = \Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p} - \vec{p}_0 = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i - \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_{i0}$$

$$\vec{F} = 0, \quad \vec{p} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i = \text{常量}$$

力 \rightarrow 位移 : $\dot{E}_k = \frac{dE_k}{dt}$ $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ $E_k = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = dW = dE_k = \frac{1}{2} d(mv^2)$$

$$\int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = W = \Delta E_k = E_k - E_{k0}$$

总功 $W^{\text{ex}} + W^{\text{in}} = E_k - E_{k0}$

\downarrow $W^{\text{ex}} + W_c^{\text{in}} + W_{nc}^{\text{in}} = E_k - E_{k0}$

则 $W^{\text{ex}} + W_{nc}^{\text{in}} = E - E_0$

$W^{\text{ex}} = 0, \quad W_{nc}^{\text{in}} = 0, \quad E = \text{常量}$

势能: $E_p = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r}$

$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

$E_p = m g z$

$$W^{\text{in}} \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \searrow \\ W_c^{\text{in}} \quad W_{nc}^{\text{in}} \end{array}$$

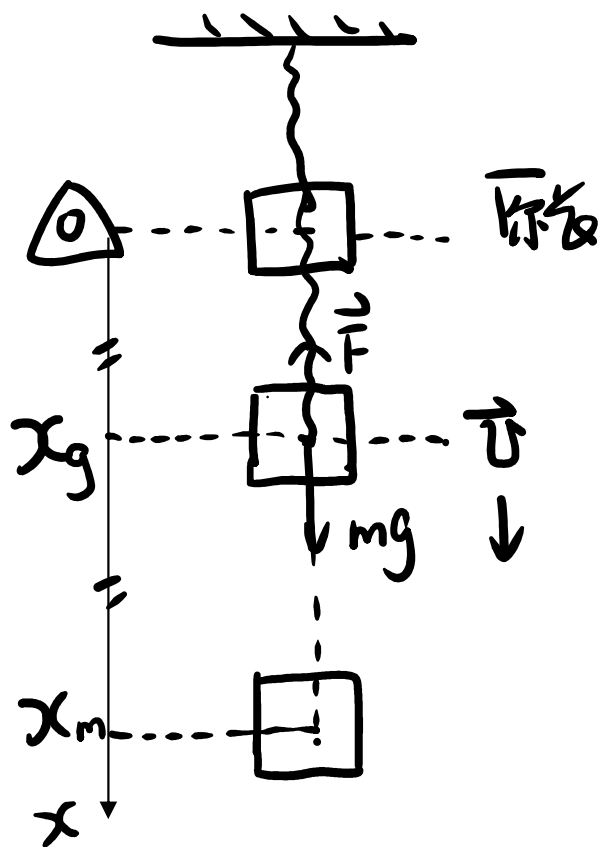
$\equiv -(\bar{E}_p - E_{p0})$

$E \equiv E_k + E_p$

一弹簧，原长为 l_0 ，劲度系数为 k ，上端固定，下端挂一质量为 m 的物体，**先用手托住，使弹簧不伸长。**

①如将物体托住慢慢放下，达静止（平衡位置）时，弹簧的最大伸长和弹性力是多少？

②如将物体突然放手，物体到达最低位置时，弹簧的伸长和弹性力各是多少？物体经过平衡位置时的速度是多少？



$$x_g: \quad mg = F = kx_g, \quad x_g = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$E_0 = 0 \overset{\leftarrow E_k}{+} 0 \overset{\leftarrow E_{pg}}{+} 0 \overset{\leftarrow E_{pk}}$$

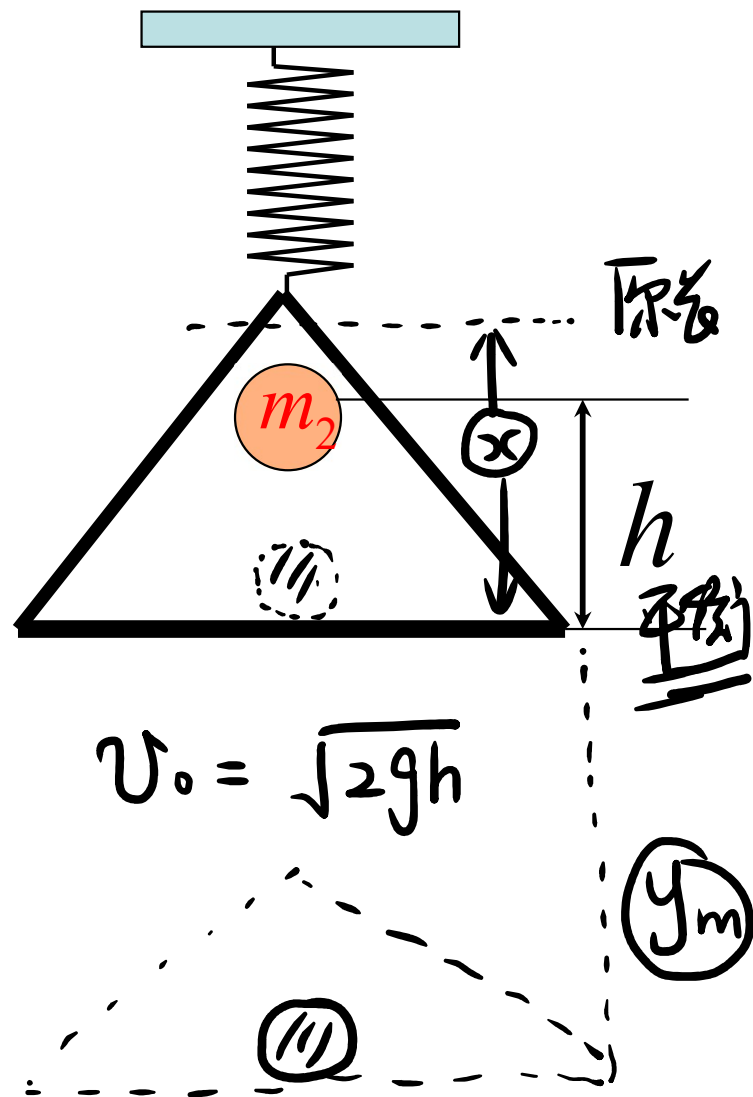
$$x_m: \quad E_m = 0 + (-mgx_m) + \frac{1}{2}kx_m^2$$

$$x_m = \frac{2mg}{k}$$

$$E_g = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mgx_g + \frac{1}{2}kx_g^2$$

$$v = ?$$

例题 (动量与能量结合问题) 如图, 框架的质量 $m_1 = 0.2\text{kg}$, 挂到弹簧上, 使弹簧伸长 $x = 0.1\text{m}$, 另一小木块质量 $m_2 = m_1$, 由距离框底 $h = 0.3\text{m}$ 处自由下落并粘在框底上, 试求框架向下移动的最大距离 y_m ?



碰: 动量守恒

$$m_2 v_0 = (m_1 + m_2) v, \quad v = \frac{v_0}{2}$$

落: 机械能守恒

$$mg = kx$$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v^2 + 0 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

\parallel

$$E_m = 0 - (m_1 + m_2)g x_m + \frac{1}{2}k(x + y_m)^2$$

$$y_m = ?$$

质量为 m 的物体，由地面以初速度 v_0 竖直向上发射，物体受到的空气阻力为 $F=-kv$ ，求物体上升的最大高度 $y(u)$

法一：

$$-mg - kv = ma = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$-mg - kv = m \frac{dv}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$-mg - kv = m v \frac{dv}{dy}$$

$$\int_0^y dy = \int_{v_0}^v \frac{m v}{mg + kv} dv$$

$$y = ?$$

法二： $W^{ex} + W_{nc}^{in} = E - E_0$

$$dW_{nc}^{in} = dE \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -kv dy$$

$$dE = d\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgy\right)$$

$$= mv dv + mg dy$$

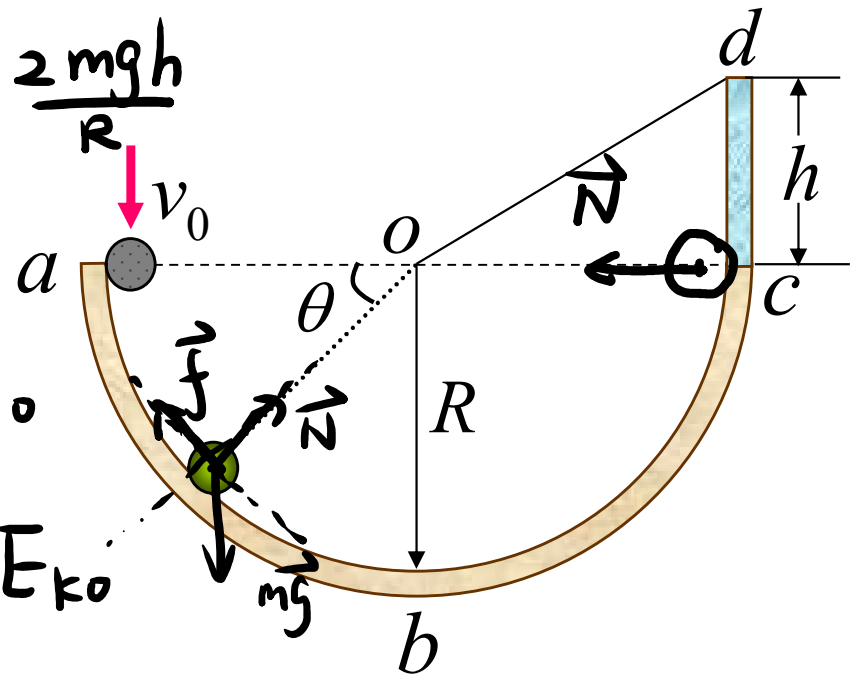
$$-kv dy = mv dv + mg dy$$

$$dy = -\frac{mv}{mg + kv} dv$$

例：质量为 m 的质点以初速度 v_0 自 a 点沿图示的轨道内壁运动，其中 abc 段为半圆弧， cd 段无摩擦。若质点最终能到达 d 点（ $h < v_0^2 / 2g$ ），求：（1）在 c 点时质点对圆弧内壁所施的正压力；（2）用做功定义求半圆弧内壁摩擦力对质点所做的总功。

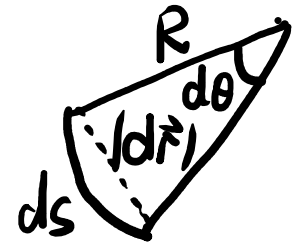
$$1) \quad v_c = \sqrt{2gh}, \quad N = m \frac{v_c^2}{R} = \frac{2mgh}{R}$$

$$2) \quad W = W^{\text{ex}} + W_{nc}^{\text{in}} = E - E_0 \\ = W^{\text{ex}} + W^{\text{in}} = E_k - E_{k0}$$



$$\vec{f} + \vec{N} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_t: & mg\cos\theta - f = ma_t = m \frac{dv}{dt} \\ \vec{E}_n: & N - mg\sin\theta = ma_n = m \frac{v^2}{R} \end{cases}$$



$$|d\vec{r}| \doteq ds = R d\theta$$

$$f = mg\cos\theta - m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$dW = \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r} = \underset{\downarrow}{f} R d\theta = (mg\cos\theta - m \frac{dv}{dt}) R d\theta$$

$$= mgR\cos\theta d\theta - mR \frac{dv}{dt} d\theta$$

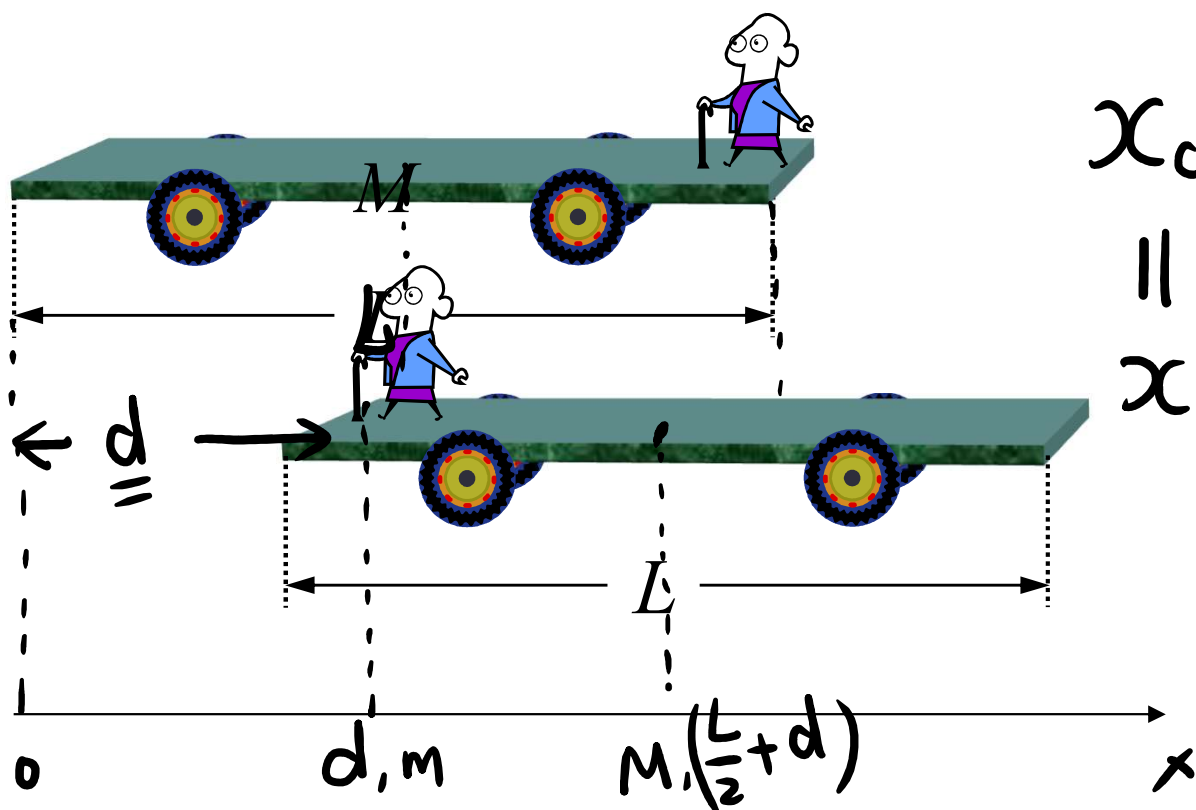
$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{v}{R}$$

$$W = \int dW = \int_0^\pi mgR\cos\theta d\theta - \int_{v_0}^{v_c} m v dv$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} m v_c^2}} - \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2}}$$

例：光滑地面上，一质量为 M 长度 L 的小车端点站有一质量为 m 的人。开始两者静止，求此时人从车的一端走到另一端时人和车各自对地移动的距离。

质心： \vec{r}_c $\vec{F}^{ex} = 0, \quad \vec{v}_c = \text{恒矢}$

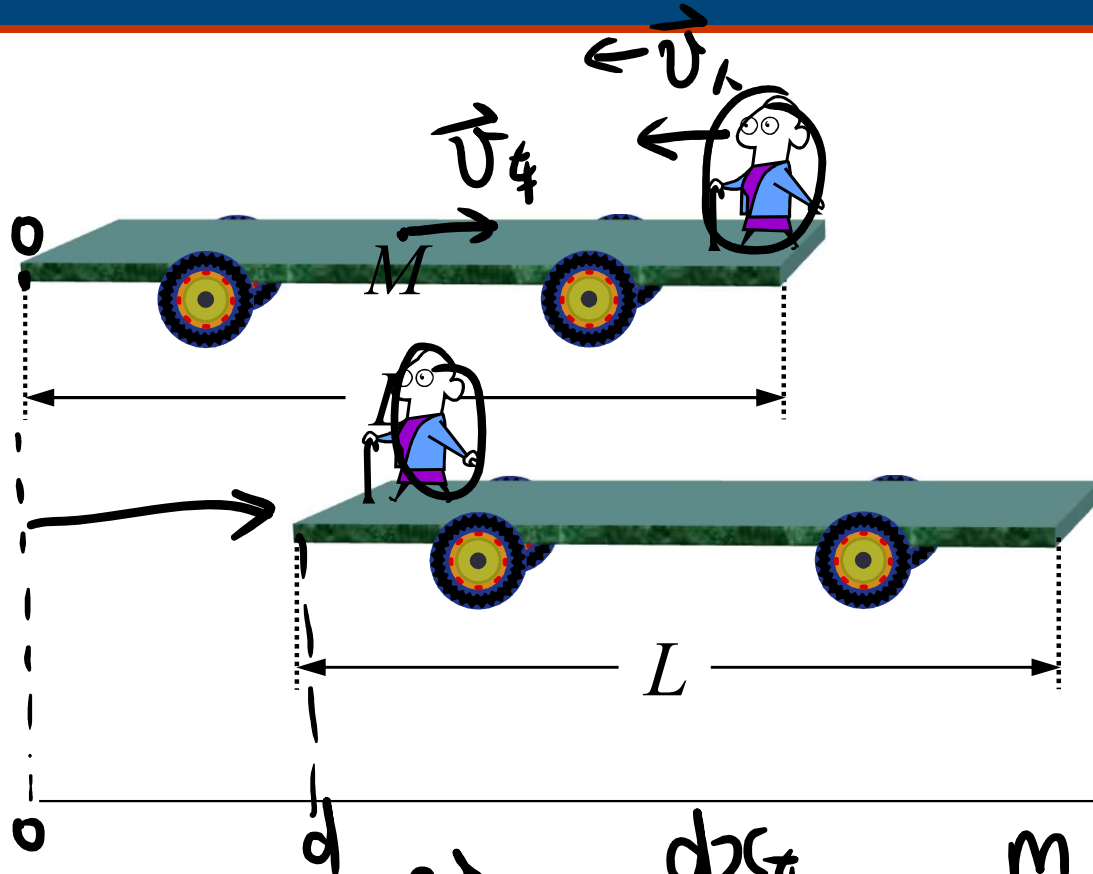


$$x_c = \frac{mL + M\frac{L}{2}}{M+m}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$x_c' = \frac{md + M(\frac{L}{2} + d)}{M+m}$$

$$d = \frac{mL}{M+m}$$



$$\vec{F}^{\text{ex}} = 0, \quad \vec{P} = \text{const}$$

$$0 = M \vec{U}_4 + m \vec{U}_1$$

$$0 = M U_4 - m U_1$$

$$U_4 = \frac{m}{M} U_1$$

$$U_4 = \frac{dx_4}{dt} = \frac{m}{M} \frac{dx_1}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^d dx_4 = \int_L^d \frac{m}{M} dx_1$$

$$d = ?$$