3-3 刚体定轴转动的动能定理

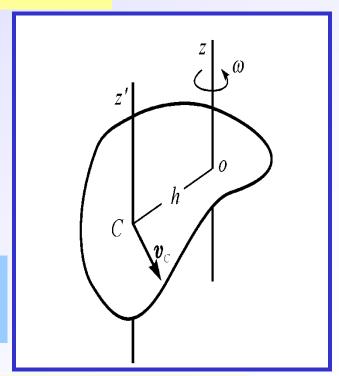
一、刚体定轴转动的动能: 刚体上所有质元的动能之和

$$E_{K} = \sum_{i} E_{Ki} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} m_{i} v_{i}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^{2}$$

由平行轴定理 $J = J_C + mh^2$

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(J_{C} + mh^{2})\omega^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}J_{C}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mh^{2}\omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2}J_{C}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{C}^{2}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} J_C \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_C^2$$



柯尼希(König)定理:

刚体转动动能=随质心的平动动能+绕质心轴的转动动能

二、力矩的功 $A_{a-b} = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

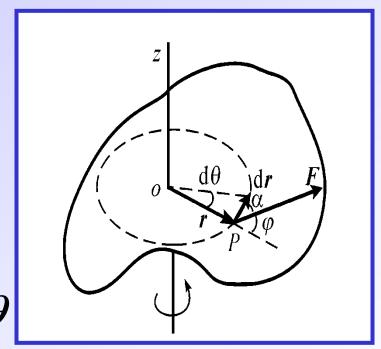
$$A_{a-b} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= Fr d\theta \cos \alpha$$

$$= Fr \sin \varphi d\theta$$

$$Fr\sin\varphi = M$$
 : $dA = Md\theta$



$$A = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} Md\theta$$
 称为力矩的功。

讨论: 1) 常力矩的功: M不变: $\theta_1 \rightarrow \theta_2$ $A = M(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$

2) 力矩的功率:
$$P = \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{Md\theta}{dt} = M\omega$$

三、刚体定轴转动的动能定理

转动定律
$$M = J\beta = J\frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

元功
$$dA = Md\theta = J\frac{d\omega}{dt}d\theta = J\omega d\omega$$

$$A = \int dA == J \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} \omega d\omega == \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$

合外力矩对一个绕固定轴转动的刚体所做的功等于刚体的转动动能的增量----动能定理

四、功能原理 机械能守恒

包含刚体转动在内的系统,原质点系的功能原理同样适用:

$$A_{\text{ph}} + A_{\text{ph}} = (E_{k2} + E_{p2}) - (E_{k1} + E_{p1})$$

对于含有刚体的系统,如果在运动过程中只有保守内力作功,则此系统的机械能守恒。

$$A_{\beta} + A_{\sharp \beta} = 0 \qquad (E_k + E_p) = const$$

[2-48]

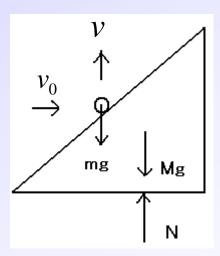
(1) 水平方向系统的动量守恒

$$mv_0 + MV = M(V + \Delta V)$$
$$\Delta V = \frac{mv_0}{M}$$

(2) 竖直用系统的动量定理: 地面对斜面体的平均冲力 \overline{N}

$$[\overline{N} - (M+m)g]\Delta t = mv$$

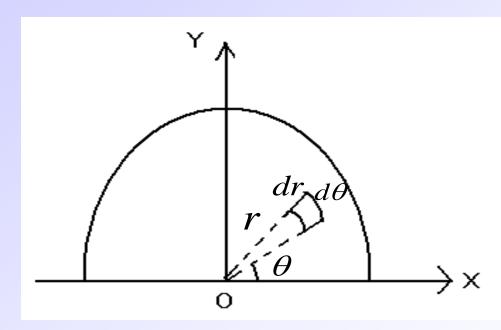
$$\overline{N} = (M+m)g + \frac{mv}{\Delta t}$$



$$[2-50]$$

【2-50】
$$x_c = 0 \qquad \sigma = \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2}$$
 (方法一)
$$ds = rd\theta dr$$

$$y_c = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int y \sigma ds}{\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 \cdot \sigma}$$



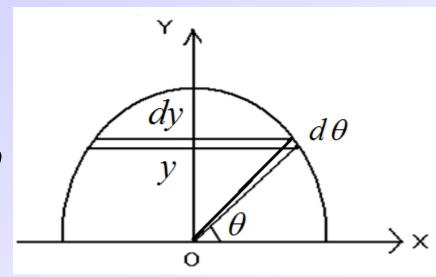
$$= \frac{2\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R r \sin \theta \cdot \sigma \cdot r d\theta dr}{\pi R^2 \cdot \sigma} = \frac{2\sigma \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^R r^2 dr}{\pi R^2 \cdot \sigma} = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$$

【2-50】
$$x_c = 0$$

$$\sigma = \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2}$$
 (方法二)

 $ds = 2R\cos\theta dy = 2R\cos\theta \cdot R\cos\theta d\theta$

$$y_c = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int R \sin \theta \cdot \sigma \cdot ds}{\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 \cdot \sigma}$$

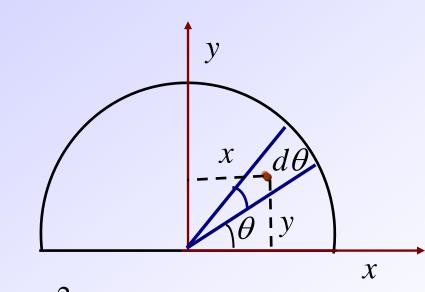


$$= \frac{2\int_0^{\pi/2} R \sin \theta \cdot \sigma \cdot 2R \cos \theta \cdot R \cos \theta d\theta}{\pi R^2 \cdot \sigma} = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$$

(方法三)
$$x_c = 0$$
 $M = \sigma \frac{\pi}{2} R^2$

$$dm = \sigma \frac{R}{2} R d\theta = \frac{\sigma R^2}{2} d\theta$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}R\sin\theta$$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}R\cos\theta$



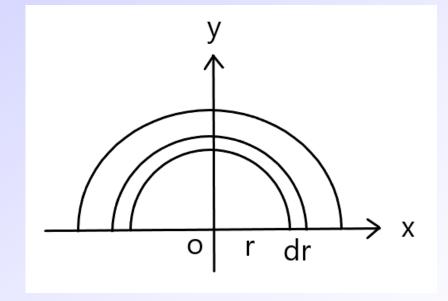
$$y_c = \frac{\int y dm}{M} = \frac{\sigma \int R^3 \sin \theta d\theta}{3M} = \frac{\sigma R^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta}{3M} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}R^3}{\frac{\pi}{2}R^2} = \frac{4}{3\pi}R$$

(方法四)
$$x_c = 0$$

$$\sigma = \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2}$$

$dm = \sigma \pi r dr$

$$y = \frac{2}{\pi}r$$



$$y_c = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\sigma \int \frac{2}{\pi} r \pi r dr}{\sigma \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2} = \frac{4 \int_0^R r^2 dr}{\pi R^2} = \frac{4}{3\pi} R$$

【2-64】 燃气轮机的推力:

$$N = \sum v' \frac{dm}{dt} = v'_1 \frac{dm_1}{dt} + v'_2 \frac{dm_2}{dt}$$
$$= (-200) \times 50 + (-400) \times (-50 - 2)$$
$$= 10800N$$

2-90 碰撞过程中系统水平方向动量守恒

$$\begin{cases} mv_0 = (M+m)v \\ -fx = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 - \frac{1}{2}(M+m)v^2 \\ f = \mu N = \mu(M+m)g \end{cases}$$

【2-44】 M落地的时间为t, M水平速度为v, M飞行的水平距离为l

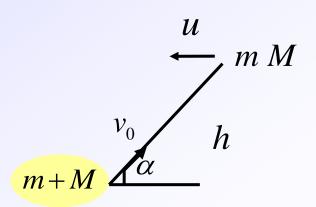
$$l = Vt$$

爆炸前后系统水平方向动量守恒

$$(M+m)v_0 \cos \alpha = MV + m(V-u)$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$2gh = (v_0 \sin \alpha)^2$$



刚体力学

作业: 3 -17 -19 -21 -25

2-11 质点的角动量 角动量守恒定律

一、质点对点的角动量

$$m \quad \stackrel{\rightarrow}{r} \quad \stackrel{\rightarrow}{v} \quad \stackrel{\rightarrow}{P} \quad \stackrel{\rightarrow}{L}$$

角动量: $\overrightarrow{L} = \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{P} = \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{mv}$

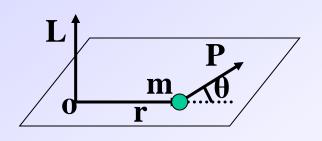
大小: $L = rmv \sin \theta$

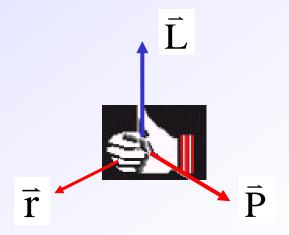
方向: 右手螺旋定则判定

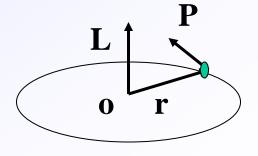
单位: kgm²/s

注意: 作圆周运动的质点的

角动量 *L=mrv*







二、质点角动量定理

牛顿第二定律
$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

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

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

质点所受的合力矩等于它的角动量对时间的变化率

冲量矩:
$$\int_{\mathbf{t}_1}^{\mathbf{t}_2} \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{dt} = \mathbf{L}_2 - \mathbf{L}_1$$

质点角动量定 理的积分形式

三、角动量守恒定律

$$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} \quad \text{如果} \vec{M} = 0 \text{则} \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = 0$$

即上常矢量

如果对于某一固定点,质点所受的合力矩为零,则 此质点对该固定点的角动量矢量保持不变。



- 1、这也是自然界普遍适用的一条基本规律。 2、M=0,可以是r=0,也可以是F=0,还可能 是r与F同向或反向,例如有心力情况。

〔例1〕质量为 m 的小球在一光滑的水平板上作半径为 r₁,速度为 v₁ 的匀速圆周运动。小球所需的向心力由系在小球上并通过一竖直管的轻绳所提供。当往下拉绳,使小球作圆周运动的半径变为 r₂ 时,试问此时小球的速度为多大及拉力所作的功。

己知: r_1 v_1 r_2 求: v_2 A

解: 重力和板的反作用力相平衡,

只受绳的有心力作用。

$$\vec{M} = 0 \quad \text{角动量守恒:} \quad \vec{r}_1 \times m\vec{v}_1 = \vec{r}_2 \times m\vec{v}_2 \quad r_1v_1 = r_2v_2$$
$$v_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2}v_1 \quad (\because r_1 > r_2 \quad \therefore \quad v_2 > v_1)$$

$$A = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} F_n dr = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} -m \frac{v^2}{r} dr = -m \int_{r_1}^{r_2} (vr)^2 \frac{1}{r^3} dr = -m (v_1 r_1)^2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{1}{r^3} dr$$

$$= m (v_1 r_1)^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r_2^2} - \frac{1}{r_1^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \Delta E_k \quad (\text{ bilize})$$

3-4 刚体的角动量、角动量定理和角动量守恒定律

一、刚体的角动量

质点对点的角动量为:

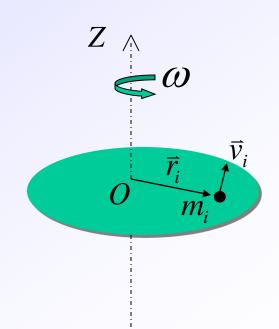
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P} = \vec{r} \times \vec{mv}$$

$$\vec{L}_{i} = \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i} \vec{v}_{i} = r_{i} m_{i} v_{i} \vec{k}$$

$$= m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega \vec{k} = m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{i} \vec{L}_{i} = \sum_{i} m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \vec{\omega} = J \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{L} = J \vec{\omega}$$



二、角动量定理

$$\vec{M} = J\vec{\beta} = J\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(J\vec{\omega}) = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

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

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

微分形式

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \vec{M} dt = \int_{\bar{L}_0}^{\bar{L}_1} d\vec{L} = \bar{L}_1 - \bar{L}_0 = J\vec{\omega} - J_0\vec{\omega}_0$$
 积分形式

称为冲量矩

三、角动量守恒定律

当
$$\vec{M} = 0$$
时, $\vec{L} = J\vec{\omega} = const$

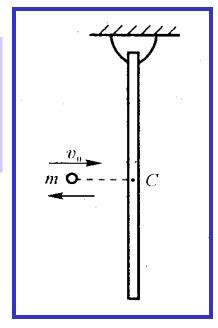
刚体所受对转轴的合外力矩为零、角动量守恒。

〔例2〕长为 l,质量为 M 的均匀细棒可绕水平光滑固定轴自由转动,起初棒下垂静止。若质量为 m 的小球沿水平方向以 v_0 的速度与棒的中心碰撞,碰撞是完全弹性的,碰撞后小球反向弹回。求: (1)碰撞后,棒开始转动时的角速度; (2)碰撞过程中,小球对棒的冲量。

解 (1) 系统: 棒+小球 外力: 重力、轴约束力(都通过转轴)

角动量守恒
$$\begin{cases} J\omega - mv\frac{l}{2} = mv_0\frac{l}{2} \text{ (外力矩为零)} \\ \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \text{ (弹性碰撞)} J = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}Ml\omega - mv = mv_0 \\ \frac{1}{3}Ml^2\omega^2 + mv^2 = mv_0^2 \end{cases}$$
解方程得:
$$\begin{cases} \omega = \frac{12mv_0}{(4M + 3m)l} \\ v = \frac{4M - 3m}{4M + 3m}v_0 \end{cases}$$



(2) 研究对象棒:冲量矩 $\int Mdt = J\omega - 0 = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2\omega \qquad (定轴转动角动量定理)$

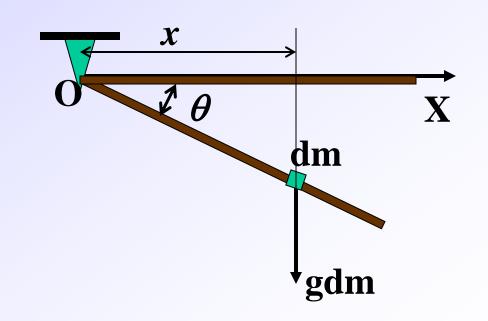
研究对象小球: 受棒的冲量 $I = \int Ndt = mv - m(-v_0) = m(v + v_0)$ (质点动量定理)

讨论:(固定轴对棒有作用力)外力冲量不为零,统动量不守恒。

例3、一根长为1、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,求它由此下摆到竖直位置的角速度。

解: (1)
$$A = \frac{1}{2} J\omega^2$$

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,重力矩为:



$$M = \int gxdm = g \int xdm$$

据质心定义
$$x_c = \frac{\int xdm}{m}$$

$$\therefore M = g \int x dm = mgx_C$$

重力对整个棒的合力矩与全部重力 集中作用在质心所产生的力矩一样。

$$x_c = \frac{1}{2}l\cos\theta$$

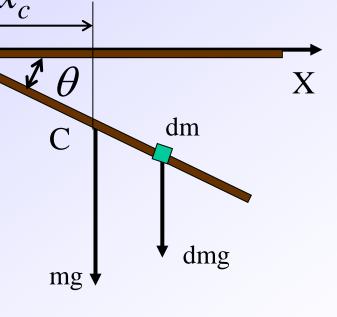
$$\frac{x_c = \frac{1}{2}l\cos\theta}{M} = \frac{1}{2}mgl\cos\theta$$

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} Md\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{l}{2} mg \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{l}{2} mg$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 \qquad \frac{l}{2}mg = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

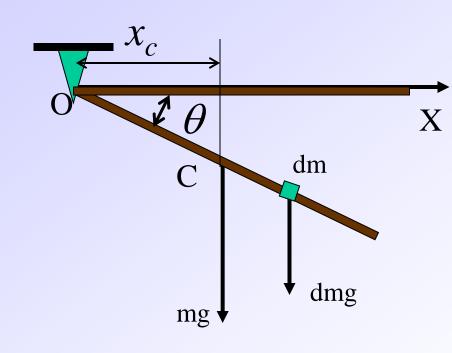
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$



(2) 刚体在运动过程中 只有保守内力作功, 则此系统的机械能 守恒。

$$\Delta E_p = mg\Delta h_c$$

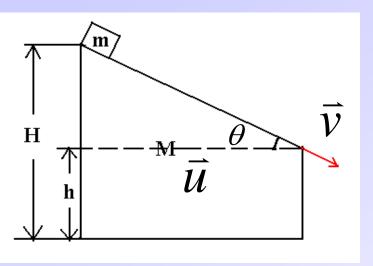
$$\frac{l}{2}mg = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$



$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$

2-110

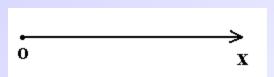
解:选m和M为一个系统,以地面为参照系



水平方向动量守恒:

$$Mu + m(v\cos\theta + u) = 0$$

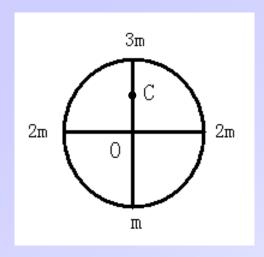
机械能守恒:



$$mg(H-h) = \frac{1}{2}Mu^2 + \frac{1}{2}m[(v\cos\theta + u)^2 + (v\sin\theta)^2]$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}Mu^2 - 0$$

3-5 解:



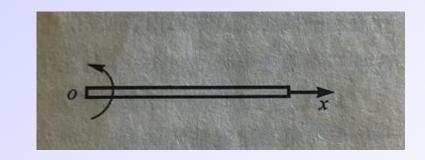
(1)
$$J_o = 8mR^2$$

(2)
$$y_c = \frac{3mR - mR}{8m} = \frac{R}{4}$$

$$J_c = J_o - 8mh^2 = 7.5mR^2$$

3-6 解:

$$J = \int r^2 \mathrm{d}m$$



$$= \int x^2 \mathrm{d}m = \int_0^l x^2 kx \mathrm{d}x = \frac{k}{4}l^2$$

刚体力学

作业: 2-125 -129 3-39 **-41**