

# 第三章 动量与角动量

- § 3.1 冲量与动量定理
- § 3.2 质点系的动量
- § 3.3 动量守恒定律
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### § 3.1 冲量与动量定理

 $\vec{F}dt = d\vec{p}$  力的时间效应就是动量的改变

$$\vec{I} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t)dt = \int_{\vec{p}_i}^{\vec{p}_f} d\vec{p} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i$$
 动量定理

冲量是合外力对时间的积分

平均冲力

$$\left\langle \vec{F} \right\rangle = \frac{\vec{I}}{t_f - t_i} = \frac{\int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t)dt}{t_f - t_i} = \frac{\vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i}{t_f - t_i}$$

例:小球质量为m,以速度v入射到半圆弧管道,并以相同的速度出射,小球中心到圆弧轨道中心距离为r,求管壁支持力对小球的冲量?

$$\vec{N} = -m\omega^2 r \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{I} = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \vec{N} dt \qquad I_x = 0$$

$$I_y = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} -N \sin(\theta) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} -m\omega^2 r \sin(\theta) dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} -m\omega r \sin(\theta) d\theta$$

$$I_y = mv \cos(\theta) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = -2mv \qquad \vec{I} = -2mv \hat{y}$$

#### 可以根据动量定理可直接得到

$$\vec{I} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i = -2mv\hat{y}$$

例:一篮球质量0.58kg,从2.0m高度下落,到达地面后,以同样速率反弹,接触时间仅0.019s,求:对地平均冲力?

解: 篮球到达地面的速率

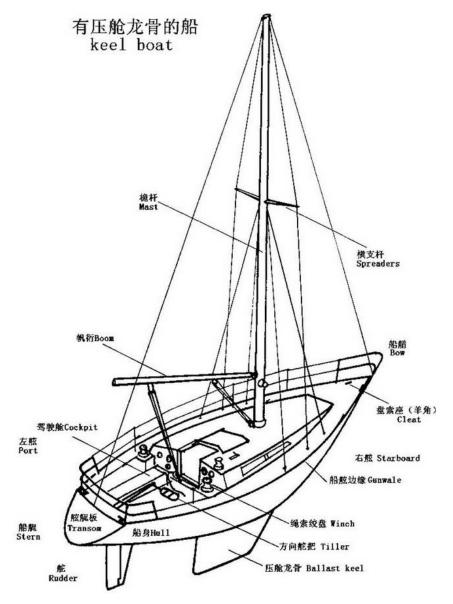
$$v = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times 2} = 6.3$$
 (m/s)

$$\langle F \rangle = \frac{\vec{I}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{2mv}{\Delta t} = \frac{2 \times 0.58 \times 6.3}{0.019} = 3.8 \times 10^2 (\text{N})$$





哥伦比亚号航天飞机失事原因:发射时泡沫高速撞击,损毁表面,返回时损毁表面在高温下瓦解。





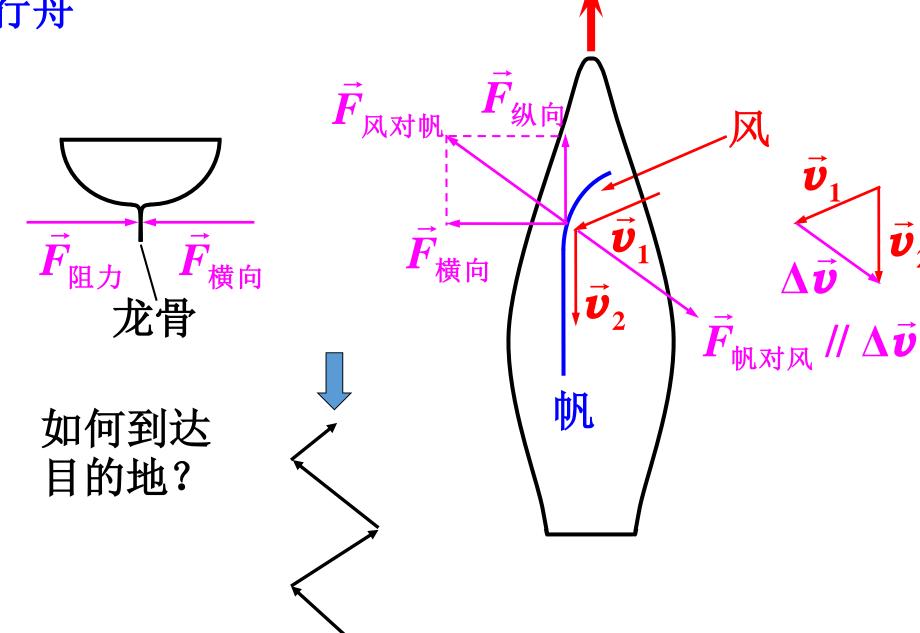
顺风行船



逆风行船

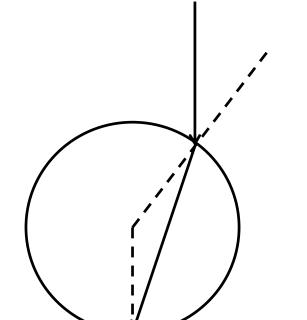
演示

# 逆风行舟



### 光镊 (视频演示)

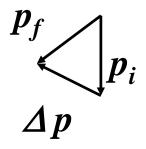
小物体透明(反射相对弱很多)

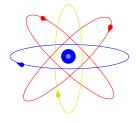


# 尺度远大于波长

### 光子动量

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h\nu}{c}$$

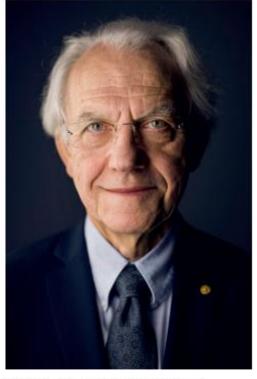






III. Niklas Elmehed. © Nobel Media
Arthur Ashkin

Prize share: 1/2



© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud **Gérard Mourou** 

Prize share: 1/4



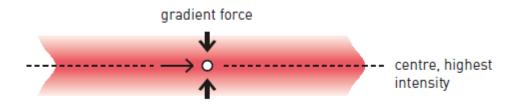
Photo: A. Mahmoud

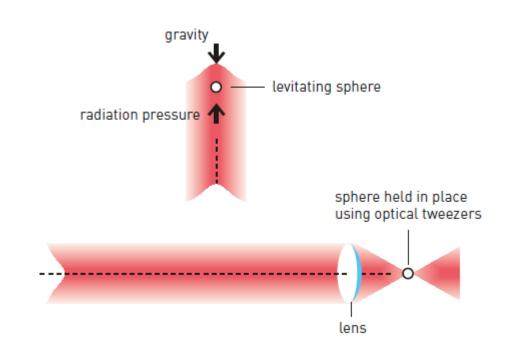
Donna Strickland

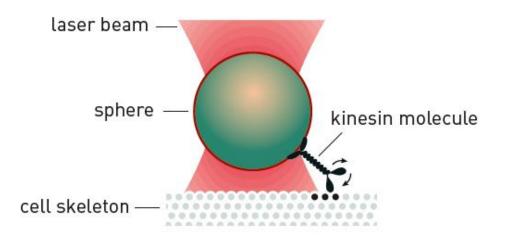
Prize share: 1/4

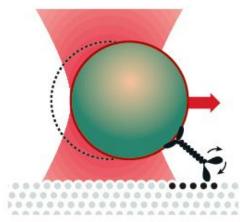
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2018 was awarded "for groundbreaking inventions in the field of laser physics" with one half to Arthur Ashkin "for the optical tweezers and their application to biological systems", the other half jointly to Gérard Mourou and Donna Strickland "for their method of generating high-intensity, ultra-short optical pulses."

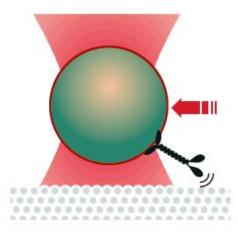
# 激光镊及其生物应用



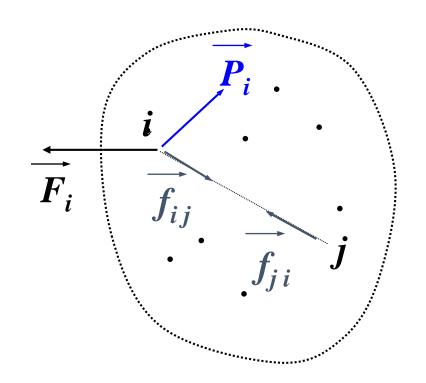








# § 3.2 质点系的动量



共有N个粒子,外力用F,内力(即粒子之间的相互作用)用f,则第i粒子的运动方程

$$\vec{F}_i + \sum_{i \neq j} \vec{f}_{ij} = \frac{d\vec{p}_i}{dt}$$

对所有 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{F}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i \neq j} \vec{f}_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} d\vec{p}_i}{dt} = \frac{d\sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{p}_i}{dt}$$

$$\vec{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{F}_{i}$$
  $\vec{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{p}_{i}$ 

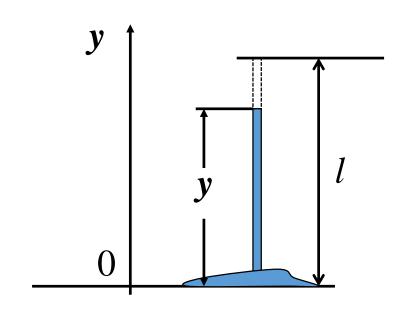
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i \neq j} \vec{f}_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i > j} (\vec{f}_{ij} + \vec{f}_{ji})$$

牛顿第三定律 
$$\vec{f}_{ii} + \vec{f}_{ii} = 0$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$

$$d\vec{I} = \vec{F}dt = d\vec{P}$$

例:一柔软绳长l,线密度 $\rho$ ,一端着地开始自由下落,下落 的任意时刻,给地面的压力为多少?



设压力为N

解: 在竖直向上方向建坐标, 地面为 原点(如图)。

原点(如图)。
$$N - \rho g l = \frac{dp}{dt} = \dot{p}$$

$$p = \rho y v - > \frac{dp}{dt} = \rho \frac{d(yv)}{dt}$$

$$W = \rho g l + \rho \frac{d(yv)}{dt}$$

$$v = \frac{dy}{dt} \qquad -g = \frac{dv}{dt} \qquad \frac{d(yv)}{dt} = -yg + v^2$$

$$v = -gt \qquad \qquad y = l - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$l - y = \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad \rightarrow \quad v^2 = 2g(l - y)$$

$$N = \rho g l + \rho \frac{d(yv)}{dt}$$

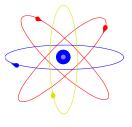
$$N = 3\rho g(l - y)$$



上层垮塌,承重陡增3 倍,压垮整个建筑?





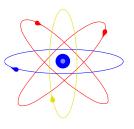


# § 3.3 动量守恒定律

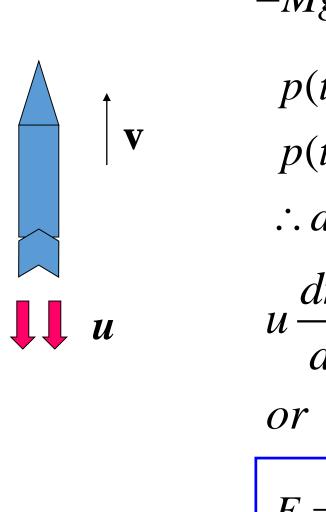
质点系所受合外力为零,总动量不随时间改变,即

$$\vec{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{p}_i = 常矢量$$

- 1. 合外力为零,或外力与内力相比小很多;
- 2. 合外力沿某一方向为零;  $\sum_{i} p_{i\alpha} = const.$
- 3. 只适用于惯性系;
- 4. 比牛顿定律更普遍的最基本的定律。(空间的平移对称性相关)



# § 3.4 火箭飞行原理



$$-Mg = \frac{dp}{dt}$$
 变质量的物理问题

$$p(t) = Mv$$
  

$$p(t+dt) = (M - dm)(v + dv) + dm(v - u)$$

$$\therefore dp = Mdv - udm$$

$$u\frac{dm}{dt} - Mg = M\frac{dv}{dt}$$

or 
$$u\dot{m} - Mg = M\dot{v}$$

$$F = u \frac{\mathrm{d} m}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

 $F = u \frac{\mathrm{d} m}{\mathrm{d} t}$  人箭所受的反推力

$$-dM = dm$$

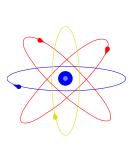
$$-u\frac{dM}{dt} - Mg = M\frac{d\upsilon}{dt}$$

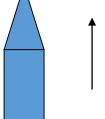
$$-u\frac{dM}{M} - gdt = dv$$

$$\int_{v_i}^{v_f} dv = -u \int_{M_i}^{M_f} \frac{dM}{M} - g \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt$$



$$\upsilon_f - \upsilon_i = u \ln \frac{M_i}{M_f} - g(t_f - t_i)$$

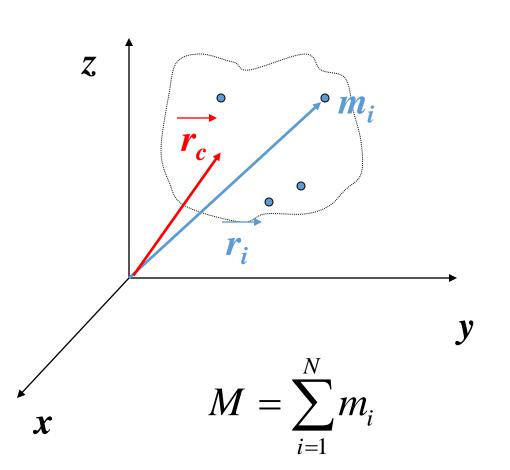






#### § 3.5 质心

### N个粒子系统,可定义质量中心



$$\vec{r}_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i \vec{r}_i}{M}$$

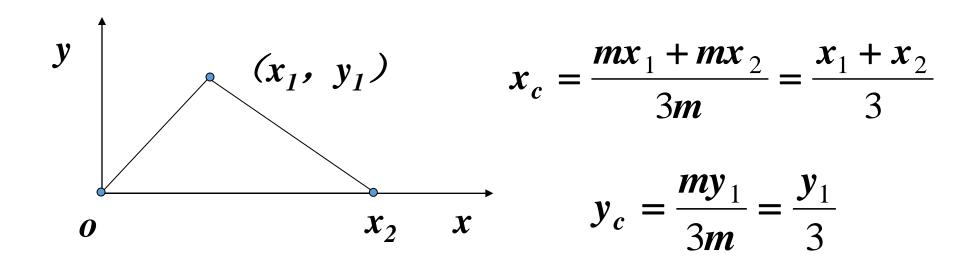
$$x_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i x_i}{M}$$

同理对y和z分量

# 对连续分布的物质,可以将其分为N个小质元

$$x_{c} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} \Delta m_{i}}{M} = \frac{\int x dm}{M} \qquad M = \int dm$$

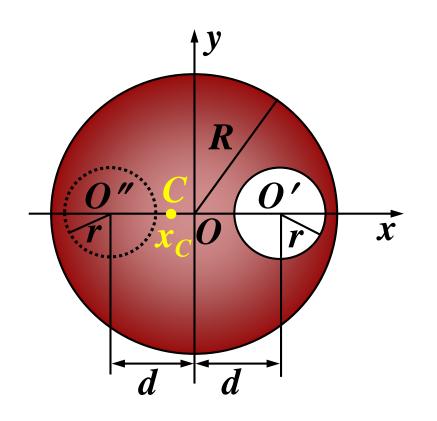
例: 任意三角形的每个顶点有一质量m, 求质心。



# 均匀杆、圆盘、环、球的几何中心是质心

例 如图, 求挖掉小圆盘后系统质心坐标。

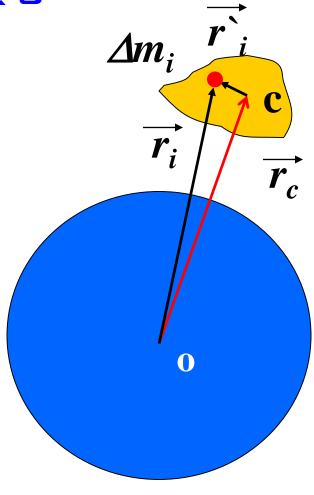
解: 由对称性分析,质心 C 应在 x 轴上。



令 σ 为质量面密度,

$$x_{C} = \frac{0 + (-d \cdot \sigma \cdot \pi r^{2})}{\sigma \cdot \pi R^{2} - \sigma \cdot \pi r^{2}}$$
$$= -\frac{d}{(R/r)^{2} - 1}$$

### 重心



$$\vec{f} = \sum_{i} \vec{f}_{i} = -GM \sum_{i} \frac{\Delta m_{i}}{r_{i}^{3}} \vec{r}_{i}$$

$$\vec{r}_{i} = \vec{r}_{c} + \vec{r}_{i}'$$

$$r_{c} >> r_{i}'$$

$$\frac{\vec{r}_{i}}{r_{i}^{3}} = \frac{\vec{r}_{c} + \vec{r}_{i}'}{(r_{c}^{2} + r_{i}^{2} + 2\vec{r}_{c} \cdot \vec{r}_{i}')^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{r_i}{r_i^3} = \frac{r_c + r_i}{(r_c^2 + r'_i^2 + 2\vec{r}_c \cdot \vec{r}_i')^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{r}_c}{r_c^3} + \frac{1}{r_c^3} [\vec{r}_i' - \frac{3\vec{r}_c (\vec{r}_c \cdot \vec{r}_i')}{r_c^2}]$$

$$\vec{f} = -GM \sum_{i} \Delta m_{i} \{ \frac{\vec{r}_{c}}{r_{c}^{3}} + \frac{1}{r_{c}^{3}} [\vec{r}_{i}' - \frac{3\vec{r}_{c}(\vec{r}_{c} \cdot \vec{r}_{i}')}{r_{c}^{2}}] \}$$

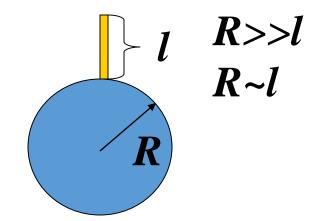
$$\sum_{i} \Delta m_{i} \vec{r}_{i}' = 0$$

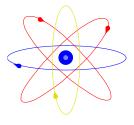
$$\vec{f} = -GM \frac{\vec{r}_c}{r_c^3} \sum_i \Delta m_i$$

相当于质量集中于质心

"小线度"物体的质心和重心重合

#### 练习





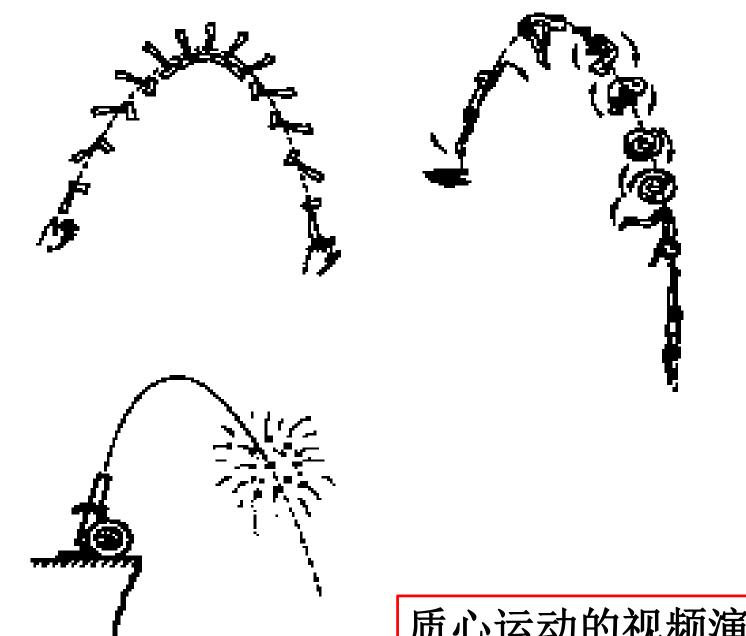
### § 3.6 质心运动定律

$$\vec{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{p}_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{m_{i} d\vec{r}_{i}}{dt} = \frac{d \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_{i} \vec{r}_{i}}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d (M\vec{r}_{c})}{dt} = M \frac{d\vec{r}_{c}}{dt} = M\vec{v}_{c}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \longrightarrow \vec{F} = M\vec{a}_{c}$$

\*在质心系惯性力和外力完全抵消,故动量守恒。



质心运动的视频演示

### 动量守恒与质心的运动

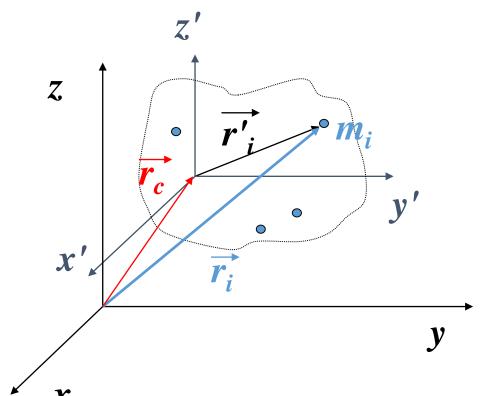
若合外力为零,则  $\left\{ egin{aligned} & \mathbb{A} & \mathbb{A} & \mathbb{A} & \mathbb{A} & \mathbb{A} \\ \vec{a}_c & = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow \vec{\boldsymbol{v}}_c & \mathbb{A} & \mathbb{A} \end{array} \right.$ 

若合外力分量为零,则 质点系分动量守恒 质心相应分速度不变

例如:  $\sum_{i} F_{ix} = 0 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{v}_{Cx} = 常量$ 

质点系动量守恒和质心匀速运动等价!

### 质心系



$$\vec{r}_{i}' = \vec{r}_{i} - \vec{r}_{c}$$
 $0 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_{i}(\vec{r}_{i} - \vec{r}_{c}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_{i}\vec{r}_{i}'$ 
求导  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}' = 0$ 
质心系中的速度

 $\vec{v}_{i}' = \vec{v}_{i} - \vec{v}_{c}$ 

 $m_1 ar{oldsymbol{v}}_{10}'$ 

质心系可能不是惯性系,但质心系特殊,动量守恒 定律适用,而且,总动量 = 0。  $m_{11}$ 

两质点系统在其质心系中, 总具有等值、反向的动量。

# 质心系

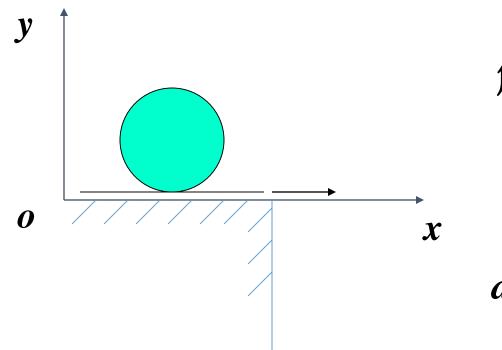
质心系:运动速度等于质心速度的平动参考系。

质心系不一定是惯性系,若质心有加速度,则质心系是平动非惯性系。

质点系的复杂运动可看成下列运动的组合:

- 1. 质点系整体随质心的平动: 这由质心运动定理决定。
- 2. 各质点相对于质心的运动: 这需要在质心系中考察质点系的运动。

例:水平桌面上拉动纸,纸张上有一均匀球,球的质量M,纸被拉动时与球的摩擦力为F,求:t秒后球相对桌面移动多少距离?



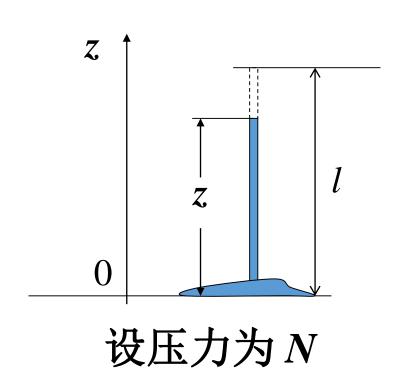
译:  $\vec{F} = M\vec{a}_c$ 

$$a_c = \frac{F}{M} \qquad x_c = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F}{M} t^2$$

答: 沿拉动纸的方向移动

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{F}{M}t^2$$

例:一柔软绳长l,质量为m,一端着地开始自由下落,下落 的任意时刻,给地面的压力为多少?



用质心的运动方程 来解此问题。

解: 在竖直向上方向建坐标,地 面为原点(如图)。

$$z_{c} = \frac{1}{m} \left( 0 \cdot \frac{l-z}{l} m + \int_{0}^{z} \frac{m}{l} z dz \right) = \frac{z^{2}}{2l}$$

$$N - mg = \frac{dp_{c}}{dt} = \frac{dm\dot{z}_{c}}{dt} = m\ddot{z}_{c}$$

$$\dot{z}_{c} = \frac{z\dot{z}}{l} \qquad \ddot{z}_{c} = \frac{1}{l} (\dot{z}^{2} + z\ddot{z})$$
的运动方程  
可题。 
$$z = l - \frac{1}{2}gt^{2} \qquad \dot{z} = -gt \qquad \ddot{z} = -g$$

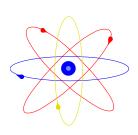
$$N - mg = m\ddot{z}_c \qquad \qquad \ddot{z}_c = \frac{1}{l}(\dot{z}^2 + z\ddot{z})$$

$$N - mg = \frac{m}{l}(\dot{z}^2 + z\ddot{z})$$

$$N - mg = \frac{m}{l}(2g(l-z) + (-g)z)$$

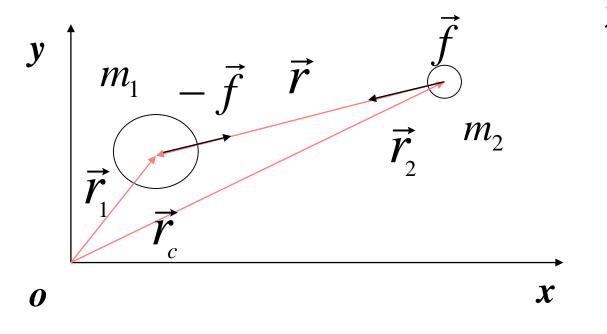
$$N - mg = \frac{m}{l}(2gl - 3gz)$$

$$N = \frac{3mg}{l}(l-z)$$



# § 3.7 两体问题

考虑两个物体构成的体系,如地-月体系



在惯性参考系

$$-\vec{f} = m_1 \vec{a}_1$$

$$\vec{f} = m_2 \vec{a}_2$$

$$\vec{a}_c = \frac{m_1 \vec{a}_1 + m_2 \vec{a}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \qquad \vec{a}_c = 0$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 \qquad \vec{a}_1 = -\frac{m_2 \vec{a}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1 \qquad \vec{a}_2 = \frac{m_1 \vec{a}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 \qquad \vec{a}_2 = \frac{m_1 \vec{a}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{f} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{a} = \mu \vec{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}$$
 $\mu$ 
 $\mu$ 
 $\mu$ 
 $\mu$ 
 $\mu$ 

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}$$

$$\vec{f} = \mu \vec{a}$$

\*两体碰撞问题有时在质心系处理比较容易。

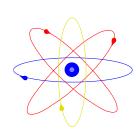
$$m_1 >> m_2$$

$$\vec{r}_c = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \approx \vec{r}_1$$

$$\vec{a}_1 = -\frac{m_2 \vec{a}}{m_1 + m_2} \approx 0$$

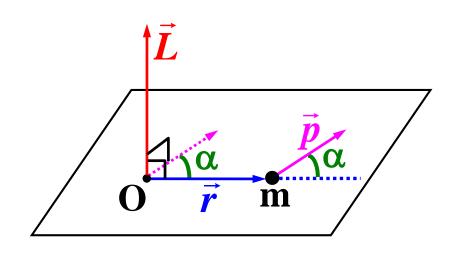
$$\vec{f} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{a} \approx m_2 \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = \frac{m_1 \vec{a}}{m_1 + m_2} \approx \vec{c}$$



#### § 3.8 质点的角动量

### 角动量的定义



质点 m 对参考点 O

的角动量定义为:

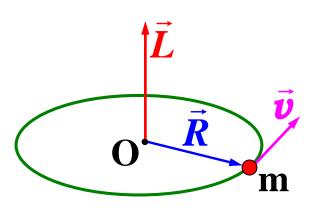
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times (m\vec{v})$$

大小:  $L = rp \sin \alpha = rm v \sin \alpha$ , 单位: kg m<sup>2</sup>/s

方向: 垂直于 $\vec{r}$ ,  $\vec{p}$  决定的平面(右螺旋)

注意:参考点O是参考系内一固定点。

思考: 匀速直线运动的质点的角动量?

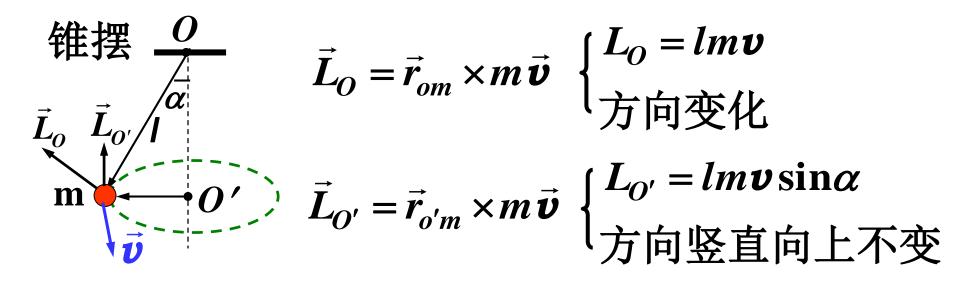


质点作匀速率圆周运动时,

对圆心的角动量的大小为:

L = m vR,方向  $\bot$  圆面不变。

注意:参考点选择不同,角动量一般也不同,对角动量必须明确参考点。



#### 质点的角动量定理、力矩

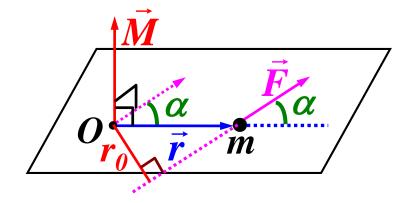
由 
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$
 ( $\vec{r}$  是相对参考点 O 的位矢)

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

$$= \vec{v} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

定义力对参考点 O 的力矩:  $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ 

$$ec{m{M}}=ec{m{r}}\! imes\!ec{m{F}}$$



$$M = rF \sin \alpha = r_0 F$$

$$r_0 = r \sin \alpha$$
 称为力臂

$$\vec{M} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{L}}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\vec{L} = \vec{M}\mathbf{d}t$$

一质点角动量定理 (微分形式)

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{\boldsymbol{M}} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, t = \vec{\boldsymbol{L}}_2 - \vec{\boldsymbol{L}}_1$$

 $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{M} \cdot dt = \vec{L}_2 - \vec{L}_1$  — 质点角动量定理 (积分形式)

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{M} \, dt \, \, 称为冲量矩$$

— 力矩对时间的积累作用

#### 矢量的类型

#### 镜像变换

极矢量  $\vec{r}, \vec{p}, \vec{a}$ 

垂直镜面的分量反向

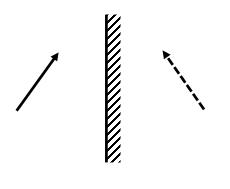
赝(轴)矢量  $\vec{\omega}, \vec{M}, \vec{L}$ 

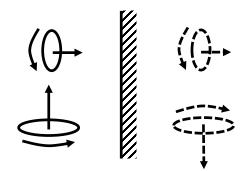
平行镜面的分量反向

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

两个极矢量的矢量积是轴矢量

对称性: 对某种操作或变换保持不变

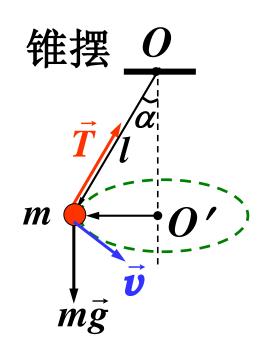




# 例 锥摆的角动量

対 O 点:  $F = mg \tan(\alpha)$   $\left| \vec{r}_{om} \times \vec{F} \right| = l \sin(\alpha) mg$ 

合力矩不为零,角动量变化。



对
$$O'$$
点:  $\vec{r}_{o'm} \times \vec{F} = 0$ 

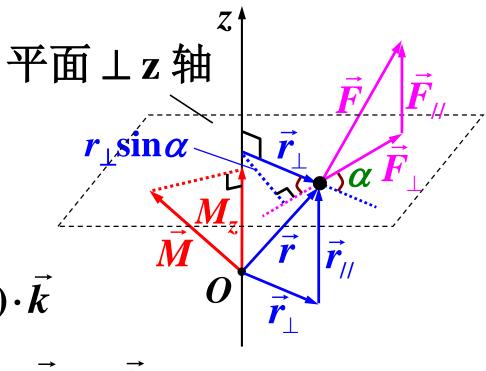
合力矩为零,角动量大小、方向都不变。

(合力不为零,动量改变!)

#### 质点对定轴的角动量定理

#### 1. 力对轴的力矩

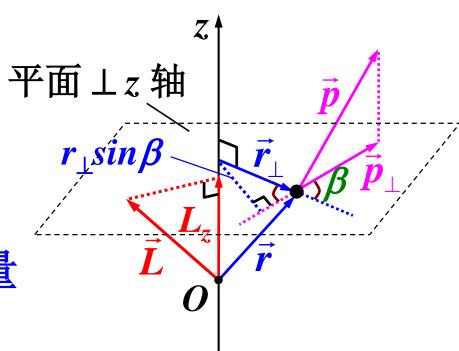
把对O点的力矩向过 O点的轴如 z 轴投影:



## 2. 质点对轴的角动量

$$egin{aligned} L_z &= ec{L} \cdot ec{k} = (ec{r}_{\perp} imes ec{p}_{\perp}) \cdot ec{k} \ &= p_{\perp} r_{\perp} \sin eta \end{aligned}$$

一质点对轴的角动量



#### 3. 质点对定轴的角动量定理

$$\vec{M} \cdot \vec{k} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \vec{k} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{k})$$
 ( 成是固定方向)

$$M_z = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_z}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

— 质点对定轴的角动量定理

#### § 3.9 角动量守恒定律

质点角动量守恒定律:

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

如果合力力矩为零,则质点角动量守恒。

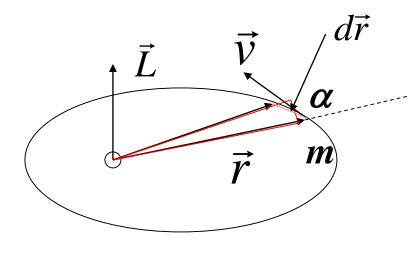
若
$$\vec{M} = 0$$
,则 $\vec{L} =$ 常矢量 $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ 

$$\vec{M} = 0$$
 的条件  $\{\vec{F} = 0\}$  所通过参考点  $O$ ,如有心力场

$$M_z = 0 \Rightarrow L_z = \text{const.}$$
 — 质点对轴的角 动量守恒定律

角动量守恒定律是物理学的基本定律之一。

#### 开普勒第二定律



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

行星受力方向与矢径在一 条直线(中心力),故角 动量守恒。

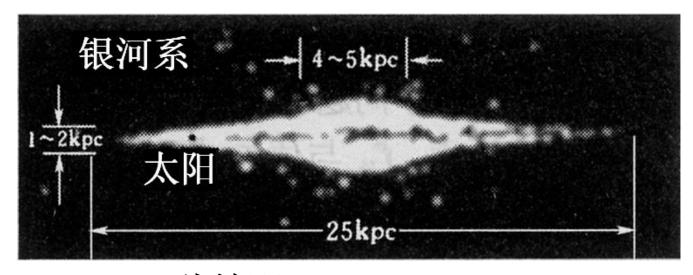
行星的运动轨迹一定在同 一个平面内,这个平面垂 直于角动量矢量。

$$L = mvr \sin \alpha = m \frac{|d\vec{r}|}{dt} r \sin \alpha$$

$$=2m\frac{\frac{1}{2}|d\vec{r}|r\sin\alpha}{dt}=2m\frac{dS}{dt}$$

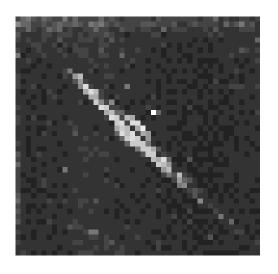
演示有心力角 动量守恒

# 星云的盘状结构



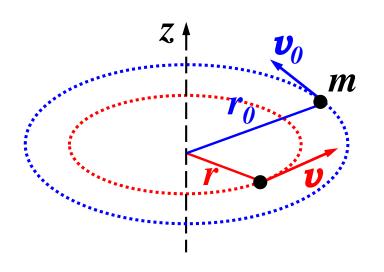
pc — 秒差距,1pc = 3.086×10<sup>16</sup>m





旋转的星云

# 定性解释: 星球具有原始角动量 $r_0 m v_0 \vec{k}$



$$M_z = 0 \implies L_z = \text{const.}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 m v_0 = rm v$$

$$\therefore \boldsymbol{v} = \frac{\boldsymbol{v}_0 r_0}{r} \propto r^{-1}$$

星球所需向心力:  $F_{\rm pl} = m v^2/r \propto r^{-3}$ 

引力可近似为:  $F_{\rm sl} \propto r^{-2}$ 

引力使 $\mathbf{r}$ 减小,但当 $\mathbf{F}_{\parallel} = \mathbf{F}_{\parallel}$ 时, $\mathbf{r}$ 就不变了。在 $\mathbf{z}$ 轴方向无此限制,可在引力下不断收缩。

#### 质点系角动量定理

$$\vec{M}_{i} = \vec{r}_{i} \times (\vec{F}_{i} + \sum_{i \neq j} \vec{f}_{ij})$$
内力矩
$$\vec{r}_{i} \times \vec{f}_{ij} + \vec{r}_{j} \times \vec{f}_{ji} = (\vec{r}_{i} - \vec{r}_{j}) \times \vec{f}_{ij} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i} \sum_{i \neq j} \vec{r}_{i} \times \vec{f}_{ij} = 0 \qquad \vec{M} = \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times \vec{F}_{i} = \frac{d}{dt} (\sum_{i} \vec{L}_{i})$$

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

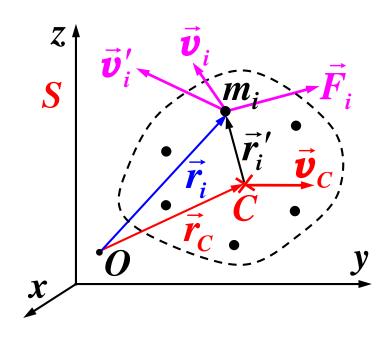
无外力矩,质点系总角动量守恒

#### 质心参考系的角动量

$$\begin{split} \vec{L} &= \sum_{i} \vec{r_i} \times \vec{p}_i = \sum_{i} m_i (\vec{r_i} + \vec{r_c}) \times (\vec{v_i} + \vec{v_c}) \\ &= \sum_{i} \vec{r_i} \times \vec{p}_i + \sum_{i} m_i \vec{r_i} \times \vec{v}_c + \vec{r_c} \times \sum_{i} \vec{p}_i + \sum_{i} m_i \vec{r_c} \times \vec{v}_c \end{split}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_c + \vec{r}_c \times \vec{p}$$

$$ec{L}_c = \sum_i ec{r}_i' imes ec{p}_i'$$
 $ec{p} = \sum_i m_i ec{v}_c$ 



$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{L}_c}{dt} + \vec{r}_c \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \qquad \vec{M} = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i = \sum_i (\vec{r}_c + \vec{r}_i') \times \vec{F}_i$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r}_c \times \sum_i \vec{F}_i + \sum_i \vec{r}_i' \times \vec{F}_i$$

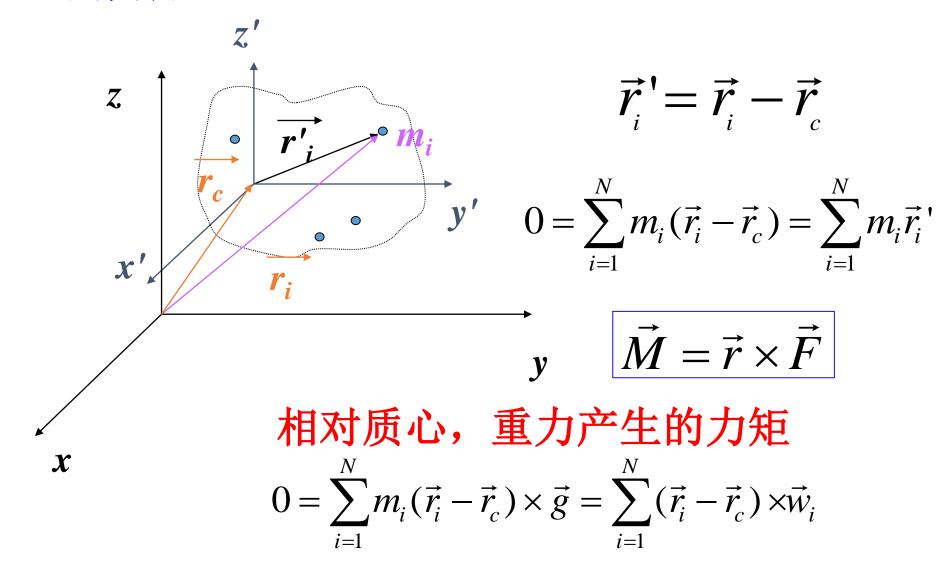
$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \sum_{i} \vec{F}_{i}$$

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

$$\sum_{i} \vec{r}'_{i} \times \vec{F}_{i} = \frac{d\vec{L}_{c}}{dt}$$

质心参考系 
$$\vec{M}_c = \frac{dL_c}{dt}$$

#### 重力产生的力矩



相对质心,自由落体物体角动量守恒。

#### 绕固定轴的力矩和角动量

# 设固定轴为z轴

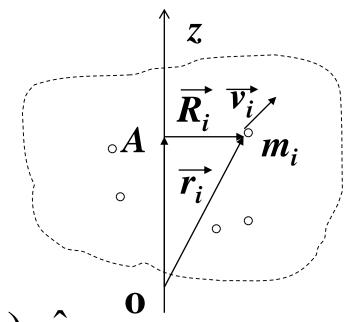
$$M_{iz} = \dot{L}_{iz}$$

$$L_{iz} = (\vec{r}_i \times \vec{p}_i) \cdot \hat{z} = (\vec{R}_i \times \vec{p}_{i\perp}) \cdot \hat{z}$$

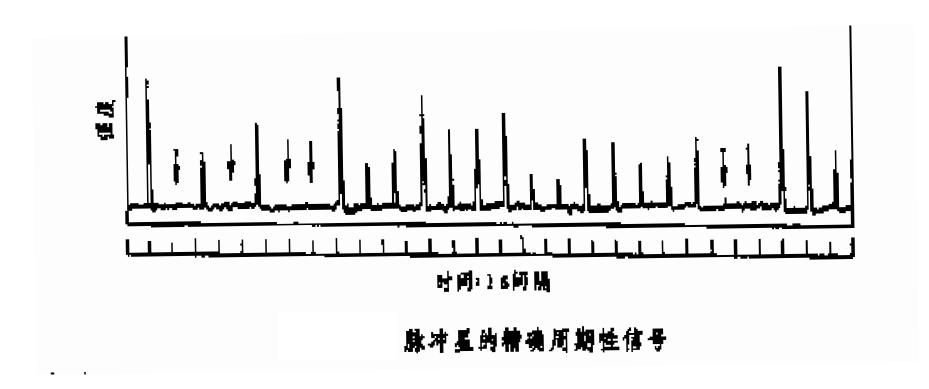
$$M_z = 0$$

$$L_{z} = const.$$

绕固定轴的力矩为0,则绕该轴的角动量守恒。



# 球形形体自转角动量 $=\frac{2}{5}MR^2\omega$



脉冲星自转周期不变,绕固定轴角动量守恒,转速太快,应为中子星(密度太小则被离心力撕裂)

\*上图中的脉冲星自转周期只有约1.19秒,要使星体不被惯性离心力甩散,必须满足条件:

$$\frac{GM}{R^2} > R\omega^2 , \quad (M = \frac{4\pi}{3}R^3\rho)$$

即星体的密度需满足条件:  $\rho > \frac{3\omega^2}{4\pi G}$ 

按上条件计算,脉冲星密度超过了白矮星密度。经多方认证,脉冲星是高速旋转的中子星。通常中子星自转周期是毫秒量级。

例1 一长为l 的轻质杆端部固结一小球  $m_1$ ,

另一小球m2以水平速度v0碰杆中部并与杆粘合。

x: 碰撞后杆的角速度 $\omega$ 

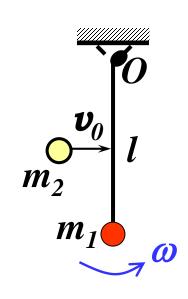
解:选 $m_1$ (含杆)+ $m_2$ 为系统 碰时重力和轴力通过O,

角动量守恒:

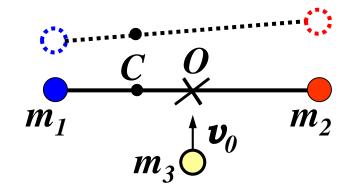
$$\frac{l}{2}m_2\boldsymbol{v}_0 = lm_1\omega l + \frac{l}{2}m_2\omega \frac{l}{2}$$

解得: 
$$\omega = \frac{2m_2}{4m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{v}_0}{l}$$

思考:  $(m_1+m_2)$  的水平动量是否守恒?



例2光滑水平面上, $m_1$ ,  $m_2$  用长为l的轻杆连结,静止放置, $m_3$  以速度  $\mathbf{v}_0$  垂直射向杆中心  $\mathbf{O}$ ,发生弹性碰撞。



求: 碰后 $m_1, m_2, m_3$ 速度, $m_1$ 和 $m_2$ 的质心速度

解: 选 $m_1$ 、 $m_2$ 、 $m_3$ 为系统,

弹性碰撞: 动能守恒

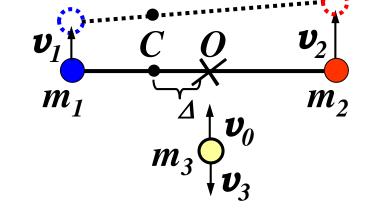
动能守恒: 
$$\frac{1}{2}m_3\boldsymbol{v}_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1\boldsymbol{v}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2\boldsymbol{v}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3\boldsymbol{v}_3^2$$

动量守恒: 
$$m_3 \mathbf{v}_0 = m_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{v}_2 - m_3 \mathbf{v}_3$$

## 角动量守恒:

选与 *O* 点重合的定点, 规定垂直页面向外为正:

$$0 = -m_1 v_1 \frac{l}{2} + m_2 v_2 \frac{l}{2}$$



若选与质心 C 重合的定点有:

$$m_3 \mathbf{v}_0 \Delta = -m_1 \mathbf{v}_1 (\frac{l}{2} - \Delta) + m_2 \mathbf{v}_2 (\frac{l}{2} + \Delta) - m_3 \mathbf{v}_3 \Delta$$

#### 解得:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{v}_{1} = \frac{4m_{2}m_{3}}{4m_{1}m_{2} + (m_{1} + m_{2})m_{3}} \boldsymbol{v}_{0} \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{2} = \frac{4m_{1}m_{3}}{4m_{1}m_{2} + (m_{1} + m_{2})m_{3}} \boldsymbol{v}_{0} \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{3} = \frac{4m_{1}m_{2} - (m_{1} + m_{2})m_{3}}{4m_{1}m_{2} + (m_{1} + m_{2})m_{3}} \boldsymbol{v}_{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v}_{C} = \frac{8m_{1}m_{2}m_{3}}{(m_{1} + m_{2})[4m_{1}m_{2} + (m_{1} + m_{2})m_{3}]}\boldsymbol{v}_{0}$$

若  $\mathbf{m}_1 \neq \mathbf{m}_2$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_1 \neq \mathbf{v}_2$ , 碰后杆、 $\mathbf{m}_1$ 、 $\mathbf{m}_2$ 系统 既平动又转动(角速度会求吗?)。

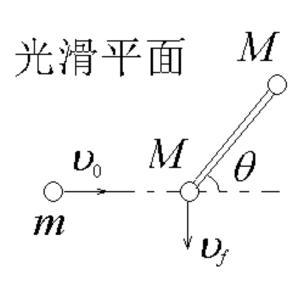
例3 光滑平面上,质量均为 M 的两小球由一长为 l 的轻杆相连. 另一个质量为 m 的小球与某一 M 发生完全弹性碰撞, 碰后 m 沿垂直于原速度方向运动, 如图所示. 所有小球的大小可以忽略. 试问: 1) 若以碰撞点为原点,则相对原点碰撞前后系统角动量是否守恒? 碰撞瞬间杆的另一端 M (没有与m直接碰撞)的速度方向? 2) 碰撞后m的速度 和轻杆系统绕其质心转动的角速度.

$$m = M$$
,  $\theta = 45^\circ$ 

解: 1) 角动量守恒, 另一端 M 沿杆方向

2) 杆系统角动量相对原点为零 杆质心速度

$$\vec{V}_C = \frac{M\vec{V}_{\square} + M(\vec{V}_{\square} + \vec{V}_{\perp})}{2M} \qquad \vec{V}_c = \vec{V}_{//} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{V}_{\perp}$$



# 杆角动量 $\vec{L} = \vec{L}_C + \vec{r}_C \times \vec{p}$

$$(2M)\frac{1}{2}V_{\perp}\frac{1}{2}l - 2(M\frac{1}{2}l\omega\frac{1}{2}l) = 0 \qquad \omega = \frac{V_{\perp}}{l}$$

$$m\nu_0\cos\theta = 2MV_{//} - m\nu_f\sin\theta$$

$$m = M$$
,  $\theta = 45^\circ$ 

$$m\nu_0 \sin\theta = MV_{\perp} + m\nu_f \cos\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}MV_{\perp}^2 + MV_{//}^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2$$

$$V_{\perp} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \pm 2}{7} \upsilon_{0} \quad V_{//} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} \mp 1}{7} \upsilon_{0} \quad \upsilon_{f} = \frac{1 \mp 2\sqrt{2}}{7} \upsilon_{0}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \pm 2}{7} \frac{\upsilon_{0}}{l}$$

# 本章小结

动量定理,冲量,平均冲力

$$\vec{I} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t)dt = \int_{\vec{p}_i}^{\vec{p}_f} d\vec{p} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i$$

$$\left\langle \vec{F} \right\rangle = \frac{\vec{I}}{t_f - t_i} = \frac{\int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt}{t_f - t_i} = \frac{\vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i}{t_f - t_i}$$

动量守恒定律

质心和质心运动定理

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}_c = \frac{d\vec{p}_c}{dt}$$

$$\vec{r}_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} \qquad \vec{r}_c = \frac{\int dm}{M}$$

质点的角动量定理

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

$$\vec{M} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$
 注意力矩和角动量对参考点的依赖性。

角动量守恒定律  $\vec{L}=$ 常数

质点系的角动量定理和角动量守恒

作业题

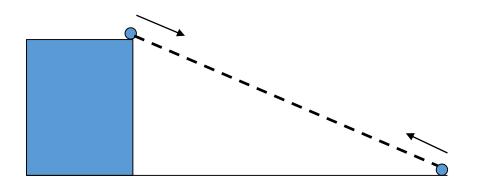
#### 1.18

$$T = \sum_{i} \frac{2\pi r_{i}}{v} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{2\pi r N dr}{v} = \frac{\pi N}{v} (R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2})$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{R}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v}{r}\right) = -\frac{v}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{v}{r^2} \frac{dr}{2\pi r \cdot drN} = -\frac{v^2}{2\pi N r^3}$$

#### 1.12



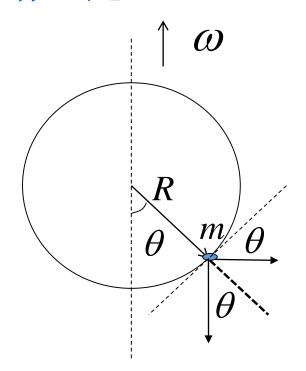
#### 在自由下落的参考系考虑问题比较简单。

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + s^2}}{2v}$$

$$y = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = v \sin(\theta) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 > 0$$

$$v \sin(\theta) > \frac{1}{2} g \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + s^2}}{2v} \qquad v^2 > \frac{g(h^2 + s^2)}{4h}$$

#### 作业题2.27



#### 力平衡条件

$$F(\theta) = m\omega^2 R \sin \theta \cos \theta - mg \sin \theta = 0$$
$$(\omega^2 R \cos \theta - g) \sin \theta = 0$$

平衡点 
$$\sin \theta = 0$$
  $\cos \theta = \frac{g}{\omega^2 R}$  
$$\omega^2 \ge \frac{g}{R}$$

$$dF(\theta) = (m\omega^2 R \cos 2\theta - mg \cos \theta)d\theta = kd\theta$$
 k<0 稳定

$$\theta = 0$$

$$k(\theta) = m\omega^{2}R\cos 2\theta - mg\cos \theta$$

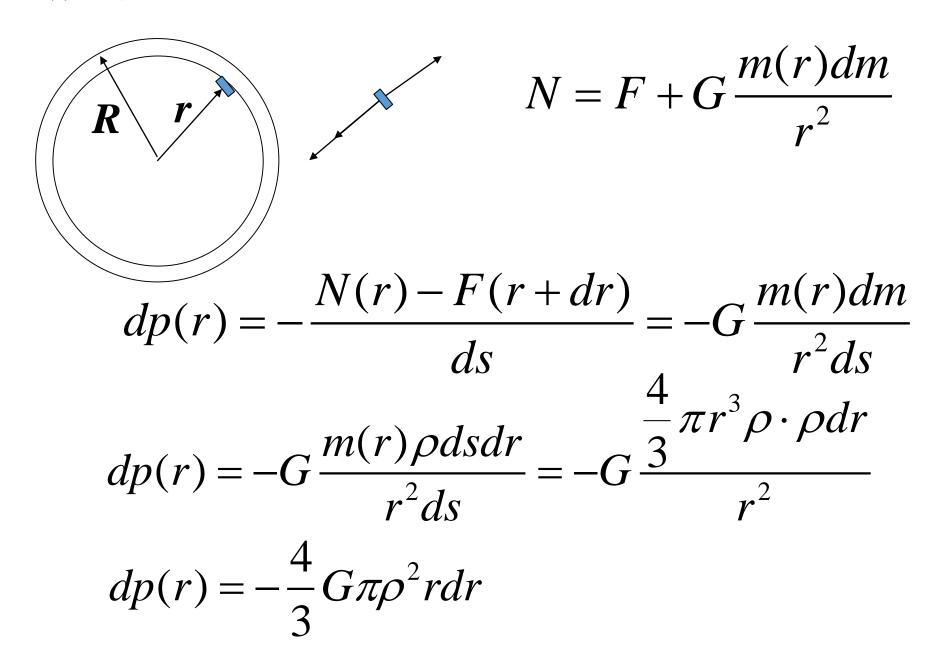
$$k(0) = m\omega^{2}R - mg < 0 \quad \text{即 } \omega < \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}} \quad$$
稳定
$$\theta = \pi$$

$$k(\pi) = m\omega^{2}R + mg > 0 \quad$$
不稳定
$$\theta = \arccos(\frac{g}{\omega^{2}R}) \qquad \omega^{2}R\cos \theta = g$$

$$k(\theta) = m(\omega^{2}R(2\cos(\theta)^{2} - 1) - g\cos(\theta))$$

$$k(\theta) = m\omega^2 R(\cos(\theta)^2 - 1) < 0$$
 稳定

#### 作业题2.20



$$\int_0^R dp(r) = \int_0^R -\frac{4}{3} G \pi \rho^2 r dr$$

$$p(R) - p(0) = -\frac{2}{3}G\pi\rho^2 r^2 \bigg|_0^R$$

$$p(R) = 0$$

$$p(0) = \frac{2}{3}G\pi\rho^2R^2$$

#### 作业题2.20

$$s = \int_0^t \frac{v_0 R}{R + v_0 \mu_k t} dt = v_0 \int_0^t \frac{1}{1 + \frac{v_0 \mu_k}{R} t} dt$$

$$s = \frac{R}{\mu_k} \int_1^{1 + \frac{v_0 \mu_k}{R}t} \frac{1}{\xi} d\xi = \frac{R}{\mu_k} \ln(1 + \frac{v_0 \mu_k}{R}t)$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$
  $\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})}{dt}$ 

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

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