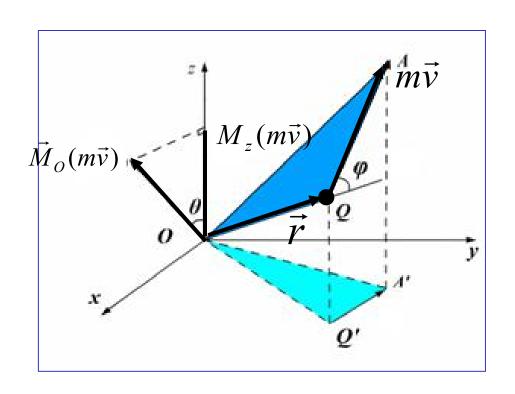
第十一章

动量矩定理



§ 11-1 质点和质点系的动量矩

1. 质点的动量矩



$$[\vec{M}_{\scriptscriptstyle O}(m\vec{v})]_z = M_z(m\vec{v})$$

对点 o 的动量矩

$$\vec{M}_O(m\vec{v}) = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

对 z 轴的动量矩

$$M_z(m\vec{v}) = M_O \Big[(m\vec{v})_{xy} \Big]$$

代数量,从 z 轴正向看, 逆时针为正, 顺时针为负.











2. 质点系的动量矩

对点的动量矩

 $\vec{L}_O = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{M}_O(m_i \vec{v}_i)$

$$L_z = \sum_{i=1}^n M_z(m_i \vec{v}_i)$$

即

$$\vec{L}_O = L_x \vec{i} + L_y \vec{j} + L_z \vec{k}$$

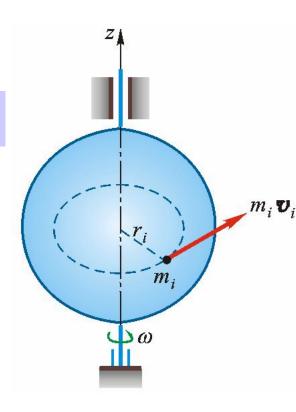
(1) 刚体平移
$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{M}_O(m\vec{v}_C)$$
 $L_z = M_z(m\vec{v}_C)$

(2) 刚体绕定轴转动
$$L_z = J_z \omega$$

$$egin{aligned} L_z &= \sum M_z(m_i v_i) = \sum m_i v_i r_i \ &= \sum m_i \omega r_i r_i = \omega \sum m_i r_i^2 \ J_z &= \sum m_i r_i^2 - -$$
 转动惯量

二者关系

$$[\vec{L}_O]_z = L_z$$











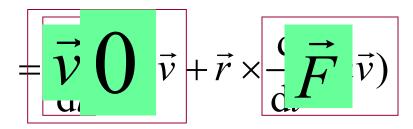


§ 11-2 动量矩定理

1. 质点的动量矩定理

设0为定点,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m\vec{v}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\vec{r} \times m\vec{v})$$



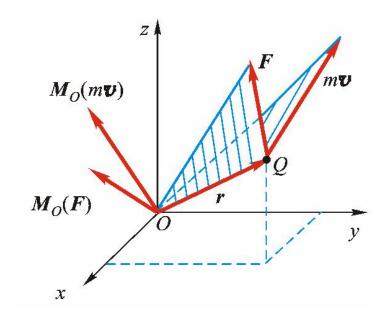


$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m\vec{v}) = \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F})$$

投影式:

质点对某定点的动量矩对时间的 一阶导数,等于作用力对同一点的矩.

--质点的动量矩定理



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} M_x(m\vec{v}) = M_x(\vec{F})$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}M_{y}(m\vec{v}) = M_{y}(\vec{F})$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}M_z(m\vec{v}) = M_z(\vec{F})$$











2. 质点系的动量矩定理

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}) = \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(i)}) + \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(e)})$$

$$\Sigma \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}) = \Sigma \vec{M} \mathbf{0}^{\vec{r}_{i}^{(i)}}) + \Sigma \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(e)})$$

$$\Sigma \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\Sigma \vec{M}_{O}(m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{L}_{O}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\vec{D} \frac{d\vec{L}_{O}}{dt} = \Sigma \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(e)})$$

质点系对某定点0的动量矩对 时间的导数,等于作用于质点系的 外力对于同一点的矩的矢量和.

质点系的动量矩定理

投影式:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_x(\vec{F}_i^{(e)})$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_y(\vec{F}_i^{(e)})$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_z}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_z(\vec{F}_i^{(e)})$$

内力能否改变质 问题: 点系的动量矩?







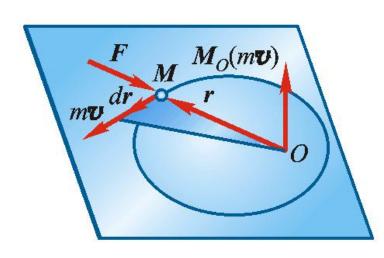




3. 动量矩守恒定律

若
$$\sum \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}^{(e)}) \equiv 0$$
 则 $\vec{L}_O =$ 常矢量,

若
$$\sum M_z(\vec{F}^{(e)}) \equiv 0$$
 则 L_z =常量。



面积速度定理:

质点在有心力作用下其面积速度守恒.

有心力: 力作用线始终通过某固定点, 该点称力心.

$$\vec{M}_O(\vec{F}) = 0$$
 \Longrightarrow $\vec{M}(m\vec{v}) = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = 常矢量$

(1) \vec{v} 与 \vec{v} 必在一固定平面内,即点M的运动轨迹是平面曲线.

面积速度



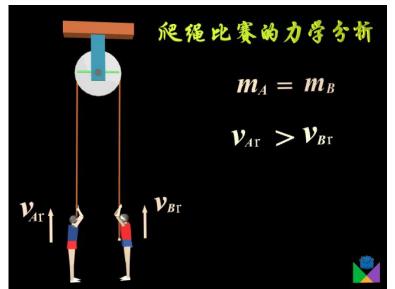


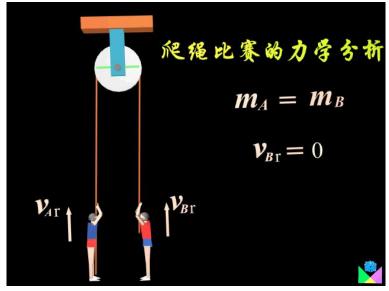






思考: 谁先到达顶部?















已知: R,J,M,θ,m ,小车不计摩擦.

求:小车的加速度.

解:

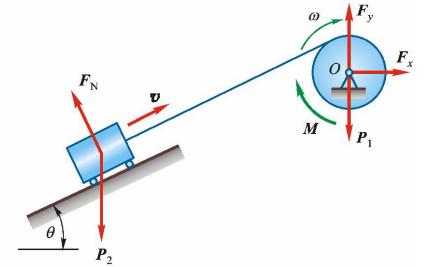
$$L_O = J\omega + m v R$$

$$M_O^{(e)} = M - mg \sin \theta \cdot R$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[J\omega + mvR] = M - mg\sin\theta \cdot R$$

由
$$\omega = \frac{v}{R} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = a$$
,得

$$a = \frac{MR - mgR^2 \sin \theta}{J + mR^2}$$







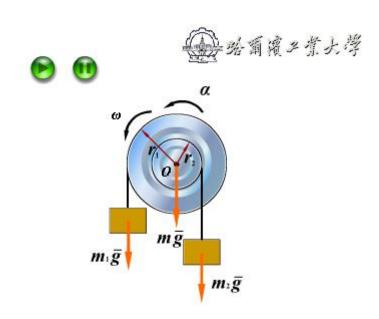




已知: m_1 , m, m_2 , J_o , r_1 , r_2 , 不计摩擦.

求: (1) α

- (2) O 处约束力 F_{N}
- (3) 绳索张力 F_{T_1} , F_{T_2}









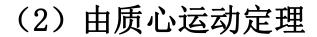


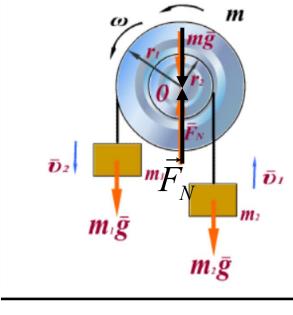
(1)
$$L_O = J_O \omega + m_1 v_1 r_1 + m_2 v_2 r_2$$
$$= \omega (J_O + m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2)$$
$$\sum L_C (\vec{r}(e)) \qquad (4.5)$$

$$\sum M_O(\hat{F}^{(e)}) = (m_1 r_1 - m_2 r_2) g$$

由
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_O}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_O(\vec{F}^{(\mathrm{e})}) , 得$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{(m_1 r_1 - m_2 r_2)g}{J_O + m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2}$$
 \bar{D}_2





$$F_{N} - (m + m_{1} + m_{2})g = (m + m_{1} + m_{2})a_{Cy}$$





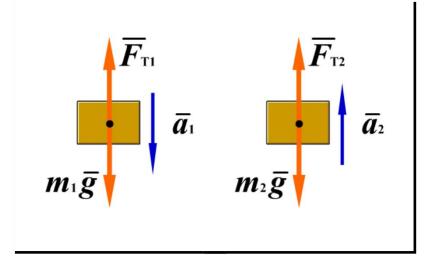




$$a_{Cy} = \ddot{y}_C = \frac{\sum m_i \ddot{y}_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{-m_1 a_1 + m_2 a_2}{m + m_1 + m_2} = \frac{\alpha (-m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2)}{m + m_1 + m_2}$$

$$F_{N} = (m + m_{1} + m_{2})g + \alpha(-m_{1}r_{1} + m_{2}r_{2})$$

(3) 研究
$$m_1$$
 $m_1g - F_{T_1} = m_1a_1 = m_1r_1\alpha$
 $F_{T_1} = m_1(g - r_1\alpha)$
(4) 研究 m_2
 $F_{T_2} - m_2g = m_2a_2 = m_2r_2\alpha$
 $F_{T_2} = m_2(g + r_2\alpha)$







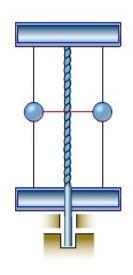


已知:两小球质量皆为 m,初始角速度 ω_0 。

求:剪断绳后, θ 角时的 ω .













$$\theta = 0$$
 时,

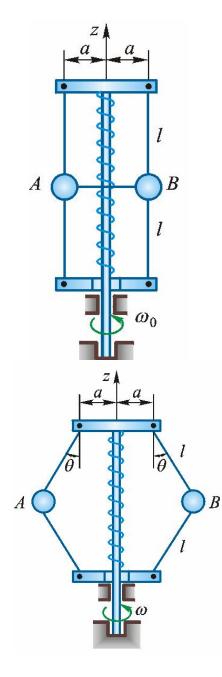
$$L_{z_1} = 2ma\omega_0 a = 2ma^2\omega_0$$

$$\theta \neq 0$$
 时,

$$L_{z_2} = 2m(a + l\sin\theta)^2\omega$$

$$L_{z_1} = L_{z_2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{a^2 \omega_0}{\left(a + l \sin \theta\right)^2}$$











§ 11-3 刚体绕定轴的转动微分方程

主动力: $\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \dots, \vec{F}_n$

约束力: $\vec{F}_{N_1}, \vec{F}_{N_2}$

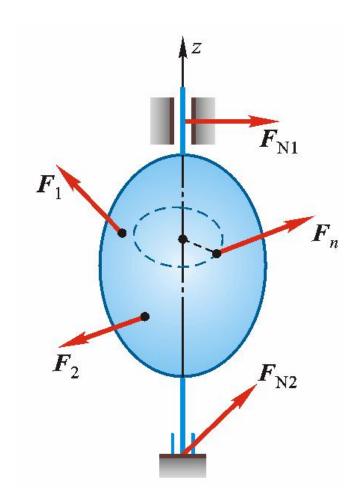
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(J_z\omega) = \sum M_z(\vec{F}_i) + \sum M_z(\vec{F}_{N_i})$$
$$= \sum M_z(\vec{F}_i)$$

即:
$$J_z \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_z(\vec{F}_i)$$

或
$$J_z \alpha = \sum M_z(\vec{F})$$

或
$$J_z \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \sum M_z(\vec{F})$$

转动 微分 方程







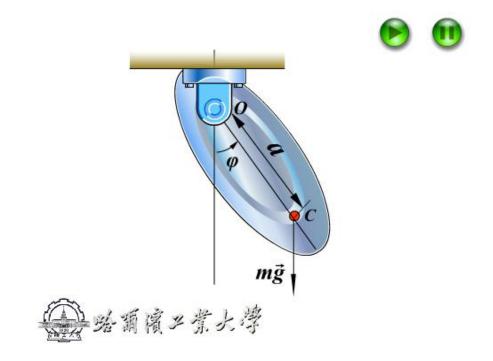






已知:物理摆(复摆), m,J_o,a 。

求: 微小摆动的周期。











解:
$$J_O \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -mga \sin \varphi$$

微小摆动时, $\sin \varphi \approx \varphi$

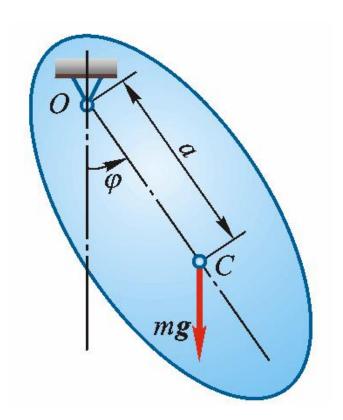
$$J_O \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -mga\varphi$$

$$\mathbb{P}: \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{mga}{J_O} \varphi = 0$$

通解为
$$\varphi = \varphi_O \sin(\sqrt{\frac{mga}{J_O}}t + \theta)$$

 φ_{0} 称角振幅, θ 称初相位, 由初始条件确定.

周期
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J_O}{mga}}$$













已知: J_O, ω_0, F_N, R , 动滑动摩擦因数 f 。

求:制动所需时间 t .

解:

$$J_O \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = FR = f F_N R$$

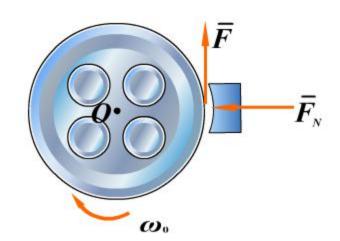
$$\int_{-\omega_0}^0 J_O d\omega = \int_0^t f F_N R dt$$

$$t = \frac{J_O \omega_0}{f F_N R}$$

















已知:
$$J_1, J_2, i_{12} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}, M_1, M_2$$
。 求: α_1 。

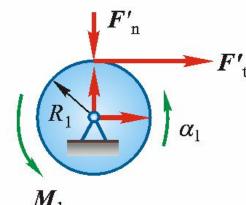
解:

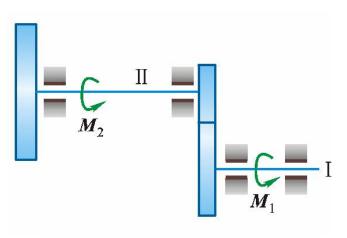
$$J_1 \alpha_1 = M_1 - F_t' R_1$$

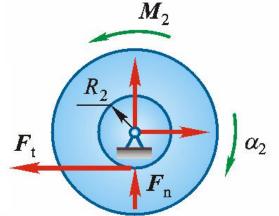
$$J_2 \alpha_2 = F_t R_2 - M_2$$

因
$$F_t'=F_t$$
, $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}=i_{12}=\frac{R_2}{R_1}$,得

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{M_1 - \frac{M_2}{i_{12}}}{J_1 + \frac{J_2}{i_{12}^2}}$$















§ 11-4 刚体对轴的转动惯量

$$J_z = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$$

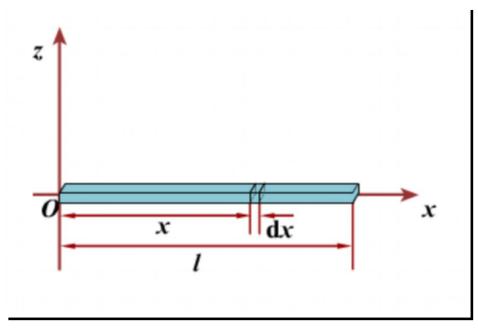
1. 简单形状物体的转动惯量计算

(1)均质细直杆对一端的转动惯量

$$J_z = \int_0^l \rho_l x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\rho_l l^3}{3}$$

由
$$m = \rho_l l$$
 , 得

$$J_z = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$











(2) 均质薄圆环对中心轴的转动惯量

$$J_z = \sum m_i R^2 = R^2 \sum m_i = mR^2$$

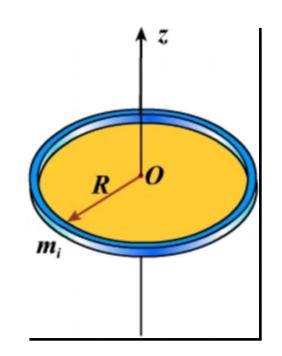
(3) 均质圆板对中心轴的转动惯量

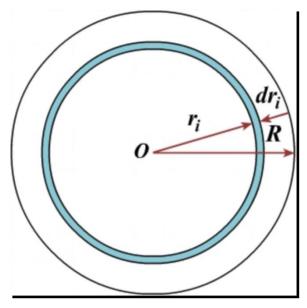
$$m_i = 2\pi r_i dr_i \cdot \rho_A$$

式中:
$$\rho_A = \frac{m}{\pi R^2}$$

$$J_{O} = \int_{0}^{R} (2\pi r \rho_{A} dr \cdot r^{2}) = 2\pi \rho_{A} \frac{R^{4}}{4}$$

或
$$J_O = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$















2. 回转半径(惯性半径)

$$\rho_z = \sqrt{\frac{J_z}{m}}$$
或
 $J_z = m\rho_z^2$

3. 平行轴定理

$$J_z = J_{z_C} + md^2$$

式中 z_C 轴为过质心且与 z 轴平行的轴,d 为 z 与 z_C 轴之间的距离。

即:刚体对于任一轴的转动惯量,等于刚体对于通过质心并与该轴平行的轴的转动惯量,加上刚体的质量与两轴间距离平方的乘积.

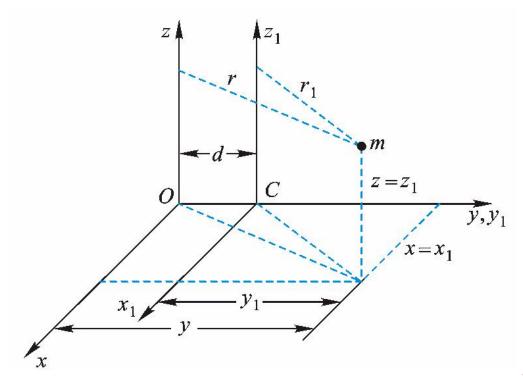


$$J_{z_{C}} = \sum m_{i}(x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2})$$

$$J_{z} = \sum m_{i} r^{2} = \sum m_{i}(x^{2} + y^{2}) = \sum m_{i}[x_{1}^{2} + (y_{1} + d)^{2}]$$

$$= \sum m_{i}(x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2}) + 2d\sum \mathbf{0}y_{1} + d^{2}\sum m_{i}$$

$$J_{z} = J_{z_{C}} + md^{2}$$











4. 组合法

已知: 杆长为 l 质量为 m_1 ,圆盘半径为 d ,质量为 m_2 .

求: J_o .



$$J_{O}=J_{O$$
杆 + J_{O} 盘

$$J_{OH} = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

$$J_{O} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\frac{d}{2})^2 + m_2 (l + \frac{d}{2})^2$$

$$= m_2(\frac{3}{8}d^2 + l^2 + ld)$$

$$J_O = \frac{1}{3}m_1l^2 + m_2(\frac{3}{8}d^2 + l^2 + ld)$$











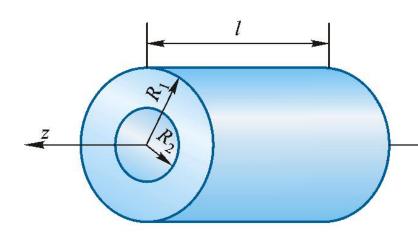


已知: m, R_1, R_2 。 求: J_z .

解:

$$J_z = J_1 - J_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2$$



其中 $m_1 = \rho \pi R_1^2 l$ $m_2 = \rho \pi R_2^2 l$

$$J_z = \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi l (R_1^4 - R_2^4)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi l (R_1^2 - R_2^2) (R_1^2 + R_2^2)$$

由 $\rho \pi l(R_1^2 - R_2^2) = m$,得

$$J_z = \frac{1}{2}m(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$$







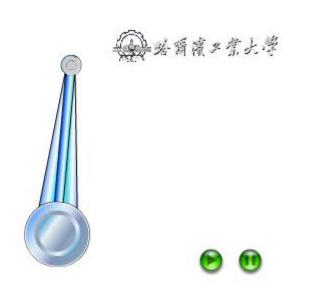


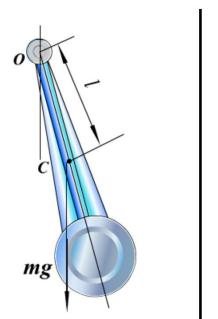
5. 实验法

思考:如图所示复摆如何确定对转轴的转动惯量?将曲柄悬挂在轴 *O*上,作微幅摆动.

曲
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{mgl}}$$

其中 m,l 已知, T 可测得, 从而求得 J .













6. 查表法 均质物体的转动惯量

物体的形状	简 图	转动惯量	惯性半径	体积
细直杆		$J_{z_C} = \frac{m}{12}l^2$ $J_z = \frac{m}{3}l^2$	_	
薄壁圆筒	- I - I	$J_z = mR^2$	$ \rho_z = R $	$2\pi Rlh$

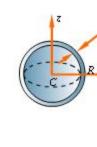








圆柱		$J_{Z} = \frac{1}{2}mR^{2}$ $J_{x} = J_{y}$ $= \frac{m}{12}(3R^{2} + l^{2})$	$\rho_z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\rho_x = \rho_y$ $= \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}(3R^2 + l^2)}$	πR
空心圆柱		$J_z = \frac{m}{2}(R^2 + r^2)$		$\int_{-}^{}$ $\pi l(R^2$
薄壁空 心球	T H	$J_z = \frac{2}{3} mR^2$	$ \rho_z = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}R} $	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$



$$J_z = \frac{2}{3} mR$$

$$\rho_z = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}R}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\pi Rh$$











实心球	Z R		$\rho_z = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}R$	$\frac{3}{4}\pi R^3$
圆锥体	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$	$J_{z} = \frac{3}{10} mr^{2}$ $J_{x} = J_{y}$ $= \frac{3}{80} m(4r^{2} + l^{2})$	$\rho_z = \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}r$ $\rho_x = \rho_y$ $= \sqrt{\frac{3}{80}}(4r^2 + l^2)$	$\frac{\pi}{3}r^2l$
圆环		$J_z = m(R^2 + \frac{3}{4}r^2)$		









椭圆形 薄板		$J_z = \frac{m}{4}(a^2 + b^2)$ $J_y = \frac{m}{4}a^2$ $J_y = \frac{m}{4}b^2$	$\rho_z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $\rho_x = \frac{a}{2}$ $\rho_y = \frac{b}{2}$	πabh
长方体	x b	$J_{z} = \frac{m}{12}(a^{2} + b^{2})$ $J_{y} = \frac{m}{12}(a^{2} + c^{2})$ $J_{y} = \frac{m}{12}(b^{2} + c^{2})$	$\rho_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}(a^2 + c^2)}$	abc
矩形薄板	$\frac{a}{2}$ $\frac{a}{2}$ $\frac{b}{2}$ $\frac{b}{2}$	$J_z = \frac{m}{12}(a^2 + b^2)$ $J_y = \frac{m}{12}a^2$ $J_y = \frac{m}{12}b^2$	$\rho_z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}(a^2 + b^2)}$ $\rho_x = 0.289a$ $\rho_y = 0.289b$	abh









§ 11-5 质点系相对于质心的动量矩定理

1. 对质心的动量矩

$$\vec{L}_{C} = \sum \vec{M}_{C} (m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}) = \sum \vec{r}_{i}' \times m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \sum \vec{r}_{i}' \times m_{i} \vec{v}_{ir}$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_C + \vec{v}_{ir}$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \mathbf{0} n_i \vec{v}_C + \sum_i \vec{r}_i' \times m_i \vec{v}_{ir}$$

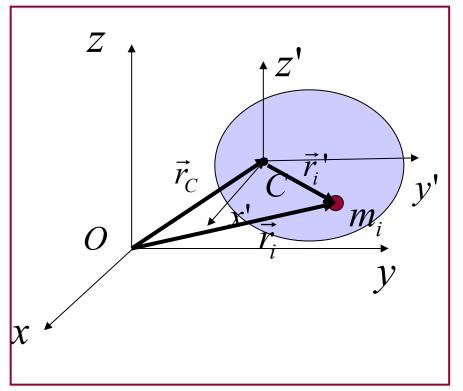
$$\sum \vec{r}_i' \times m_i \vec{v}_C = (\sum m_i \vec{r}_i') \times \vec{v}_C = 0$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \sum \vec{r}_i' \times m_i \vec{v}_{ir}$$

$$\vec{L}_{O} = \sum_{i} (\vec{r}_{C} + \vec{r}') \times m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}$$

$$= \vec{r}_{C} \times \left[m \vec{v}_{C} + \sum_{i} \vec{r} \vec{L}_{C} \imath_{i} \vec{v}_{i} \right]$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{r}_C \times m\vec{v}_C + \vec{L}_C$$













2 相对质心的动量矩定理

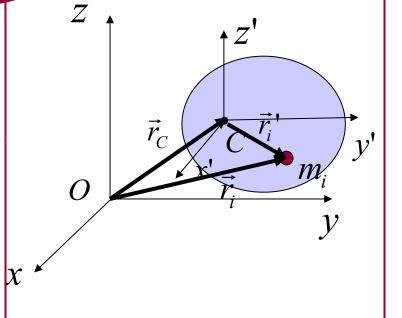
$$\frac{d\vec{L}_O}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\vec{r}_C \times m\vec{v}_C + \vec{L}_C \right) = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i^{(e)}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_C}{dt} = \sum_{c} \vec{r}_c \times \vec{F}_i^{(e)} + \sum_{c} \vec{r}_i^{(e)} \times \vec{F}_i^{(e)} + \sum_{c} \vec{r}_i^{(e)} \times \vec{F}_i^{(e)}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_C}{dt} = \sum \vec{r}'_i \times \vec{F}_i^{(e)} \quad \frac{d\vec{L}_C}{dt} = \sum \vec{M}_C(\vec{F}_i^{(e)})$$

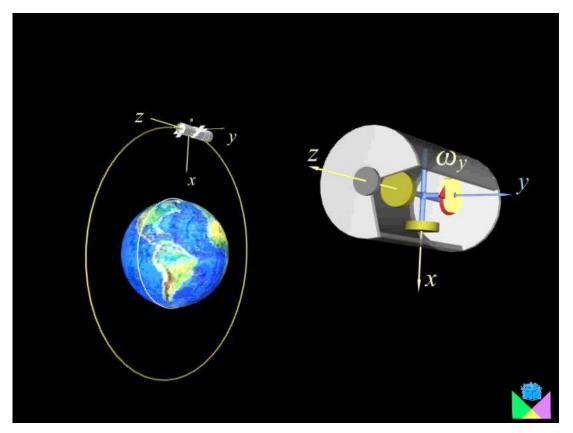
--质点系相对于质心的动量矩定理

质点系相对于质心的动量矩对 时间的导数,等于作用于质点系的 外力对质心的主矩.



思考:如何实现卫星姿态控制?

动量矩守恒定律实例







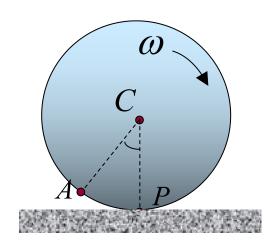






已知:均质圆盘质量为m,半径为R,沿地面纯滚动,角速度为 ω 。

求:圆盘对A、C、P三点的动量矩。





点
$$C$$
为质心 $L_C = J_C \omega = \frac{mR^2}{2} \omega$

点**P**为瞬心 $L_P = J_P \omega = \frac{3mR^2}{2}\omega$

或

$$L_{P} = mv_{C}R + L_{C} = mR^{2}\omega + \frac{1}{2}mR^{2}\omega = \frac{3mR^{2}}{2}\omega$$

$$L_{A} = mv_{C} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R + L_{C} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} mR^{2} \omega + \frac{1}{2} mR^{2} \omega = \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)mR^{2}}{2} \omega$$

是否可以如下计算:

$$L_A = J_A \omega = (J_C + mR^2) = \frac{3mR^2}{2} \omega$$









§ 11-6 刚体的平面运动微分方程



$$m\vec{a}_{C} = \Sigma \vec{F}^{(e)}$$

$$J_{C}\alpha = \Sigma M_{C}(\vec{F}^{(e)})$$

投影式:

$$ma_{Cx} = \Sigma F_x^{(e)}$$

$$ma_{Cy} = \Sigma F_y^{(e)}$$

$$J_C \alpha = \Sigma M_C(\vec{F}^{(e)})$$

$$egin{aligned} ma_{C}^{\mathrm{t}} &= \Sigma F_{t}^{(\mathrm{e})} \ ma_{C}^{\mathrm{n}} &= \Sigma F_{n}^{(\mathrm{e})} \ J_{C} lpha &= \Sigma M_{C}(ec{F}^{(\mathrm{e})}) \end{aligned}$$

$$m \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{r}_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} = \Sigma \vec{F}^{(e)}$$

$$J_{C} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2} \varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} = \Sigma M_{C} (\vec{F}^{(e)})$$

以上各组均称为刚体平面运动微分方程.









已知: 半径为r,质量为m的均质圆轮沿水平直线滚动, 如图所示. 设轮的惯性半径为 ρ_C ,作用于轮的力偶矩为M. 求轮心的加速度. 如果圆轮对地面的滑动摩擦因数为f,问 力偶*M* 必须符合什么条件不致使圆轮滑动?



路爾濱工業大學









$$m a_{C} = F$$

$$m 0 = F_{N} - mg$$

$$m \rho_{C}^{2} \alpha = M - Fr$$

$$a_C = r\alpha$$

$$a_C = \frac{Mr}{m(\rho_C^2 + r^2)}, \quad M = \frac{F(r^2 + \rho_C^2)}{r},$$

$$F = ma_C$$
, $F_N = mg$

纯滚动的条件:
$$F \leq f_{\rm s} F_{\rm N}$$

即
$$M \leq f_{\rm s} mg \frac{r^2 + \rho_C^2}{r}$$





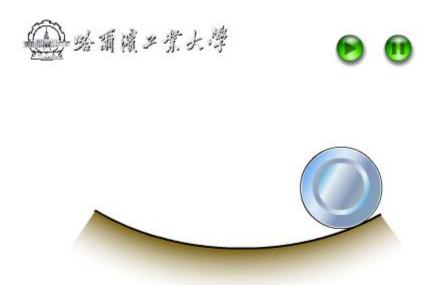






已知:均质圆轮半径为r质量为m,受到轻微扰动后,在半径为R的圆弧上往复滚动,如图所示.设表面足够粗糙,使圆轮在滚动时无滑动.

求:质心C的运动规律.









解:
$$ma_C^t = F - mg \sin \theta$$

$$m\frac{v_C^2}{R-r} = F_N - mg\cos\theta$$

$$J_{C}\alpha = -Fr$$

$$a_C^{\rm t} = \alpha r$$
 $s = (R - r)\theta$

$$a_C^{\rm t} = \ddot{S}, \ J_C = \frac{1}{2}mr^2, \ \sin\theta \approx \theta \ \left(\theta 很小\right)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{R-r}s = 0 \qquad s = s_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \beta) \qquad \omega_0^2 = \frac{2g}{3(R-r)}$$

$$s = s_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \beta)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{2g}{3(R-r)}$$

初始条件
$$s = 0$$
, $\dot{s} = v_0$, $\Rightarrow \beta = 0^\circ$, $s_0 = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{3(R-r)}{2g}}$

运动方程为
$$s = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{3(R-r)}{2g}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2g}{3(R-r)}} \cdot t\right)$$



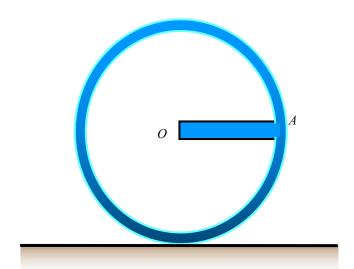






已知:如图所示均质圆环半径为r,质量为m,其上焊接刚杆OA,杆长为r,质量也为m。用手扶住圆环使其在OA水平位置静止。设圆环与地面间为纯滚动。

求: 放手瞬时,圆环的角加速度,地面的摩擦力及法向约束力。





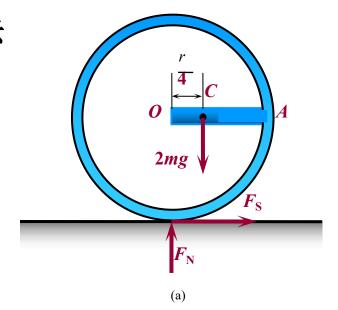
整体质心为C,其受力如图所示 解:

建立平面运动微分方程

$$2ma_{Cx} = F_s$$

$$2ma_{Cy} = 2mg - F_N$$

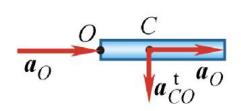
$$J_C \alpha = F_N \cdot \frac{r}{4} - Fr$$



其中:
$$J_C = \frac{mr^2}{12} + m(\frac{r}{4})^2 + mr^2 + m(\frac{r}{4})^2 = \frac{29}{24}mr^2$$

由求加速度基点法有

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_O + \vec{a}_{co}^n + \vec{a}_{co}^t$$













投影到水平和铅直两个方向

$$a_{Cx} = a_O = r\alpha$$
 $a_{Cy} = a_{CO}^t = \frac{1}{4}r\alpha$

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{20} \frac{g}{r}$$
 顺时针

$$F_{s} = \frac{3}{10}mg$$
 $F_{N} = \frac{77}{40}mg$





