



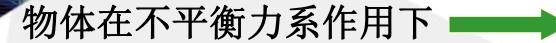
Engineering mechanics Theoretical mechanics



运动学

第五章 点的运动学







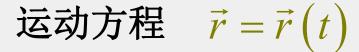
受力情况 初始状态 物体惯性

运动学: 暂不考虑影响物体运动的物理因素,单独研究物体运动几何性质(轨迹、运动方程、速度、加速度等)的科学。

参考体 参考系

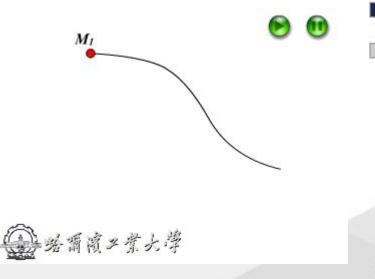


§ 5-1 矢量法



$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{\vec{r}}$$

单位 m/s

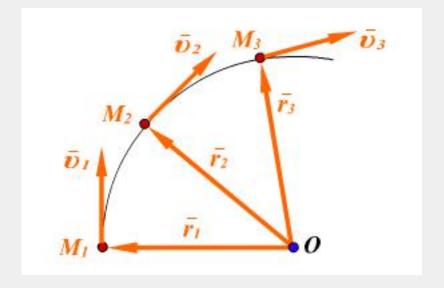


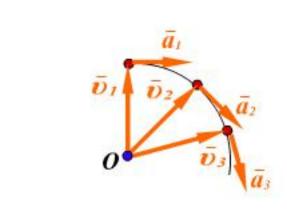
加速度
$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \dot{\vec{v}} = \ddot{\vec{r}}$$
 单位 m/s^2

提问:如何确定速度和加速度的方向?



矢端曲线





速度 矢径矢端曲线切线

加速度 速度矢端曲线切线



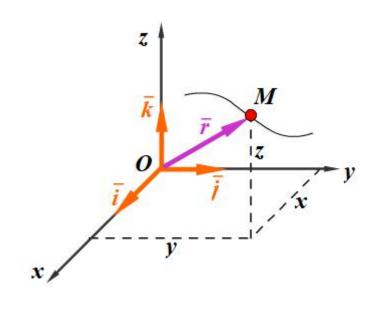
§ 5-2 直角坐标法

运动方程

$$x = x(t)$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$z = z(t)$$



直角坐标与矢径坐标之间的关系

$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$$



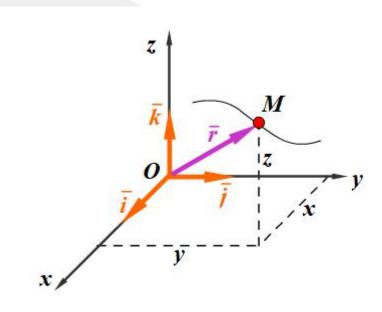
速度

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\vec{k} = v_x\vec{i} + v_y\vec{j} + v_z\vec{k}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$v_z = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}$$





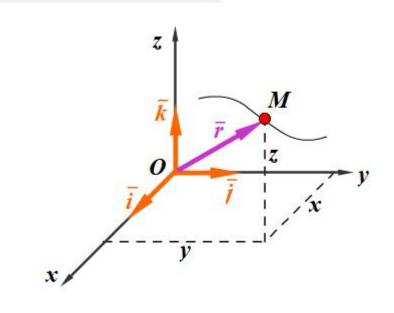
加速度

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{dv_x}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dv_y}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dv_z}{dt}\vec{k} = a_x\vec{i} + a_y\vec{j} + a_z\vec{k}$$

$$a_x = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$

$$a_y = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$

$$a_z = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_z}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 z}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$



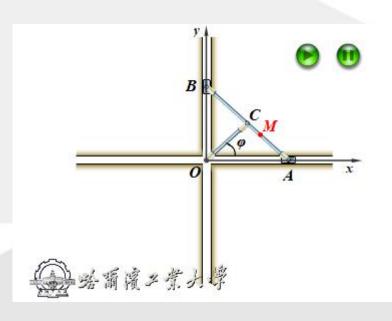


例 5-1

已知: 椭圆规的曲柄OC 可绕定轴O 转动,其端点C 与规尺AB 的中点以铰链相连接,而规尺A,B 两端分别在相互垂直的滑槽中运动,OC = AC = BC = l, MC = a, $\varphi = \omega t$

求: ① M 点的运动方程;

- ② 轨迹;
- ③ 速度;
- ④ 加速度。





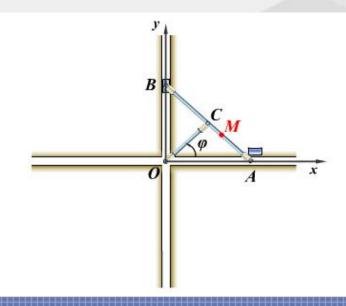
解: 点M作曲线运动,取坐标系Oxy如图所示。 运动方程

$$x = (OC + CM)\cos\varphi = (l + a)\cos\omega t$$

$$y = AM \sin \phi = (l - a) \sin \omega t$$

消去 t, 得轨迹

$$\frac{x^2}{(l+a)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(l-a)^2} = 1$$





速度

$$v_{x} = \dot{x} = -(l+a)\omega\sin\omega t$$

$$v_{y} = \dot{y} = (l-a)\omega\cos\omega t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_{x}^{2} + v_{y}^{2}} = \sqrt{(l+a)^{2}\omega^{2}\sin^{2}\omega t + (l-a)^{2}\omega^{2}\cos^{2}\omega t}$$

$$= \omega\sqrt{l^{2} + a^{2} - 2al\cos2\omega t}$$

$$\cos(\vec{v}, \vec{i}) = \frac{v_{x}}{v} = -\frac{(l+a)\sin\omega t}{\sqrt{l^{2} + a^{2} - 2al\cos2\omega t}}$$

$$\cos(\vec{v}, \vec{j}) = \frac{v_{y}}{v} = \frac{(l-a)\cos\omega t}{\sqrt{l^{2} + a^{2} - 2al\cos2\omega t}}$$



加速度

$$a_{x} = \dot{v}_{x} = \ddot{x} = -(l+a)\omega^{2}\cos\omega t$$

$$a_{y} = \dot{v}_{y} = \ddot{y} = -(l-a)\omega^{2}\sin\omega t$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_{x}^{2} + a_{y}^{2}} = \sqrt{(l+a)^{2}\omega^{4}\cos^{2}\omega t + (l-a)^{2}\omega^{4}\sin^{2}\omega t}$$

$$= \omega^{2}\sqrt{l^{2} + a^{2} + 2al\cos2\omega t}$$

$$\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{i}) = \frac{a_{x}}{a} = -\frac{(l+a)\cos\omega t}{\sqrt{l^{2} + a^{2} + 2al\cos2\omega t}}$$

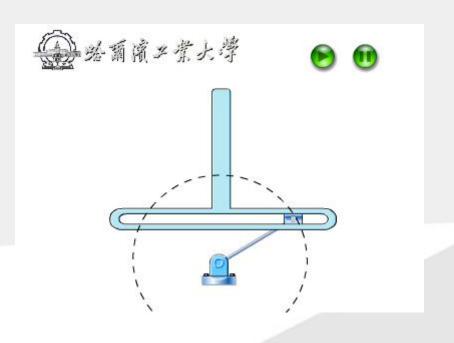
$$\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{j}) = \frac{a_{y}}{a} = -\frac{(l-a)\sin\omega t}{\sqrt{l^{2} + a^{2} + 2al\cos2\omega t}}$$

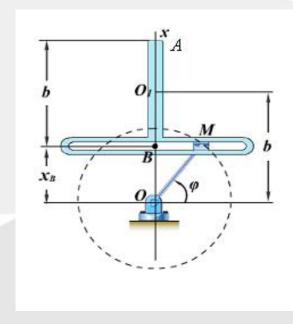


例5-2

已知:正弦机构如图所示。曲柄OM长为r,绕O轴匀速转动,它与水平线间的夹角为 $\varphi = \omega t + \theta$,其中 θ 为t = 0时的夹角,为一常数。动杆上A,B两点间距离为b。

求:点A和B的运动方程及点B的速度和加速度。







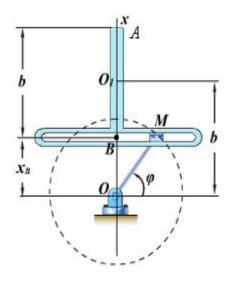
解: A, B点都作直线运动,取Ox轴如图所示。

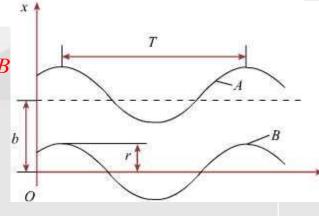
运动方程

$$x_A = b + r\sin\phi = b + r\sin(\omega t + \theta)$$
$$x_B = r\sin\phi = r\sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

B点的速度和加速度

$$v_B = \dot{x}_B = r\omega\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$
 $a_B = \ddot{x}_B = -r\omega^2\sin(\omega t + \theta) = -\omega^2x_B$
周期运动
$$x(t+T) = x(t)$$

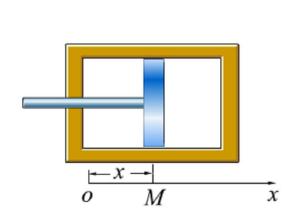






例5-3

已知:如图所示,当液压减振器工作时,它的活塞 也套筒内作直线往复运动。设活塞的加速度 $\vec{a} = -k\vec{v}$ (\vec{v} 为活塞的速度,k 为比例常数),初速度为 \vec{v}_0 。 求:活塞的运动规律。





解:

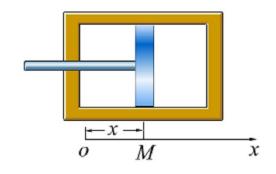
活塞作直线运动,取坐标轴Ox如图所示

得
$$\int_{v_0}^{v} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v} = -k \int_0^t \mathrm{d}t$$

$$\ln \frac{v}{v_0} = -kt, \quad v = v_0 e^{-kt}$$

得
$$\int_{x_0}^x \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^t v_0 \mathrm{e}^{-kt} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$x = x_0 + \frac{v_0}{k} \left(1 - e^{-kt} \right)$$





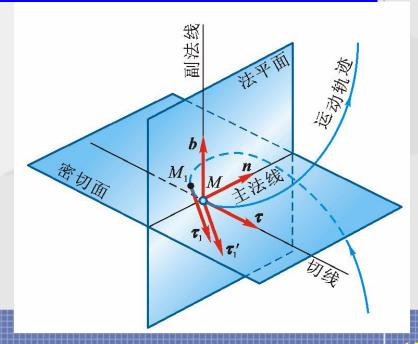
§ 5-3 自然法

自然法:利用点的运动轨迹建立弧坐标和自然轴系,利用它们 ■ 描述和分析点的运动的方法。

以点M为原点,以切线、主法线和副法线为坐标轴组成的正交坐标系称为曲线在点M的自然坐标系,这三个轴称为自然轴。

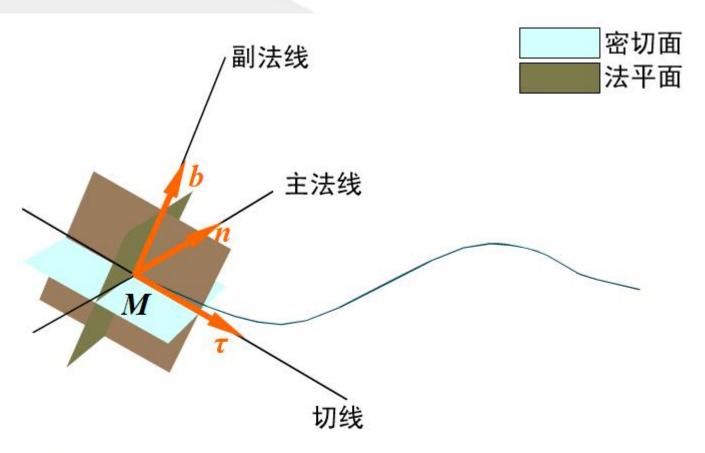
切向单位矢量 🕝

副法线单位矢量 $\vec{b} = \vec{\tau} \times \vec{n}$





自然坐标轴的几何性质





路爾屬工業大學

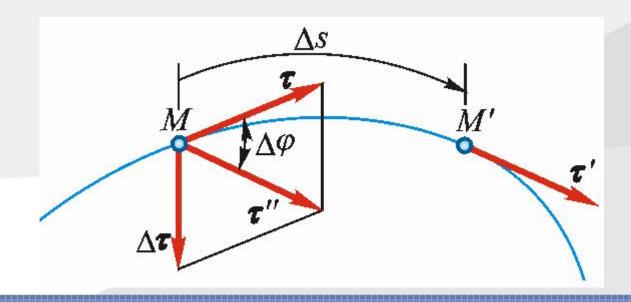






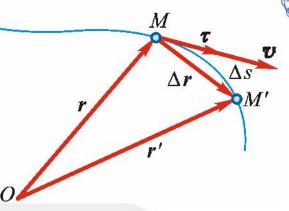
因为
$$\left| \frac{d\vec{\tau}}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{d\vec{\tau}}{d\varphi} \right| \left| \frac{d\varphi}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{d\varphi}{ds} \right| = \frac{1}{\rho}$$
 方向同 \vec{n}

所以
$$\vec{n} = \rho \frac{d\vec{\tau}}{ds}$$





点的速度



$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} \vec{\tau} = v\vec{\tau}$$

点的加速度

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt}\vec{\tau} + v\frac{d\vec{\tau}}{dt}$$

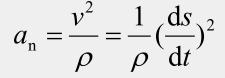
代入
$$\frac{d\vec{\tau}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{\tau}}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{v}{\rho} \vec{n}$$

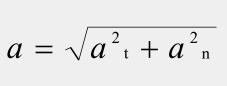
则
$$\vec{a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{\tau} + \frac{v^2}{\rho}\vec{n} = a_t\vec{\tau} + a_n\vec{n}$$

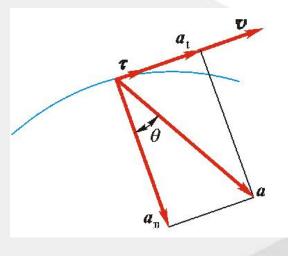


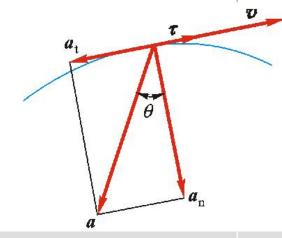
$$a_{t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}s}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}$$

——切向加速度









曲线匀速运动

$$a_{t} = 0, v = v_{0} =$$
常数, $s = s_{0} + v_{0}t$

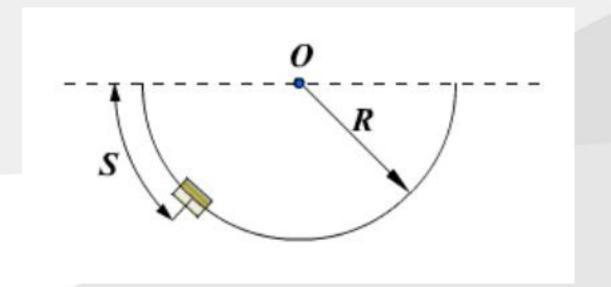
曲线匀变速运动



例5-4

已知:列车沿半径为Æ800m的圆弧轨道作匀加速运动。如初速度为零,经过2min后,速度到达54km/h。

求:列车起点和未点的加速度。





解: 列车作曲线加速运动,取弧坐标如上图。

由
$$a_t = 常数 , v_0 = 0$$
 有 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{a}_t \mathbf{t}$

$$a_{t} = \frac{v}{t} = \frac{15 \,\text{m/s}}{120 \text{s}} = 0.125 \,\text{m/s}^{2}$$

①
$$t = 0$$
, $a_n = 0$ $a = a_t = 0.125 \text{ m/s}^2$

②
$$t = 2\min = 120s$$

$$a_{\rm n} = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{(15 \,\text{m/s})^2}{800 \text{m}} = 0.281 \,\text{m/s}^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_{\rm t}^2 + a_{\rm n}^2} = 0.308 \, \text{m/s}^2$$

例5-5



已知点的运动方程为 $x=2\sin 4t$ m, $y=2\cos 4t$ m,

z=4t m。求: 点运动轨迹的曲率半径 ρ

解: 由点M的运动方程,得

$$v_{x} = \dot{x} = 8\cos 4t, \quad a_{x} = \ddot{x} = -32\sin 4t$$

$$v_{y} = \dot{y} = -8\sin 4t, \quad a_{y} = \ddot{y} = -32\cos 4t$$

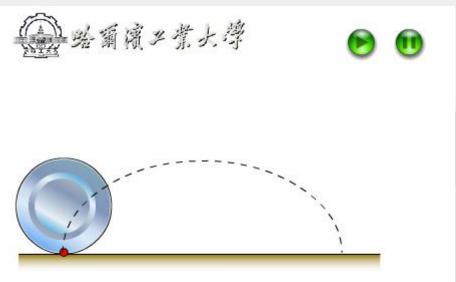
$$v_{z} = \dot{z} = 4, \quad a_{z} = \ddot{z} = 0$$
从而 $v = \sqrt{v_{x}^{2} + v_{y}^{2} + v_{z}^{2}} = \sqrt{80}\text{m/s}, \quad a = \sqrt{a_{x}^{2} + a_{y}^{2} + a_{z}^{2}} = 32\text{m/s}^{2}$

$$a_{t} = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0, \quad a_{n} = a = 32\text{ m/s}^{2}$$
故 $\rho = \frac{v^{2}}{a} = 2.5\text{m}$

例5-6



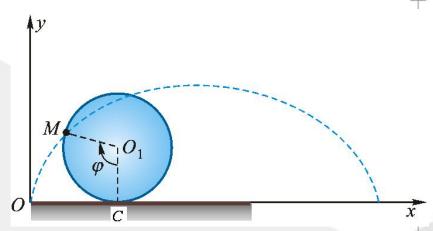
已知: 半径为r的轮子沿直线轨道无滑动地滚动(称为纯滚动),设轮子转角 $\varphi = \omega t(\omega)$ 为常值),如图所示。求用直角坐标和弧坐标表示的轮缘上任一点M的运动方程,并求该点的速度、切向加速度及法向加速度。





解: *M*点作曲线运动,取 直角坐标系如图所示。 由纯滚动条件

$$OC = \overline{MC} = r\varphi = r\omega t$$



从而
$$x = OC - O_1 M \sin \varphi = r(\omega t - \sin \omega t)$$

 $y = O_1 C - O_1 M \cos \varphi = r(1 - \cos \omega t)$



$$v_x = \dot{x} = r\omega(1 - \cos\omega t), \ v_y = \dot{y} = r\omega\sin\omega t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = r\omega\sqrt{2(1 - \cos\omega t)} = 2r\omega\sin\frac{\omega t}{2} \quad (0 \le \omega t \le 2\pi)$$

$$s = \int_0^t v dt = \int_0^t 2r\omega \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} dt = 4r(1 - \cos \frac{\omega t}{2}) \qquad (0 \le \omega t \le 2\pi)$$

$$a_x = \ddot{x} = r\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$
, $a_y = \ddot{y} = r\omega^2 \cos \omega t$

$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = r\omega^2$$

又点M的切向加速度为

$$a_{t} = \dot{v} = r\omega^{2} \cos \frac{\omega t}{2}$$



$$a_{\rm n} = \sqrt{a^2 - a_{\rm t}^2} = r\omega^2 \sin \frac{\omega t}{2}$$