## 第三篇



第九章 质点动力学的基本方程

第十章 动量定理

第十一章 动量矩定理

第十二章 动能定理

第十三章 达朗贝尔原理

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# 理论力学

## 第十二章 动能定理

### 第十二章 动能定理

- § 12-1 力的功
- § 12-2 质点和质点系的动能
- § 12-3 动能定理
- § 12-6 普遍定理的综合应用举例



#### § 12-1 力的功

- 一. 常力的功
- 二. 变力的功
- 三. 常见力的功
  - 1. 重力的功
  - 2. 弹性力的功
  - 3. 定轴转动刚体上作用力的功,力偶的功

#### 三. 常见力的功

#### 1. 重力的功

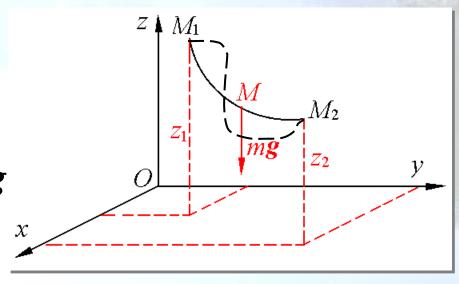
质点: 重力在三轴上的投影:

$$F_x = 0, F_y = 0, F_z = -mg$$

$$W = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} -mg \, dz = mg(z_1 - z_2)$$

与运动轨迹无关

质点系:



$$W = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} (F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz)$$

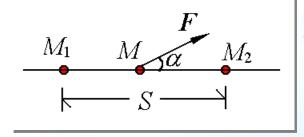
 $W = Mg(z_{C1} - z_{C2})$  式中:  $z_{c1}$ 、 $z_{c2}$ 为质点系的质心坐标

质点系重力的功,等于质点系的重量与其在始末位置重心的高度差的乘积,而与各质点的路径无关。

#### 一. 常力的功

质点作直线运动,路程为S,  $(M_1 \rightarrow M_2)$ , 力在位移方向 上的投影为 $F\cos\alpha$ ,力F在路程S中所作的功为:

 $W = FS \cos \alpha = \overline{F} \cdot \overline{S}$ 功的单位是J,1J=1N m 力的功是代数量:

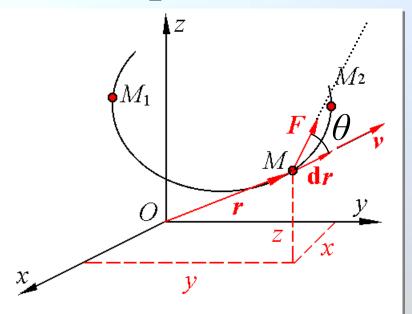


 $\alpha > \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,负功。  $\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,正功;  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,功为零;

#### 二. 变力的功

设质点M在变力F的作用下 作曲线运动。将曲线分成无限多 个微小段ds,力F在微段上可视 为常力, 所作的微小的功称为元

$$\delta W = F \cos \theta ds = \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r}$$





#### 2. 弹性力的功

质点M与弹簧联接,弹簧自然长 $l_0$ ,现伸长 $\delta$ ,弹簧作用于质点的弹性力 $\overline{F}$ 的大小与弹簧的变形量 $\delta$ 成正比,即:

$$F = k\delta$$

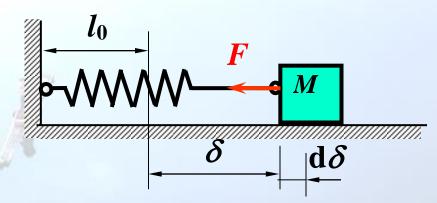
k—弹簧的刚度系数,

F的方向指向弹簧自然位置。

当弹簧长度增加d $\delta$ 时,弹性力的元功:

$$\delta W = -F d\delta = -k \delta d\delta$$

$$\therefore W = \int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_2} dW = \int_{\delta_1}^{\delta_2} -k \delta d\delta$$

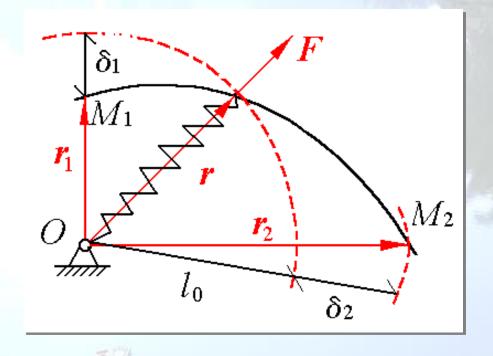


即 
$$W = \frac{k}{2} (\delta_1^2 - \delta_2^2)$$



当质点的运动轨迹为曲线时也成立:

即 
$$W = \frac{k}{2} (\delta_1^2 - \delta_2^2)$$



弹性力的功只与弹簧的起始变形和终了变形有关,而与质点运动的路径无关。



设刚体绕z轴转动,在M点作用有力 $\overline{F}$ ,计算刚体转过一角度 $\varphi$ 时力 $\overline{F}$ 所作的功。

质点的轨迹为圆,圆的切线方向为 $\overline{\tau}$ 。

元功: 
$$\delta W = F_{\tau} ds = F_{\tau} R d\varphi = M_{z}(\overline{F}) d\varphi$$

$$\therefore W = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} M_z(\overline{F}) d\varphi$$

当F 是常力时,得

$$W = M_z(\overline{F})(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$= M_z(\overline{F}) \cdot \varphi$$

$$ds = Rd\varphi$$

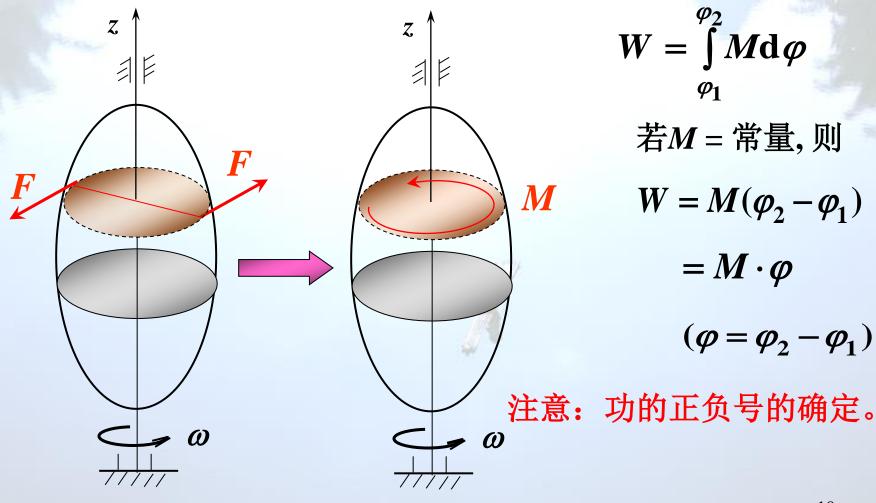
(其中
$$\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$
)

$$(M_z(\overline{F})=F_{\tau}R)$$

M

定轴转动刚体上作用力的功等于: 力对转轴的矩乘以转过的角度 $\varphi$ 。

#### 如果作用力偶M,且力偶的作用面垂直转轴



### § 12-2 质点和质点系的动能

物体的动能是由于物体运动而具有的能量,是机械运动强弱的又一种度量。

一. 质点的动能 
$$T=\frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

动能是瞬时量,是与速度方向无关的正标量,具有与功相同的量纲,单位也是J。

二. 质点系的动能

$$T = \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \qquad v_i = v_C$$

- 三. 刚体的动能
  - 1. 平移刚体

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i) v_i^2$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} m v_C^2$$



$$v_i=r_i\omega$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{1} m_{i} v_{i}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i=1}^{1} m_{i} r_{i}^{2} \omega^{2})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i=1}^{1} m_{i} r_{i}^{2}) \omega^{2}$$

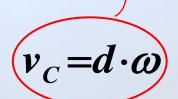
$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} J_z \omega^2$$

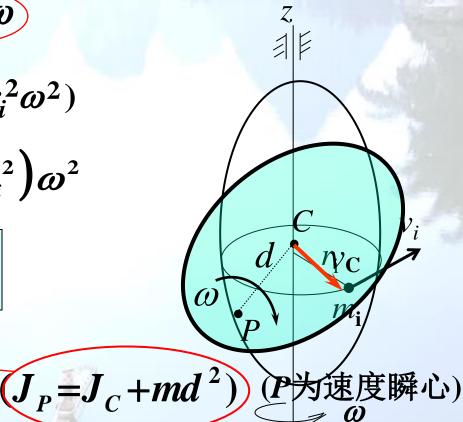
#### 3. 平面运动刚体

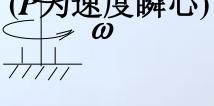
$$T = \frac{1}{2}J_{P}\omega^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(J_{C} + md^{2})\omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2}J_{C}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m(d \cdot \omega)^{2}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2$$

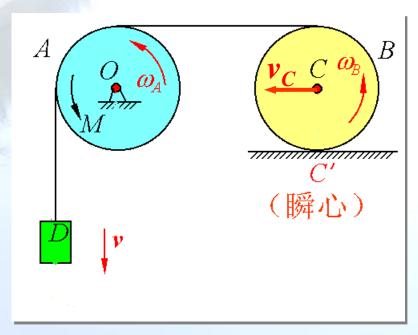








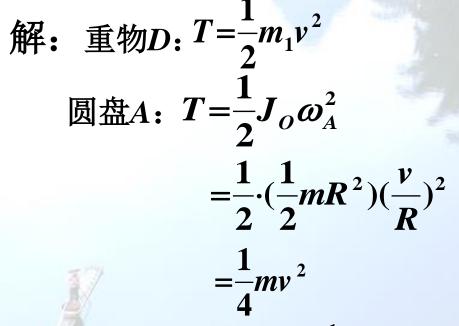
[例1] 图示系统中,均质圆盘 $A \setminus B$ 质量均为m,半径均为R,重物 D质量为 $m_1$ ,下降速度为v。求系统的总动能。



$$v_C = \frac{v}{2}$$
,  $\omega_B = \frac{v_C}{R}$ ,  $J_C = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$ 

$$D_B = \frac{v_C}{R}$$
,  $J_C = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$  圆盘 $B: T = \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega_B^2 + \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$= \frac{3}{16}mv^2$$
∴ 总动能  $T = \frac{v^2}{16}(8m_1 + 7m)$ 

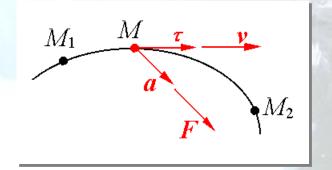


圆盘
$$B: T = \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega_B^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2$$

### § 12-3 动能定理

#### 1. 质点的动能定理

$$m\bar{a}=\bar{F}$$
  $m\frac{\mathrm{d}\bar{v}}{\mathrm{d}t}=\bar{F}$  两边点乘以 $\mathrm{d}\bar{r}$  ,



$$m \frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \mathrm{d}\overline{r} = \overline{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\overline{r}$$

$$m \, d\overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} = \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r}$$

$$m \frac{\mathrm{d}\bar{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \mathrm{d}\bar{r} = \bar{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\bar{r} \implies m \, \mathrm{d}\bar{v} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\bar{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \bar{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\bar{r}$$

$$m \, d\overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} = \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \, d\overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} + \frac{1}{2} m \overline{v} \cdot d\overline{v} = \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{d}(\frac{1}{2}m\bar{v}\cdot\bar{v}) = \overline{F}\cdot\mathbf{d}\bar{r} \Rightarrow \mathbf{d}(\frac{1}{2}mv^2) = \delta W$$
 动能定理的微分形式

将上式沿路径
$$\widehat{M_1M_2}$$
积分, $\int_{v_1}^{v_2} \mathbf{d}(\frac{1}{2}mv^2) = W_{12}$ 

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} m v_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} m v_{1}^{2} = W_{12} \right|$$
 动能定理的积分形式



对质点系中的任一质点 $m_i$ :  $\mathbf{d}(\frac{1}{2}m_i v_i^2) = \delta W_i$ 对整个质点系,有:  $\sum \mathbf{d}(\frac{1}{2}m_i v_i^2) = \sum \delta W_i$   $\Rightarrow \mathbf{d}(\sum \frac{1}{2}m_i v_i^2) = \sum \delta W_i$ 

$$\therefore$$
  $dT = \sum \delta W_i$  质点系动能定理的微分形式

将上式沿路径 $M_1M_2$ 积分,可得

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W_i$$

质点系动能定理的积分形式

 $\sum W_i$ 为全部力所作功的和

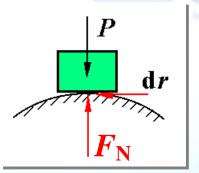


#### 3.理想约束及内力作功

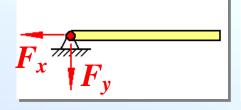
约束力元功为零或元功之和为零的约束称为理想约束。

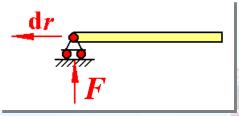
1)光滑固定面约束

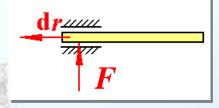
$$\delta W = \overline{F}_{N} \cdot d\overline{r} = 0 \quad (\overline{F}_{N} \perp d\overline{r})$$



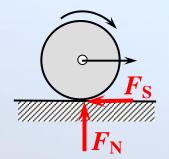
2)活动铰支座、固定铰支座和向心轴承







3)刚体沿固定面作纯滚动

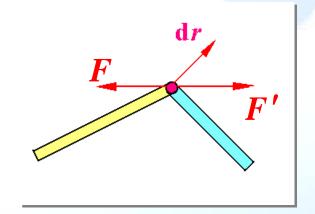


纯滚动时摩擦力不作功



#### 4). 联接刚体的光滑铰链(中间铰)

$$\sum \delta W = \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r} + \overline{F}' \cdot d\overline{r}$$
$$= \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r} - \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{r} = 0$$

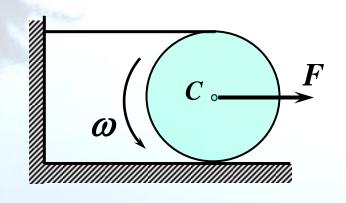


5). 柔索约束(不可伸长的绳索)和二力杆 拉紧时,内部拉力的元功之和恒等于零。

在某些情况下,内力虽然等值反向,但所作功的和不等于零。 刚体所有内力作功的和等于零。



[例12-3] 均质圆盘半径为R,质量为m,圆盘与地面间的动滑 动摩擦因数为f,力F为常量,初始静止。求圆盘走过路 程s时,圆盘的角速度、角加速度及盘心C的加速度。



$$v_C = R\omega$$

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}mR^2\cdot\omega^2 = \frac{3}{4}mv_C^2 \left| \frac{3}{4}mv_C^2 = Fs - 2mgfs - \dots (1) \right|$$

$$W_{12} = Fs - 2F_{\mathbf{d}}s = Fs - 2mgfs$$

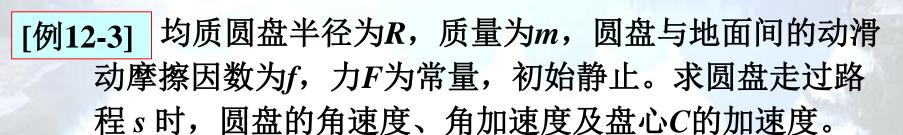
$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

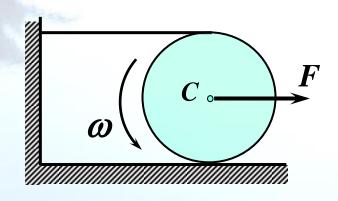
$$F_{\rm d} = mgf$$

$$\frac{3}{4}mv_C^2 = Fs - 2mgfs ----(1)$$

$$v_C = \sqrt{\qquad} \qquad \omega = \frac{v_C}{R}$$

将(1)式两边对时间 求一阶导数:





$$\frac{3}{2}mv_C \cdot \frac{dv_C}{dt} = F\frac{ds}{dt} - 2mgf\frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$v_C = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad a_C = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}mv_{C} \cdot a_{C} = Fv_{C} - 2mgfv_{C}$$

$$F_{\mathbf{T}}$$
 $C$ 
 $mg$ 
 $F_{\mathbf{d}}$ 
 $F_{\mathbf{d}}$ 

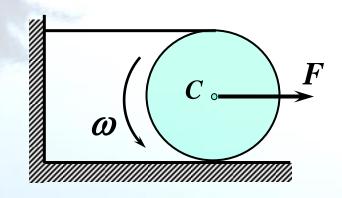
$$\frac{3}{4}mv_C^2 = Fs - 2mgfs \quad ----(1)$$

$$v_C = \sqrt{\qquad} \qquad \omega = \frac{v_C}{R}$$

将(1)式两边对时间 求一阶导数: 19



[例12-3] 均质圆盘半径为R,质量为m,圆盘与地面间的动滑动摩擦因数为f,力F为常量,初始静止。求圆盘走过路程s时,圆盘的角速度、角加速度及盘心C的加速度。



$$\frac{3}{2}mv_C \cdot \frac{dv_C}{dt} = F\frac{ds}{dt} - 2mgf\frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$v_C = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad a_C = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}mv_{C} \cdot a_{C} = Fv_{C} - 2mgfv_{C}$$

$$F_{\text{T}}$$
 $C$ 
 $Mg$ 
 $F_{\text{d}}$ 
 $F_{\text{d}}$ 

$$a_C = \frac{2}{3m}(F - 2mgf)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a_C}{R} = \frac{2}{3mR}(F - 2mgf)$$



[例12-5] 卷扬机,鼓轮上作用常力偶M,鼓轮半径为 $R_1$ ,质量为 $m_1$ ,质量分布在轮缘上;圆柱半径为 $R_2$ ,质量为 $m_2$ ,质量均匀分布。求圆柱中心C 经过路程 s 时的速度和加速度。(盘C作纯滚动,初始时系统静止)

解: 取系统为研究对象

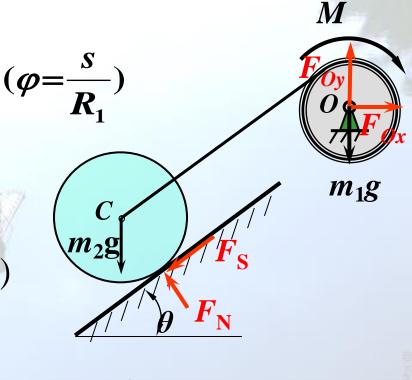
$$W_{12} = M\varphi - m_2 g \sin\theta \cdot s$$

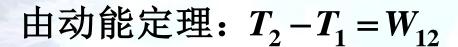
$$= M \frac{s}{R_1} - m_2 g \sin\theta \cdot s$$

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_1 \omega_1^2 + (\frac{1}{2} m_2 v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_C \omega_2^2)$$

$$J_1 = m_1 R_1^2, \quad J_C = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2,$$
 $\omega_1 = \frac{v_C}{R_1}, \quad \omega_2 = \frac{v_C}{R_2}$ 





$$\therefore \frac{v_C^2}{4} (2m_1 + 3m_2) - 0 = M \frac{s}{R_1} - m_2 g \sin\theta \cdot s \qquad (a)$$

$$v_C = 2\sqrt{\frac{(M - m_2 g R_1 \sin \theta)s}{R_1 (2m_1 + 3m_2)}}$$

将(a)式两边对时间求一阶导数:

$$\frac{v_C}{2}(2m_1+3m_2)\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{M}{R_1}\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} - m_2g\sin\theta\cdot\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\therefore a_C = \frac{\mathbf{d}v_C}{\mathbf{d}t} \qquad v_C = \frac{\mathbf{d}s}{\mathbf{d}t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} (2m_1 + 3m_2) a_C = \frac{M}{R_1} - m_2 g \sin\theta \qquad \therefore a_C = \frac{2(M - m_2 g R_1 \sin\theta)}{(2m_1 + 3m_2)_2 R_1}$$



[例3] 图示系统中,均质圆盘A、B质量均为m,半径均为R,两盘中心在同一高度,盘A上作用一常力偶,力偶矩为M;重物D质量为m<sub>1</sub>。求重物D下落距离h时的速度与加速度。(绳重不计,绳不可伸长,盘B作纯滚动,初始时系统静止)

解: 取系统为研究对象

$$W_{12} = M\varphi + m_1gh = \frac{Mh}{R} + m_1gh$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{8m_1 + 7m}{16}v_D^2$ 

$$\therefore \frac{8m_1 + 7m}{16} v_D^2 - 0 = \frac{Mh}{R} + m_1 gh - - - - - - - (1)$$

$$\therefore v_D = 4\sqrt{\frac{(M/R + m_1g)h}{8m_1 + 7m}}$$





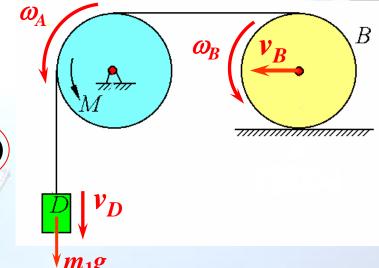
$$W_{12} = M\varphi + m_1gh = \frac{Mh}{R} + m_1gh$$

$$T_1=0$$
,  $T_2=\frac{8m_1+7m}{16}v_D^2$ 

$$\pm T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{8m_1 + 7m}{16}v_D^2 - 0 = \frac{Mh}{R} + m_1gh - - - -$$
 (1)

$$\therefore v_D = 4\sqrt{\frac{(M/R + m_1g)h}{8m_1 + 7m}}$$



解: 取系统为研究对象

$$W_{12} = M\varphi + m_1 gh = \frac{Mh}{R} + m_1 gh$$

$$T_1 = 0, T_2 = \frac{8m_1 + 7m}{16} v_D^2$$

由
$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\therefore \frac{8m_1 + 7m}{16} v_D^2 - 0 = \frac{Mh}{R} + m_1 gh - - - - - - (1)$$

$$\therefore v_D = 4\sqrt{\frac{(M/R + m_1 g)h}{8m_1 + 7m}}$$

将(1)式两边对 t 求导得:

$$\frac{8m_1 + 7m}{16} \cdot 2v_p \frac{dv_D}{dt} = (\frac{M}{R} + m_1g) \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\therefore a_D = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_D}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{8(M + m_1 gR)}{(8m_1 + 7m)R}$$

如何求两轮子之间 绳子的拉力?

[例9] 均质圆轮,半径为R,质量为m,与刚度为k的弹簧相连,OC与铅垂线OC′成60°角时弹簧无变形,长度为l,此时圆盘无初速地滚下(不滑动)。求轮子在C′位置时轮心的速度。

解: 利用动能定理

$$W_{12} = mg(2l - \frac{l}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}mgl - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

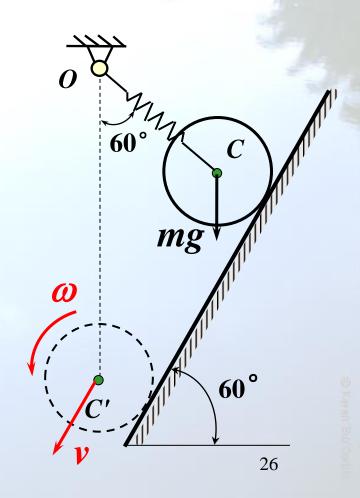
$$T_{1} = 0, \quad T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}J_{C}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad p_{2} \quad 2 \quad 1$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2} J_{C} \omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} m R^{2} \omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} m v^{2}$$

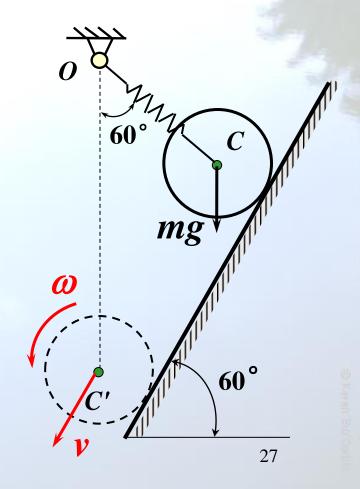


#### 解: 利用动能定理

$$W_{12} = mg(2l - \frac{l}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}mgl - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
=  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}mR^2\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
=  $\frac{3}{4}mv^2$ 



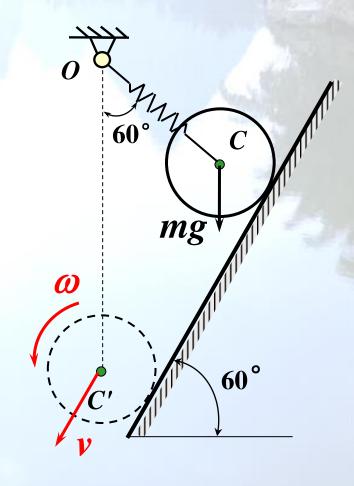
解: 利用动能定理

$$W_{12} = mg(2l - \frac{l}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}mgl - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
=  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}mR^2\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
=  $\frac{3}{4}mv^2$ 

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12} \qquad \qquad \frac{3}{4}mv$$

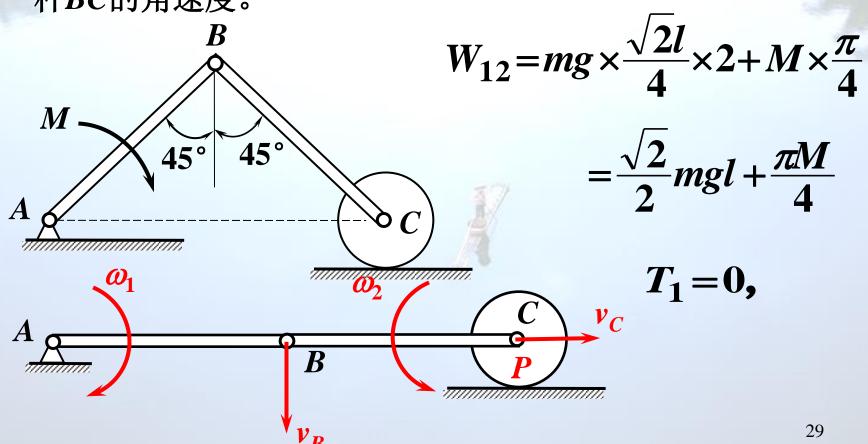


$$\frac{3}{4}mv^2 = \frac{3}{2}mgl - \frac{1}{2}kl^2$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\phantom{a}}$$



[例] 图示机构位于铅垂面内,杆AB、BC的质量均为m,长度均为l,均质圆盘C的质量为m,半径为R,可在粗糙水平直线轨道上做纯滚动,杆AB上作用一力偶M。求:系统从图示位置由静止开始运动到ABC三点一直线时,杆AB和杆BC的角速度。





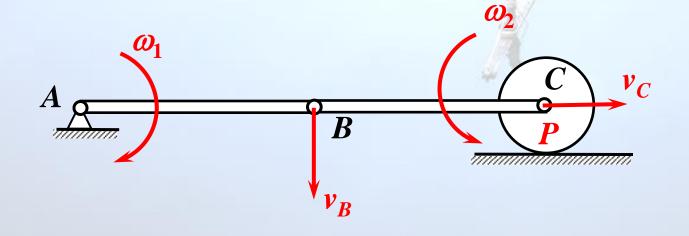
$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_A\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_P\omega^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}ml^2\omega^2$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

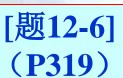
$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega$$

$$J_A = J_P = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

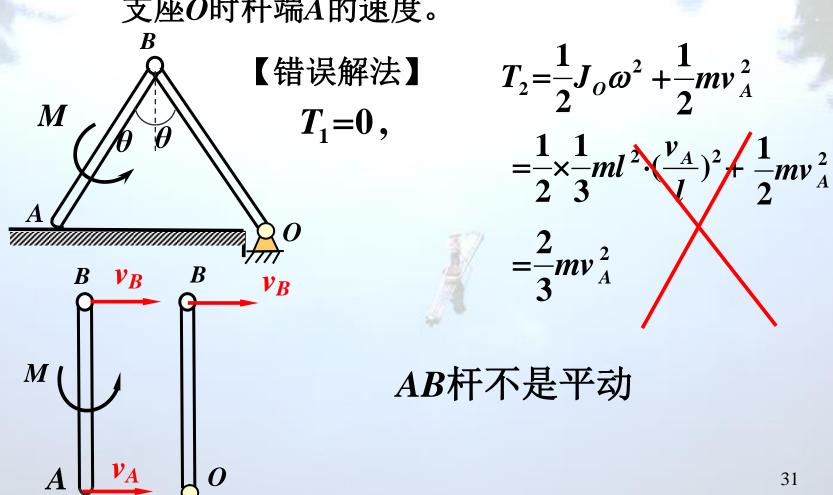
$$\frac{1}{3}ml^2\omega^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}mgl + \frac{\pi M}{4}$$



$$\omega = \sqrt{$$

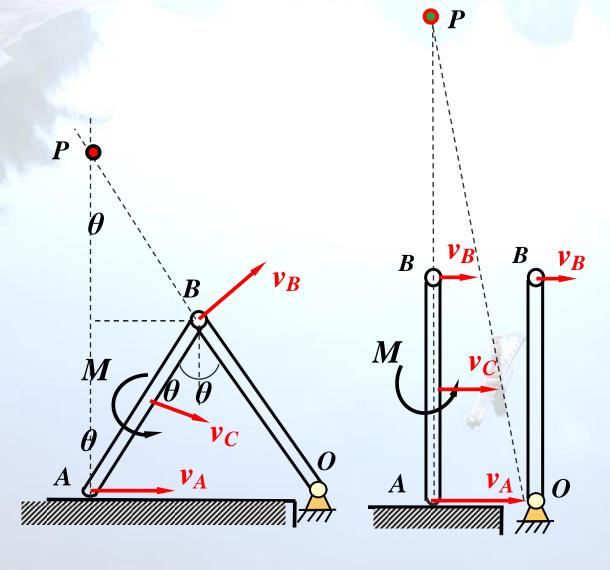


两均质杆AB和BO,长均为l,质量均为m,杆AB上 作用一力偶,在铅垂平面内运动,从图示位置由静 止开始作运动,不计摩擦,求当杆端A即将碰到铰 支座O时杆端A的速度。



#### [题12-6] (P319)





$$PA=2BA=2l$$

$$v_{A}=2v_{B}$$

$$\omega_{AB}=\frac{v_{A}}{2l}$$

$$v_{C}=\frac{3}{4}v_{A}$$

$$v_{B}=\frac{v_{A}}{2l}$$

#### 【正确解法】

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_o\omega_o^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}mv_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_c\omega_{AB}^2\right]$ 

$$T_{1}=0, T_{2}=\frac{1}{2}J_{o}\omega_{o}+\left[\frac{1}{2}mv_{c}+\frac{1}{2}J_{c}\omega_{AB}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{3}ml^{2}(\frac{v_{A}}{2l})^{2}+\left[\frac{1}{2}m(\frac{3v_{A}}{4})^{2}+\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{12}ml^{2}(\frac{v_{A}}{2l})^{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{24}mv_{A}^{2}+\left[\frac{9}{32}mv_{A}^{2}+\frac{1}{96}mv_{A}^{2}\right]=\frac{1}{3}mv_{A}^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}mv_{A}^{2}=M\theta-mgl(1-\cos\theta)$$

$$v_{A}=\sqrt{\frac{3}{m}[M\theta-mgl(1-\cos\theta)]}v_{A}$$

$$v_{A}=\sqrt{\frac{3}{m}[M\theta-mgl(1-\cos\theta)]}v_{A}$$



(P321) 行星齿轮传动机构,放在水平面内。动齿轮半径r,质 量为m1,视为均质圆盘;曲柄质量为m2,长l,作用一力偶矩为 M(常量)的力偶。 曲柄由静止开始转动; 求曲柄的角速度(以转 

解: 取整个系统为研究对象  $W_{1},=M\varphi$ 

$$T_{1}=0 T_{2}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{m_{2}}{3}l^{2}\omega^{2}+\left(\frac{1}{2}m_{1}v_{1}^{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{m_{1}}{2}r^{2}\omega_{1}^{2}\right)$$

$$v_{1}=l\omega , \omega_{1}=\frac{v_{1}}{r}=\frac{l}{r}\omega$$

$$T_2 = \frac{m_2}{6}l^2\omega^2 + \frac{m_1}{2}(l\omega)^2 + \frac{m_1r^2}{4}(\frac{l}{r}\omega)^2 = \frac{2m_2 + 9m_1}{12}l^2\omega^2$$

根据动能定理,得 
$$\frac{2m_2+9m_1}{12}l^2\omega^2-0=M\varphi ---- (1)$$
$$\therefore \omega = \frac{2}{l}\sqrt{\frac{3M\varphi}{2m_2+9m_1}}$$

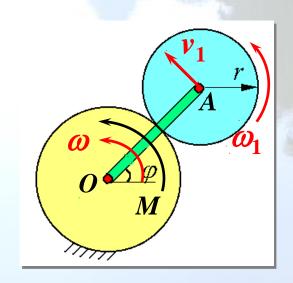
$$\frac{2m_2+9m_1}{12}l^2\omega^2-0=M\varphi^{----}(1)$$

将(1)式两边对t 求导数,则得

$$\frac{2m_2 + 9m_1}{12}l^2 \times 2\omega \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = M\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\because \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = \alpha , \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = \omega$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{6M}{(2m_2 + 9m_1)l^2}$$





[例7] 两根均质直杆如图示; *OA*杆质量是*AB*杆质量的两倍, 各处摩擦不计, 在图示位置从静止释放, 求当*OA*杆转到铅垂位置时, *AB*杆B端的速度。

解: 取整个系统为研究对象

$$W_{12} = 2mg \frac{0.9}{2} + mg(0.6 - 0.15) = 1.35mg$$

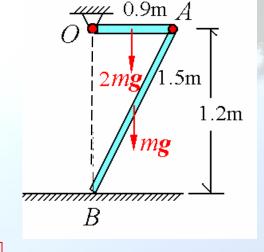
$$T_1=0$$

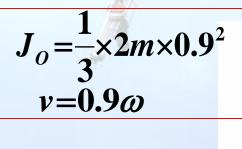
$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_o\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{5}{6}mv^2$$

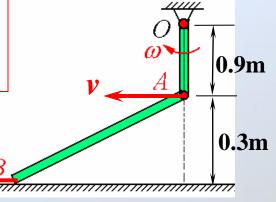
$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}mv^2-0=1.35mg$$

$$\therefore v = 3.98 \, (\text{m/s})$$









[例5] 图示的均质杆OA的质量为30kg,杆在铅垂位置时<mark>弹簧</mark>处于自然状态。设弹簧常数k = 3kN/m,为使杆能由铅直位置OA转到水平位置OA',问在铅直位置时的角速度至少应为多大?

解:研究OA杆

$$W_{12} = mgh + \frac{1}{2}k(\delta_1^2 - \delta_2^2) = 30 \times 9.8 \times 1.2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3000 \times [0^2 - (2.4 - 1.2\sqrt{2})^2]$$

$$= -388.4(\mathbf{J})$$

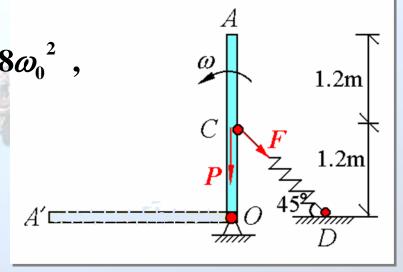
$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} J_0 \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 30 \times 2.4^2 \omega_0^2 = 28.8 \omega_0^2$$

$$T_2=0$$

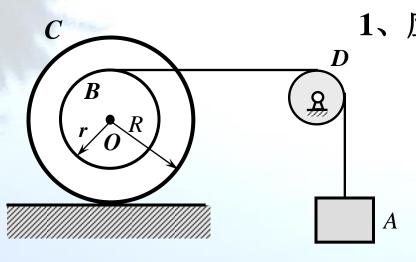
由动能定理  $T_2-T_1=W_{12}$ 

$$0-28.8\omega_0^2=-388.4$$

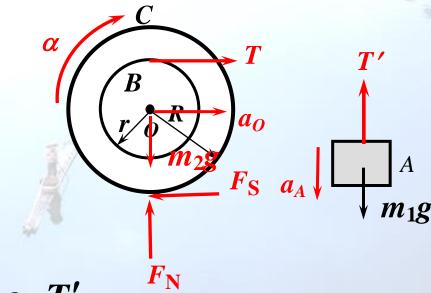
$$\omega_0 = 3.67 \text{ rad/s}$$



[题11-12] (P283) 重物A质量为 $m_1$ ,轮C作纯滚动,轮C和轮B的总质量为 $m_2$ ,对O轴的回转半径为 $\rho$ ,求重物A的加速度。轮D和绳子的质量不计。



1、应用刚体平面运动微分方程求解 分别取轮子和重物为研究对象:



[轮子]

$$J_o \alpha = Tr + F_S R$$

$$m_2 a_0 = T - F_S$$

[重物]

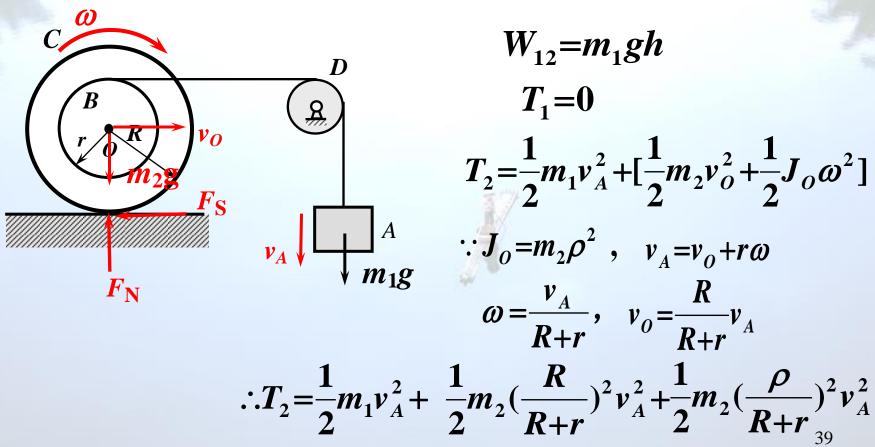
$$m_1a_A=m_1g-T'$$

运动学关系: 
$$\alpha = \frac{a_0}{R}$$
,

$$a_O = \frac{R}{R + R} a_A$$

[题11-12] (P283) 重物A质量为 $m_1$ ,轮C作纯滚动,轮C和轮B的总质量为 $m_2$ ,对O轴的回转半径为 $\rho$ ,求重物A的加速度。轮D和绳子的质量不计。

2、应用动能定理求解 解:研究对象:整体,初始静止,



$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m_1v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2(\frac{R}{R+r})^2v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2(\frac{\rho}{R+r})^2v_A^2 = m_1gh$$

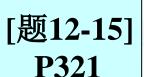
两边对t 求导得:

$$m_{1}v_{A}\frac{dv_{A}}{dt}+m_{2}(\frac{R}{R+r})^{2}v_{A}\frac{dv_{A}}{dt}+m_{2}(\frac{\rho}{R+r})^{2}v_{A}\frac{dv_{A}}{dt}=m_{1}g\frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$(\because v_{A}=\frac{dh}{dt})$$

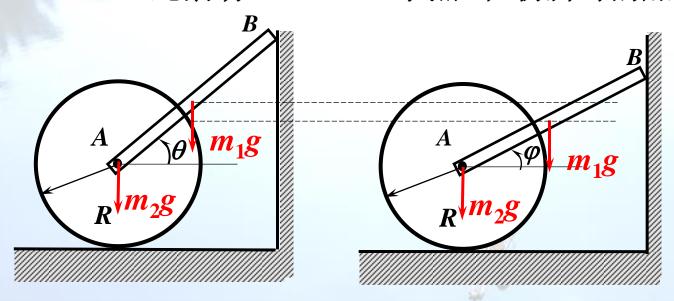
$$[m_{1}+m_{2}(\frac{R}{R+r})^{2}+m_{2}(\frac{\rho}{R+r})^{2}]a_{A}=m_{1}g$$

$$\therefore a_{A}=\frac{m_{1}g(R+r)^{2}}{m_{1}(R+r)^{2}+m_{2}(\rho^{2}+R^{2})}$$



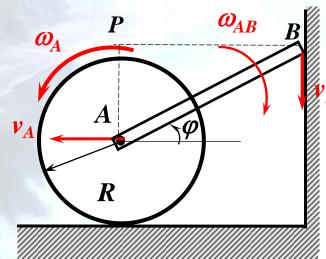


均质细杆AB长为l,质量为 $m_1$ ,上端B靠在光滑的墙上,下端以铰链与均质圆柱的中心相连,圆柱质量为 $m_2$ ,半径为R。从图示位置由静止开始作纯滚动, $\theta$ =45°,求点A在初瞬时的加速度。



解: 取整体为研究对象,

$$W_{12} = m_1 g \frac{l}{2} (\sin 45^\circ - \sin \varphi)$$



初始静止, $T_1=0$ 

$$T_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{2}m_{2}v_{A}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J_{A}\omega_{A}^{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}J_{P}\omega_{AB}^{2}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_{A}}{l\sin\varphi} \qquad J_{P} = \frac{m_{2}l^{2} + m_{2}(\frac{l}{2})^{2}}{12}$$

化简得  $T_2 = \frac{3}{4}m_2v_A^2 + \frac{1}{6}m_1\frac{v_A^2}{\sin^2\varphi}$   $\frac{3}{4}m_2v_A^2 + \frac{1}{6}m_1\frac{v_A^2}{\sin^2\varphi} = m_1g\frac{l}{2}(\sin 45^\circ - \sin \varphi)$ 

两边对t求导:

$$\frac{3}{2}m_{2}v_{A}\frac{dv_{A}}{dt} + \left[\frac{1}{3}m_{1}\frac{v_{A}}{\sin^{2}\varphi}\frac{dv_{A}}{dt} - \frac{1}{3}m_{1}\frac{v_{A}^{2}\cos\varphi}{\sin^{3}\varphi}\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right] = -m_{1}g\frac{l}{2}\cos\varphi\frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv_{A}}{dt} = a_{A}, \quad \exists \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -\omega_{AB} = -\frac{v_{A}}{l\sin\varphi}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}m_{2}v_{A}a_{A} + \left[\frac{1}{3}m_{1}\frac{v_{A}}{\sin^{2}\varphi}a_{A} + \frac{1}{3}m_{1}\frac{v_{A}^{3}\cos\varphi}{l\sin^{4}\varphi}\right] = \frac{1}{2}m_{1}gv_{A}\cot\varphi$$

$$\varphi = 45^{\circ} , v_{A} = 0,$$
解得 $a_{A} = \frac{3m_{1}g}{4m_{1} + 9m_{1}}$ 



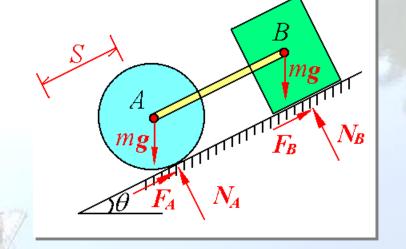
[例6] 均质圆盘A和滑块B的质量均为m,圆盘半径为r,杆AB 质量不计,平行于斜面。滑块摩擦系数为f,圆盘作纯滚动,系统从静止开始运动。求:滑块B的加速度。

### 解: 选系统为研究对象

$$W_{12} = 2mg S \sin \theta - f mgS \cos \theta$$
$$= mg S (2\sin \theta - f \cos \theta)$$

$$T_1=0$$
,

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}mr^2\omega^2$$



运动学关系:
$$v = r\omega$$

$$T_2 = \frac{5}{4}mv^2$$

由动能定理: 
$$\frac{5}{4}mv^2-0=mgS(2\sin\theta-f\cos\theta)$$

等式两边对 
$$t$$
 求导,得  $a = (\frac{4}{5}\sin\theta + \frac{2}{5}f\cos\theta)g$ 



## § 12-4 功率·功率方程

一、功率: 力在单位时间内所作的功(它是衡量机器工作能力的一个重要指标)。功率是代数量,并有瞬时性。

型: 
$$P = \frac{\delta W}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

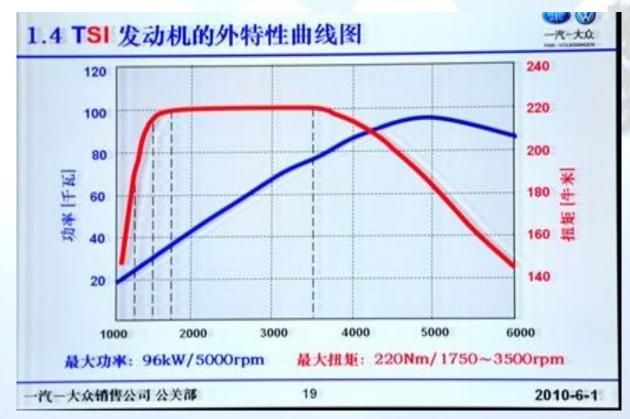
$$P = \frac{\delta W}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\overline{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\overline{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \overline{F} \cdot \overline{v} = F_t v$$

$$P = \frac{\delta W}{\mathrm{d}t} = M_z \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = M_z \omega$$

功率的单位: 瓦特(W),千瓦(kW),1W=1J/s。 功率是代数量,并有瞬时性。



## 功率、扭矩曲线



新宝来 1.4T



最大功率96kW/5000rpm 最大扭矩220Nm/1750~3500rpm



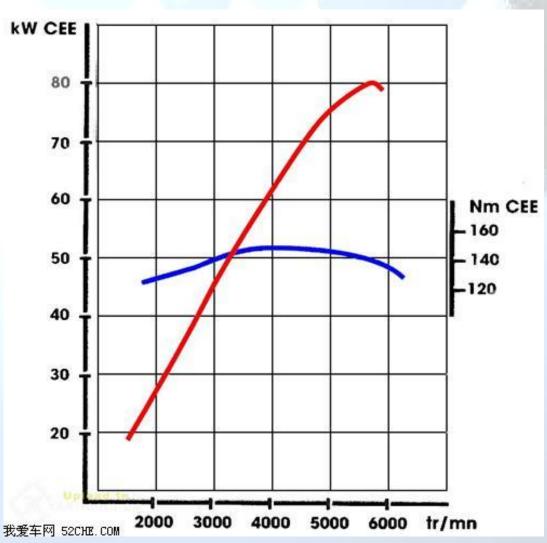
## 功率、扭矩曲线

## 东风标致307 1.6L



最大功率80kW/5800rpm

最大扭矩144Nm/4000rpm





## 功率、扭矩曲线



宝马 1.6T



## 最大功率132kW/5500rpm

最大扭矩240Nm/1600~5000rpm

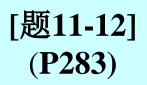
### 二、功率方程

由动能定理的微分形式  $dT = \sum \delta W_i$  两边同除以dt 得:

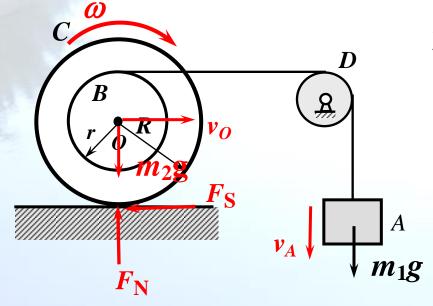
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\sum \delta W_i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum P_i$$





重物A质量为 $m_1$ ,轮C作纯滚动,轮C和轮B的总质量为 $m_2$ ,对O轴的回转半径为 $\rho$ ,求重物A的加速度。轮D和绳子的质量不计。(应用功率方程求解)



解:研究对象:整体,

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m_{1}v_{A}^{2} + \left[\frac{1}{2}m_{2}v_{O}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J_{O}\omega^{2}\right]$$

$$\therefore J_{O} = m_{2}\rho^{2}, \quad \omega = \frac{v_{A}}{R+r},$$

$$v_{O} = \frac{R}{R+r}v_{A}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\frac{R}{R+r})^2 v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\frac{\rho}{R+r})^2 v_A^2$$

$$P = m_1 g v_A$$

$$\boxplus \frac{dT}{dt} = P$$

$$[m_1 v_A + m_2 (\frac{R}{R+r})^2 v_A + m_2 (\frac{\rho}{R+r})^2 v_A] \frac{dv_A}{dt} = m_1 g v_A$$

## § 12-6 普遍定理的综合应用举例

质点系的动量定理:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum \overline{F}_i^{(e)}$$

质心运动定理

$$m\overline{a}_{C} = \sum \overline{F}_{i}^{(e)}$$

质点系的动量矩定理

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

刚体平面运动微分方程

$$ma_{Cx} = \sum F_x$$
,  
 $ma_{Cy} = \sum F_y$ ,  
 $J_C \alpha = \sum M_C (\overline{F}_i^{(e)})$ 

质点系动能定理

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W_i$$

## § 12-6 普遍定理的综合应用举例

动力学普遍定理包括质点和质点系的动量定理、动量矩定理和动能定理。动量定理和动量矩定理是矢量形式,动能定理是标量形式,他们都可应用研究机械运动,而动能定理还可以研究其它形式的运动能量转化问题。

动力学普遍定理提供了解决动力学问题的一般方法。动力学普遍定理的综合应用,大体上包括两方面的含义:一是能根据问题的已知条件和待求量,选择适当的定理求解,包括各种守恒情况的判断,相应守恒定理的应用。避开那些无关的未知量,直接求得需求的结果。二是对比较复杂的问题,能根据需要选用两、三个定理联合求解。

求解过程中,要正确进行运动分析,提供正确的运动学补充方程。

[例12-11] P312

物块和两均质轮的质量皆为m,轮半径皆为R,弹

簧刚度为k,C 轮作纯滚动。现于弹簧的原长处释放重物,求重物下降h 时的速度、加速度以及C 轮与地面间的摩擦力。

解:(1)取整体为研究对象,

利用动能定理

$$W_{12} = mgh + [0 - \frac{1}{2}k(2h)^{2}]$$

$$= mgh - 2kh^{2}$$

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J_{o}\omega_{o}^{2} + (\frac{1}{2}mv_{c}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J_{c}\omega_{c}^{2})$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J_{c}\omega_{c}^{2}$$

$$\therefore T_2 = \frac{3}{2}mv^2$$

$$: v_C = v , \omega_C = \omega_O = \frac{v}{R} , J_C = J_O = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

由动能定理: 
$$\frac{3}{2}mv^2-0=mgh-2kh^2$$
 ......(1)

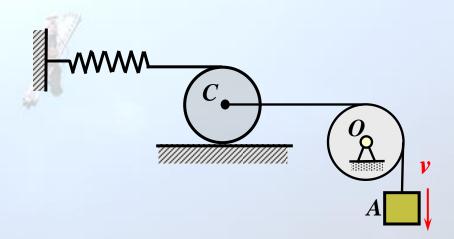
解得速度: 
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(mg - 2kh)h}{3m}}$$

将(1)式两端对时间求一次导数:

$$3m\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}} = (mg - 4kh)\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

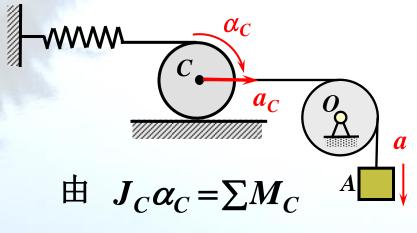
解得加速度: 
$$a=\frac{g}{3}-\frac{4kh}{3m}$$

加速度a不是常数



# (2) 求C 轮与地面间的摩擦力

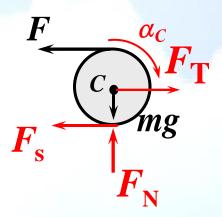
取C轮为研究对象



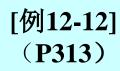
$$\mathbb{P} \frac{1}{2} mR^2 \alpha = (F_S - F)R$$

$$\overrightarrow{m} R\alpha = a_C = a = \frac{g}{3} - \frac{4kh}{3m}$$

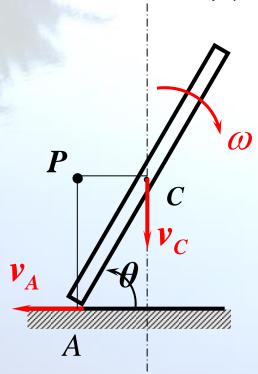
∴地面摩擦力: 
$$F_{\rm S} = \frac{mg}{6} + \frac{4}{3}kh$$



F = 2kh



均质细杆长为 *l*,质量为*m*,静止直立于光滑水平面上。当杆受微小干扰而倒下时,求杆刚刚达到地面时的角速度和地面约束力。



#### 【本题有多种解法】

解: (1) 利用动能定理求角速度

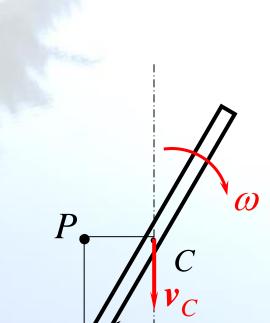
【有两种方法:任意时刻(书)和特定时刻】

$$W_{12} = mg(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta) = mg\frac{l}{2}(1 - \sin\theta)$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2$ 

$$\therefore \omega = \frac{v_C}{CP} = \frac{2v_C}{l\cos\theta}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}m(1 + \frac{1}{3\cos^2\theta})v_C^2$$



解: (1) 利用动能定理求角速度

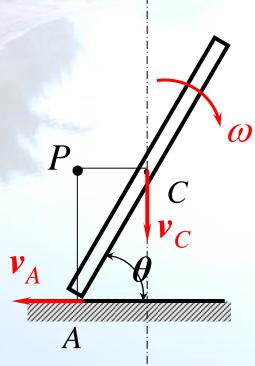
$$W_{12} = mg\left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta\right) = mg\frac{l}{2}(1 - \sin\theta)$$

$$T_{1} = 0, \qquad T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{C}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J_{C}\omega^{2}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \frac{v_{C}}{CP} = \frac{2v_{C}}{l\cos\theta}$$

$$\therefore T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}m(1 + \frac{1}{3\cos^{2}\theta})v_{C}^{2}$$





解: (1) 利用动能定理求角速度

$$W_{12} = mg(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta) = mg\frac{l}{2}(1 - \sin\theta)$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2$ 

$$\therefore \omega = \frac{v_C}{CP} = \frac{2v_C}{l\cos\theta}$$

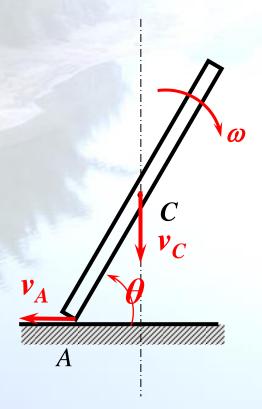
$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}m(1 + \frac{1}{3\cos^2\theta})v_C^2$$

由动能定理:  $\frac{1}{2}m(1+\frac{1}{3\cos^2\theta})v_C^2 = mg\frac{l}{2}(1-\sin\theta)$ 

取
$$\theta$$
=0,解出:  $v_C = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3gl}$  :  $\omega = \frac{2v_C}{l} = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$ 

能否求出加速度和角加速度?





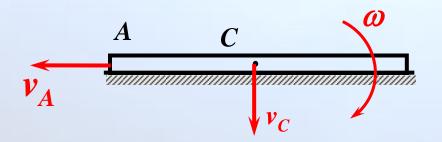
或:另一解法直接写出 $\theta$ =0时动能

$$T_1=0$$
,

$$\theta=0$$
时瞬心在 $A$ 点, $v_A=0$ , $v_C=\frac{l}{2}\omega$ 

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_C \omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m \left(\frac{l\omega}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{12}ml^2\omega^2 = \frac{1}{6}ml^2\omega^2$$



$$W_{12} = mg\frac{l}{2}$$

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



(2) 利用刚体平面运动微分方程求地面约束力。

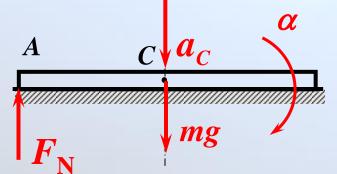
$$\alpha_{\text{The } \alpha} = ma_C = mg - F_{\text{N}} \quad \cdots \quad (a)$$

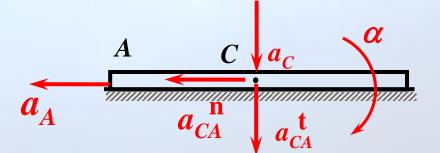
取 
$$\theta$$
=0时 
$$\begin{cases} ma_C = mg - F_N & \dots & (a) \\ J_C \alpha = F_N \cdot \frac{l}{2} & \dots & (b) \end{cases}$$

由运动学: 
$$\bar{a}_C = \bar{a}_A + \bar{a}_{CA}^{\,\mathbf{n}} + \bar{a}_{CA}^{\,\mathbf{t}}$$

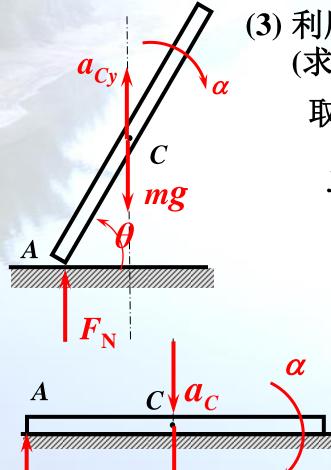
在铅直方向投影: 
$$a_C = a_{CA}^{t} = \frac{l}{2}\alpha$$

代入
$$(a)$$
联立 $(b)$ ,得:  $F_N = \frac{mg}{4}$ 









 $ma_{Cy} = \sum F_y$ 

 $J_C \alpha = \sum M_C$ 

(3) 利用刚体平面运动微分方程 (求地面约束力的另一解法)

取 $\theta$ 任意时

$$y_C = \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta$$
  $v_{Cy} = -\frac{l\omega}{2}\cos\theta$ 

$$a_{Cy} = -\frac{l\alpha}{2}\cos\theta - \frac{l\omega^2}{2}\sin\theta$$

当
$$\theta$$
=0时, $a_{Cy}=-rac{l\alpha}{2}$ ,

$$\begin{cases} -m\frac{l}{2}\alpha = F_{N} - mg \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

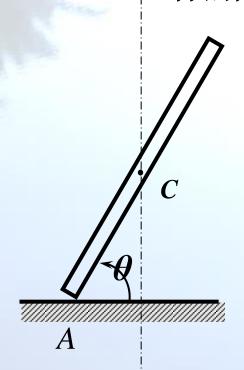
$$\frac{1}{12}ml^2\alpha = F_N \cdot \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\therefore F_{\rm N} = \frac{mg}{4}$$



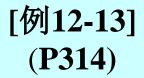
#### 【考题】

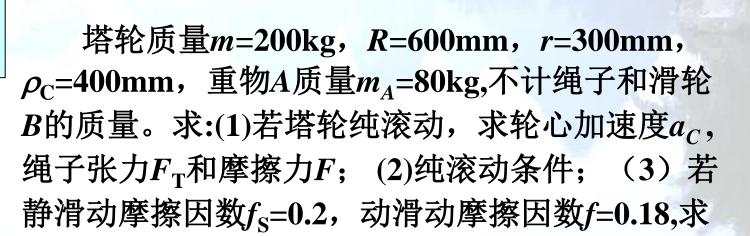
均质细杆长为l,质量为m,静止直立于光滑水平面上。当杆受微小干扰而倒下时,求:  $\theta$ =45°时杆的角速度和地面约束力。

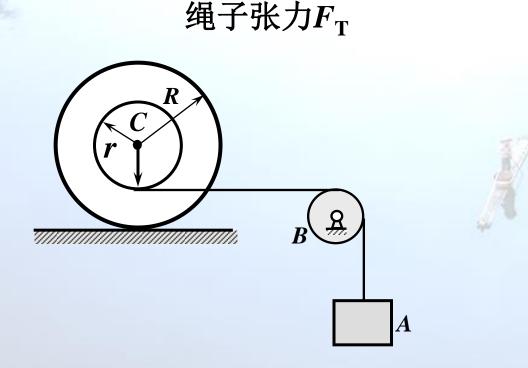


解: (1) 利用动能定理求角速度

(2) 利用刚体平面运动微分方程 求地面约束力。







[例12-13] (P314)

求:(1)若塔轮纯滚动轮心加速度 $a_C$ ,绳子张力 $F_T$ 和 摩擦力F; (2)纯滚动条件; (3) 若 $f_S$ =0.2, f=0.18,求绳子张力 $F_{\mathrm{T}}$ 

解: 取整体为研究对象, 初始静止,
$$T_1 = 0, \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_A^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} m v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_C \omega^2\right]$$

$$v_C = R \omega, \quad v_A = (R - r) \omega$$

$$a_C = R \alpha, \quad a_A = (R - r) \alpha$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} [m(\rho_C^2 + R^2) + m_A (R - r)^2] \omega^2$$

$$W_{12} = m_A g \cdot s$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [m(\rho_C^2 + R^2) + m_A (R - r)^2] \omega^2 - m_A g \cdot s$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[m(\rho_C^2 + R^2) + m_A(R - r)^2]\omega^2 = m_A g \cdot s$$



$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [m(\rho_C^2 + R^2) + m_A (R - r)^2] \omega^2 = m_A g \cdot s$$

$$[m(\rho_C^2 + R^2) + m_A (R - r)^2] \omega \alpha = m_A g \cdot v_A$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 2.115 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$a_C = R \alpha = 1.269 \text{m/s}^2$$

$$a_A = (R - r) \alpha = 0.635 \text{m/s}^2$$
取重物A为研究对象
$$ma_A = m_A g - F_T$$

$$F_T = m_A (g - a_A) = 733 \text{N}$$

[例12-13] (P314) 求:(1)轮心加速度 $a_C$ ,绳子张力 $F_T$ 和摩擦力F;

(2)纯滚动条件; (3) 若 $f_S$ =0.2, f=0.18,求绳子 张力 $F_T$ 

解: (2)摩擦力F和纯滚动条件

取轮子C为研究对象

$$ma_C = F_T - F$$

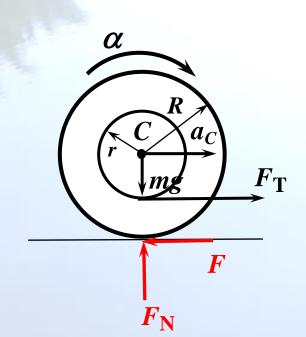
$$\therefore F = F_{\mathrm{T}} - ma_{C} = 479.4 \mathrm{N}$$

不滑的条件:  $F \leq F_{s,max}$  书上有误

$$F_{\rm N} = mg$$

$$F_{\text{s,max}} = f_{\text{S}}F_{\text{N}} = f_{\text{S}} \cdot mg$$

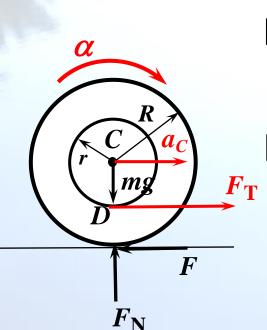
$$F \leq f_{\rm S} \cdot mg$$
  $\therefore f_{\rm S} \geqslant 0.245$ 





求(3)若 $f_S$ =0.2,f=0.18,求绳子张力 $F_T$ 

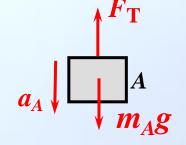
解: (3) 因为 $f_s$ <0.245 所以轮子连滚带滑  $F = f \cdot F_N = f \cdot mg$ 



[轮子] 
$$\begin{cases} ma_{\underline{C}} = F_{\underline{T}} - F \\ J_{\underline{C}} \underline{\alpha} = F \cdot R - F_{\underline{T}} r \end{cases}$$

[物体A]  $m_A \underline{a_A} = m_A g - F_T$ 

运动学方程:

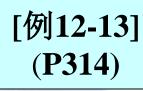


$$a_C = R\alpha$$
,

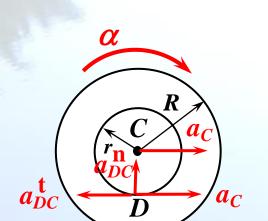
$$v_C = v_D + r\omega$$
 两边求导  $\therefore a_C = a_D + r\alpha$ 

或: 加速度基点法

$$=a_A+r\alpha_{67}$$



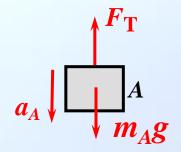
# 求(3)若 $f_S=0.2$ ,f=0.18,求绳子张力 $F_T$



解: (3)轮子连滚带滑 
$$F = f \cdot F_N = f \cdot mg$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ma_{C} = F_{\mathrm{T}} - F \\ \hline J_{C}\alpha = F \cdot R - F_{\mathrm{T}}r \\ \hline \left[ 物体A \right] & m_{A}a_{A} = m_{A}g - F_{\mathrm{T}} \end{array} \right.$$

运动学方程: 
$$\bar{a}_D = \bar{a}_C + \bar{a}_{DC}^{\rm t} + \bar{a}_{DC}^{\rm n}$$



在
$$x$$
轴上投影:  $a_{Dx} = a_C - r\alpha$ 

又
$$: a_{Dx} = a_A$$

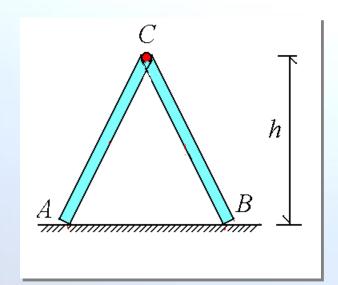
$$\therefore a_A = a_C - r\alpha$$

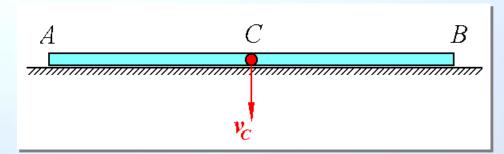
得: 
$$F_{\rm T}$$
=1668N



[例8]

两根均质杆AC和BC质量均为m,长为l,在C处光滑铰接,置于光滑水平面上,设两杆轴线始终在铅垂面内,初始静止,C点高度为l0,求铰l0 到达地面时的速度。







解: 研究对象: 整体

受力分析:  $\sum F_x^{(e)} = 0$  , 运动分析:

初始静止,所以水平方向质心位置守恒。

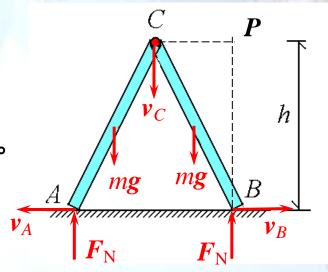
$$W_{12} = mg \cdot \frac{h}{2} \times 2 = mgh$$

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = (\frac{1}{2}J_B\omega^2) \times 2 = \frac{1}{3}ml^2\omega^2$$

$$\because v_C = l\omega \quad \therefore T_2 = \frac{1}{3}mv_C^2$$

代入动能定理: 
$$\frac{1}{3}mv_C^2 - 0 = mgh$$



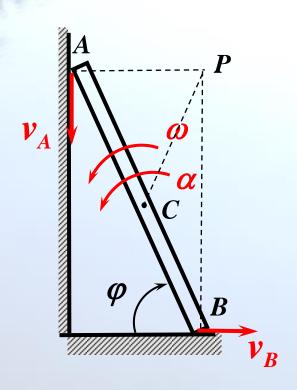
$$m_{\boldsymbol{g}}$$
  $v_{c}$   $m_{\boldsymbol{g}}$ 

$$\therefore v_C = \sqrt{3gh}$$



[题11-15] (P283) 均质细杆长为l,质量为m,放在铅直平面内,A靠在光滑的墙面上,B在光滑水平面上,与水平面成  $\varphi_0$  角。杆由静止倒下,求:(1)杆在任意位置时的角加速度和角速度;(2)当杆脱离墙时杆与水平面的夹角。

解: (1) 利用动能定理求角速度



$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_P\omega^2 = \frac{1}{6}ml^2\omega^2$$
[::  $J_P = \frac{1}{12}ml^2 + m(\frac{l}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$ ]
$$W_{12} = mg\frac{l}{2}(\sin\varphi_0 - \sin\varphi)$$
动能定理:  $T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$ 

$$\frac{1}{6}ml^2\omega^2 = mg\frac{l}{2}(\sin\varphi_0 - \sin\varphi)_1$$

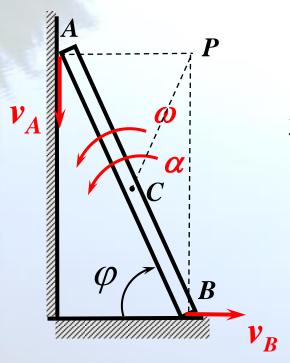




#### 动能定理:

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}ml^2\omega^2 = mg\frac{l}{2}(\sin\varphi_0 - \sin\varphi)$$



$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}(\sin\varphi_0 - \sin\varphi)$$

将(1)式两边对 t 求导得:

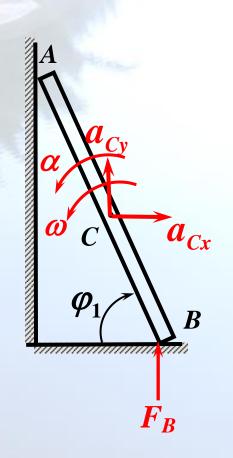
$$\frac{1}{3}ml^{2}\omega\frac{d\omega}{dt} = mg\frac{l}{2}\cos\varphi\frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \alpha \qquad \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -\omega$$

$$\frac{l}{3}\alpha = \frac{g}{2}\cos\varphi \qquad \therefore \alpha = \frac{3g}{2l}\cos\varphi$$



# (2) 利用质心运动定理求杆脱离墙时杆与水平面的夹角



$$ma_{x} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{l}{2}\cos\varphi \qquad \dot{x} = -\frac{l}{2}\sin\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{l\omega}{2}\sin\varphi$$

$$l d\omega \qquad l\omega \qquad d\omega$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{l}{2} \frac{d\omega}{dt} \sin\varphi + \frac{l\omega}{2} \cos\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$=\frac{l\alpha}{2}\sin\varphi - \frac{l\omega^2}{2}\cos\varphi$$

$$\alpha \sin \varphi - \omega^2 \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi_1 = \arcsin(\frac{2}{3}\sin\varphi_0)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\omega$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t}^{-73}$$

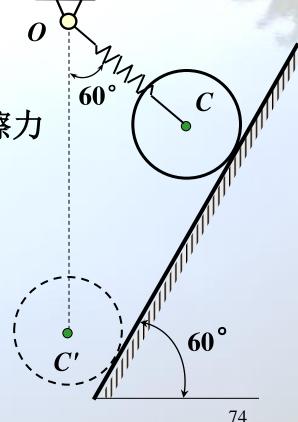
[例9] 均质圆轮,半径为R,质量为m,与刚度为k的弹簧相 连,OC与铅垂线OC'成 $60^{\circ}$ 角时弹簧无变形,长度为l,此时圆 盘无初速地滚下(不滑动)。求:1)轮子在C'位置时轮心的速度; 2)此时轮子与斜面的摩擦力; 3) 轮子与斜面的静摩擦系数f满 足什么条件时轮子在点C'只滚不滑。

解: (1) 利用动能定理求速度

(2) 利用刚体平面运动微分方程求摩擦力

(3)只滚不滑的条件是

$$F_{\rm S} \leqslant fF_{\rm N}$$





解: (1) 利用动能定理求速度

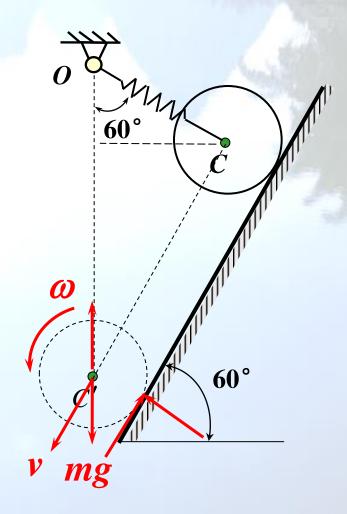
$$W_{12} = mg(2l - \frac{l}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}mgl - \frac{1}{2}kl^{2}$$

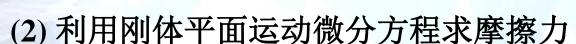
$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{3}{4}mv^2$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$
 解出速度 $v$ 

能否通过对v求导得到加速度?





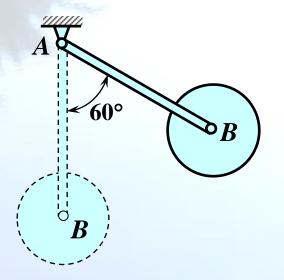
$$\begin{cases} ma_{Cx} = \sum F_x \\ ma_{Cy} = \sum F_y \\ J_C \alpha = \sum M_C \\ m\underline{a} = (mg - kl)\cos 30^\circ - F_S \\ 0 = F_N + kl\cos 60^\circ - mg\cos 60^\circ \\ \frac{1}{2}mR^2\underline{\alpha} = F_S \cdot R \\ \\ \sharp \theta \colon \alpha = \frac{a}{R}, a_{Cy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sharp \theta \boxplus F_N \, \, \sharp \Pi F_S, \qquad x \qquad mg \quad F_S \quad F_N$$

(3)只滚不滑的条件是  $F_{\rm S} \leqslant fF_{\rm N}$ 



[例10] 均质圆盘和均质杆AB的质量均为m,杆长为l,杆AB在B处用 铰链与圆盘相连,可绕B自由旋转.系统由图示位置静止释放。求 B点经过最低位置时圆盘质心的速度及支座A的约束力。



分析: (1) 用动能定理求速度

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

圆盘作什么运动?

(2) 由质心运动定理求支座反力。

$$\sum m_i a_{ix} = \sum F_{ix}$$
,  
 $\sum m_i a_{iy} = \sum F_{iy}$ ,  
杆和圆盘质心的加速度?

解题步骤: 1.[圆盘]动量矩定理

- 2.[整体]动能定理
- 3.[整体]动量矩定理
- 4.[整体]质心运动定理



[例10] 均质圆盘和均质杆AB的质量均为m,杆长为l,杆AB在B处用 铰链与圆盘相连,可绕B自由旋转.系统由图示位置静止释放。求 AB杆经过最低位置时圆盘质心的速度及支座A的约束力。

# 解: (1) 取圆盘为研究对象

$$\sum M_B(\overline{F})$$
=0, $J_Blpha_B$ =0  $\therefore lpha_B$ =0  $\omega_B$ =0,圆盘平动。

### (2) 用动能定理求速度

$$W_{12} = mg(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2}\sin 30^{\circ}) + mg(l - l\sin 30^{\circ}) = \frac{3mgl}{4}$$
 $I_{D}\alpha_{D} = \sum M_{D}$ 

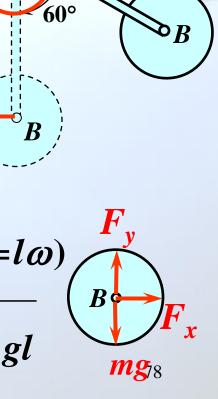
$$W_{12} = mg(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2}\sin 30^{\circ}) + mg(l - l\sin 30^{\circ}) = \frac{3mgl}{4}$$

$$J_{B}\alpha_{B} = \sum M_{B}$$

$$T_{1} = 0 , T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2} = \frac{2}{3}mv_{B}^{2} \quad (\because v = l\omega)$$

$$T_{2} - T_{1} = W_{12} , \quad \frac{2}{3}mv^{2} - 0 = \frac{3}{4}mgl \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{9}{8}gl}$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$
,  $\frac{2}{3}mv^2 - 0 = \frac{3}{4}mgl$ 

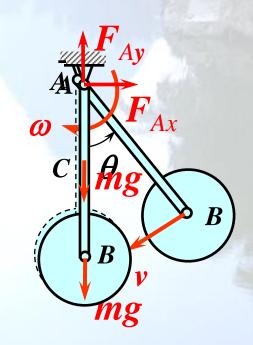


# (3) 用动量矩定理求杆的角加速度α

$$L_{A} = \frac{1}{3}ml^{2}\omega + mvl = \frac{4}{3}ml^{2}\omega$$

$$\sum M_{A}(\overline{F}^{(e)}) = mg \cdot \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta + mg \cdot l\sin\theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}L_A}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_A(\overline{F}^{(e)}) \qquad \therefore \theta = 0$$
 时  $\alpha = 0$ 



杆质心 C的加速度: 
$$a_C = a_C^n = \frac{l}{2}\omega^2$$
  $\uparrow$   $(a_C^t = 0)$ 

盘质心加速度: 
$$a_B = a_B^n = l\omega^2 \uparrow$$

$$\omega = \frac{v_B}{l} = \sqrt{\frac{9g}{8l}}$$

盘质心加速度: 
$$a_B = a_B^n = l\omega^2 \uparrow$$
 
$$\sum m_i a_{ix}^{(a_B^t \equiv 0)} \sum m_i a_{iy} = \sum F_{ix},$$
 
$$\omega = \frac{v_B}{l} = \sqrt{\frac{9g}{8l}} \qquad \sum m_i a_{iy} = \sum F_{iy},$$

$$\sum m_i a_{iy} = \sum F_{iy}$$
,

须求出C、B两点的加速度。 应该求出AB杆的角加速度。79



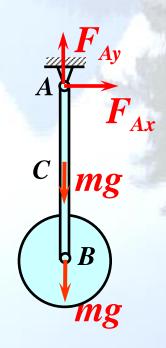
# (4) 由质心运动定理求支座反力。

研究整个系统。

$$\begin{cases} \sum m_i a_{ix} = \sum F_{ix}, \\ \sum m_i a_{iy} = \sum F_{iy}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ma_C^t + ma_B^t = F_{Ax}, \\ m\frac{l}{2}\omega^2 + ml\omega^2 = F_{Ay} - mg - mg \end{cases}$$

解得: 
$$F_{Ax} = 0$$
, 
$$F_{Ay} = \frac{51}{16} mg$$

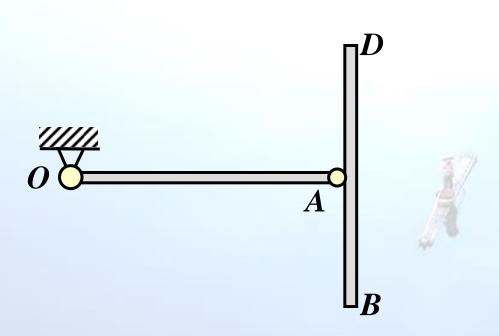


$$(a_C^t = 0, a_B^t = 0)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{9g}{8l}}$$

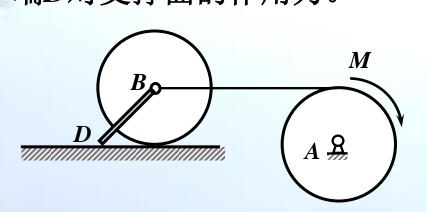


【例】 均质杆OA和DB的质量均为m,长均为l,在A处用 铰链相连,可绕A自由旋转。杆OA处在水平位置时静止释放,在铅垂面内运动。求杆OA转至铅垂位置时O处的支座反力。





两均质圆轮质量同为3m,半径均为R,均质杆BD质量为m,长 $\sqrt{2}R$  ,与B轮光滑铰接。在轮A上作用一不变力偶M(  $M=mg\cdot R$ ),带动轮B沿水平面纯滚动,并拖动杆BD,不计BD杆D端与地面的摩擦,并略去绳的重量和轴中的摩擦。试求:1.A 轮的角加速度;2. 两个轮间绳子的拉力;3. BD杆端D对支撑面的作用力。



$$T_{2} = (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2})mR^{2}\omega^{2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2}mR^{2}\omega^{2}$$

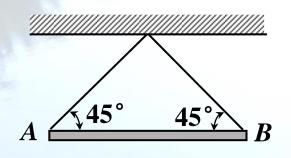
$$\alpha = \frac{g}{7R}$$

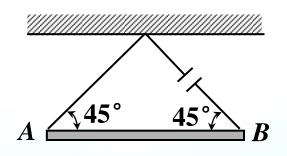
$$a_{B} = \frac{g}{7}$$

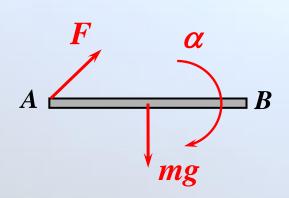
$$F_{\rm T} = \frac{11}{14} mg \qquad F_D = \frac{3}{7} mg$$



[例11] 均质杆AB的质量为m,长为l,其两端悬挂在两条长度相等的绳上,杆处在水平位置。如其中一绳突然断了,求此瞬时杆的角加速度和另一绳的张力。







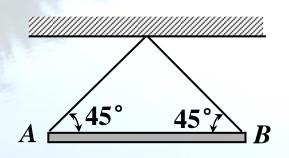
$$J_{A}\alpha = \sum M_{A}$$

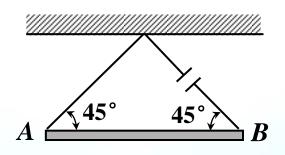
$$\frac{1}{3}ml^{2}\alpha = mg \cdot \frac{l}{2}$$

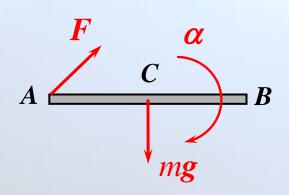
$$\alpha = \frac{3g}{2l}$$



[例11] 均质棒AB的质量为m,长为l,其两端悬挂在两条长度相等的绳上,棒处在水平位置。如其中一绳突然断了,求此瞬时棒的角加速度和另一绳的张力。



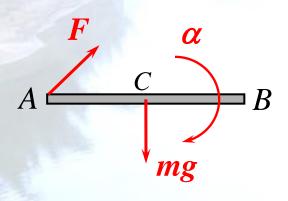


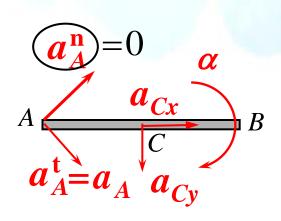


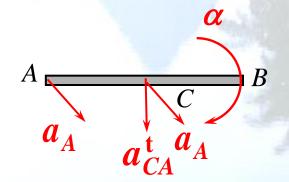
$$J_C \alpha = \sum M_C$$

$$\frac{1}{12} m l^2 \alpha = F \cos 45^{\circ} \cdot \frac{l}{2}$$







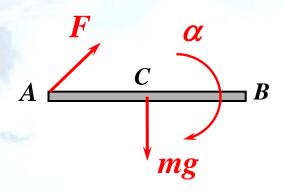


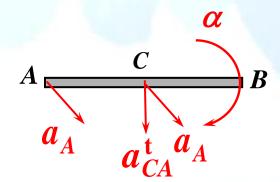
刚体平面运动微分方程

$$\begin{cases} ma_{Cx} = \sum F_x \\ ma_{Cy} = \sum F_y \\ J_C \alpha = \sum M_C \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{a}_{C} &= \overline{a}_{A} + \overline{a}_{CA}^{n} + \overline{a}_{CA}^{t} \\ \overline{a}_{Cx} &+ \overline{a}_{Cy} = \overline{a}_{A}^{t} + \overline{a}_{A}^{n} + \overline{a}_{CA}^{n} + \overline{a}_{CA}^{t} \\ a_{A}^{n} &= \mathbf{0}, \qquad a_{CA}^{n} = \mathbf{0}, \qquad a_{CA}^{t} = \frac{l}{2}\alpha, \\ a_{A} &= a_{A}^{t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_{Cx} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_A \qquad a_{Cy} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_A - \frac{l}{2} \alpha_{85}$$





刚体平面运动微分方程

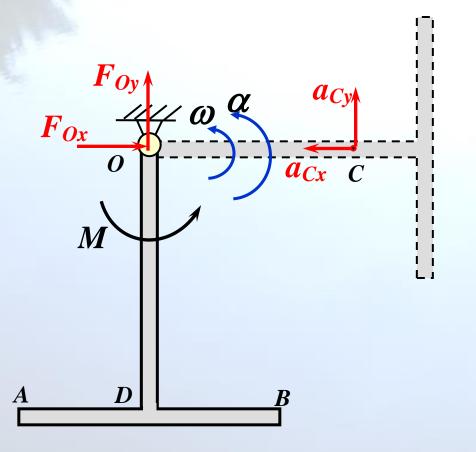
$$\begin{cases} ma_{Cx} = \sum F_x \\ ma_{Cy} = \sum F_y \\ J_C \alpha = \sum M_C \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ma_{Cx} = \sum F_{x} \\ ma_{Cy} = \sum F_{y} \\ J_{C}\alpha = \sum M_{C} \end{cases} \begin{cases} m\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a_{A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F \\ -m(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a_{A} + \frac{l}{2}\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F - mg \\ \frac{1}{12}ml^{2}\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F \cdot \frac{l}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a\alpha = \frac{6g2}{5D}a_A \quad Fa = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}m\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}a_A - \frac{l}{2}\alpha$$



[例12] 匀质杆AB和OD,长都为l,质量均为m,D为AB的中点,置于铅垂面内,开始时静止,OD杆铅垂,在一常力偶M的作用下转动, $M = \frac{20}{\pi} mgl$ ,求OD杆转至水平位置时,支座O处的反力。



#### 解题思路

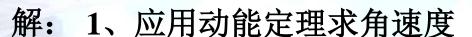
1、应用质心运动定理可求反力

$$\begin{cases}
 ma_{Cx} = \sum F_x \\
 ma_{Cy} = \sum F_y
\end{cases}$$

2、应用定轴转动微分方程 求角加速度

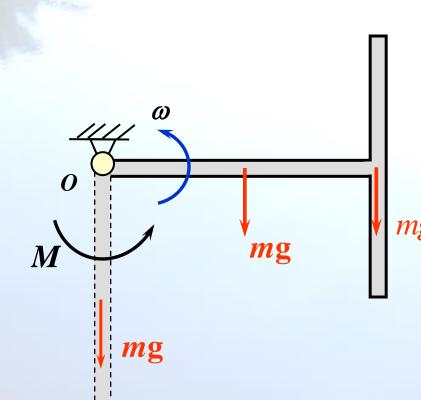
$$J_O \alpha = \sum M_O(\overline{F})$$

3、应用动能定理求角速度



$$W_{12}=M\times\frac{\pi}{2}-mg\frac{l}{2}-mgl ,$$

$$T_1 = 0$$
,  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_O \omega^2$ 



其中
$$J_O = \frac{1}{3}ml^2 + (\frac{1}{12}ml^2 + ml^2)$$

$$= \frac{17}{12}ml^2$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = W_{12}$$

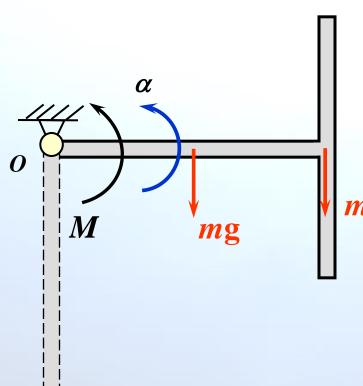
 $T_{2}-T_{1}=W_{12}$   $\therefore \frac{17}{24}ml^{2}\omega^{2}=M\times\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{3}{2}mgl$ 

$$M = \frac{20}{\pi} mgl$$

解得: 
$$\omega = 2\sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$

### 2、应用定轴转动微分方程求角加速度





其中 
$$J_O = \frac{17}{12} m l^2$$
 ,

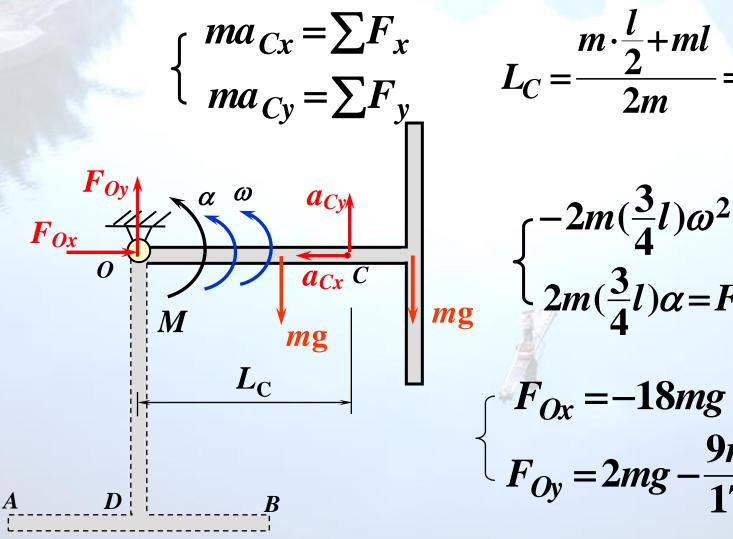
$$\sum M_O(\overline{F}) = M - mg\frac{l}{2} - mgl$$

$$\frac{mg}{12} \frac{17}{12} ml^2 \alpha = M - \frac{3}{2} mgl$$

解得 
$$\alpha = \frac{6g}{17\pi l}(40-3\pi)$$



# 3、应用质心运动定理求反力



$$L_C = \frac{m \cdot \frac{l}{2} + ml}{2m} = \frac{3l}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2m(\frac{3}{4}l)\omega^{2} = F_{Ox} \\ 2m(\frac{3}{4}l)\alpha = F_{Oy} - 2mg \end{cases}$$

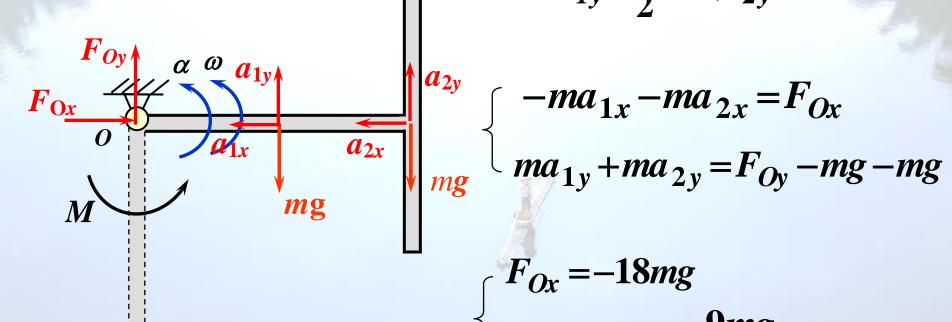
$$F_{Ox} = -18mg$$

$$F_{Oy} = 2mg - \frac{9mg}{17\pi} (40 - 3\pi)$$



#### 或者:

$$\begin{cases} \sum m_i a_{Cxi} = \sum F_x \\ \sum m_i a_{Cyi} = \sum F_y \end{cases}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_{i} a_{Cxi} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_{x} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m_{i} a_{Cyi} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_{y} \end{array} \right.$$

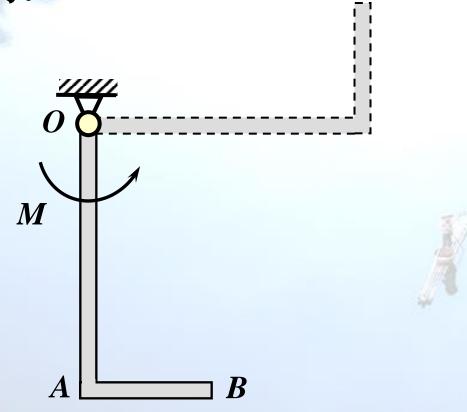
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} l \omega^{2} , a_{2x} = l \omega^{2} \\ a_{1y} = \frac{1}{2} l \alpha , a_{2y} = l \alpha \end{array} \right.$$

$$-ma_{1x}-ma_{2x}=F_{Ox}$$
 $ma_{1y}+ma_{2y}=F_{Oy}-mg-mg$ 

$$\begin{cases} F_{Ox} = -18mg \\ F_{Oy} = 2mg - \frac{9mg}{17\pi} (40 - 3\pi) \end{cases}$$



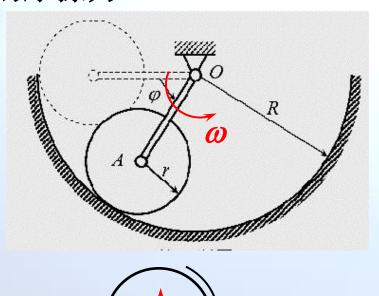
【例】均质杆OA长为2l,质量为2m,均质杆AB长为l,质量为m,置于铅垂面内,开始时静止,OA杆铅垂,在一常力偶M的作用下转动,求OA杆转至水平位置时,支座O处的反力。

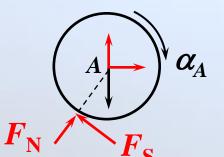




【例】如图所示的平面机构,均质轮A的质量为m,半径为r,在半径为R的固定圆弧面上作纯滚动,均质细杆OA的质量也为m,长l=2r,其A端与轮心光滑铰接,另一端O位于固定圆弧面的圆心,系统静止地从OA处于水平的位置释放,求当杆OA运动到 $\varphi=60$ 时,(1)杆OA的角速度和角加速度;(2)轮A所受到的摩擦力

的摩擦力。





解:整体

$$W_{12} = 3mgr\sin\varphi , \quad T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{11}{3}mr^2\omega^2$$

解得 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{9\sqrt{3}g}{22r}}$$
  $\alpha = \frac{9g}{44r}$ 

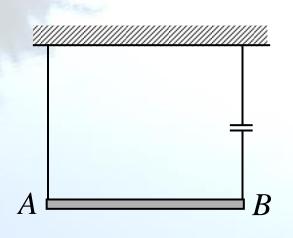
$$A$$
轮子  $J_A \alpha_A = \sum M_A(\overline{F})$ 

$$F_{\rm S} = \frac{9}{44} mg$$

### [题综-8]



(P324) 均质棒AB的质量为m=4kg,其两端悬挂在两条平行绳上,棒处在水平位置。设其中一绳突然断了,求此瞬时另一绳的张力。

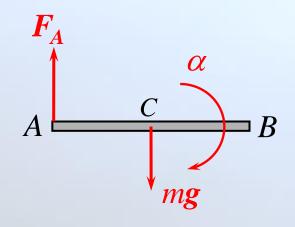


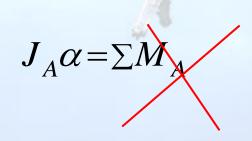
### 刚体的平面运动微分方程

$$ma_{x} = \sum F_{x}$$

$$ma_{y} = \sum F_{y}$$

$$J_{C}\alpha = \sum M_{C}$$





$$\frac{1}{3}ml^{2}\alpha = mg \cdot \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3g}{2l}$$

