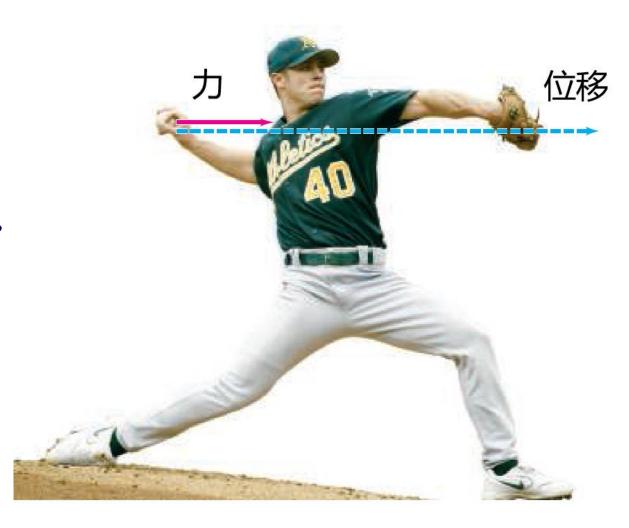
# 功: 力在空间上的累积效应

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$
功

做功导致了物体什么的变化?



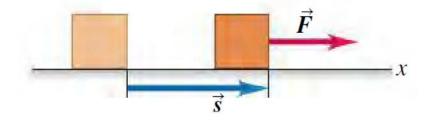
物体最后所获得的动能

### 几种情况下的做功



$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = FS$$





### 恒定的力和移动方向相同

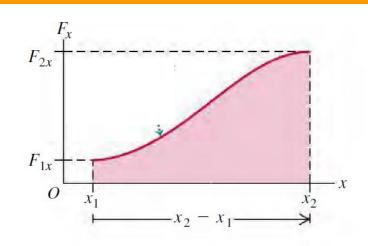
单位

1 joule = (1 newton)(1 meter)

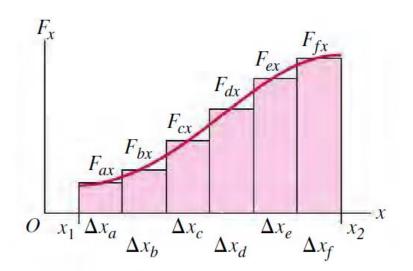
 $1 J = 1 N \cdot m$ 

# 变化的力和恒定一致方向做功





不同的位置, 力是不同的

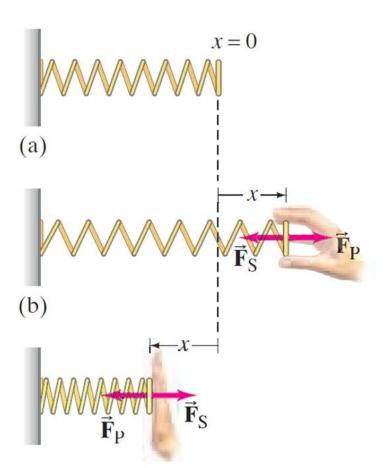


功: 
$$\mathbf{A} = F_{ax} \Delta x_a + F_{bx} \Delta x_b + \cdots$$

$$A = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_x dx$$

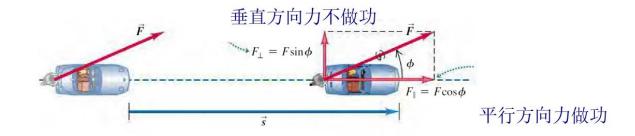
# 变化的力和相同的移动方向做功

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{a}^{b} f_{x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} (-kx) dx = \frac{1}{2} k(x_{a}^{2} - x_{b}^{2})$$



弹簧弹性力做功

### 恒定的力和位移方向不同做功



$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = FS \cos \phi$$

# 变化的力和变化的位移方向做功

元功:

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

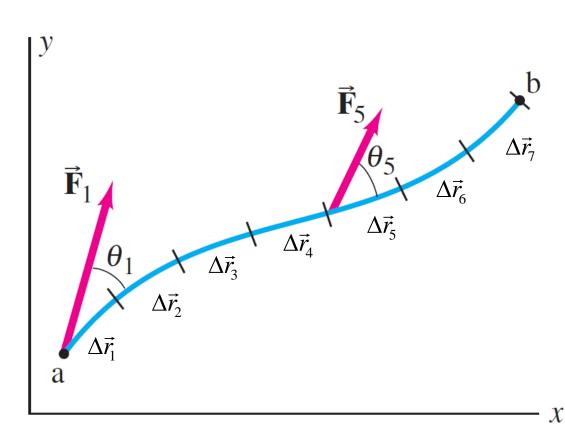
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{a}^{b} F \cos \theta |d\vec{r}|$$

#### 直角坐标系下:

$$\vec{F} = F_x \hat{i} + F_y \hat{j} + F_z \hat{k}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j} + dz\hat{k}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} F_x \, dx + \int_{y_a}^{y_b} F_y \, dy + \int_{z_a}^{z_b} F_z \, dz.$$



# 多种力同时做功

用手举一本书:

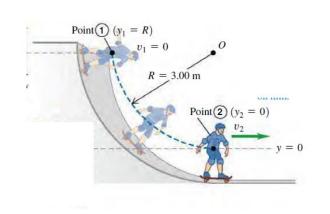
手的举力和重力同时对书做功

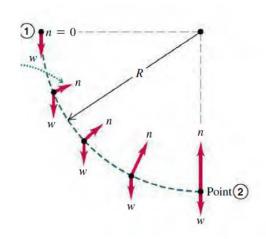
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

功是标量

方法一: 分别计算各个力做的功,简单标量相加

方法二: 各个力做矢量求和, 然后计算总的力做功





#### 一个人从曲面滑下,求力做的功(假定无摩擦力)。

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{a}^{b} F \cos \varphi \left| d\vec{r} \right|$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_n + \vec{G}$$

但是支撑力  $\vec{\mathbf{F}}_n$  始终与  $d\vec{r}$ 垂直,所以只有重力做功。

# 动能变化定理:力做功导致质点动能变化

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

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = (m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}) \cdot (\vec{v}dt) = m\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = \frac{1}{2}d(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) = d(\frac{1}{2}v^2)$$

所以:

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = d(\frac{1}{2}mv^2)$$

定义: 
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$
为物体运动的动能

$$dE_{\nu} = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

动能变化定理(微分形式)

定义元功: 
$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

所以质点从a运动到b, 沿路径(I)做的总功:

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} dA = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_a^b dE_k = E_k(b) - E_k(a)$$

宏观积累效应

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_b^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_a^2 = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k(b) - E_k(a) = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

质点动能的改变量等于力所做的功

# 动能变化定理

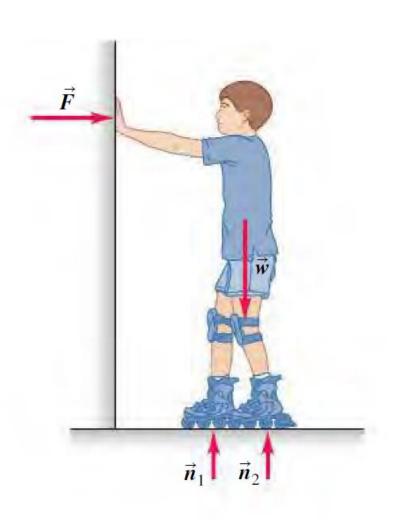


如何获知台球被击打过程中球杆所做的功?

$$E_k(b) - E_k(a) = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

# 做功是否有正负?

# 问题



如果一个小孩穿滑冰鞋,以速率v撞向墙,又以速率v反弹回来。墙对小孩做功多少?

# 功率

同样的功需要多少时间做是由功率表示的,可以是1秒,1天或1年。

功率: 力在单位时间内做的功

$$P = \frac{dA}{dt}$$

功的单位 N•m 或者是 J (焦耳)

功率单位: J/s, 或者是 W(瓦)

$$P = \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

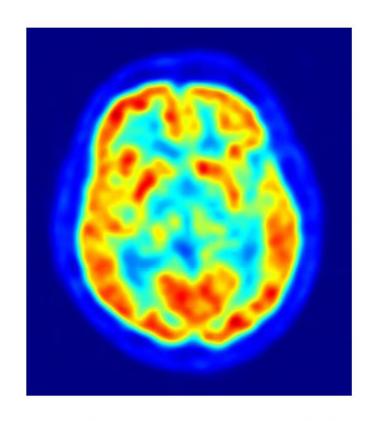
汽车发动机功率: ~100 kW 波音777发动机功率: ~80000 kW 或80MW



传统单位: 马力 1马力=746W=0.746kW

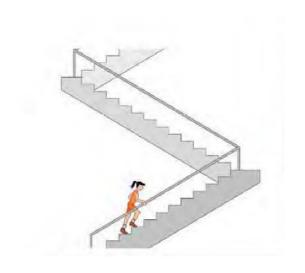
# 功率

- 1pW (10<sup>-12</sup>W):人类细胞
- 1µW (10-6W):石英表
- 1mW (10-3W): 光驱中的激光
- 100W (10<sup>2</sup>W):人(人脑20%-40%)
- 1kW (10<sup>3</sup>W):微波炉
- 1MW (106W): 风力发电机
- 20GW (10<sup>10</sup>W):三峡电站
- 50-200TW (10<sup>14</sup>W):台风
- 170PW (10<sup>17</sup>W):地球接收的太阳辐射



100W:人, 20W-40W:人脑

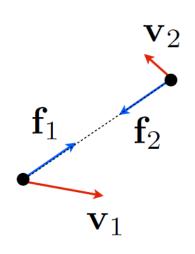
# 例题





体重50公斤, 12分钟爬到东方明珠第三个球(350米),需要的功率是多少?

### 内力做功



$$\mathbf{f}_1 = -\mathbf{f}_2$$

$$P_1 = \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1$$

$$P_2 = \mathbf{f}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2$$

一对作用力和反作用力做功,其代数和不为0,但是和参照系无关。和一对作用力施加的两个质点相对速度有关。

相对运动速度,与参照系无关

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{12}$$
 $A = \int P dt$  内力做功代数和不为0
 $\mathbf{v}_{12} = 0 \Rightarrow P = 0$ 

摩擦力做功

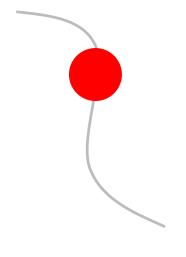
## 保守力做功

#### 重力沿任意曲线做功

$$A = \int_{1}^{2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{1}^{2} F_{x} dx + F_{y} dy + F_{z} dz$$

重力仅有z分量不为0

$$A = \int_{1}^{2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{2}} mgdz = -mg(z_{2} - z_{1})$$



所以重力做功和路径无关,仅和初始处的高度差有关。这和摩擦力不同。我们称 这种力为保守力。

# 保守力沿闭合路径做功

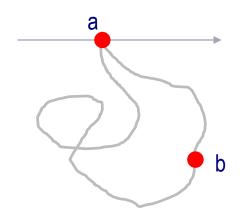
#### 分两个阶段:

a-b

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{2}} mgdz = -mg(z_{2} - z_{1})$$

b-a

$$A' = \int_{b}^{a} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_{z_{2}}^{z_{1}} mgdz = -mg(z_{1} - z_{2})$$



#### 闭合路径

$$\oint \vec{G} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

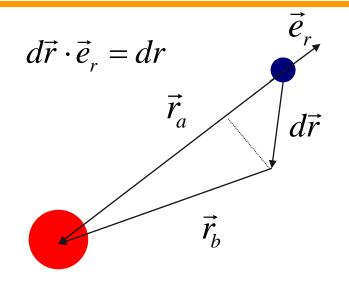
保守力沿任一闭合路径运动一周,所做的功为0。

# 万有引力:保守力

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

$$= -GmM \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

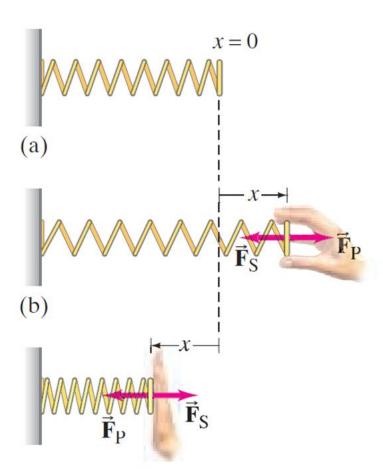
$$= -GmM \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{r^{2}} dr = -GMm(\frac{1}{r_{a}} - \frac{1}{r_{b}})$$



只和位置r<sub>a</sub>和r<sub>b</sub>有关。

# 弹簧弹性力做功: 保守力

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{a}^{b} f_{x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} (-kx) dx = \frac{1}{2} k(x_{a}^{2} - x_{b}^{2})$$



# 保守力: 如何判断?

#### Stokes 定理

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dr} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}) \cdot \hat{n} \, dA.$$

其中

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = (\partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y)\hat{i} + (\partial_z F_x - \partial_x F_z)\hat{j} + (\partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x)\hat{k}.$$

因此如果力满足条件

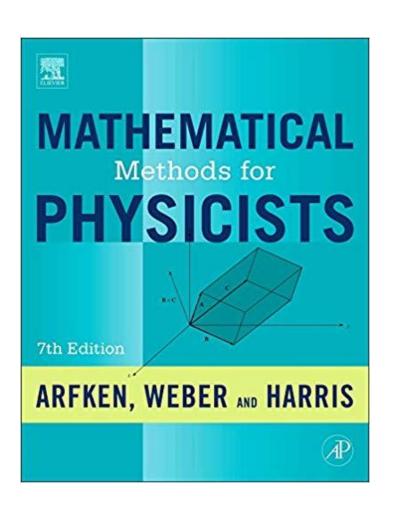


矢量微分算符,作用于标量得到一个矢量

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = 0$$

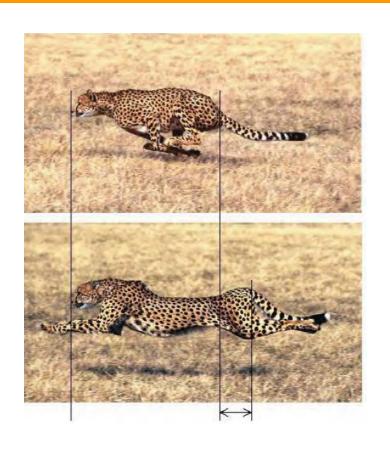
$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{k}$$

# 数学提高



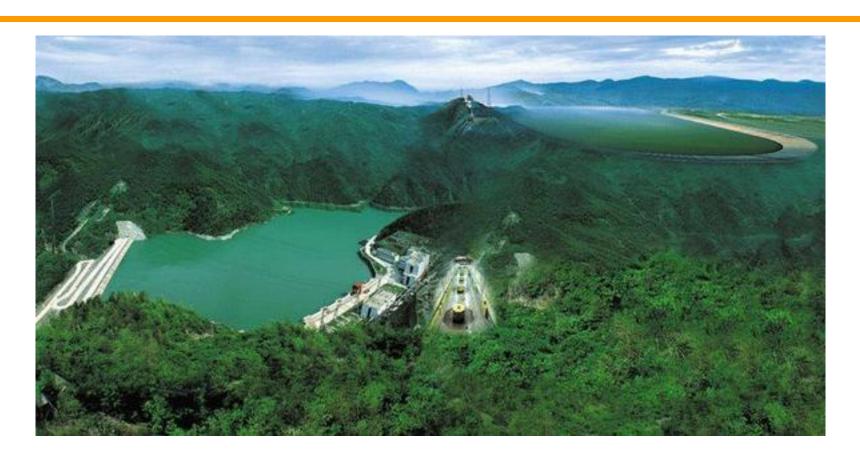
Vector	Analysis
1.1	Definitions, Elementary Approach
1.2	Rotation of the Coordinate Axes
1.3	Scalar or Dot Product
1.4	Vector or Cross Product
1.5	Triple Scalar Product, Triple Vector Product .
1.6	<i>Gradient,</i> $\nabla$
1.7	Divergence, $\nabla$
1.8	Curl, $\nabla \times$
1.9	Successive Applications of $\nabla$
1.10	Vector Integration
1.11	Gauss' Theorem
1.12	Stokes' Theorem
1.13	Potential Theory
1.14	Gauss' Law, Poisson's Equation
1.15	Dirac Delta Function
1.16	Helmholtz's Theorem
	Additional Readings

# 动能和势能转换



肌腱和肌肉收缩时,动能转化为势能存储身体扩展时,势能转换为动能

# 保守力场中的势能



天荒坪蓄能水电站

势能-动能相互转化

势能定义: 
$$E_p(Q) = \int_Q^{(0)} \vec{F}_c \cdot d\vec{r}$$
 任意两处势能差:  $E_p(a) - E_p(b) = \int_a^b \vec{F}_c \cdot d\vec{r}$ 

# 保守力场中的势能

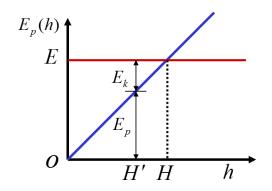
保守力做功,动能与势能互相转化,能量守恒。

动能+势能=总能量

$$\mathbf{E}_k + E_p = E$$

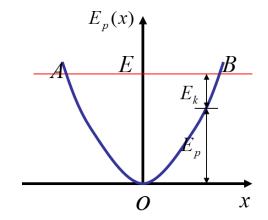
重力势能

$$E_p = mgh$$



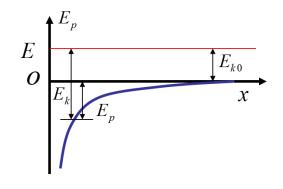
弹性势能

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$



万有引力势能

$$E_p = -G \frac{Mm}{r}$$



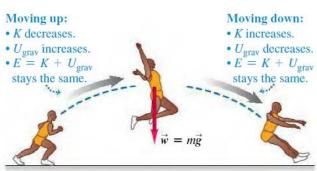
# 势能

势能的绝对值没有意义,只有相对值有意义。因此可以任意选取势能原点。

部分问题为简化计算,可选择适当的原点,如重力选择最低平面,弹性力选择弹簧原长处。

$$E_p = mgh$$





$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

动能和势能之和始终相同。

# 保守力场中的势能

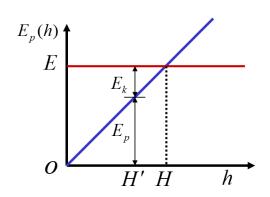
保守力做功,动能与势能互相转化,能量守恒。

动能+势能=总能量

$$E_k + E_p = E$$

重力势能

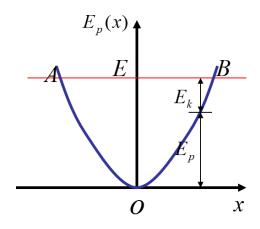
$$E_p = mgh$$



势能原点在地面

弹性势能

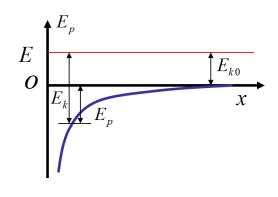
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$



势能原点在x=0处

万有引力势能

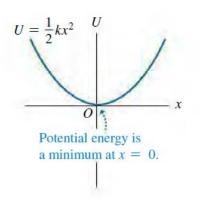
$$E_p = -G \frac{Mm}{r}$$

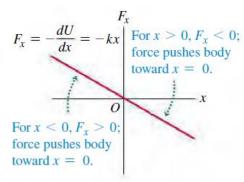


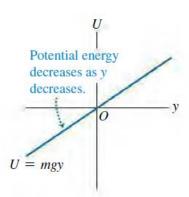
势能原点无穷远处

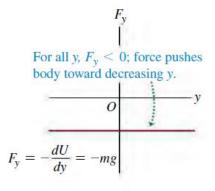
# 势函数导出保守力的大小

#### 已知势能的分布,能不能知道力(方向和大小)?









$$F = -\frac{dE_p}{dx}$$

举例: 弹簧

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$F = -\frac{dE_p}{dx} = -\frac{d\frac{1}{2}kx^2}{dx} = -kx$$