一般碰撞和完全非弹性碰撞

一般碰撞, 定义恢复系数

$$e = \frac{v_{B2} - v_{A2}}{v_{A1} - v_{B1}}$$



2 m/s

仅考虑动量守恒(一般的碰撞)和e的定义 可以得到碰撞后动能变化 定义约化质量:

$$\Delta E = -(1 - e^2) \frac{1}{2} \mu (v_{A1}^2 - v_{B1}^2)$$

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

系统碰撞前后动能有损失

完全非弹性碰撞

$$e=0$$

$$v_{\text{B2}} = v_{A2}$$

碰撞后速度相同

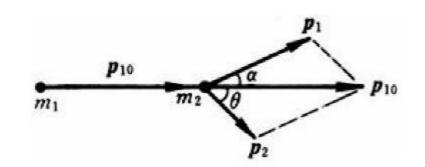
此时动能损失最大

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

二维弹性碰撞的守恒与共面

二维弹性碰撞(m₂静止) 动量守恒,显示共面

$$\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_{10}$$



能量守恒

$$\frac{p_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m_2} = \frac{p_{10}^2}{2m_1}$$

因为共面,分解成x和y方向

$$x: p_1 \cos \alpha + p_2 \cos \theta = p_{10}$$

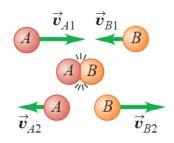
$$y: p_1 \sin \alpha - p_2 \sin \theta = 0$$

假设碰撞后 θ 角已知,

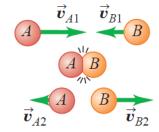
$$p_2 = \frac{2\cos\theta}{1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}} p_{10}, p_{1x} = p_{10} - p_2\cos\theta, p_{1y} = p_2\sin\theta$$

弹性碰撞和非弹性碰撞

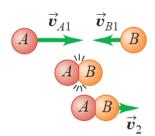
Elastic: Kinetic energy conserved.



Inelastic:Some kinetic energy lost.



Completely inelastic: Bodies have same final velocity.



弹性碰撞

机械能:守恒

动量:守恒

非弹性碰撞

机械能:不守恒

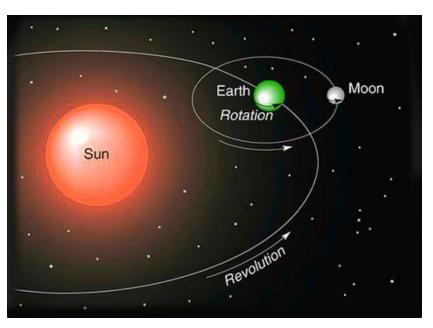
动量:守恒

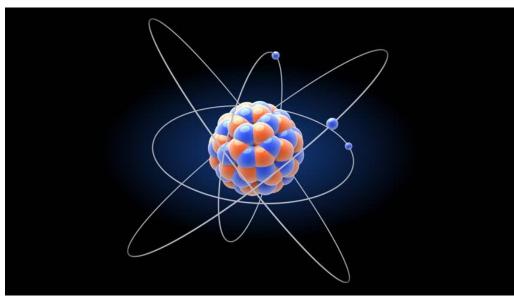
完全非弹性碰撞

机械能:不守恒(损失最大)

动量:守恒

圆周运动





自然界的普遍现象

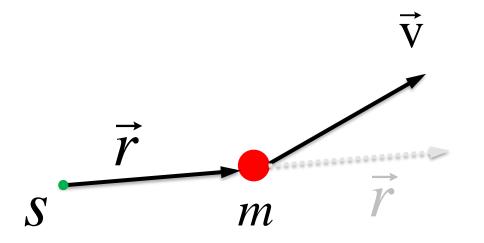
角动量

质点的动量

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

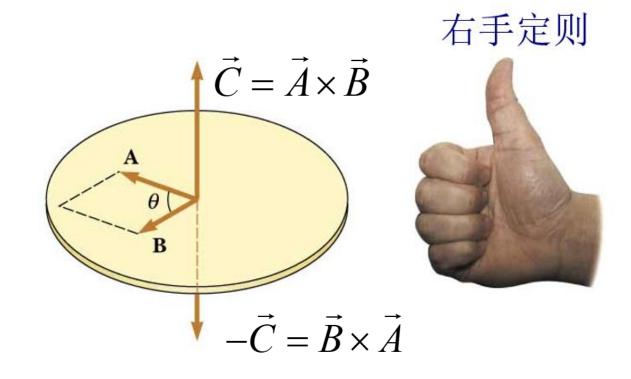
质点绕任意一点S运动的角动量

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



角动量: 对空间某点s, 质点m的角动量大小为 相对于s的位矢和动量的 矢积(叉乘)

矢积(叉乘)



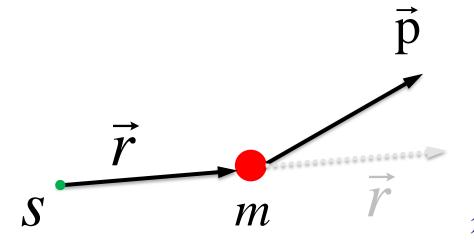
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (AB\sin\theta)\hat{e}_c$

 $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_c$ 垂直于 \vec{A} , \vec{B} 所在平面

角动量

质点的动量

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$



质点绕点S运动的角动量

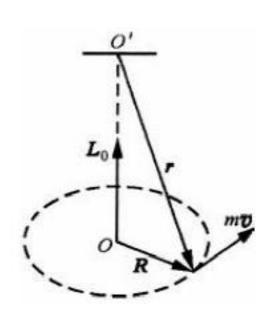
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\left| \vec{L} \right| = rp \sin(\varphi)$$

角动量单位:

$$kg \cdot m^2 / s$$

圆锥摆的角动量



 $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$ 动量不守恒

取O点为参考点

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{R} \times m\vec{v}$$

 \vec{L}_0 方向: 垂直轨道平面向上, 角动量为常矢量

取悬挂点O'点为参考点

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

 \vec{L} 方向时时变化,不是常矢量

角动量的分量表示

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \qquad \hat{i} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0$$

$$\vec{r} = r_x \hat{i} + r_y \hat{j} + r_z \hat{k} \qquad \hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}, \hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{p} = p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j} + p_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{L} = (L_x, L_y, L_z) = (r_x \hat{i} + r_y \hat{j} + r_z \hat{k}) \times (p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j} + p_z \hat{k})$$

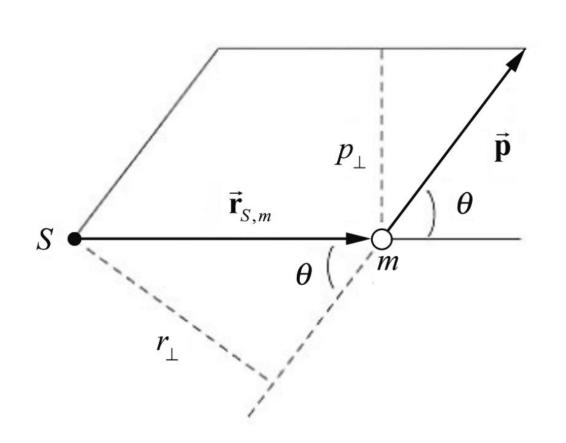
$$= (r_x p_y - r_y p_x) \hat{i} \times \hat{j} + (r_x p_z - r_z p_x) \hat{i} \times \hat{k} + (r_y p_z - r_z p_y) \hat{j} \times \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ r_x & r_y & r_z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z \end{vmatrix}$$

行列式

$$\vec{\mathbf{L}} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ r_x & r_y & r_z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} r_y & r_z \\ p_y & p_z \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} r_x & r_z \\ p_x & p_z \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} r_x & r_y \\ p_x & p_y \end{vmatrix}$$

角动量的计算



 \vec{p} 为 \vec{p}_{\parallel} 和 \vec{p}_{\perp}

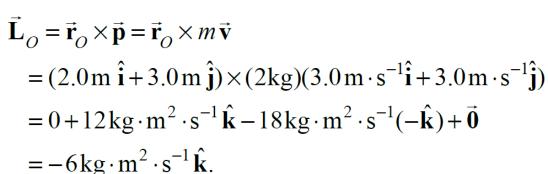
 \vec{r} 为 \vec{r}_{\parallel} 和 \vec{r}_{\perp}

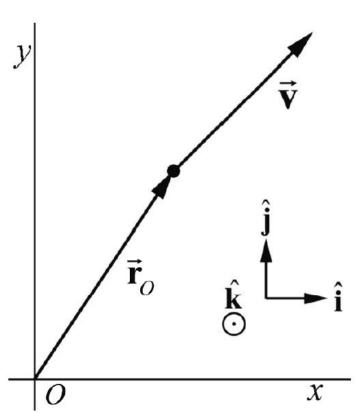
角动量计算

一个粒子质量 m=2.0 kg按图示常 速度运动

$$v = 3.0m \cdot s^{-1}\hat{i} + 3.0m \cdot s^{-1}\hat{j}$$

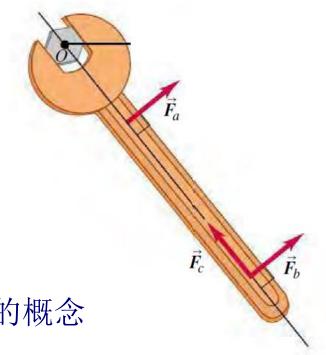
在时刻t穿过点 (2.0m, 3.0m) 求在时刻t相对于原点的角动量 大小和方向。





力矩

转动: 不仅受力的大小和方向影响, 还和施加力的地方有关

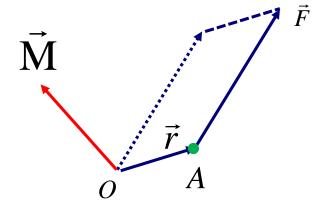


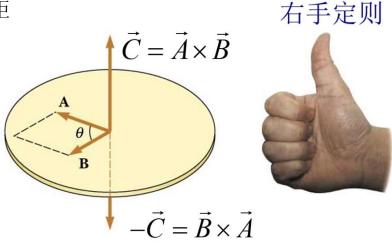
所以我们需要力矩的概念

力矩

施加于某一质点A的力为F,则相对于空间任意一点0,力矩 定义为:

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





$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (AB\sin\theta)\hat{e}_c$$

力矩是矢量,而且矢量 \overrightarrow{r} 是指<mark>从某个转动点出发O</mark>,至 \overrightarrow{F} 所作用的点P

回到牛顿定律

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

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

如果对转动,力矩对力 有等效的对应关系,那 力矩等于什么对时间的 微分?

答案: 角动量

角动量定义:

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

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$
$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v} \qquad \vec{p} = m\vec{v} \qquad \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} = \vec{v} \times (m\vec{v}) = 0$$

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

力矩等于角动量对时间的微分

$$\vec{M} = \frac{dL}{dt} \qquad \vec{L}_2 - \vec{L}_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{M} dt$$

角动量守恒

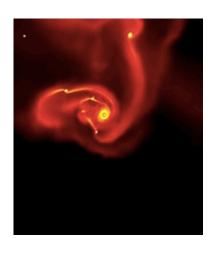
如果作用在质点上的外力对某给定O的力矩为0,则质点对O的角动量在运动过程中保持不变。

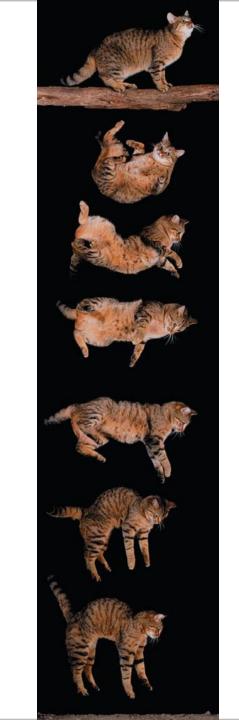
$$\vec{M} = 0, \text{M} \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = 0$$

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



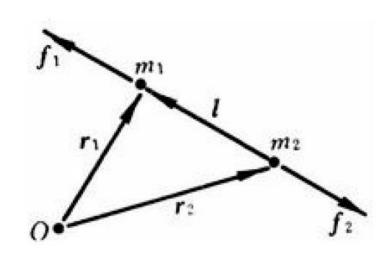






质点组角动量变化定理

一对内力角冲量之和为零



两质点 \mathbf{m}_1 , m_2 相互作用力为 \vec{f}_1 , \vec{f}_2 , 相互距离为 \vec{l} 。内力对点o角冲量之和:

$$\vec{M}_1 dt + \vec{M}_2 dt = (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{f}_1) dt + (\vec{r}_2 \times \vec{f}_2) dt$$

$$= (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \times \vec{f}_1 dt$$

$$= \vec{l} \times \vec{f}_1 dt = 0$$

质点组角动量变化定理

质点组总角动量等于各质点的角动量之和。

$$d\vec{L} = d(\sum \vec{L}_i) = \sum (d\vec{L}_i)$$

单个质点角动量变化 $d\vec{L}_i = \vec{M}_i dt$:

$$d\vec{L} = \sum (\vec{M}_i dt) = (\sum \vec{M}_i) dt$$

内力矩角冲量为0.因此质点组角动量的变化等于合外力矩的 角冲量

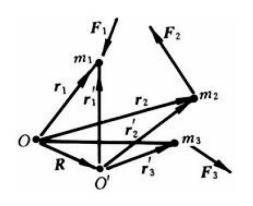
$$L_2 - L_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\sum M_{\{i-5\} + j_J\}}) dt$$

质点组角动量变化定理

合外力矩为0,质点组角动量守恒

合外力矩为0≠合外力外0

通常力矩和参考点有关,外力矩也与参考点有关。但合外力为0时,合外力矩与参考点无关



参考点o:
$$\vec{M} = \sum (\vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i)$$

参考点o':
$$\vec{M} = \sum (\vec{r}_i \times \vec{r}_i)$$

两者差:

$$(\vec{\mathbf{M}} - \vec{\mathbf{M}}') = \sum (\vec{r_i} \times \vec{F_i} - \vec{r_i} \times \vec{F_i}) = \sum ((\vec{r_i} - \vec{r'_i}) \times \vec{F_i})$$

$$= \sum (\vec{R} \times \vec{F_i}) = \vec{R} \times \sum \vec{F_i}$$

有心运动

$$\vec{F} = f\hat{r}$$

1. 机械能守恒

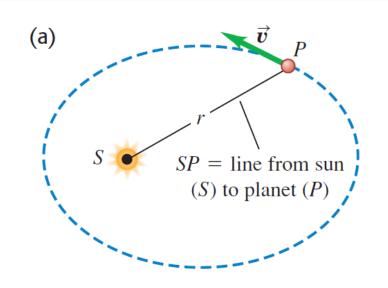
有心力为保守力:

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

2. 角动量守恒

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

因为
$$\vec{r}$$
 / / \vec{F} , \vec{M} = 0; $\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$ = 0, 角动量守恒



有心运动: 平面轨道

有心运动在平面内运动

时刻 t_0 ,位置矢量 \vec{r}_0 和速度矢量 \vec{v}_0 定义一个平面,则粒子必然一直在该平面内运动。

(a) \overrightarrow{v} P SP = line from sun (S) to planet (P)

该平面与矢量 $\vec{n}_0 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{v}_0$ 正交

任意时刻所处平面法线: $\vec{n}=\vec{r}\times\vec{v}=(\vec{r}\times\vec{p})/m=\vec{L}/m$ 因为角动量守恒: $d\vec{L}/dt=0$,所以 $d\vec{n}/dt=0$

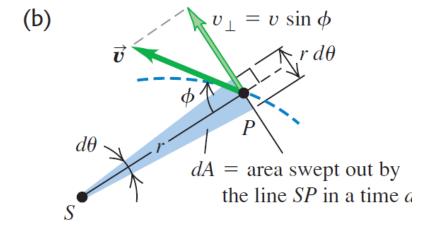
$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}_0$$

有心运动:掠面速度不变

掠面速度
$$v_A = dA/dt$$

$$dA = \frac{1}{2}r^2 d\theta$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}r^2\frac{d\theta}{dt}$$



掠面速度不变显示为有心运动。但是并不对应 1/r²的平方反比有心运动。

切向速度:
$$v_{\perp} = v \sin \phi$$

$$\overrightarrow{m}$$
 $v_{\perp} = r d\theta/dt$.

所以
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} rv \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2m} |\vec{r} \times m\vec{v}| = \frac{L}{2m}$$

