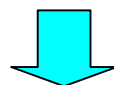


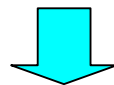
# 線動量與多質點系統

## 9~10章探究的主要問題架構

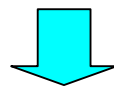
為何需加入線動量的描述？



線動量與動力學的關係為何？



如何描述多質點系統運動？



線動量與動能如何應用於多質點運動？

# 線動量 (Linear momentum)

➤ 描述物質本體之運動量 (實際碰撞才能感受到, 一般運用於多質點的描述)

運動量(quantity of motion)  $mv \Rightarrow$  線動量  $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$

(其中  $m$  為質量,  $\vec{v}$  為速度。)

- 若淨外力為零, 則線動量維持不變。

➤  $\sum \vec{F}_{ie} = \vec{F}_{ext} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \vec{p}_i = \text{定值}$

➤ 單一質點(single particle)  $\Rightarrow \vec{p} = \text{定值}$  or  $\Delta\vec{p} = 0$   
(相當於牛頓第一定律)

➤ 兩質點碰撞(collisions)  $\Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \text{定值}$  or  $\Delta\vec{p}_1 + \Delta\vec{p}_2 = 0$

- 作用於質點的淨力相當於質點線動量隨時間的變化量。

➤  $\vec{F} = \frac{\Delta\vec{p}}{\Delta t}$  ( $\vec{F}$  為定力)  $\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$

➤ 若質量  $m$  不變，則：
$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{dm\vec{v}}{dt} = m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m\vec{a}$$
  
( 相當於牛頓第二定律 )

### ● 兩質點碰撞

$$\because \vec{F} = \frac{\Delta\vec{p}}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta\vec{p} = \vec{F}\Delta t \quad \text{考慮} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{F}_{12} \text{ 為質點 2 作用於質點 1 的作用力} \\ \vec{F}_{21} \text{ 為質點 1 作用於質點 2 的作用力} \\ \vec{F}_{12}, \vec{F}_{21} \text{ 為碰撞系統的內力。} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \Delta\vec{p}_1 = \vec{F}_{12}\Delta t \quad ; \quad \Delta\vec{p}_2 = \vec{F}_{21}\Delta t$$

If  $\sum \vec{F}_{ie} = 0$  during collision , then

$$\Delta\vec{p}_1 + \Delta\vec{p}_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$$

(線動量守恆)

(作用力與反作用)

(相當於牛頓第三定律)

## ✦ 線動量守恆(Conservation of Linear Momentum)

- 線動量守恆條件  $\Rightarrow$  淨外力為零(即  $\sum \vec{F}_{ie} = 0$  )

$$\sum \vec{F}_{ie} = \vec{F}_{ext} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \sum \vec{p}_i = \text{定值}$$

- 若淨外力不為零(即  $\sum \vec{F}_{ie} \neq 0$  )，則： $\sum \vec{F}_{ie} = \vec{F}_{ext} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$

$$\vec{F}_{1e} + \vec{F}_{12} = \frac{d\vec{p}_1}{dt} \quad (1) \quad ; \quad \vec{F}_{2e} + \vec{F}_{21} = \frac{d\vec{p}_2}{dt} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow (\vec{F}_{1e} + \vec{F}_{2e}) = \frac{d(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)}{dt} \quad (\because \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{21} = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{ext} = \sum \vec{F}_{ie} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \quad (\text{其中 } \vec{P} = \sum \vec{p}_i)$$

(Note: 若淨外力作用時間甚短，則仍可趨近線動量守恆。)

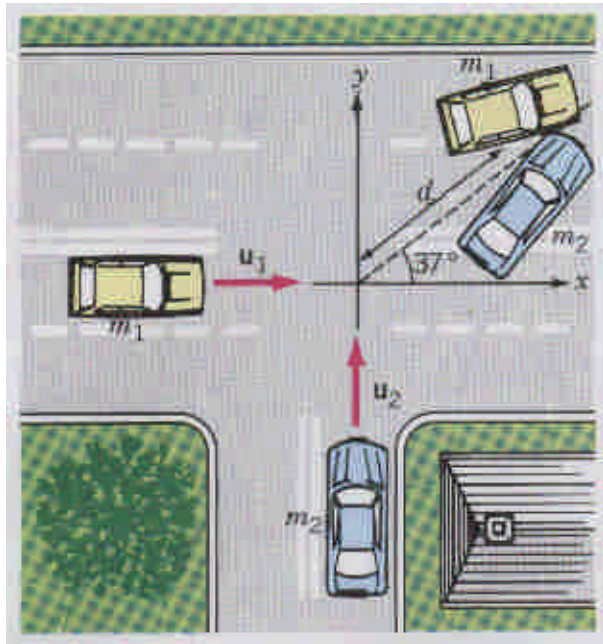
## ✦ 碰撞型式：

- 彈性碰撞  $\Rightarrow$  總線動量守恆，總動能守恆，碰撞後分開運動。  
(elastic collision)
- 非彈性碰撞  $\Rightarrow$  總線動量守恆，總動能不守恆(會減小)，碰撞後  
(inelastic collision) 分開運動。
- 完全非彈性碰撞  $\Rightarrow$  總線動量守恆，總動能不守恆(會減小)，  
(completely inelastic collision) 碰撞後黏在一起運動。
- 超彈性碰撞  $\Rightarrow$  總線動量守恆，總動能不守恆(會增加)，碰撞  
(superelastic collision) 後分開運動。

➤ 例如：

$$\text{考慮兩質點碰撞} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{總線動量守恆} \Rightarrow m_1 \bar{u}_1 + m_2 \bar{u}_2 = m_1 \bar{v}_1 + m_2 \bar{v}_2 \\ \text{總動能守恆} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \end{array} \right.$$

## Example 9.4 Was either car exceeding the 15 m/s speed limit?



From Newton's second law :

$$f_k = ma \Rightarrow \mu_k(m_1 + m_2)g = (m_1 + m_2)a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \mu_k g$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x \Rightarrow 0 = v_0^2 + 2(-\mu_k g)d$$

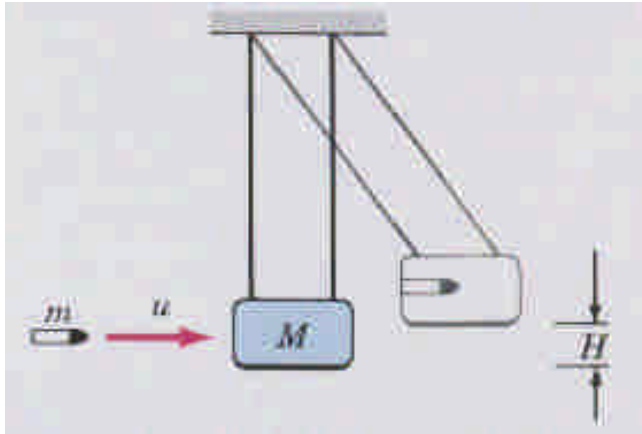
$$\Rightarrow v_0 = (2\mu_k g d)^{1/2} = 8.5 \text{ m/s}$$

From the conservation of linear momentum :

$$\sum \vec{p} \Rightarrow m_1 \vec{u}_1 + m_2 \vec{u}_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum p_x \Rightarrow m_1 u_1 + 0 = (m_1 + m_2) v_0 \cos \theta \\ \sum p_y \Rightarrow 0 + m_2 u_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v_0 \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v_0 \cos \theta}{m_1} = 16.4 \text{ m/s} > 15 \text{ m/s} \\ u_2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v_0 \sin \theta}{m_2} = 8.7 \text{ m/s} < 15 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

Example 9.5 (a) How can one determine  $u$  from  $H$ ? (b) What is the thermal energy generated?



From the conservation of linear momentum :

$$\Rightarrow mu = (m + M)V \Rightarrow V = \frac{mu}{m + M}$$

From the conservation of mechanical energy :

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(m + M)V^2 = (m + M)gH$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{(m + M)\sqrt{2gH}}{m} \quad \text{Ans(a)}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_i = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 = 200J \\ K_f = \frac{1}{2}(m + M)V^2 = 1J \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{thermal energy} = K_i - K_f = 199 \text{ J} \quad \text{Ans(b)}$$

## ✧ 一維彈性碰撞(Elastic collision in one dimension)

- 質點碰撞前後的相對速度大小維持不變，但方向相反。

證明： 假設  $\vec{u} = u\hat{i}$  ;  $\vec{v} = v\hat{i}$

由總線動量守恆式可得

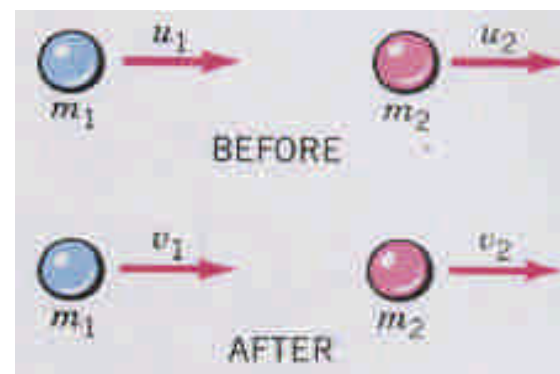
$$\Rightarrow m_1(u_1 - v_1) = m_2(v_2 - u_2) \quad (1)$$

由總動能守恆式可得

$$\Rightarrow m_1(u_1^2 - v_1^2) = m_2(v_2^2 - u_2^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1(u_1 - v_1)(u_1 + v_1) = m_2(v_2 - u_2)(v_2 + u_2) \quad (2)$$

$$(2)/(1) \Rightarrow (u_1 + v_1) = (u_2 + v_2) \Rightarrow \underline{(v_2 - v_1) = -(u_2 - u_1)} \quad (3)$$



- 質量相等 (  $m_1 = m_2$  )，線動量可完全交換，即：

$$\underline{v_1 = u_2, \quad v_2 = u_1} \quad (\text{由(1), (3)式可推得})$$



- 質量不等 ( $m_1 \neq m_2$ )，可推得末速與初速關係如下：

$$v_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_2 \quad ; \quad v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 + \frac{(m_2 - m_1)}{m_1 + m_2} u_2$$

證明：

From (3)  $\Rightarrow v_2 = u_1 - u_2 + v_1$  代入(1)式

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= u_1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} (v_2 - u_2) = u_1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} (u_1 - u_2 + v_1 - u_2) \\ &= \left( \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1} \right) u_1 + \left( \frac{2m_2}{m_1} \right) u_2 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} v_1 \\ \Rightarrow \left( \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} \right) v_1 &= \left( \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1} \right) u_1 + \left( \frac{2m_2}{m_1} \right) u_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} u_2 \end{aligned}$$

同理將  $v_1 = u_2 - u_1 + v_2$  代入(1)式  $\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1 + \frac{(m_2 - m_1)}{m_1 + m_2} u_2$

➤ 令  $u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{m_1 + m_2} u_1$  ;  $v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} u_1$

(a) If  $m_1 > m_2$  , then  $v_1 > 0$  ,  $v_2 > 0$  .

(b) If  $m_1 < m_2$  , then  $v_1 < 0$  ,  $v_2 > 0$  .

(c) If  $m_1 \gg m_2$  , then  $v_1 \approx u_1$  ,  $v_2 \approx 2u_1$  .

(d) If  $m_1 \ll m_2$  , then  $v_1 \approx -u_1$  ,  $v_2 \approx 0$  .

## ✦ 衝量(Impulse)

- 定義為線動量的改變，即：

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{I} &= \Delta\vec{p} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i \\ &= \int \vec{F} dt = \vec{F}_{av} \Delta t\end{aligned}$$

$$(\because \vec{F} = d\vec{p} / dt \text{ and } \Delta\vec{p} = \int d\vec{p} = \int \vec{F} dt)$$

Fig. 9.11

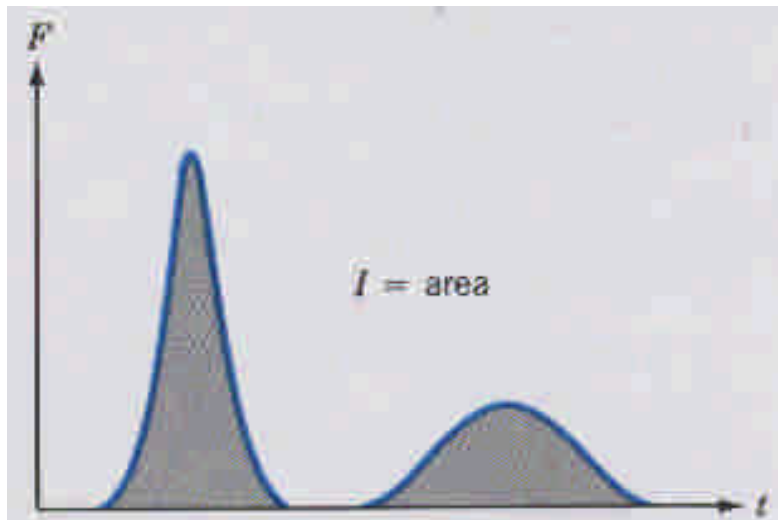
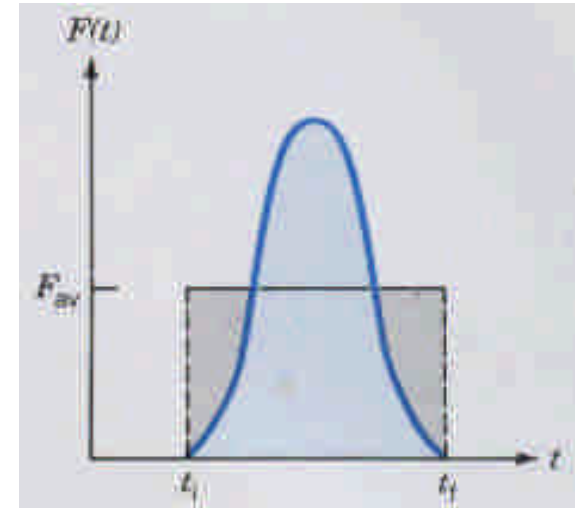


Fig. 9.13



Fig. 9.12

## ✧ 線動量與動能的比較

(1)線動量守恆在任何形式的碰撞過程中皆成立，而動能守恆僅在彈性碰撞才成立。

(2)線動量是一個向量，而動能是純量。

(3)  $F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$  (力相當於線動量對時間的改變率，若力非定值，則為對時間的平均力。)

$F = \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta x}$  (力相當於動能對位置的改變率，若力非定值，則為對空間的平均力。)

## ✦ 火箭推進力(Rocket Propulsion)－選擇性(不列入考試範圍)



$$\text{線動量守恆} \Rightarrow (M + \Delta m)v = M(v + \Delta v) + \Delta m(-v_{ex} + v + \Delta v)$$

(氣體未排放)

(氣體排放時)

$$\Rightarrow 0 = M \Delta v + \Delta m(-v_{ex} + \Delta v) \xrightarrow{\text{忽略}\Delta m \Delta v} M \Delta v = \Delta m v_{ex}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta v = v_{ex} \frac{\Delta m}{M} \xrightarrow{\text{考慮微量變化}} dv = -v_{ex} \frac{dM}{M}$$

$$\int_{v_i}^{v_f} dv = - \int_{M_i}^{M_f} v_{ex} \frac{dM}{M} \Rightarrow v_f - v_i = v_{ex} \ln \frac{M_i}{M_f} \quad (\text{火箭方程式})$$

$M_i$ (火箭+燃料質量),  $M_f$ (火箭質量)

➤ 當火箭快速推進時，可從燃料獲得較多動能。

- 考慮變質量的線動量分析

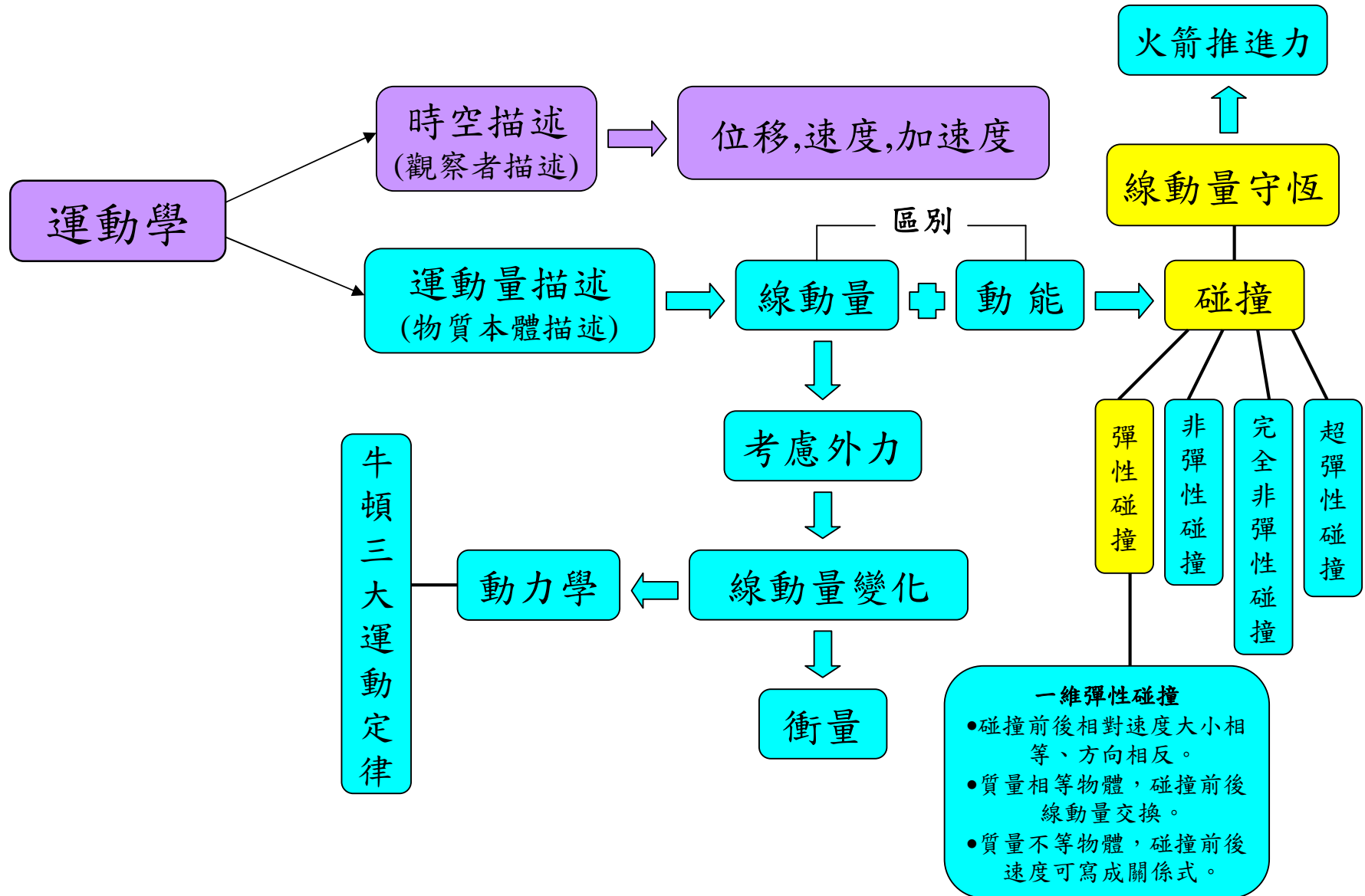
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = M \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dM}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{考慮線動量守恆}} M \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dM}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M \frac{dv}{dt} = -v \frac{dM}{dt} \quad , \quad \text{其中 } M \frac{dv}{dt} = Ma = F$$

若將火箭與廢氣視為不同物體，則 $F$ 相當於火箭推進力。

$$\Rightarrow dv = -v \frac{dM}{M} \quad (\text{同樣可得到火箭方程式})$$

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



## 習題

- 教科書習題 (p.187~p.193)

Exercise: 13,17,25,29,33,41,51,75

Problem: 3,7,9,13,15

- 基本觀念習題：

- 1.請以線動量說明牛頓三大運動定律。
- 2.請問碰撞的類型有哪幾種？並說明其中的不同處。
- 3.請簡述線動量(Linear Momentum)與動能(Kinetic energy)的區別。

- 延伸思考習題：(※不列入考試，僅列入加分題)

- 1.若物體運動速度接近光速，則線動量是否會增加？請申述其中原理。



# 多質點系統 (systems of particles)

- 平移運動(translation motion)雖可適用於單質點模型，但若考慮轉動(rotation)與振動(vibration)，則必須應用多質點系統處理。

## ✦ 質心 (center of mass)

- 作用於質心的力僅會產生平移，而質心的平移可代表整個系統平移。
- 質心位置的估算方程式：

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} \quad (\vec{r} \text{ 為位置向量})$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i x_i}{M}; y_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i y_i}{M}; z_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i z_i}{M}$$

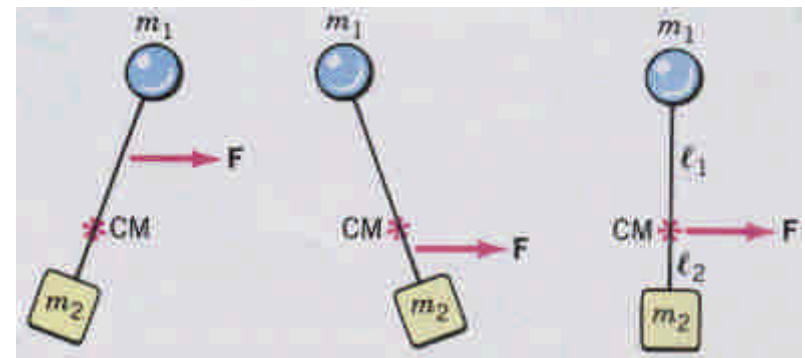


Fig.10.1

● 推導：

➤ 質點質量與質心距離的關係

$$\Rightarrow m_1 l_1 = m_2 l_2$$

➤ 考慮座標系統  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_1 = x_{CM} - x_1 \\ l_2 = x_2 - x_{CM} \end{cases}$

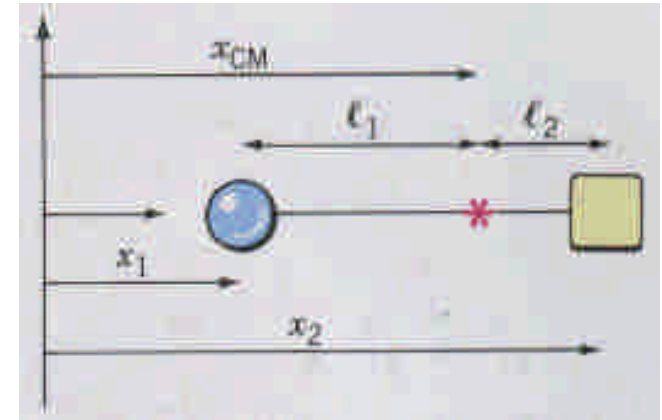


Fig.10.2

$$\therefore m_1(x_{CM} - x_1) = m_2(x_2 - x_{CM})$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2} \xrightarrow{\text{考慮 } N \text{ 個質點}}$$

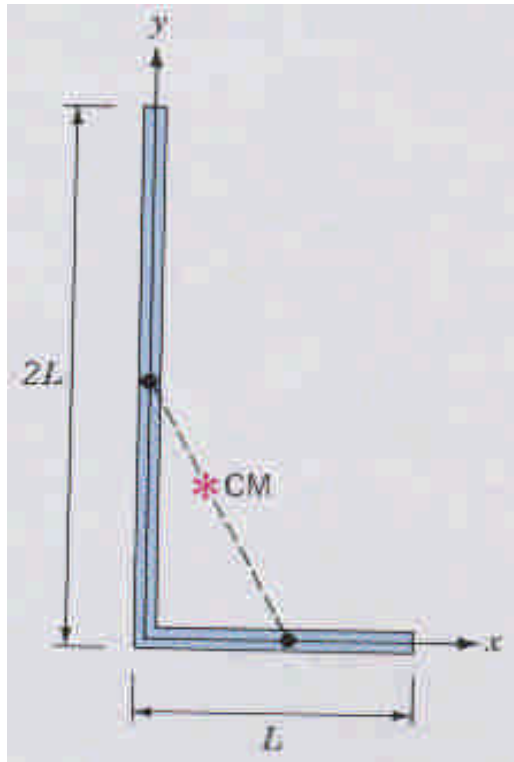
$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \cdots + m_N x_N}{m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_N} \Rightarrow x_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i x_i}{M}$$

$$\text{考慮三維分量，以此類推} \Rightarrow y_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i y_i}{M}, \quad z_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i z_i}{M}$$

Example 10.2 : A thin rod of length  $3L$  is bent at right angles at a distance  $L$  from one end. Locate the CM with respect to the corner.

Sol :

Assume that the linear mass density of a thin rod is  $\lambda$  (kg/m)  
and the corner position is  $(0,0)$



$$m_1 = \lambda L \xrightarrow{CM} (\frac{L}{2}, 0)$$

$$m_2 = \lambda 2L \xrightarrow{CM} (0, L)$$

$$M = \lambda 3L \xrightarrow{CM} (x_{CM}, y_{CM})$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{M} = \frac{\lambda L \times \frac{L}{2} + \lambda 2L \times 0}{\lambda 3L} = \frac{L}{6}$$

$$y_{CM} = \frac{m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2}{M} = \frac{\lambda L \times 0 + \lambda 2L \times L}{\lambda 3L} = \frac{2L}{3}$$

- 質心位於對稱軸或對稱面上。

- 可應用於對稱物體。

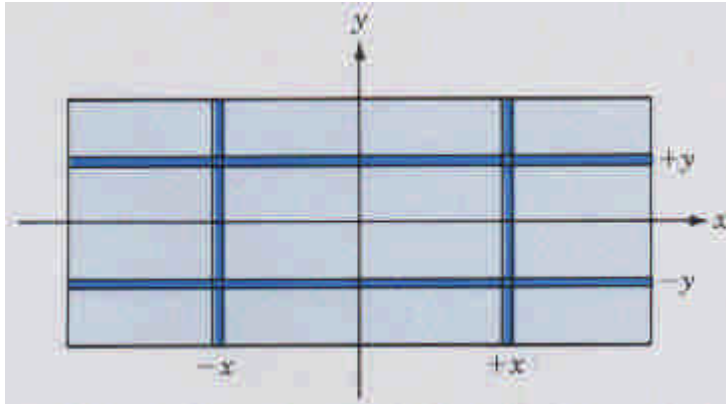


Fig.10.3

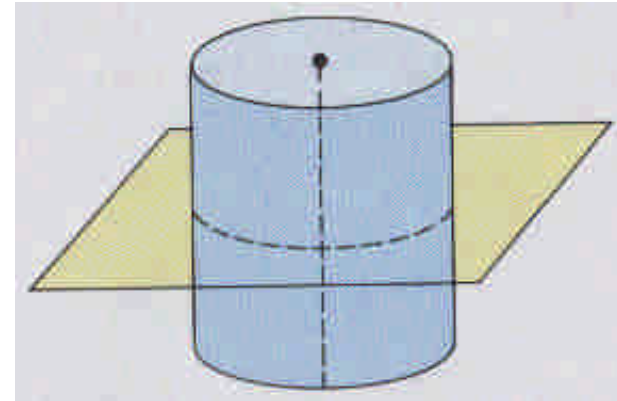


Fig.10.4

- 質心位於任一懸點的垂線上。

- 可應用於非對稱物體。

- 利用兩不共線的懸點可決定平面物的質心。

- 利用三個不共面懸點可決定非平面物的質心。

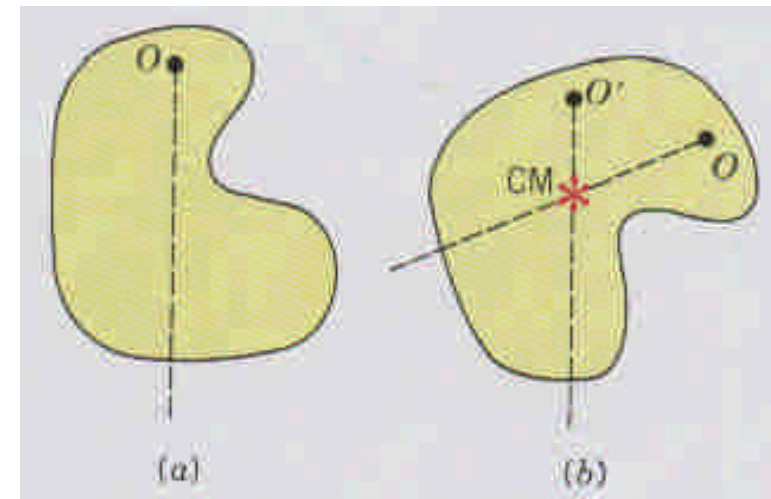


Fig.10.5

- 連續體的質心 (center of mass of continuous bodies)

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \int \vec{r} dm$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int x dm ; y_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int y dm ;$$

$$z_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int z dm$$

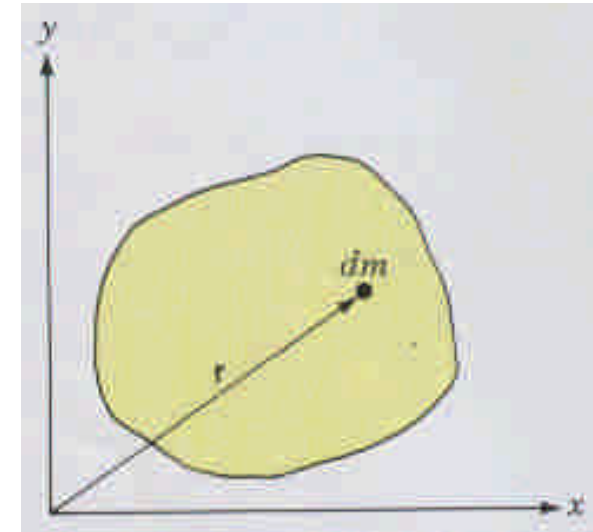
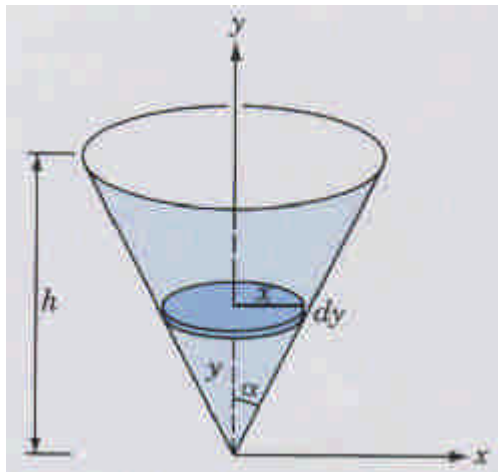


Fig.10.8

Example 10.4 : Find the CM of a uniform solid cone of height  $h$  and semiangle  $\alpha$  .



$$dV = \pi x^2 dy = \pi (y \tan \alpha)^2 dy$$

$$M = \int dm = \int \rho dV = \pi \rho \tan^2 \alpha \int_0^h y^2 dy = \pi \rho (\tan^2 \alpha) \left( \frac{h^3}{3} \right)$$

$$y_{CM} = \frac{\int y dm}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \pi \rho \tan^2 \alpha \int_0^h y^3 dy = \frac{\pi \rho \tan^2 \alpha}{M} \left( \frac{h^4}{4} \right) = \frac{3h}{4}$$

## ✦ 質心運動 (motion of the center of mass)

- 質心速度  $\Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i}{M}$

$$\because \bar{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{r}}}{dt} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{CM} = \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{r}}_{CM}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\sum m_i \bar{\mathbf{r}}_i}{M} \right) = \frac{\sum m_i}{M} \left( \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{r}}_i}{dt} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sum m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i}{M}}}$$

- 質心動量等於多質點系統的總動量，即：

$$\bar{\mathbf{P}} = M\bar{\mathbf{v}}_{CM} = m_1 \bar{\mathbf{v}}_1 + m_2 \bar{\mathbf{v}}_2 + \cdot \cdot \cdot + m_N \bar{\mathbf{v}}_N$$

$$\left( \because \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i}{M} \Rightarrow M\bar{\mathbf{v}}_{CM} = \sum m_i \bar{\mathbf{v}}_i \right)$$

- 多質點系統的總動量變化率等於淨外力，即：

$$\bar{\mathbf{F}}_{EXT} = \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{P}}}{dt} = \sum m_i \bar{\mathbf{a}}_i = M\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{CM} \quad \left( \because \bar{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{v}}}{dt} \right)$$

- 質點間的內力(internal forces)  $\vec{F}_{INT}$  會成對消去  $\Rightarrow \sum m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum \vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_{EXT} + \vec{F}_{INT} = \vec{F}_{EXT}$

If  $\vec{F}_{EXT} = 0$ , then  $\vec{v}_{CM} = \text{constant}$ .



Fig.10.13



Fig.10.14

### Example 10.5 :

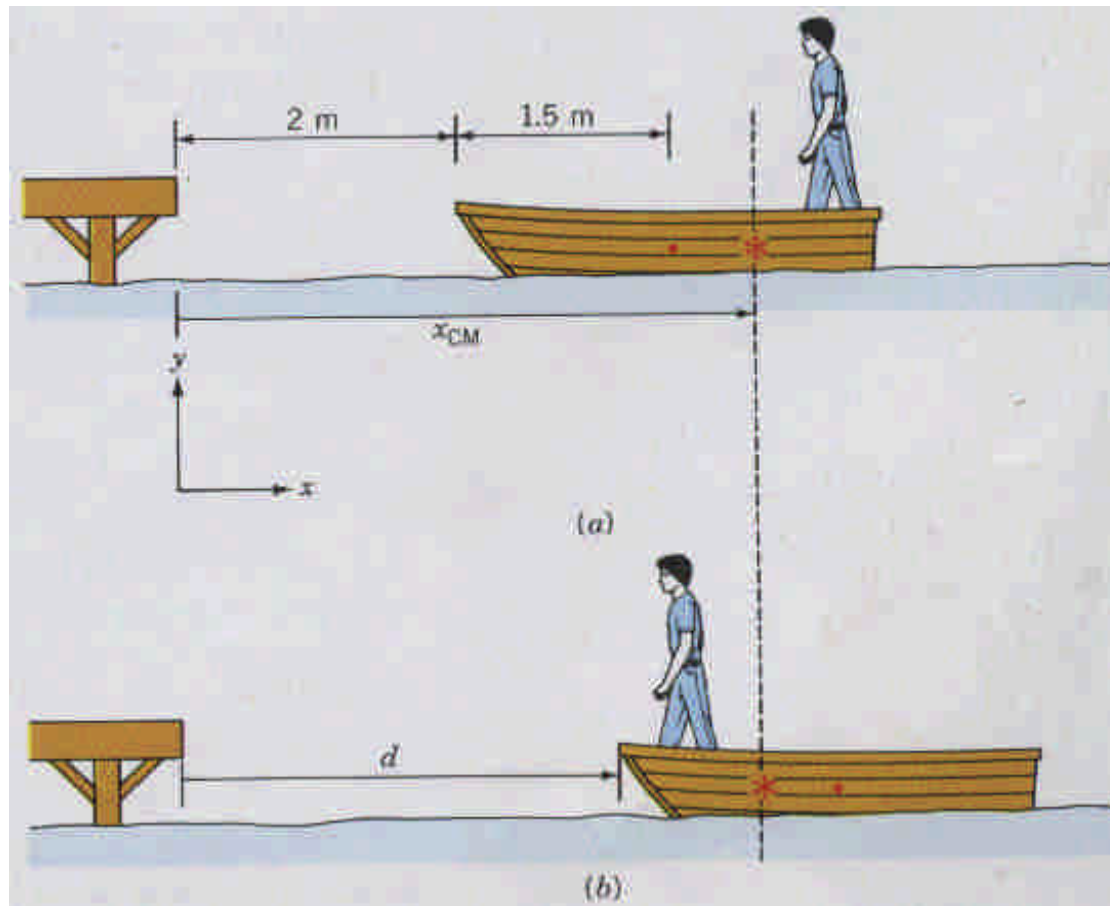


Fig.10.15

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{M} = \frac{60\text{kg} \times 5\text{m} + 40\text{kg} \times 3.5\text{m}}{100\text{kg}} = 4.4\text{m}$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 d + m_2 (d + 1.5)}{100} \Rightarrow d = 3.8\text{m} \quad (\text{船後退}1.8\text{m})$$



Example 10.6 : Find the displacement of (a) the platform; (b) the man; (c) the center of mass.

已知：

1.the length of platform=4 m

2.man walks at 2m/s relative to the platform

3.the platform moves initially at 4 m/s relative to ground

$$100 \times 4 = 75(2 + v_P) + 25v_P$$

(CM)                      (man)                      (platform)

$$\Rightarrow v_P = 2.5 \text{ m/s}, v_m = 4.5 \text{ m/s}$$

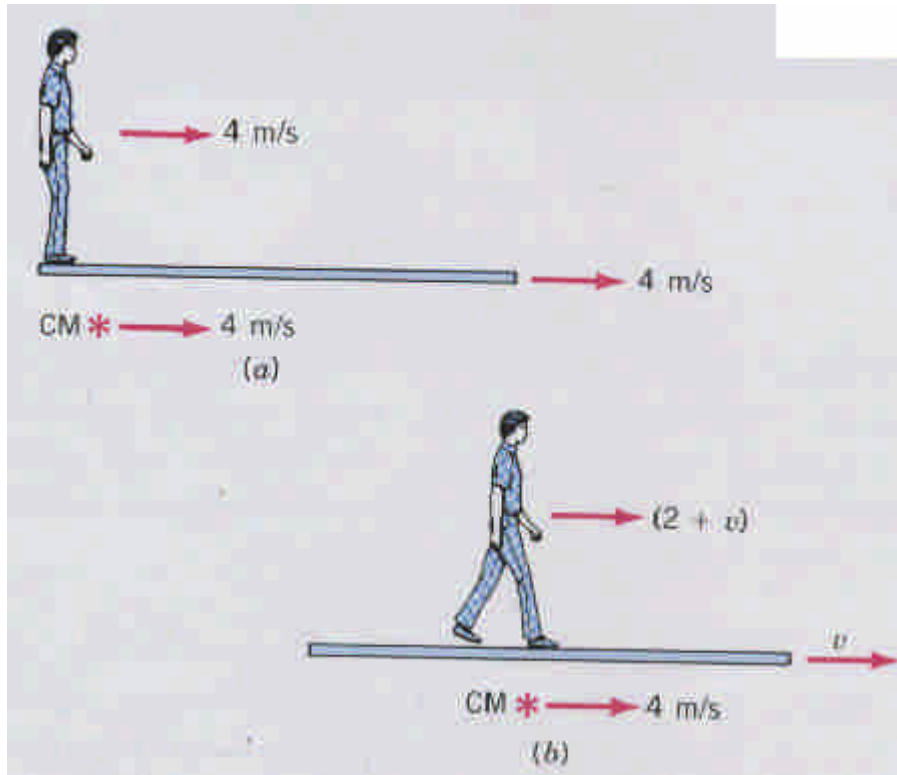


Fig.10.17

$$\Delta t = 4\text{m}/2(\text{m/s}) = 2 \text{ (s)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta x_P = 2.5 \times 2 = 5 \text{ m} \\ \Delta x_m = 4.5 \times 2 = 9 \text{ m} \\ \Delta x_{CM} = 4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

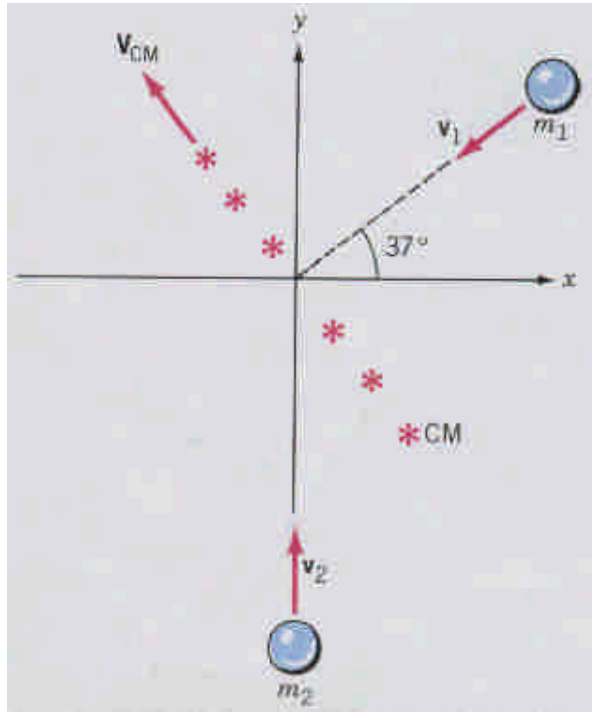


Fig.10.16

Example 10.6 : Find the velocity of CM.

$$v_{CMx} = \frac{m_1 v_{1x} + m_2 v_{2x}}{M} \quad ; \quad v_{CMy} = \frac{m_1 v_{1y} + m_2 v_{2y}}{M}$$

$$\vec{v}_{CM} = v_{CMx} \hat{i} + v_{CMy} \hat{j}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} (m_1 v_{1x} \hat{i} + m_1 v_{1y} \hat{j}) + \frac{1}{M} (m_2 v_{2x} \hat{i} + m_2 v_{2y} \hat{j})$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} (m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2) \quad \Leftarrow \text{碰撞前}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} (m_1 \vec{v}'_1 + m_2 \vec{v}'_2) \quad \Leftarrow \text{碰撞後}$$

➤ 碰撞前後若線動量維持不變，則質心速度不變。

## ✦ 多質點系統的動能(kinetic energy of a system of particles)

$$\Rightarrow K = K_{CM} + K_{rel} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_{CM} = \frac{1}{2} M v_{CM}^2 \quad (\text{相對於原點 } O \text{ 的質心動能}) \\ K_{rel} = \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i'^2 \quad (\text{相對於質心的質點總動能}) \end{array} \right.$$

推導：

$$\text{如圖} \Rightarrow \vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_{CM} + \vec{r}_i' \Rightarrow \vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_{CM} + \vec{v}_i'$$

$$K_i = \frac{1}{2} m_i (\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i) = \frac{1}{2} m_i (v_{CM}^2 + v_i'^2 + 2 \vec{v}_{CM} \cdot \vec{v}_i')$$

$$K = \sum K_i = \frac{1}{2} (\sum m_i) v_{CM}^2 + \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i'^2 + \vec{v}_{CM} \cdot \sum m_i \vec{v}_i'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M v_{CM}^2 + \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i'^2 \quad (\because \sum m_i \vec{v}_i' = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{p.s. } \sum m_i \vec{v}_i' &= \sum m_i (\vec{v}_i - \vec{v}_{CM}) = \sum m_i \vec{v}_i - \vec{v}_{CM} \sum m_i \\ &= M \vec{v}_{CM} - \vec{v}_{CM} M = 0 \end{aligned}$$

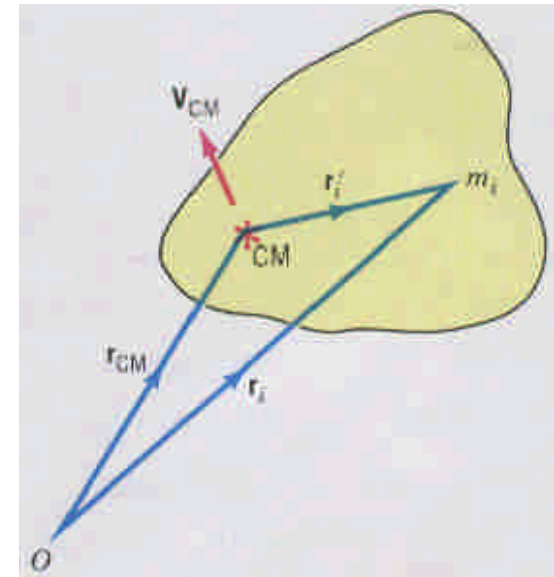
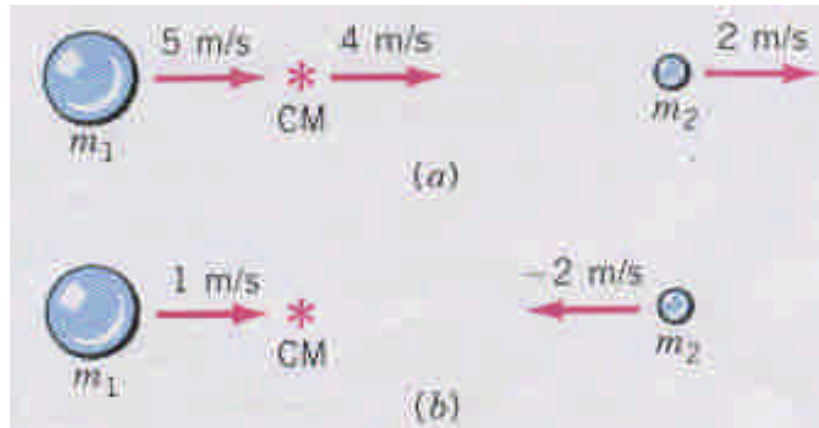


Fig.10.18

Example 10.8 A particle of mass  $m_1 = 4 \text{ kg}$  moves at  $5\hat{i} \text{ m/s}$ , while  $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$  moves at  $2\hat{i} \text{ m/s}$ . Find  $K_{CM}$  and  $K_{rel}$ .



$$v_{CM} = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2} = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

the velocities relative to the CM :

$$v'_1 = v_1 - v_{CM} = +1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v'_2 = v_2 - v_{CM} = -2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{CM} &= \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v_{CM}^2 = 48 \text{ J} \\ K_{rel} &= \frac{1}{2}m_1 v'^2_1 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 v'^2_2 = 6 \text{ J} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{prove : } K_{CM} + K_{rel} = K = \frac{1}{2}m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2^2$$

## ✦ 多質點系統的功-能轉換定理 — 選擇性(不列入考試範圍) (work-energy theorem for a system of particles)

$$W_{net} = \Delta K \xrightarrow{\text{考慮多質點系統}} W_{net} = \Delta K_{CM} + \Delta K_{rel} \Rightarrow W_{EXT} = \Delta K_{CM} + \Delta E_{INT}$$

➤ 說明：多質點系統的淨功  $W_{net}$  包含外力與內力所作的功，其中內力所作淨功不一定為零。

$$\Rightarrow W_{net} = W_{EXT} + W_{INT} = \Delta K_{CM} + \Delta K_{rel} \quad (\text{多質點系統功能轉換定理})$$

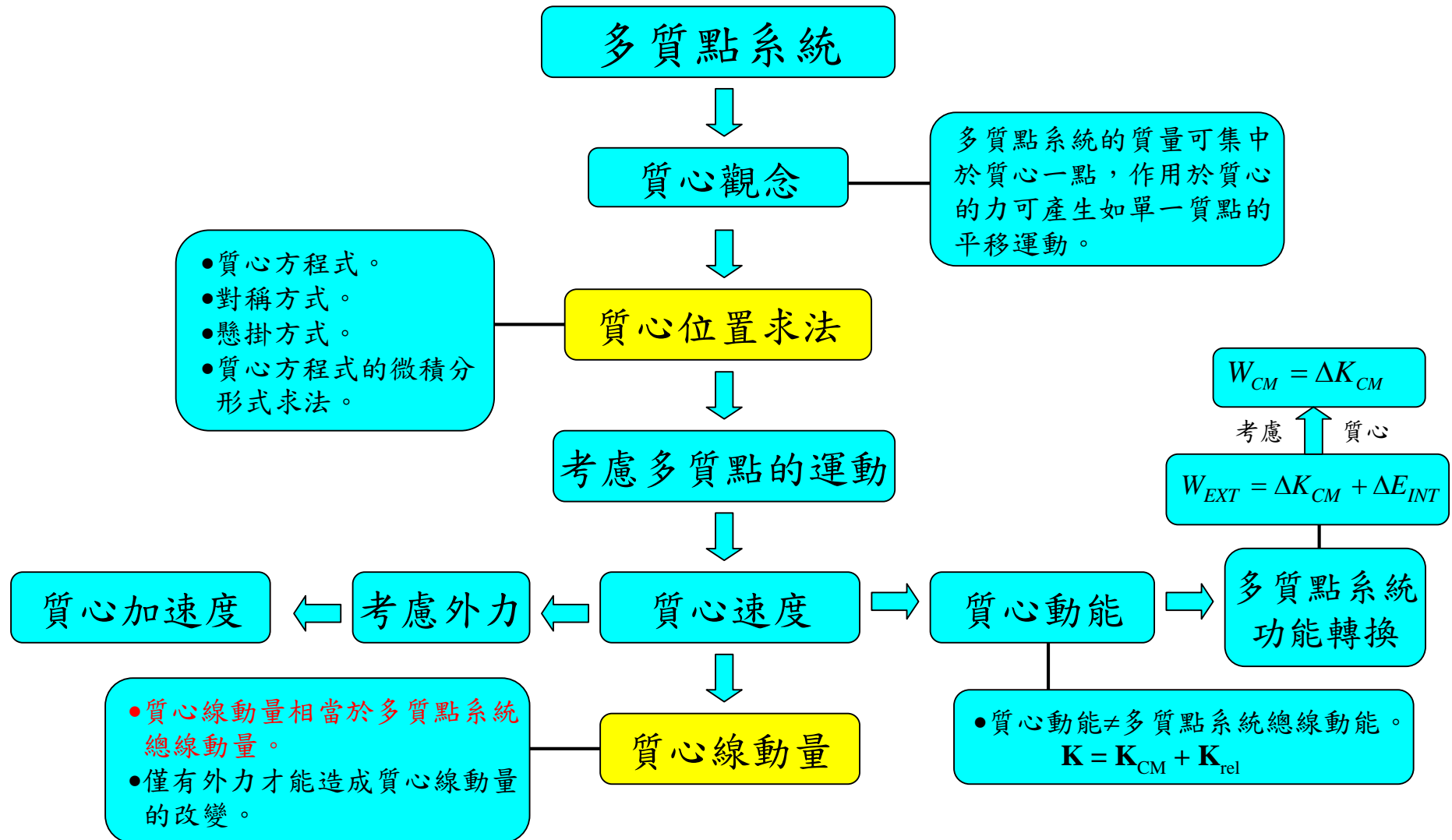
➤ 考慮  $W_{INT} = -\Delta U_{INT}$  且令  $E_{INT} = K_{rel} + U_{INT}$

$$\text{可改寫為：} \quad W_{EXT} = \Delta K_{CM} + \Delta E_{INT}$$

● 質心功能轉換定理：

$$W_{EXT} = W_{CM} + W_{rel} \xrightarrow{\text{僅考慮質心運動}} W_{CM} = \Delta K_{CM}$$

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



## 習題

- 教科書習題 (p.206~p.210)

Exercise: 5,11,19,21,23,25,27,31

Problem: 7

- 延伸思考習題：(※不列入考試，僅列入加分題)

1. 為何兩不共線的懸點可決定不規則平面體的質心？請申述之。