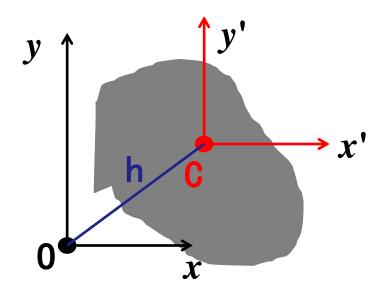
例:证明:任意物体相对任意轴的转动惯量等于相对经过质心的轴的转动惯量加上总质量乘于两轴距离平方的积,即

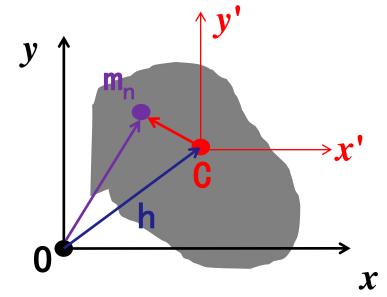
$$J = J_C + mh^2$$
 ——平行轴定理

C:刚体的质心

 J_C :通过质心轴的转动惯量



平行轴定理
$$J = J_C + mh^2$$



xy面内有一块薄板,它可看成质点的集合,取小质元 m_n

在坐标系0,质点m_n的位置矢量
$$\vec{r} = x_n \vec{i} + y_n \vec{j}$$
 $J = \sum m_n r^2$

$$J = \sum m_n r^2$$

质心C的位置矢量
$$\vec{r}_c = x_{cm}\vec{i} + y_{cm}\vec{j}$$
 $r_c = h$

在质心系C,质点m_n的位置矢量 $\vec{r}' = x'_n \vec{i} + y_n ' \vec{j}$ $J_c = \sum_i m_n r^{2}$

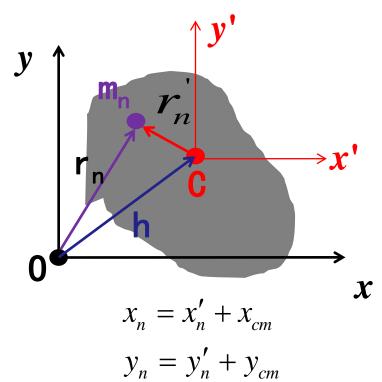
$$x_n = x_n' + x_{cm}$$
 $y_n = y_n' + y_{cm}$

平行轴定理

绕着O点转动的转动惯量为:

$$J = \sum m_{\rm n} r_{\rm n}^2 = \sum m_{\rm n} (x_{\rm n}^2 + y_{\rm n}^2)$$

$$J = \sum m_{\rm n} [(x'_{\rm n} + x_{\rm cm})^2 + (y'_{\rm n} + y_{\rm cm})^2]$$



整理可得:

$$J = \sum m_{\rm n} (x_{\rm n}^{\prime 2} + y_{\rm n}^{\prime 2}) + 2x_{\rm cm} \sum m_{\rm n} x_{\rm n}^{\prime} + 2y_{\rm cm} \sum m_{\rm n} y_{\rm n}^{\prime} + (x_{\rm cm}^2 + y_{\rm cm}^2) \sum m_{\rm n}$$

$$= \left[\sum m_{\rm n} r_{\rm n}^{2} \right] + 0 + 0 + r_{\rm cm}^{2} m$$

$$J = J_C + mh^2$$

在质心系中
$$\sum m_{\rm n} x'_{\rm n} = m x'_{\rm cm} = 0$$

$$\sum m_{\rm n} y'_{\rm n} = m y'_{\rm cm} = 0$$

$$J = \sum m_{n} [(x'_{n} + x_{cm})^{2} + (y'_{n} + y_{cm})^{2}]$$

$$= \sum m_{n} [(x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2})]$$

$$= m_{1} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{1} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{1} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{1} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{2} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{2} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{2} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{2} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{3} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{3} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{1} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{1} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{1} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{1} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{1} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{1} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{2} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{3} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{3} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{3} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{2} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{3} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$+ m_{3} (x'_{n}^{2} + 2x_{cm}x'_{n} + x_{cm}^{2}) + m_{3} (y'_{n}^{2} + 2y_{cm}y'_{n} + y_{cm}^{2})$$

$$= \left[\sum m_{\rm n}(x_{\rm n}^{\prime 2} + y_{\rm n}^{\prime 2})\right] + 2x_{\rm cm} \sum m_{\rm n} x_{\rm n}^{\prime} + 2y_{\rm cm} \sum m_{\rm n} y_{\rm n}^{\prime} + x_{\rm cm}^{2} \sum m_{\rm n} + y_{\rm cm}^{2} \sum m_{\rm n}^{\prime} + y_{\rm cm}^{\prime 2} \sum m_{\rm n}^{\prime} + y_{\rm cm}^{\prime} + y_{\rm cm}^{\prime 2} \sum m_{\rm n}^{\prime} + y_{\rm cm}^{\prime} + y$$

例:质量分布均匀的长方形薄板,其长和宽分别是a、b,0 点是其几何中心,质量是M。求过0点垂直于板面的z轴转动 的转动惯量。

$$J = \int r^2 dm$$

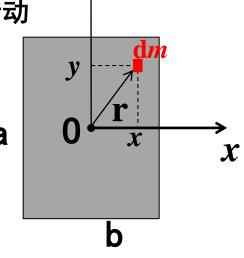
$$= \int \int \sigma(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int dy \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \sigma(x^2 + y^2) dx$$

$$= \int dy \sigma \left(\frac{1}{12}b^3 + by^2\right)$$

$$= \sigma \left(\frac{1}{12}ab^3 + \frac{1}{12}ba^3\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}Mb^2 + \frac{1}{12}Ma^2$$



$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
$$dm = \sigma dx dy$$

质量分布均匀的长方形薄板,其长和宽分别是a、b,0点是其几何中心,质量是M。求过0点垂直于板面的z轴转动的转动惯量。

rotation

为了计算这一块板的转动惯量,我们将它 分成很多细条。每一细条可以看成一条细 杆。我们可以通过平行轴定则来求得每一 细杆对于这一转轴的转动惯量。

取一个质元,到0点距离x,宽dx,长a, 其质量dm,该质元对0点轴的转动惯量

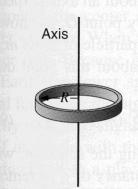
$$\frac{1}{12}a^{2}dm + x^{2}dm$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{1}{12}a^{2}dm + x^{2}dm\right) = \frac{1}{12}a^{2}\int dm + \int x^{2}dm$$

$$dm = \sigma a dx$$

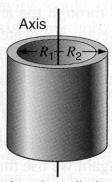
$$I = \frac{1}{12}M(a^{2} + b^{2})$$

$$\int x^{2}dm = \sigma a \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} x^{2}dx = \frac{1}{12}Mb^{2}$$
b



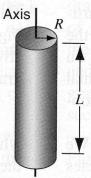
(a) Hoop about cylinder axis

 $I = MR^2$



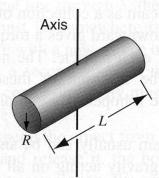
(b) Annular cylinder (or ring) about cylinder axis

$$I = \frac{1}{2}M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$$



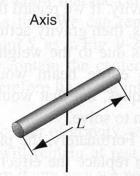
(c) Solid cylinder (or disk) about cylinder axis

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$



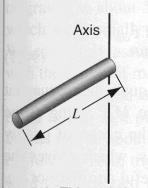
d) Solid cylinder (or disk) about central diameter

$$I = \frac{1}{4}MR^2 + \frac{1}{12}ML^2$$



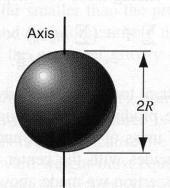
e) Thin rod about axis through center ⊥ to length

$$I = \frac{1}{12}ML^2$$



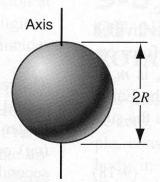
(f) Thin rod about axis through one end ⊥ to length

$$I = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$$



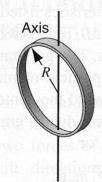
(g) Solid sphere about any diameter

$$I = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$$



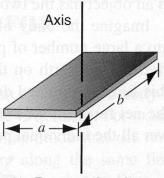
(h) Thin spherical shell about any diameter

$$I = \frac{2}{3}MR^2$$



(i) Hoop about any diameter

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$



Rectangular plate about ⊥ axis through center

$$I = \frac{1}{12}M(a^2 + b^2)$$

7.2 刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

三. 角动量守恒

刚体定轴转动对z轴:
$$M_{h,z} = \frac{dL_z}{dt}$$

刚体:
$$L_z = J_z \omega$$

$$M = J\alpha$$
 — 转动定律

讨论力矩对时间的积累效应

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} M_{\beta \mid z} \, \mathrm{d}t = L_{2z} - L_{1z}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} M_{\beta \mid z} \, \mathrm{d}t = J_z \omega_2 - J_z \omega_1$$

——刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

刚体定轴转动的角动量守恒定律:

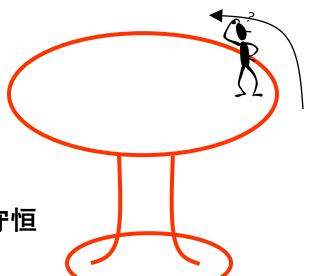
当
$$M_{hz} = 0$$
时,则 $J_z\omega = \text{const.}$ 大小不变方向不变

对刚体系, 当 $M_{9|z}=0$ 时,有

$$L_z = J_z \omega = \text{const.}$$

此时,角动量可在系统内部各刚体间传递,而刚体系对转轴的总角动量却保持不变。

例:如图,一质量为M,半径为R的水平均匀圆盘可绕通过中心的光滑竖直轴自由转动,在盘边缘上站一个质量为m的人,二者最初都相对地面静止,当人在盘上沿盘边走一周时,盘对地面转过的角度有多大?



47

解:以人+圆盘为研究对象,合力矩M=0,故角动量守恒

$$L = j\omega - J\Omega = 0$$

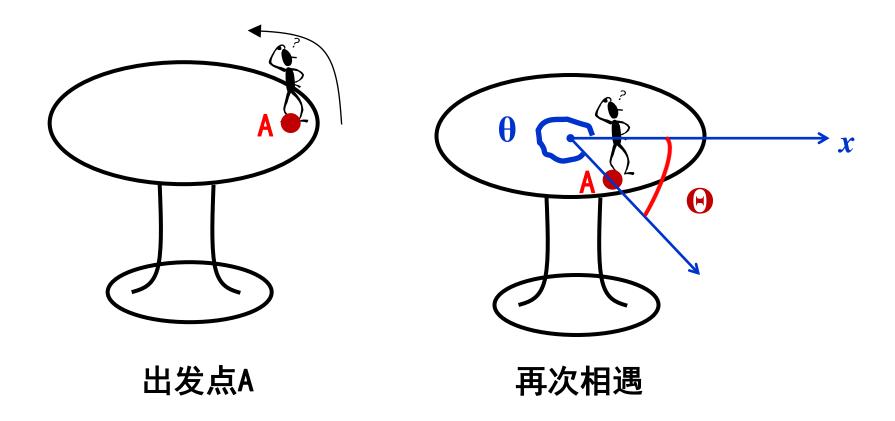
人和圆盘的转动惯量分别为 $j=mR^2$ $J=\frac{1}{2}MR^2$

因此得到
$$mR^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \frac{d\Theta}{dt}$$

当人沿着盘走一周时,以地面为参考系,人和圆盘的角位移分别为 θ 、 Θ ,则有 θ + Θ = 2π

因此
$$\int_0^\theta mR^2 d\theta = \int_0^\Theta \frac{1}{2} MR^2 d\Theta \qquad m\theta = \frac{1}{2} M\Theta$$

$$\Theta = \frac{2m}{2m + M} 2\pi$$



例:如图,一根长L,质量为M的均匀细棒静止在一光滑水平面上,其中点有一固定的光滑固定平轴,一个质量为m的小球以速度 v_0 垂直于棒冲击其一端而沾上,求碰撞后球的速度v和棒的角速度

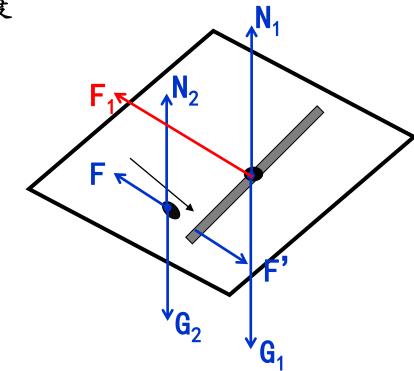
解: 角动量守恒

$$mv_0 \frac{L}{2} = mv \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{12} ML^2 \omega$$

$$v = \frac{L}{2} \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{6mv_0}{(3m + M)L}$$

$$v = \frac{3mv_0}{3m + M}$$



7.3定轴转动中的功能关系

一. 力矩的功

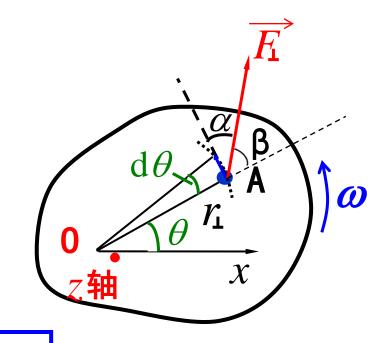
力矩的空间积累效应:

$$d A = \vec{F}_{\perp} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_{\perp} dr \cos \alpha$$

$$d A = F_{\perp} \cos \alpha (r_{\perp} d\theta)$$

$$= (F_{\perp} \cos \alpha \cdot r_{\perp}) d\theta$$

$$= M d\theta$$



力矩的功:
$$oldsymbol{A} = \int_{ heta_1}^{ heta_2} oldsymbol{M} \cdot oldsymbol{d} oldsymbol{ heta}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{M}} = \overrightarrow{r}_{\perp} \times \overrightarrow{F}_{\perp} \quad |\overrightarrow{\mathbf{M}}| = F_{\perp} r_{\perp} \sin \beta = F_{\perp} r_{\perp} \sin(90^{\circ} - \alpha) = F_{\perp} r_{\perp} \cos \alpha$$

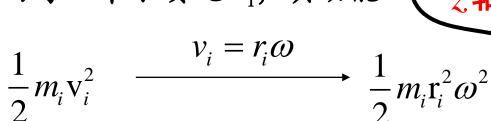
定轴转动动能定理

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

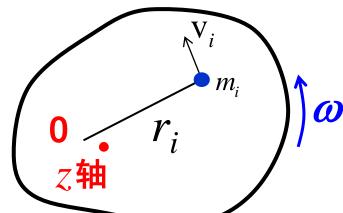
转动动能: $\left|E_k = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2\right|$ 转动惯量: $J = \sum m_i r_i^2$

质点动能:
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

对于刚体中的每一个小质元mi,其动能



刚体的动能
$$E_K = \sum_{i=1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} m_i r_i^2 \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{J} \omega^2$$



刚体定轴转动动能定理

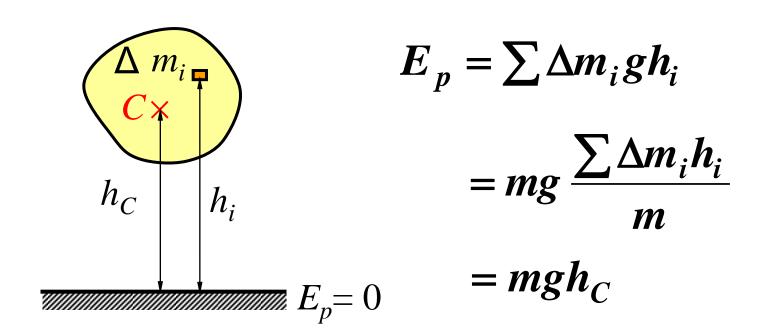
$$A_{ext} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M \cdot d\theta = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} J \omega_1^2$$

质点系动能定理:
$$A = E_{k2} - E_{k1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{ext} + \boldsymbol{A}_{int} = \boldsymbol{E}_{k2} - \boldsymbol{E}_{k1}$$

$$A_{\rm int} = 0$$
?

三. 刚体的重力势能



四. 刚体的机械能守恒

对于刚体系统,如果在运动过程中,只有保守内力做功,则该系统的机械能守恒

例:如图,一根长L,质量为M的均匀细棒静止在一光滑水平面上,其中点有一固定的光滑固定平轴,一个质量为m的小球以速度 v_0 垂直于棒冲击其一端而沾上,求碰撞后球的速度v和棒的角速度以及碰撞损失的能量。

解: 角动量守恒

$$mv_0 \frac{L}{2} = mv \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{12} ML^2 \omega$$

$$v = \frac{L}{2} \omega \qquad \omega = \frac{6mv_0}{(3m+M)L},$$

$$v = \frac{3mv_0}{3m + M}$$

$$-\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{mL^2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} ML^2 \right) \omega = \frac{m}{3m + M} \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$