7.1 刚体质心的运动定理

质心运动定理

质心的速度

$$ec{m{v}}_C = rac{{
m d}\,ec{r}_C}{{
m d}\,t} = rac{\sum m_i rac{{
m d}\,ec{r}_i}{{
m d}\,t}}{m} = rac{\sum m_i ec{m{v}}_i}{m}$$

质点系的总动量 $\vec{P} = \sum m_i \vec{v}_i = m \vec{v}_C$

质点系的总动量 $\vec{P} = m\vec{v}_C$

$$\vec{P} = m \, \vec{v}_C$$

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{v}}_{C} = \frac{\mathbf{d}\vec{r}_{C}}{\mathbf{d}t} = \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}t} \left(\frac{\sum m_{i}\vec{r}_{i}}{m} \right) = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}t} \left(\sum m_{i}\vec{r}_{i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}t} \left(m_{1}\vec{r}_{1} + m_{2}\vec{r}_{2} + \dots + m_{i}\vec{r}_{i} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left(m_{1} \frac{\mathbf{d}\vec{r}_{1}}{\mathbf{d}t} + m_{2} \frac{\mathbf{d}\vec{r}_{2}}{\mathbf{d}t} + \dots + m_{i} \frac{\mathbf{d}\vec{r}_{i}}{\mathbf{d}t} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left(m_{1} \vec{v}_{1} + m_{2} \vec{v}_{2} + \dots + m_{i} \vec{v}_{i} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sum m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}}{m}$$

质心的加速度

$$\vec{a}_c = \frac{\vec{d} \vec{v}_C}{\vec{d} t} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sum \vec{m}_i \vec{v}_i}{m} \right) = \frac{\sum m_i \frac{d \vec{v}_i}{dt}}{m} = \frac{\vec{F}_{\beta \uparrow}}{m}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{h}} = m\vec{a}_{\text{C}} = \frac{d(m\vec{v}_{\text{c}})}{dt}$$

质点1:
$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{f}_{12} + \vec{f}_{13} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{1i} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{1n} = m_1 \frac{d\vec{v}_1}{dt}$$

质点2: $\vec{F}_2 + \vec{f}_{21} + \vec{f}_{23} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{2i} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{2n} = m_2 \frac{d\vec{v}_2}{dt}$
质点i: $\vec{F}_i + \vec{f}_{i1} + \vec{f}_{i2} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{i,i-1} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{in} = m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt}$
质点n: $\vec{F}_n + \vec{f}_{n1} + \vec{f}_{n2} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{ni} + \cdots + \vec{f}_{n,n-1} = m_n \frac{d\vec{v}_n}{dt}$

有

$$\vec{F}_{\text{Sh}} = m\vec{a}_{\text{C}} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$

一 质心运动定理

质心的运动如同一个在质心位置处的质点的运动,该质点集中了整个质点系的质量和 所受的外力。在质点力学中所谓"物体"的运动,实际上是物体质心的运动。

$$\vec{F}_{\beta \uparrow} = m\vec{a}_{C} = \frac{d(m\vec{v}_{c})}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v}_{C} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{C}}{dt} = \underbrace{\sum_{m}\vec{v}}_{m} \qquad \vec{P} = m\vec{v}_{C}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\beta \uparrow} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$

例:长度为l,总质量是m的柔软细绳子放在水平台面上,用手将绳子的一端以恒定速率 v_0 向上提起,求当提起高度是x时手的提力。(x < l)

利用质心运动定理求解

以绳子(整体体系)为研究对象,体系受到的合外力

$$F - mg + (l - x)\frac{m}{l}g = m\frac{d^2x_c}{dt^2}$$

当提起长度x时,绳子质心的坐标

$$x_{c} = \frac{\left[(l-x)\frac{m}{l} \times 0 + x\frac{m}{l} \times \frac{x}{2} \right]}{m} = \frac{x^{2}}{2l}$$

$$\frac{dx_c}{dt} = \frac{1}{2l} 2x \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{l} v_0$$

$$\frac{d^2x_c}{dt^2} = \frac{v_0}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{v_0^2}{l}$$

$$F = \frac{m}{l}v_0^2 + x\frac{m}{l}g$$

7.2 刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

一.角动量定理

把刚体看作无限多质元构成的质点系

对z轴,质元 \mathbf{m}_i 受到合外力的力矩 $M_{i,z} = F_{i\perp} r_{i\perp} \cdot \sin \theta_i$

$$M_{i,z} = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_{i,z}}{\mathrm{d} t} \quad v_i = \omega r_{i\perp}$$

$$L_{i,z} = r_{i\perp} m_i v_{i\perp} = m_i r_{i\perp}^2 \omega$$

对z轴,刚体的力矩和角动量

$$M_{\beta \mid,z} = \sum M_{i,z} = \sum F_{i\perp} r_{i\perp} \cdot \sin \theta_i$$

$$L_z = \sum_i L_{i,z} = (\sum_i m_i r_{i\perp}^2) \cdot \omega$$

刚体定轴转动的角动量定律 $M_{y_{z}} = \frac{dL_{z}}{dt}$

作用在刚体上的合外力的力矩等于刚体的总角动量对时间的变化率。

对z轴, 刚体的力矩和角动量

$$M_{y \mid z} = \sum_{i} M_{i,z} = \sum_{i} F_{i \perp} r_{i \perp} \cdot \sin \theta_{i}$$

$$L_{z} = \sum_{i} L_{i,z} = (\sum_{i} m_{i} r_{i \perp}^{2}) \cdot \omega$$
 $M_{i,z} = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_{i,z}}{\mathrm{d} t}$

定义
$$J = \sum_{i} \Delta m_{i} \mathbf{r}_{i\perp}^{2}$$
 — 转动惯量

$$L_z = J_z \cdot \omega$$

$$M_{hz} = J_z \alpha$$
 —转动定律

对z轴,刚体的力矩和角动量

$$M_{\beta \mid ,z} = \sum M_{i,z} = \sum F_{i\perp} r_{i\perp} \cdot \sin \theta_{i}$$

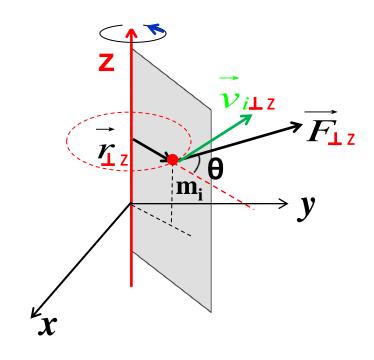
$$L_{z} = \sum_{i} L_{i,z} = \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i} m_{i} r_{i\perp}^{2}\right) \cdot \omega}_{i} \qquad M_{\beta \mid z} = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_{z}}{\mathrm{d} t} = J_{z} \frac{\mathrm{d} \omega}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

$$M_{i,z} = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_{i,z}}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

$$M_{Ayz} = J_z \alpha$$
 —转动定律

其中
$$J = \sum_{i} \Delta m_{i} \mathbf{r}_{i\perp}^{2}$$

$$M_{\text{Hz}} = \sum_{i} F_{i\perp} \mathbf{r}_{i\perp} \cdot \sin \theta_{i}$$



在定轴情况下,可不写下标 z ,记作:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{M} = oldsymbol{J} lpha & -$$
 特动定律 $oldsymbol{F} = oldsymbol{m} a & -$ 牛顿第二定律

例:如图,一个质量为M半径为R的定滑轮, 上面绕一细绳,绳的一端固定在滑轮边上, 另一端挂一质量为m的物体而下垂(忽略轴 的摩擦),求物体下落的加速度。

解: 以滑轮为研究对象,根据转动定律 $M=J\alpha$,有

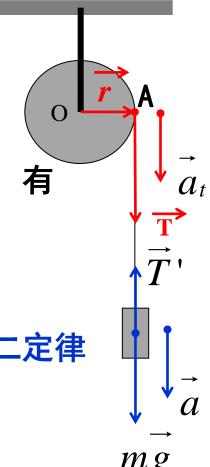
$$RT = J\alpha = \frac{1}{2}MR^2\alpha$$

以质量为m的物体为研究对象,根据牛顿第二定律

$$mg - T = ma$$

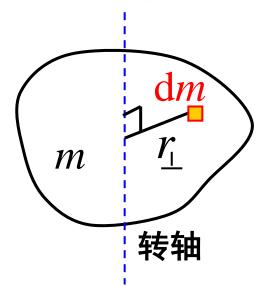
且有
$$a = R\alpha$$

因此得到
$$a = \frac{m}{m + \frac{M}{2}}g$$



7.2 刚体定轴转动的角动量定理

二.刚体的转动惯量



质点系
$$J = \sum \Delta m_i r_{i\perp}^2$$

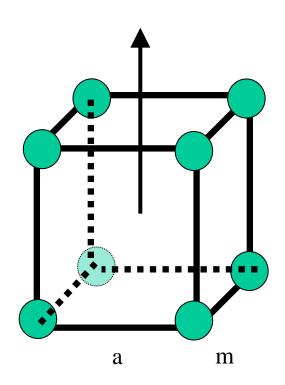
连续体
$$J = \int_{m} r_{\perp}^{2} \cdot dm$$

总质量

三. 常用的几种转动惯量表示式

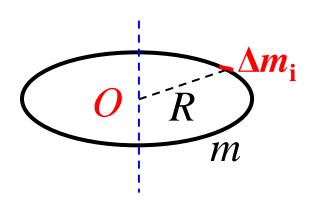
质点系
$$J = \sum \Delta m_i r_{i\perp}^2$$

(1)关于z轴的转动惯量?



(2)细圆环:

对于过圆心,垂直于圆环所在平面的转轴,其转动惯量

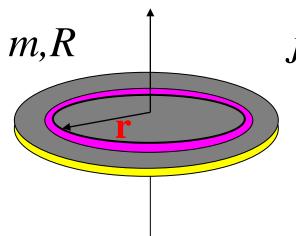


$$J_o = \sum \Delta m_i R^2 = R^2 \sum \Delta m_i$$

$$J_O = mR^2$$

(3)均匀圆盘:

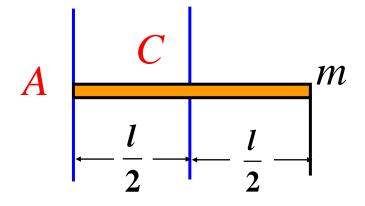
取半径是r——r+dr的圆环面,其质量dm,则



$$J = \int r^2 dm = \int_0^R r^2 \sigma \, 2\pi \, r dr = \frac{\pi \, \sigma \, R^4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

$$J_C = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

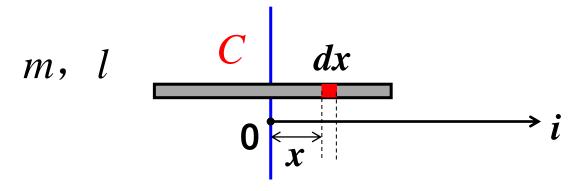
(4)均匀细杆:



$$J_C = \frac{1}{12}ml^2$$

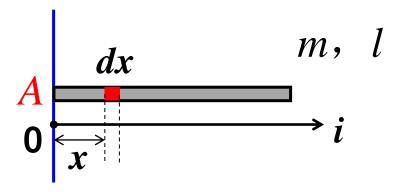
$$J_A = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

(4)均匀细杆:



$$J_C = \int x^2 dm = \int x^2 dx \lambda = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} x^2 dx \lambda = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$

(4)均匀细杆:



$$J_C = \int x^2 dm = \int x^2 dx \lambda = \int_0^l x^2 dx \lambda = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$