

第二章 第一节 惯性定律.

1. P15. 力的定义 $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{v} \frac{dm}{dt}$$

\therefore 当 $v \ll c$ 时, $m = c$

$$\therefore \frac{dm}{dt} = 0.$$

$$\text{因此 } \vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m\vec{a}$$

2. P18 页后讲解.

质点运动学的两类问题.

(1) 微分问题: 由 $m, \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$ 或 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}(t) \rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{F}(t)$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \rightarrow m\vec{a}$$

(2) 积分问题: 由 $m, \vec{F} = \vec{F}(t) = m\vec{a}(t) \rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{v}(t), \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t)$

解题步骤:

(1) 隔离物体, 画受力图, 分析运动情况

(2) 选择合适的坐标系;

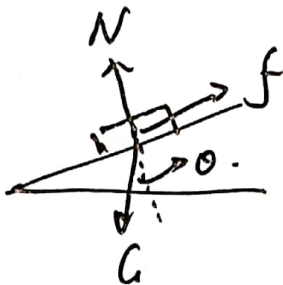
(3) 列方程, 先求解(代数), 再求数值解



3. 讲解 P20 例题.

(1) 开始滑动瞬间.

重力沿斜面向下的力
= 静摩擦力.



$$\therefore G \sin \theta = f_{\text{静}} = N \cdot \mu = G \cos \theta \mu.$$

$$mg \sin \theta = mg \cos \theta \mu = mg \cos \theta \cdot 0.75$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 0.75 = \tan \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 36.8^\circ$$

(2) 木块运动后.

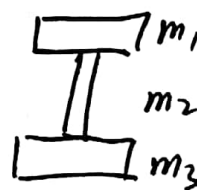
$$G \sin \theta - G \cos \theta \mu' = ma$$

$$mg \sin \theta - mg \cos \theta \cdot 0.5 = ma$$

$$a = 1.95 \text{ m/s}^2$$

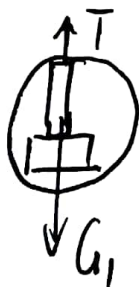
4. 讲解例题 P21

(1) 将两木块和均质绳看作整体.



$$F = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{F_{\text{合}}}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)} = \frac{F - G}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)} = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

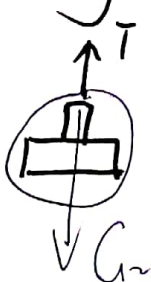
(2)



$$T - G_1 = (m_2 + m_3) a$$

$$T - (m_2 + m_3) g = (m_2 + m_3) a$$

(3)



$$T - G_2 = (m_2/2 + m_3) a$$

$$T - (m_2/2 + m_3) g = (m_2/2 + m_3) a$$

5. 讲解 PPT
P15 - P25.

(2)



扫描全能王 创建

二、第二章 第一节 冲量 冲量定理

PDF1-2

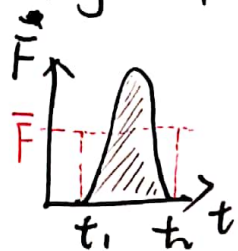
1. 定义: $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \Rightarrow d\vec{p} = \vec{F} dt \Rightarrow \int_{p_1}^{p_2} d\vec{p} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt$

$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{I}$, \vec{I} 称为力 \vec{F} 在 Δt 时间内作用于质点的冲量

$\hookrightarrow \vec{I} = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} d\vec{p} = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1$

动量定理: 合外力的冲量等于该物体动量的增量.

2. PDF1-4.



$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot dt = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta t = \vec{F} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$\vec{F} \rightarrow$ 平均作用力.

应用1: PDF1-28 9 例题讲解.

应用2:

PDF1-7



由题可得 $\Delta v = 70 \text{ m/s}$ $\therefore \Delta \vec{p} = m \Delta \vec{v} \rightarrow \Delta p = m \Delta v$
 根据动量定理得:
 $\vec{I} = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1 = \Delta \vec{p}$
 $= 0.14 \times 70$
 $= 9.8 \text{ kg m/s}.$

$\rightarrow I = m \Delta v = 9.8$

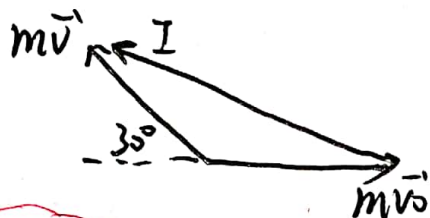
$I = 9.8 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.08 \times F_{\max}$ (三角形面积.)

$9.8 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.08 \times F_{\max} \rightarrow F_{\max} = 245 \text{ N}$

(3)



应用3: PDF1-8



方法一: 分解 $\uparrow y$
 $\rightarrow x$

$$x \text{ 方向: } \vec{F}_x \cdot \Delta t = |m\vec{v}_x - m\vec{v}_{0x}| = -mV\cos 30^\circ - mV_0 \\ = -16.7 \rightarrow \vec{F}_x = 16.7/\Delta t$$

$$y \text{ 方向: } \vec{F}_y \cdot \Delta t = |m\vec{v}_y - m\vec{v}_{0y}| = m\vec{v}_y = mV\sin 30^\circ = 5.6. \\ \rightarrow \vec{F}_y = 5.6/\Delta t.$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} = \sqrt{\vec{F}_x^2 + \vec{F}_y^2} \approx 881 N.$$

方法二: $\vec{F} \Delta t = |m\vec{v} - m\vec{v}_0|$
左右两边各平方.

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{F} \Delta t)^2 &= (m\vec{v} - m\vec{v}_0) \cdot (m\vec{v} - m\vec{v}_0) \\ &= m^2 \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} - m^2 \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}_0 - m^2 \vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{v} + m^2 \vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{v}_0 \\ &= m^2 v^2 + m^2 v_0^2 - 2m^2 v_0 v \cos 150^\circ \\ &= m^2 v^2 + m^2 v_0^2 + 2m^2 v_0 v \cos 30^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} \Delta t = (m^2 v^2 + m^2 v_0^2 + 2m^2 v_0 v \cos 30^\circ)^{1/2}$$

$$\vec{F} \approx 881 N.$$

(4)

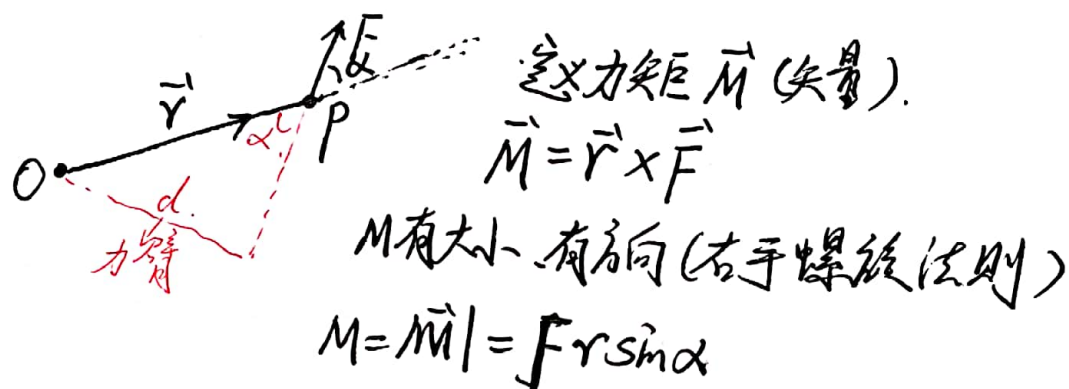


第二章 第三节 质点系的动量定理和角动量守恒定理

1. 重点讲解 PDF 1-P6-P7.

第四节 质点的角动量守恒定理

1. 物体绕一定点运动 如质点 P 绕 O 点运动



角动量定理推导

$$\frac{d(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

其中 $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} = \vec{v} \times \vec{p} = \vec{v} \times m\vec{v} = m v^2 \sin 0^\circ = 0$

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

$$\therefore \vec{M} = \frac{d(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})}{dt}$$

定义 $\vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{L}$, L 为角动量, $\therefore \vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$ $L = |\vec{L}| = r p \sin \alpha$.

角动量守恒.

2. 量纲 PPT 2-40.

(5)

