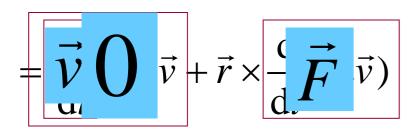
2、 动量矩定理

动量矩定理

质点的动量矩定理

设0为定点,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m\vec{v}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\vec{r} \times m\vec{v})$$



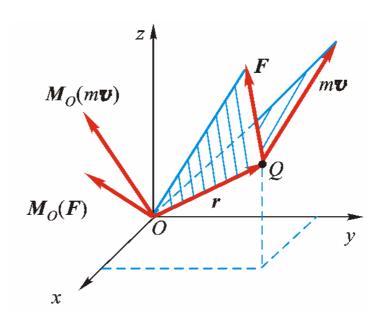


$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\vec{M}_{O}(m\vec{v}) = \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F})$$

投影式:

质点对某定点的动量矩对时间的一阶导数,等于作用力对同一点的矩.

--质点的动量矩定理



$$\frac{d}{dt}M_x(m\vec{v}) = M_x(\vec{F})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}M_y(m\vec{v}) = M_y(\vec{F})$$

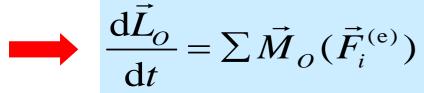
$$\frac{d}{dt}M_z(m\vec{v}) = M_z(\vec{F})$$

质点系的动量矩定理

$$\frac{d}{dt}\vec{M}_{O}(m_{i}\vec{v}_{i}) = \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(i)}) + \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(e)})$$

$$\sum \frac{d}{dt} \vec{M}_{O}(m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}) = \sum \vec{M} \vec{O} \vec{r}_{i}^{(i)}) + \sum \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}_{i}^{(e)})$$

$$\sum \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{M}_{O}(m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \sum \vec{M}_{O}(m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{L}_{O}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



质点系对某定点O的动量矩对 时间的导数,等于作用于质点系的 外力对于同一点的矩的矢量和.

投影式:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_x(\vec{F}_i^{(e)})$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_y(\vec{F}_i^{(e)})$$

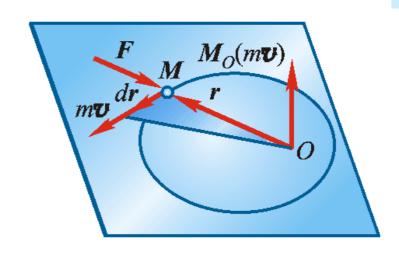
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_z}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_z(\vec{F}_i^{(\mathrm{e})})$$

问题: 内力能否改变质 点系的动量矩?

--质点系的动量矩定理

动量矩守恒定律

若
$$\sum \vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}^{(e)}) \equiv 0$$
 则 \vec{L}_{O} =常矢量,



面积速度定理:

质点在有心力作用下其面积速度守恒. 人造卫星绕地球运动

有心力:力作用线始终通过某固定点,该点称力心.

$$\vec{M}_O(\vec{F}) = 0 \implies \vec{M}(m\vec{v}) = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} =$$
 常矢量

(1) \vec{r} 与 \vec{v} 必在一固定平面内,即点M的运动轨迹是平面曲线.

(2)
$$\left| \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} \right| = \left| \vec{r} \times m \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right| = b = 常量$$
 即 $\left| \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right| = 常量$ | $\left| \vec{r} \times d\vec{r} \right| = 2dA$ 因此, $\left| \frac{dA}{dt} \right| = 常量$

例1

高炉运送矿石的卷扬机如图所示。已知鼓轮的半径为R,转动惯量为J,作用在鼓轮上的力偶矩为M。小车和矿石的总质量为m,轨道的倾角为 θ 。设绳的质量和各处摩擦不计。求:小车的加速度a。

解:

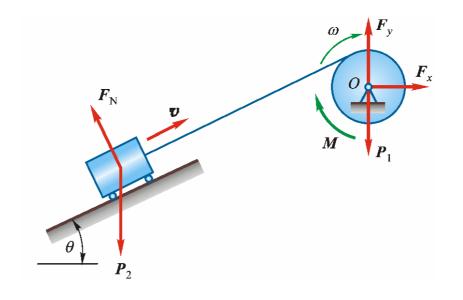
取小车和鼓轮为研究对象,受力如图所示。

$$L_O = J\omega + m v R \qquad M_O^{(e)} = M - mg \sin \theta \cdot R$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[J\omega + mvR] = M - mg\sin\theta \cdot R$$

由
$$\omega = \frac{v}{R} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = a$$
,得

$$a = \frac{MR - mgR^2 \sin \theta}{J + mR^2}$$

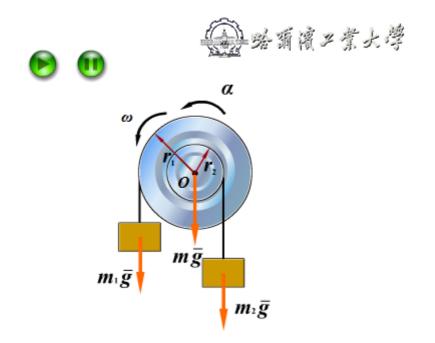


1列2

已知: m_1 , m, m_2 , J_o , r_1 , r_2 , 不计摩擦.

求: (1) α

- (2) O 处约束力 F_N
- (3) 绳索张力 F_{T_1} , F_{T_2}



解:

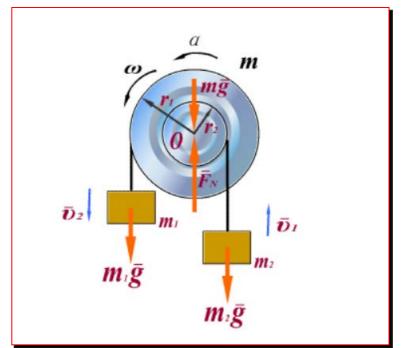
(1)分析系统, 受力如图所示。

$$L_O = J_O \omega + m_1 v_1 r_1 + m_2 v_2 r_2$$
$$= \omega (J_O + m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2)$$

$$\sum M_O(\vec{F}^{(e)}) = (m_1 r_1 - m_2 r_2) g$$

由
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L_O}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum M_O(\vec{F}^{(\mathrm{e})})$$
 ,得

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{(m_1 r_1 - m_2 r_2)g}{J_o + m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2}$$



(2) 由质心运动定理

$$F_{N} - (m + m_{1} + m_{2})g = (m + m_{1} + m_{2})a_{Cy}$$

$$a_{Cy} = \ddot{y}_C = \frac{\sum m_i \ddot{y}_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{-m_1 a_1 + m_2 a_2}{m + m_1 + m_2} = \frac{\alpha (-m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2)}{m + m_1 + m_2}$$

$$F_{\rm N} = (m + m_1 + m_2)g + \alpha(-m_1r_1 + m_2r_2)$$

(3) 研究 m_1

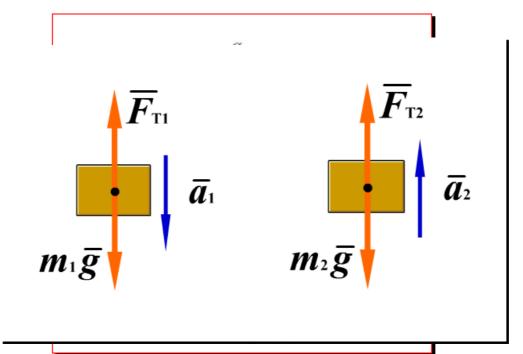
$$m_1 g - F_{T_1} = m_1 a_1 = m_1 r_1 \alpha$$

 $F_{T_1} = m_1 (g - r_1 \alpha)$

(4) 研究 m_2

$$F_{T_2} - m_2 g = m_2 a_2 = m_2 r_2 \alpha$$

 $F_{T_2} = m_2 (g + r_2 \alpha)$

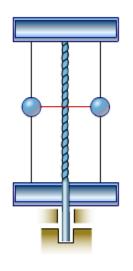


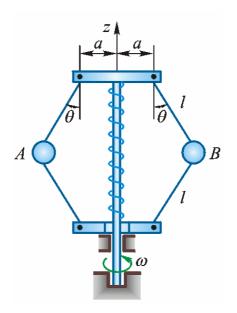
例3

小球A,B以细绳相连,质量皆为m,其余构件质量不计。忽略摩擦,系统绕铅直轴z自由转动,初始时系统的角速度为 ω_0 。 求:剪断绳后, θ 角时的 ω 。









解:

分析系统,重力和轴承约束力对转轴的矩为零,由动量矩守恒有

$$L_{z_1} = L_{z_2}$$

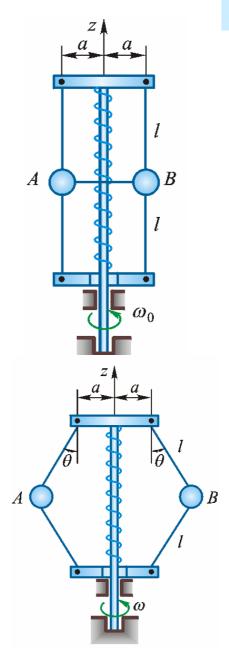
$$\theta = 0$$
 时,

$$L_{z_1} = 2ma\omega_0 a = 2ma^2\omega_0$$

$$\theta \neq 0$$
 时,

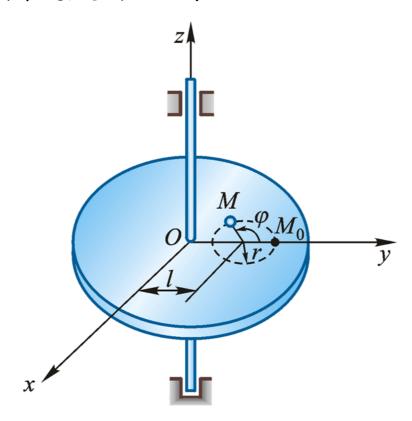
$$L_{z_2} = 2m(a + l\sin\theta)^2\omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{a^2 \omega_0}{\left(a + l \sin \theta\right)^2}$$



1列4

质点质量m,放到转动惯量为J的圆盘上,以常速 ν_0 做圆周运动,圆周运动的半径为r,圆心距转轴的距离为l,当质点在初始位置时,圆盘的角速度为零,摩擦忽略不计。求:圆盘的角速度与 φ 关系。





解:
$$\sum M_z(\vec{F}) = 0 \longrightarrow L_z = 常量$$

$$L_{z_1} = mv_0(l+r)$$

$$\vec{v}_M = \vec{v}_r + \vec{v}_e = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_e$$

$$L_{z_0} = M_z(m\vec{v}_0) + M_z(m\vec{v}_e) + J\omega$$

$$= mv_0(r + l\cos\varphi) + m\omega \cdot OM^2 + J\omega$$



$$\omega = \frac{mlv_0(1 - \cos\varphi)}{J + m(l^2 + r^2 + 2lr\cos\varphi)}$$

