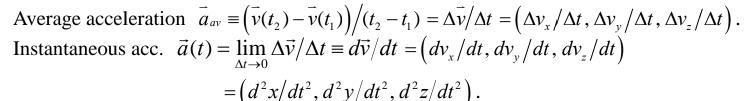
### Ch. 4, 5,6

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)).$$

Average velocity 
$$\vec{v}_{av} \equiv (\vec{r}(t_2) - \vec{r}(t_1))/(t_2 - t_1) = \Delta \vec{r}/\Delta t$$
  
=  $(\Delta x/\Delta t, \Delta y/\Delta t, \Delta z/\Delta t)$ .

Instantaneous vel.  $\vec{v}(t) \equiv \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \Delta \vec{r} / \Delta t \equiv d\vec{r} / dt$ 

$$= \left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt}, \frac{dy(t)}{dt}, \frac{dz(t)}{dt}\right) = \left(v_x(t), v_y(t), v_z(t)\right).$$



Differential : df(t) = f(t+dt) - f(t) · 或  $df(\vec{v}) = f(\vec{v}+d\vec{v}) - f(\vec{v})$  。 如何算 derivative df(t)/dt ?

例: 
$$f(t) = ct^{n}$$
 ·  $df/dt = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} [f(t + \Delta t) - f(t)]/\Delta t = c \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} [(t + \Delta t)^{n} - t^{n}]/\Delta t$   

$$= c \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} [(t^{n} + nt^{n-1}\Delta t + (n(n-1)/2)t^{n-2}(\Delta t)^{2} + \cdots) - t^{n}]/\Delta t$$

$$= c \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} (nt^{n-1} + (n(n-1)/2)t^{n-2}\Delta t + \cdots) = cnt^{n-1}.$$

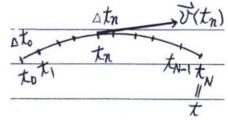
上式在 $n \neq \text{integer}$ , 甚至n < 1 時也都成立。

$$d^{2}f/dt^{2} \equiv (d/dt)(d/dt)f = (d/dt)(cnt^{n-1}) = cn(n-1)t^{n-2} \neq (df/dt)^{2} = c^{2}n^{2}t^{2(n-1)}.$$

$$| \vec{p} | : \vec{r}(t) = (a, bt, ct^{2}) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = (0, b, 2ct) \cdot \vec{a}(t) = (0, 0, 2c)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t_0) + \lim_{N \to \infty, \, \Delta t_n = t_{n+1} - t_n \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \vec{v}(t_n) \Delta t_n = \vec{r}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{v}(t') dt'$$

$$= (x(t_0), \, y(t_0), \, z(t_0)) + \int_{t_0}^t (v_x(t'), v_y(t'), v_z(t')) dt'.$$



r(ti)

$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{a}(t') dt'$$
.

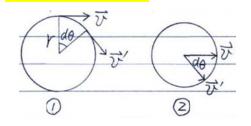
如何作 $\int_{t_i}^{t_f} f(t) dt$  ?

$$\begin{split} & \text{If } f(t) = dg(t) \big/ dt \quad \cdot \text{ then } \int_{t_i}^{t_f} f(t) dt = \lim_{N \to \infty, \Delta t_n \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ (g(t_{n+1}) - g(t_n)) \big/ \Delta t_n \right] \Delta t_n \\ & = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left\{ \left[ g(t_1) - g(t_0) \right] + \left[ g(t_2) - g(t_1) \right] + \left[ g(t_3) - g(t_2) \right] + \dots + \left[ g(t_N) - g(t_{N-1}) \right] \right\} \\ & = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left\{ g(t_N) - g(t_0) \right\} = g(t_f) - g(t_i) \equiv g(t) \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} \; . \end{split}$$

上式可簡寫為 
$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} f(t) dt = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} (dg/dt) dt = \int dg = \Delta g = g(t_f) - g(t_i) \equiv g(t) \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} \circ$$

例:定加速度運動 
$$\vec{a}(t) = \vec{a} = const.$$
, $\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(0) + \int_0^t \vec{a}dt' = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a} \int_0^t dt' = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t$ , $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(0) + \int_0^t \vec{v}(t') dt' = \vec{r}_0 + \int_0^t (\vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t') dt' = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 \int_0^t dt' + \vec{a} \int_0^t t' dt' = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \vec{a}t^2/2$ .  $\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0 = \vec{v}_0 t + \vec{a}t^2/2$  &  $\vec{v} - \vec{v}_0 = \vec{a}t$  ⇒  $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{a}t + \vec{a}t \cdot \vec{a}t/2 = \vec{v}_0 \cdot (\vec{v} - \vec{v}_0) + (1/2)(v^2 - 2\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}_0 + v_0^2) = (v^2 - v_0^2)/2$ , $\therefore v^2 = v_0^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$ .

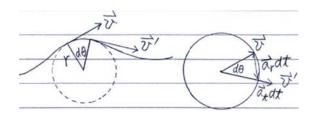
#### 定速率圓周運動



 $\bigcirc aT = v2\pi \text{ (or } adt = vd\theta \text{)}.$ 

$$a = v2\pi/T = vv/r = v^2/r$$
 (or  $a = vd\theta/dt = vv/r = v^2/r$ ).

#### 仟意曲線運動



$$d\vec{v} \equiv \vec{v}' - \vec{v} = \vec{a}_r dt + \vec{a}_t dt$$
,  $r$ : radial ·  $t$ : tangential.

①  $vdt = rd\theta \cdot 2 a_r dt = vd\theta$ ,

 $\therefore a_r = v d\theta/dt = v v/r = v^2/r.$ 

 $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_t \cdot a_r = v^2/r,$  $a_t = d\left|\vec{v}\right|/dt\left(\neq \left|\vec{dv}/dt\right| = a\right), \quad a = \sqrt{a_r^2 + a_t^2}.$ 

#### Newton's laws:

①不受外來作用時,物體靜者恆靜,動者作定速度運動;

$$② \overrightarrow{F} = m\overrightarrow{a}$$
;  $③ \overrightarrow{F}_{12} = -\overrightarrow{F}_{21}$  °

comments: ①似是多餘,因由③知 $\overline{F}=0$ ,由②知 $\overline{F}=0$ 時  $\vec{a}=0$ 。②是 $\overline{F}$  & m 的定義, 即以一標準力 $F_s$ 對所有物體定義 $m = F_s/a_s$ ,再以m定義受的力 $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ 。③才是 定律,它確保力的觀念可行(否則系統會自內部產生不為0的淨力而自行加速)。

m = F/a 代表物體被加速的困難度,稱慣性質量(inertial mass)  $m_r$  。

### Facts found by exp.:

$$\Delta \overrightarrow{v_i} \leftarrow M_1 00000 M_2 \longrightarrow \Delta \overrightarrow{v_2}$$

(2) 若
$$\left|\Delta \vec{v}_{2}\right|/\left|\Delta \vec{v}_{3}\right| = R_{23}$$
 · 則 $\left|\Delta \vec{v}_{1}\right|/\left|\Delta \vec{v}_{3}\right| = R_{12}R_{23} = R_{13}$  。

要如何描述這現象?牛頓的"力"是很好的描述法。但在原子世界中不用"力",廣 義相對論彎曲時空中也不用力的觀念。

物體在重力場g中受力 $\overline{F}_g = m_g g + m_g$ 叫 gravitational mass。 (  $m_g$ 是重力荷,相當

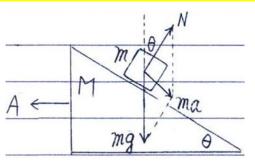
於電荷q在電場 $\overline{E}$ 中受力 $\overline{F}_E = q\overline{E}$ 。相對論中 $m_I$  隨速度改變,但 $m_g \& q$ 不會。)

物體在 $\overline{g}$ 中的 $\overline{a} = \overline{F}_g / m_I = (m_g / m_I) \overline{g}$  · Galilei 發現所有物體在 $\overline{g}$  中都有相同 $\overline{a}$  · 即

 $m_g/m_I$  均相同·故可取  $m_g=m_I$ ·則 $\vec{a}=\vec{g}$ 。(但接近光速時  $m_g/m_I\to 0$   $\therefore \vec{a}\to 0$ 。)

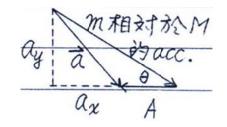
Galilei:1590,物體同時落地;1604,距離 $D \propto t^2$ ;1609,定加速度 $\bar{a}$ 。

# 例:all surfaces have no friction $\cdot$ 求 $A, N, a_x, a_y = ?$



Sol:  $\bigcirc MA = N \sin \theta$ 

- $2 ma_x = N \sin \theta$

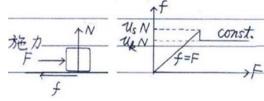


①, ② 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 ⑤  $A = (m/M)a_x$ , ⑥  $N = (m/\sin\theta)a_x$ .

③,⑤⇒⑦
$$ma_y = mg - (m/\tan\theta) a_x$$
; ④,⑤⇒  $\otimes a_y = (1 + m/M) \tan\theta a_x$  (全以 $a_x$  表出).

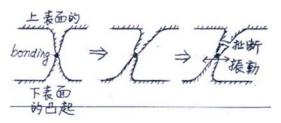
代回 ⑤ · ⑥ · ⑦ 即得 A, N, a<sub>v</sub> ·

#### Friction f



static friction  $0 \le |f_s| \le \mu_s N$ , kinetic friction  $f_k = \mu_k N$ . 最大靜  $f_s >$  動  $f_k$  時物体才能有加速。

如何在最短距離煞車?不要煞死 (ABS系統)。

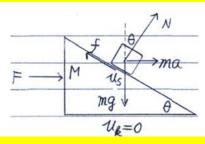


bondings 產生(放熱)、又拉張扯斷(需能量)。

須扯斷的 bondings 數目 ∞ 距離,

∴ 作功∝距離,∴ 力約為定值。

## 例:求m在M上不滑動的最大&最小力 $F_{max} = ?$



Sol: m 不滑動時 a = F/(M + m),

$$\begin{cases} N\sin\theta - f\cos\theta = ma = [m/(M+m)]F \\ N\cos\theta + f\sin\theta - mg = 0 \end{cases}$$

當
$$F = F_{\max}$$
時, $f = \mp \mu_s N$  ...

 $\mathbb{O}/\mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow F_{\max} = (M+m)g \left[ (\sin \theta \pm \mu_s \cos \theta) / (\cos \theta \mp \mu_s \sin \theta) \right] \circ$ 

H.W. <u>Ch.4</u>: Prob. 6, 16, 18. <u>Ch.5</u>: Ex. 36; Prob. 5, 7, 9, 10. <u>Ch.6</u>: Ex.22; Prob. 2, 7.