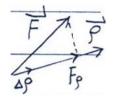
若要求 \overline{F} 在某 $\overline{\rho}$ 方向分量,則取 $\overline{\rho}$ 方向的位移 $\Delta\overline{\rho}$,

$$\Delta U = -\overrightarrow{F} \cdot \Delta \overrightarrow{\rho} = -F_{\rho} \Delta \rho + F_{\rho} = \lim_{\Delta \rho \to 0} (-\Delta U / \Delta \rho)_{\text{其它方向位移为 } 0}$$



 $=-\partial U(\rho,\cdots)/\partial \rho$ °

例: $U(x, y) = (1/2)k(x^2 + y^2) = kr^2/2 = U'(r)$ ·

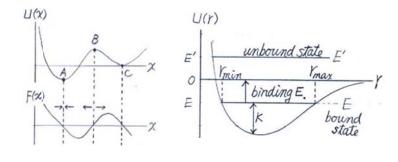
$$F_x = -kx$$
 · $F_y = -ky$ · $\overline{F} = -k(x, y) = -k\overline{r}$ · $F_r = -kr = -\partial U'(r)/\partial r$ indeed °

Energy Diagram

dU/dx 是切線斜率 $\cdot U(x)$ 斜率為 0 處

$$F(x) = -dU/dx = 0$$
 °

A 為穩定平衡點 \cdot B 為不穩定平衡點 \cdot



H.W. Ch.7: Prob. 7, 8. Ch.8: Ex. 3, 32, 63; Prob. 4, 9, 13,14.

Ch. 9 Momentum, Impulse, and Collisions

History:(不考)

- ① Descartes 猜想 "quantity of motion" $\equiv \sum_i m_i v_i$ 守恆。
- ② John Wallis in 1669 以實驗發現,若 2 物會黏在一起,則 $\sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i = const.$ 。
 (定義 momenta $\vec{P}_1 \equiv m_1 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{P}_2 \equiv m_2 \vec{v}_2 + \vec{P}_f \equiv (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_f$,則 $\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_f$ 。)
- ③ Huygens & Wren 各自發現,硬球對撞時 $\sum_i m_i v_i^2 = const.$ 。

Newton's original 2nd law: "motive force" $\equiv m\Delta \vec{v} = \Delta \vec{P}$.

3rd law: $\Delta \overline{P}_1 = -\Delta \overline{P}_2$,作用於 $m_1 \& m_2$ 的 motive forces 大小相等方向相反。

Euler 修改成: force $\vec{F} = d\vec{P}/dt = d(m\vec{v})/dt = md\vec{v}/dt = m\vec{a}$

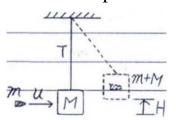
$$d\vec{P}_1 = -d\vec{P}_2 \Longrightarrow \vec{F}_{12}dt = -\vec{F}_{21}dt \Longrightarrow \vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21} \ ^\circ$$

物体相撞,又受外力。假設 m_i 受外力 \vec{f}_{ie} 及來自 m_j 的內力 \vec{f}_{ij} (內力會互相抵消)·

$$\vec{P} \equiv \sum_{i} \vec{p}_{i} \cdot d\vec{P}/dt = \sum_{i} d\vec{p}_{i}/dt = \sum_{i} (\vec{f}_{ie} + \sum_{j} \vec{f}_{ij}) = \sum_{i} \vec{f}_{ie} = \vec{F}_{ext} \circ$$

其第n分量 $dP_n/dt = F_{ext\,n}$ 。 若 $F_{ext\,n} = 0$,則 $dP_n/dt = 0$,n-th 分量守恆。

例:Ballistic pendulum (inelastic), 求子彈速度 *u* =?熱能 =?



Sol:(1) 在射入瞬間m+M 不受水平力(繩的T 是垂直力),

 \therefore 總動量 \vec{P} 的水平分量守恆, $mu = (m+M)V\cdots$ ①。

m 被作負功,M 被作正功,但位移不同,機械能不守恆。

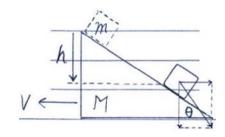
(2) 射入後, m+M 一起上擺, 繩的T 恆垂直於運動方向,

故不作功,機械能守恆, $(m+M)V^2/2 = (m+M)gH$ …②(但繩的T使 \overline{P} 不守恆)。

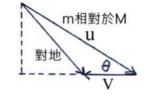
熱能
$$K_i - K_f = mu^2/2 - (m+M)V^2/2 = (m+M)^2 gH/m - (m+M)gH$$

= $[M(M+m)/m]gH \circ$

例:m 自靜止沿光滑斜面 M (斜角 θ)下滑 h 高度時,若 M 與地面也無 friction 則 M 的速度 V=?



Sol:設m相對於M的速度為u,則m相對於地面的水平速度為 $u\cos\theta - V$ 。 水平動量守恆 $m(u\cos\theta - V) = MV$



$$\Rightarrow u = [(M + m)/(m\cos\theta)]V \circ$$

m的垂直動量 $P_{\perp} = mu \sin \theta = (M + m) \tan \theta V$ ·

水平動量 $P_{//} = MV + m$ 的動能 = $(1/2m)(P_{//}^2 + P_{\perp}^2)$ 。

能量守恆 $mgh = (1/2m) \lceil M^2V^2 + (M+m)^2 \tan^2 \theta V^2 \rceil + MV^2/2$

$$= [M^{2} + (M + m)^{2} \tan^{2} \theta + Mm]V^{2}/2m$$

$$= (M + m)[M + M \tan^2 \theta + m \tan^2 \theta]V^2/2m$$

$$\therefore V = \left[2m^2 gh \cos^2 \theta / \left((M + m)(M + m \sin^2 \theta) \right) \right]^{1/2} \circ$$

Elastic collision in 1-dim.



$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 \cdots \odot$$

$$m_1 u_1^2 / 2 + m_2 u_2^2 / 2 = m_1 v_1^2 / 2 + m_2 v_2^2 / 2 \cdots \odot$$

$$4/3 \Rightarrow u_1 + v_1 = u_2 + v_2 + \cdots$$

 $\Rightarrow v_2 - v_1 = -(u_2 - u_1)$,即自 m_1 看來, m_2 接近與離去的速率相同,方向相反。

$$3 \Rightarrow u_1 - v_1 = (m_2/m_1)(v_2 - u_2) \cdot \cdots \cdot 6$$

$$\text{(S)+(G)} \Rightarrow 2u_1 = [(m_1 + m_2)/m_1]v_2 + [(m_1 - m_2)/m_1]u_2$$

乘上
$$m_1/(m_1+m_2)$$
 ⇒ $v_2 = [2m_1/(m_1+m_2)]u_1 + [(m_2-m_1)/(m_1+m_2)]u_2$ °

代
$$v_2$$
入⑤ $\Rightarrow v_1 = v_2 - u_1 + u_2$ (或把上式 $1 \leftrightarrow 2$)

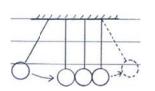
$$= [(m_1 - m_2)/(m_1 + m_2)]u_1 + [2m_2/(m_1 + m_2)]u_2 \circ$$

(a)
$$u_2 = 0$$
 · $\exists v_1 = [(m_1 - m_2)/(m_1 + m_2)]u_1$ · $v_2 = [2m_1/(m_1 + m_2)]u_1$ °

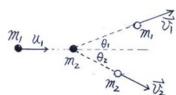
(b)
$$m_1 >> m_2$$
, $||v_1|| \approx u_1$, $|v_2|| \approx 2u_1 - u_2$ (= $|u_1| - (u_2 - u_1)$) •

(c)
$$m_1 \ll m_2 \cdot \square v_2 \approx u_2 \cdot v_1 \approx -u_1 + 2u_2 = u_2 - (u_1 - u_2) \circ$$

(d)
$$m_1 = m_2$$
 ·則 $v_1 = u_2$ · $v_2 = u_1$ · 速度互換如右圖玩具。



Elastic collision in 2-dim. (假設 $u_2 = 0$)



$$m_{1}u_{1} = m_{1}v_{1}\cos\theta_{1} + m_{2}v_{2}\cos\theta_{2}\cdots\cdots0$$

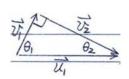
$$0 = m_{1}v_{1}\sin\theta_{1} + m_{2}v_{2}\sin\theta_{2}\cdots\cdots0$$

$$m_{1}u_{1}^{2}/2 = m_{1}v_{1}^{2}/2 + m_{2}v_{2}^{2}/2\cdots\cdots3$$

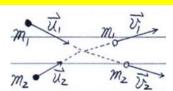
$$m_1 u_1^2 / 2 = m_1 v_1^2 / 2 + m_2 v_2^2 / 2 \cdots 3$$

 $3 \text{ egs.} \cdot 4$ 未知 $(v_1, \theta_1, v_2, \theta_2) \cdot$...仍有 1 自由度 · 例可取為 θ_1 。 若 $m_1 = m_2$,則 $\vec{u_1} = \vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2} \Rightarrow \vec{u_1} = \vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2}$.

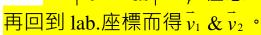
又③
$$\Rightarrow u_1^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$$
 · ∴ $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ$ (撞球) °

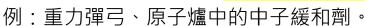


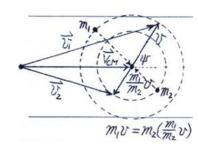
$\ddot{H}_{u_2} \neq 0$,則可先在質心 (*CM*) 座標中作如右的速度圖,



其中
$$\vec{V}_{CM} = (m_1 \vec{u}_1 + m_2 \vec{u}_2)/(m_1 + m_2)$$
 , $v = |\vec{u}_1 - \vec{V}_{CM}|$, ψ 任意。





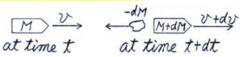


Inelastic collision

若二物會黏在一起: $m_i \vec{u}_1 + m_2 \vec{u}_2 = (m_1 + m_2)V$ 。

若有能量Q來目內部:例核融合 $d^+ + d^+ \rightarrow t^+ + p^+$, $(2m_d - m_t - m_p)c^2 = Q$ 。 $m_d \vec{u}_1 + m_d \vec{u}_2 = m_t \vec{v}_1 + m_p \vec{v}_2 + Q + m_d u_1^2 / 2 + m_d u_2^2 / 2 = m_t v_1^2 / 2 + m_p v_2^2 / 2$

Rocket Propulsion



噴氣相對於 rocket 的噴速 = $-V_{ex} \cdot V_{ex} > 0$ · 噴氣相對於觀察者的速度 $=v-V_{m}$ 。

動量守恆 $Mv = (M + dM)(v + dv) + (-dM)(v + dv - V_{ex})$

$$= Mv + dMv + Mdv + dMdv - dMv + dMV_{ex} - dMdv$$
 °

 $\therefore Mdv = -dMV_{ex}$ thrust on the rocket $M dv/dt = -V_{ex} dM/dt$ °

$$dv = -V_{ex} dM/M \implies \int_{v_0}^{v} dv' = -V_{ex} \int_{M_0}^{M} dM'/M' \implies$$

$$v - v_0 = -V_{ex} \ln M' \Big|_{M_0}^{M} = -V_{ex} \ln(M/M_0) = V_{ex} \ln(M_0/M) \circ$$
註: $e \equiv \lim_{N \to \infty} (1 + 1/N)^N \cdot e^x = \lim_{N \to \infty} (1 + 1/N)^{Nx},$

$$e^x = \lim_{N \to \infty} [1 + ((Nx)!/1!(Nx - 1)!)1/N + \cdots + ((Nx)!/n!(Nx - n)!)1/N^n + \cdots]$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} [1 + (Nx/1!)1/N + \cdots + ((Nx)(Nx - 1) \cdots (Nx - n + 1)/n!)1/N^n + \cdots] \circ$$

$$Nx - n + 1 \approx Nx \text{ as } N \to \infty \cdot \therefore e^x = 1 + x/1! + \cdots + x^n/n! + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/n! \circ$$

$$(\vec{\boxtimes} e^x = \lim_{N \to \infty} (1 + 1/N)^{Nx} = \lim_{N \to \infty} (1 + x/N)^N$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} [1 + (N!/1!(N - 1)!) x/N + \cdots + (N!/n!(N - n)!)x^n/N^n + \cdots]$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} [1 + (N/1!) x/N + \cdots + (N(N - 1) \cdots (N - n + 1)/n!)x^n/N^n + \cdots]$$

$$= 1 + (1/1!)x + \cdots + (1/n!)x^n + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/n! \circ)$$

$$d(e^x)/dt = 0 + 1 + \cdots + x^{n-1}/(n-1)! + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/n! = e^x \circ$$

$$\text{When } \in \text{small } \cdot e^\varepsilon \approx 1 + \varepsilon \cdot \therefore \ln(1 + \varepsilon) \approx \ln e^\varepsilon = \varepsilon \circ$$

$$d(\ln x)/dx = (\ln(x + dx) - \ln x)/dx = \ln[(x + dx)/x]/dx = \ln(1 + dx/x)/dx = (dx/x)/dx = 1/x \circ$$

H.W.: Prob. 4, 5, 6, 9, 18, 19, 20

Ch. 10 System of Particles

多質點系統 total momentum $\vec{P} \equiv \sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{v}_{i}$,total mass $M \equiv \sum_{i} m_{i}$ 。 若取代表點(center of mass, CM) $\vec{R}_{CM} \equiv (\sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{r}_{i})/(\sum_{i} m_{i})$, 即 $\vec{P} = M \vec{V}_{CM}$ 。 則 $\vec{V}_{CM} \equiv d\vec{R}_{CM}/dt = (\sum_{i} m_{i} d\vec{r}_{i}/dt)/M = (\sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{v}_{i})/M = \vec{P}/M$,即 $\vec{P} = M \vec{V}_{CM}$ 。 例: $x_{CM} = (m_{1}x_{1} + m_{2}x_{2})/(m_{1} + m_{2}) \Rightarrow (m_{1} + m_{2})x_{CM} = m_{1}x_{1} + m_{2}x_{2} \\ \Rightarrow m_{1}(x_{CM} - x_{1}) = m_{2}(x_{2} - x_{CM})$,即 $m_{1}l_{1} = m_{2}l_{2}$ 。

For a continuous body $\vec{R}_{CM} = (1/M) \vec{r}_{cdm}$.

