

$$v - v_0 = -V_{ex} \ln M' \Big|_{M_0}^M = -V_{ex} \ln(M/M_0) = V_{ex} \ln(M_0/M) \circ$$

$$\text{註：} e \equiv \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 1/N)^N \cdot e^x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 1/N)^{Nx},$$

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

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

$$\text{(或 } e^x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 1/N)^{Nx} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (1 + x/N)^N \\ = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (N!/1!(N-1)!)x/N + \dots + (N!/n!(N-n)!)x^n/N^n + \dots] \\ = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (N/1!)x/N + \dots + (N(N-1)\dots(N-n+1)/n!)x^n/N^n + \dots] \\ = 1 + (1/1!)x + \dots + (1/n!)x^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/n! \circ)$$

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

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

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

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

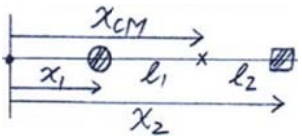
Ch. 10 System of Particles

多質點系統 total momentum $\vec{P} \equiv \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i$, total mass $M \equiv \sum_i m_i \circ$

若取代表點 (center of mass, CM) $\vec{R}_{CM} \equiv (\sum m_i \vec{r}_i) / (\sum m_i)$,

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 $\vec{P} = M \vec{V}_{CM} \circ$

例：

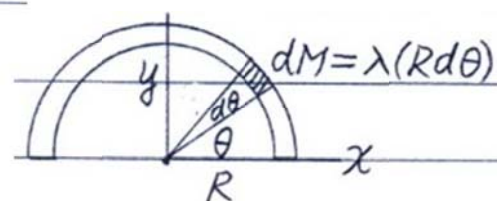
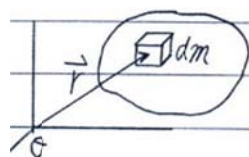


$$x_{CM} = (m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2) / (m_1 + m_2) \Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2) x_{CM} = m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 \\ \Rightarrow m_1 (x_{CM} - x_1) = m_2 (x_2 - x_{CM}) \cdot \text{即 } m_1 l_1 = m_2 l_2 \circ$$

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

例：右圖 linear density λ , $x_{CM} = 0$,

$$y_{CM} = (1/\lambda \pi R) \int_0^\pi (R \sin \theta) (\lambda R d\theta) \\ = (R/\pi) \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = 2R/\pi \circ$$



(註： $d \cos \theta = \cos(\theta + d\theta) - \cos \theta = \cos \theta \cos(d\theta) - \sin \theta \sin(d\theta) - \cos \theta$ ，
 但 $\sin(d\theta) \approx d\theta$ ， $\cos(d\theta) = (1 - \sin^2(d\theta))^{1/2} \approx 1 - (1/2)(d\theta)^2 \approx 1$ ，
 $\therefore d \cos \theta = -\sin \theta d\theta$ ， $\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = -\cos \theta \Big|_0^\pi = -(-1) + 1 = 2$ 。)

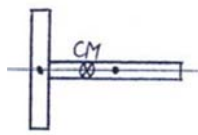
◆若把系統分成 2 (or more) 部分，

$$M_I \equiv \sum_{i=1}^l m_i, \quad M_J \equiv \sum_{j=l+1}^n m_j, \quad \bar{R}_I \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^l m_i \bar{r}_i \right) / \left(\sum_{i=1}^l m_i \right), \quad \bar{R}_J \equiv \left(\sum_{j=l+1}^n m_j \bar{r}_j \right) / \left(\sum_{j=l+1}^n m_j \right),$$

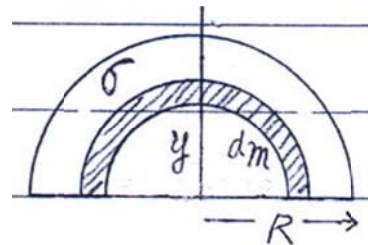
$$\text{則 } (M_I \bar{R}_I + M_J \bar{R}_J) / (M_I + M_J) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^l m_i \bar{r}_i + \sum_{j=l+1}^n m_j \bar{r}_j \right) / \left(\sum_{i=1}^l m_i + \sum_{j=l+1}^n m_j \right) = \bar{R}_{CM}.$$

即可先求各部分的 CM's，再把各部質量看成集中於各 CM 點而算出總 CM。

例：T 字尺如右圖。



例：半圓盤如右圖。



$$y_{CM} = \int_0^R (2y/\pi)(\sigma\pi y dy) / \int_0^R \sigma\pi y dy$$

$$= (2R^3/3)(\pi R^2/2) = 4R/3\pi.$$

例：人自車右端走到左端，總 CM 位置不變（無外來力）。

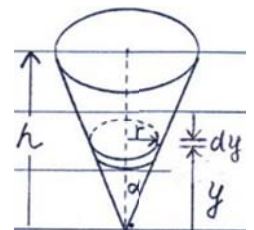
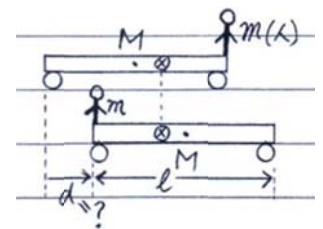
$$(Ml/2 + ml)/(M + m) = x_{CM} = [M(l/2 + d) + md]/(M + m)$$

$$\Rightarrow (M/2 + m - M/2)l = (M + m)d \Rightarrow d = [m/(M + m)] l.$$

例：求正圓錐的 CM。

$$dm = \rho dV = \rho\pi r^2 dy = \rho\pi(y \tan \alpha)^2 dy = (\rho\pi \tan^2 \alpha) y^2 dy,$$

$$y_{CM} = \int y dm / \int dm = \int_0^h y^3 dy / \int_0^h y^2 dy = (h^4/4)/(h^3/3) = 3h/4.$$



◆ Internal momentum $\sum_i m_i (\bar{v}_i - \bar{V}_{CM}) = \bar{P} - M\bar{V}_{CM} = 0$ 。

◆ 動能 $K =$ 內動能 K_{int} + 外動能 K_{ext}

proof：內速度 $\bar{u}_i \equiv \bar{v}_i - \bar{V}_{CM}$ ， $K = \sum_i (1/2) m_i (\bar{u}_i + \bar{V}_{CM}) \cdot (\bar{u}_i + \bar{V}_{CM})$

$$= \sum m_i u_i^2 / 2 + (\sum m_i \bar{u}_i) \cdot \bar{V}_{CM} + (\sum m_i) V_{CM}^2 / 2 = \sum m_i u_i^2 / 2 + M V_{CM}^2 / 2.$$

◆ $\bar{F}_{ext} = M \bar{A}_{CM}$ ($\bar{A}_{CM} \equiv d\bar{V}_{CM}/dt$)

proof： $d\bar{P}/dt = (d/dt)(\sum m_i \bar{v}_i) = \sum m_i d\bar{v}_i/dt = \sum m_i \bar{a}_i = \sum \bar{f}_i = \bar{F}_{ext}$ ，

但又 $d\bar{P}/dt = (d/dt)(M\bar{V}_{CM}) = M \bar{A}_{CM}$ ， $\therefore \bar{F}_{ext} = M \bar{A}_{CM}$ 。

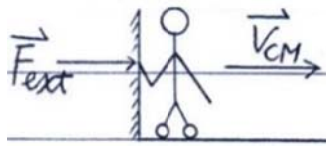
◆ $\int \bar{F}_{ext} \cdot d\bar{R}_{CM} = \Delta(MV_{CM}^2/2) = \Delta K_{ext}$ (≠ 外力作的功 W_{ext})

proof： $\int \bar{F}_{ext} \cdot d\bar{R}_{CM} = \int (M d\bar{V}_{CM}/dt) \cdot (\bar{V}_{CM} dt) = \int d(MV_{CM}^2/2) = \Delta(MV_{CM}^2/2)$ 。

外力作功 $W_{ext} = \Delta E = \Delta K_{ext} + \Delta E_{int}$

例：右圖 $\vec{F}_{ext} = 0$ ， $\therefore \Delta K_{ext} = 0$ 。但外力有作功 $W_{ext} \neq 0$ ， $\Delta K_{int} \neq 0$ 。

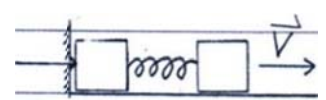
例：skater 推 wall， \vec{F}_{ext} (by wall) $\neq 0$ 。但 wall 沒位移， $\therefore W_{ext} = 0$ 。



而 CM 有位移， $\Delta \vec{R}_{CM} \neq 0$ ，

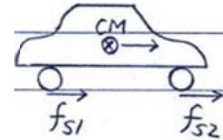
$\therefore \Delta K_{ext} \neq 0$ ，能量來自內部。

(類似能量來自壓縮的 spring，右圖。)

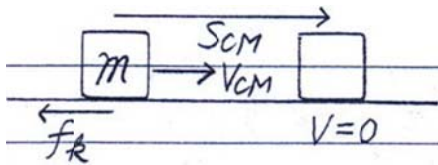


例：右圖車輪底的 static friction ($= F_{ext}$) 未作功， $W_{ext} = 0$ 。

但車子加速， $\Delta K_{ext} \neq 0$ ，能量來自汽油。



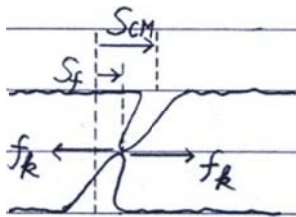
Work done by friction $dW_{ext} = -f_k dS_f \neq -f_k dS_{CM}$



$$-f_k S_{CM} = \Delta K_{ext} = -mV_{CM}^2/2,$$

但 m 底部有發熱，熱即 m 的內能改變 ΔE_{int} ，

故 f_k 對作功 $W_{ext} = -mV_{CM}^2/2 + \Delta E_{int}$ 。

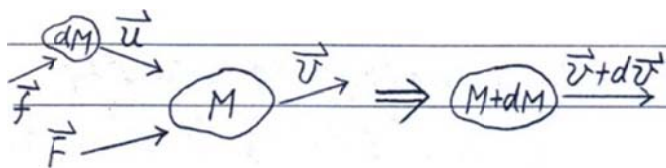


f_k 對 m 作功 $dW_{ext} = -f_k dS_f$ ，但 $dK_{ext} = -f_k dS_{CM}$

$$\therefore dE_{int} = dW_{ext} - dK_{ext} = f_k (dS_{CM} - dS_f)。$$

即存於凸起的變形能，扯斷後變成振盪熱能。

Systems of variable mass



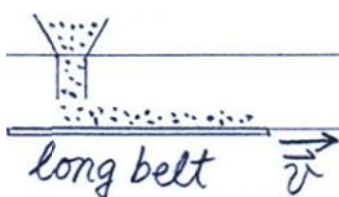
質量加入：

$$\begin{aligned} d\vec{P} &= (M + dM)(\vec{v} + d\vec{v}) - (dM)\vec{u} - M\vec{v} \\ &= M d\vec{v} - (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) dM, \quad \vec{u} - \vec{v} \equiv \vec{u}_{rel} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ext} (= \vec{F} + \vec{f}) = d\vec{P}/dt = M d\vec{v}/dt - \vec{u}_{rel} dM/dt,$$

$$\therefore M d\vec{v}/dt = \vec{F}_{ext} + \vec{u}_{rel} dM/dt, \quad \vec{u}_{rel} dM/dt = \text{每單位時間加入 } M \text{ 的動量。}$$

例：total mass of grain on belt $= m$ ， $\vec{u} = 0$ ， $\therefore \vec{u}_{rel} = \vec{u} - \vec{v} = -\vec{v}$ 。



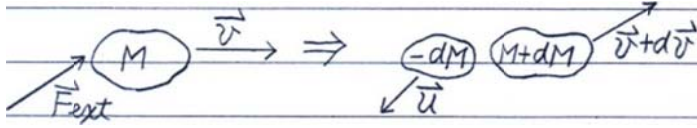
$d\vec{v}/dt = 0$ ， $\therefore \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{v} dm/dt$ by belt (= 前圖中的 \vec{f})。

power required $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = v^2 dm/dt$ 。

但 grain 的動能改變率 $dK/dt = (d/dt)(mv^2/2)$

$$= (1/2)v^2 dm/dt,$$

即有 1/2 被轉變為熱 by friction。



質量離開：

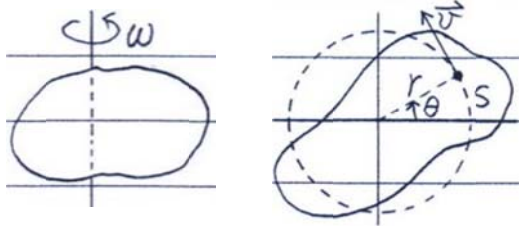
$$\begin{aligned} d\vec{P} &= (M + dM)(\vec{v} + d\vec{v}) + (-dM\vec{u}) - M\vec{v} \\ &= Md\vec{v} - (\vec{u} - \vec{v})dM \quad , \quad \vec{u} - \vec{v} \equiv \vec{u}_{rel} \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \vec{F}_{ext} = d\vec{P}/dt = M d\vec{v}/dt - \vec{u}_{rel} dM/dt$ ，與前式完全相同，但 $dM < 0$ 。

例：rocket thrust， $\vec{F}_{ext} = 0$ ， $\therefore M d\vec{v}/dt = \vec{u}_{rel} dM/dt = \vec{V}_{ex} dM/dt$ ， $dM < 0$ 。

H.W. : Ex. 5, 8, 15; Prob. 1, 2, 3, 12.

Ch. 11 Rotation of a Rigid Body about a Fixed Axis



$$\theta(t) = S(t)/r \quad , \quad \omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \Delta\theta/\Delta t = d\theta/dt \quad ,$$

$$\alpha = d\omega/dt = d^2\theta/dt^2 \quad .$$

$$\text{定角加速度} \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} d\omega' = \int_0^t \alpha dt' \Rightarrow \omega - \omega_0 = \alpha t \quad ,$$

$$\int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} d\theta' = \int_0^t \omega dt' = \int_0^t (\omega_0 + \alpha t') dt' \Rightarrow \theta - \theta_0 = \omega_0 t + \alpha t^2/2 \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代 } t = (\omega - \omega_0)/\alpha \text{ 入上式 } &\Rightarrow \theta - \theta_0 = \omega_0(\omega - \omega_0)/\alpha + (1/2)\alpha(\omega - \omega_0)^2/\alpha^2 \\ &= (1/\alpha)(\omega_0\omega - \omega_0^2 + \omega^2/2 - \omega\omega_0 + \omega_0^2/2) \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0) \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{物体上一點 } S = r\theta \quad , \quad v = dS/dt = (d/dt)(r\theta) = r d\theta/dt = r\omega \quad ,$$

$$\text{Tangential } a_t = dv/dt = r d\omega/dt = r\alpha \quad , \quad \text{radial } a_r = v^2/r = r^2\omega^2/r = r\omega^2 \quad .$$

【略】Coriolis force in a rotating frame (例 earth，自北極向南極看)

$a = \omega^2 r$ ，非均勻加速座標。圓盤(disk)以角速度 $\vec{\omega}$ 旋轉，被釘在 disk 上 \vec{r} 處的觀察者 O 相對於外界有速度 $\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ 。Disk 的上空有一粒子 P 以等速度運動，在圖示的瞬間相對於 O 的速度 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_r + \vec{v}_t$ ， \vec{v}_r 在 radial、 \vec{v}_t 在 tangential 方向。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) 左圖 } \vec{v}_r : P \text{ 相對於 } O' \text{ 的位移} &= r\omega dt - (r + v_r dt)\omega dt \\ &= -v_r \omega (dt)^2 = a(dt)^2/2 \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = -2\omega v_r \quad , \quad v_r \text{ 向外為 } + \quad .$$

(b) 右圖 \vec{v}_t ：離心 \overline{OA} + Coriolis \overline{AB} (見註)

$$= (r/\cos(\omega dt) - r) + v_t dt \sin(\omega dt) = r(\omega dt)^2/2 + v_t \omega (dt)^2 = a(dt)^2/2 \quad ,$$

$$\therefore a = \omega^2 r + 2\omega v_t \quad , \quad v_t \text{ 向上為 } + \quad .$$

$$\text{註：下 } \overline{PA} = (r\omega)dt \quad , \quad \text{上 } \overline{AP} = v_t dt \quad , \quad 1/\cos(\omega dt) = (1 - \sin^2(\omega dt))^{-1/2} \approx 1 + (\omega dt)^2/2 \quad .$$

