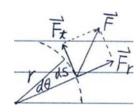
Work & Power

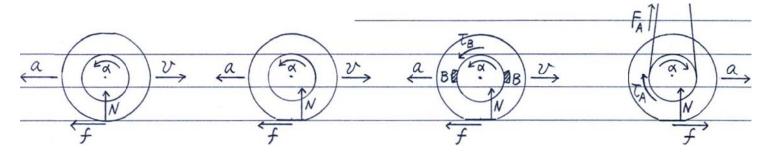


$$dw = F_t ds = F_t r d\theta = \tau d\theta \quad \text{... power} \quad P = dw/dt = \tau \omega \iff P = Fv) \quad ^{\circ}$$

$$W = \int dw = \int \tau d\theta = \int I \alpha d\theta = \int I (d\omega/dt) \omega dt = I \int_{\omega_i}^{\omega_f} \omega d\omega$$

$$= I \omega_f^2 / 2 - I \omega_i^2 / 2 \quad ^{\circ}$$

Rolling Friction (arrow 方向為 "+")



$$f = ma$$
 向右減速
但 $I\alpha = -fR < 0$
向右加速,矛盾
 $\therefore f = 0 \cdot \alpha = 0$

$$\tau_{N} - fR = I\alpha$$

$$\tau_{N} = (1 + \beta)maR$$

$$\begin{cases} f = ma \\ \tau_{N} - fR = I\alpha \end{cases} \begin{cases} f = ma \\ \tau_{B} + \tau_{N} - fR = I\alpha \end{cases} \begin{cases} f = ma \\ \tau_{A} + \tau_{N} - fR = I\alpha \end{cases}$$

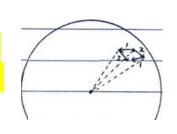
$$\tau_{N} = (1 + \beta)maR \qquad \tau_{A} + \tau_{N} = (1 + \beta)maR \qquad \tau_{A} + \tau_{N} = (1 + \beta)maR$$

$$\square \bowtie \tau_{N} = 0 \qquad \square \bowtie \tau_{N} = 0$$

註:以上用到 $fR + I\alpha = (ma)R + \beta mR^2(a/R) = (1+\beta)maR$

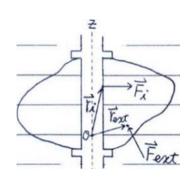
Rotation Angles

 $\vec{\theta}$: $|\vec{\theta}|$ angle 大小, $\hat{\theta} = \vec{\theta}/|\vec{\theta}|$ 轉軸方向。 $\frac{\vec{\theta}_1 + \vec{\theta}_2 \neq \vec{\theta}_2 + \vec{\theta}_1}{\theta}$ (例翻轉 書本),故非向量。但 $d\bar{\theta}_1 + d\bar{\theta}_2 = d\bar{\theta}_2 + d\bar{\theta}_1$,故 $\overline{\omega}_1 + \overline{\omega}_2 = \overline{\omega}_2 + \overline{\omega}_1$, $\frac{1}{\omega}$ 是向量。

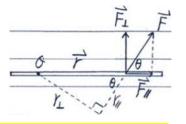


H.W.: Ex. 26, 29, 32, 34, 44, 56, 57, 58, 70; Prob. 2, 7, 13.

Ch. 12 Angular Momentum and Statics



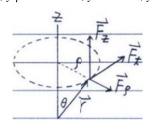
相對於一點的 torque (右圖) $\bar{\tau} \equiv \bar{r} \times \bar{F}$ · $|\vec{\tau}| = rF\sin\theta = r(\sin\theta)F = rF_{\perp} = r_{\perp}F$



(左圖)當有固定光滑 axis (在 \hat{z} 方向)時, axis 會作用 矩 $\vec{\tau}_{axis} = \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times \vec{F}_{i} \perp \hat{z}$ 。

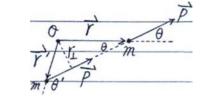
物體受的 total torque $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\tau}_x + \vec{\tau}_y + \vec{\tau}_z$, $\vec{\tau}_x \& \vec{\tau}_y$ 因包含 $\vec{\tau}_{axis}$ 而非常複雜,難以分析,但其作用只是使物體相對於 $\hat{x} \& \hat{y}$ 軸作左右擺動 (但 $\omega_x = 0 = \omega_y$),故無需分析,只需分析 $\vec{\tau}_z$ 。

【參考:轉動慣量其實是張量 I_{ij} ,力矩 $au_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 I_{ij} lpha_j$,雖 $lpha_x = 0 = lpha_y$,但 $dL_{x,\,y}/dt = au_{x,\,y} = I_{xz,\,yz} lpha_z
eq 0$ 。】

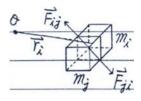


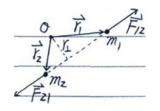
不受軸力影響的 $\vec{\tau}_z = ?$ (以下單位向量 $\hat{A} \equiv \vec{A}/|\vec{A}|$) $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = (r\cos\theta \, \hat{z} + \rho\hat{\rho}) \times (\vec{F}_{\rho} + \vec{F}_{t} + \vec{F}_{z}) \cdot$ 但 $\hat{z} \times \vec{F} \perp \hat{z} \cdot \hat{\rho} \times \vec{F}_{z} \perp \hat{z} \cdot \hat{\rho} \times \vec{F}_{\rho} = 0 \cdot$ $\therefore \vec{\tau}_z = \vec{\rho} \times \vec{F}_t \cdot \tau_z = \rho F_t \cdot$

Angular Momentum $\vec{l} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P}$ \cdot $l = rp \sin \theta = r_{\perp} P = rP_{\perp}$ ° $d\vec{l}/dt = (d/dt)(\vec{r} \times \vec{P}) = (d\vec{r}/dt) \times \vec{P} + \vec{r} \times (d\vec{P}/dt)$ $= \vec{v} \times (m\vec{v}) + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{\tau}$ °

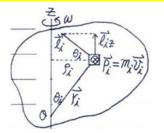


粒子系統: $\vec{L} \equiv \sum \vec{l}_i \cdot d\vec{L}/dt = \sum d\vec{l}_i/dt = \sum \vec{\tau}_i$ 。 但內力的 torques 互相抵消 · ∴ $d\vec{L}/dt = \sum_{ext} \vec{\tau}_{ext}$ 。





若有 fixed axis 則只考慮 \hat{z} 分量 · $dL_z/dt = \tau_{ext Z}$ 。 $L_z = ?$



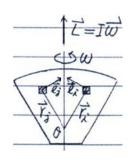
 $l_i = r_i P_i \sin 90^o \cdot l_{iZ} = l_i \sin \theta_i = r_i P_i \sin \theta_i = (r_i \sin \theta_i)(m_i v_i)$

 $= (\rho_i)(m_i \rho_i \omega) \cdot$

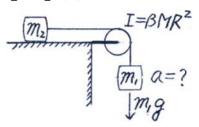
$$\therefore L_{z} = \sum l_{iz} = \sum m_{i} \rho_{i}^{2} \omega = I \omega \quad \circ$$

而若 axis 是對稱軸如右圖,則 $\overline{L} = I\overline{\omega}$ 。

 $\tau_{z} = dL_{z}/dt \implies \tau_{z} = (d/dt)(I\omega) = I d\omega/dt = I\alpha \text{ (again !)} \circ$ 動能 $K = I\omega^{2}/2 = (I\omega)^{2}/2I = L_{z}^{2}/2I \iff K = P^{2}/2m \circ$

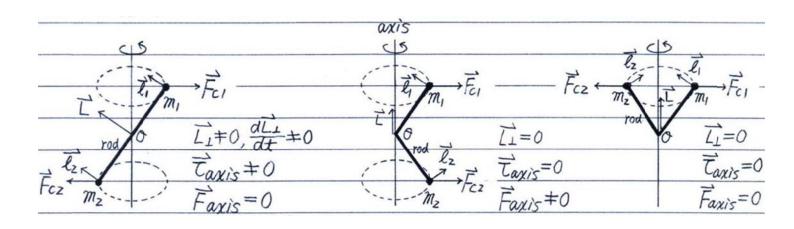


【略】例:



以 pulley 中心為原點,把 m_1, m_2 & pulley 看成一系統, $L = m_1 vR + m_2 vR + I\omega$ (假設 m_2 rope 保持水平) m_2 處受的外力為 0 (rope 張力是內力),pulley axis 作的力矩 為 0,只有 m_1 ,受的重力 $m_1 g$ 有力矩,故

 $\tau_{ext} = dL/dt \Rightarrow Rm_1 g = (d/dt)(m_1 vR + m_2 vR + I\omega) = m_1 aR + m_2 aR + (\beta MR^2)(a/R) ,$ $\therefore a = m_1 g/(m_1 + m_2 + \beta M) \circ$

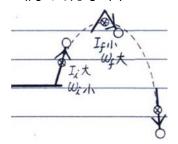


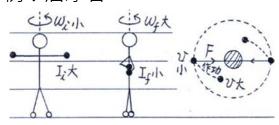
若外力的 $\vec{\tau}_{ext} = 0$,則 $d\vec{L}/dt = 0$, \vec{L} 守恆。 若只某分量 $\tau_{ext\,Z} = 0$,則 L_Z 守恆。 若有 fixed axis (\hat{z} 方向),且 $\tau_Z = 0$,則 $I_i\omega_i = I_f\omega_f$ 。

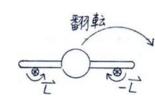
例:跳水者

例:溜冰者

例: air plane

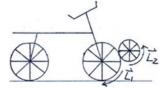






若 engine 卡住 $(\bar{L} \rightarrow 0)$ 則會翻 轉 \cdot ...引擎不 能固定太牢。

例:右圖 bicycle,若 $\overline{L}_1 + \overline{L}_2 = 0$ 則很難騎。



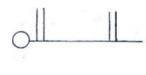
例:中子星 $R_i \approx 7 \times 10^8 \, m \sim \text{size of sun}$ $\alpha_i = 1 \, rev./month = 3.9 \times 10^{-7} \, rev./\text{sec}$ $R_f \approx 1.6 \times 10^4 \, m$,假設純重力塌縮,M 不變且均勻(與實際不符), $\alpha_f = 2$

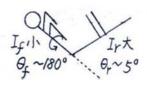
Sol: $I_i \omega_i = I_f \omega_f \Rightarrow (2/5)MR_i^2 \omega_i = (2/5)MR_i^2 \omega_f \Rightarrow \omega_f = (R_i/R_f)^2 \omega_i = 750 \text{ rev./sec}$

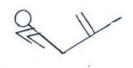
 $K = L^2/2I$ · $:: I_f < I_i$ · $:: K_f > K_i$ · 動能來自重力位能 · 見溜冰者的解釋 ·

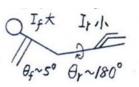
若物體可分成二部分各自旋轉, $I_1\omega_1 + I_2\omega_2 = 0$ (= L_i) $\Rightarrow I_1\omega_1 dt + I_2\omega_2 dt = 0$ $\Rightarrow I_1d\theta_1 + I_2d\theta_2 = 0$: $d\theta_2 = -(I_1/I_2)d\theta_1$ °

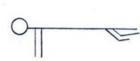
例: Cat 自高處落下 (2012 年 Boston, 自 19 樓摔下, 毫髮無傷)



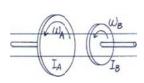








例:



類似汽車 clutch (離合器), 合成一體後 $\omega_{\scriptscriptstyle f}$ =?

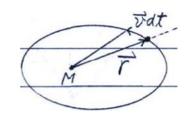
$$(I_A + I_B) \omega_f = I_A \omega_A + I_B \omega_B \cdot \ldots \omega_f = (I_A \omega_A + I_B \omega_B) / (I_A + I_B) \circ$$

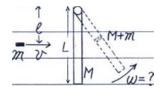
Kepler's 2nd Law: 行星與太陽的連線等時間掃過相同面積

Proof: (area swept in dt) $dA = (1/2) |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}dt|$

but $|l| = |\vec{r} \times \vec{p}| = m |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|$ $\therefore dA/dt = l/2m = const$

(任何 "中心力" $\vec{F} = f\vec{r}$ 的 $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times (f\vec{r}) = 0$ · $\vec{l} = const$ °)





子彈m射入寬L、質量M的門,no friction at hinge, $\omega=?$

Sol:
$$mvl = (I_{door} + I_{bullet})\omega = (ML^2/3 + ml^2)\omega$$
,

 $\omega = mvl/(ML^2/3 + ml^2)$ · (E, \overline{P} 都不守恆)

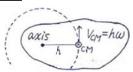
Spin & Orbital Angular Momentum

 $\overline{L} = \overline{L_o} + \overline{L_s}$, $\overline{L_o}$ 是 CM 相對於觀察者 (公轉), $\overline{L_s}$ 是物體相對於 CM (自轉)。 proof: 以下 r, u 相對於 $CM \cdot R, V$ 相對於觀察者原點。

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{i} \vec{R}_{i} \times m_{i} \vec{V}_{i} = \sum_{i} (\vec{r}_{i} + \vec{R}_{CM}) \times m_{i} (\vec{u}_{i} + \vec{V}_{CM})$$

$$= \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i} \vec{u}_{i} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times (\sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{u}_{i}) + (\sum_{i} m_{i} \vec{r}_{i}) \times \vec{V}_{CM} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times (\sum_{i} m_{i}) \vec{V}_{CM}$$

$$= \sum \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{u}_i + \vec{R}_{CM} \times (M\vec{V}_{CM}) = \vec{L}_s + \vec{L}_o \quad (\text{ or } \vec{L}_{int} + \vec{L}_{ext}) \circ$$



$$L = I\omega = (I_{CM} + Mh^2)\omega = I_{CM}\omega + hM(h\omega)$$

$$= L_s + L_o \text{ (or } L_{int} + L_{ext} \text{)} \circ$$

$$=L_{s}+L_{o}$$
 (or $L_{int}+L_{ext}$) °

Torque $\vec{\tau} = d\vec{L}/dt = (d/dt)(\sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i}\vec{u}_{i} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M\vec{V}_{CM})$

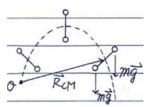
$$= \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i} d\vec{u}_{i} / dt + \vec{R}_{CM} \times \left(M d\vec{V}_{CM} / dt \right) = \vec{\tau}_{s} + \vec{\tau}_{o} \text{ (or } \vec{\tau}_{int} + \vec{\tau}_{ext} \text{)} \circ$$

CM 有加速度,但在加速座標中,慣性力相當於均勻重力場,其相對於CM 的力矩 為 0 · 故在 $\hat{\tau}_s$ ($\vec{\tau}_{int}$) 時不須考慮慣性力:

$$\vec{\tau}_{s} = \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times (m_{i} d\vec{u}_{i}/dt) = \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i} (d\vec{V}_{i}/dt - d\vec{V}_{CM}/dt)$$

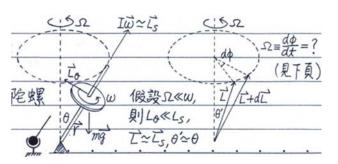
$$= \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i} d\vec{V}_{i}/dt + \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times m_{i} (-d\vec{V}_{CM}/dt) = \sum_{i} \vec{r}_{i} \times (m_{i} d\vec{V}_{i}/dt)$$
°

例:右圖空中飛的物体 $, \bar{\tau}_s = 0, : \bar{L}_s$ 不變; 但 $\bar{\tau}_o = \bar{R}_{CM} \times 2m\bar{g} \neq 0$, ... \bar{L}_o 會變。



陀螺(圖在下頁)

假設公轉角速度 $\Omega << \omega$,則 $L_O << L_S$, $\vec{L} = \vec{L}_O + \vec{L}_S \approx \vec{L}_S \approx I\vec{\omega}$, $\theta' \approx \theta$ 。 $d\vec{L} = \vec{\tau}dt = \vec{r} \times (mg)dt \ (\ \bot \vec{g} \ \cdot \ \text{在水平方向} \) \cdot \therefore |d\vec{L}| = rmg\sin\theta dt \ \cdot$



但又 $|d\vec{L}| = L\sin\theta'd\phi \approx I\omega\sin\theta d\phi$

∴ $I\omega\sin\theta d\phi \approx rmg\sin\theta dt$

 $\Omega \equiv d\phi/dt \approx rmg/(I\omega)$ · ind. of θ ·

適用於 $\omega >> \Omega$ 時 ・ ω 愈大愈正確。

因 $|\vec{\tau}| = rmg\sin\theta \approx \Omega L_S\sin\theta = |\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{L}_S|$ · 方向也相同 · 故 $\vec{\tau} \approx \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{L}_S$ 。

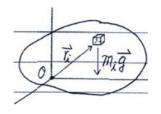
(比較:質點作圓運動時, $F = mv^2/r = (v/r)mv = \omega P$, $\overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{P}$ 。)

tip of axle 必稍降低,原因:

- (1) 支點作用的 $\vec{\tau}_S$ 無 axle 方向分量 · ∴ ω 幾乎不變 · $K_{\rm int} \approx I\omega^2/2$ 幾乎不變 · 但公轉 (進動 precession) 也有動能 · 此動能必來自重力位能 · 故需稍降低 。
- (2) total $\tau_z = 0$ · \therefore L_z 不變 · 但公轉帶有 $(\vec{L}_o)_z$ · 故 \vec{L}_s 需下降以抵消 $(\vec{L}_o)_z$ · 使 $\Delta L_z = \Delta L_{oz} + \Delta L_{sz} = 0$ 。

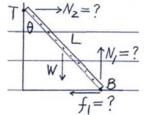
Static Equilibrium : $\sum \overline{r}_n = 0$ 且相對於任一點的 $\sum \overline{\tau}_n = 0$ °

重力的 torque : $\vec{\tau}_g = \sum \vec{r}_i \times (m_i \vec{g}) = (\sum m_i \vec{r}_i) \times \vec{g} = (M \vec{R}_{CM}) \times \vec{g}$ $= \vec{R}_{CM} \times (M \vec{g}) \cdot 可看成集中於 CM \circ$



(略)例:梯子與 wall 間無摩擦,但與地面有摩擦 $f_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$,求 $f_{\scriptscriptstyle 1},N_{\scriptscriptstyle 1},N_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ = ?

$$\Sigma F_y = N_1 - W = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = W$$
; $\Sigma F_x = N_2 - f_1 = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 = f_1$



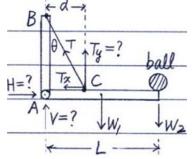
法①:以T 為參考, $\tau_T = -W(L/2)\sin\theta - f_1L\cos\theta + N_1L\sin\theta = 0$,

$$\therefore f_1 = (-W(L/2)\sin\theta + WL\sin\theta)/(L\cos\theta) = (W/2)\tan\theta \circ$$

法②:以B 為參考・ $\tau_B = W(L/2)\sin\theta - N_2L\cos\theta = 0$ ・

$$\therefore N_2 = (W/2) \tan \theta$$
 °

例:垂直棒固定,以樞鈕、細繩與水平棒連接,求作用於水平棒的力T,V,H=?



Sol: 以樞紐 A 為支點,則 H & V 不出現,而先得 T ,

$$\tau_A = (T\cos\theta)d - W_1 L/2 - W_2 L = 0$$

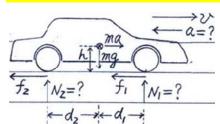
$$\therefore T = (W_1/2 + W_2)L/(d\cos\theta) \circ$$

$$H = T_r = T \sin \theta = (W_1/2 + W_2)L \tan \theta/d$$

$$V = W_1 + W_2 - T_v = (W_1 + W_2) - (L/d)(W_1/2 + W_2)$$
 °

另法:以B(C)點為參考點,則 $\tau_{R}(\tau_{C})$ 中T&V(T&H)不出現,而先得H(V)。

例:Car mass m · coeff. of friction u_k · 完全煞死 · $a, N_1, N_2 = ?$



$$N_1 + N_2 = mg$$
 · $f_1 = \mu_k N_1$ · $f_2 = \mu_k N_2$ ·
 $ma = f_1 + f_2 = \mu_k (N_1 + N_2) = \mu_k mg$ · $\therefore a = u_k g$ °

法①:以前輪底為參考(N_1, f_1, f_2 不出現).

$$\tau_1 = -N_2(d_1 + d_2) - mah + mgd_1 = 0$$

 $N_2 = mg(d_1 - \mu_k h)/(d_1 + d_2)$

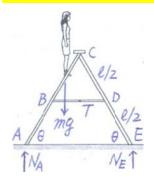
$$N_1 = mg - N_2 = mg \left[1 - (d_1 - \mu_k h) / (d_1 + d_2) \right] = mg(d_2 + \mu_k h) / (d_1 + d_2)$$

法②:以*CM* 為參考 (mg & ma 不出現) · $\tau_{CM} = N_1 d_1 - N_2 d_2 - f_1 h - f_2 h = 0$ $\Rightarrow N_1 d_1 - (mg - N_1) d_2 = \mu_k N_1 h + \mu_k N_2 h = \mu_k mgh$ ·

 $\therefore N_1 = mg(d_2 + u_k h)/(d_1 + d_2) \cdot N_2 = mg - N_1 = mg(d_1 - \mu_k h)/(d_1 + d_2) \circ$

即使 $d_1 = d_2 \cdot N_1$ 仍然大於 $N_2 \cdot$ 因慣性力ma 向前產生力矩,使車尾上抬。

例:二梯相靠,梯長 ℓ 、質量可略,中點以細繩連接,人重mg站在 $3\ell/4$ 處,



求 $T, N_A, N_E = ?$

 $\frac{1}{1}$ 一梯看成一体,並以A 為參考點,

 $\tau_A = N_E 2\ell \cos\theta - mg(3\ell/4)\cos\theta = 0 \Rightarrow N_E = 3mg/8$

 $\sum_{i} F_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow N_{A} = mg - N_{E} = 5mg/8$

考慮CE梯,並以C參考點, $\tau_c = N_F \ell \cos \theta - T(\ell/2) \sin \theta = 0$

 $\Rightarrow T = 2N_E \cot\theta = 3mg \cot\theta/4$ °

H.W.: Ex. 17, 23, 25, 30, 33; Prob. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 17, 18.

Ch. 13 Gravitation

Newton: 地表 $g \approx 10 \, m/s^2$,月球的 $a_{moon} = 4\pi^2 r_M / T^2 \approx 1/360 \, m/s^2$,

 $a_{moon}/g \approx 1/3600 \approx R_E^2/r_M^2$ · 符合 $g \propto 1/r^2$ 。

地球半徑由 Erastothenes (276 B.C.生) 測得: $R_{\scriptscriptstyle E}=s/\theta$ 。

他也用日蝕、月蝕資料算出 日-地、月-地距離!

$$\vec{F} = \left(-\frac{GMm}{r^2}\right)\hat{r} \cdot \vec{r} \equiv \vec{r}_m - \vec{r}_M \cdot \hat{r} \equiv \vec{r}/|\vec{r}|$$

 $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} N \cdot m^2 / kg^2$ by Cavendish's 實驗。

