Ch. 7, 8 Work & Energy

Greek: work $W \equiv FS$.

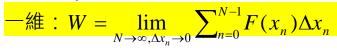
古典世界只有 friction & 重力 (例:馬車、

取井水),作功與距離S成正比。

省力不省功,如右圖取井水, F 不同,

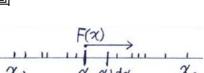
但 $F2\pi r$ 相同。

Generally $W = \overline{F} \cdot \overline{S} = FS \cos \theta$, 如最右圖。

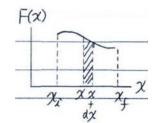


$$= \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F(x) dx$$

= F(x) 曲線下的面積,如最右圖。





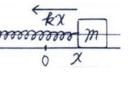


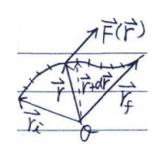
例: Spring
$$F(x) = -kx$$
 · 如右圖。

Spring
$$\text{FID} W = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} (-kx) dx = -k \int_{x_i}^{x_f} x dx$$

$$=-k(x^2/2\Big|_{x_i}^{x_f})=kx_i^2/2-kx_f^2/2.$$

三維: $W = \int_{\bar{r}_i}^{\bar{r}_f} \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$,如最右圖。



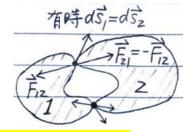


Why $dE \equiv \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$ (and $d\overrightarrow{P} \equiv \overrightarrow{F}dt$)?

把不受外力作用的系統分成二互相作用的子系統,則

恆成立: $\overrightarrow{F}_{12} = -\overrightarrow{F}_{21}$, $dt_1 = dt_2$ 。

無動摩擦時成立: $d\overline{S}_1 = d\overline{S}_2$ if no slip(不滑動的靜摩擦).



or
$$(d\overline{S}_1 - d\overline{S}_2) \perp \overline{F}_{12}$$
 if $\mu_k = 0$ (光滑表面只有正向力)。

可定義守恆量,其改變由 $dE = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$, $d\vec{P} = \vec{F}dt$, $\vec{F} \times d\vec{S}$, $|\vec{F}|^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ …等定義。

例: $d(E_1+E_2)=\overline{F}_{12}\cdot d\overline{S}_1+\overline{F}_{21}\cdot d\overline{S}_2=\overline{F}_{12}\cdot (d\overline{S}_1-d\overline{S}_2)=0$ if no slip or $\mu_k=0$ 。

 $d(\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2) = d\vec{P}_1 + d\vec{P}_2 = \vec{F}_{12} dt_1 + \vec{F}_{21} dt_2 = \vec{F}_{12} dt_1 + (-\vec{F}_{12}) dt_1 = 0$ always.

 $\overrightarrow{F}_{12} \times d\overrightarrow{S}_1 + \overrightarrow{F}_{21} \times d\overrightarrow{S}_2 = \overrightarrow{F}_{12} \times (d\overrightarrow{S}_1 - d\overrightarrow{S}_2) = 0$ if no slip.

但只有 $dE \equiv \overline{F} \cdot d\overline{S} \otimes d\overline{P} = \overline{F}dt$ 有用,原因:

(1)
$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = m(d\vec{v}/dt) \cdot (\vec{v}dt) = m\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = d(mv^2/2)$$
.

証明:
$$f(\vec{v}) = m\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}/2$$
, $df \equiv f(\vec{v} + d\vec{v}) - f(\vec{v})$

$$\Rightarrow d(m\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}/2) = (1/2)m(\vec{v} + d\vec{v}) \cdot (\vec{v} + d\vec{v}) - (1/2)m\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$= m\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} + md\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}/2 \cdot (d\vec{v})^2 \, \overline{\bigcirc} \, \mathbb{B} \circ$$

$$\therefore \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int d(mv^2/2) = mv_f^2/2 - mv_i^2/2.$$

$$\int \vec{F} dt = \int m(d\vec{v}/dt) dt = \int d(m\vec{v}) = m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_i.$$

<mark>都只與前後狀態有關,而與過程無關。</mark>而 $\int \overline{F} imes d\overline{S}$ 則不能。

註: $\vec{F} \times d\vec{S} = m(d\vec{v}/dt) \times (\vec{v}dt) = m(d\vec{v}) \times \vec{v} \neq d(1/2m\vec{v} \times \vec{v}) = 0$ °

(2)常見的重力、spring、靜電力、 \cdots 都是保守力場,損失的 $\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ 都可再取回。

 m_1 損失 FdS_1 · spring $+m_2$ 獲得 FdS_1 · m_2 獲 FdS_2 · spring 獲 $F(dS_1 - dS_2)$ (被壓縮) · 可再被釋出。

保守力 (conservative force):

(1)物體在力場中繞一圈回到原位,被作的功為0,即 $W_{i\to f}^{(1)} + W_{f\to i}^{(2)} = 0$;或

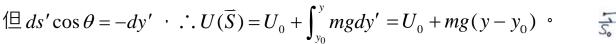
(2) 把物體自i 移到f · 被作功 ind. of path · $W_{i \to f}^{(1)} = W_{i \to f}^{(2)}$ 。

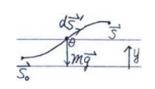
保守力場可定義位能U (potertial energy):

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i \equiv -W_{i \to f} + U(\vec{S}) = U(\vec{S}_0) - W = U(\vec{S}_0) - \int_{\vec{S}_0}^{\vec{S}} \vec{F}(\vec{S}') \cdot d\vec{S}'$$

例:spring
$$F(x) = -kx$$
 · $U(x) = U(0) - \int_0^x (-kx') dx' = 0 + \left(kx'^2/2\Big|_0^x\right) = kx^2/2$ °

例:重力場
$$\overline{F} = m\overline{g} \cdot U(\overline{S}) = U(\overline{S}_0) - \int_{\overline{S}_0}^{\overline{S}} m\overline{g} \cdot d\overline{s}' = U_0 - \int mgds' \cos\theta$$
,





假設系統內質量間皆無動摩擦,則 m_p 與 m_q 間的接觸力滿足 $\vec{F}_{pq}\cdot d\vec{S}_p + \vec{F}_{qp}\cdot d\vec{S}_q$

 $=\vec{F}_{pq}\cdot\left(d\vec{S}_{p}-d\vec{S}_{q}\right)=0$ 如前述。當另有內部或外來保守力 \vec{F}_{p}^{c} 作用在 m_{p} 時, $U_{f}-U_{i}$

$$= -\sum_{p} \int_{\vec{S}_{pi}}^{\vec{S}_{pf}} \vec{F}_{p}^{c} \cdot d\vec{S}_{p} = -\sum_{p} \int_{\vec{S}_{pi}}^{\vec{S}_{pf}} \left(\vec{F}_{p}^{c} + \sum_{q} \vec{F}_{pq} \right) \cdot d\vec{S}_{p} = -\sum_{p} \int_{\vec{S}_{pi}}^{\vec{S}_{pf}} \left(m_{p} \, d\vec{v}_{p} / dt \right) \cdot \vec{v}_{p} dt$$

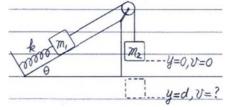
$$= \cdots = -\sum_{p} \left(m v_{pf}^{2} / 2 - m v_{pi}^{2} / 2 \right) = -K_{f} + K_{i}, \quad \therefore U_{f} + K_{f} = U_{i} + K_{i}$$

若有多個保守力,
$$\sum_{n} (U_{nf} - U_{ni}) = -\sum_{n} \sum_{p} \int_{\vec{S}_{pi}}^{S_{pf}} (\vec{F}_{np}^{c} + \sum_{q} \vec{F}_{pq}) \cdot d\vec{S}_{p} = -K_{f} + K_{i}$$
。

定義機械能 $E \equiv K + U$,則機械能守恆: $E_f = E_i$,or $\Delta E = \Delta U + \Delta K = 0$ 。

例:spring $E = mv^2/2 + kx^2/2$; 重力 $E = mv^2/2 + mg(y - y_0)$ °

例:



當 m_2 在y=0時,v=0 · spring 張力T=0 。 當 m_2 在y=d 時,v=? Spring 的最大伸長量D=?

Sol:因不知 rope 長,用 $\Delta K + \Delta U_g + \Delta U_{sp} = 0$ 。

①
$$(m_1 + m_2)v^2/2 + (m_1gd\sin\theta - m_2gd) + kd^2/2 = 0$$

:.
$$v^2 = [2/(m_1 + m_2)] (m_2gd - m_1gd \sin \theta - kd^2/2)$$

②
$$y = D$$
 時 · $v = 0$ · ... $0 + (m_1 gD \sin \theta - mgD) + kD^2/2 = 0$ ·

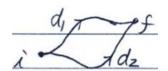
$$\therefore D = (2g/k)(m_2 - m_1 \sin \theta) \circ$$

若有非保守 (non-conservative) 力作功 W_{nc} (不能用位能處理).

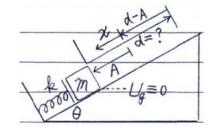
則機械能不守恆, $E_f - E_i = W_{nc}$ 。

例:friction · $W_{nc} = -fd$ · $E_f - E_i = -fd$ 。

 $W_{nc}^{(1)} = -fd_1 \cdot W_{nc}^{(2)} = -fd_2 \cdot \text{depends on path } \circ$



例:斜面有 friction $f (= \mu_k mg \cos \theta)$ · 先是 spring 被壓縮 A, m 靜止。



- ① 放開後 m (可與 spring 分離) 向上最遠 d=?
- ② m 滑回時,spring 最大壓縮 x=?

Sol:
$$E = K + U_g + U_{sp} \cdot E_f - E_i = -fD$$

$$\overline{\text{m}} E_i = kA^2/2 \quad (K_i = 0 = U_{gi}) \quad \circ$$

①
$$E_f = U_{gf} = mgd\sin\theta$$
 $(U_{spf} = 0 = K_f)$ $\therefore mgd\sin\theta - kA^2/2 = -fd$

$$\Rightarrow d = kA^2 / [2(f + mg \sin \theta)]$$
 °

$$\left| \int kx^2/2 + mg(A-x)\sin\theta \right| - kA^2/2 = -f\left[d + (d-A) + x\right]$$

$$kx^{2}/2 + (f - mg\sin\theta)x + \left[mgA\sin\theta - kA^{2}/2 + f(2d - A)\right] = 0 \cdot 可解得 x \circ$$

由 $U(\overline{S})$ 求 $\overline{F}(\overline{S})$

一維:
$$\Delta U = -F(x)\Delta x$$
 · ∴ $F(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} -\Delta U/\Delta x = -dU/dx$ °

例:
$$U(x) = kx^2/2$$
 · $F(x) = -(d/dx)(kx^2/2) = -kx$ °

三維:
$$\Delta U = -\vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{S} = -F_x \Delta x - F_y \Delta y - F_z \Delta z$$

若要求
$$F_x$$
 · 令 $\Delta y = 0 = \Delta z$ · 則 $\Delta U = -F_x \Delta x$ · 即 $F_x = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (-\Delta U/\Delta x)_{\Delta y = 0 = \Delta z}$

$$=-\lim_{\Delta x\to 0} \left[U(x+\Delta x,y,z)-U(x,y,z)\right]/\Delta x = -\partial U(x,y,z)/\partial x \cdot y \& z \ \text{視同常數} \cdot$$

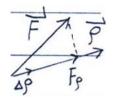
同理
$$F_{y} = -\partial U(x, y, z)/\partial y$$
 · $F_{z} = -\partial U(x, y, z)/\partial z$ 。

例:
$$U(x, y, z) = cx^3y^2z$$
 · $F_x = -c(3x^2)y^2z$ · $F_y = -cx^3(2y)z$ · $F_z = -cx^3y^2$ 。

例:重力位能
$$U(x,y,z)=mgz$$
, $F_x=-\partial U/\partial x=0$, $F_y=0$, $F_z=-\partial U/\partial z=-mg$ 。

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

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



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

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

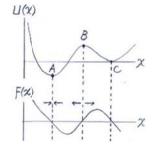
$$F_x = -kx$$
 , $F_y = -ky$, $\overrightarrow{F} = -k(x, y) = -k\overrightarrow{r}$, $F_r = -kr = -\partial U'(r)/\partial r$ indeed °

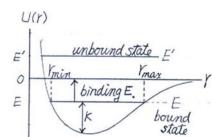
Energy Diagram

dU/dx 是切線斜率,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 $\sum_i m_i v_i^2 = const.$ 。
- 4 Newton $\sum_{i} \vec{P}_{i} = const.$ for all collisions, $\sum_{i} m_{i} v_{i}^{2} = const.$ for collisions between bard spheres.

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 $\vec{F} = d\vec{P}/dt = d(m\vec{v})/dt = md\vec{v}/dt = m\vec{a}$

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

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。