

質量離開：

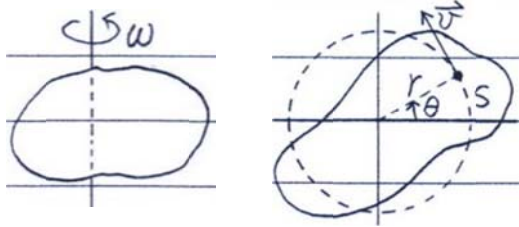
$$\begin{aligned} d\bar{P} &= (M + dM)(\bar{v} + d\bar{v}) + (-dM\bar{u}) - M\bar{v} \\ &= Md\bar{v} - (\bar{u} - \bar{v})dM \quad , \quad \bar{u} - \bar{v} \equiv \bar{u}_{rel} \quad . \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\bar{\omega}$ 旋轉，被釘在 disk 上 \bar{r} 處的觀察者 O 相對於外界有速度 $\bar{\omega} \times \bar{r}$ 。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 $\bar{v} = \bar{v}_r + \bar{v}_t$ ， \bar{v}_r 在 radial、 \bar{v}_t 在 tangential 方向。

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

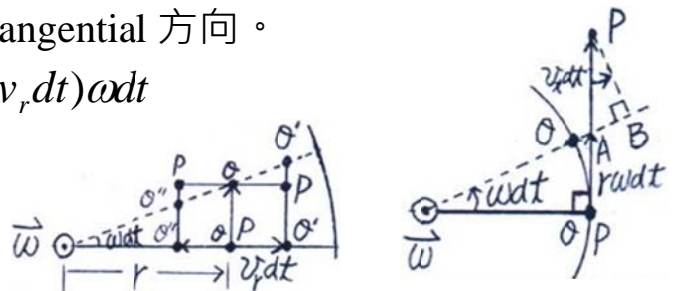
$$\therefore a = -2\omega v_r \quad , \quad v_r \text{ 向外為 } + \quad .$$

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

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

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

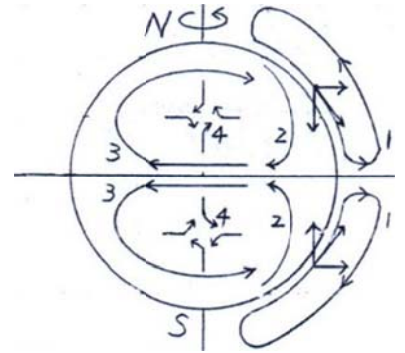
$$\text{註：下 } \overline{PA} = (r\omega)dt \quad , \quad \text{上 } \overline{AP} = v_t dt \quad , \quad 1/\cos(\omega dt) = (1 - \sin^2(\omega dt))^{-1/2} \approx 1 + (\omega dt)^2/2 \quad .$$



因此從 O 看來， P 都有一向右偏的 acc. ，

total acc. 可統一表示為 $\vec{a} = -\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) - 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$ 。

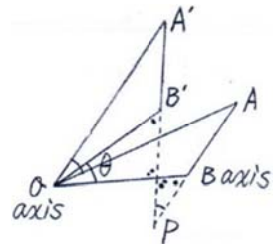
地球的大氣與洋流：①hot air 赤道升至高空，到極區後下降，沿地表回赤道。②因北(南)半球 Coriolis 向右(左)偏而形成東北(東南)風，並在赤道合流成東風。③經長年吹拂，推動向西的赤道洋流，又因 Coriolis 而在北(南)半球形成順(反)時方向的洋流。④當 air 流入低壓區時，因 Coriolis 向右(左)偏，而在北(南)半球形成反(順)時的颱風。



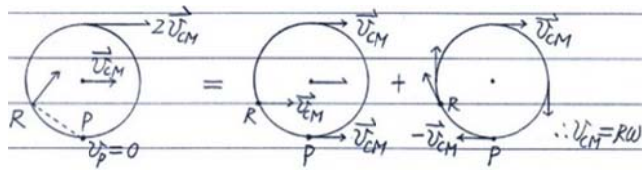
物體相對於一軸轉 θ 角時，相對於其它固定在體上的平行軸也轉 θ 角 (即若 A 相對 O axis 轉 θ 至 A' ，則 A 相對於 B axis 也轉 θ)。

proof: $\triangle OA'B' \cong \triangle OAB$ ， $\therefore \angle PB'O = \angle PBO$ 。

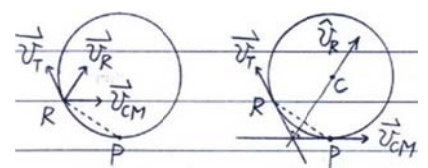
又對頂角相等， $\therefore \angle APA' = \angle AOA' = \theta$ 。



Rolling = translation + rotation



右圖： $|\vec{v}_T| = |\vec{v}_{CM}|$ ，
 $\therefore \vec{v}_R$ 平分 \vec{v}_{CM} & \vec{v}_T 的夾角，



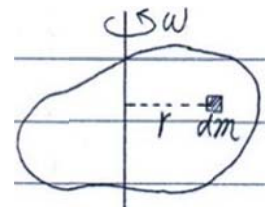
$\therefore \vec{v}_R \perp \overline{PR}$ ，相對於 P 的轉動 (只就速度分布而言)。

角速度：相對於 P 為 ω_P ，相對於 CM ，為 ω_{CM} 。頂點 $v_{top} = 2v_{CM} = 2(R\omega_{CM})$ ；又 $v_{top} = (2R)\omega_P$ ， $\therefore \omega_P = \omega_{CM} \equiv \omega$ (again)。

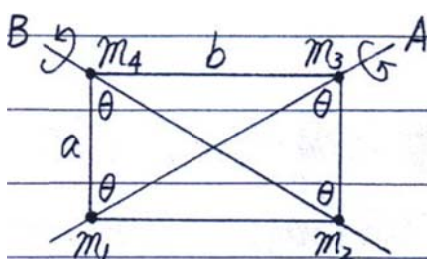
旋轉動能 $K = \sum_i m_i v_i^2 / 2 = \sum_i m_i (r_i \omega)^2 / 2 = (\sum_i m_i r_i^2) \omega^2 / 2 = I \omega^2 / 2$ 。

$I \equiv \sum_i m_i r_i^2$ 轉動慣量 (moment of rotational inertia)。

代表物體轉動加速的困難度， r_i 是 m_i 與轉軸的垂直距離。



例：



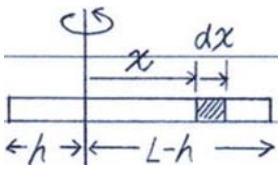
$$\sin \theta = b / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad , \quad \cos \theta = a / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_A &= m_4 (a \sin \theta)^2 + m_2 (a \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= (m_2 + m_4) a^2 b^2 / (a^2 + b^2) ; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_B &= m_1 (a \sin \theta)^2 + m_3 (a \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= (m_1 + m_3) a^2 b^2 / (a^2 + b^2) . \end{aligned}$$

For continuous bodies $I = \int r^2 dm = \int r^2 (\rho dV) = \rho \int r^2 dV$.

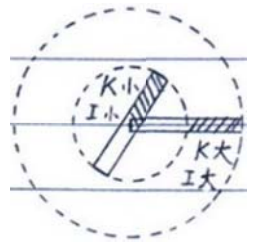
例：細棒長 L ，質量 M



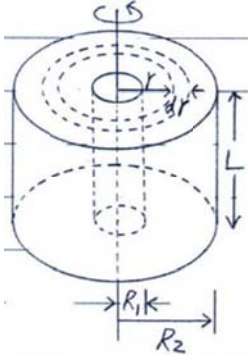
$$dm = (M/L)dx \quad \cdot \quad I = \int x^2 dm = (M/L) \int_{-h}^{L-h} x^2 dx \quad ,$$

$$I = (M/L) x^3/3 \Big|_{-h}^{L-h} = (1/3)M(L^2 - 3Lh + 3h^2) \quad .$$

If $h = 0$, $I = ML^2/3$; if $h = L/2$, $I = ML^2/12$.



例：中空圓柱殼



分成許多半徑 r ，厚 dr 的圓柱殼 $dm = \rho dV = \rho L 2\pi r dr$,

$$I = \int r^2 dm = 2\pi\rho L \int_{R_1}^{R_2} r^3 dr = 2\pi\rho L(R_2^4 - R_1^4)/4$$

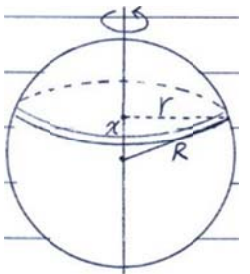
$$= \rho\pi L(R_2^2 + R_1^2)(R_2^2 - R_1^2)/2 \quad . \quad \text{但 } M = \rho V = \rho\pi L(R_2^2 - R_1^2) \quad ,$$

$$\therefore I/M = (R_1^2 + R_2^2)/2 \quad , \quad \text{即 } I = M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)/2 \quad , \quad \text{ind. of } L \quad .$$

If $R_1 = 0$, $I = MR^2/2$ (實心柱) ;

If $R_1 \rightarrow R_2 = R$, $I = MR^2$ (圓柱殼 , M fixed , $\rho \rightarrow \infty$) .

例：實心圓球



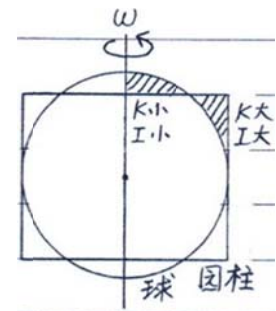
分成 disks , 半徑 $r = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$,

$$dm = \rho dV = \rho\pi r^2 dx \quad ,$$

$$dI = (dm)r^2/2 = (1/2)\rho\pi r^4 dx \quad .$$

$$I = 2 \cdot (\rho\pi/2) \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2)^2 dx$$

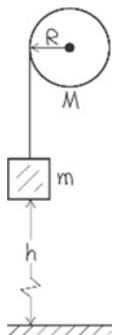
$$= \rho\pi \left(R^4 x \Big|_0^R - 2R^2 x^3/3 \Big|_0^R + x^5/5 \Big|_0^R \right) \quad ,$$



若有相同的 R, M

$$I = (8/15)\rho\pi R^5 \quad . \quad \text{但 } M = \rho 4\pi R^3/3 \quad , \quad I/M = (2/5)R^2 \quad , \quad \therefore I = (2/5)MR^2 \quad .$$

例：



滑輪 $I = \beta MR^2$ (中空圓柱 $\beta = (1 + R_1^2/R^2)/2$ 、環 1、盤 $1/2$ 、球 $2/5$) , m 由靜止開始往下掉 h 時的速度 $v = ?$

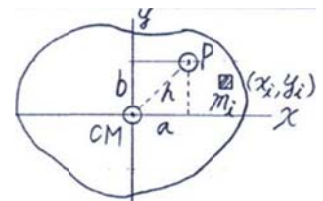
$$\text{Sol: 機械能守恆 } mgh = mv^2/2 + I\omega^2/2 = mv^2/2 + \beta MR^2(v/R)^2/2$$

$$= mv^2/2 + \beta Mv^2/2 = (m + \beta M)v^2/2 \quad ,$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2gh/(1 + \beta M/m)} \quad .$$

Parallel Axis Theorem : 若 I_P 、 I_{CM} 分別是相對於平行的 P 軸、 CM 軸的轉動慣量，則 $I_P = I_{CM} + Mh^2$, h 是二軸間距離。

proof : $I_{CM} = \sum m_i(x_i^2 + y_i^2)$, $I_P = \sum m_i[(x_i - a)^2 + (y_i - b)^2]$,



$$I_P = \sum m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2) - 2a \sum m_i x_i - 2b \sum m_i y_i + (a^2 + b^2) \sum m_i \quad \circ \text{ 但 } CM \text{ 是原點, } \sum m_i x_i = MX_{CM} = 0, \sum m_i y_i = MY_{CM} = 0, a^2 + b^2 = h^2, \therefore I_P = I_{CM} + h^2 M \circ$$

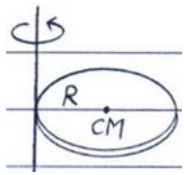
【另一證法】相對於 P 軸轉動時，動能 $K = I_P \omega_P^2 / 2$ ；

$$\text{但又有 } K = K_{ext} + K_{int} = MV_{CM}^2 / 2 + I_{CM} \omega_{CM}^2 / 2 = M(h\omega_P)^2 / 2 + I_{CM} \omega_{CM}^2 / 2 \circ$$

$$\text{而 } \omega_P = \omega_{CM} \equiv \omega \text{ (前面已證明相對於體上任何平行軸的轉角都相同),}$$

$$\therefore I_P \omega^2 / 2 = M(h\omega)^2 / 2 + I_{CM} \omega^2 / 2, \text{ 即 } I_P = Mh^2 + I_{CM} \circ$$

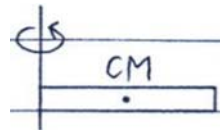
例：



$$I_{CM} = (1/2)MR^2,$$

$$I = (1/2)MR^2 + MR^2$$

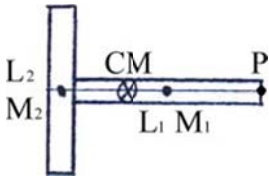
$$= (3/2)MR^2 \circ$$



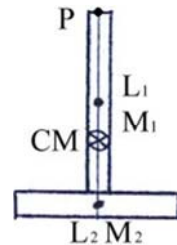
$$I_{CM} = (1/12)ML^2,$$

$$I = ML^2/12 + M(L/2)^2$$

$$= ML^2/3, \text{ 正確。}$$

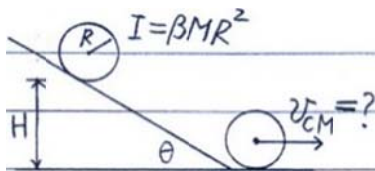


$$I_P = M_1 L_1^2 / 3 + (M_2 L_2^2 / 12 + M_2 L_1^2)$$



機械能守恆

例：滾動而不滑動，滾下 H 高時， $v_{CM} = ?$ Sol: $MgH = Mv_{CM}^2 / 2 + I\omega^2 / 2$

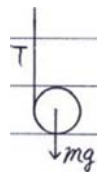


$$= Mv_{CM}^2 / 2 + \beta MR^2 (v_{CM} / R)^2 / 2 = Mv_{CM}^2 / 2 + \beta Mv_{CM}^2 / 2$$

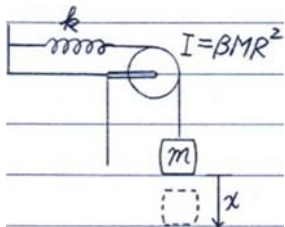
$$\therefore v_{CM} = \sqrt{2gH / (1 + \beta)} \circ$$

$$\beta_{sphere} = 2/5, \beta_{disk} = 1/2, \beta_{loop} = 1,$$

\therefore sphere 最快 (轉動能最小), loop 最慢。 $\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$ yo-yo 球。



例：

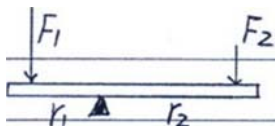


在 $x = 0$ 時， m 的 $v = 0$ ，spring 無張力；在 $x \neq 0$ 時， $v(x) = ?$

$$\text{Sol: } E_f = mv^2 / 2 + (v/R)^2 / 2 I + kx^2 / 2 - mgx = E_i = 0,$$

$$\therefore v^2 = (2mgx - kx^2) / (m + \beta M) \circ$$

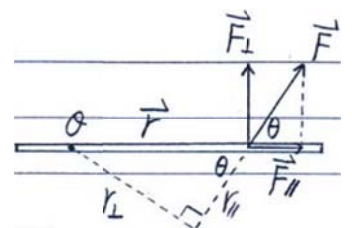
Torque

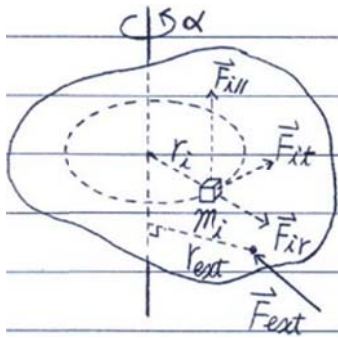


Archimedes: $r_1 F_1 = r_2 F_2$, $\tau_1 = \tau_2$ (左圖)。

Da Vinci: $\tau \equiv r F_\perp = r(F \sin \theta)$ (右圖)

$$= (r \sin \theta) F = r_\perp F, \text{ or } \vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \circ$$



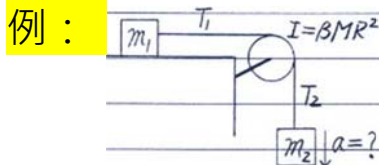
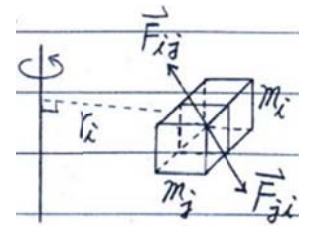


$$F_{it} = m_i a_{it} = m_i r_i \alpha \quad , \quad \tau_i = r_i F_{it} = m_i r_i^2 \alpha \quad ,$$

$$\text{total torque } \tau \equiv \sum \tau_i = \sum m_i r_i^2 \alpha = I \alpha \quad .$$

但內力作用的力矩完全抵消 (右圖) ,

$$\therefore \tau = r_{ext} F_{ext} = \tau_{ext} \quad , \quad \therefore \tau_{ext} = I \alpha \quad .$$



例： m_1 & m_2 的加速度 $a = ?$

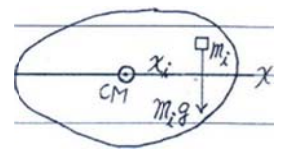
$$\textcircled{1} T_1 = m_1 a \quad , \quad \textcircled{2} m_2 g - T_2 = m_2 a \quad ,$$

$$\textcircled{3} T_2 R - T_1 R = I \alpha = (\beta M R^2)(a/R) \Rightarrow T_2 - T_1 = \beta M a \quad .$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow m_2 g = (m_1 + m_2 + \beta M) a \Rightarrow a = m_2 g / (m_1 + m_2 + \beta M) \quad .$$

$\tau = I \alpha$ 也適用於 moving axis 只要 ①axis 方向不變，且 ②axis 穿過 CM。

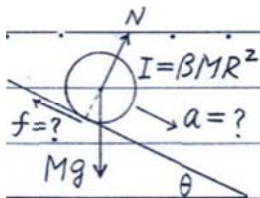
証明：在加速座標中原須考慮虛力 (慣性力)，但虛力相當於均勻重力場，而重力所作相對於 CM 軸的力矩為 0，故不須考慮。



$$\tau_g = \sum x_i m_i g = (\sum x_i m_i) g = (M X_{CM}) g = X_{CM} (Mg) \quad ,$$

即算重力的力矩時可看成重力全部集中於 CM。 $\tau_g = 0$ if $X_{CM} = 0$ 。

例：滾動而不滑動， $a = ?$



$$\textcircled{1} Mg \sin \theta - f = Ma \quad , \quad \textcircled{2} f R = I \alpha = (\beta M R^2)(a/R) \Rightarrow f = \beta M a \quad .$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow Mg \sin \theta = (1 + \beta) Ma \Rightarrow a = g \sin \theta / (1 + \beta) \quad .$$

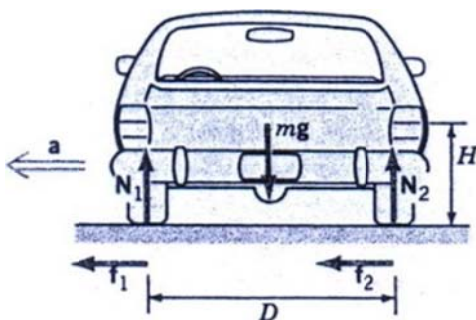
$$\text{球的 } a \text{ 最大。代 } a \text{ 回 } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow f = \beta M g \sin \theta / (1 + \beta) \quad .$$

$$(a) \text{ 最小需 } u_s = f / N = \beta M g \sin \theta / [(1 + \beta)(M g \cos \theta)] = [\beta / (1 + \beta)] \tan \theta \quad .$$

$$(b) \theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \text{右圖的 yo-yo 球，只需把 } f \text{ 換成 rope 張力 } T \text{，作法同上。}$$



例：車子 speed v ，作半徑 r 的轉彎，車不翻的最大 $v_{\max} = ?$



$$\textcircled{1} f_1 + f_2 = m v^2 / r \quad , \quad \textcircled{2} N_1 + N_2 = mg \Rightarrow N_2 = mg - N_1 \quad ,$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{torque } (f_1 + f_2) H + N_1 D / 2 = N_2 D / 2 \quad .$$

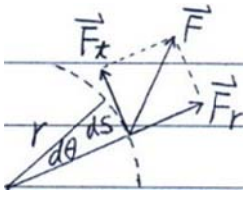
$$\text{代 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 入 } \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow (m v^2 / r) H + N_1 D / 2 = (mg - N_1) D / 2$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 D = mg D / 2 - (m v^2 / r) H$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = m(g / 2 - v^2 H / r D)$$

$$\text{當 } v = v_{\max} \quad , \quad N_1 = 0 \quad , \quad v_{\max}^2 = g r D / 2 H \quad .$$

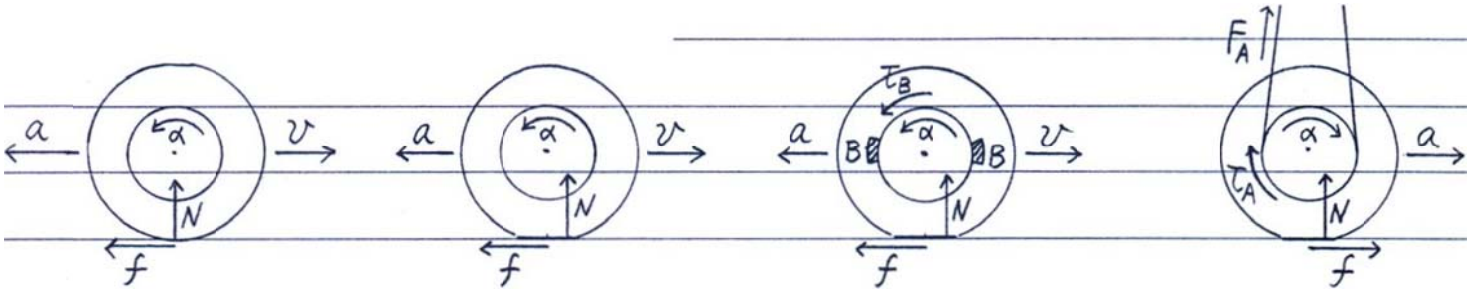
Work & Power



$$dw = F_t ds = F_t r d\theta = \tau d\theta \quad \therefore \text{power } P = dw/dt = \tau \omega \quad (\leftrightarrow P = Fv) \quad .$$

$$W = \int dw = \int \tau d\theta = \int I \alpha d\theta = \int I (d\omega/dt) \omega dt = I \int_{\omega_i}^{\omega_f} \omega d\omega \\ = I \omega_f^2 / 2 - I \omega_i^2 / 2 \quad .$$

Rolling Friction (arrow 方向為 “+”)



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

$$\begin{cases} f = ma \\ \tau_N - fR = I\alpha \end{cases} \\ \tau_N = (1 + \beta)maR$$

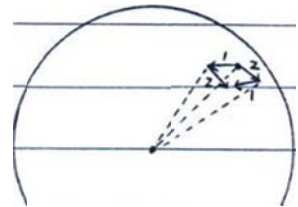
$$\begin{cases} f = ma \\ \tau_B + \tau_N - fR = I\alpha \end{cases} \\ \tau_B + \tau_N = (1 + \beta)maR \\ \text{可以 } \tau_N = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} f = ma \\ \tau_A + \tau_N - fR = I\alpha \end{cases} \\ \tau_A + \tau_N = (1 + \beta)maR \\ \text{可以 } \tau_N = 0$$

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

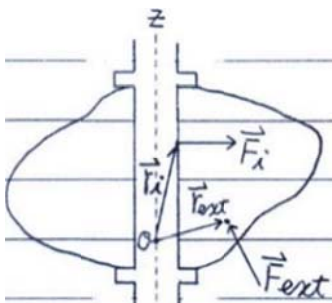
Rotation Angles

$\bar{\theta}$: $|\bar{\theta}|$ angle 大小, $\hat{\theta} \equiv \bar{\theta}/|\bar{\theta}|$ 轉軸方向。 $\bar{\theta}_1 + \bar{\theta}_2 \neq \bar{\theta}_2 + \bar{\theta}_1$ (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 $\bar{\omega}_1 + \bar{\omega}_2 = \bar{\omega}_2 + \bar{\omega}_1$, $\bar{\omega}$ 是向量。

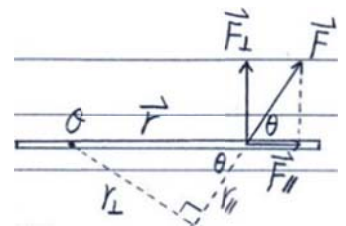


H.W. : Ex. 26, 29, 32, 34, 44, 56, 57, 58, 70 ; Prob. 2, 7, 13.

Ch. 12 Angular Momentum and Statics



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



(左圖) 當有固定光滑 axis (在 \hat{z} 方向) 時, axis 會作用一力矩 $\vec{\tau}_{axis} = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i \perp \hat{z}$.