

其解 $v(r) = [(P_1 - P_2)/4L\eta](R^2 - r^2)$ 。

$$\text{體積流率 } \frac{dV}{dt} = \int_0^R 2\pi r dr \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{4L\eta} (R^2 - r^2) = \frac{\pi(P_1 - P_2)}{2L\eta} \left(R^2 \int_0^R r dr - \int_0^R r^3 dr \right)$$

$$= [\pi(P_1 - P_2)/2L\eta](R^4/2 - R^4/4) = [\pi(P_1 - P_2)/8L\eta] R^4 \quad \text{Poiseuille's law.}$$

註：對有黏性的流体，前例 **Venturi meter** 的計算只適用於中線 ($r=0$)。因流入必等於流出，故流率 $dV/dt = [\pi(P_1 - P_2)/8L\eta] R^4 = \text{const. for all } R$ ，故必須 $(P_1 - P_2)/L \propto 1/R^4$ ，故 $v(r) \propto (1/R^4)(R^2 - r^2) = (1 - r^2/R^2)/R^2$ 。一條流線經過處的 $r/R \equiv c$ 應均相等，因為如此則 $r_1 = r_2 (R_1/R_2)$ ，流入環狀區 $2\pi r dr$ 的會等於流出的： $v_1(r_1)2\pi r_1 dr_1 = [\text{const.}(1 - c^2)/R_1^2]2\pi(R_1/R_2)^2 r_2 dr_2 = v_2(r_2)2\pi r_2 dr_2$ 。故流線上 $v \propto (1 - c^2)/R^2 \propto 1/A$ ，符合 $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$ 。但只有在 $r=0$ 處無黏力 (因 $dv/dr = 0$)，才可用 Bernoulli's eq.，即前面 **Venturi meter** 的分析只適用於中線。

H.W. : Prob. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10

Ch. 15 Oscillations

Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM · 簡單諧和運動)

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi), \quad x_0 \equiv x(0) = A \sin(\phi).$$

A : amplitude, ω : angular frequency, ϕ : phase constant.

$$\text{Period } T: \omega T = 2\pi \Rightarrow T = 2\pi/\omega.$$

$$v(t) = dx/dt = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \phi), \quad v_0 \equiv v(0) = A\omega \cos(\phi).$$

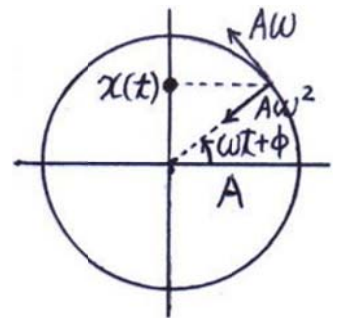
$$a(t) = dv/dt = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \phi), \quad a_0 \equiv a(0) = -A\omega^2 \sin(\phi).$$

When $x=0$, $v = \pm\omega A$, $a=0$; when $x = \pm A$, $v=0$, $a = \mp\omega^2 A$.

$x(t)$ 滿足 **eq. of motion for SHM**: $d^2x/dt^2 + \omega^2 x = 0$ 。 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$$x_0^2 + (v_0/\omega)^2 = A^2 \sin^2 \phi + A^2 \cos^2 \phi = A^2, \quad \text{故 } A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (v_0/\omega)^2};$$

$x_0/v_0 = (\tan \phi)/\omega$, 故 $\phi = \tan^{-1}(\omega x_0/v_0)$ 。故 A & ϕ 完全由起始條件 x_0 & v_0 決定。



例: spring-block $m d^2x/dt^2 = -kx \Rightarrow d^2x/dt^2 + (k/m)x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{k/m}$ 。

例: vertical spring-block

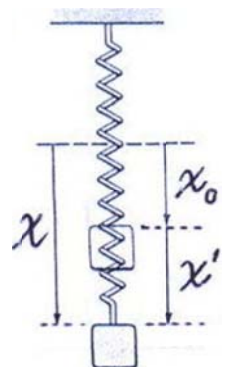
$$kx_0 = mg, \quad F = m d^2x/dt^2 = m d^2(x - x_0)/dt^2 = m d^2x'/dt^2,$$

$$\text{又 } F = mg - kx = -k(x - x_0) = -kx', \quad \text{故 } m d^2x'/dt^2 + kx' = 0.$$

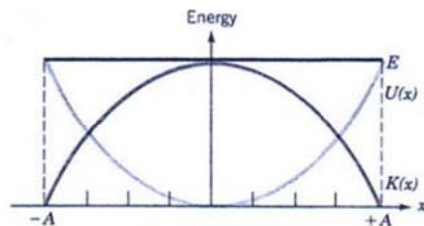
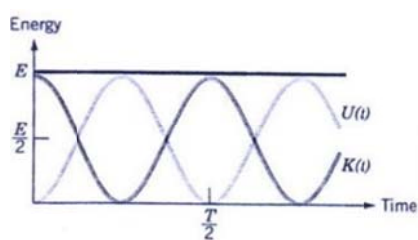
$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{k/m}, \quad T = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}.$$

$$\Delta U = [k(x' + x_0)^2/2 - mg(x' + x_0)] - [kx_0^2/2 - mgx_0]$$

$$= kx'^2/2 + kx_0x' + kx_0^2/2 - mgx' - kx_0^2/2 = kx'^2/2.$$



Energy $E = mv^2/2 + kx^2/2 = (m\omega^2 A^2/2)\cos^2(\omega t + \phi) + (kA^2/2)\sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$



$$= kA^2/2 = \text{const.}$$

$$dE/dt = mv dv/dt + kx dx/dt$$

$$= mva + kxv = (ma + kx)v$$

$$= 0, \text{ 能量守恒。}$$

【僅供參考，不考】 用能量守恒導 $x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$$mv^2/2 = k(A^2 - x^2)/2 \Rightarrow |v| = |dx/dt| = \sqrt{(A^2 - x^2)k/m} \Rightarrow$$

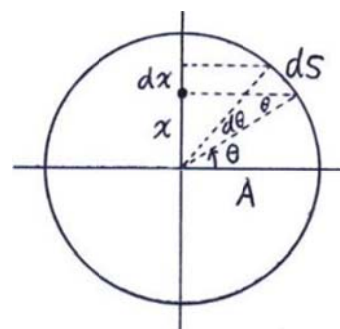
$$\int_0^t \sqrt{k/m} dt' = \int_{x_0}^x |dx'| / \sqrt{A^2 - x'^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{k/m} t = \int_{x_0}^x |dx'| / \left[A \sqrt{1 - (x'/A)^2} \right].$$

定義 $x'/A \equiv \sin \theta'$, $dx'/A = \cos \theta' d\theta'$, 代入得

$$\sqrt{k/m} t = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} |\cos \theta' d\theta'| / \left[A \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta'} \right] = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} d\theta' = \theta - \theta_0.$$

$$\text{故 } \theta = \sqrt{k/m} t + \theta_0, \quad x(t) = A \sin \theta(t) = A \sin(\sqrt{k/m} t + \theta_0).$$

$$\text{註：如右圖，} d\theta = ds/A = ds|\cos \theta|/A|\cos \theta| = |dx|/\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}.$$



Simple Pendulum (單擺)

$$\text{弧長 } s = L\theta, \text{ 切線力 } m_l d^2 s/dt^2 = m_l L d^2 \theta/dt^2 = -m_G g \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 \theta/dt^2 + (m_G g/m_l L) \sin \theta = 0.$$

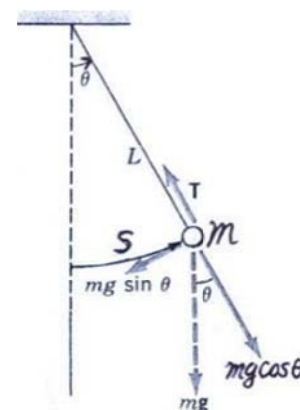
$$\text{當 } \theta \text{ 很小, } \sin \theta \approx \theta, \text{ 則 } d^2 \theta/dt^2 + (m_G g/m_l L) \theta \approx 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \omega = \sqrt{m_G g/m_l L}, \quad T = 2\pi/\omega = 2\pi\sqrt{m_l L/m_G g}.$$

牛頓以此證明所有物體的 m_G/m_l 均相同，並輕鬆量出 g 。

$$\text{取 } m_G = m_l \text{ 後, } T = 2\pi\sqrt{L/g}.$$

$$\text{若 } \theta \text{ 不小, 則 } T = 2\pi\sqrt{L/g} \left(1 + \frac{1^2}{2^2} \sin^2 \frac{\Theta}{2} + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} \sin^4 \frac{\Theta}{2} + \dots \right), \quad \Theta \equiv \theta_{\max}.$$

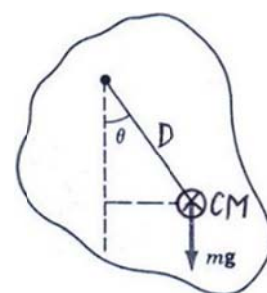


Physical Pendulum (複擺)

$$I\alpha = \tau \Rightarrow Id^2 \theta/dt^2 = -mgD \sin \theta.$$

$$\text{當 } \theta \text{ 很小, } \sin \theta \approx \theta, \text{ 則 } d^2 \theta/dt^2 + (mgD/I) \theta \approx 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \omega = \sqrt{mgd/I}, \quad T = 2\pi/\omega = 2\pi\sqrt{I/mgD}.$$

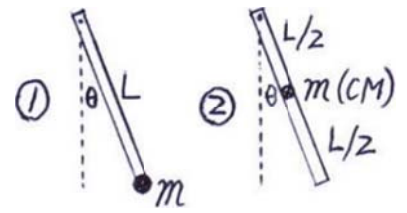


比較：(1) 長 L 的無質量細棒，下端有質量 m ；(2) 長 L 、質量 m 的均勻細棒。

$$(1) I = mL^2, D = L \Rightarrow T = 2\pi\sqrt{mL^2/mgL} = 2\pi\sqrt{L/g}.$$

$$(2) I = mL^2/3, D = L/2 \Rightarrow$$

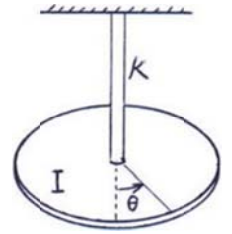
$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{(mL^2/3)/(mgL/2)} = 2\pi\sqrt{2L/3g}.$$



Torsional Pendulum (扭擺)

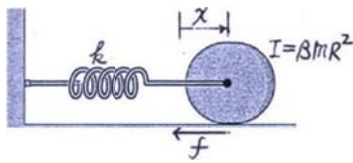
$$I\alpha = \tau \Rightarrow Id^2\theta/dt^2 = -\kappa\theta \Rightarrow d^2\theta/dt^2 + (\kappa/I)\theta = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \omega = \sqrt{\kappa/I}, T = 2\pi\sqrt{I/\kappa}.$$



其它 (求 ω)

例：

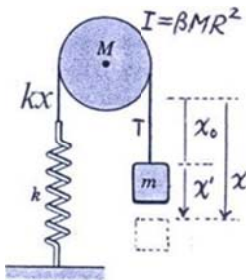


$$(1) m\ddot{x} = -kx - f;$$

$$(2) I(\ddot{x}/R) = fR \Rightarrow (2') (I/R^2)\ddot{x} = f.$$

$$(1)+(2') \text{ 得 } (m + I/R^2)\ddot{x} + kx = 0, \text{ 故 } \omega = \sqrt{k/(m + I/R^2)}.$$

例：



$$(1) m\ddot{x} = mg - T = kx_0 - T;$$

$$(2) I(\ddot{x}/R) = (T - kx)R \Rightarrow (2') (I/R^2)\ddot{x} + kx = T.$$

$$(1)+(2') \text{ 得 } (m + I/R^2)\ddot{x} + kx - kx_0 = 0, x - x_0 \equiv x' \quad (|x'| < x_0),$$

$$\text{即 } (m + I/R^2)\ddot{x}' + kx' = 0, \text{ 故 } \omega = \sqrt{k/(m + I/R^2)}.$$

Damped Oscillation (阻尼振盪)

假設有水阻力 $f = -\gamma v$ ，則 $m d^2x/dt^2 = -kx - \gamma dx/dt$ ，

x 是自平衡點起算，向下為正。

$$\text{即 } d^2x/dt^2 + (\gamma/m)dx/dt + (k/m)x = 0.$$

Try $x(t) = Ae^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ ，代入 eq. 並整理成

$$Ae^{-\alpha t} [C_1(\alpha, \omega, m, \gamma, k) \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$+ C_2(\alpha, \omega, m, \gamma, k) \sin(\omega t + \phi)] = 0 \text{ for all } t.$$

$$\text{故須 } C_1(\alpha, \omega, m, \gamma, k) = 0 = C_2(\alpha, \omega, m, \gamma, k).$$

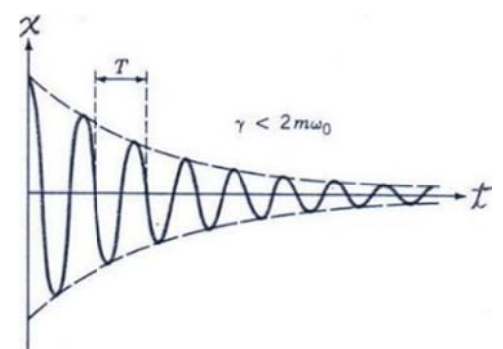
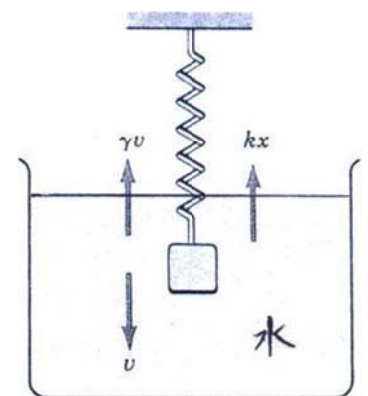
$$\text{由此可解得 } \alpha = \gamma/2m \text{ 與 } \omega = \sqrt{k/m - (\gamma/2m)^2},$$

$$\text{故 } x(t) = Ae^{-\gamma t/2m} \cos(\omega t + \phi),$$

A & ϕ 由 $x(0)$ & $v(0)$ 決定。

Case (A) underdamping: $k/m - \gamma^2/4m^2 > 0$,

即 $\gamma < 2\sqrt{mk}$ ， ω 實數，有振盪。

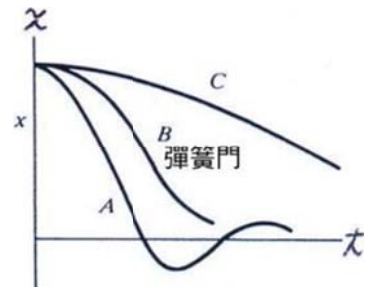


Case (B) critically damping : $k/m - \gamma^2/4m^2 = 0$,

即 $\gamma = 2\sqrt{mk}$, $x(t) = (C + Dt)e^{-\gamma/2m}$, 無振盪。

Case (C) overdamping : $k/m - \gamma^2/4m^2 \equiv -a^2 < 0$,

即 $\gamma > 2\sqrt{mk}$, $x(t) = (Ce^{+at} + De^{-at})e^{-\gamma/2m}$ 。



Energy $dE/dt = mv dv/dt + kx dx/dt = mva + kvx = (ma + kv)v = (-\gamma v)v$,

即 power by damping force 。

Forced Oscillation (驅動振盪)

當有外來 driving force $F \cos(\omega_d t)$ 時 ,

$m d^2 x/dt^2 = -\gamma dx/dt - kx + F \cos(\omega_d t)$,

即 $d^2 x/dt^2 + (\gamma/m) dx/dt + (k/m)x = (F/m) \cos(\omega_d t)$ 。

Steady 時 , Try $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_d t + \phi)$, A & ϕ 未知 ,

並且用 $\cos(\omega_d t) = \cos(\omega_d t + \phi - \phi)$

$= \cos(\omega_d t + \phi) \cos(\phi) + \sin(\omega_d t + \phi) \sin(\phi)$,

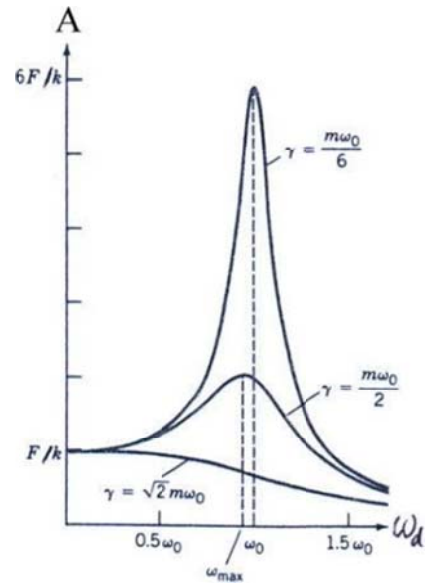
代入 eq. 並整理成 $[C_1(A, \phi, m, \gamma, k, F, \omega_d) \cos(\omega_d t + \phi)$

$+ C_2(A, \phi, m, \gamma, k, F, \omega_d) \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)] = 0$ for all t 。

故須 $C_1(A, \phi, m, \gamma, k, F, \omega_d) = 0 = C_2(A, \phi, m, \gamma, k, F, \omega_d)$,

由此解得 $A = (F/m) / \sqrt{(\omega_d^2 - k/m)^2 + (\gamma/m)^2 \omega_d^2}$, $\phi = \dots$ (略) 。

當 ω_d 在 $\omega_0 \equiv \sqrt{k/m}$ (自然頻率) 附近時 , A 最大 , 稱共振 。



H.W. : Prob. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14

Ch. 18 Temperature, Thermal Expansion, Ideal Gas Law

Temperature : ◆ Locke , 一手熱水一手冷水再一齊放溫水中... ◆ Galilei 1595 , 玻璃球下管插水中 , 管中水上升... ◆ 17 世紀中 , 酒精溫度計 ◆ Fahrenheit 1724 ◆ Celsius 1742 。

Thermal Equilibrium : 所有的 flows (mass, heat, ...) 皆停止 。

Zeroth law of thermodynamics

Form (a) : 存在熱平衡 , 而且若 A 、 B 分別與 C 達成熱平衡 , 則 A 與 B 也會達成熱平衡 。

Form (b) : 每一物体都有一性質叫溫度 , 二物會達成平衡 \Leftrightarrow (若且唯若) 它們有相同的溫度 。

