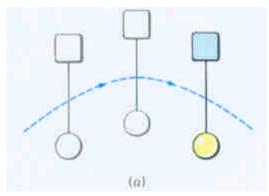
運動學(Kinematics)

◆ 定義:描述物體如何在時空中運動。

Fig.3.1

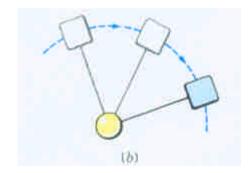
(a) 平移運動(translational motion)

—物體各部份作相同位置的改變。



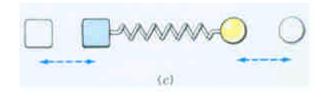
(b)轉動運動(rotational motion)

—物體改變其在空間的方向。



(c)振動運動(vibrational motion)

—物體大小,形狀作有規律地改變。

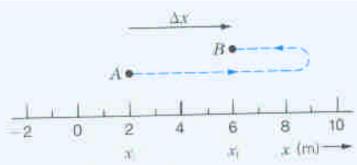


一維運動(One-dimensional motion)

♦位移(displacement) → 考慮空間變化

Fig.3.2

- $\Delta x = x_f x_i$ ⇒僅與座標初始位置 及末位置有關,但與路徑無關。
- •方向由初始位置指向末位置。

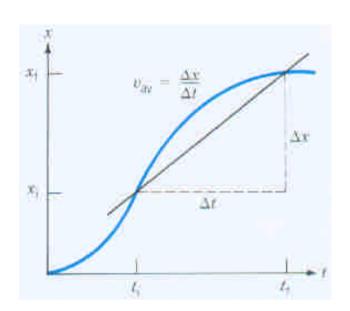


◆速率與速度(speed and velocity) → 加入時間變化

●平均速率(average speed)= Distance traveled(質點行經距離)
Time interval

•平均速度(average velocity)=
$$\frac{\text{Diplacement}}{\text{Time interval}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = v_{av}$$

●平均速率 ≠平均速度。



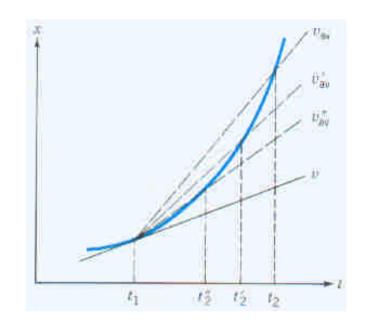


Fig.3.6

Fig.3.7

◆瞬間速度(instantaneous velocity)

•
$$v = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

瞬間速度大小接近瞬間速率, 但速度具有方向,而速率無。

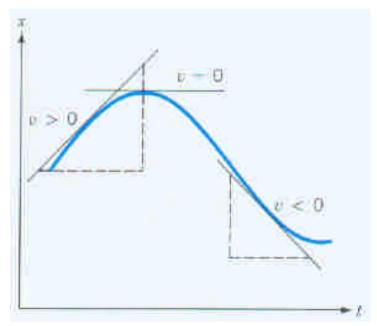


Fig.3.8

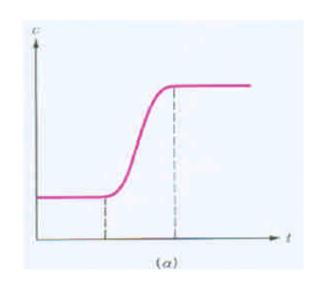
♦加速度(Acceleration)

• 平均加速度
$$a_{av} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

• 瞬間加速度
$$a = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

Fig.3.10 $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$ $a_{\text{inv}} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$

加速度具有方向,而正負須考慮速度的方向,若同向,則為正值,反向則為負值。



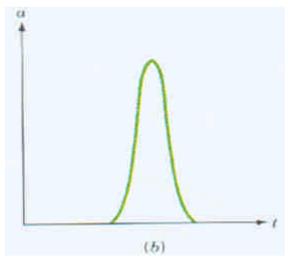


Fig.3.12

等加速度運動方程式

The equations of kinematics for constant acceleration

$$\bullet \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + at$$

$$(1)$$
—不考慮位置 x,x_0

•
$$x = x_0 + \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v)t$$
 (2)— 不考慮加速度 a

•
$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$
 (3)— 不考慮未速度 v

•
$$x = x_0 + vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$$
 (4)— 不考慮初速度 v_0

$$(4)$$
—不考慮初速度 V_0

•
$$\mathbf{v}^2 = \mathbf{v_0}^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$$
 (5)— 不考慮時間 t

◆利用圖形面積證明

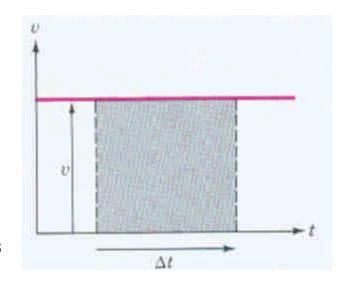
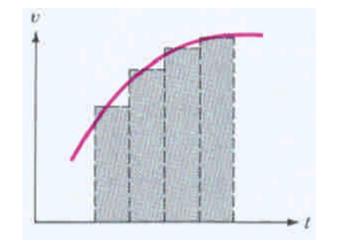


Fig 3.13



$$\mathbf{v}_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_f - \mathbf{v}_i) \Delta t = \Delta x$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{v}_i + \mathbf{v}_f)\Delta t = \Delta x$$
 得證(2)式

$$\therefore \Delta x = \mathbf{v}_{av} \Delta t \Longrightarrow \mathbf{v}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_i + \mathbf{v}_f)$$

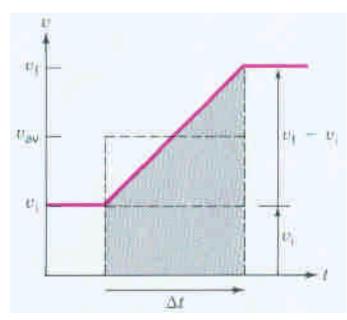


Fig 3.14

♦利用定義證明

$$a = a_{av} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v - v_0}{t - 0} (:: 等加速度, a = a_{av} = 定値)$$

故 $v = v_0 + at$ 得證(1)式

$$\mathbf{v}_{av} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta x = \mathbf{v}_{av} \Delta t$$
 $\mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{v}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v})$

故
$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v})\Delta t \Rightarrow x - x_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v})(t - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 + \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v)t \qquad \text{ } \vec{P}(2) \vec{P}(2)$$

From (1) \Rightarrow $v = v_0 + at$ 代入(2)式,即可得證(3)式

From (1) \Rightarrow $\mathbf{v}_0 = \mathbf{v} - at$ 代入(2)式,即可得證(4)式

From (1)
$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_0}{a}$$
 代入(3)式

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 + \mathbf{v}_0 (\frac{\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_0}{a}) + \frac{1}{2} a (\frac{\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_0}{a})^2$$

$$= x_0 + \frac{\mathbf{v}_0 \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_0^2}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{v}^2 - 2\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v}_0^2}{a}$$

$$= x_0 + \frac{\mathbf{v}_0 \mathbf{v}}{a} - \frac{\mathbf{v}_0^2}{a} + \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{2a} - \frac{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}_0}{a} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_0^2}{2a}$$

$$= x_0 - \frac{\mathbf{v}_0^2}{2a} + \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - x_0) = \frac{\mathbf{v}^2 - \mathbf{v}_0^2}{2a} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}^2 = \mathbf{v}_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$$
 得證(5)式

自由垂直下落運動 (Vertical free-fall motion)

◆忽略空氣阻力,所有等高自由垂直下落的物體,其下落速 度、位置及時間皆相同,因重力加速度相同。

•
$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 - gt$$

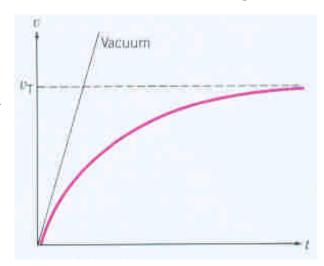
•
$$y = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$
 • $y = y_0 + vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

•
$$v^2 = v_0^2 - 2g(y - y_0)$$

Fig.3.28

◆空氣阻力(D)與重力平衡將會造成物體 垂直下落速度趨於等速,此即所謂的終 端速率(terminal speed)。

$$D = \frac{1}{2}C\rho A v^2 \qquad (參閱課本p.111)$$



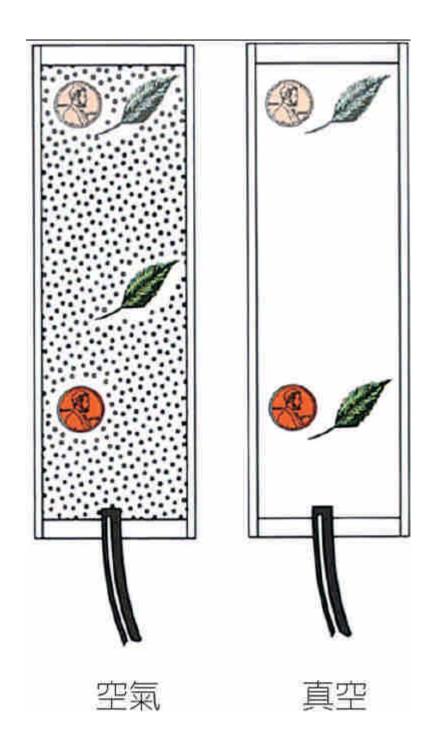
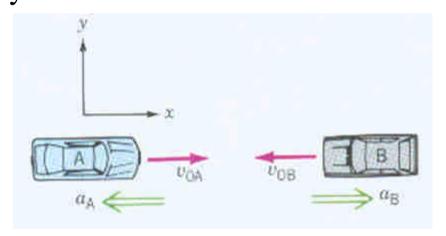


Fig.3.23

Example 3.9: Two cars approach each other on a straight road. Car A moves at 16 m/s and car B moves at 8 m/s. When they are 45 m apart. Both drivers apply their brakes. Car A slows down at 2 m/s², while car B slows down at 4 m/s². Where and when do they collide?



$$x_A = 16t - t^2$$

$$x_B = 45 - 8t + 2t^2$$
若碰撞⇒ $x_A = x_B$

$$\Rightarrow 16t - t^2 = 45 - 8t + 2t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(t-3)(t-5) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3 \text{ or } 5$$

▶檢視答案是否合理!

當
$$t=3 \Rightarrow v_A = 16 - 2t = 10$$
 ; $v_B = -8 + 4t = 4$

因B車末速(4m/s)與初速(-8 m/s)方向相反,不合理,而 t=5亦不合理。

所以,B車煞車先停止,再被A車撞上。可判知相撞地點即為B車停止之處,即:

$$v_B = 0 = -8 + 4t$$
 $\Rightarrow t = 2$ 再代入 x_B , 可得 $x_B = 37$ m

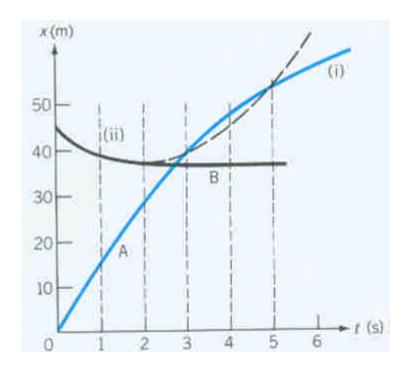
即距A車初始位置(未煞車前)37m處相撞。

至於碰撞時間,則必須考慮A車抵達37m的時間,即:

$$16t - t^2 = 37$$
 ⇒ $t = 2.8s$; $13.2s$ (不合理)

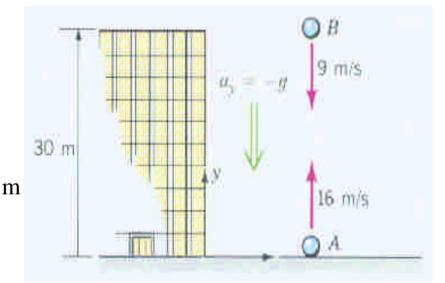
t=13.2 s 不合理係因碰撞僅可能發生一次。

故碰撞發生在2.8 s 及37 m處。



Example 3.12: Two balls are thrown toward each other: ball A at 16.0 m/s upward from the ground, ball B at 9.00 m/s downward from a roof 30.0 m high, one second later. (a)Where and when do they meet? (b)What are their velocity on impact?

$$y_A = 16t - 4.9t^2$$
 $y_B = 30 - 9(t - 1) - 4.9(t - 1)^2$
 $y_A = y_B \ (\text{會相撞}) \implies t = 2.24s$
 $y_A = 16(2.24) - 4.9(2.24)^2 = 11.3 \text{m}$



$$v_A = 16 - 9.8(2.24) = -5.95$$
 m/s

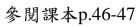
$$v_B = -9 - 9.8(1.24) = -21.2$$
 m/s

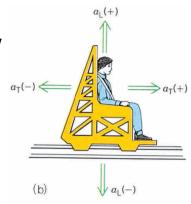
當A球與B球相撞時,A球已向下運動。

加速度的生理效應 (選擇性)



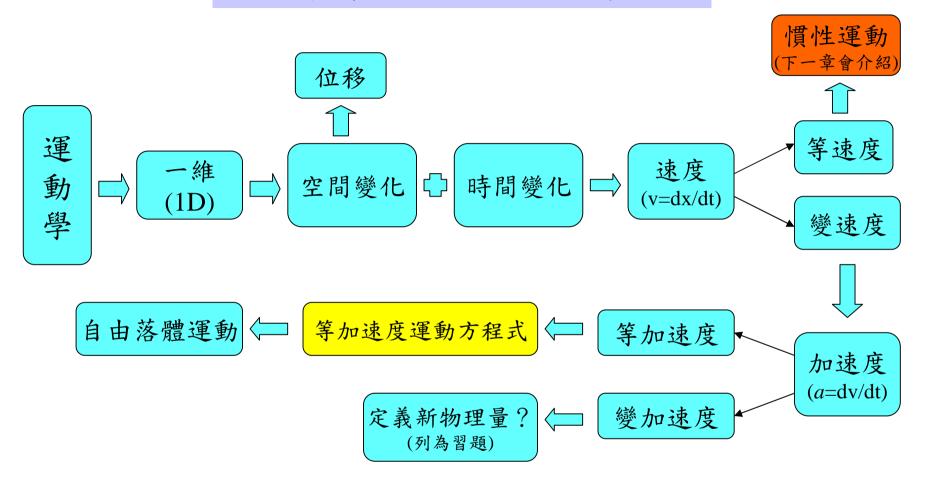
| 加速度源 | a(g) | 期間(s) |
|----------------|----------|------------|
| 電梯 | 0.2 | 3 |
| 汽車(緊急煞車) | 1 | 3 |
| 降落傘著地 | 2-6 | 0.2-0.3 |
| 彈機弩 | 5 | 0.1 |
| 打開降落傘 | 8-30 | 0.2-0.4 |
| 彈射椅 | 15-20 | 0.2 |
| 落到消防救生網 | 20 | 0.1 |
| 汽車或飛機撞擊(可能不致命) | 20-100 | 0.02-0.1 |
| 火箭滑台 | 45 | 0.2-0.4 |
| 自由落體著地(存活) | 150 | 0.02 |
| 汽車或飛機撞擊(致命) | 150-1000 | 0.01-0.001 |





| 加速度 | 對人體影響的影響 |
|------------|---------------------------|
| $+a_L$ | 正的縱向加速度 (a_L) |
| 2.5g | 站立困難 |
| 3~4g | 無法站立,3s後視力減弱 |
| 6g | 5秒內視覺喪失,其後喪 失知覺 |
| | |
| $-a_L$ | 負的縱向加速度 (a_L) |
| -1g | 難受的面部充血 |
| −2g or −3g | 嚴重面部充血,劇烈頭 痛,視覺模 糊 |
| - 5g | 幾乎無人能忍受 |
| $+a_T$ | 正的横向加速度 (a_L) |
| 2~3g | 腹部受壓迫,聚焦困難 |
| 4~6g | 呼吸困難,胸部疼痛 |
| 6~12g | 嚴重呼吸困難及胸部疼痛至8g時手 腳無法動彈 |

本章單元內容重點彙整



習題

●教科書習題(p.49~p.54)

Exercise: 15,23,24,25,29,30,31,32,45,59,63

Problem: 5,13,17,23

Ex.24 Ans.: (a) 4 m/s^2 ; (b) 5 m/s^2 ; (c) 2 s

Ex.30 Ans.: (a) 0; (b) 2.4 m/s

Ex.32 Ans.: (a) (b) 略; (c) 2 m/s²; (d) 4 m/s²

•基本觀念問題:

1.物體運動大致可區分成哪幾種類型?請說明之!

•延伸思考問題:

1.何謂變加速運動?是否有新的物理量可加以定義描述?

2.為何人處於加速度狀態下會有痛苦的生理反應?

慣性運動(inertial motion) - 考慮a = 0

- ♦ 慣性(inertia)—物體具有抗拒運動狀態被改變的特性。
- ◆任何物體都傾向維持其固有的運動狀態。如果靜止,則 永遠靜止,如果運動,則永遠保持等速直線運動(相當於等 速度運動),加速度 a 為零,即牛頓第一定律的描述。
- ♦ 慣性運動可能受力,但爭力(net force)=0,詳見動力學。

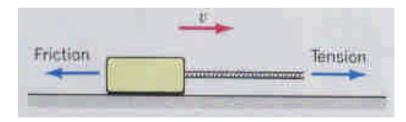


Fig.4.1

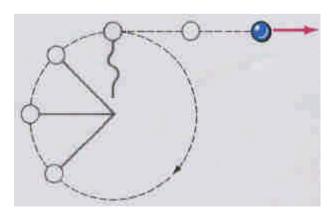
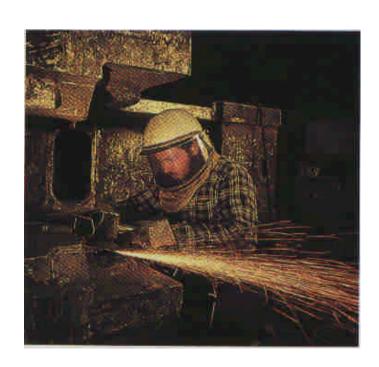


Fig.4.2



二維或三維運動(two- or three- dimensional motion)

♦利用位置向量(position vector)表示三維運動。

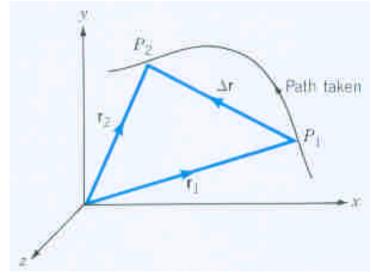
$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = \Delta x \hat{i} + \Delta y \hat{j} + \Delta z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{av} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \Longrightarrow \vec{\mathbf{v}} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \mathbf{v}_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{v}_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \mathbf{v}_z \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$a = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$



等
$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t$$

度
動
 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v})t$

動
 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}t^2$

式

▶二維等加速度運動方程式(the equations for two-dimensional motion)

y分量

 $v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 + 2a_y(y - y_0)$

x 分量

$$v_{x} = v_{0x} + a_{x}t$$

$$v_{y} = v_{0y} + a_{y}t$$

$$x = x_{0} + \frac{1}{2}(v_{0x} + v_{x})t$$

$$y = y_{0} + \frac{1}{2}(v_{0y} + v_{y})t$$

$$x = x_{0} + v_{0x}t + \frac{1}{2}a_{x}t^{2}$$

$$y = y_{0} + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_{y}t^{2}$$

$$v_x^2 = v_{0x}^2 + 2a_x(x - x_0)$$

♦ 拋體運動(projectile motion)

- •水平運動(horizontal motion) $(x分量) \Longrightarrow a_x = 0$ (慣性運動)
- •垂直運動(vertical motion) (y分量) $\Rightarrow a_y = -g$ (等加速度運動)
- •水平與垂直運動相互獨立(independent)。

x 分量

- $\bullet \quad x = x_0 + \mathbf{v}_{0x}t$
- $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{v}_{0x} = 定値$

y分量

- $\bullet \quad y = y_0 + \mathbf{v}_{0y}t \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
- $\bullet \quad \mathbf{v}_{y} = \mathbf{v}_{0y} gt$
- $v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 2g(y y_0)$

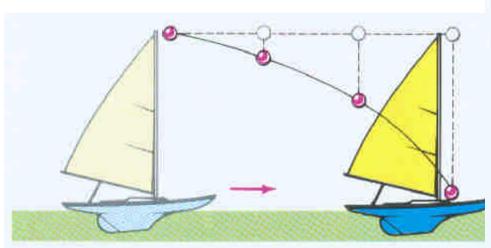


Fig.4.7



Example 4.2

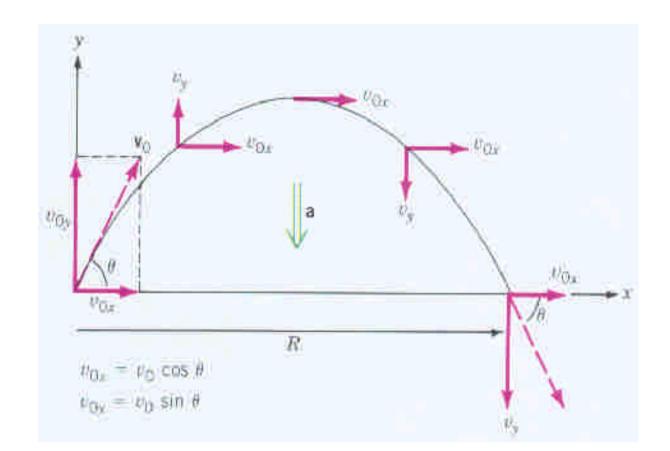


Fig.4.9

$$x = v_0 \cos \theta t \qquad \qquad y = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

飛行時間(The time of flight)
$$\Rightarrow y = 0$$
, $t = \frac{2v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$

最大水平範圍(the Maximum horizontal range)

$$\Rightarrow R = v_0 \cos \theta t = \frac{v_0 \cos \theta \cdot 2v_0 \sin \theta}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

最大高度(the maximum height)

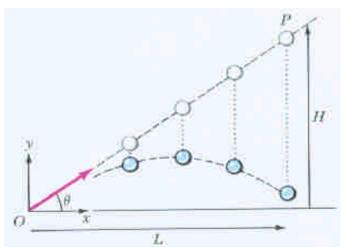
$$\Rightarrow H = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} - \frac{1}{2}g(\frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g})^2$$
$$= \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g} \qquad (\boxtimes 0 = v_0 \sin \theta - gt \Rightarrow t = v_0 \sin \theta / g)$$

<u>軌跡形狀</u>(The shape of the path)

將
$$t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$
 代入y式 $\Rightarrow y = (\tan \theta)x - \frac{g}{2(v_0 \cos \theta)^2}x^2$

Example 4.4:





$$y_B = L \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$y_D = \mathbf{v}_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x_D = \mathbf{v}_0 \cos \theta t$$

若水滴軌跡可抵達甲蟲垂直下落處,

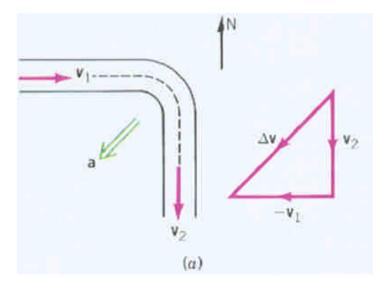
即:
$$x_D = L \implies t = \frac{L}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$
 代入 y_D

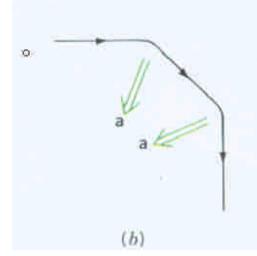
則
$$y_D = L \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = y_B$$

表示水滴與甲蟲必會相撞。

♦ 等速率圓周運動(uniform circular motion)

- -具有向心加速度,可使用平面極座標描述。
- •向心加速度指向圓心,速率相等,方向不同(表示速度不同)。





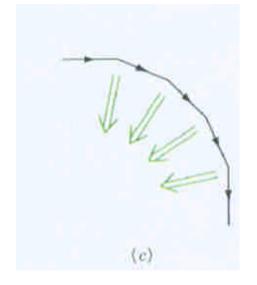
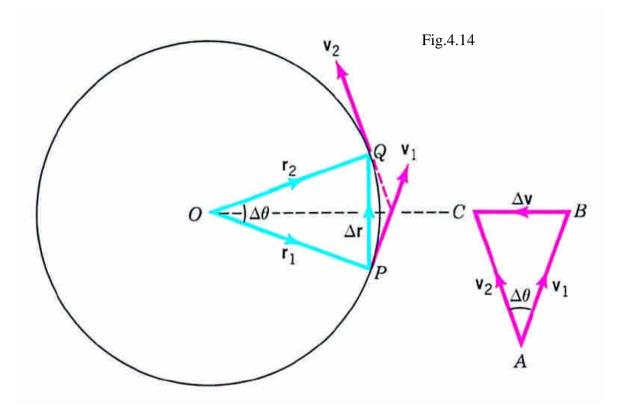


Fig.4.13

• 向心加速度
$$\vec{a}_r = -\frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{r}\hat{r}$$
 ; $a_r = \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{r} = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2} = r\omega^2$

僅改變方向,不影響速率大小。

推導:



$$\therefore \frac{\left|\Delta\vec{r}\right|}{r} = \frac{\left|\Delta\vec{\mathbf{v}}\right|}{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right| = \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}}{r} \right) \left| \Delta \vec{r} \right|$$

$$\therefore |\Delta \vec{r}| \approx v \Delta t$$

$$\therefore |\Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}}| = \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}}{r}\right) (\mathbf{v} \Delta t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left|\Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}}\right|}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{r} \Rightarrow a = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \left(\frac{\left|\Delta \vec{\mathbf{v}}\right|}{\Delta t}\right) = \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{r} = a_r$$

又
$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$
代入 $a_r \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2}$,故 $a_r = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2}$

♦非等速率圓周運動(nonuniform circular motion)

•
$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_t = -\frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{r}\hat{r} + \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}\hat{\theta}$$
, $\sharp \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{r}$, $a_t = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$

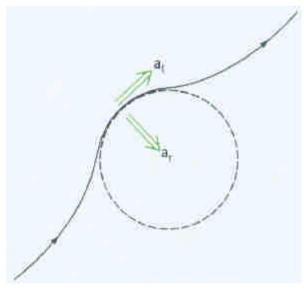


Fig.4.25

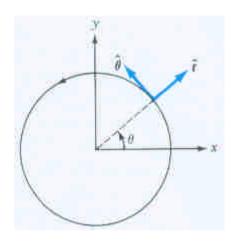
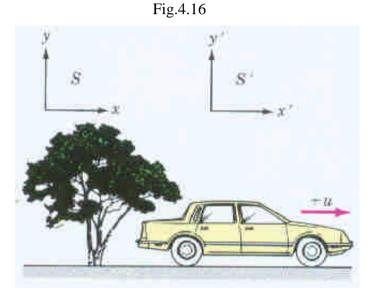


Fig.4.26



♦ 慣性座標系的相對運動(relative motion in inertial reference frame)

• **參考座標系** — 定義質點位置或速度方向的座標系,即觀察者位於此 (reference frame) 此座標原點上。

• 慣性參考座標系 — 係指靜止或等速運動的參考座標系,如:地球可 (inertial reference frame) 近似,但實際為非慣性參考座標系。

$$\vec{r}_{PA} = \vec{r}_{PB} + \vec{r}_{BA}$$

P相對於A的位置

P相對於B的位置

B相對於A的位置

• 相對速度(relative velocity)

$$\vec{v} = d\vec{r} / dt$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{PA} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{PB} + \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{BA}$$

P相對於A的速度

P相對於B的速度

B相對於A的速度

$$ightarrow \ \vec{v}_{BA} = \vec{v}_{PA} - \vec{v}_{PB} = -(\vec{v}_{PB} - \vec{v}_{PA}) = -\vec{v}_{AB}$$

> Example:

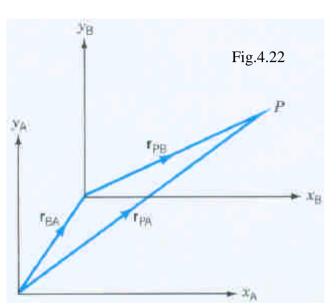
 \dot{V}_{MT} : 人相對於火車的速度

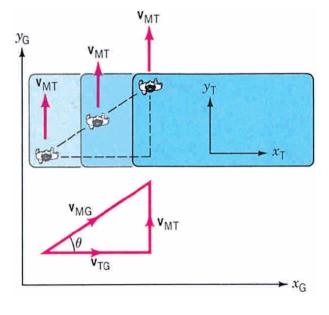
$$\vec{V}_{MG} = \vec{V}_{MT} + \vec{V}_{TG}$$

 $ar{V}_{TG}$: 火車相對於地面的速度 \square

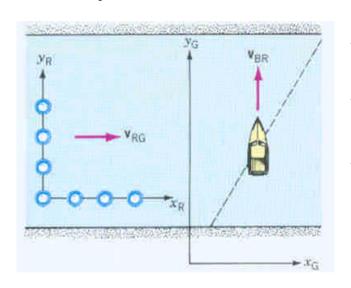
 \bar{V}_{MG} : 人相對於地面的速度

$$\tan\theta = V_{\rm MT} / V_{\rm TG}$$





Example 4.8 A motor boat can travel at 10 m/s relative to the water. It starts at one bank of a river that is 100 m wide and flows eastward at 5 m/s. If the boat is pointed directly across, find: (a) its velocity relative to the bank; (b) how far downstream it travels.

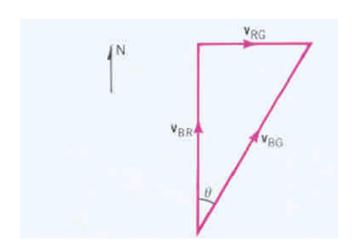


 \vec{V}_{BR} :船(boat)相對於河水(river)=10 m/s;向北

 \vec{V}_{RG} :河水相對於河岸 (bank)=5 m/s;向東

 \vec{V}_{BG} :船相對於河岸(河岸為靜止座標)?;方向?

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{BG} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{BR} + \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{RG}$$

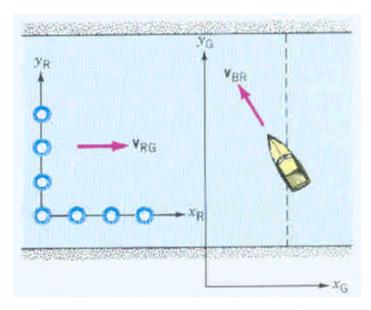


$$v_{BG} = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 11.2 \text{ m/s}$$

 $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$, $\theta = 26.5^0 \text{E of N}$ (a)

$$(100 \text{ m})/(10 \text{ m/s})=10 \text{ s}$$
, $5 \text{ m/s} \times 10 \text{ s}=50 \text{ m}$ (b)

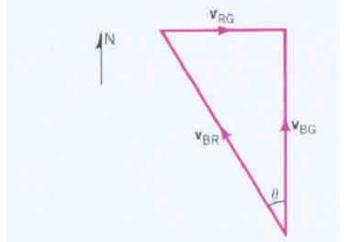
Example 4.9 The captain of the boat in Example 4.8 realizes his mistake. (a)In which direction must be point the boat to get directly across? (b) How long does this take?



$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{BG} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{BR} + \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{RG}$$

$$v_{BG} = \sqrt{10^2 - 5^2} = 8.7 \text{ m/s}$$

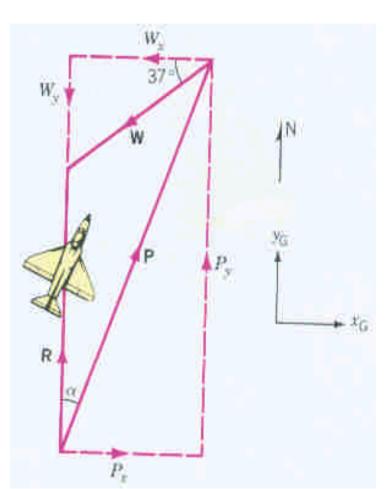
$$\sin \theta = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$
, $\theta = 30^{\circ} \text{W of N}$ (a)



$$(100 \text{ m})/(8.7 \text{ m/s}) = 11.5 \text{ s}$$
 (b)

雖然橫越至對岸的位置不會偏離,但橫越的時間卻變長。

Example 4.10 The pilot of an aircraft has to get to a point 320 km due north in 1 h. Ground control reports that there is a crosswind of 80 km/h toward 37°S of W. What is the required heading of the plane?



 \vec{V}_{PG} : 飛機相對於地面=320 km/h ;向北

 $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{AG}$:風相對於地面= $80 \, \mathrm{km/h}$;朝向西偏南 37^{0}

 \vec{V}_{PA} : 飛機(plane)相對於風(或空氣)?; 方向?

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{PA} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{PG} + \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{GA} = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{PG} - \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{AG} \implies$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{R} - \vec{W} \ (\mbox{$\not \perp$} \mbox{$\not =$} \vec{P} = \vec{v}_{PA} \ , \ \vec{W} = \vec{v}_{AG} \ , \ \vec{R} = \vec{v}_{PG})$$

$$P_x = R_x - W_x = 0 - (-80\cos 37^{\circ}) = +64 \text{ km/h}$$

$$P_y = R_y - W_y = 320 - (-80\sin 37^{\circ}) = +368 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\vec{P} = 64\hat{i} + 368\hat{j}$$
 , $\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{P_x}{P_y}\right) = \tan^{-1}(0.174) = 9.9^{\circ} \text{E of N}$

• 伽利略轉換(The Galilean Transformation)

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} - \vec{u}t$$

假設S以速度u沿S的x軸運動,則

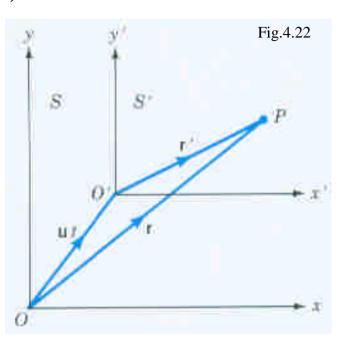
$$x' = x - ut$$
, $y' = y$, $z' = z$, $t' = t$

此即為座標的伽利略轉換。

而取時間微分 \Rightarrow $\vec{\mathbf{v}}'=\vec{\mathbf{v}}-\vec{u}$

再取時間微分 \Rightarrow $\bar{a}' = \bar{a}$

即所有慣性參考座標系所觀察到的質點加速度皆相同。



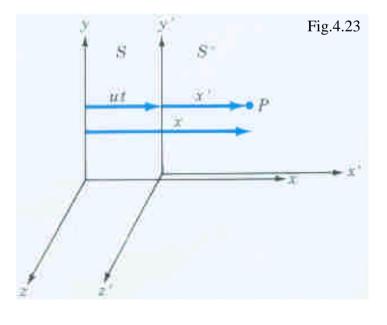
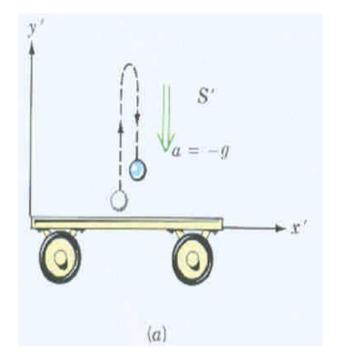
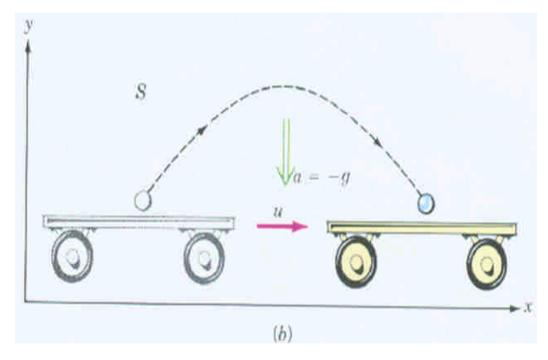


Fig.4.24

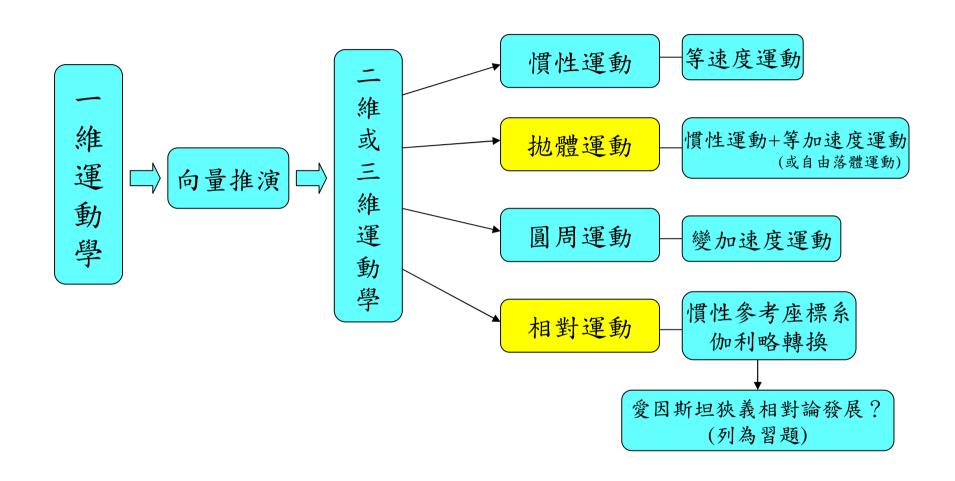


(以車為參考座標系)



(以地面為參考座標系)

本章單元內容重點彙整



習題

●教科書習題(p.74~p.79)

Exercise: 1,9,19,21,43,53,55,57,76,81

Problem: 3,5

•延伸思考問題:

1.請闡述相對運動觀念對於愛因斯坦發展狹義相對論(Special Relativity)的影響。