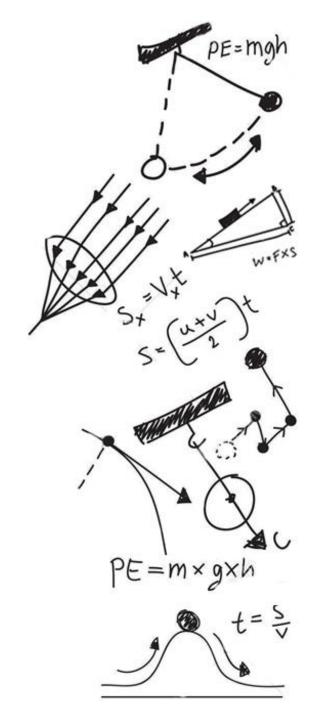


保守力、非保守力

和势能

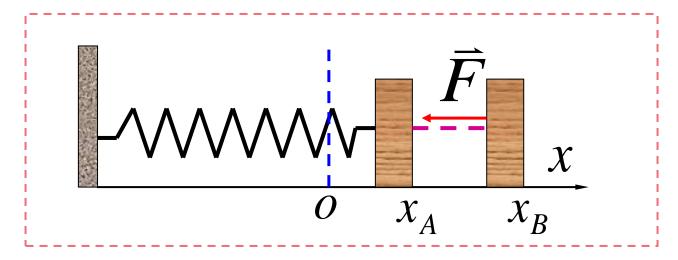




一、几种常见力作功的特点

(1)弹性力作功

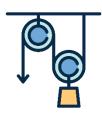
$$\vec{F} = -kx\vec{i}$$



$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} = -kx\vec{i} \cdot dx\vec{i} = -kxdx$$

$$W = \int dw = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} -kx dx = -(\frac{1}{2}kx_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_A^2)$$

功与路径无关,仅决定于相互作用质点的始末相对位置。



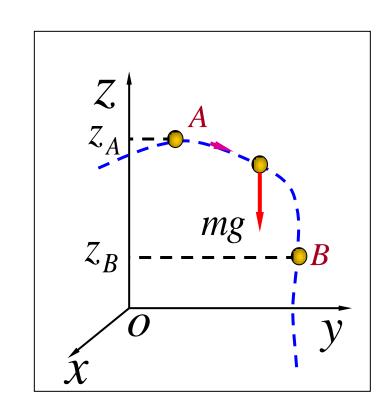
(2)重力作功

$$\vec{P} = -mg\vec{k}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}$$

$$W = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{z_{A}}^{z_{B}} - mgdz$$

$$=-(mgz_B-mgz_A)$$



功与路径无关,仅决定于相互作用质点的始末相对位置.



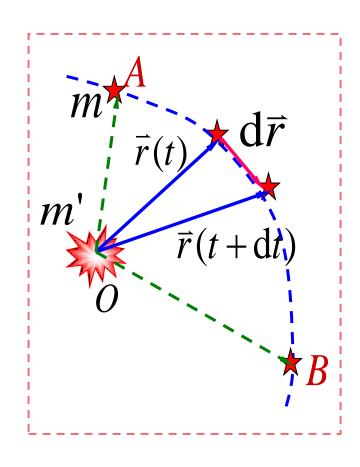
(3)万有引力作功

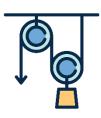
以m'为参考系m的位置矢量为 \bar{r} 。m'对m的万有引力为

$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{m'm}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

m 移动位移元 $d\bar{r}$ 时引力作功为

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot \mathbf{d}\vec{r} = -G \frac{m'm}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot \mathbf{d}\vec{r}$$





(3)万有引力作功

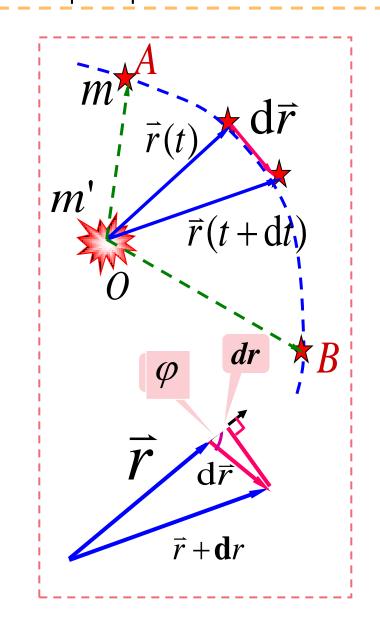
说明: $\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = r |d\vec{r}| \cos \varphi = r dr$

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot \mathbf{d}\vec{r} = -G \frac{m'm}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot \mathbf{d}\vec{r} = -G \frac{m'm}{r^2} \mathbf{d}r$$

m由A点移动到B点时 \overline{F} 作功为

$$W = \int dw = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} -G \frac{m'm}{r^2} dr$$
$$= -\left[(-G \frac{m'm}{r_B}) - (-G \frac{m'm}{r_A}) \right]$$

功与路径无关,仅决定于相互作用质点的 始末相对位置.



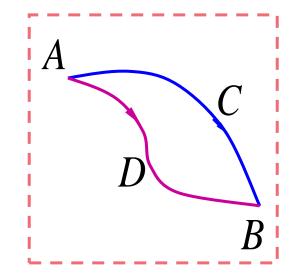


一、几种常见力作功的特点

引力功
$$W = -\left[(-G\frac{m'm}{r_B}) - (-G\frac{m'm}{r_A}) \right]$$

重力功
$$W = -(mgz_R - mgz_A)$$

弹力功
$$W = -(\frac{1}{2}kx_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_A^2)$$



保守力: 力所作的功与路径无关, 仅决定于相互作

用质点的始末相对位置.

$$\int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{ADB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$



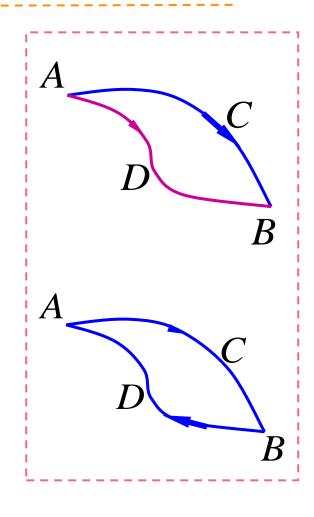
一、几种常见力作功的特点

$$\int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{ADB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{ACB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{BDA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

物体沿闭合路径运动 一周时, 保守力对它所作的功等于零.



非保守力: 力所作的功与路径有关 (例如摩擦力)



二、势能

(1) 定义:

由物体间的相对位置所决定的能量,其改变量可以度量保守力所作的功。该能量称为势(位)能。

(2)计算:

设保守力 \bar{F} 将质点m 由 $a \rightarrow b$, 其势能分别为

$$E_{Pa} \qquad E_{Pb}$$

$$\Delta E_{P} = E_{Pb} - E_{Pa}$$

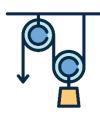
$$\Delta E_P = E_{Pb} - E_{Pa}$$

则有:
$$E_{Pa} - E_{Pb} = -\Delta E_P = W_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

~保守力对物体作的功等于物体势能增量的负值。

若选取b为零势能点 $E_{ph}=0$

则有:
$$E_{Pa} = \int_a^{(0)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = E_P$$



(3)几点说明

- 势能是状态函数 $E_{p} = E_{p}(x, y, z)$
- 勢能具有相对性,势能大小与势能零点的选取有关。
- ◆ 势能是属于系统的.
- ◆ 势能计算

$$\Rightarrow E_{p0} = 0$$
 $E_{p}(x, y, z) = \int_{(x, y, z)}^{E_{p0} = 0} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$



(4)几中常见的势能

◆ 重力势能

$$E_p = mgh$$

◆ 引力势能

$$E_p = -G \frac{m'm}{r}$$

◆ 弹性势能

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$



Thanks!

