



课堂：DL087（理论力学-弘毅）

课堂：DL085（理论力学-物理学与材料）

Mechanics

- 四大力学的最基础课程

理论力学;

统计力学

电动力学

量子力学

经典力学

牛顿力学：矢量力学

数学工具：矢量，微积分

分析力学：标量力学

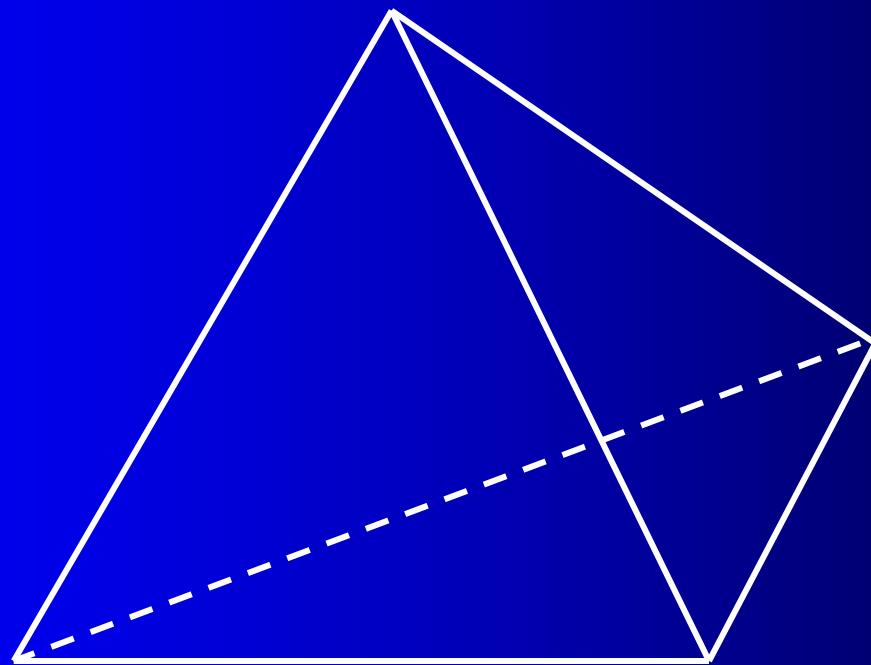
数学工具：微积分，变分，

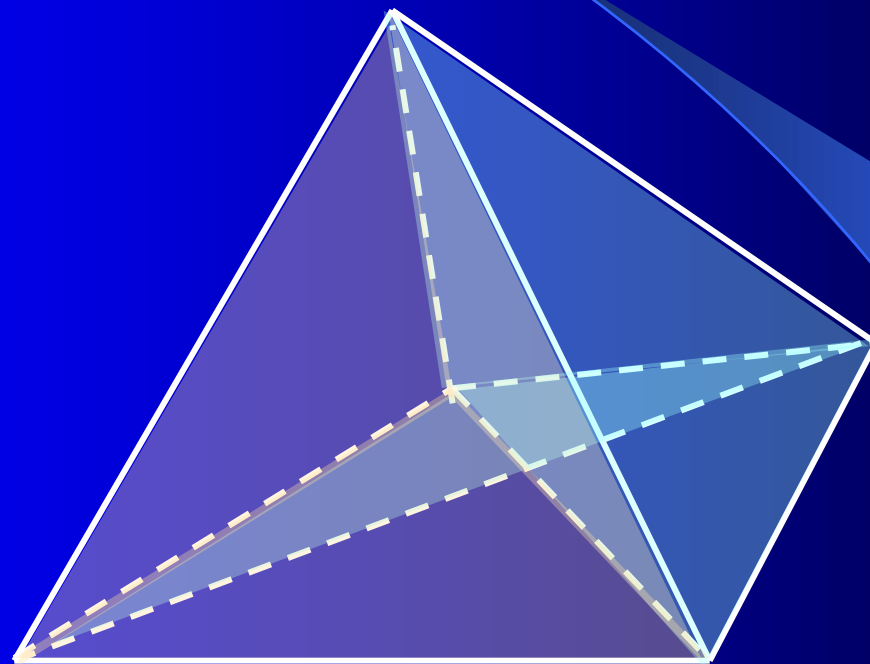
线代，矩阵

连续介质力学：标量力学

牛顿力学： 牛顿定律

分析力学研究力学系统的出发点？
基本原理是什么？



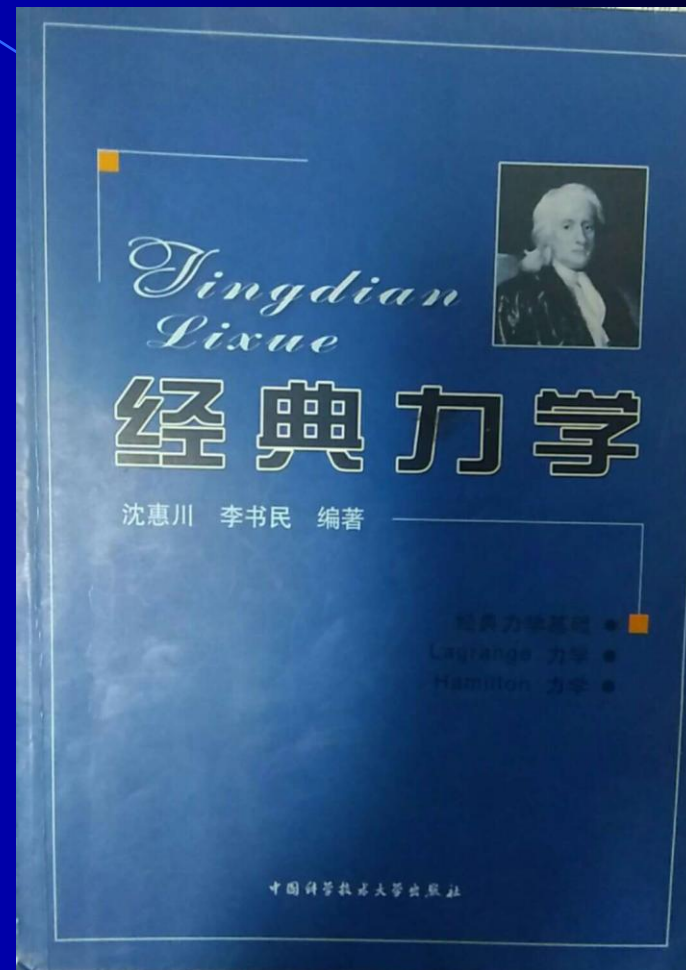


Content of this semester:

- Rotation of Rigid Body about a Fixed Point
- Analytical Mechanics
- Central Force Field
- Scattering Problem
- Small Oscillations
- Canonical Transformation

参考书目-弘毅

- 教材：
- 《经典力学》（上，下）许定安等主编；
- 主要参考书：
- Classical Mechanics》(3rd Ed.,2005) by Herbert Goldstein and Charles Poole.
- 《Structure and Interpretation of Classical Mechanics》(2001) by Gerald Jay Sussman and Jack Wisdom.
- 《力学》(第五版)（理论物理学教程 第一卷) L.D.朗道，E.M.栗弗席兹著，李俊峰，鞠国兴译校。
- 《朗道<力学>解读》，鞠国兴编著。
- 《力学》(第四版)（下册 理论力学）梁昆淼原著，鞠国兴，施毅修订；
- 《理论力学学习指导与习题解析》（第二版，理科用），鞠国兴编著。科学出版社，2018。
- 《经典力学》，沈慧川，李书明编著；
- 《经典力学题谱》沈慧川，沈励著；



参考书目-物理学与材料

- 教材：
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- 《经典力学题谱》沈慧川，沈励著；
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- 《经典力学》，沈慧川，李书明编著；

Why Physics?

兴趣、探究、解释、发现：
自然现象、日常生活、科研问题等。

How?

- 1、基本数学工具：矢量、矩阵、微积分；
变分原理，矩阵，线性代数
- 2、基本物理原理、定律、定理和方法。
- 3、知识应用、基本训练：作业，讨论，问题解决，PPT展示等



Score?

- 1、基本作业、讨论问题解决，PPT展示；
- 2、期中
- 3、期末

思维训练、能力提高！

Questions?

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0. Review: Vector, coordinate systems

0.1 vector

一、矢量合成解析法：

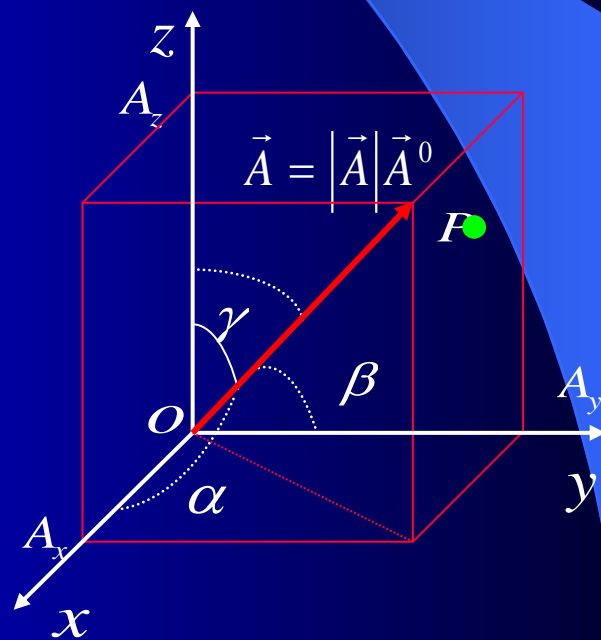
1、矢量在rt中的分量表示：

$$\vec{A} = |\vec{A}| \vec{A}^0 = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}, \quad |\vec{A}^0| = 1$$

$$\vec{A}^0 = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{A_x} = \frac{\cos \beta}{A_y} = \frac{\cos \gamma}{A_z} = \frac{1}{|\vec{A}|}$$

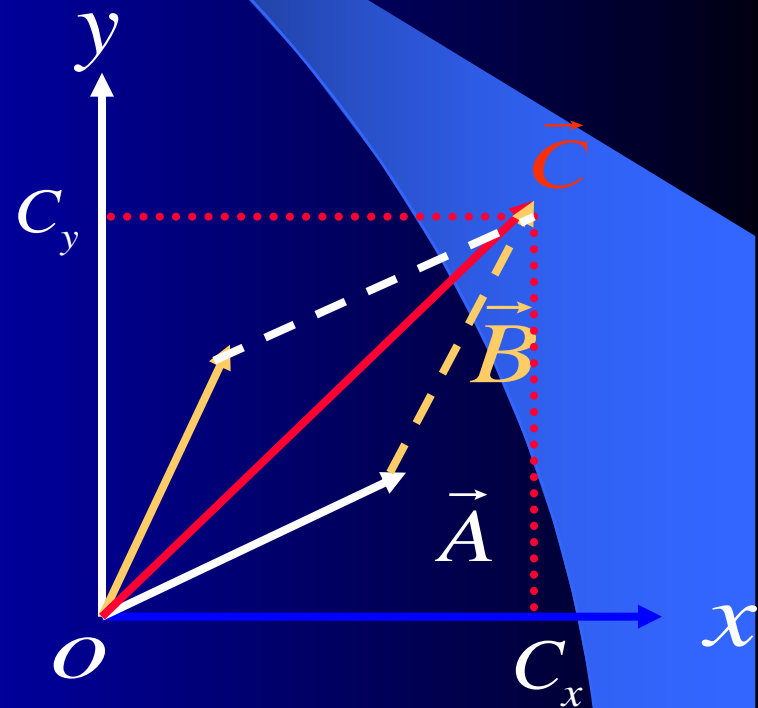


2、矢量合成解析法：

设 $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j}$, $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j}$,

则

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{C} &= \vec{A} \pm \vec{B} \\ &= (A_x \pm B_x) \vec{i} + (A_y \pm B_y) \vec{j} \\ &= C_x \vec{i} \pm C_y \vec{j}\end{aligned}$$



二、矢量的点积和叉积

(设 $|\vec{A}| = A$, $|\vec{B}| = B$, 夹角 $(\vec{A}, \vec{B}) = \theta < \pi$) :

(1) 定义: $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$;

a. $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}$;

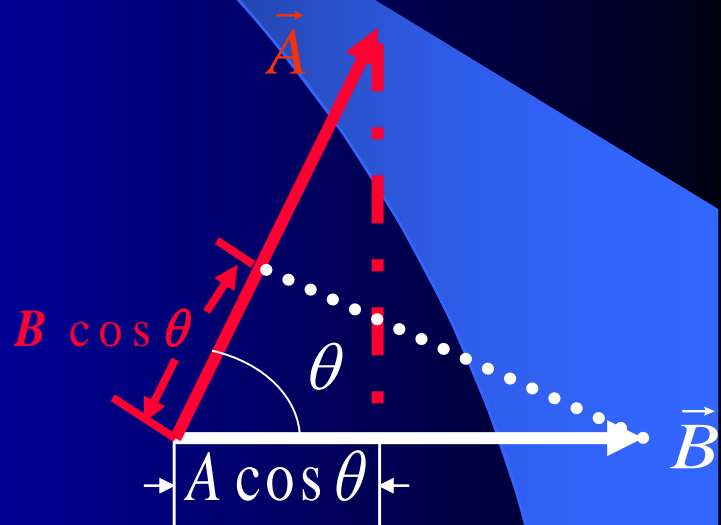
b. $\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} + \vec{C}) = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}$;

例1-1 已知 $\vec{A} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$; $\vec{B} = 5\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$,

求 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}) \cdot (5\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}) \\ &= 3\vec{i} \cdot (5\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}) + 5\vec{j} \cdot (5\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}) \\ &= 15 - 15 = 0, \Rightarrow \vec{A} \perp \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 几何意义

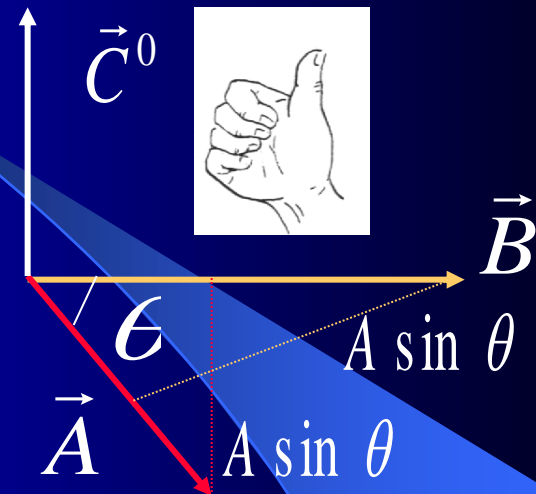


2、矢量的叉积

矢量点积和叉乘

(1) 定义: $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (AB \sin \theta) \vec{C}^0$;

式中 \vec{C}^0 为垂直于 \vec{A} 、 \vec{B} 的单位矢,
方向服从右手螺旋法则。



(2) 几何意义: (如图)

a. $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$;

b. $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} + \vec{C}) = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times \vec{C}$. 顺序不变

例1-2 $\vec{A} = 5\vec{i} - 6\vec{j}$, $\vec{B} = -10\vec{i} + 12\vec{j}$.

求 $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$;

解: $\because \vec{B} = -2\vec{A}$,

$\therefore \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{A} \times (-2\vec{A}) = 0$, 表明 $\vec{A} // \vec{B}$



三、矢量的导数和积分

矢量导数和积分

1、矢量的导数

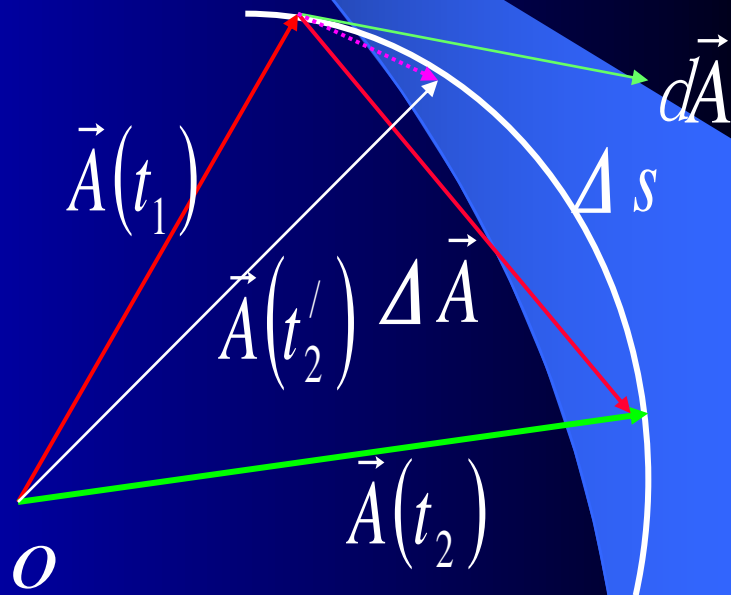
(设 $\vec{A} = \vec{A}(t)$, $\vec{B} = \vec{B}(t)$ 为矢性函数)

(1) 定义: $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{A}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$;

(2) 几何意义 (如图) $\vec{A}_1 = \vec{A}(t_1)$
 $\vec{A}_2 = \vec{A}(t_2)$

当 $\vec{A}_2 \rightarrow \vec{A}_1$ $|\Delta \vec{A}| \rightarrow \Delta s$,
的方向 $\rightarrow \vec{A}_1(t_1)$ 的切向 $\vec{\tau}^0$;

当 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ 的极限情况下, $d\vec{A} = ds \vec{\tau}^0$



(3) 性质:

a. $\frac{d\vec{c}}{dt} = \mathbf{0}$, \vec{c} 为常数 ;

b. $\frac{d}{dt}(k\vec{A}) = k \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$, k 为常数 ;

c. $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$;

d. $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} [u(t)\vec{A}] = \frac{du}{dt} \vec{A} + u \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$, u 为标性函数 ;

e. $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$, 顺序可变 ;

f. $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$, 顺序不可变 ;

g. $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt}$, 式中 $\vec{A} = \vec{A}(s)$, $s = \varphi(t)$ 为中间变量。

例1-4 、 试写出 $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$ 在直角坐标系中的表示：

解 $\because \vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} (A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}) \\ &= \frac{dA_x}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dA_y}{dt} \vec{j} + \frac{dA_z}{dt} \vec{k} .\end{aligned}$$

证明:
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$

证: 设
$$\vec{A}(t) = A_x(t) \vec{i} + A_y(t) \vec{j}, \quad \vec{B}(t) = B_x(t) \vec{i} + B_y(t) \vec{j}$$

则
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y$$

原式左边
$$= \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d}{dt}(A_x B_x + A_y B_y)$$

原式右第一项
$$= \left(\frac{dA_x}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dA_y}{dt} \vec{j} \right) \cdot (B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j}) = B_x \frac{dA_x}{dt} + B_y \frac{dA_y}{dt};$$

原式右第二项
$$= (A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j}) \cdot \left(\frac{dB_x}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dB_y}{dt} \vec{j} \right) = A_x \frac{dB_x}{dt} + A_y \frac{dB_y}{dt}$$

原式右边
$$= A_x \frac{dB_x}{dt} + A_y \frac{dB_y}{dt} + B_x \frac{dA_x}{dt} + B_y \frac{dA_y}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}(A_x B_x + A_y B_y)$$

左
边
=
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证
毕

补1、设在直角坐标系中

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j}, \quad \vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j};$$

试证: (1) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y$;

(2) $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (B_y A_x - B_x A_y) \vec{k}$.

补2、设在直角坐标系中

$$\vec{A}(t) = A_x(t) \vec{i} + A_y(t) \vec{j}, \quad \vec{B}(t) = B_x(t) \vec{i} + B_y(t) \vec{j};$$

试证: $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \times \vec{B}.$

2、矢量的积分

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}(t), \vec{B} = \vec{B}(t)$$

为矢性函数，且 $\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} = \vec{A}$

(1) 不定积分 $\int \vec{A}(t) dt = \vec{B}(t) + \vec{C}$ 式中 \vec{C} 为常矢

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \vec{A}(t) dt = \vec{B}(t_1) - \vec{B}(t_0) ;$$

特别强调

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k} \quad \text{不要写为} \quad \vec{A} = \vec{A}_x + \vec{A}_y + \vec{A}_z .$$

即：分量一般用分量大小与单位矢的乘积表示。

矢量导数和积分

例1-3、设在平面上有两相互垂直的单位矢 $\vec{\tau}^o$ 和 \vec{n}^o 逆时针转动，
试求 $d\vec{\tau}^o$ 和 $d\vec{n}^o$ 的大小和方向。

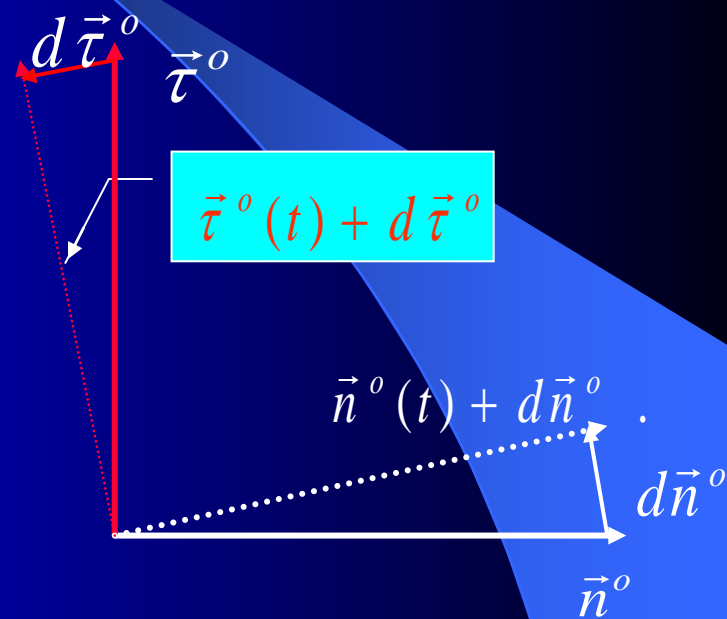
解：设 $t \rightarrow t + dt$ 时， $\vec{\tau}^o(t)$ 和 $\vec{n}^o(t)$

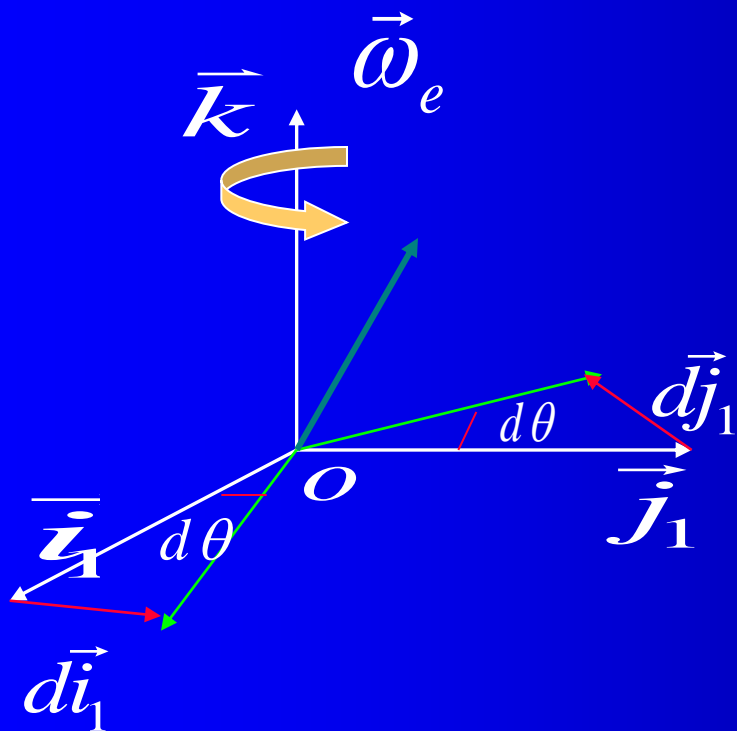
$$\vec{\tau}^o(t) \rightarrow \vec{\tau}^o(t) + d\vec{\tau}^o$$

$$\vec{n}^o(t) \rightarrow \vec{n}^o(t) + d\vec{n}^o$$

$$\therefore d\vec{n}^o = d\theta \vec{\tau}^o$$

$$d\vec{\tau}^o = d\theta (-\vec{n}^o)$$





提示: $\dot{\vec{i}}_1 = \frac{d\vec{i}_1}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \vec{j}_1$
 $= \omega_e (\vec{k} \times \vec{i}_1) = \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{i}_1$

2、对速度的研究

$$\because \vec{v}_e = x_1 \dot{\vec{i}}_1 + y_1 \dot{\vec{j}}_1$$

$$\text{而 } \dot{\vec{i}}_1 = \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{i}_1, \quad \dot{\vec{j}}_1 = \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{j}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_e = x_1 (\vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{i}_1) + y_1 (\vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{j}_1)$$

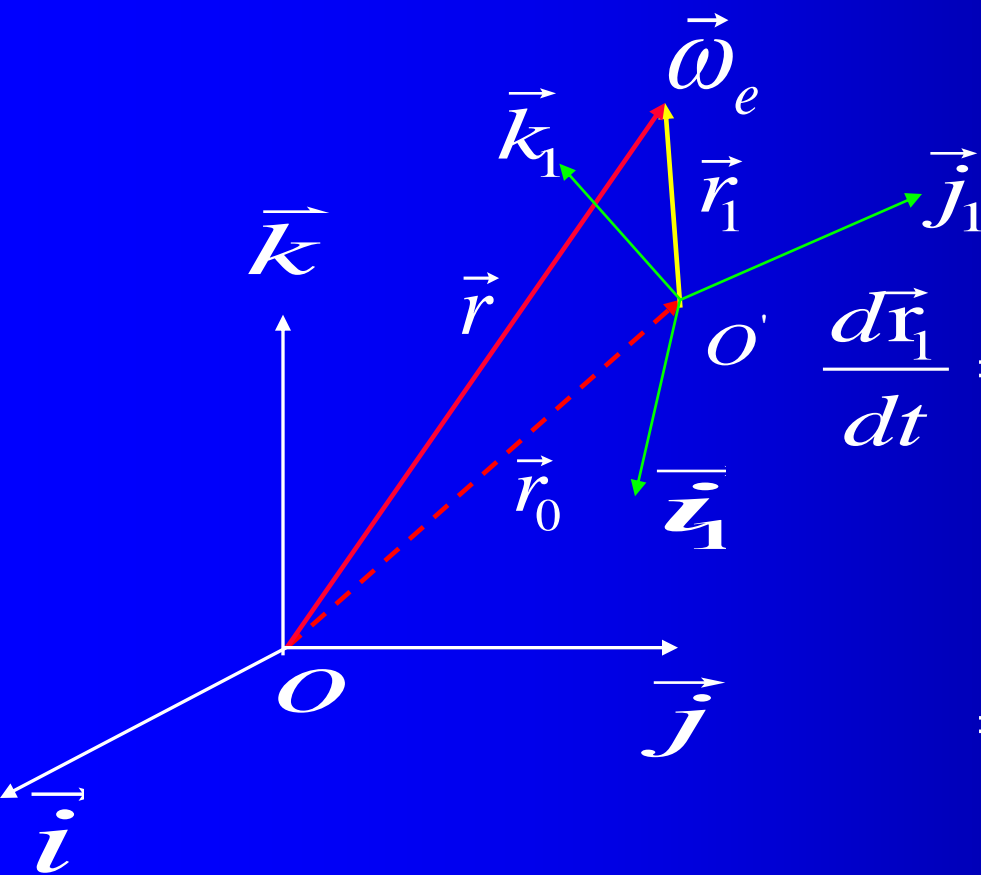
$$= \vec{\omega}_e \times (x_1 \vec{i}_1 + y_1 \vec{j}_1 + z_1 \vec{k})$$

$$= \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{r}_1$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{r}_1 + \vec{v}_r$$

静、动坐标系中 矢量微商

绝对微商和相对微商



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{r}_1, \dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\vec{r}}_0 + \dot{\vec{r}}_1$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = x_1 \vec{i}_1 + y_1 \vec{j}_1 + z_1 \vec{k}_1$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt} = \dot{\vec{r}}_1 = (\dot{x}_1 \vec{i}_1 + \dot{y}_1 \vec{j}_1 + \dot{z}_1 \vec{k}_1)$$

$$+ (x_1 \dot{\vec{i}}_1 + y_1 \dot{\vec{j}}_1 + z_1 \dot{\vec{k}}_1)$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{d}\vec{r}_1}{dt} + (\vec{\omega}_e \times x_1 \vec{i}_1 +$$

$$\vec{\omega}_e \times y_1 \vec{j}_1 + \vec{\omega}_e \times z_1 \vec{k}_1)$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{d}\vec{r}_1}{dt} + \vec{\omega}_e \times \vec{r}_1$$

二、速度 \vec{v} 和加速度 \vec{a}

1、速度矢量 $\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = v \vec{\tau}^o$

(1) 在 rt 中的表示

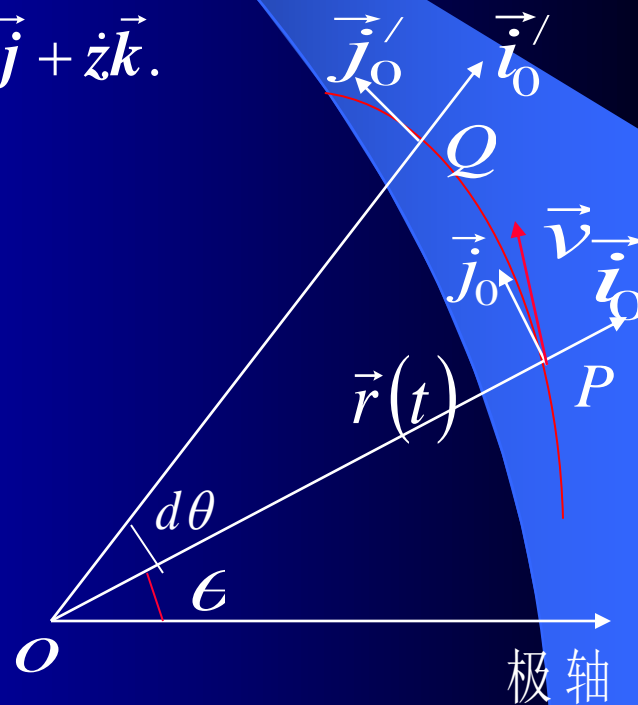
$$\because \vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}, \quad \therefore \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{x}\vec{i} + \dot{y}\vec{j} + \dot{z}\vec{k}.$$

(2) 在 pp 中的表示 $\because \vec{r}(t) = r(t)\vec{i}_0(t),$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}\vec{i}_0 + r \frac{d\vec{i}_0}{dt},$$

$$\text{又 } \because d\vec{i}_0 = d\theta \vec{j}_0, \quad d\vec{j}_0 = d\theta(-\vec{i}_0),$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{v} = \frac{dr}{dt}\vec{i}_0 + r \frac{d\theta}{dt}\vec{j}_0 = v_r \vec{i}_0 + v_\theta \vec{j}_0.$$



1.4 描述质点运动的物理量

2、加速度矢量 $\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2}$

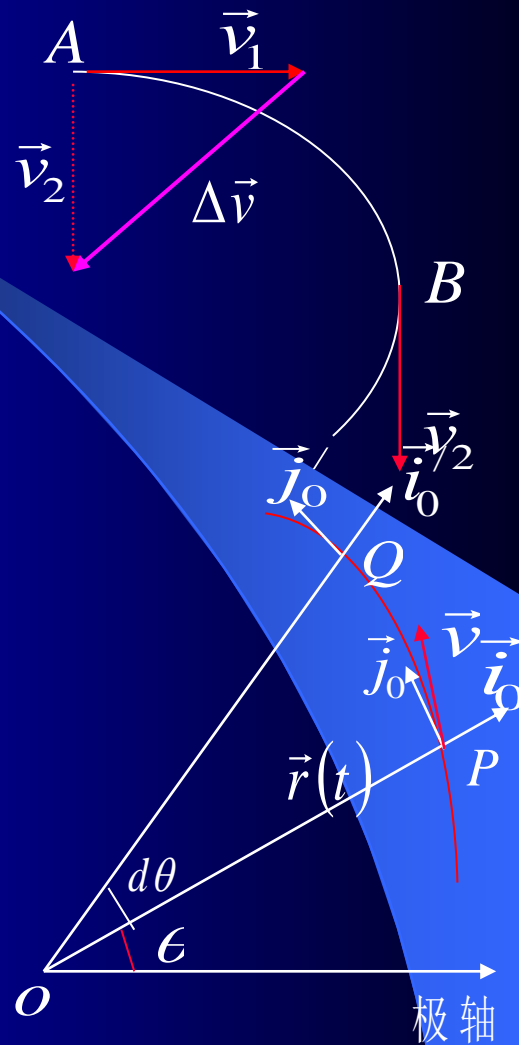
\vec{a} 与 $d\vec{v}$ 同方向，指向曲线凹侧

(1) 在 直角坐标系 rt 中的表示

$$\therefore \vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \ddot{x}\vec{i} + \ddot{y}\vec{j} + \ddot{z}\vec{k}$$

(2) 在 极坐标系 pp 中的表示

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} &= \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \vec{i}_0 \right) + \frac{d}{dt} \left(r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \vec{j}_0 \right) \\ &= (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \vec{i}_0 + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) \vec{j}_0 \\ &= a_r \vec{i}_0 + a_\theta \vec{j}_0\end{aligned}$$



科里奥利加速度

(3) 在自然坐标系 pn 中的表示

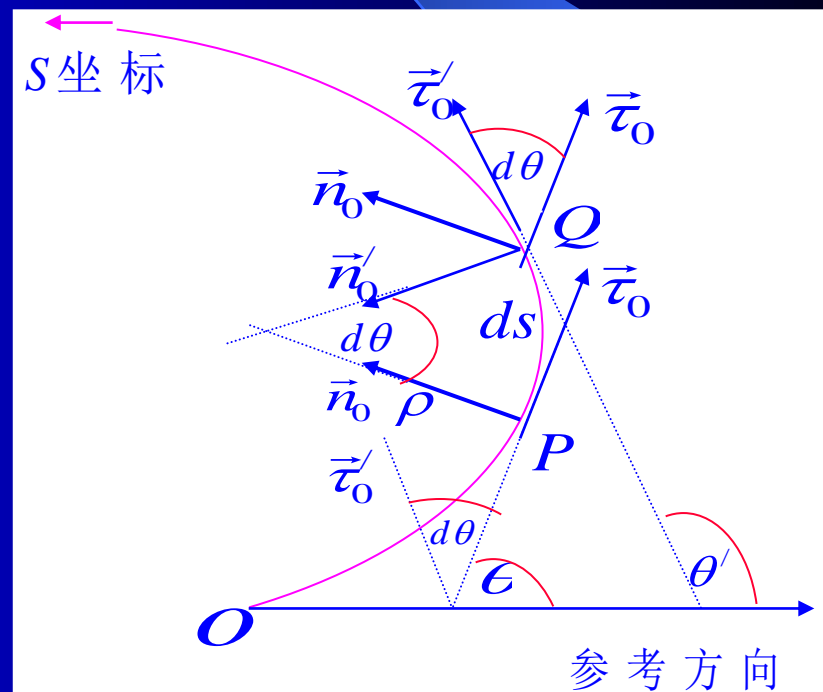
\because 在 pn 中 $S = S(t)$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{dS}{dt} \vec{\tau}_0(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{a} &= \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \ddot{S} \vec{\tau}_0 + \dot{S} \dot{\vec{\tau}}_0 \\ &= \ddot{S} \vec{\tau}_0 + \dot{S} \dot{\theta} \vec{n}_0 \\ &= \ddot{S} \vec{\tau}_0 + (\dot{S})^2 \frac{d\theta}{dS} \vec{n}_0 \\ &= \ddot{S} \vec{\tau}_0 + \frac{\dot{S}^2}{\rho} \vec{n}_0 \\ &= a_\tau \vec{\tau}_0 + a_n \vec{n}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{a}_\tau = \ddot{S},$$

$$\bar{a}_n = \frac{\dot{S}^2}{\rho} \vec{n}_0 = \frac{v^2}{\rho} \vec{n}_0$$



第一章 定点转动

(Rotation of Rigid Body about a Fixed Point)



demonstration I

demonstration

demonstration

基本内容

运动学

定点转动

一般运动

动力学

定点转动角动量和转动动能

惯量张量. 惯量椭球. 惯量主轴

欧拉动力学方程

重刚体定点转动

§ 1. 定点转动运动学 (Kinematics)

转动与平动的区别

demonstration

demonstration

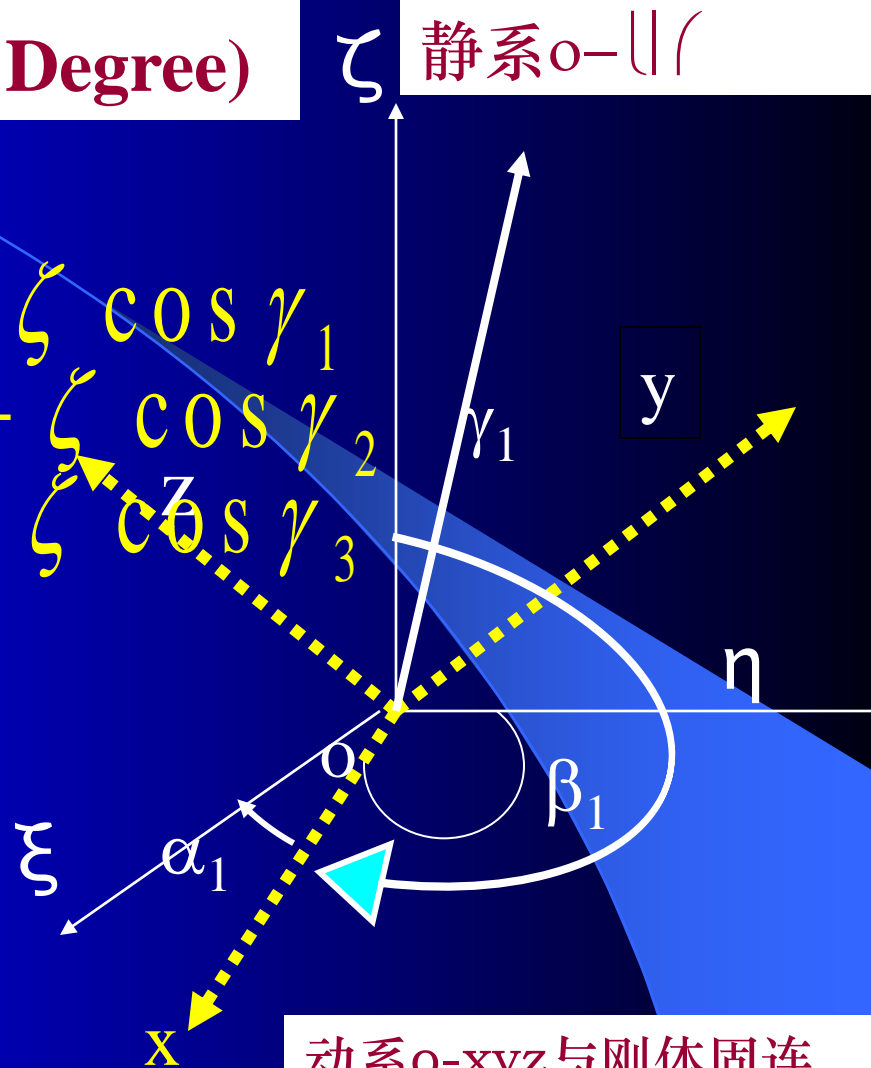
转动和定点转动定义

1. 定点转动自由度(Freedom of Degree)

$$x_i = t_{ij} \xi_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \xi \cos \alpha_1 + \eta \cos \beta_1 + \zeta \cos \gamma_1 \\ y &= \xi \cos \alpha_2 + \eta \cos \beta_2 + \zeta \cos \gamma_2 \\ z &= \xi \cos \alpha_3 + \eta \cos \beta_3 + \zeta \cos \gamma_3 \end{aligned} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$t_{ij} = \cos(x_i, \xi_j) \quad \dots (2)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{13} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & t_{23} \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & t_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = T \xi \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \xi \cos \alpha_1 + \eta \cos \beta_1 + \zeta \cos \gamma_1 \\ y = \xi \cos \alpha_2 + \eta \cos \beta_2 + \zeta \cos \gamma_2 \\ z = \xi \cos \alpha_3 + \eta \cos \beta_3 + \zeta \cos \gamma_3 \end{cases}$$



$$x_i = t_{ij} \xi_j \quad (j = 1, 2, 3)$$

爱因斯坦求和约定

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{11} &= \cos(\vec{i} \vec{\xi}) & t_{12} &= \cos(\vec{i} \vec{\eta}) & t_{13} &= \cos(\vec{i} \vec{\zeta}) \\ t_{21} &= \cos(\vec{j} \vec{\xi}) & t_{22} &= \cos(\vec{j} \vec{\eta}) & t_{23} &= \cos(\vec{j} \vec{\zeta}) \\ t_{31} &= \cos(\vec{k} \vec{\xi}) & t_{32} &= \cos(\vec{k} \vec{\eta}) & t_{33} &= \cos(\vec{k} \vec{\zeta}) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

任一矢量 \vec{R} 在两种坐标系中的分量表示：

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Redacted]} \end{aligned} \dots(4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Redacted]} \end{aligned}$$

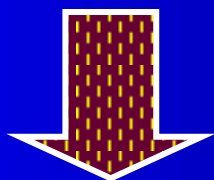
矢量 \vec{R} 的模不随坐标系变化

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x_i x_i \quad (i=1,2,3) \\ R^2 &= \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = \xi_i \xi_i \quad (i=1,2,3) \end{aligned} \right. \dots(5)$$

将(1)代入(5)式中则有:

$$x_i = t_{ij} \xi_j$$

$$R^2 = x_i x_i = t_{ij} \xi_j t_{ik} \xi_k = \underline{\xi_k \xi_k}$$



$$t_{ij} t_{ik} = \delta_{jk} \Rightarrow \text{正交归一化条件} \\ \text{(Orthogonal transformation) } \dots(6)$$

(6)式包括6个方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} j = k & 3 \\ j \neq k & 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Conclusion:

● 9个方向余弦中只有3个是独立变化,
即定点转动自由度为3 !!!

● 从坐标变换的观点看, 定点转动可以视为从恒等变换开始的连续的正交变换
(变换序列)

$$\begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{13} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & t_{23} \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & t_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

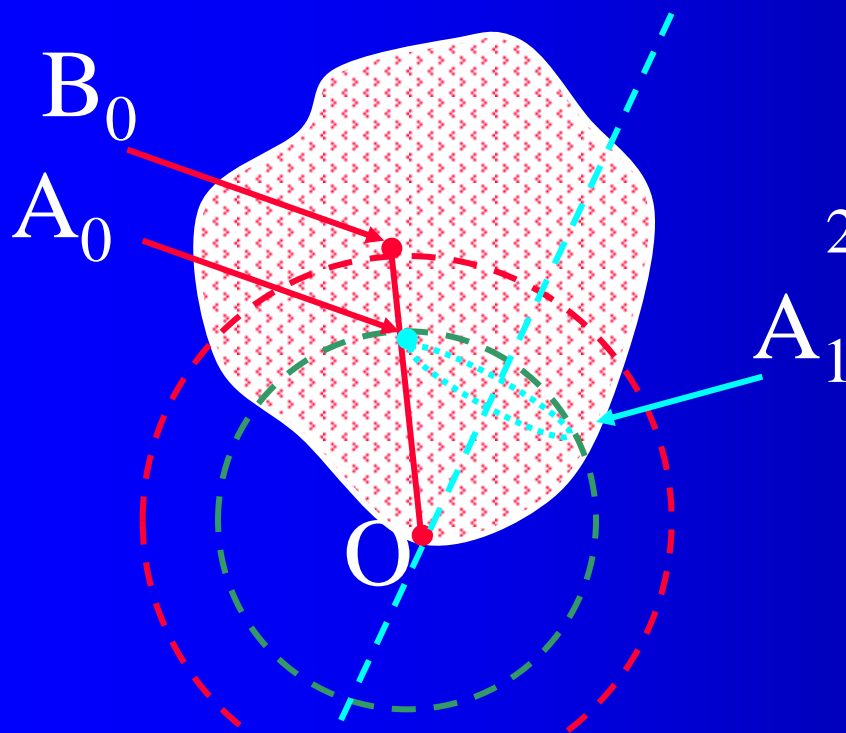
$$\left. \begin{array}{lll}
 t_{11} = \cos(\vec{i} \vec{\xi}) & t_{12} = \cos(\vec{i} \vec{\eta}) & t_{13} = \cos(\vec{i} \vec{\zeta}) \\
 t_{21} = \cos(\vec{j} \vec{\xi}) & t_{22} = \cos(\vec{j} \vec{\eta}) & t_{23} = \cos(\vec{j} \vec{\zeta}) \\
 t_{31} = \cos(\vec{k} \vec{\xi}) & t_{32} = \cos(\vec{k} \vec{\eta}) & t_{33} = \cos(\vec{k} \vec{\zeta})
 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
 j = k = 1 & t_{11}t_{11} + t_{21}t_{21} + t_{31}t_{31} = 1 \\
 j = k = 2 & t_{12}t_{12} + t_{22}t_{22} + t_{32}t_{32} = 1 \\
 j = k = 3 & t_{13}t_{13} + t_{23}t_{23} + t_{33}t_{33} = 1
 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 (\vec{\xi} \bullet \vec{i})^2 + (\vec{\xi} \bullet \vec{j})^2 + (\vec{\xi} \bullet \vec{k})^2 = 1 \\
 (\vec{\eta} \bullet \vec{i})^2 + (\vec{\eta} \bullet \vec{j})^2 + (\vec{\eta} \bullet \vec{k})^2 = 1 \\
 (\vec{\zeta} \bullet \vec{i})^2 + (\vec{\zeta} \bullet \vec{j})^2 + (\vec{\zeta} \bullet \vec{k})^2 = 1
 \end{array} \right.$$

补遗：位移定理

- 刚体定点运动的任一位移，可由它绕过定点的某轴作转动而得到！



1.任意点运动：球面上

2.过固定点直线上各点运动轨迹：
相似同心球面曲线

3.定点运动研究：
某球面上各点运动

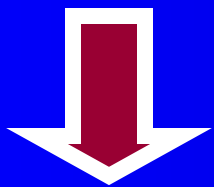
定点运动：绕瞬时轴的连续转动

(连续正交变换！ \Rightarrow Eulerian Angles描述)

2. 欧拉角 (Eulerian Angles)

第一步: 动系 $x'y'$

绕静系 ζ 轴 转 φ 角

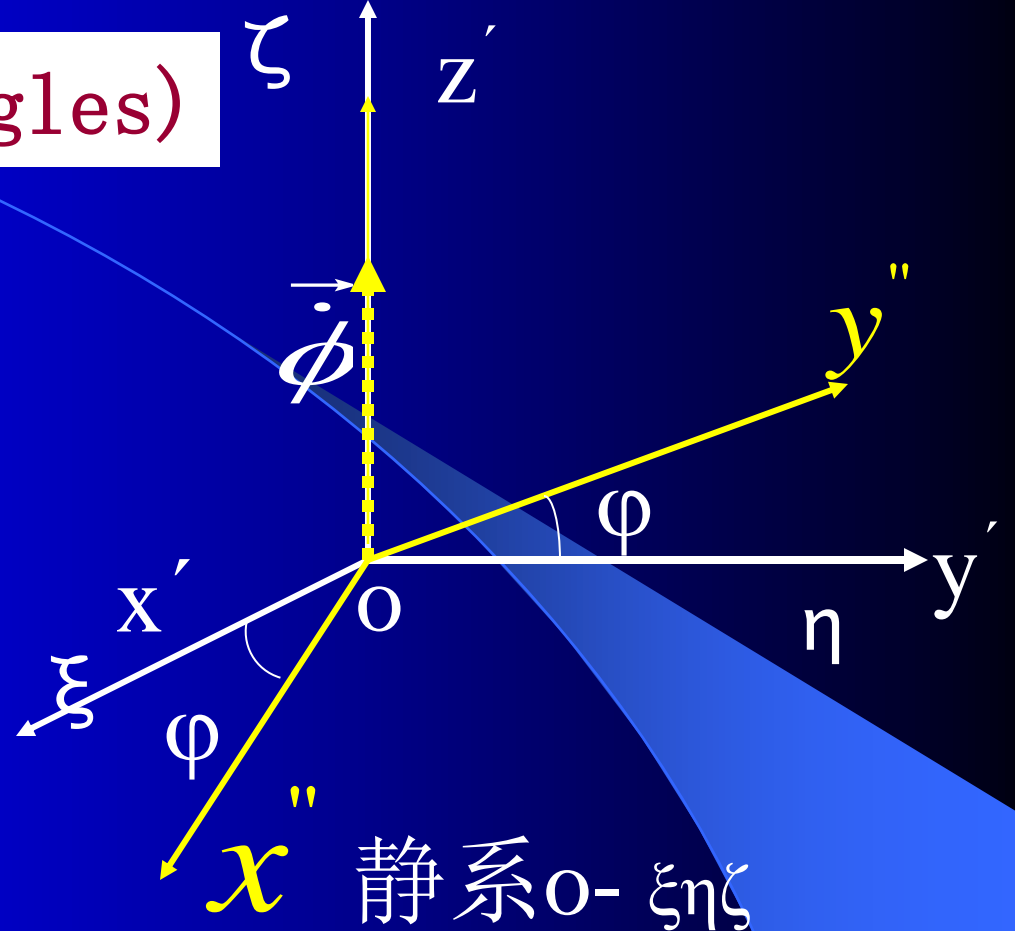


$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' \longrightarrow x'' \\ y' \longrightarrow y'' \end{array} \right.$

φ

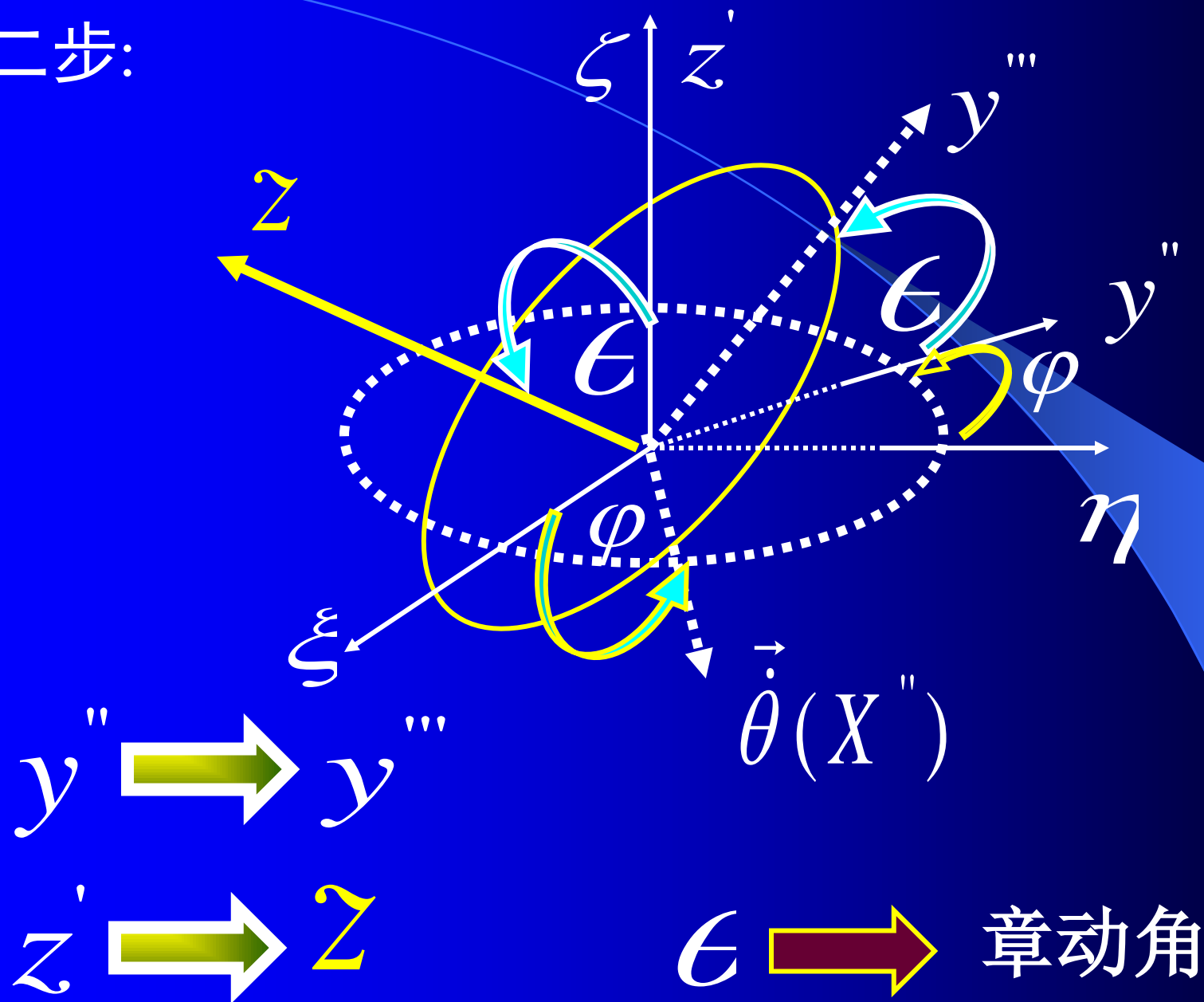
进动角

Precession angle



动系 $O-x'y'z'$ 与刚体固连

第二步:



3. 欧拉运动学方程

(Eulerian Kinematic equation)

动系中的表示!!!

$$\vec{\omega} = \vec{\dot{\phi}} + \vec{\dot{\theta}} + \vec{\dot{\psi}} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k}$$

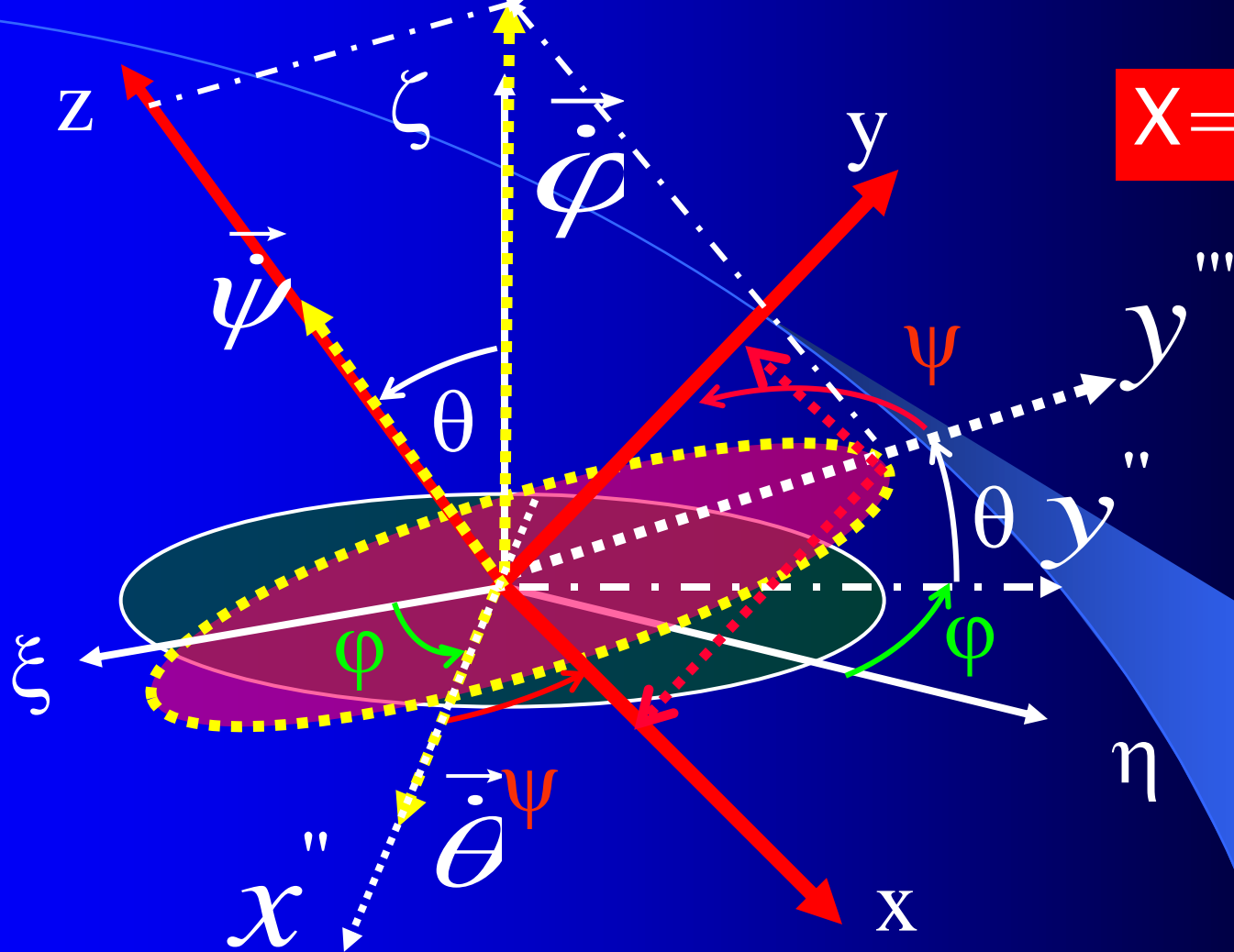
$$\vec{\dot{\phi}} = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\dot{\theta}} = \dot{\theta} \cos \psi \vec{i} - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{\dot{\psi}} = \dot{\psi} \vec{k}$$

如何得到呢？

$$X = T \xi$$

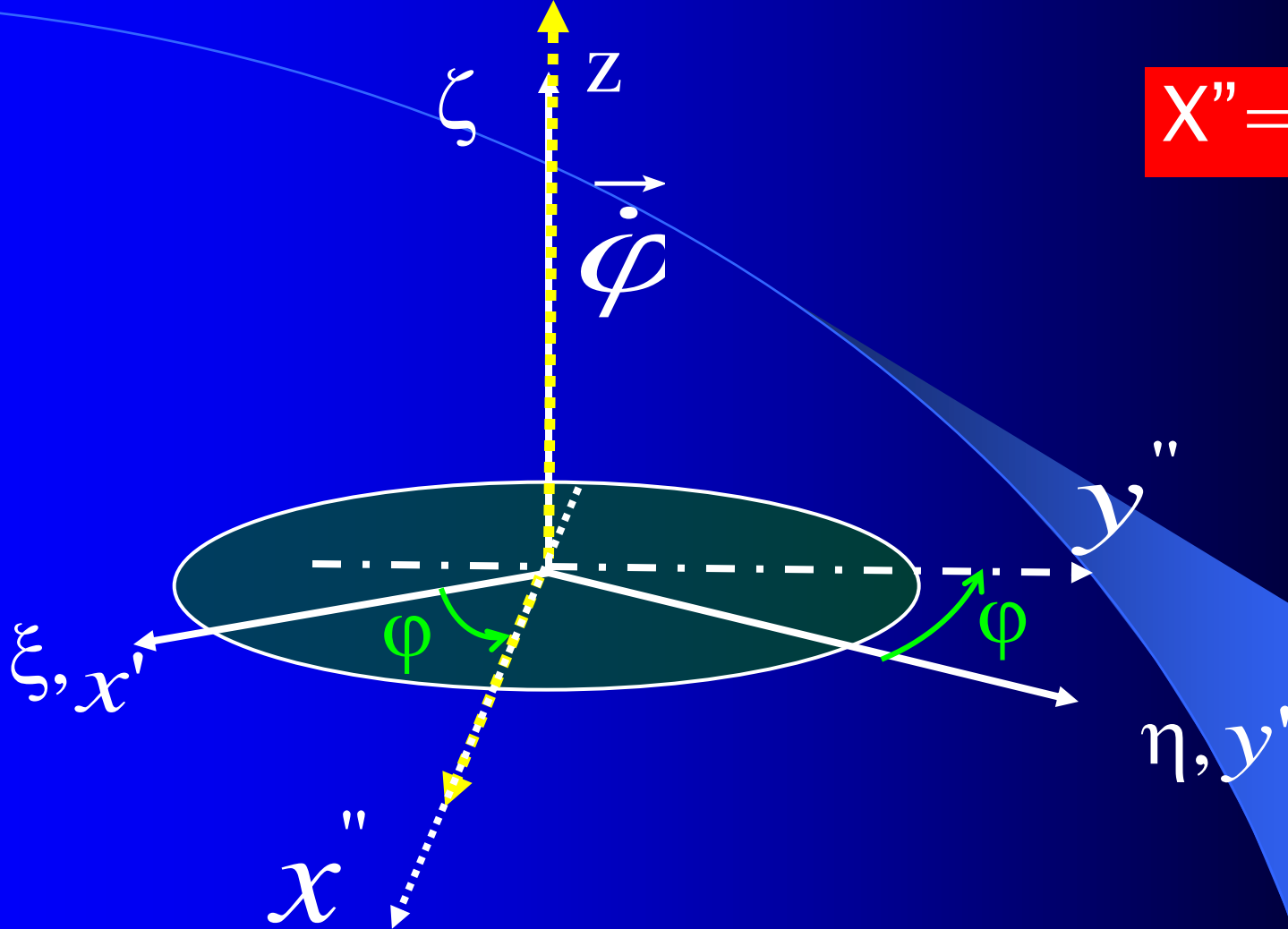


$\vec{\phi}$
投影xyz-系
{

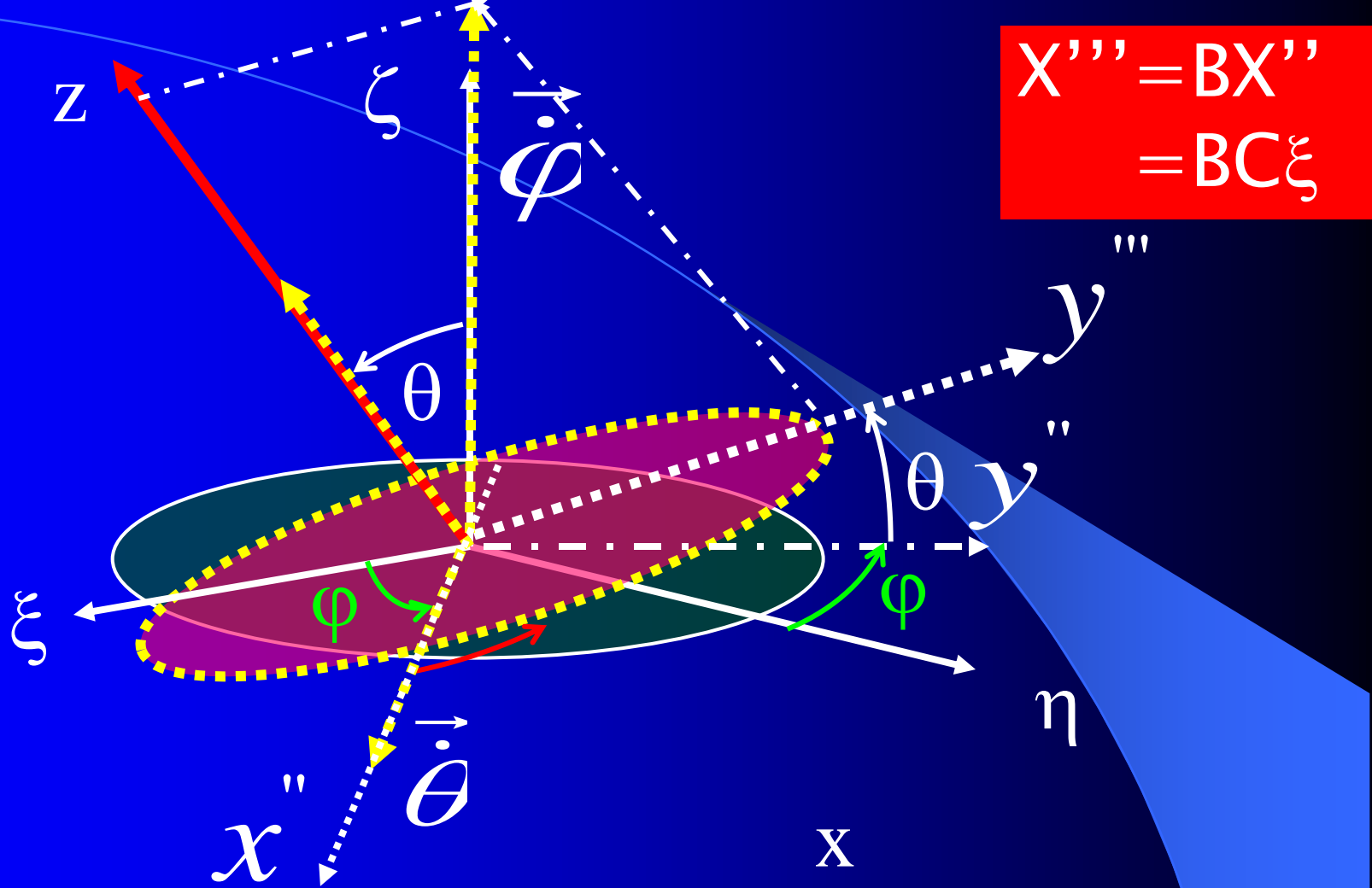
$$\begin{aligned}
 &x-y \text{ 面: } \phi \sin \theta \\
 &z \text{ 轴: } \phi \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$
投影x, y轴
{

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \text{ 轴: } &\phi \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} \\
 y \text{ 轴: } &\phi \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} \\
 &\phi \cos \theta \vec{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{X}'' = \mathbf{C} \boldsymbol{\xi}$$



$$\vec{\phi} : \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$X''' = BX''$$

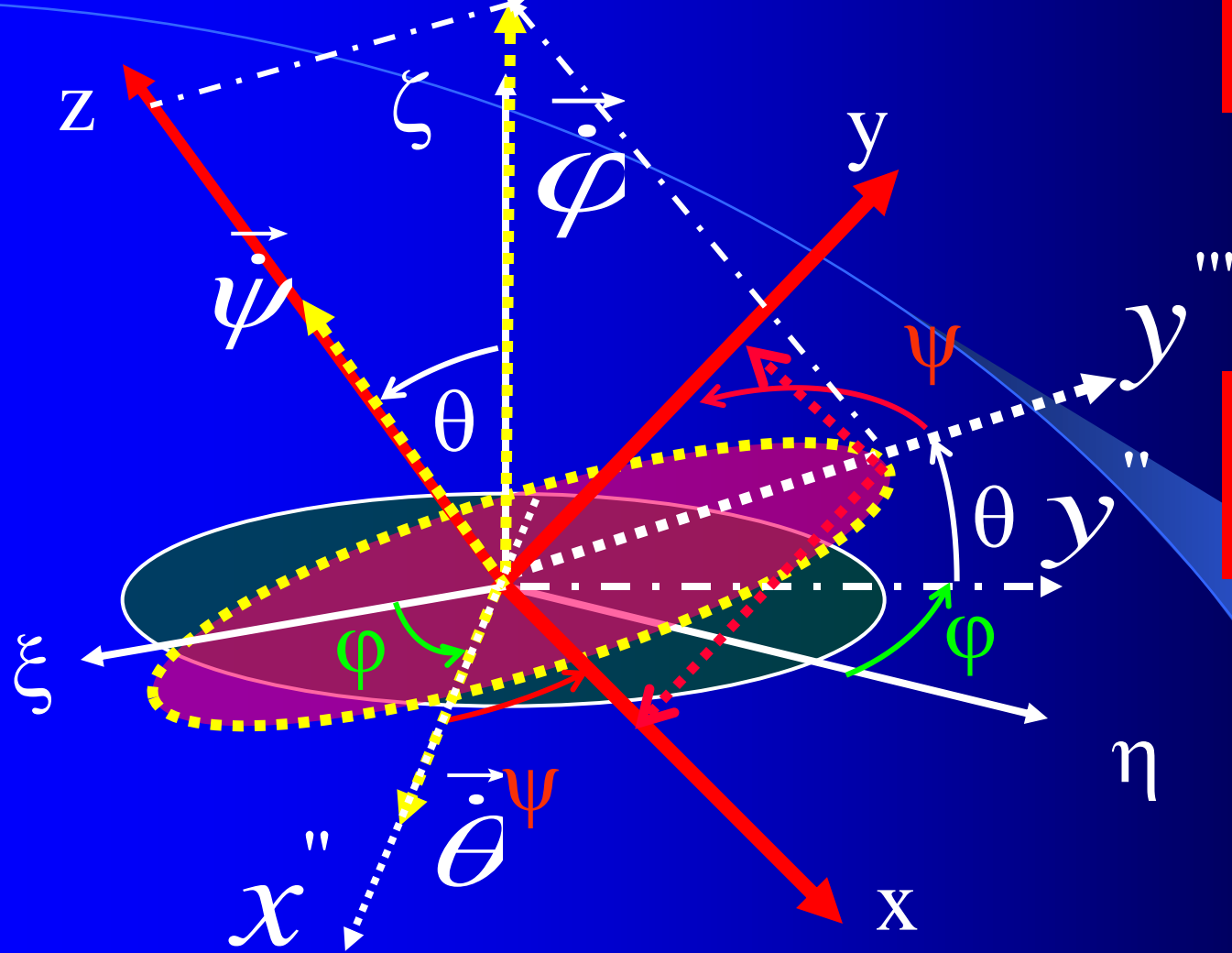
$$= BC\xi$$

$$\vec{\dot{\theta}} :$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ 0 & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = AX'''$$

$$X = ABC\xi = T\xi$$



$\vec{\psi} :$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = ABC\xi \\ = T\xi$$

$$T = ABC$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\psi & \sin\psi & 0 \\ -\sin\psi & \cos\psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ 0 & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi & \sin\phi & 0 \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

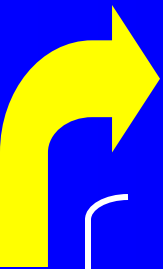
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\psi\cos\phi - \sin\psi\cos\theta\sin\phi & \cos\psi\sin\phi + \sin\psi\cos\theta\cos\phi & \sin\psi\sin\theta \\ -\sin\psi\cos\phi - \cos\psi\cos\theta\sin\phi & -\sin\psi\sin\phi + \cos\psi\cos\theta\cos\phi & \cos\psi\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta\sin\phi & -\sin\theta\cos\phi & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

T 为正交矩阵: $T^{-1} = \tilde{T}$

3. 欧拉运动学方程

(Eulerian Kinematic equation)

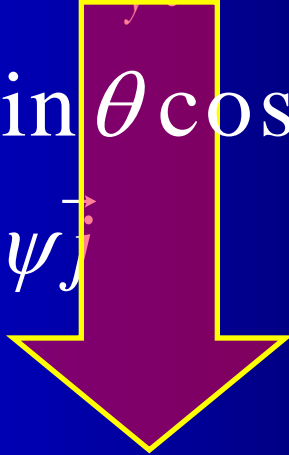
动系中的表示


$$\vec{\omega} = \vec{\dot{\phi}} + \vec{\dot{\theta}} + \vec{\dot{\psi}} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\dot{\phi}} = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\dot{\theta}} = \dot{\theta} \cos \psi \vec{i} - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{\dot{\psi}} = \dot{\psi} \vec{k}$$


$$\begin{cases} \omega_x = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \psi \\ \omega_y = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi \\ \omega_z = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \end{cases}$$



欧拉运动学方程

4. 刚体上任意点速度和加速度 (Velocity and Acceleration)

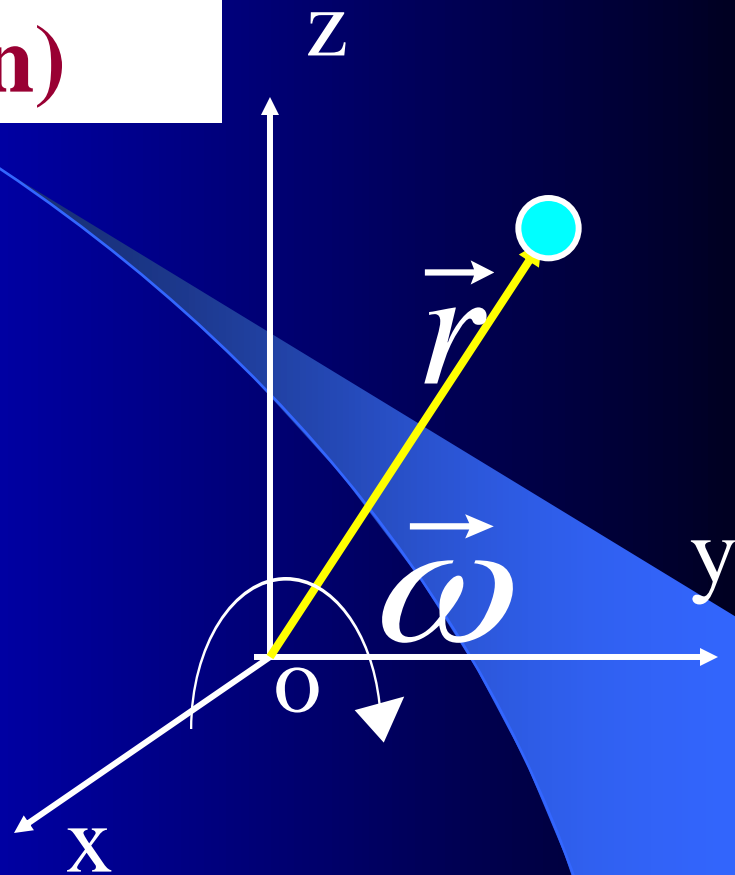
动系o-xyz与刚体固连

\vec{r} 是动系中矢量

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

$$\vec{V} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = ?$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{\tilde{d}\vec{r}}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$



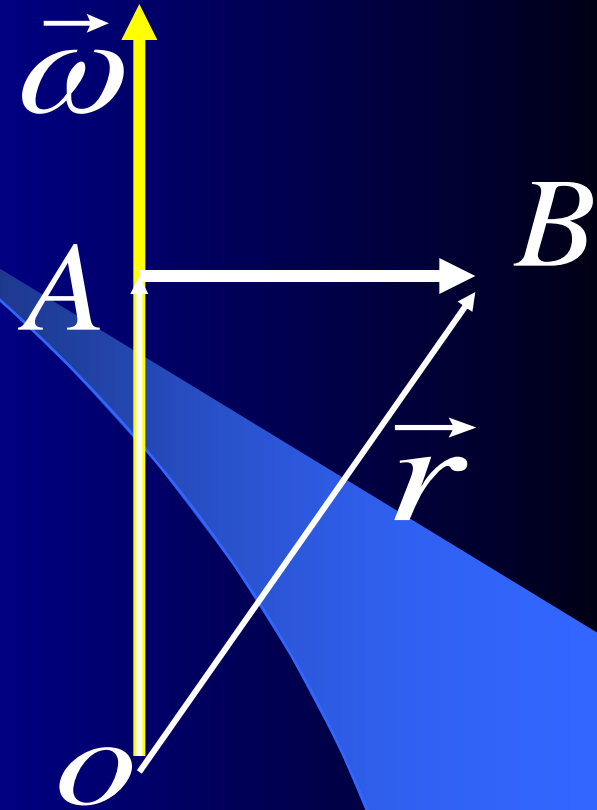
$$\vec{V} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{\tilde{d}\vec{r}}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

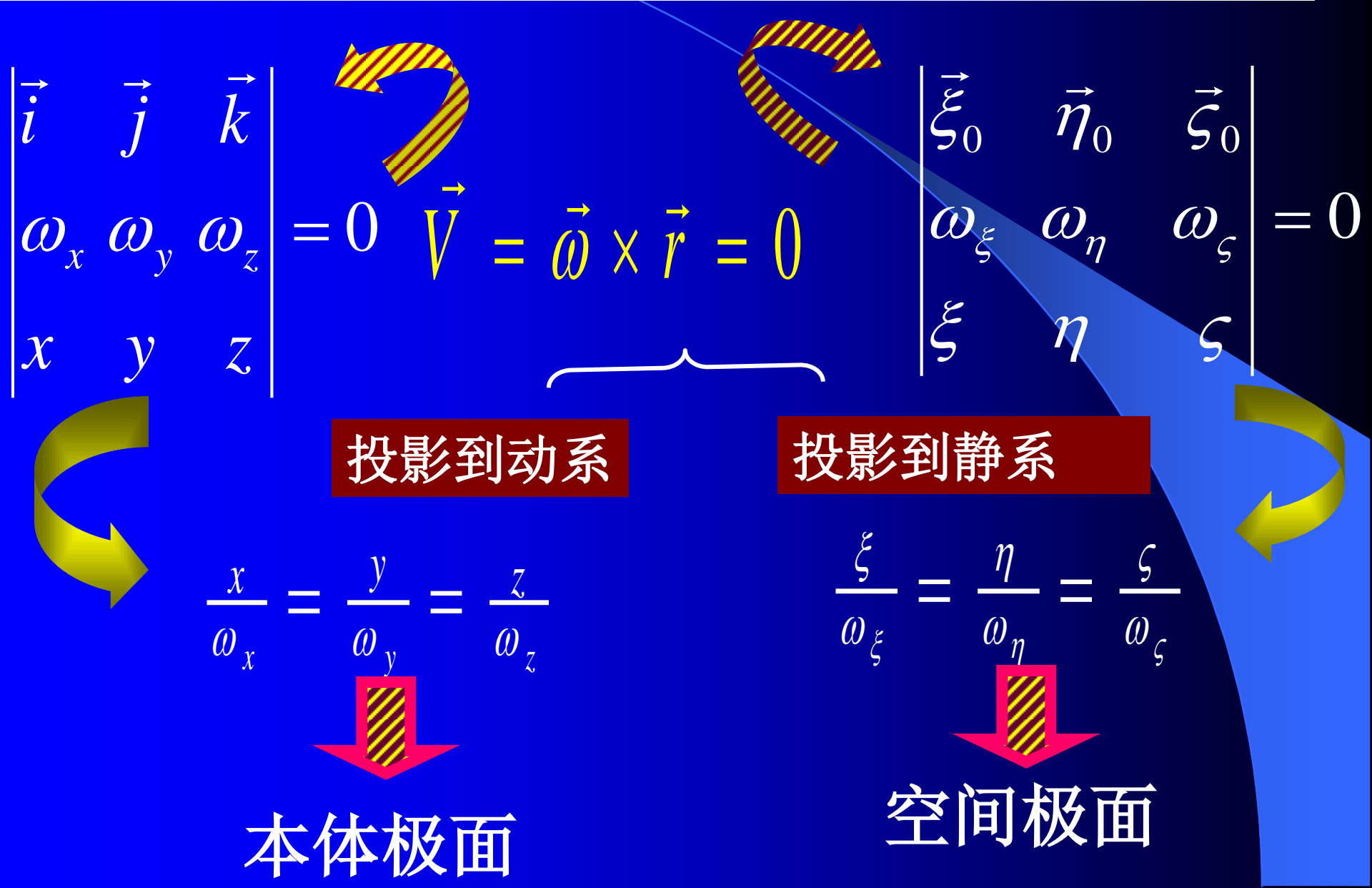
切向加速度

向轴加速度

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \\
 &= \vec{\omega} (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}) - \omega^2 \vec{r} \\
 &= \omega^2 \overrightarrow{OA} - \omega^2 \vec{r} \\
 &= -\omega^2 \overrightarrow{AB}
 \end{aligned}$$



5.瞬时轴 本体极面空间极面(Instantaneous axis, Herpolhode cone and polhode cone)

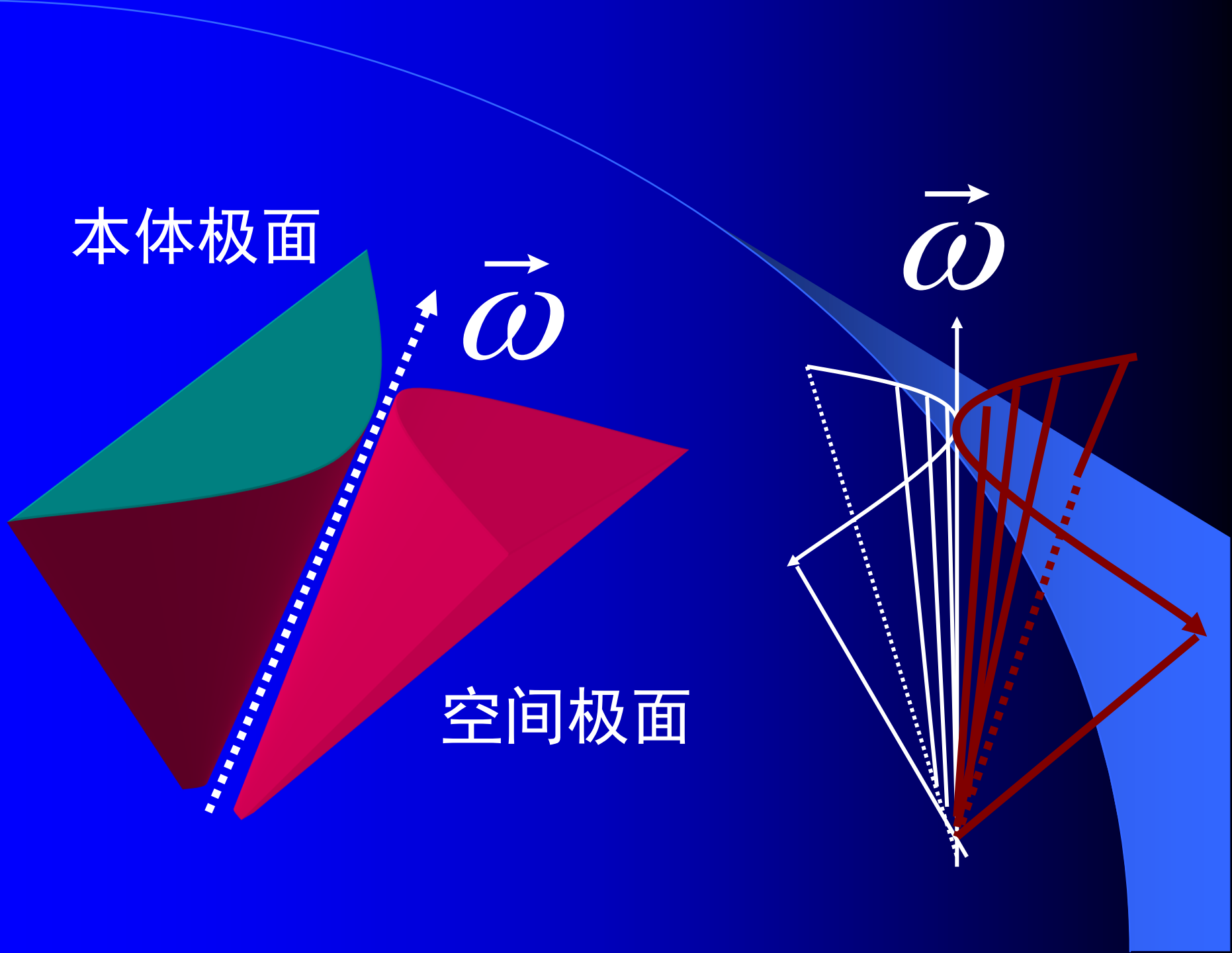


本体极面

$\vec{\omega}$

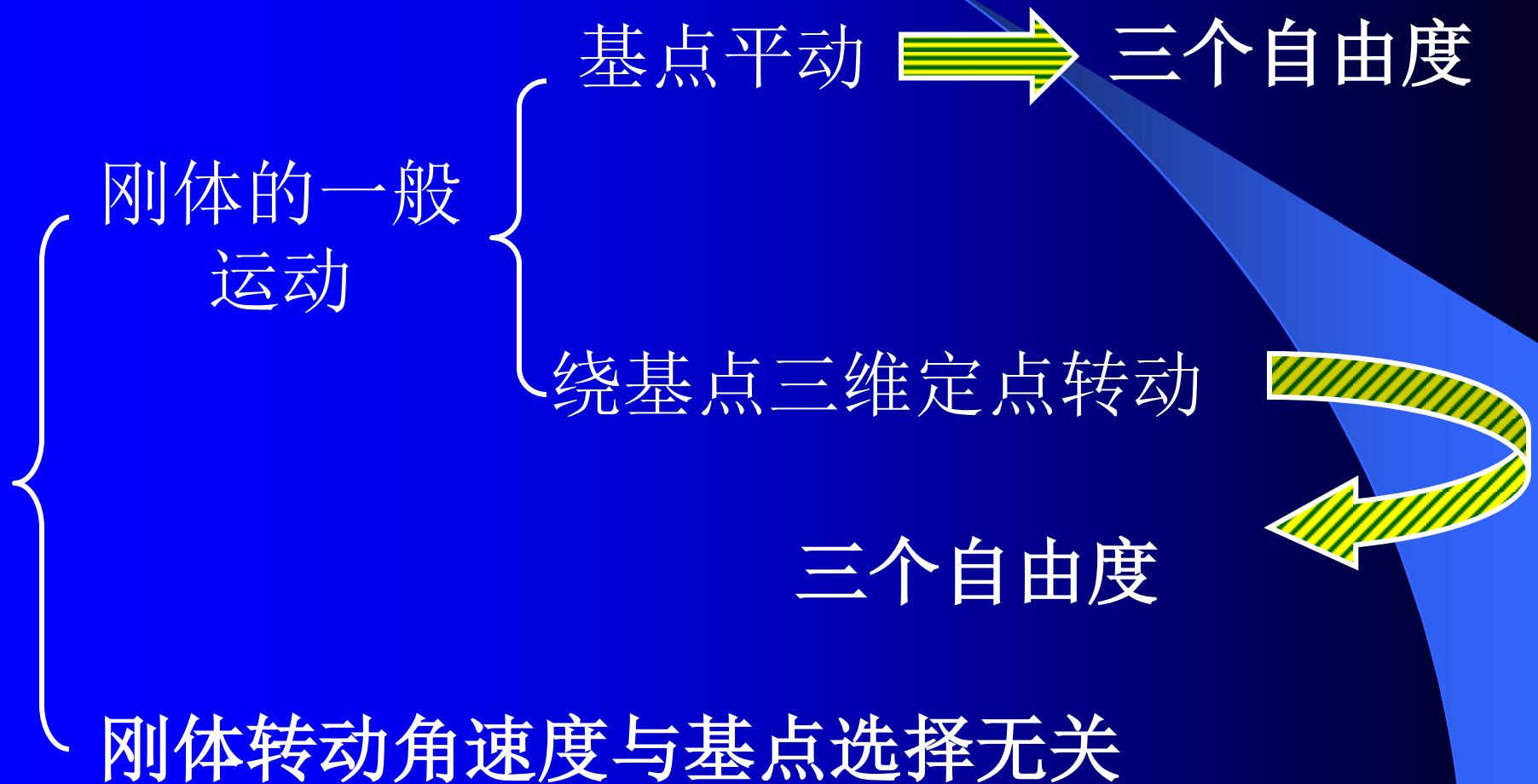
空间极面

$\vec{\omega}$

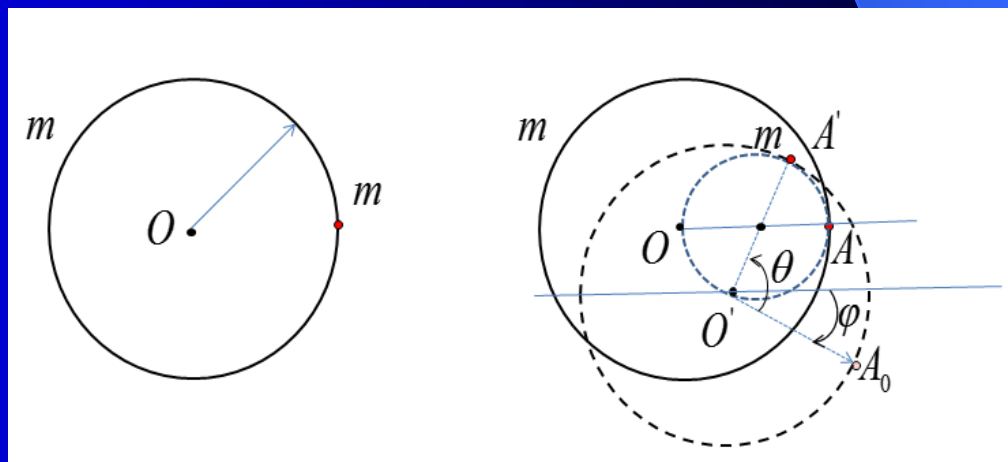
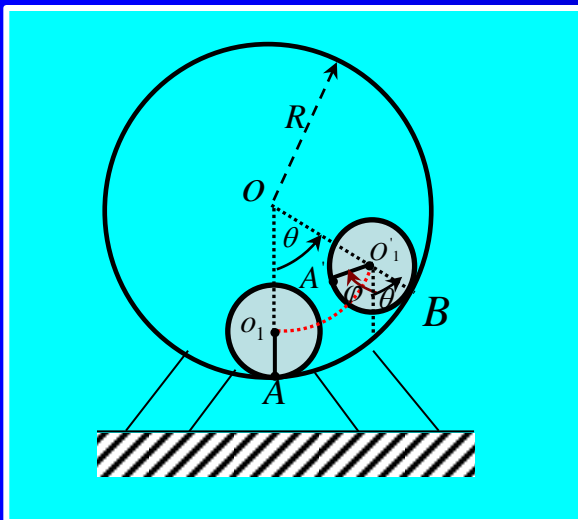


§ 2. 刚体的一般运动 (General Displacement)

Chasles Theorem:

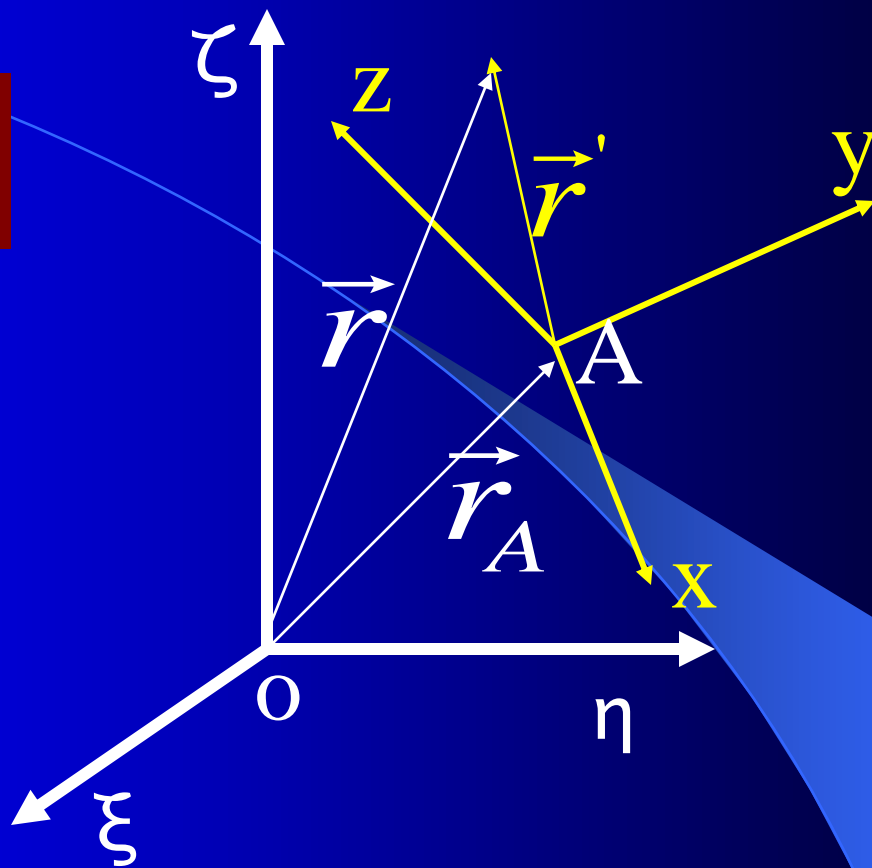


刚体转动角速度与基点,坐标系选择无关



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_A + \vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'$$



$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_A + \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}' + (\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'))$$

§ 3. 刚体转动的角动量和转动动能 (Angular momentum and Rotational kinetic energy)

一. 对某一基点的角动量

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

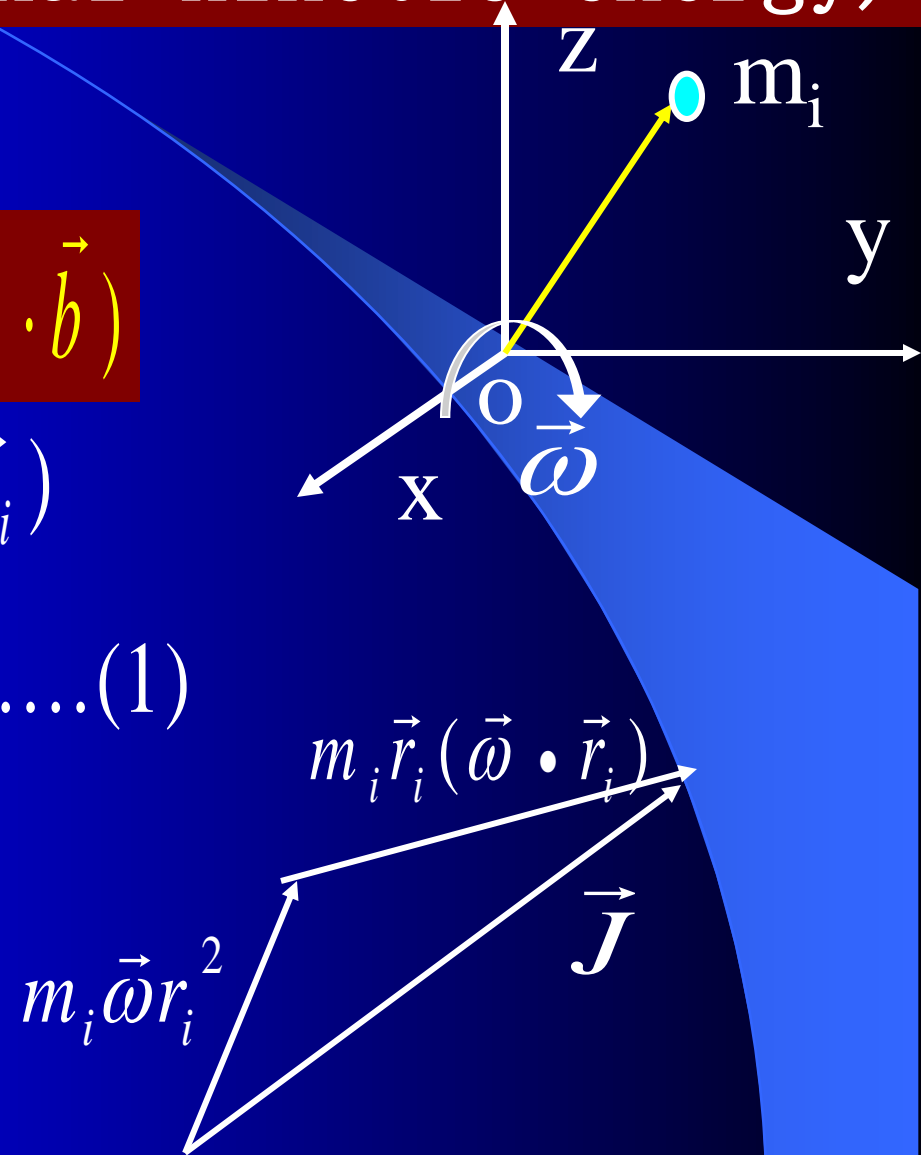
$$\vec{J} = \vec{r}_i \times \vec{P}_i = \vec{r}_i \times (\vec{\omega} \times m_i \vec{r}_i)$$

$$= m_i \vec{\omega} r_i^2 - m_i \vec{r}_i (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}_i) \dots (1)$$

$$(i=1, 2, \dots, N)$$

Attention!!!

\vec{J} 与 $\vec{\omega}$ 不同向



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{J} &= \vec{r}_i \times \vec{P}_i = \vec{r}_i \times (\vec{\omega} \times m_i \vec{r}_i) \\ &= m_i \vec{\omega} r_i^2 - m_i \vec{r}_i (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}_i) \dots (1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{J} = J_x \vec{i} + J_y \vec{j} + J_z \vec{k} \dots (2)$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k} \dots (3)$$

$$\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{i} + y_i \vec{j} + z_i \vec{k} \dots (4)$$

将式(2)和(3)代入式(1)中整理

$$J_x = I_{xx} \omega_x - I_{xy} \omega_y - I_{xz} \omega_z \dots (5)$$

$$J_y = I_{yy} \omega_y - I_{yz} \omega_z - I_{yx} \omega_x \dots (6)$$

$$J_z = I_{zz} \omega_z - I_{zx} \omega_x - I_{zy} \omega_y \dots (7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_x \\ J_y \\ J_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix} \dots (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{xx} = m_i(y_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ I_{yy} = m_i(x_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ I_{zz} = m_i(x_i^2 + y_i^2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} I_{zx} = m_i z_i x_i = I_{xz} \\ I_{xy} = m_i x_i y_i = I_{yx} \\ I_{yz} = m_i y_i z_i = I_{zy} \end{cases}$$

$$(i=1,2,3,\dots,N)$$

说明

上面讨论对质心仍然成立

质量连续分布情形只需将求和改为积分即可

对质量连续分布情形只需将求和改为积分即可

$$\vec{J} = \iiint \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{r}} dm = \iiint \vec{r} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \rho dx dy dz$$

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} \quad \vec{\omega} = \omega_x\vec{i} + \omega_y\vec{j} + \omega_z\vec{k}$$



$$J_x = \iiint [(y^2 + z^2)\omega_x - xy\omega_y - xz\omega_z] \rho dx dy dz$$

$$J_y = \iiint [(x^2 + z^2)\omega_y - xy\omega_x - yz\omega_z] \rho dx dy dz$$

$$J_z = \iiint [(y^2 + x^2)\omega_z - xz\omega_x - yz\omega_y] \rho dx dy dz$$

二. 定点转动的转动动能

质量离散分布

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_i \vec{v}_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_i)$$

$(i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \dots \dots (9)$

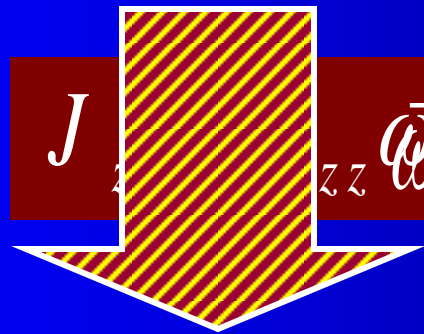
$$\because \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{J} \dots (10)$$

$$\vec{J} = m_i \vec{r}_i \times \dot{\vec{r}}_i$$



$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \bullet \vec{J} \dots (10)$$



$$\vec{J} = I_{xx} \vec{\omega}_x + I_{yy} \vec{\omega}_y + I_{zz} \vec{\omega}_z \dots (7)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (I_{xx} \omega_x^2 + I_{yy} \omega_y^2 + I_{zz} \omega_z^2 - 2I_{xy} \omega_x \omega_y - 2I_{xz} \omega_x \omega_z - 2I_{zy} \omega_z \omega_y) \dots (11)$$

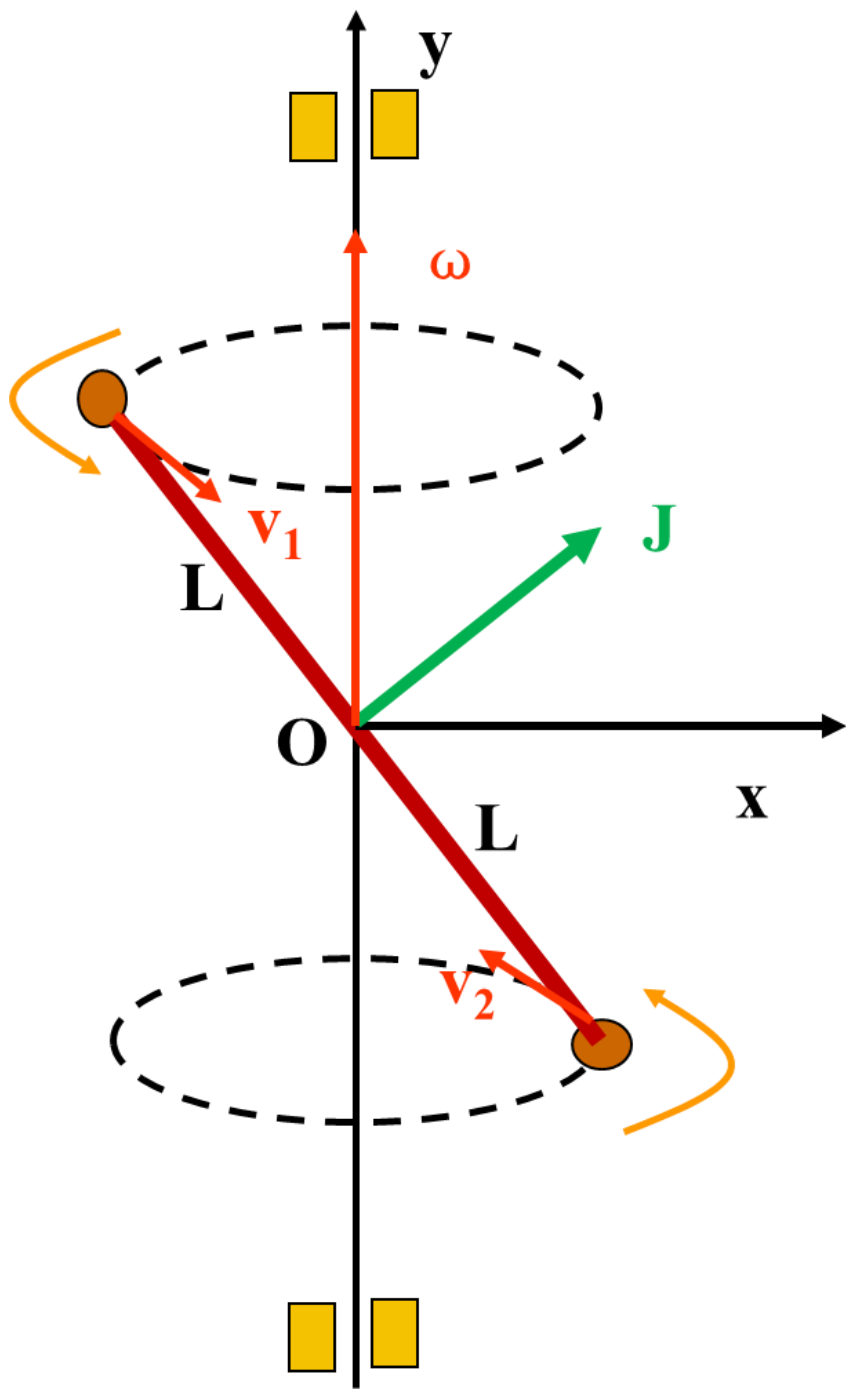
$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_x \ \omega_y \ \omega_z) \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

质量连续分布情形

$$T = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{J} \rho dx dy dz$$

Attention: I_{ij} plays an important role !!!

例



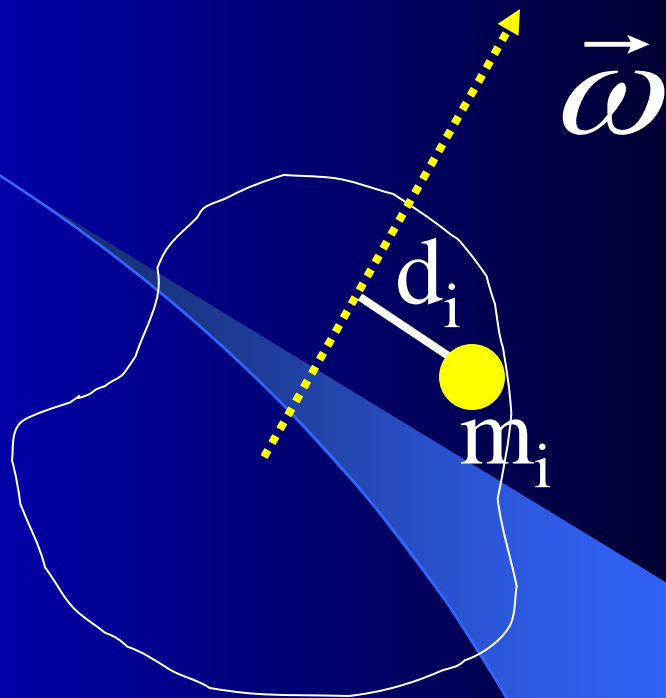
§ 4. 转动惯量 (Moment of Inertia)

一. 定义

$$I = \sum_1^N m_i d_i^2$$

二. 计算

- 定义式即解析法
- 平行轴定理
- 正交轴定理



平行轴定理

$$J = J_c + m l^2$$

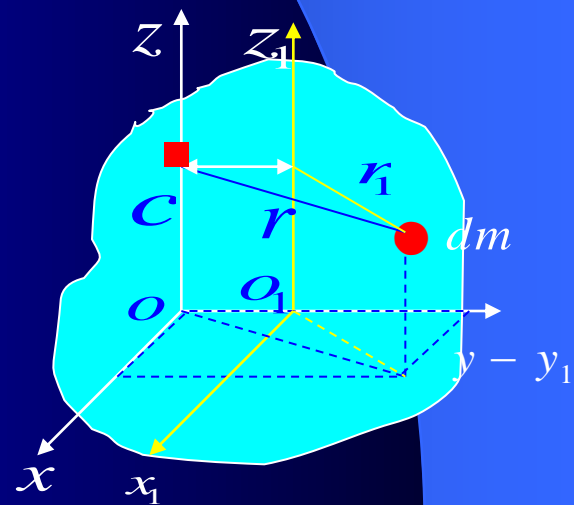
质心在 o 系坐标为 $x_c = y_c = 0, z_c = \overline{oc}$

$dm \rightarrow oz(o_1z_1)$ 轴垂直距离 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; \quad r_1 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$

$$\therefore J_c = \int r^2 dm = \int (x^2 + y^2) dm; \quad J = \int r_1^2 dm = \int (x_1^2 + y_1^2) dm$$

$$x_1 = x, \quad y_1 = y - l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore J &= \int [x^2 + (y - l)^2] dm \\ &= \int (x^2 + y^2) dm - 2l \int y dm + l^2 \int dm \\ &= J_c - 2l m y_c + m l^2 = J_c + m l^2 \end{aligned}$$

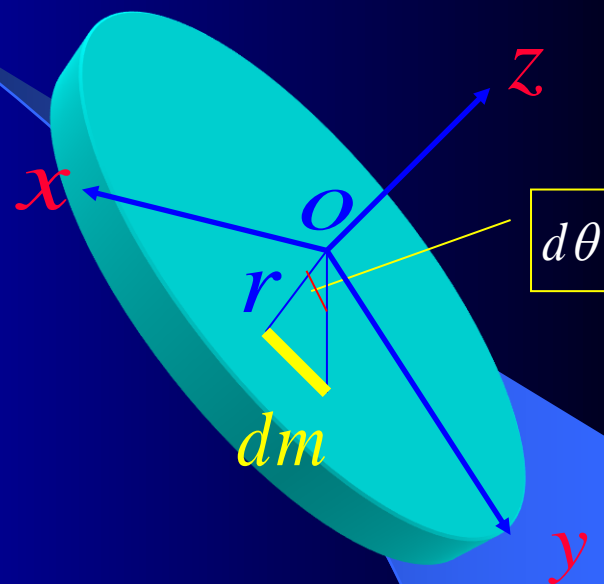


正交轴定理

$$J_z = J_x + J_y$$

适用于薄板、平面一类刚体

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } J_z &= \int r^2 dm = \int (x^2 + y^2) dm \\ &= \int x^2 dm + \int y^2 dm = J_y + J_x \end{aligned}$$

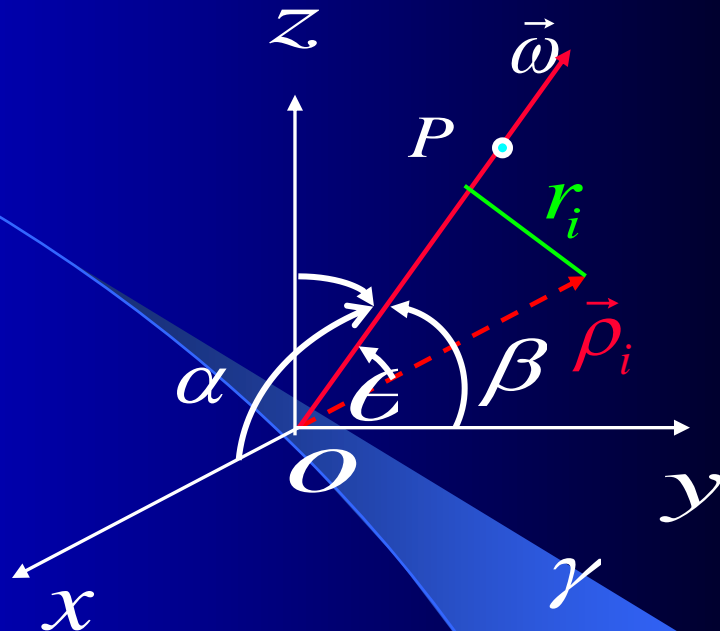


例: 求一质量为 m, 半径为 R 的圆盘对其直径的转动惯量。

$$\text{解: } \because J_z = \int r^2 dm = \int r^2 \sigma r d\theta dr = \frac{1}{2} m R^2, \quad \therefore J_x = J_y = \frac{J_z}{2} = \frac{1}{4} m R^2$$

三. 方向余弦定理

任意方向转动惯量:



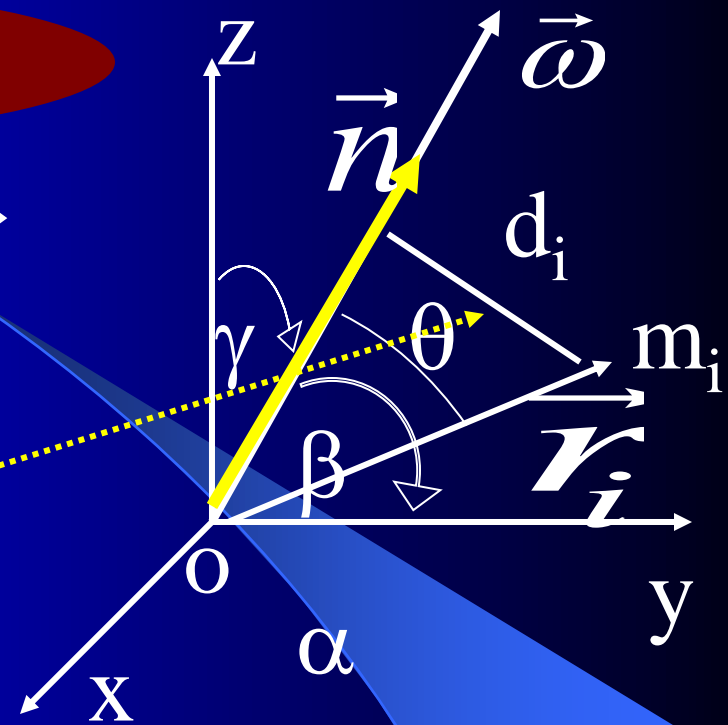
$$I = I_{xx} \cos^2 \alpha + I_{yy} \cos^2 \beta + I_{zz} \cos^2 \gamma \\ - 2(I_{xy} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + I_{xz} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma + I_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma)$$

方向余弦定理证明

$$\vec{n} = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{i} + y_i \vec{j} + z_i \vec{k}$$

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i d_i^2 \dots\dots(1)$$



$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_i = r \cos \theta$$

$$= (\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k}) \cdot (x_i \vec{i} + y_i \vec{j} + z_i \vec{k})$$

$$= x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \cos \beta + z_i \cos \gamma$$

...(2)

$$d_i^2 = r_i^2 - (r_i \cos \theta)^2 \dots\dots(3)$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

将式(2)和(3)代入(1)

$$I = I_{xx} \cos^2 \alpha + I_{yy} \cos^2 \beta + I_{zz} \cos^2 \gamma \\ - 2(I_{xy} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + I_{xz} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma + I_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma)$$

.....(4)

四. 惯量张量

$$\vec{I} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} \vec{i}\vec{i} & -I_{xy} \vec{i}\vec{j} & -I_{xz} \vec{i}\vec{k} \\ -I_{yx} \vec{j}\vec{i} & I_{yy} \vec{j}\vec{j} & -I_{yz} \vec{j}\vec{k} \\ -I_{zx} \vec{k}\vec{i} & -I_{zy} \vec{k}\vec{j} & I_{zz} \vec{k}\vec{k} \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots(5)$$

(4) 式可写为:

$$I = \vec{n} \bullet \vec{I} \bullet \vec{n}$$

$$= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \cos \beta \\ \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \bullet \vec{I} \bullet \vec{\omega} :$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_x \omega_y \omega_z)$$

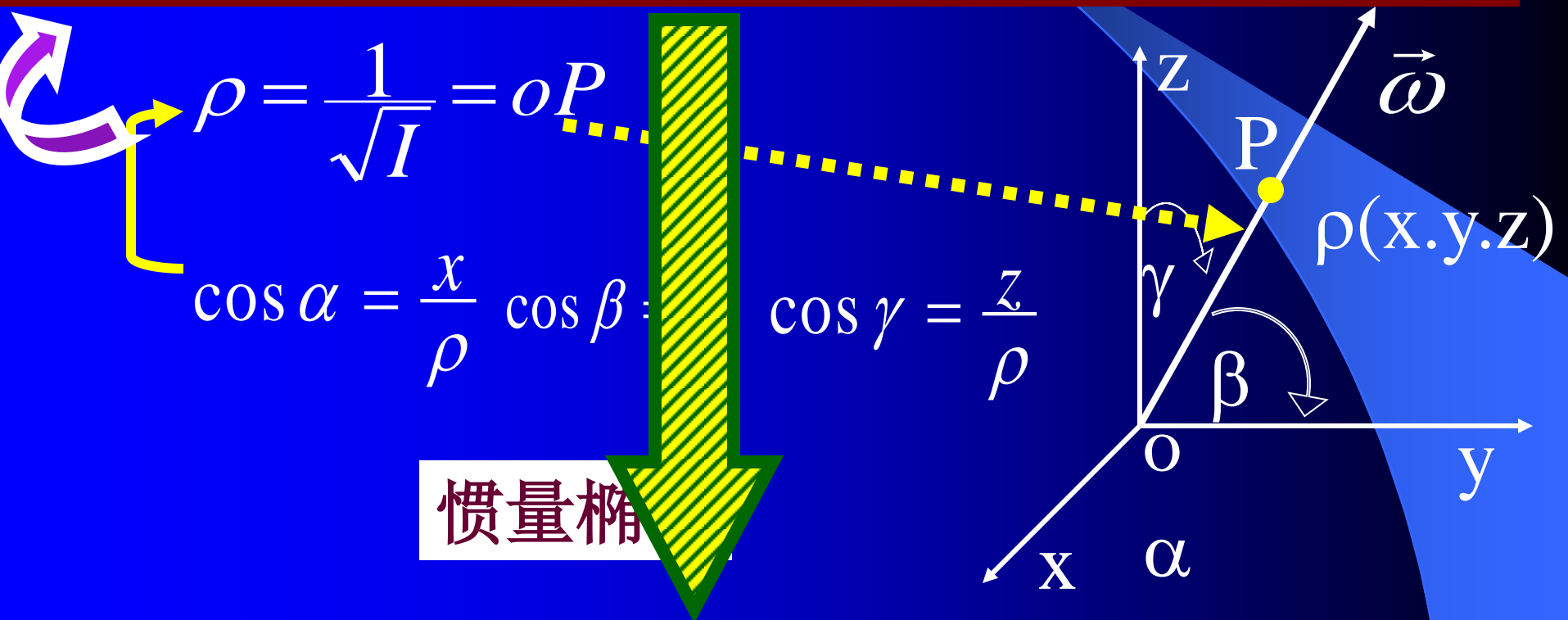
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{I} \bullet \vec{\omega} :$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_x \\ J_y \\ J_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

惯量椭球(ellipsoid of inertia)

$$I = I_{xx} \cos^2 \alpha + I_{yy} \cos^2 \beta + I_{zz} \cos^2 \gamma - 2(I_{xy} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + I_{xz} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma + I_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma)$$



$$1 = I_{xx} x^2 + I_{yy} y^2 + I_{zz} z^2 - 2(I_{xy} xy + I_{xz} xz + I_{yz} yz) \dots (6)$$

Discussion:

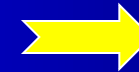
- 几何意义 \rightarrow 表示椭球
- 物理意义 \rightarrow 表示过基点所有轴的转动惯量
- 基点确定后惯量椭球唯一
- 转动惯量是标量不随坐标系变化
惯量椭球和刚体保持相对静止, 在

动系中计算惯量系数
使惯性系数为常量



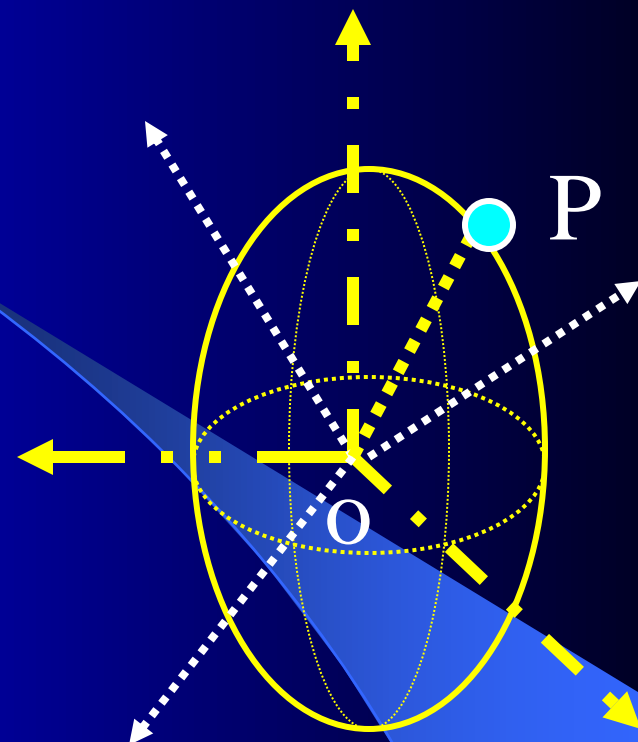
欧拉第一简化

- 取惯量主轴为动系坐标轴



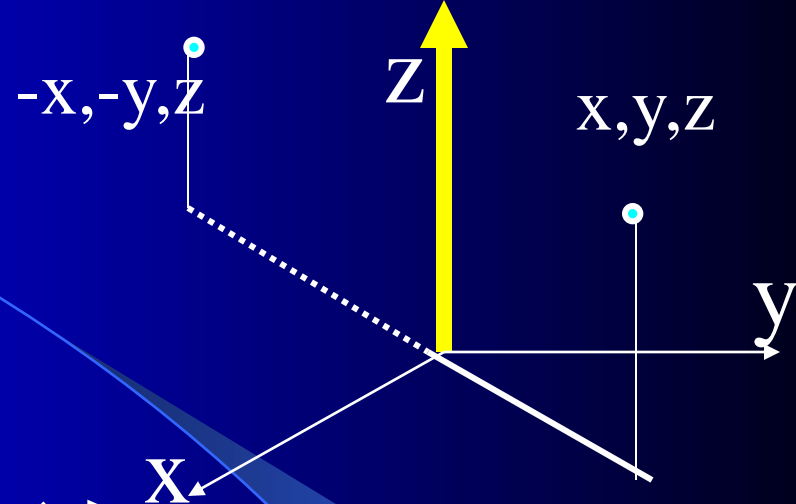
欧拉第二简化

消去交叉项



五. 惯量主轴的寻找

(principal axes of inertia)



(A) 具有对称性的刚体

● 对称轴必为惯量主轴, 但反之不真

● 与对称面垂直的轴必为惯量主轴

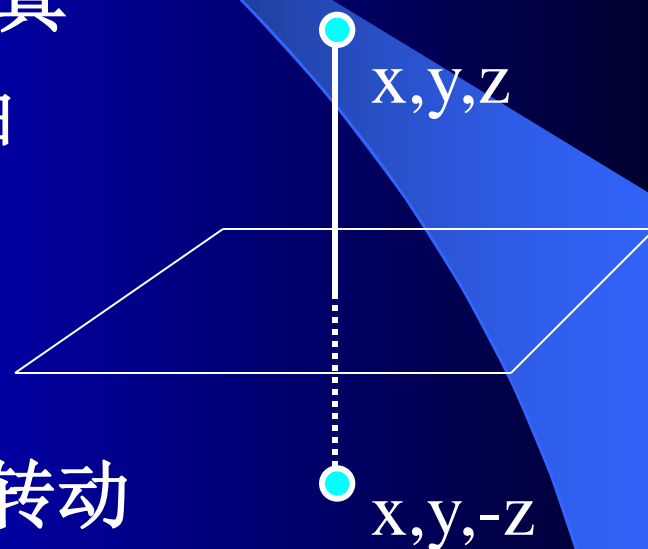
● 旋转轴必为惯量主轴

(B) 一般情况

本征值本征矢方法(使绕主轴转动时 \vec{J} 和 $\vec{\omega}$ 的方向相同)

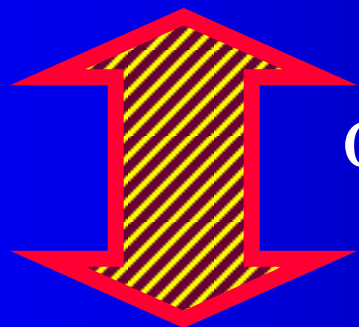
$$\vec{J} = \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\omega} \quad (\vec{J} \text{ 与 } \vec{\omega} \text{ 不同向})$$

$$= \lambda \vec{\omega} \quad (\vec{J} \text{ 与 } \vec{\omega} \text{ 同向})$$



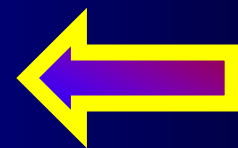
并不改变 \vec{J} 与 $\vec{\omega}$ 的关系物理实质!

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix} \dots(1)$$



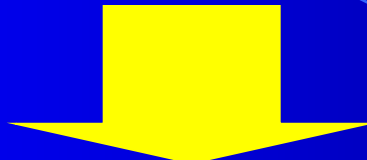

ω_i 线性齐次方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (I_{xx} - \lambda) \omega_x - I_{xy} \omega_y - I_{xz} \omega_z &= 0 \\ -I_{yx} \omega_x + (I_{yy} - \lambda) \omega_y - I_{yz} \omega_z &= 0 \\ -I_{zx} \omega_x - I_{zy} \omega_y + (I_{zz} - \lambda) \omega_z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

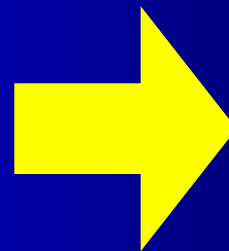


本征矢方程

欲得到非零 $\vec{\omega}$ 的解

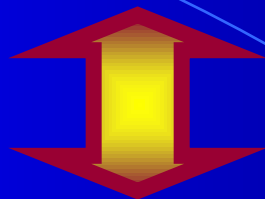

$$\begin{vmatrix} I_{xx} - \lambda & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{yx} & I_{yy} - \lambda & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{zx} & -I_{zy} & I_{zz} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \dots(2)$$


本征值方程

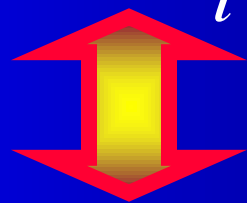


$$f(\lambda^3) = 0$$

将求得的 λ_i ($i=1, 2, 3$) 值代入本征矢方程 (1)



得到一组相应的 $\vec{\omega}_i (\omega_x^i, \omega_y^i, \omega_z^i)$



确定一个主轴方向。

三个 λ_i 值即可确定三个主轴方向

由此确定的 λ_i 值

表示刚体绕相应的惯量主轴的转动惯量

Method for obtaining the inertias around principle axis (IPA)

Inertia matrix is written as,

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

Assuming I_i be IPAs,

$$\Lambda_1 = I_{xx} + I_{yy} + I_{zz},$$

$$\Lambda_2 = \begin{vmatrix} I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zz} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = I_2 I_3 + I_1 I_3 + I_1 I_2$$

$$\Lambda_3 = \begin{vmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{vmatrix} = I_1 I_2 I_3$$

We have, $I^3 - \Lambda_1 I^2 + \Lambda_2 I^1 - \Lambda_3 = 0$

Then, IPAs are the solutions of above equation

$$\Lambda_1 = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = I_{xx} + I_{yy} + I_{zz}$$

$$\Lambda_2 = I_2 I_3 + I_3 I_1 + I_1 I_2,$$

$$\Lambda_3 = I_1 I_2 I_3,$$

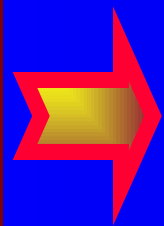
Conclusion:

刚体对3个坐标轴的转动惯量之和等于此刚体对坐标原点的3个主转动惯量之和！

Attention Please !!!

- 在主轴坐标系下动能 T 和 \vec{J} 的表达式得到最大简化
- 但并不改变 \vec{J} 与 $\vec{\omega}$ 的关系
- 只有当刚体绕惯量主轴转动时 \vec{J} 与 $\vec{\omega}$ 同向
- 转轴非惯量主轴时 \vec{J} 与 $\vec{\omega}$ 不同向

在主轴坐标系下

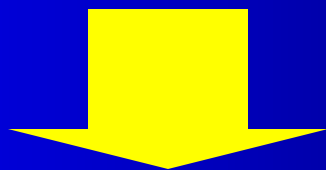


$$T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x & \omega_y & \omega_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_x \\ J_y \\ J_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

§ 5. 欧拉动力学方程 (Eulerian Dynamic Equation)

在采用欧拉二个简化后



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\omega} &= \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k} \\ \vec{M} &= M_x \vec{i} + M_y \vec{j} + M_z \vec{k} \\ \vec{J} &= J_x \vec{i} + J_y \vec{j} + J_z \vec{k} \\ &= I_{xx} \omega_x \vec{i} + I_{yy} \omega_y \vec{j} + I_{zz} \omega_z \vec{k} \dots (1)\end{aligned}$$

$$i.e., J_k = I_{kl} \omega_l, \quad (k = l)$$

与刚体固连本体主轴坐标系

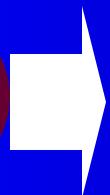
$$\frac{d\vec{J}}{dt} = \frac{\tilde{d}\vec{J}}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{J} \quad \dots(2)$$

欧拉动力学方程

$$\vec{J} = I_{xx}\omega_x\vec{i} + I_{yy}\omega_y\vec{j} + I_{zz}\omega_z\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{xx}\dot{\omega}_x - (I_{yy} - I_{zz})\omega_y\omega_z = M_x \\ I_{yy}\dot{\omega}_y - (I_{zz} - I_{xx})\omega_z\omega_x = M_y \\ I_{zz}\dot{\omega}_z - (I_{xx} - I_{yy})\omega_x\omega_y = M_z \end{cases} \quad \dots(3)$$


欧拉运动
学方程



$$\begin{cases} \omega_x = \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \psi \\ \omega_y = \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi \\ \omega_z = \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \end{cases}$$

§ 6. 重刚体的定点转动

(Rotation of Heavy Rigid With One Point fixed)

一. 重刚体的定义  主动力只有重力

二. 欧拉——班索情况

- 特点
 - 一般情况
 - 对称情况
 - 稳恒转动的稳定性

A.特点

定点即重心

无外力矩

惯性转动

一般情况

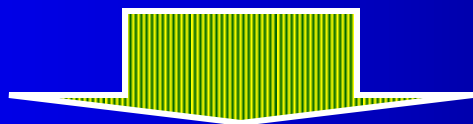
几何法

解析法

$$\begin{cases} I_x \dot{\omega}_x - (I_y - I_z) \omega_y \omega_z = 0 & \dots(1) \\ I_y \dot{\omega}_y - (I_z - I_x) \omega_z \omega_x = 0 & \dots(2) \\ I_z \dot{\omega}_z - (I_x - I_y) \omega_x \omega_y = 0 & \dots(3) \end{cases}$$

$(1) \times I_x \omega_x + (2) \times I_y \omega_y + (3) \times I_z \omega_z$ 则有:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} (I_x^2 \omega_x^2 + I_y^2 \omega_y^2 + I_z^2 \omega_z^2) \right] = 0 \quad \dots(4)$$



$$I_x^2 \omega_x^2 + I_y^2 \omega_y^2 + I_z^2 \omega_z^2 = J^2 \quad \dots(5)$$

$(1) \times \omega_x + (2) \times \omega_y + (3) \times \omega_z$ 则有:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} (I_x \omega_x^2 + I_y \omega_y^2 + I_z \omega_z^2) \right] = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{2} (I_x \omega_x^2 + I_y \omega_y^2 + I_z \omega_z^2) = E_0 \quad \dots(6)$$

根据(5)(6)两

$$\omega_x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{J^2 - 2EI_y - I_z(I_z - I_y)\omega_z^2}{I_x(I_x - I_z)}} = f_x(\omega_z)$$

$$I_z \dot{\omega}_z \quad \omega_y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{J^2 - 2EI_x - I_z(I_z - I_x)\omega_z^2}{I_y(I_y - I_z)}} = f_y(\omega_z)$$

由此解得 ω_z

ω_x ω_y

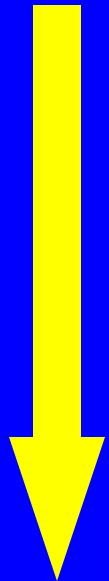
这些解不能用初等函数表示

班索几何解释

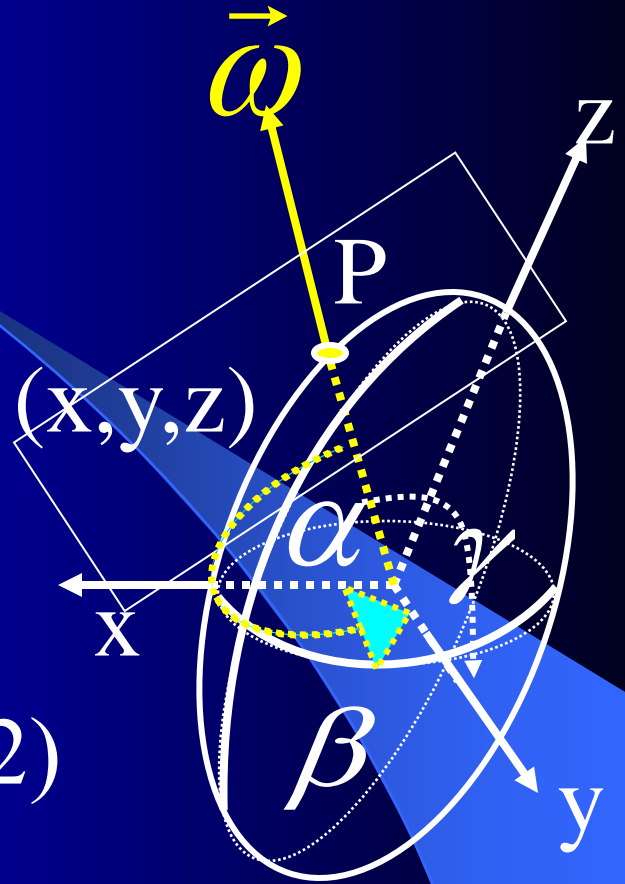
$$I_x x^2 + I_y y^2 + I_z z^2 = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \alpha = \rho \frac{\omega_x}{\omega} \\ y = \rho \cos \beta = \rho \frac{\omega_y}{\omega} \\ z = \rho \cos \gamma = \rho \frac{\omega_z}{\omega} \end{cases} \quad \dots(2)$$



$$\frac{\rho^2}{\omega^2} (I_x \omega_x^2 + I_y \omega_y^2 + I_z \omega_z^2) = 1 \quad \dots(3)$$



$$\rho = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2E}} \text{ 代入 (2) 式 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \alpha \frac{\omega_x}{\sqrt{2E}} = \rho \frac{\omega_x}{\omega} \\ y = \rho \cos \beta \frac{\omega_y}{\sqrt{2E}} = \rho \frac{\omega_y}{\omega} \\ z = \rho \cos \gamma \frac{\omega_z}{\sqrt{2E}} = \rho \frac{\omega_z}{\omega} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

P点的坐标

过P点切平面方程？

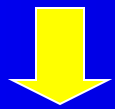
惯量椭球上过P点切平面方程的流动坐标为 (X, Y, Z)

惯量椭球 $f(x, y, z) = I_x x^2 + I_y y^2 + I_z z^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \dots (5)$

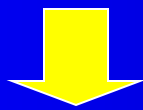
惯量椭球上过P点切平面方程：

$$f'_x \cdot (X - x) + f'_y \cdot (Y - y) + f'_z \cdot (Z - z) = 0 \quad \dots (6)$$

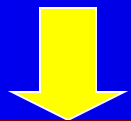
将(4)(5)两式代入(6)式中



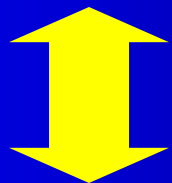
$$\frac{I_x \omega_x}{\sqrt{2E}} X + \frac{I_y \omega_y}{\sqrt{2E}} Y + \frac{I_z \omega_z}{\sqrt{2E}} Z - 1 = 0$$



$$\frac{J_x}{\sqrt{2E}} X + \frac{J_y}{\sqrt{2E}} Y + \frac{J_z}{\sqrt{2E}} Z - 1 = 0$$



$$\frac{J_x}{J} X + \frac{J_y}{J} Y + \frac{J_z}{J} Z - \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{J} = 0 \quad \dots(7)$$



$$\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{J} = |\overrightarrow{ON}|$$

空间平面法线式方程

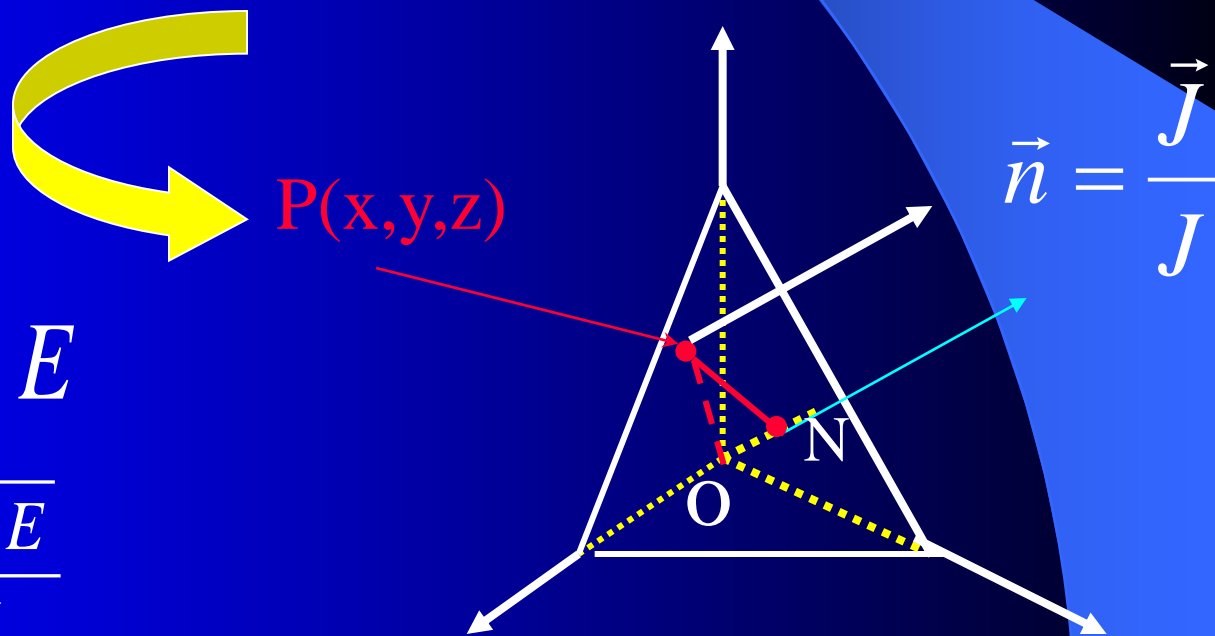
Summary:

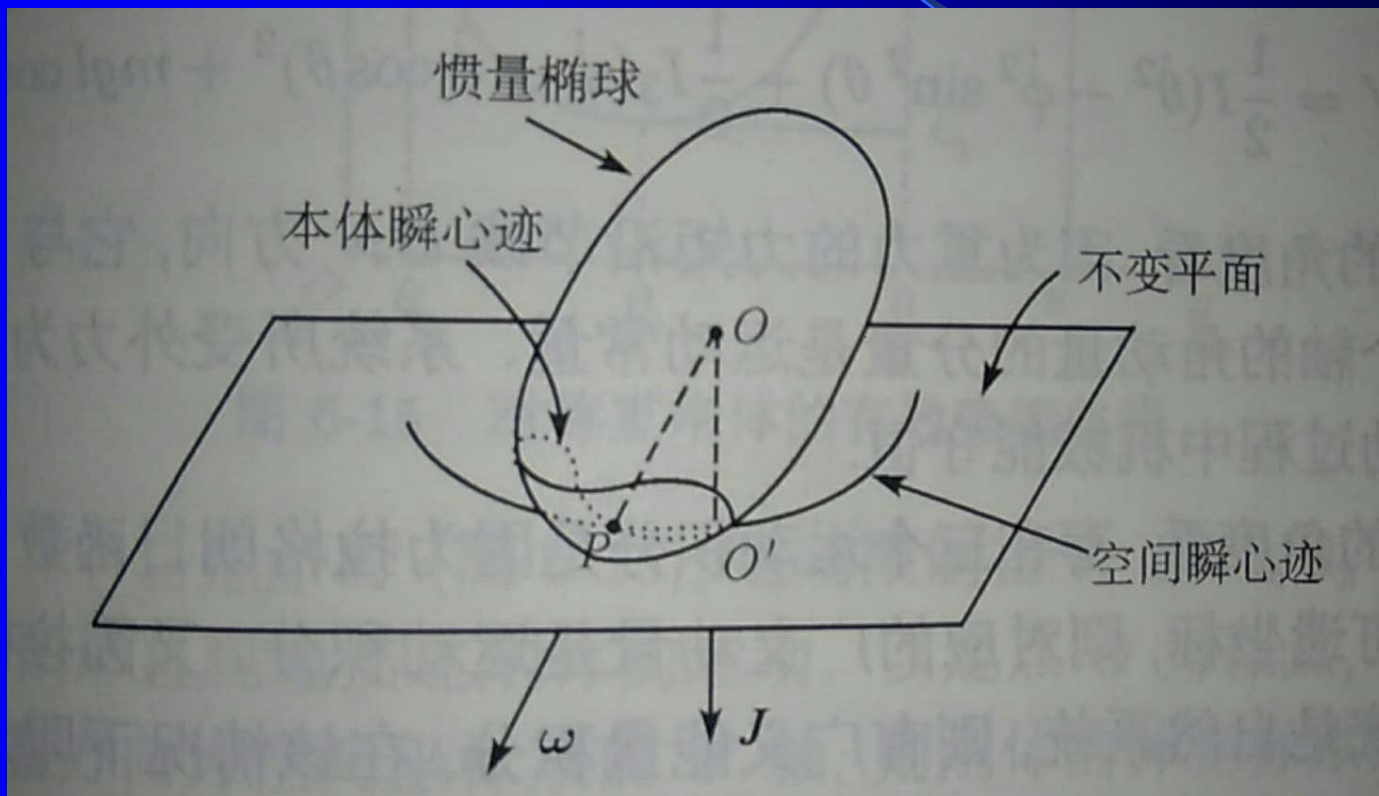
- \vec{J} 即此空间平面法线, 故此平面在空间取向不变
- 此平面的交点到坐标原点间距离保持不变

$$x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma - \delta = 0$$

- $\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{J} = 2E$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OP} = |\overrightarrow{ON}| = \frac{\sqrt{2E}}{J}$$





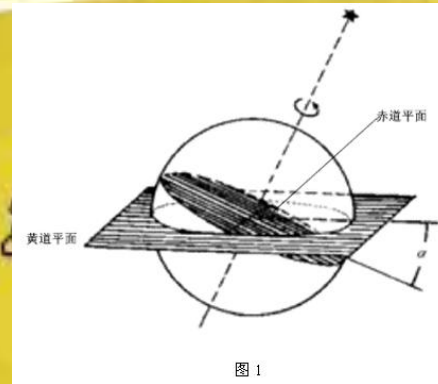
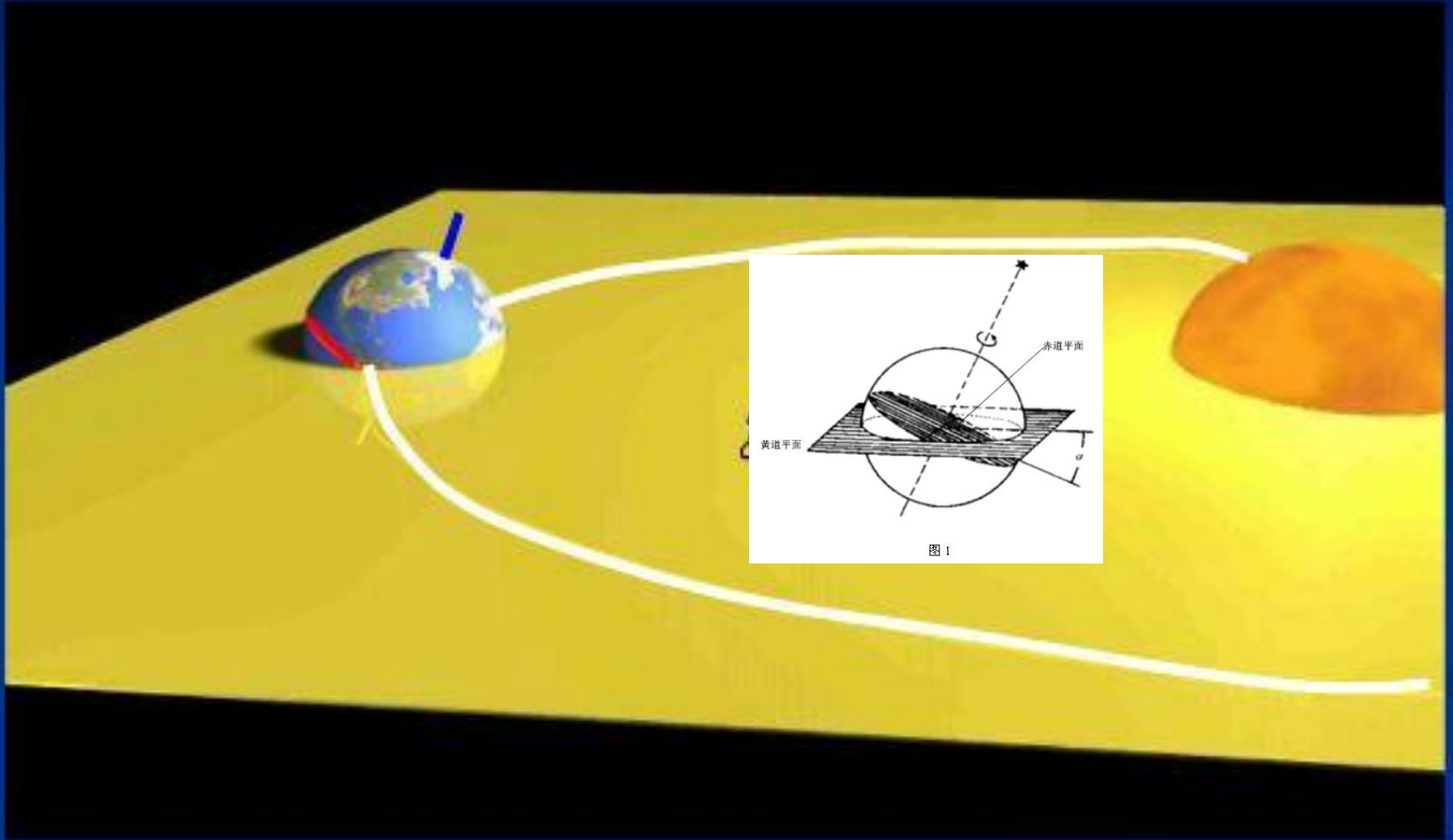
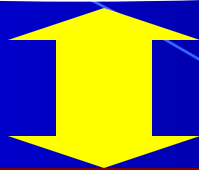


图 1

对称欧拉—班索情况

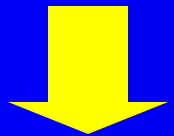


$$I_x = I_y \neq I_z$$

$$I_x \dot{\omega}_x - (I_x - I_z) \omega_y \omega_z = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$I_y \dot{\omega}_y - (I_z - I_x) \omega_z \omega_x = 0 \quad \dots(2)$$

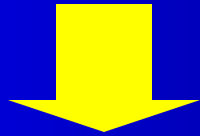
$$I_z \dot{\omega}_z = 0 \quad \dots(3)$$



$$\omega_z = \Omega(\text{const}) \quad \dots(4)$$

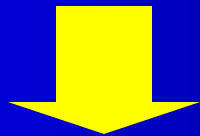
将(4)式代入(1)(2)两式中

$$n = \frac{I_z - I_x}{I_x} \Omega \quad \dots(5)$$



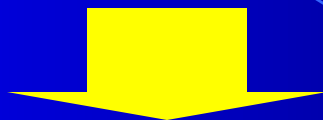
$$\dot{\omega}_x = -n \omega_y \quad \dots(6)$$

$$\dot{\omega}_y = n \omega_x \quad \dots(7)$$



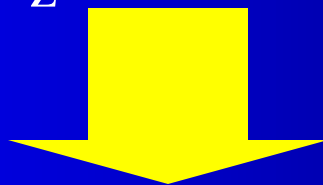
$$\dot{\omega}_x + i \dot{\omega}_y = i n (\omega_x + i \omega_y) \quad \dots(8)$$

积分得: $\omega_x + i\omega_y = \omega_0 e^{i(nt+\delta)}$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \omega_x = \omega_0 \cos(nt + \delta) & \dots(9) \\ \omega_y = \omega_0 \sin(nt + \delta) & \dots(10) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\omega_z = \Omega(\text{const}) \quad \dots(4)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\omega}^2 &= (\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2 + \omega_z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (\omega_0^2 + \Omega^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(11)$$

如何求 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\phi} = ? \phi = ? \\ \dot{\theta} = ? \theta = ? \\ \dot{\psi} = ? \psi = ? \end{cases}$

取 \vec{J} 为 静系 ζ 轴方向 $\vec{\phi} \uparrow \uparrow \vec{J}$ 且与 ζ 轴同向

$$\vec{\phi} = \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} + \phi \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} + \phi \cos \theta \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{J} &= J \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} + J \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} + J \cos \theta \vec{k} \\ &= J_x \vec{i} + J_y \vec{j} + J_z \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$J_z = J \cos \theta$$

$$J_z = J \cos \theta = I_z \omega_z = I_z \Omega$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{I_z \Omega}{J} \right) = \theta_0 (\text{const}), \quad \dot{\theta} = 0$$

如何求 ψ 和 $\dot{\psi}$?

$$\begin{cases} J_x = J \sin \theta \sin \psi = I_x \omega_x = I_x \omega_0 \cos(nt + \delta) \\ J_y = J \sin \theta \cos \psi = I_x \omega_y = I_x \omega_0 \sin(nt + \delta) \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = \operatorname{ctg} (nt + \delta)$$

$$\psi = \pi/2 - (nt + \delta) \quad \dot{\psi} = -n$$

如何求 φ 和 $\dot{\varphi}$? $\omega_z = \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} = \Omega$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\Omega - \dot{\psi}}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta_0 (\Omega + n)$$

$$\varphi = (\Omega + n)t \sec \theta_0 + \varphi_0$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{I_z \Omega}{J} \right) = \theta_0 (\text{const}), \dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi} = -n$$

$$\psi = \pi/2 - (nt + \delta)$$

Summary

1. $\vec{\omega}$ 的大小不变但方向在变
2. \vec{J} 的大小和方向均不变
3. $\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{k} = |\vec{\omega}| \cos(\vec{\omega} \vec{k}) = \omega_z = \Omega$



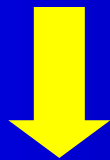
$\vec{\omega}$ 和 动系 z 轴 夹角 不变

4. $\dot{\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 无章动 \Rightarrow 规则进动
 $\theta = \theta_0 \Rightarrow$ 动系 z 轴 和 静系 ζ 轴 夹角 不变

$$5. \because \vec{\omega} \bullet \vec{J} = 2E(const), \quad \vec{J} \uparrow \uparrow \vec{n}_\zeta$$

$\therefore \vec{\omega}$ 和静系 ζ 轴夹角不变

$$6. \vec{J} \bullet \vec{k} = J_z \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) \\ = \frac{J_z}{J} \Rightarrow \theta = \theta_0$$



动系 z 轴与静系 ζ 轴夹角不变

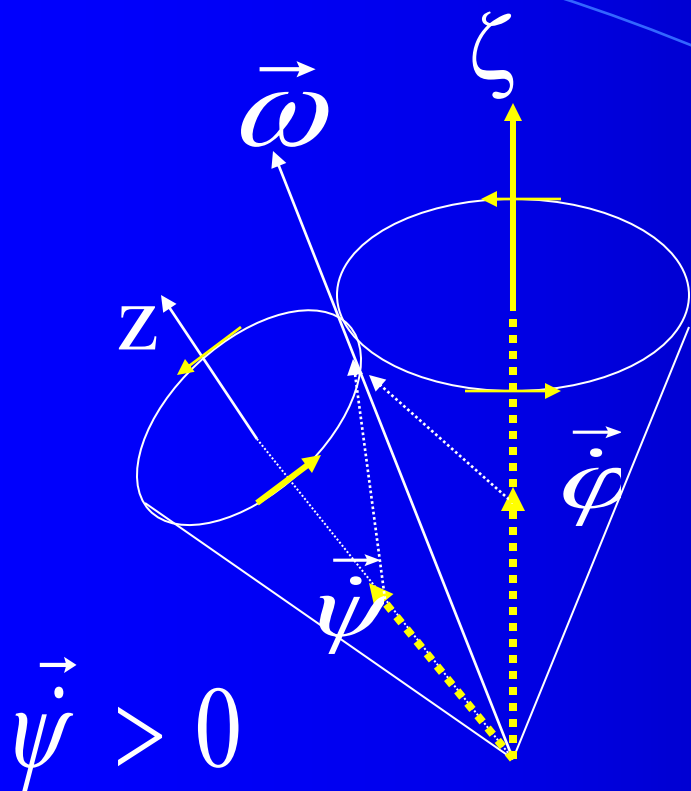
问题：1) $M=0$, 进动的原因？

2) 可否保持无进动、高自旋状态？

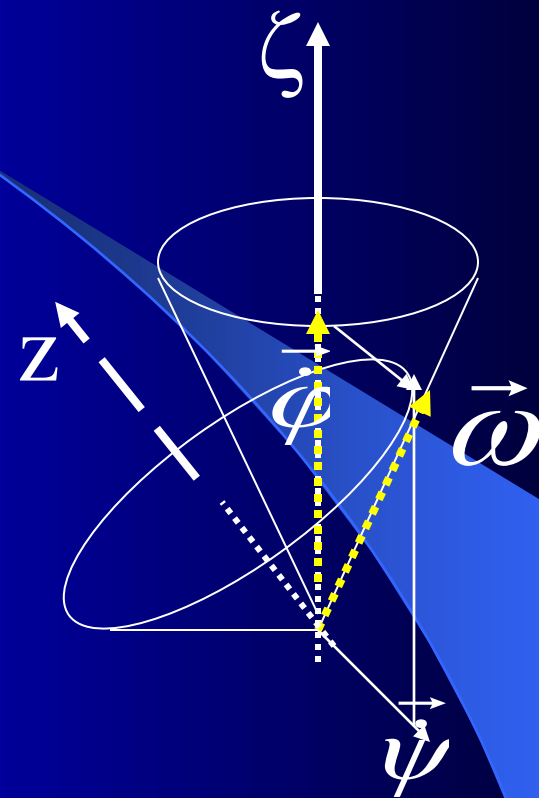
Answer: : 1) 初始状态决定！

2) 可以！初始状态决定！

运动图象



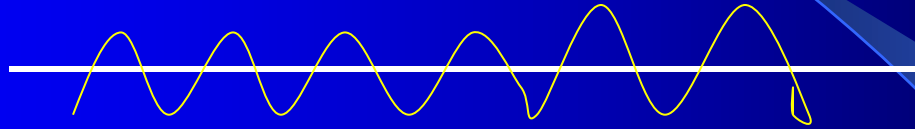
$$\vec{\dot{\psi}} < 0$$

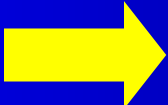


demonstration

稳恒转动的稳定性

稳定性的基本含义



稳恒转动的含义  $\vec{\omega}$ 的大小方向均不变

若 $\vec{M} = 0$??

 若转轴为惯量主轴才有可能

刚体绕惯量主轴z转动

设 $\vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{z}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_x = \omega_y = 0 \quad \omega_z = \omega_0 \\ \dot{\omega}_x = \dot{\omega}_y = \dot{\omega}_z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

t时刻

受一扰动

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\omega} \Rightarrow \vec{\omega}'(t) = \omega'_x \vec{i} + \omega'_y \vec{j} + \omega'_z \vec{k} \\ \vec{\dot{\omega}}(t) = \dot{\omega}'_x \vec{i} + \dot{\omega}'_y \vec{j} + \dot{\omega}'_z \vec{k} \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_x \dot{\omega}'_x - (I_y - I_z) \omega'_y (\omega_0 + \omega'_z) = 0 \quad (1)$$

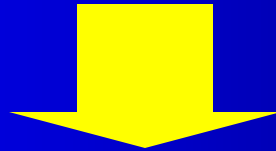
$$I_y \dot{\omega}'_y - (I_z - I_x) \omega'_x (\omega_0 + \omega'_z) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$I_z \dot{\omega}'_z - (I_x - I_y) \omega'_y \omega'_x = 0 \quad (3)$$

略去高阶小量

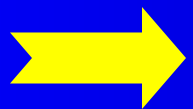
$$\dot{\omega}'_x = -\frac{(I_z - I_y)}{I_x} \omega'_y \omega_0 \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{\omega}'_y = \frac{(I_z - I_x)}{I_y} \omega'_x \omega_0 \quad (5)$$



$$\ddot{\omega}'_x = -\frac{(I_z - I_x)(I_z - I_y)}{I_x I_y} \omega_0^2 \omega'_x$$

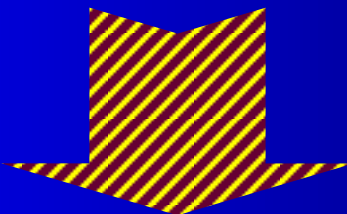
$$\Omega > 0$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_z > I_y, I_z > I_x \\ I_z < I_y, I_z < I_x \end{array} \right.$$



转动稳定



Conclusion:

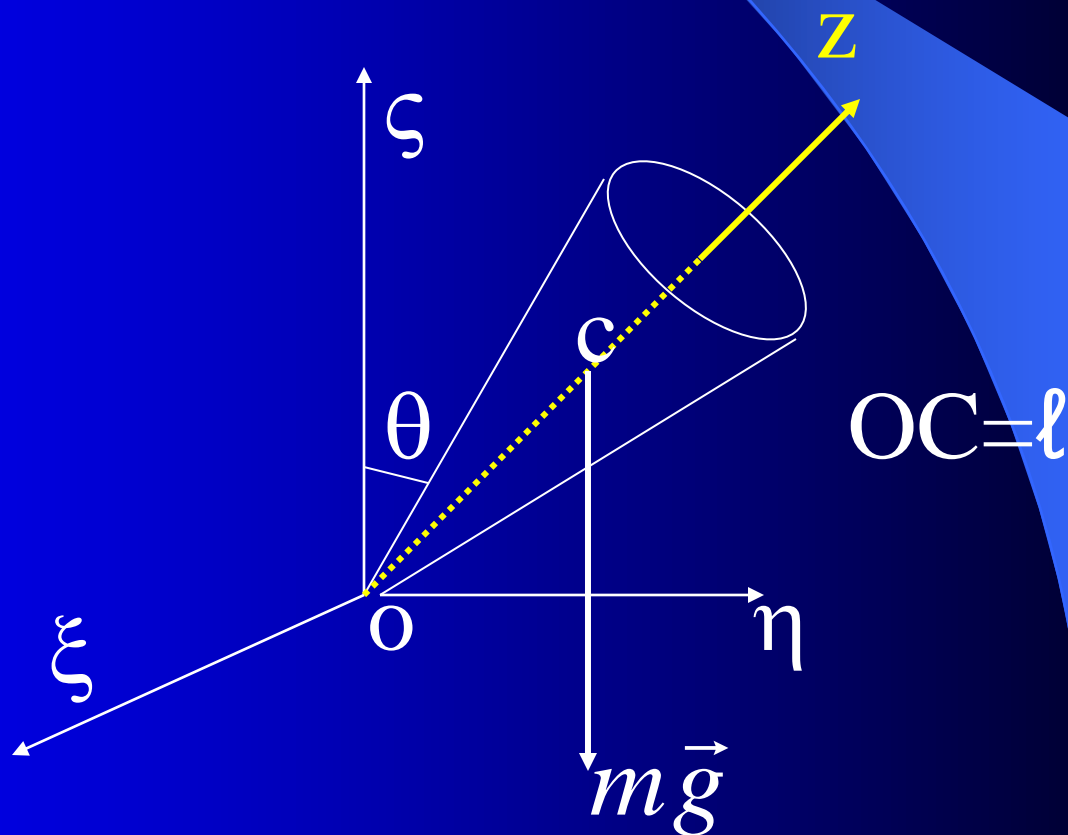
当刚体绕转动惯量取极值的惯量主轴转动时, 转动是稳定的; 否则是不稳定的

三. 拉格朗日——泊松情况

A. 特点

定点非重心
外力矩 $\neq 0$
 $I_x = I_y \neq I_z$

demonstration



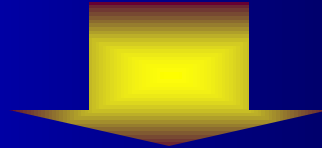
B. 定量计算与分析

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{g}$$

动系中 $\vec{r} = l \vec{k}$

$$\dot{\vec{\phi}} = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta \vec{k}$$

$\because \dot{\phi} \uparrow \uparrow -m \vec{g}$



$$m \vec{g} = -m g \sin \theta \sin \psi \vec{i} - m g \sin \theta \cos \psi \vec{j} - m g \cos \theta \vec{k}$$

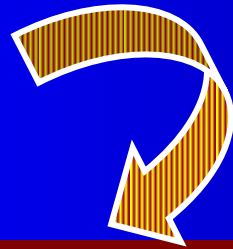
$$\vec{M} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & l \\ -mg \sin \theta \sin \varphi & -mg \sin \theta \cos \varphi & -\cos \theta mg \end{vmatrix}$$

欧拉动力学方程

$$\begin{cases} I_x \dot{\omega}_x - (I_y - I_z) \omega_y \omega_z = m g \sin \theta \cos \varphi & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_y \dot{\omega}_y - (I_z - I_x) \omega_z \omega_x = -m g \sin \theta \sin \varphi & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_z \dot{\omega}_z = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$



$$\because \vec{M} \perp \zeta_0, \vec{k}$$

$$I_z \omega_z = J_k \text{ (conservation)} \quad (4)$$

$$\omega_z = \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \quad I_z \omega_z = I_z (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})$$

$$\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} = \frac{J_k}{I_z} \quad \text{第一个运动积分} \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{J_k}{I_z} - \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta$$

$$I_x \dot{\omega}_x - (I_y - I_z) \omega_y \omega_z = m g \sin \theta \cos \varphi \quad (1)$$

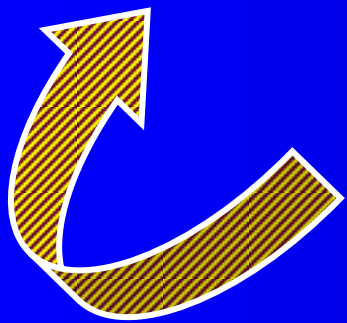
$$I_y \dot{\omega}_y - (I_z - I_x) \omega_z \omega_x = -m g \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad (2)$$

$$I_z \dot{\omega}_z = 0 \quad (3)$$

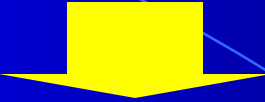
$$(1) \times \omega_x + (2) \times \omega_y + (3) \times \omega_z$$

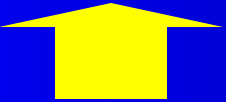
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} (I_x \omega_x^2 + I_y \omega_y^2 + I_z \omega_z^2) \right]$$


$$= m g l \sin \theta \cos \psi \times \omega_x - m g l \sin \theta \sin \psi \times \omega_y$$



$$\begin{cases} \omega_x = \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \psi \\ \omega_y = \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} (I_x \omega_x^2 + I_y \omega_y^2 + I_z \omega_z^2) \right] = m g l \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$


$$\frac{1}{2} (I_x \omega_x^2 + I_y \omega_y^2 + I_z \omega_z^2) = -m g l \cos \theta + E_0$$


$$\begin{cases} \omega_x = \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ \omega_y = \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \psi - \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ \omega_z = \dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \end{cases}$$


$$\frac{1}{2} I_x (\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_z (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 + m g l \cos \theta = E_0$$

(conservation) 第2个运动积分 (6)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{M} \cdot \vec{\zeta}_0 &= (m g l \sin \theta \cos i - m g l \sin \theta \sin \psi j) \\ &\bullet (\sin \theta \sin \psi i + \sin \theta \cos \psi j + \cos \theta k) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{J} \cdot \vec{\zeta}_0 &= (I_x \omega_x i + I_y \omega_y j + I_z \omega_z k) \\ &\bullet (\sin \theta \sin \psi i + \sin \theta \cos \psi j + \cos \theta k)\end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_x = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi + \dot{\theta} \cos \psi$$

$$\omega_y = \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi - \dot{\theta} \sin \psi$$

$$\because \vec{M} \perp \zeta_0, \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{J} \cdot \vec{\zeta}_0 = I_x \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) \cos \theta$$

$= J_\zeta (conservation)$ 第三个运动积分 (7)

$$\frac{1}{2} I_x (\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 + m g l \cos \theta = E_0$$

$$I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) = J_k \quad \text{第一个运动积分} \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{J} \cdot \vec{\zeta}_0 = I_x \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) \cos \theta$$

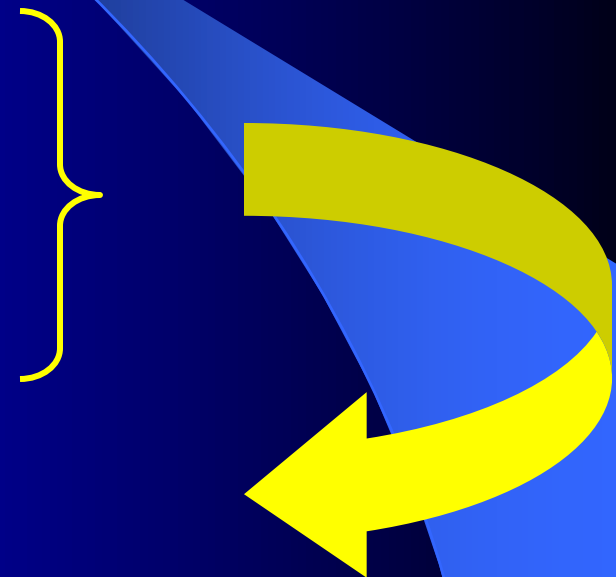
$$= J_\zeta (\text{conservation}) \quad \text{第三个运动积分} \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{J_{\zeta} - J_k \cos \theta}{I_x \sin^2 \theta} \quad (7)$$

欲求 $\dot{\phi}$ 和 $\dot{\psi}$ \Rightarrow 关键求 $\theta = ?$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{J_{\zeta} - J_k \cos \theta}{I_x \sin^2 \theta} \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} = \frac{J_k}{I_z} \quad (5)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} I_x (\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 + mgl \cos \theta = E_0$$

(conservation) 第2个运动积分 (6)

$$\frac{I_x}{2} \left[\dot{\theta}^2 + \left(\frac{J_\zeta - J_k \cos \theta}{I_x \sin \theta} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{J_k}{2I_z} + mgl \cos \theta = E_0$$

(conservation) 第2个运动积分 (6)

$$V_{eff}(\theta) = \frac{(J_\zeta - J_k \cos \theta)^2}{2I_x \sin^2 \theta} + mgl \cos \theta \quad (9)$$

$$E = E_0 - \frac{J_k^2}{2I_z}$$

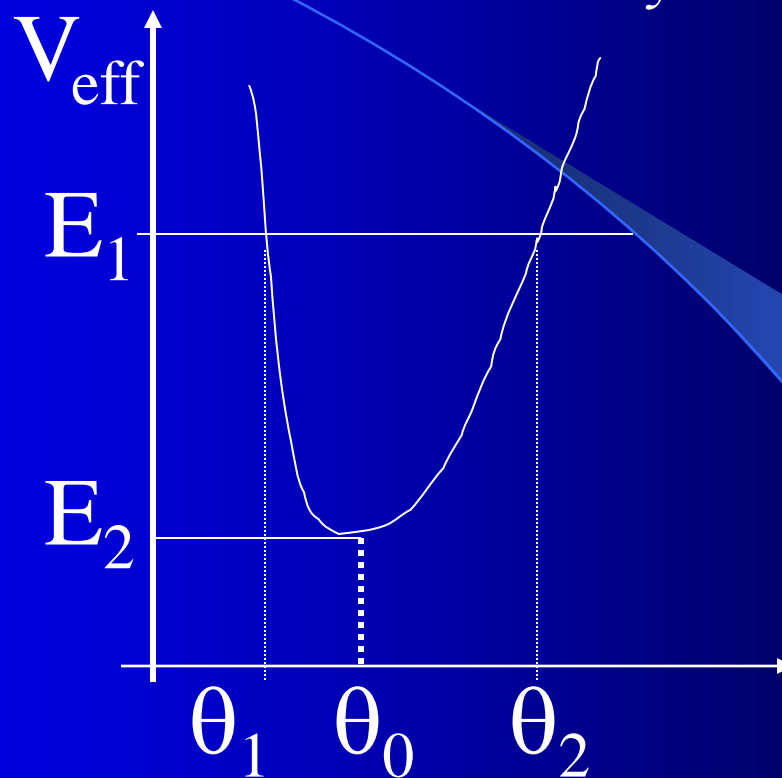
Discussion:

$V_{eff}(\theta) > 0$ 有意义



$V_{eff}(\theta) < 0$ 无意义

- 运动图象 当 $J_k \neq J_\zeta$



当 $\theta=0, \theta=\pi \Rightarrow V_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \infty$

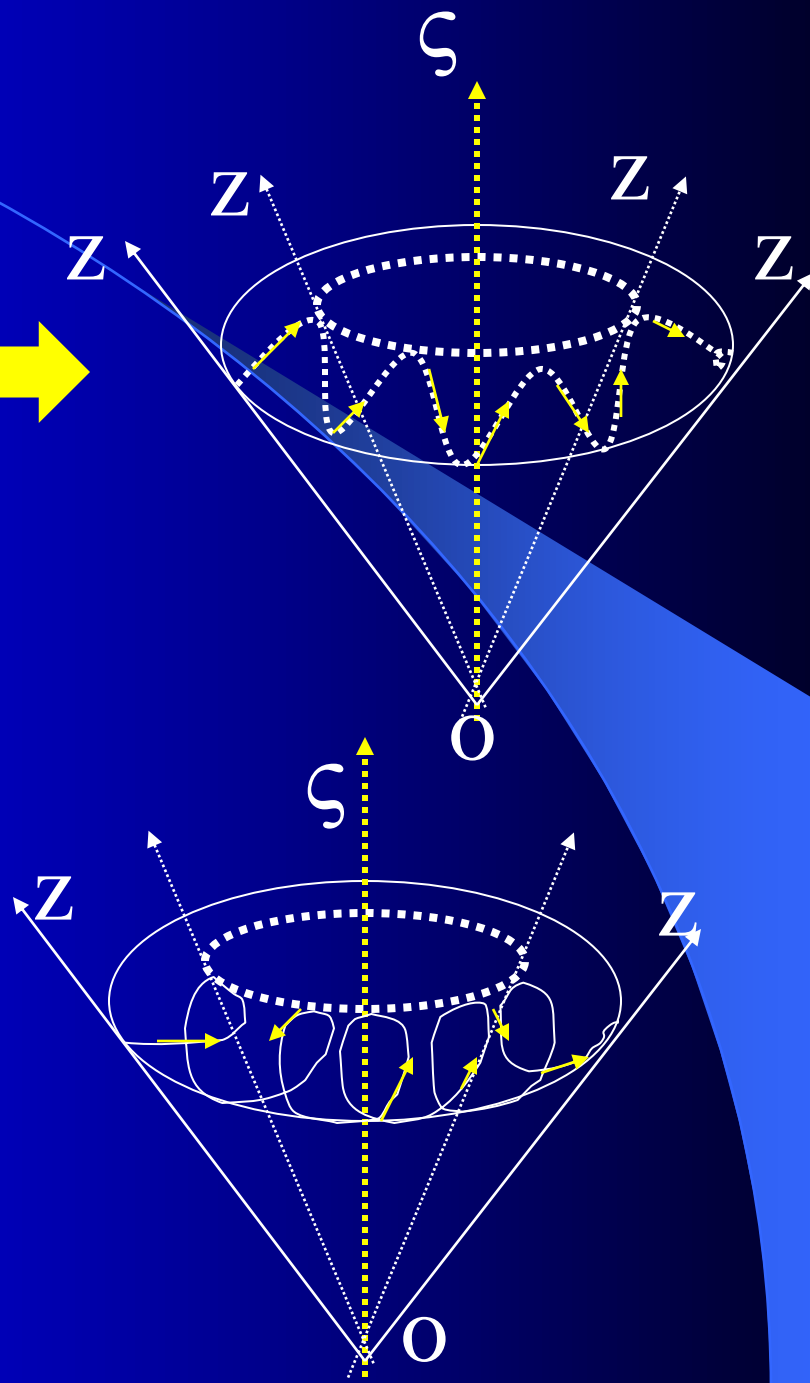
$$E=E_1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$$

$\dot{\phi}$ 在 (θ_1, θ_2) 内 不变号

demonstration

$\dot{\phi}$ 在 θ_1 变号

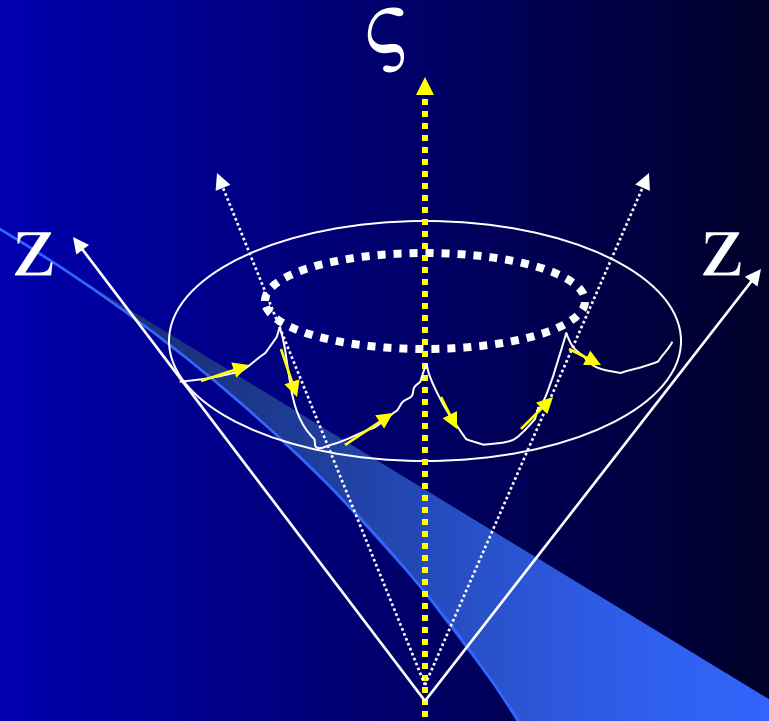
demonstration



$$\dot{\phi} \text{ 在 } \theta_1 = 0$$



demonstration



$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{V}_{\text{eff}}$$



$$\dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\theta) = \frac{(J_{\zeta} - J_k \cos \theta)^2}{2I_x \sin^2 \theta} + mgl \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\cos \theta_0 \beta^2 - (J_k \sin^2 \theta_0) \beta + m g l I_x \sin^4 \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\beta = J_\zeta - J_k \cos \theta_0$$

$$\beta = \frac{J_k \sin^2 \theta_0}{2 \cos \theta_0} \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 m g l I_x \cos \theta_0}{J_k^2}} \right]$$

β 不能为虚 $1 - \frac{4 m g l I_x \cos \theta_0}{J_k^2} > 0$

拉格朗日陀螺以固定倾角作稳定近动的条件

$$1 - \frac{4mgl_x \cos \theta_0}{J_k^2} > 0$$



特殊情形: $\theta=0$



$$\omega_z^2 \geq \frac{4mgl_x}{I_z^2}$$



拉格朗日陀螺绕竖直轴作稳定近动的条件

demonstration