

普通物理 I

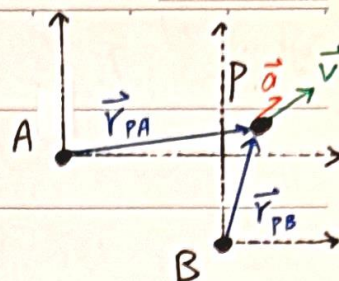
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相對運動

由 A、B 兩點觀測點 P，則 $\vec{r}_{PA} = \vec{r}_{PB} + \vec{r}_{BA}$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{v}_{PA} = \vec{v}_{PB} + \vec{v}_{BA} \quad \vec{a}_{PA} = \vec{a}_{PB} + \vec{a}_{BA}$$

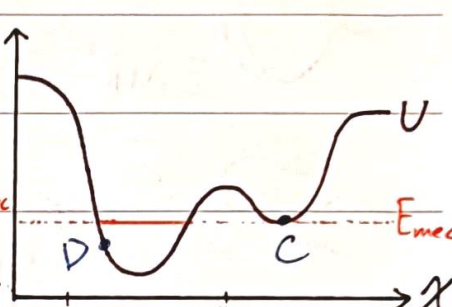
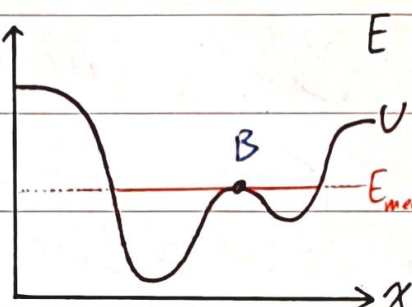
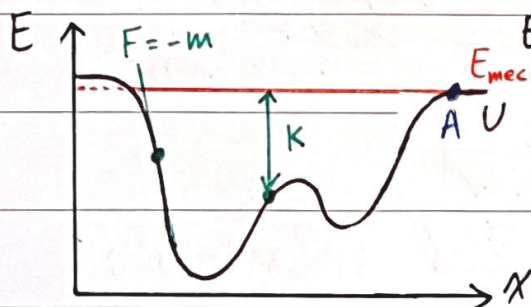


阻力

$D = \frac{1}{2} C \rho A v^2$, C 為阻力係數、 ρ 為密度、 A 為有效截面積

\hookrightarrow 自由落體終端 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} C \rho A v^2 - F_g = 0 \rightarrow v_t = \sqrt{\frac{2F_g}{C \rho A}} \Rightarrow$ 終端速度

位能曲線



A $\Rightarrow K=0 \Rightarrow$ 中性平衡 B \Rightarrow 不穩定平衡 C \Rightarrow 穩定平衡

D \Rightarrow 無法到達 x_1 或 $x_2 \Rightarrow$ Potential well

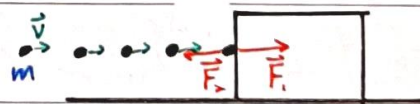
功與能

$$W = \Delta E = \Delta E_{mec} + \Delta E_{th} + \Delta E_{int} \text{ (內能, 如化學能)}$$

$$W = 0 \Rightarrow \text{能量守恆} \Rightarrow \Delta E_{mec} + \Delta E_{th} + \Delta E_{int} = 0$$

連續轟炸

$$J = -n \Delta p \Rightarrow F = -\frac{n}{\Delta t} \Delta p$$



彈性碰撞

$$v_{1f} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2i}$$

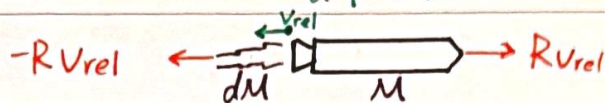
$$v_{2f} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2i} + \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i} = m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f} \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2 \end{cases}$$

火箭方程式

1. $R v_{rel} = M a \Rightarrow R v_{rel}$ 為推進力 (T), R 為 $\frac{dM}{dT}$ 質量變化率

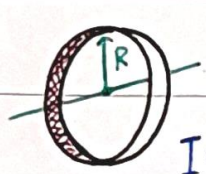
2. $V_f - V_i = v_{rel} \ln \frac{M_i}{M_f}$



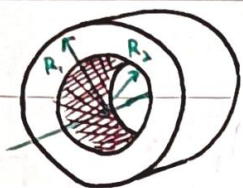
轉動

θ 不是向量 \Rightarrow 無交換率

$K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$, $I = \int r^2 dm \Rightarrow$ 角動慣量



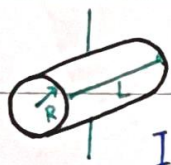
$I = MR^2$



$I = \frac{1}{2} M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$



$I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$



$I = \frac{1}{4} MR^2 + \frac{1}{12} ML^2$



$I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$



$I = \frac{1}{12} M(a^2 + b^2)$

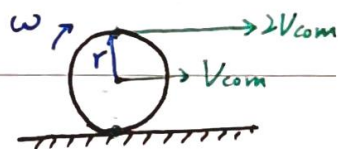
$\hookrightarrow I = I_{com} + Mh^2 \Rightarrow$ 平移轉軸, h 為位移



$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$, $p = \vec{L} \cdot \vec{\omega}$, $\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$

滾動

$\vec{v}_{com} = \vec{r} \vec{\omega}$, $K = \frac{1}{2} m v_{com}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{com} \omega^2$



進動

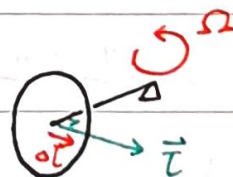
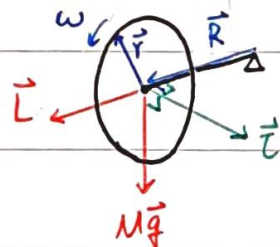
轉動的陀螺儀 $\Rightarrow \vec{L} = M r^2 \vec{\omega}$

重力造成力矩 $\Rightarrow \vec{\tau} = \vec{R} \times M \vec{g}$

力矩為角動量的時變率 $\Rightarrow \frac{dL}{dt} = \vec{\tau}$

$\hookrightarrow \vec{L}$ 的方向朝 $\vec{\tau}$ 的方向轉 \Rightarrow 進動

進動角速度 $\Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{MgR}{I\omega}$

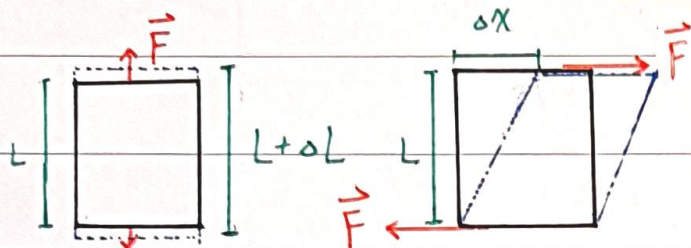
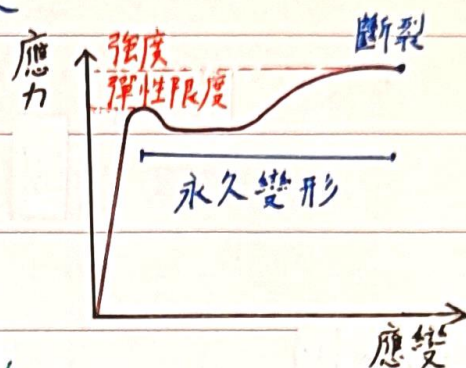


彈性

剛體是一種可以忽略形變的物質，但事實上，受到一應力作用時還是會產生形變。

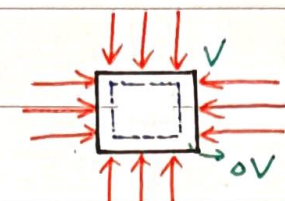
$$\hookrightarrow \text{應力} = \text{彈性模量} \times \text{應變}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{應力} = F/A, \text{應變} = \Delta L/L \text{ (比例)}$$



↳ 張力/壓力

↳ 剪力



↳ 液壓

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{F}{A} = E \frac{\Delta L}{L}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{F}{A} = G \frac{\Delta X}{L}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = \rho gh = B \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

橢圓軌道衛星

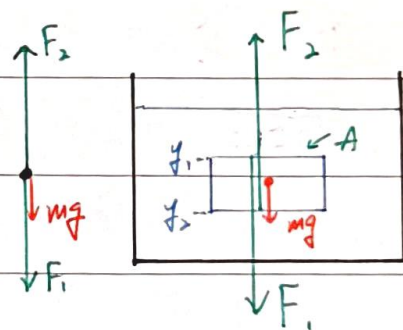
總能只和半長軸有關 $\Rightarrow E = -\frac{GMm}{2a}$, a 為半長軸

液體壓力

$$\text{靜力平衡} \Rightarrow F_2 = F_1 + mg$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{F_2}{A} = \frac{F_1}{A} + \frac{mg}{A}$$

$$P_2 = P_1 + \rho g(y_1 - y_2)$$



\rightarrow 當 $y_1 = \text{液面}$, $(y_1 - y_2)$ 為 $h \Rightarrow P = P_0 + \rho gh$, P_0 為氣壓

氣體壓力

$$P = P_0 - \rho_{air} gh, \rho_{air} \text{ 為空氣密度}$$

表壓力

$$\text{表壓力為測得的壓力} \Rightarrow P_g = P - P_0 = \rho gh$$

帕斯卡原理

壓力變化會影響到容器和流體的每一個部分

⇒ 任一點的壓力變化和深度無關

液壓槓桿

帕斯卡原理 ⇒ 任一點 $\Delta p = \frac{F}{A}$

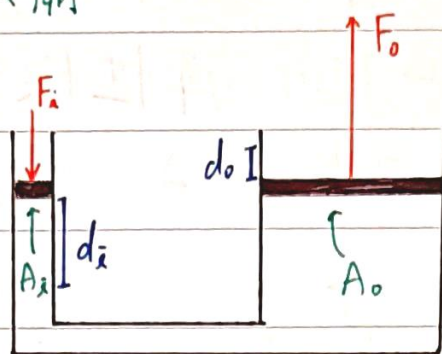
$$\Delta p = \frac{F_i}{A_i} = \frac{F_o}{A_o} \Rightarrow F_o = F_i \frac{A_o}{A_i}$$

$$A_i d_i = A_o d_o \Rightarrow d_o = d_i \frac{A_i}{A_o}$$

$$\text{輸出功 } W_o = F_o d_o = F_i \left(\frac{A_o}{A_i} \right) d_i \left(\frac{A_i}{A_o} \right) = F_i d_i$$

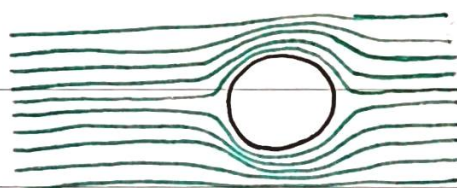
↳ F_i 做功不變，但可以藉由較小的 F_i 施較大的力

⇒ 省力槓桿



理想流體

1. 任一點的速率不變
2. 不可壓縮 ⇒ 密度不變
3. 無黏滯性 ⇒ 無摩擦力
4. 任一點不會轉動

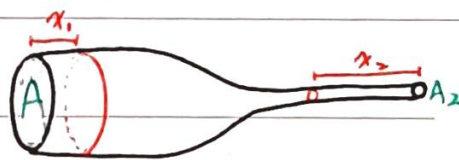


↳ 任兩線不相交

連續性

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = R_v$$

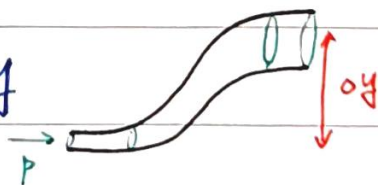
若密度相同 ⇒ $\rho A v = R_m$ ↳ 定值



伯努利定律

$$\text{功-動能定理} \Rightarrow F \Delta x = \frac{F}{A} \cdot V = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + mgy$$

$$\Rightarrow P + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho gy = \text{定值}$$



簡諧運動

$$x(t) = R \cos(\omega t + \phi), \phi \text{ 為 } t=0 \text{ 時的角位移}$$

$$v(t) = -R\omega \sin(\omega t + \phi) = -v_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$a(t) = -R\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi) = -a_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi) = -\omega^2 x(t)$$

$$F = -kx = -m\omega^2 x \Rightarrow k = m\omega^2$$

$$U(t) = \frac{1}{2} k R^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi)$$

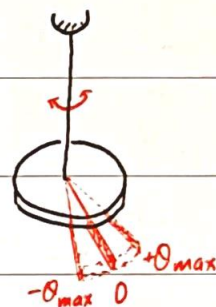
$$K(t) = \frac{1}{2} k R^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\rightarrow E(t) = \frac{1}{2} k R^2$$

角簡諧運動

$$\tau = -\kappa \theta, \kappa \text{ (kappa) 為扭力常數}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{\kappa}}$$



→ 扭擺

單擺

$$\tau = -L(W \sin \theta) = I\alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{mgL \sin \theta}{I} \Rightarrow \theta \text{ 在 } 5^\circ \text{ 之內進似於 } \sin \theta \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{mgL}{I} \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{\text{shm}}(t) = -\omega^2 x(t) \\ \alpha_{\text{pendulum}} = -\frac{mgL}{I} \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_{\text{pendulum}} = \sqrt{\frac{mgL}{I}} \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgL}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{若 } I = mL^2 \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \Rightarrow \text{可藉由單擺求得重力場強度}$$

阻尼震盪

$$\text{若阻力 } F_d = bv, b \text{ 為阻尼常數}$$

$$-bv - kx = ma \Rightarrow m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x(t) = R e^{-\frac{bt}{2m}} \cos(\omega' t + \phi), \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow E(t) \approx \frac{1}{2} k R^2 e^{-\frac{bt}{m}}$$



阻尼

共振

每個系統都有其自然的角頻率，而當外界的角頻率和其自然角頻率相同時，則會共振

橫波

$y(x, t) = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t)$ ， y_m 為振幅， k 為波數（每 2π 長度內振動的次數）， ω 為角頻率

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}, f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$v = f\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$v_y = -y_m \omega \cos(kx - \omega t)$ ，垂直速度最大值為 $y_m \omega$

繩波波速 $v = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\mu}} \Rightarrow \mu$ 為線性密度 $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}}$ ， τ 為張力

↳ 繩波波速完全由介質決定，和頻率無關

橫波動能 $dK = \frac{1}{2} dm v_y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\mu dx) \omega^2 y_m^2 \cos^2(kx - \omega t)$

↳ 平均動能 $(\frac{dK}{dt})_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{4} \mu v \omega^2 y_m^2$

震動的物體平均動能和位能相同

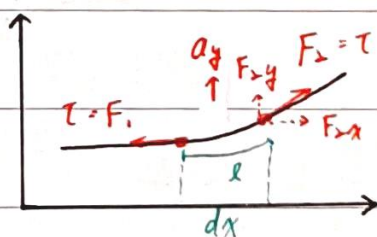
$$\rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \mu v \omega^2 y_m^2$$

$k + v$

↳ $P = \frac{1}{2} \mu v \omega^2 y_m^2$ ，對所有的波有效

波動方程式

假設繩傾斜角度很小， $\Delta \rightarrow dx$



$F_{2y} - F_{1y} = dm a_y \Rightarrow$ 牛頓運動定律 ... ①

$$S_2 = \frac{F_{2y}}{F_{2x}}, S_1 = \frac{F_{1y}}{F_{1x}}, \tau = F_2 \rightarrow F_{2x}, \tau = F_1 \rightarrow F_{1x}$$

$$\rightarrow F_{2y} = \tau S_2, F_{1y} = \tau S_1, S_2 - S_1 = dS, S = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \tau S_2 - \tau S_1 = (\mu dx) \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \Rightarrow \text{波動方程式}$$