理论力学

吴 佰 建

EMAIL: BAWU@SEU.EDU.CN

动能定理

1. 力的功

一、功的一般表达式

度量力在一段路程上对物体作用的累积效应

元功:
$$\delta W = F \cos \varphi \, \mathrm{d} \, s = \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \, \vec{r}$$

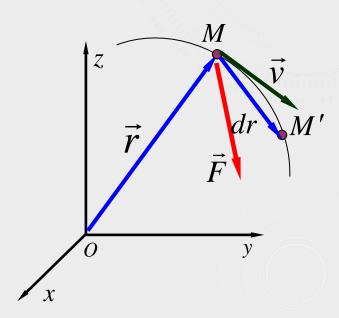
总功:
$$W = \int_{S} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\delta W = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz$$

$$W = \int_{s} (F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz) = \int_{s} dW$$

多个力做功的情况:

$$W = \int_C (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots + \vec{F}_n) \cdot d\vec{r}$$
$$= W_1 + W_2 + \dots + W_n$$



$$\vec{F} = F_x \vec{i} + F_y \vec{j} + F_z \vec{k}$$

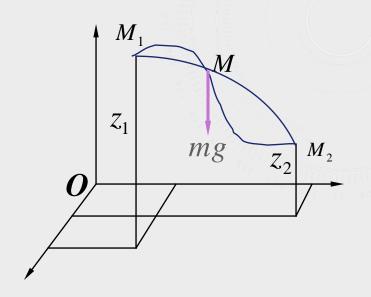
$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

二、几种常见力的功:

1、重力的功

$$F_x = 0$$
, $F_y = 0$, $F_z = -mg$

代入
$$W = \int_{s} F_{x} dx + F_{y} dy + F_{z} dz$$
$$= -\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{2}} mg dz = mg(z_{1} - z_{2})$$



重力的功与质点轨迹无关。

保守力(有势力)

质点系:

$$W = \sum m_i g(z_{i1} - z_{i2}) = (\sum m_i z_{i1})g - (\sum m_i z_{i2})g$$

$$W = mg(z_{C1} - z_{C2})$$

2、弹性力的功

设弹簧原长为lo,弹簧刚度系数为k,

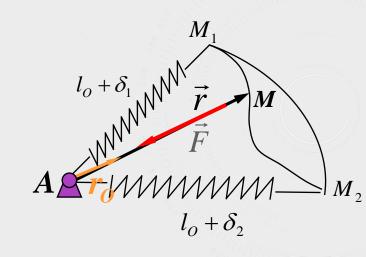
弹性力为

$$\vec{F} = -k(r - l_0) \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$\delta W = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -k(r - l_0) \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= -k(r - l_0) \frac{1}{r} d(\frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{2})$$

$$= -k(r - l_0) \frac{1}{r} d(\frac{r^2}{2}) = -k(r - l_0) dr$$



弹性力的功与弹 簧的起始变形与 终了变形有关, 而与物体运动路 径无关。

保守力(有势力)

$$W = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \delta W = -\int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{k}{2} d(r - l_0)^2 = \frac{k}{2} [(r_1 - l_0)^2 - (r_2 - l_0)^2]$$

$$\diamondsuit \quad \delta_1 = r_1 - L, \quad \delta_2 = r_2 - L,$$

$$W = \frac{k}{2} (\delta_1^2 - \delta_2^2)$$

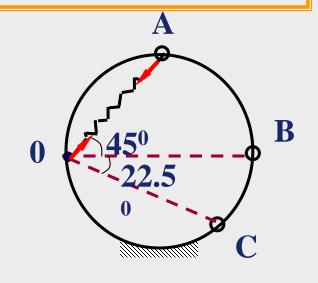
例:固定圆环半经为R,小球套在圆环上,被长度为 $L = \sqrt{2R}$ 的弹簧约束在O点。试求:小球从A到B的功,又从B到C的功。

解:

从A到B的功:

$$\delta_1 = 0 \qquad \delta_2 = (2R - \sqrt{2}R)$$

$$W = \frac{k}{2} [0^2 - (2R - \sqrt{2}R)^2] = -0.171kR^2$$



从B到C的功:

$$\delta_1 = (2R - \sqrt{2}R)$$
 $\delta_2 = (OC - \sqrt{2}R)$

$$OC = 2R\cos 22.5^{\circ} = 1.84776R$$

$$W = \frac{k}{2} (\delta_1^2 - \delta_2^2) = 0.077 kR^2$$

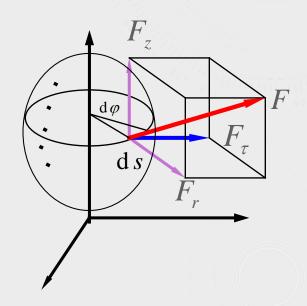
3、作用于转动刚体的力及力偶的功

$$ds = r \cdot d\varphi \qquad \delta W = F_{\tau} ds = F_{\tau} r d\phi$$

$$F_{\tau} r = M_{z}(\vec{F}) = M_{z}$$

$$\delta W = M_{z} d\phi$$

$$W = \int_{\phi_1}^{\phi_2} M_z \, \mathrm{d} \, \phi$$



4、内力的功

力F、F'是一对内力,分别作用于A、B点。

则二力大小相等、方向相反,沿AB连线作用。

内力做功:

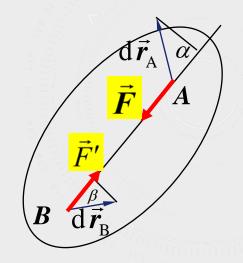
$$\delta W = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}_A + \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r}_B = \vec{F} \cdot d(\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_B) = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}_{BA}$$

问题: 内力做功一定是零吗?

什么条件下内力做功是零呢?

只要AB之间距离保持不变,内力功为零

例如: 刚体、不可伸长的柔索、二力杆 \longrightarrow $\delta W^{(i)} = 0$ 。



5、约束力的功

(1) 光滑固定面力的功

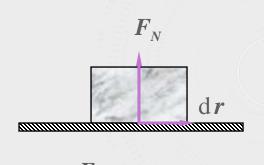
$$\delta W = \vec{F}_{\rm N} \cdot d\,\vec{r} = 0$$

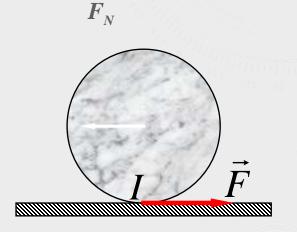
(2) 摩擦力的功

静滑动摩擦力不做功

纯滚动摩擦力:
$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}_I dt = 0$$







理想约束:凡约束力做功之和等于零的约束称理想约束。包括:光滑面约束;铰链;不可伸长的绳索;刚体纯滚动;刚性连接约束等。

2. 动能

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

质点系的动能

$$T = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2}m_i v_i^2\right)$$

刚体?

刚体的动能的计算

需区分不同运动形式

1. 刚体作平移

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} m_{i} v_{i}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} v^{2} \sum_{i} m_{i} = \frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$$

2. 刚体作定轴转动

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i (\omega r_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\sum m_i r_i^2) \omega^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}J_z\omega^2$$

3. 刚体作平面运动

a、利用瞬心

相当于该时刻绕瞬心定轴转动:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} J_I \omega^2$$

 $T = \frac{1}{2} J_I \omega^2$ J_I : 刚体对瞬 心的转动惯量

b、柯尼希定理 任意质点系:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum m_i v_{iC}^2$$

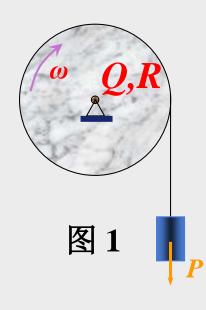
平面运动刚体:



$$T = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2$$

相当于:运动=随质心平动+绕质心转动

例:分析计算下列题中的动能。已知:P,Q,R, ω 。求T。



$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 = \frac{1}{4}\frac{Q}{g}R^2\omega^2$$

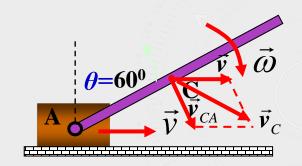
$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{P}{g}R^2\omega^2$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2$$



$$T = \frac{1}{2}J_{c}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}mv_{c}^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\frac{Q}{g}R^{2}\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q}{g}R^{2}\omega^{2}$$

例:均质杆AB,质量为m,长为L,以角速度 ω 绕A轴转动,且A轴以速度作水平运动,则杆AB在图示瞬时的动能.



解: [杆AB]

$$T = \frac{1}{2}J_c\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_c^2$$

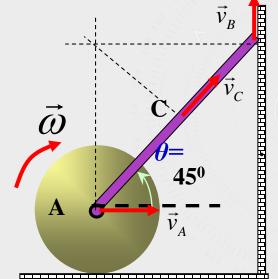
由平面运动速度关系: $v_C = v_A + v_{CA}$

$$\text{III:} \quad v_C^2 = v^2 + (\omega \frac{L}{2})^2 + 2v\omega \frac{L}{2}\cos 60^0 = v^2 + \frac{1}{4}(\omega L)^2 + \frac{1}{2}v\omega L$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m [v^2 + \frac{1}{4} (\omega L)^2 + \frac{1}{2} v \omega L]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}ml^2\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{4}mv\omega L$$

例: $AB \in I$, 质量m, 圆柱半径R, 以 ω 作纯滚动。计算 θ = 45°时杆的动能。



解: [杆AB]

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} J_c \omega_{AB}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_A}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}l} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\omega R}{l} \qquad v_c = \omega_{AB} \cdot \frac{1}{2}l = \frac{\sqrt{2}\omega R}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \frac{2\omega^2 R^2}{l^2} + \frac{1}{2} m (\frac{\sqrt{2}\omega R}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{3} m\omega^2 R^2$$

3. 质点系动能定理

微分形式

$$dT = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta W_{i}$$

即

$$\mathrm{d}T = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta W_{Fi}$$

积分形式

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n W_{i1-2}$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n W_{Fi}$$

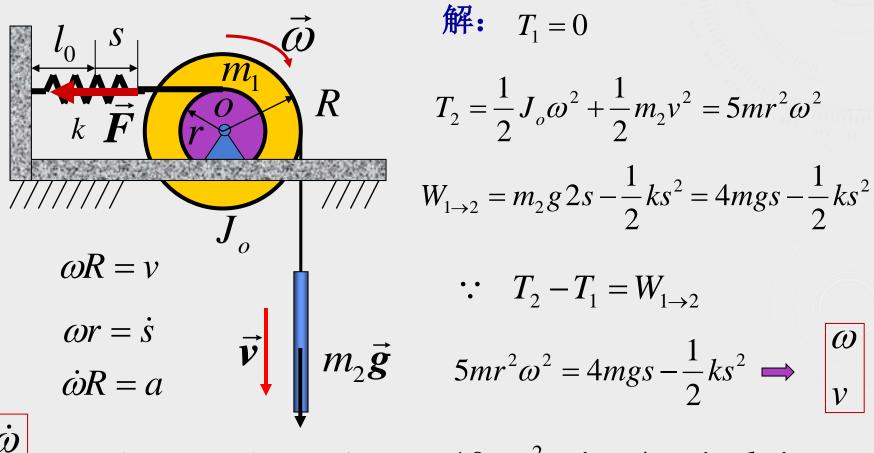
* 将质点上所受力的功分为:

主动力的功 δW_{Fi} 和约束反力的功 δW_{Fi}^*

$$dT = \sum \delta W_i = \sum \delta W_{Fi}^* + \sum \delta W_{Fi} = \sum \delta W_{Fi}$$

对于理想约束

例:系统如图所示, $m_1 = m, m_2 = 2m, R = 2r, J_o = 2mr^2$,k,初始时静止,弹簧为原长 l_o 。求弹簧伸长s时,杆的速度和加速度。



 $\dot{\omega}$

 $= 10mr\dot{\omega} = 4mg - ks \iff 10mr^2\omega\dot{\omega} = 4mg\dot{s} - ks\dot{\varsigma}_9$

例

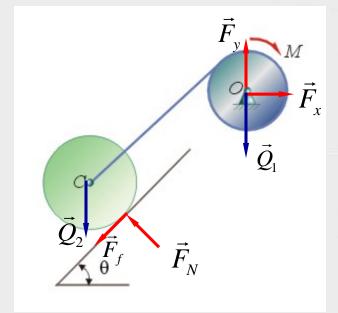
卷扬机如图,已知鼓轮的半径和圆柱半径均为R,鼓轮重量为 Q_1 ,质量分布在轮缘上;圆柱重量为 Q_2 ,质量均匀分布。斜面倾角为 θ ,圆柱只滚不滑。在不变M力矩的作用下,系统从静止开始运动,求圆柱中心C经过路程l时的速度、轮心加速度及摩擦力。

解: ✓ 受力分析

 F_x 、 F_y 、 F_N 、 Q_1 不作功

 F_f 作功为零

- ✓运动分析
- ✓应用动能定理



取初始为1状态,圆柱中心经过路程/时为2状态,这时鼓轮转动/角度

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W_{Fi} \qquad \qquad \sum W_F = M\varphi - Q_2 \sin \theta \cdot l$$

$$\Sigma W_F = M\varphi - Q_2 \sin \theta \cdot l$$

$$\varphi R_1 = l$$

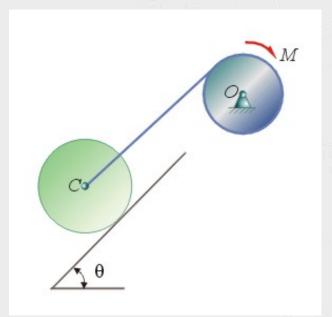
$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_1\omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q_2}{g}\upsilon_c^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_c\omega_2^2$$

其中

$$J_1 = \frac{Q_1}{g} R^2 \ (\text{FF}) \qquad J_c = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_2}{g} R^2$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\upsilon_c}{R}$$
 $\omega_2 = \frac{\upsilon_c}{R}$



于是

$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{1}{2g} v_C^2 (Q_1 + \frac{3}{2} Q_2) = M \frac{l}{R_1} - Q_2 l \sin \theta$$

解得

$$\nu_c = 2\sqrt{\frac{(M - Q_2 R_1 \sin \theta)gl}{R_1(2Q_1 + 3Q_2)}}$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{1}{2g} v_C^2 (Q_1 + \frac{3}{2} Q_2) = M \frac{l}{R_1} - Q_2 l \sin \theta$$

两边对t 求导数:

$$\frac{1}{g}v_C\dot{v}_C(Q_1 + \frac{3}{2}Q_2) = M\frac{l}{R_1} - Q_2\dot{l}\sin\theta$$

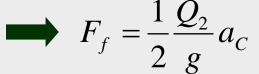
$$\upsilon_C = \dot{l}$$

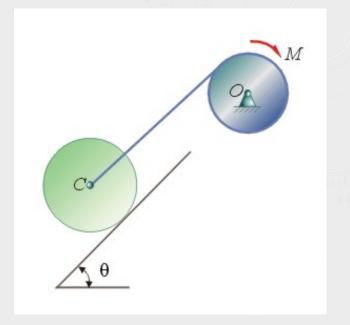
$$\frac{1}{g}a_C(Q_1 + \frac{3}{2}Q_2) = M\frac{1}{R_1} - Q_2\sin\theta$$

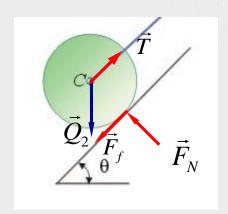
可求得:
$$a_C = \frac{g(M\frac{1}{R_1} - Q_2 \sin \theta)}{Q_1 + \frac{3}{2}Q_2}$$

[轮C] $J_C \alpha = F_f \cdot R$

其中
$$\alpha = \frac{a_C}{R}$$







例

均质杆OA=I,重P,圆盘重Q,半径r,可绕A轴自由旋转,初始时,杆垂直,系统静止,设OA杆无初速度释放。求:杆转至水平位置时,杆的角速度、角加速度。

解: 学 受力分析

✓ 运动分析

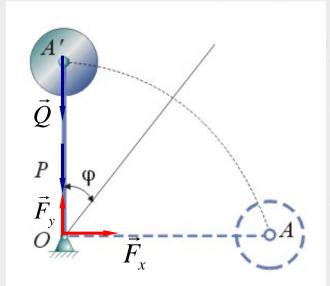
[圆盘]: $J_A\alpha_A=0$ 圆盘平动

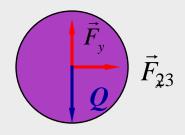
[整体]:初始位置到OA杆转过 ϕ 角的过程应用动能定理:

$$T_{1} = 0 \quad T_{2} = \frac{1}{2}J_{0}\dot{\varphi}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q}{g}v_{A}^{2} \qquad v_{A} = \dot{\varphi}l$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}J_{0}\dot{\varphi}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q}{g}\dot{\varphi}^{2}l^{2}$$

$$\Sigma W = Q(l - l\cos\varphi) + P\left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2}\cos\varphi\right)$$





$$\left(P\frac{l}{2} + Q \cdot l\right)(1 - \cos\varphi) = \frac{1}{2}J_0\dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q}{g}\dot{\varphi}^2l^2$$
 (1)

解出角速度 $\dot{\varphi}$,并将 $\varphi = 90^{\circ}$ 代入,其中 $J_o = \frac{1}{3} \frac{P}{g} l^2$

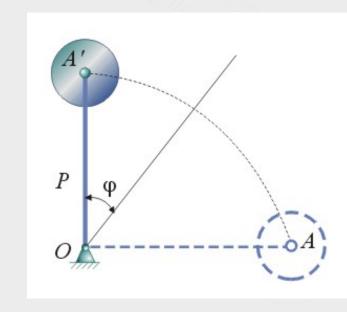
$$\dot{\varphi}/_{\varphi=90} = \left[\left(\frac{P}{2} + Q \right) / \left(\frac{1}{6} \frac{P}{g} l + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q}{g} l \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

为求角加速度,将(1)式两边对时间求导

$$\left(Ql + \frac{l}{2}P\right)\sin\varphi = J_0\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{Q}{g}l^2\ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \left(Q + \frac{P}{2}\right) \sin \varphi / \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{P}{g} l + \frac{Q}{g} l\right)$$

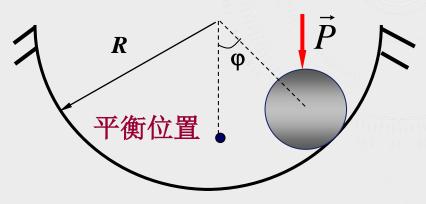
$$\ddot{\varphi}|_{\varphi=90} = \left(Q + \frac{P}{2}\right) / \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{P}{g} l + \frac{Q}{g} l\right) = \frac{P + 2Q}{P + 3Q} \frac{3g}{2l}$$



例: 重为P半径为R的圆盘在半径为R的圆槽内摆动。

试求: 微摆动的运动规律。

$$Frac{Frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_c\omega^2}{= \frac{1}{2}\frac{P}{g}(R-r)^2\dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\frac{P}{g}r^2\frac{(R-r)^2}{r^2}\dot{\varphi}^2}$$
$$= \frac{3}{4}\frac{P}{g}(R-r)^2\dot{\varphi}^2$$



以平衡位置为零势能位 $V = Pz_c = P(R-r)(1-\cos\varphi)$

$$T + V = C$$
 $\frac{3}{4} \frac{P}{g} (R - r)^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + P(R - r)(1 - \cos \varphi) = C$

两边求导: $\frac{3}{2}\frac{P}{g}(R-r)^2\dot{\varphi}\ddot{\varphi} + P(R-r)\sin\varphi\dot{\varphi} = 0$

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{2g}{3(R-r)}\sin\varphi = 0 \qquad \sin\varphi \approx \varphi \qquad \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{2g}{3(R-r)}\varphi = 0$$

• 动能定理应用于整体分析, 体系只有一个运动未知量

理想约束的刚体系约束 力和内力不做功

• 使用动能定理积分形式求末状态速度

$$T_2 - T_1 = \sum W_{1-2}$$

• 使用微分形式可求加速度

注意: T₂为任意瞬时的动能,功需要表示成过程量的函数

$$\frac{d(T_2 - T_1)}{dt} = \frac{d(\sum W_{1-2})}{dt}$$