## 理论力学

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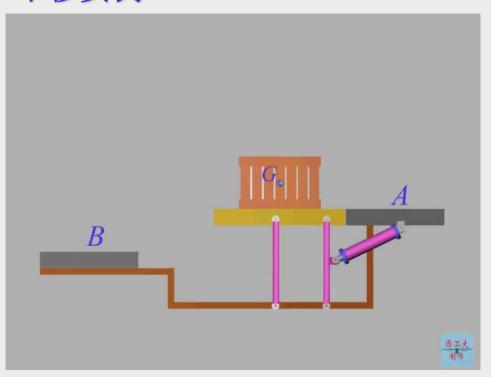
## 运动学

## 刚体的简单运动

- 1. 平移
- 2. 定轴转动

## 1. 刚体的平行移动 (translation)

#### 平移实例



#### 平移定义:

运动过程中,刚体内 直线始终与初始位置 保持平行,称为平行 移动,简称为移动或 平动、平移。

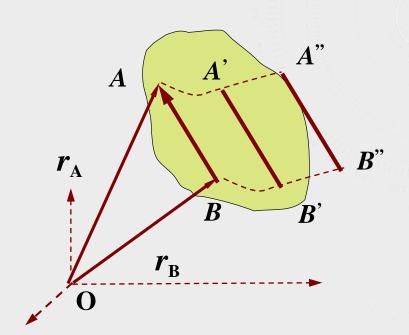
- ✓ 一般地,刚体可沿任意曲线作平移。
- ✓ 刚体作平移并不意味着刚体只能在平面内移动。

#### 刚体的平移

$$\vec{r}_A = \vec{r}_B + \vec{r}_{BA}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{r}_{BA}}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0, \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{r}_{B}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{r}_{A}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B$$
,  $\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B$ ,



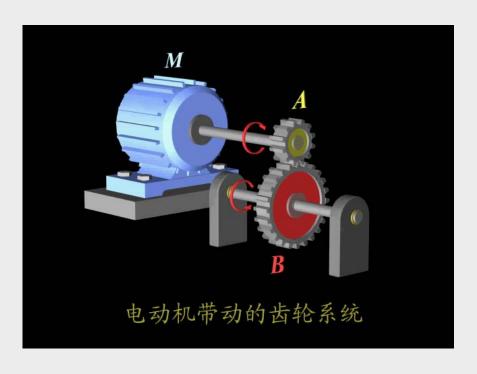
#### 平移的特点

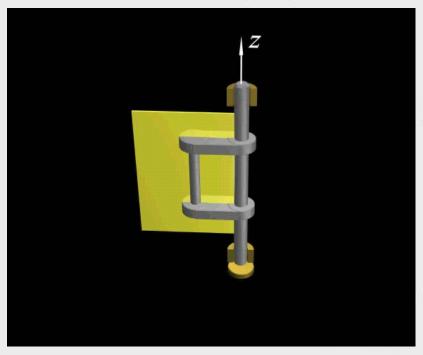
- 刚体上的各点具有形状相同的运动轨迹;
- 刚体上的各点在某一瞬时具有相同的速度和加速度;

刚体平移(刚体运动)=>刚体内任一点的运动(点的运动)

# 2. 刚体的定轴转动 (rotation)

#### 定轴转动实例





定轴转动: 刚体运动时,体内或其扩展部分,有一条直线始终保持不动。

转轴:该直线

#### 刚体的定轴转动

#### 如何定位转动刚体?

$$\varphi = \varphi(t)$$
 — 转动方程 (rad)

$$\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = \dot{\varphi}$$
 ——瞬时角速度 (rad/s)

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}t} = \dot{\omega}$$
 ——瞬时角加速度 (rad/s²)

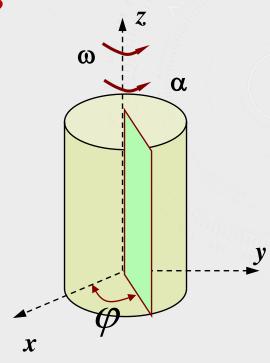
转速 n: 一分钟转过的圈数

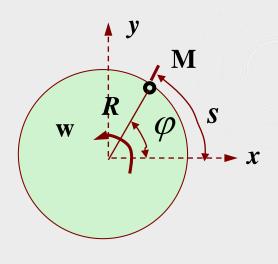
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60}$$

任意点M的速度、加速度

刚体作定轴转动,刚体上任意一点作以 该点到转轴的距离为半径的圆周运动

$$s = R\varphi \qquad \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \omega \qquad v = R\omega$$





$$v=R\omega$$

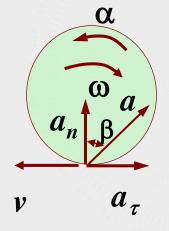
$$a_{\tau} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}R\omega = R\frac{d\omega}{dt} = R\alpha$$

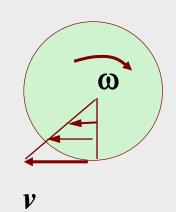
$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho} = \frac{(R\omega)^2}{R} = R\omega^2$$

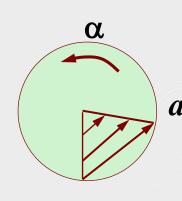
$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_{\tau} + \vec{a}_{n}$$

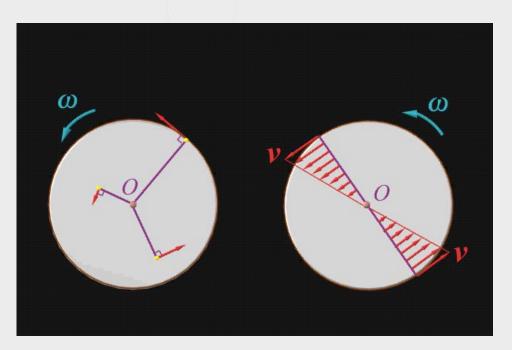
$$a = \sqrt{a_{\tau}^2 + a_{\rm n}^2} = R\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^4}$$

$$\tan\beta = \frac{a_{\tau}}{a_{\rm n}} = \frac{\alpha}{\omega^2}$$



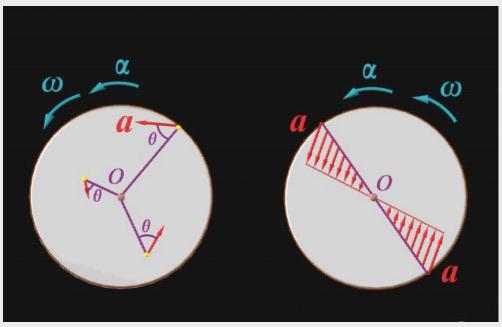




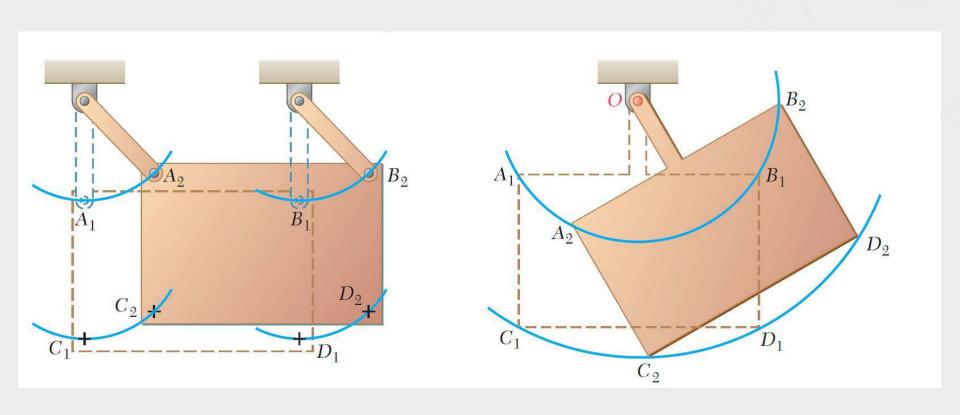


加速度分布

速度分布



### 平行移动 v.s. 定轴转动



**例1** 已知: 
$$\varphi = \varphi_0 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} t$$

试求: 当 t=2s 时 M

的速度、加速度。

#### 解:

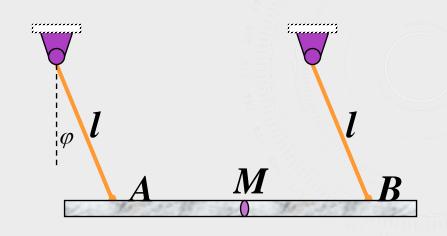
AB 杆作平动:点M的运动与A点相同。

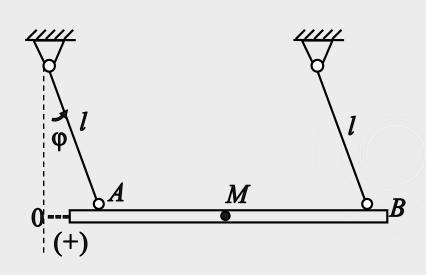
A点运动: 自然法

$$s = l\varphi = \varphi_0 l \sin \frac{\pi}{4} t$$

#### 速度

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} l \varphi_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} t$$

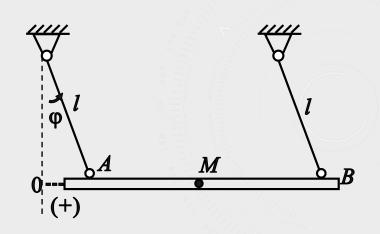




$$v/_{t=2}=0$$

$$a_{\tau} = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} l \varphi_0 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} t$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{l} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} l \varphi_0^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} t$$

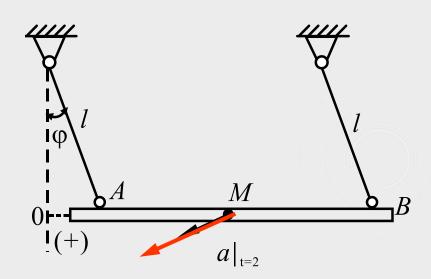


$$\left. \varphi \right|_{t=2} = \varphi_0$$

$$a_{\tau}\big|_{t=2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{16}l\varphi_0$$

$$a_n\Big|_{t=2}=0$$

方向如图所示



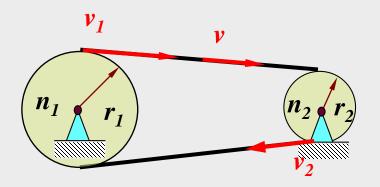
#### 例2 轮系传动问题

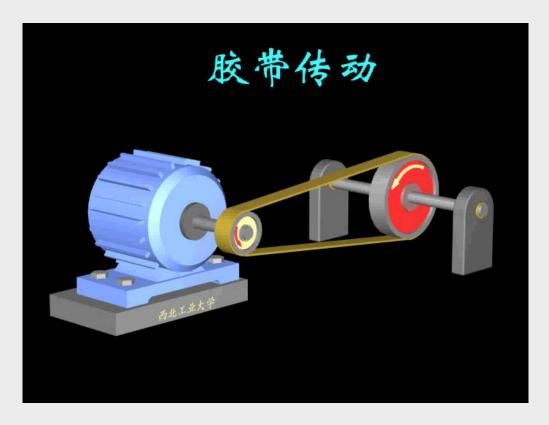
#### 1、皮带轮传动

$$v_1 = v = v_2$$

$$v_1 = r_1 \omega_1$$
  $v_2 = r_2 \omega_2$ ;

$$i_{12} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

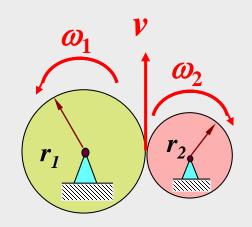




#### 2、齿轮传动

$$r_1\omega_1 = -r_2\omega_2$$

$$i_{12} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = -\frac{r_2}{r_1} = -\frac{z_2}{z_1}$$
 传动比







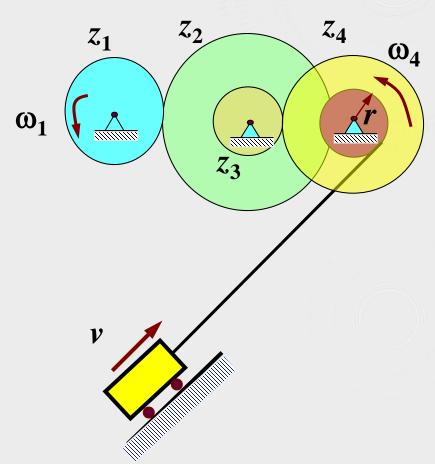
例3 提升齿轮机械。已知:马达带动齿轮1转速为: $n_1$ =700转/分,同模数的齿数 $z_1$ =42, $z_2$ =132, $z_3$ =25, $z_4$ =128,鼓轮半径:r=1m,试求小车上升速度。

解:

$$i_{14} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_4} = \frac{z_2 \cdot z_4}{z_1 \cdot z_3}$$

$$\omega_4 = \frac{700\pi}{30} \frac{42 \cdot 25}{132 \cdot 128} = 3.94$$

$$v = \omega_4 r = 3.94 \text{ m/s}$$



例4 已知:  $O_1A = O_2B = 2r$ ,  $\omega_0$  齿轮半径均为r, 且  $O_1O_2 = AB$  求: 轮I与轮II轮缘上任一点  $O_1O_2 = AB$  的加速度。

解 AB 平动故轮I 平动 轮II: 定轴转动

速度: 轮 I:  $v_{\rm I}=v_{\rm A}=O_{\rm I}A\cdot\omega_{\rm 0}=2r\omega_{\rm 0}$ 

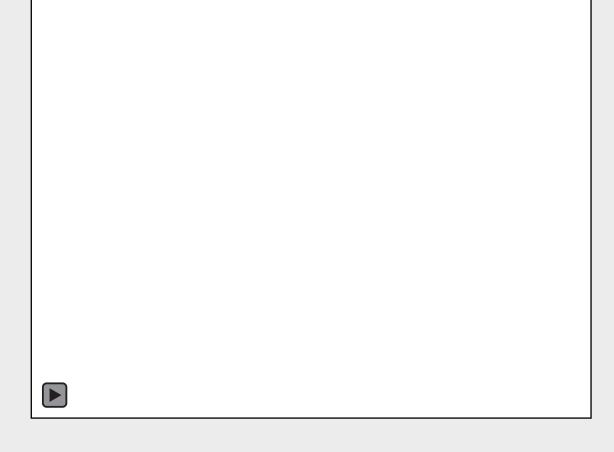
轮II: 
$$\omega_2 = \frac{v_I}{r} = 2\omega_0$$
  $v_{II} = v_I$ 

加速度: 轮 I:  $a_{\rm I} = a_A = 2r\omega_0^2$  方向平行于 $O_1A$ 

粒 
$$\mathbf{m}: \ \alpha_2 = \frac{\mathrm{d}\omega_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \qquad a_{\mathrm{II}}^{\mathrm{t}} = r\alpha_2 = 0$$
 
$$a_{\mathrm{II}}^{\mathrm{n}} = r\omega_2^2 = 4r\omega_0^2 \qquad a_{\mathrm{II}} = a_{\mathrm{II}}^{\mathrm{n}} = 4r\omega_0^2$$

## 3. 刚体定轴转动的向量表示

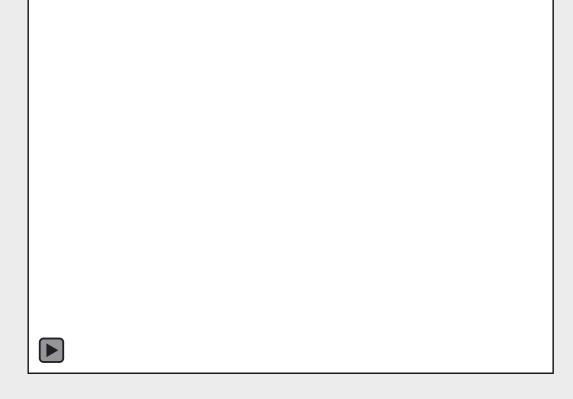
#### 角速度、角加速度的矢量表示



#### 以矢积表示转动刚体上一点的速度

$$|\vec{v}| = |\vec{\omega}|R = |\omega|r\sin\theta = |\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}|$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$



#### 以矢积表示转动刚体上一点的加速度

速度: 
$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$
 加速度:  $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$ 

$$|\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}| = |\vec{\alpha}|r \sin \theta = |\vec{\alpha}|R = |\vec{a}_{t}| \qquad |\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}| = |\vec{\omega}||\vec{v}| \sin 90^{\circ} = \omega^{2}R = |\vec{a}_{n}|$$

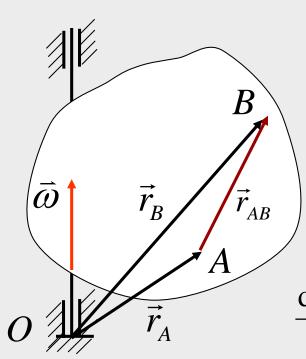
$$\vec{a}_{t} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a}_{n} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$



#### 例5 在定轴转动刚体上,任意取两点A与B,连成一线,用

矢量 
$$\vec{r}_{AB}$$
 表示,试证明:  $\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{r}_{AB}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AB}$  。



$$\vec{r}_{AB} = \vec{r}_B - \vec{r}_A$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{r}_{AB}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{r}_{B}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} - \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{r}_{A}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = \vec{v}_{B} - \vec{v}_{A}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_B \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \vec{v}_A = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_A$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{r}_{AB}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{B} - \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{A} = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{r}_{B} - \vec{r}_{A}) = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{AB}$$

#### 此结果表示:

当转动刚体上的一个大小不变的矢量,只要其方向发生变化,其对时间的变化率等于刚体的角速度与本矢量的叉积。

推论: 若在转动刚体上,固结一组坐标系 O'x'y'z',其相应的单位矢量为  $\bar{i}'$ ,  $\bar{j}'$ ,  $\bar{k}'$ , 该坐标系 随同刚体以角速度  $\bar{\omega}$ 绕某轴转动,则必定有:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{i}'}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{i}'$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{j}'}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{j}'$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{k}'}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{k}'$$

习题作业: 7-3, 5, 9, 14, 15