

链式法则: 如 $v = kx$, 则 $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = k \frac{dx}{dt} = kv = k^2 x$; $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$

常见积分: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2})$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$ $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$ ①

$\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$

Skill da db 左右分开, 然后同时 integrate

重要: 平面极坐标系! $\vec{v} = v_r \vec{e}_r + v_\theta \vec{e}_\theta$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_\theta, \begin{cases} \vec{a}_r = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \vec{e}_r \\ \vec{a}_\theta = (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) \vec{e}_\theta \end{cases}$$

牛一: 无外力, 静止或匀直 (相对惯性参考系)

牛二: 外力下, \vec{a} 与外力方向相同, $\vec{a} = F/m$, $\vec{a} = \frac{\sum_i \vec{F}_i}{m}$;

重量是质量在重力作用下的力; 牛二有瞬时性, 矢量性

牛三: $\vec{F}_{A \rightarrow B} = \vec{F}_{B \rightarrow A}$, 方向相反

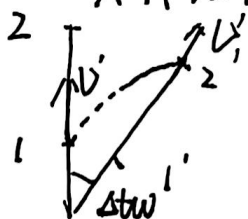
牛二 自然坐标系下: $\vec{e}_t \leftarrow \vec{e}_r, v$ $\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{e}_t + \frac{v^2}{\rho} \vec{e}_n$ (曲线半径)
(直线, 则 $\rho \rightarrow +\infty, \vec{a}_n \rightarrow 0$)

牛二 等效形式: 动量定理: $\vec{F} dt = m d\vec{v}$, 则 $\vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$

引入 $m\vec{v}$ 动量; 牛二: 外力 = 动量对时间变化率

科里奥利力: $\vec{f}_c^* = 2m\vec{v}' \times \vec{\omega}'$, 描述转动参考系中

具有速度的物体受的与运动速度相关的惯性力



$\Delta t \rightarrow 0, \Delta r = -\omega r$

这里 $\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}'$, 因 $\vec{\omega} \perp \vec{v}'$, 则

$a_\theta = 2\omega v' = \omega v'$



功等于力矢量和位移矢量的点乘

动能: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ 功能原理: $K_2 - K_1 = \Delta K = W_{total}$ ②

$$P_{瞬} = \frac{dW}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

保守力: 做功与路径无关只与起始和结束位置有关的力

$$\vec{F} = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \hat{k}\right) = -\vec{\nabla}U$$

质点系: 动能定理: 系统的外力和内力做功的总和等于系统动能增量

系统内一对内力的功一般不为0; 一对内力做功之和只与相对位移有关, 与参照系无关


功能原理: 所有外力的功与非保守力的功的总和等于系统机械能的增量

机械能守恒: 如果系统只有保守力做功, 非保守内力和一切外力都不做功, 则动能与势能可转换, 但总机械能不变

Δ : 有非保守力做功, 总机械能可能守恒

Eq: 第二宇宙速度: $E_{p总} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \left(-\frac{GMm}{r}\right) = 0 + 0$ (脱离太阳)

$$\text{则 } v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} = \sqrt{2gR} = \sqrt{2}v_1 \text{ (第一)}$$

质心系:  $\vec{r}_c = \frac{\int \vec{r} dm}{\int dm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \vec{r}_i$

$$\vec{v}_c = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \vec{v}_i, \quad M\vec{v}_c = \sum m_i \vec{v}_i \quad \text{运动速度}$$

\Rightarrow 质心系的动量, 如同所有质量集中于质心, 速度为质心



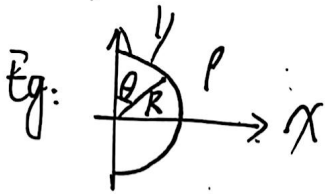
$\sum \vec{F}_i = m\vec{a}_c \Rightarrow$ 质心运动定理: 质心的运动等同于一个质点的运动, 这个质点具有质点系总质量, 它受到的外力为质点所受所有外力矢量和. ③

科尼希定理: $E_k = \frac{1}{2}Mv_c^2 + E_k'$

\Rightarrow 质点系总动能等于质心动能, 加上各质点相对于质心平动坐标系所具有的动能

Proof: $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i (\vec{v}_c + \vec{v}_i')^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i v_c^2 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i v_i'^2}_{=0} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i' \cdot \vec{v}_c$
 $= \frac{1}{2} M v_c^2 + E_k'$

求质心: $x_c = \frac{\int x dm}{\int dm}$ $y_c = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm}$ $z_c = \frac{\int z dm}{\int dm}$



$dm = \rho_i dl = \rho_i R d\theta$
 $x_c = \int x dm / m = \int x \rho_i R d\theta / \pi R \rho_i$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int x d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} R \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{2R}{\pi}$

质点系: 内力: 质点系内各个质点间相互作用

外力: 系外物体对系统内质点施加的力

内力成对出现, 对整体运动无影响

质心: 位置平均意义上代表质量分布的中心

质心: $\vec{v}_c = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{v}_i}{\sum m_i}$, $\vec{a}_c = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{a}_i}{\sum m_i}$, $\sum \vec{F}_i = m\vec{a}_c$



质点动量定理: $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1$

质点系 \hookrightarrow : $(\sum_i \vec{F}_i) dt = d(\sum_i \vec{p}_i)$

④

$$\sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_i dt = \sum_i m_i v_{i2} - \sum_i m_i v_{i1}$$

如果系统所受外力之和为0, 则系统总动量保持不变

碰撞: 例 火箭速度: t 时刻, M, v , dt 内喷 dm .

喷气相对火箭为 u , 使火箭速度加 dv

$$Mv = (M-dm)(v+dv) + dm(v+dv-u) \quad (u \text{ 向前})$$

$$= Mv + Mdv - vdm - dmdu + vdm + dmdv - udm$$

$$Mdv = udm$$

$$\Delta \text{ 若 } u \text{ 向后 } dv = -u \frac{dm}{M}, \quad \Delta v = u \ln \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) \quad \text{质量比} = \frac{M_{\text{满油}}}{M_{\text{无油}}}$$

$$\text{同时: } f_{\text{gas}} dt = (-dm)(v+dv-u) - (-dm)v$$

$$f_{\text{gas}} = u \frac{dm}{dt} \quad (\text{略去二阶})$$

碰撞中动量守恒, 但能量守恒不定

$$\text{恢复系数: } e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_{10} - v_{20}} \quad \begin{matrix} v_{10} & v_{20} \\ m_1 \rightarrow & m_2 \rightarrow \end{matrix} \quad \text{之后} \quad \begin{matrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$e=1$: 完全弹碰 $e \in (0,1)$, 非弹碰

$e=0$: $v_2 = v_1$, 完全非弹碰

$$e=1: \begin{cases} v_1 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_{10} + 2m_2 v_{20}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ v_2 = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)v_{20} + 2m_1 v_{10}}{m_1 + m_2} \end{cases}$$



完全非弹性碰撞: $e=0$. $v_1=v_2 = \frac{v_1 m_1 + v_2 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

⑤

非弹性碰撞: $\begin{cases} v_1 = v_{10} - \frac{(1+e)m_2(v_{10}-v_{20})}{m_1+m_2} \\ v_2 = v_{20} + \frac{(1+e)m_1(v_{10}-v_{20})}{m_1+m_2} \end{cases}$

$|\Delta E| = \frac{1}{2}(1-e^2) \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (v_{10} - v_{20})^2$

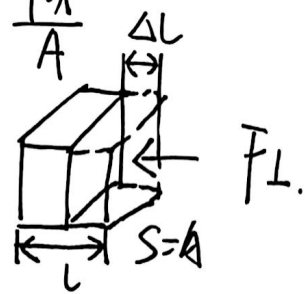
弹性: 应变: 受力后的形变

$\epsilon_x = \frac{\Delta x}{x}$

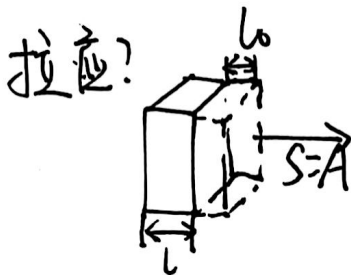
应力: 单位面积受力大小

$\sigma_x = \frac{F_x}{A}$

压应力? $\text{stress} = \frac{FL}{A}$ strain = $\frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$

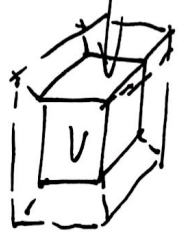


Young's Modulus: $\gamma = \frac{FL/A}{\Delta L/L_0}$



体应力? $\begin{cases} \text{力} & P = \frac{F}{A} \\ \text{变} & \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} \end{cases}$

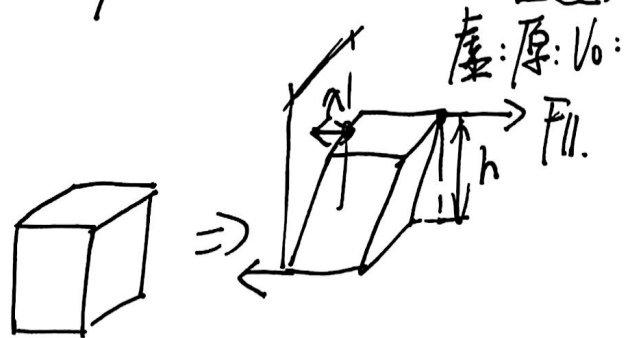
体弹性 Modulus $B = - \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V/V_0}$ ($\Delta V < 0$)



切应力? $\begin{cases} \text{力} : & \frac{F_{||}}{A} \\ \text{变} : & \frac{\alpha}{h} \end{cases}$

切向 Modulus:

$S = \frac{F_{||}/A}{\alpha/h}$



刚体: 平动+转动

角速度: $\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$ 角加: $\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$ ⑥

↪ 方向: 右螺 ↪ α 与 ω 同/反方向

$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ (线速度).

☆ 转动惯量: 每一个质点: $v_i = r_i \omega$, $\frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_i r_i^2 \omega^2$

总动能: $\sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i r_i^2 \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\sum_i m_i r_i^2) \omega^2$

故定义转动惯量: $I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$
(rotational inertia)

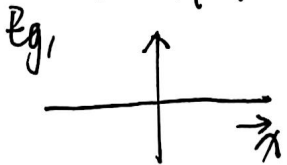
则: $K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$, 有 $I \uparrow, \omega \downarrow$; $I \downarrow, \omega \uparrow$ (Eq: 人: 椅. 伸出腿)

$I = \int r^2 dm = \int r^2 \rho dV = \rho \int r^2 dV$

☆ 平行轴定理: M 刚体绕质心 cm 有 I_{cm} ; 则绕 P 点:

$I_P = I_{cm} + Md^2$, 其中两轴平行, 相距为 d

垂直轴定理: $I_z = I_x + I_y$, x, y 正交, $z \perp xOy$, 薄片必须位于 xOy

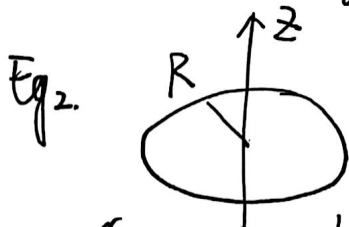


$I_1 = \int r^2 dm$, $dm = \frac{dx}{l} \cdot m$, $I = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} x^2 \frac{m}{l} dx = \frac{1}{12} ml^2$



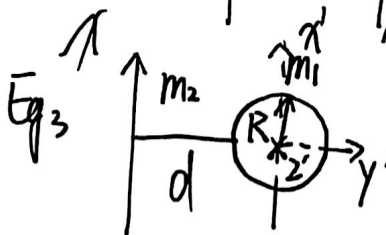
$I_2 = \int r^2 dm = \int_0^l x^2 \frac{m}{l} dx = \frac{1}{3} ml^2$

or: $I_2 = I_1 + m \cdot \frac{1}{4} l^2 = \frac{1}{3} ml^2$



$I = \int R^2 dm$, $dm = \lambda dl$, 其中: $\lambda = \frac{m}{2\pi R}$

则 $\int R^2 \lambda dl = \int_0^{2\pi R} R^2 \frac{m}{2\pi R} dl = mR^2$



m_2 对 x : $I_2 = \frac{1}{3} ml^2$

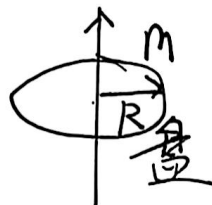
$I_{x'} = I_{y'} = \frac{1}{2} I_{z'} = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$

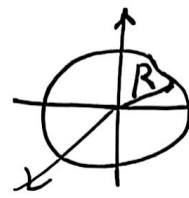
平行轴: $I_1 = \frac{1}{2} mR^2 + m_1 (R+d)^2$

$\therefore I = I_1 + I_2$



有用 Inertia:

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

 环 m $I = mR^2$



$I = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$

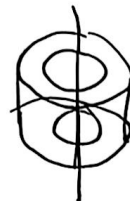


球壳: $\frac{2}{3}mR^2$

⑦



球体: $I = \frac{2}{5}mR^2$



$\frac{1}{2}m(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$



$\frac{3}{2}mR^2$



$\frac{1}{2}mR^2$ ($\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}mR^2_{\text{面}}$)

力矩: $\tau = FL = rF \sin\phi$ 逆时针为正值
 $= \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$

转动定律: 刚体定轴转动时, 刚体角加速度与它所受到的合外力矩成正比, 与转动惯量成反比

$\sum \tau_z = I \cdot \alpha_z$

力矩的功 等于力矩对角位置的积分:



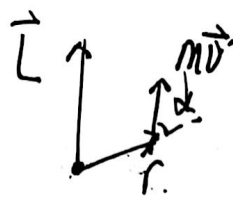
$W = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \tau_z d\theta$

刚体转动动能定理: $\tau_z d\theta = (I \alpha_z) d\theta = I \frac{d\omega_z}{dt} d\theta$
 $= I \omega_z d\omega_z$

$\therefore W_{tot} = \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} I \omega_z d\omega_z = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \tau_z d\theta = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} I \omega_1^2$



角动量: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$
 $= mrv \sin\alpha$, 右手定方向



角动量定理: $\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$ 质点所受合外力矩等于它对

同一参考点的角动量的时间变化率

角动量守恒: 外力合力矩为0, 则角动量矢量不变

质点系角动量定理: $\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$

$$\vec{\tau} = \sum_i \vec{\tau}_i = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i, \quad \vec{L} = \sum_i \vec{L}_i = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i$$

刚体的角动量: $L_i = m_i (r_i \omega) r_i = m_i r_i^2 \omega$

$$L = \sum L_i = I\omega, \quad I = \sum m_i r_i^2$$

若体系合外力矩为0, 则总角动量不变

平衡: $\sum \vec{F} = 0, \quad \sum \vec{\tau} = 0$

g 在质心系不变时, 二者重合

流体力学: 流体中某点处压强等于 $p = \frac{dF_{\perp}}{dA}$

* 压力总垂直于流体任一面积, 且某点处任意方向相同

$$p = p_0 + \rho gh$$

pascal: 压强处处相同
 $F_{\text{浮}} = \rho V_{\text{排}} g$



$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

Bernoulli: $p + \rho gy + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = \text{constant}$
 $\frac{f}{A} = \eta \frac{v_0}{d}$



⑨ 理解 J (转惯) 角动量 M (力矩) 可用以下类比:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$M = J\beta, \quad \beta = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

动量 \Rightarrow 角 $L = J\omega$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt}$$

合力 合力矩 $M = \frac{d(L)}{dt}$

可见

$$m \Rightarrow J$$

则角动能

$$\vec{a} \Rightarrow \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$$

$$\vec{v} \Rightarrow \omega$$

物体在体系中不“转”却也可能有

转动惯量

