

Chapter 2 運動學 **KINEMATICS**

1. 運動學的物理量及基本定義

純量物理量：

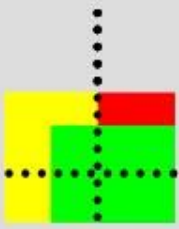
<1> 路徑長度(Path length or Distance)
--路徑長度是運動過程長度的累積。

$$S(t_0+t) > \Delta S(t_0)$$

<2> 速率(Speed)
--單位時間內所走過的路徑長度，
速率永遠是正的。

$$V(t_0) = \frac{\Delta s(t_0)}{\Delta t} = \frac{S(t_0 + \Delta t) - S(t_0)}{\Delta t} = \frac{> 0}{> 0} > 0$$





向量物理量：

<1> 位移(Displacement)—運動軌跡前後時間點之直線距離向量。

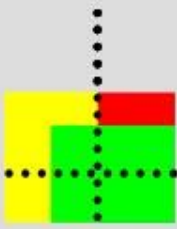
$$\Delta \mathbf{D}(t_0) = \mathbf{D}(t_0 + \Delta t) - \mathbf{D}(t_0)$$

<2> 速度(Velocity) = 單位時間內的位移變化量。 $\bar{\mathbf{V}}(t_0) = \frac{\Delta \bar{\mathbf{D}}(t_0)}{\Delta t}$

平均(Average) 速度 $\rightarrow \Delta t$ 大 $\rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{V}}(t_0) = \bar{\mathbf{V}}(t_0) = \bar{\mathbf{V}}_{AVE}(t_0) = \frac{\Delta \bar{\mathbf{D}}(t_0)}{\Delta t}$

瞬間(Instantaneous) 速度 $\rightarrow \Delta t \cong 0, \bar{\mathbf{V}}_{INST} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{\mathbf{D}}(t_0)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \bar{\mathbf{V}}(t_0) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_{AVE}(t_0)$
 $= \left. \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{D}}(t_0)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0} = \text{位移的一階導數}$





<3>加速度(Acceleration)—單位時間內速度的變化量。

平均加速度→ Δt 大 $\rightarrow \bar{a}_{AVE}(t_0) = \bar{a}(t_0) = \frac{\Delta \vec{V}(t_0)}{\Delta t}$

瞬間加速度→ $\Delta t \cong 0 \rightarrow \bar{a}_{INST}(t_0) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{V}(t_0)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \bar{a}_{AVE}(t_0) = \left. \frac{d\vec{V}(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0}$
 $= \left. \frac{d^2 \vec{D}(t)}{dt^2} \right|_{t=t_0}$

一般而言，平均速率不等於平均速度

除非，路徑長度的變化量=位移的變化量，換言之，

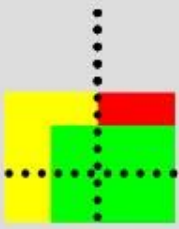
路徑長度的變化量為一直線。通常上述的情形發生在時間間隔很小的時候

路徑長度的變化量為一直線=位移長度的變化量為一直線(純量)

(瞬間速率=瞬間速度的純量)

$$\Delta S(t_0) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} |\Delta \vec{D}(t_0)|$$





2. 從位移-時間圖判別運動狀態

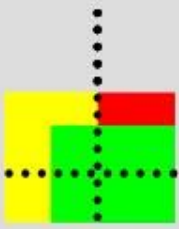
<1> 斜率 $m = \frac{d\bar{D}(t)}{dt}$

m是正的。 $\frac{d\bar{D}(t)}{dt} = \frac{>0}{>0} > 0$

m是負的。 $\frac{d\bar{D}(t)}{dt} = \frac{<0}{>0} < 0$

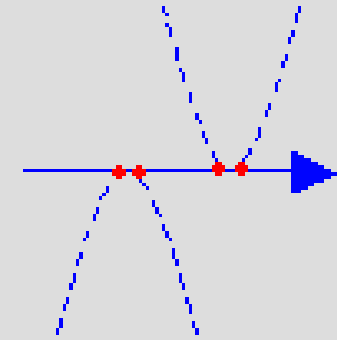
瞬間速度 $\vec{V}_{INST} = \frac{d\bar{D}(t)}{dt} = \text{位移時間圖曲線之斜率 (Slope)}$





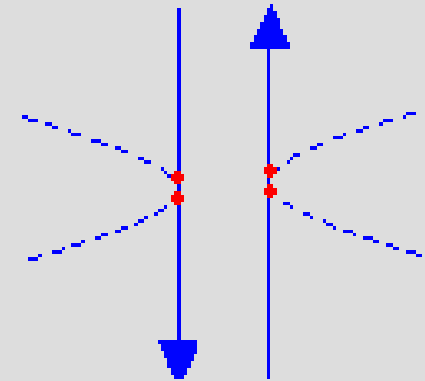
<2> 先找斜率為零的時間點→波峰或波谷點。
(斜率為零) → 水平線

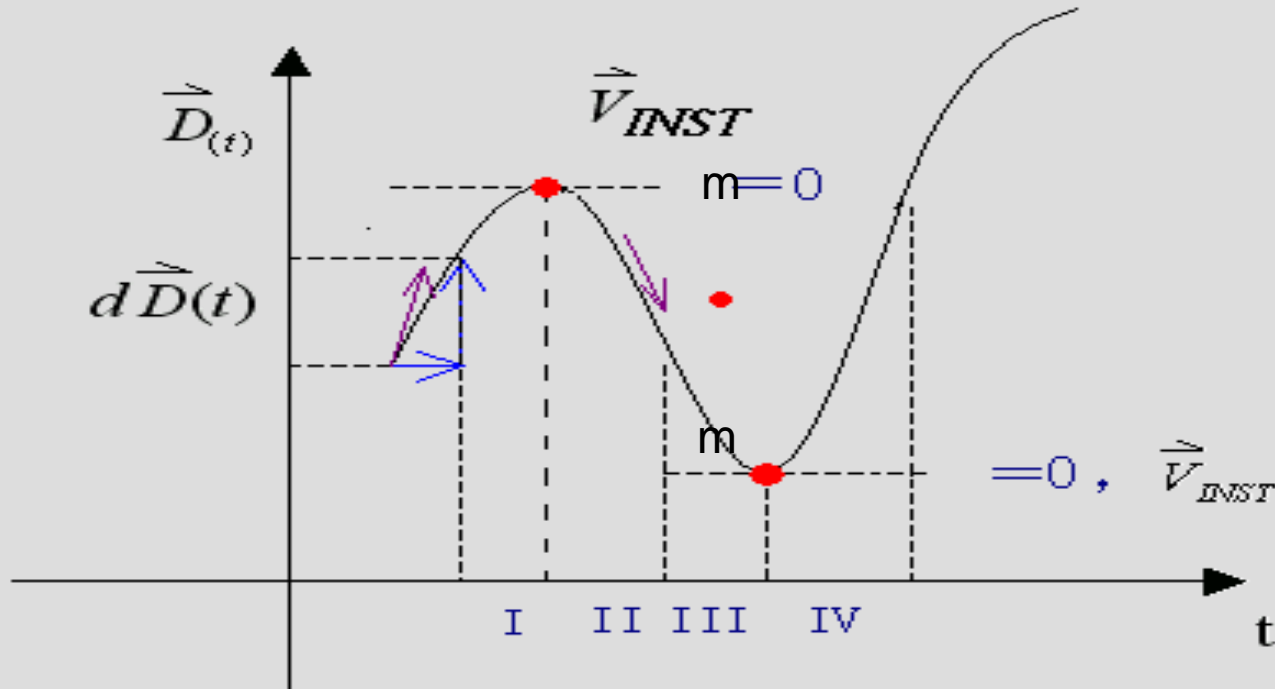
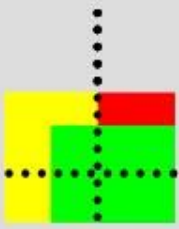
$$\Delta D(t) = 0, m = \frac{\Delta D(t)}{\Delta t} = 0$$



(斜率為無限大) → 垂直線

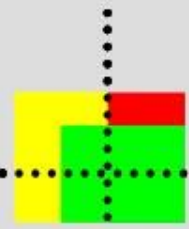
$$\Delta t = 0, m = \frac{\Delta D(t)}{\Delta t} = 0$$





$$\bar{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{V}}{\Delta t} = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{\Delta t} = \frac{m - 0 < 0}{\Delta t} < 0 \quad \text{I, II - 減速} \quad \text{III, IV - 増速} \quad (\text{II, } V_{inst} = m < 0)$$

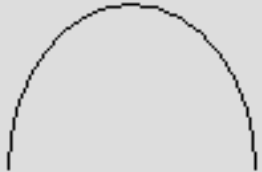




☆ 加速度的判別是以加速度向量來辨別，而非純量來辨別。

(3) 斜率為瞬間速度 ($m = V_{inst} =$ 瞬間速度)

(4)



→ 拋物線: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, $a < 0$ 開口向下。

$$D(t) = at^2 + bt + c, \quad a = 2a < 0 \quad \text{減速}$$

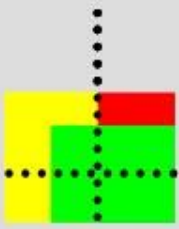
$$a(t) = \frac{d^2 \bar{D}(t)}{dt^2} = 2a$$



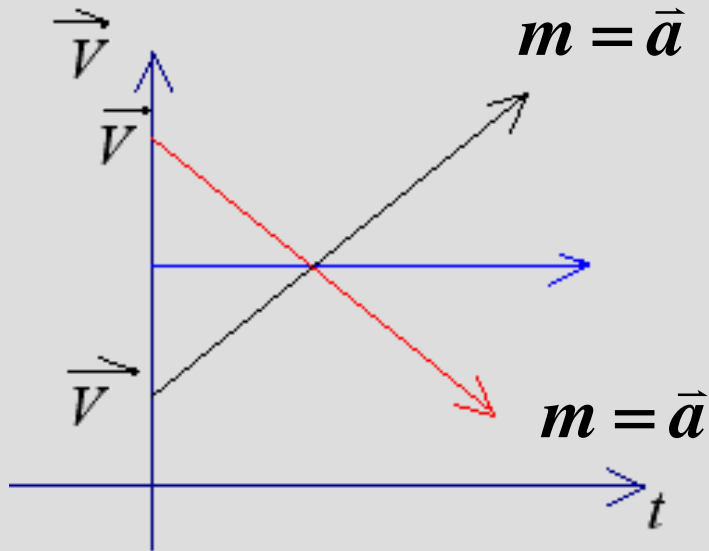
→ 拋物線: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, $a > 0$ 開口向上。

$$a = 2a > 0 \quad \text{加速}$$





3. 速度時間圖曲線上斜率為**瞬間加速度**。



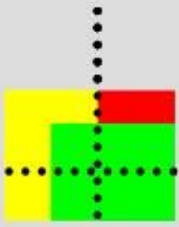
$$\vec{a} = \text{直線斜率} = \text{const} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$\vec{a} > 0$ → 等加速度運動

$\vec{a} < 0$ → 等減速度運動

等
加
速
度
運
動





4. 運動學的所有運動分類 (綜合整個學年的)

物體運動

(A) 等速度運動

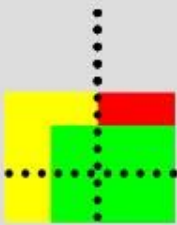
$$(\vec{V} = \text{const} \rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{V}}{\Delta t} = 0)$$

→ 牛頓第一運動: 靜者恆靜, 動者恆動 (慣性定律)

(B) 非等速度運動

$$(\vec{V} \neq \text{const} \rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{V}}{\Delta t} \neq 0)$$





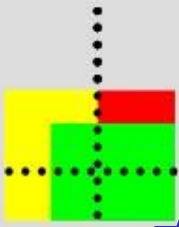
(B) 非等速度運動

<B-1> 等加速度運動 ($a = \text{const}$) \rightarrow
運動方程式 (Kinematics Equation)

[以一度空間為例]:

1. $\vec{V} = \vec{V}_{x_0} + \vec{a}_x t = \vec{V}_{x_0} + \vec{a}_x t$
2. $\vec{X} - \vec{X}_0 = \vec{V}_x t = \left(\frac{\vec{V}_x + \vec{V}_{x_0}}{2} \right) t$
3. $\vec{X} - \vec{X}_0 = \vec{V}_{x_0} t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a}_x t^2$
4. $\vec{X} - \vec{X}_0 = \vec{V}_x t = \left(\frac{\vec{V}_x^2 - \vec{V}_{x_0}^2}{2\vec{a}_x} \right)$





☆應用實例:自由落體 (Free Fall) ($x \rightarrow y$) ($\vec{a}_x \rightarrow \vec{a}_y = -g$)

1. $\vec{V}_y = \vec{V}_{y_0} + \vec{a}_y t = \vec{V}_{y_0} - gt$	2. $\bar{y} - \bar{y}_0 = \bar{V}_y t = \left(\frac{\vec{V}_y + \vec{V}_{y_0}}{2} \right) t$
3. $\bar{y} - \bar{y}_0 = \vec{V}_{y_0} t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2$	4. $\bar{y} - \bar{y}_0 = \bar{V}_y t = \left(\frac{\vec{V}_y^2 - \vec{V}_{y_0}^2}{-2g} \right)$

(B-2) 非等加速度運動 $\vec{a} \neq \text{const}$

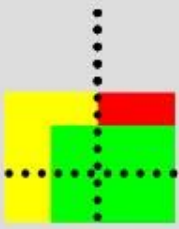
→ 等速圓周運動

$$|\vec{a}| = \text{const}, \angle |\vec{a}| \neq \text{const}$$

→ 簡諧運動

$$|\vec{a}| \neq \text{const}, \angle |\vec{a}| = \text{const}$$





例題4.

甲在原點左方3m處靜止，其加速度為 6m/s^2 向左，若末速度為 28m/s 向左，求末位移和所需的時間？

請回家練習！

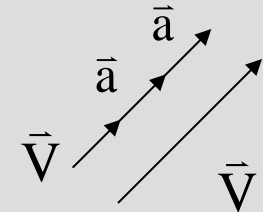




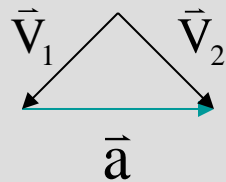
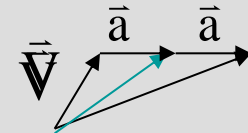
☆ 等加速運動

(1) 直線運動 → \vec{V}_0 和 \vec{a} 同向或夾角為零

$$\rightarrow \vec{V} = \vec{V}_0 + \vec{a}t, \vec{V} \text{ 和 } \vec{V}_0 \text{ 同向}$$



(2) 非直線運動 → \vec{V}_0 和 \vec{a} 有夾角



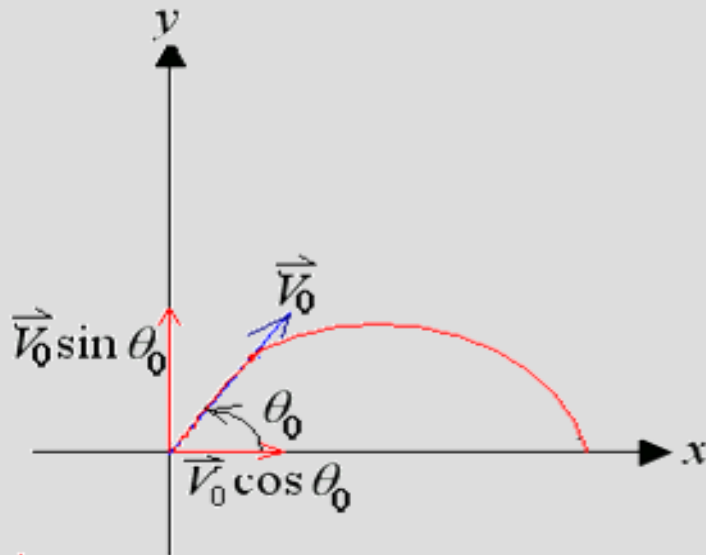
$$a = \frac{\vec{V}_2 - \vec{V}_1}{\Delta t}$$



☆拋射運動 (Projectile Motion)

→ 等速度(X軸)

等加速度(Y軸) [自由落體]



$$\vec{V}_x = \vec{V}_{x_0} = \vec{V}_0 \cos \theta_0$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle \quad \vec{V}_y = \vec{V}_{y_0} - gt = |\vec{V}_0| \sin \theta_0 - gt$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle \quad \bar{y} = \vec{V}_y t = \left(\frac{\vec{V}_y + \vec{V}_0 \sin \theta_0}{2} \right) t$$

$$\langle 3 \rangle \quad \bar{y} = \vec{V}_0 \sin \theta_0 t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2$$

$$\langle 4 \rangle \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\vec{V}_y^2 - (V_0 \sin \theta_0)^2}{-2g}$$

☆只要初速 V_0 和仰角 θ_0 已知 →

即可掌握軌跡上各時間點的運動物理量。





☆拋射運動三大物理量

<1> 飛行時間 (Flight Time T_F)

$$T_F = T_{\text{上升}} + T_{\text{下降}} = 2T_{\text{上升}} = 2T_{\text{下降}} = \frac{2V_0 \sin \theta_0}{g}$$

☆最高點 $\rightarrow \vec{V}_y = 0$, $\vec{V}_y = V_0 \sin \theta_0 - g T_{\text{上升}} = 0$

$$\rightarrow T_{\text{上升}} = \frac{V_0 \sin \theta_0}{g}$$



<2> 拋射高度 (Height H)

$$\begin{aligned} Y = H &= \frac{(\vec{V}_y + V_0 \sin \theta_0)}{2} \times T_{\text{上升}} = \frac{V_0 \sin \theta_0}{2} \times \frac{V_0 \sin \theta_0}{g} = \frac{V_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0}{2g} \\ &= \frac{V_y^2 - V_0 \sin^2 \theta_0}{-2g} = \frac{V_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0}{2g} \end{aligned}$$

<3> 拋射範圍 (Range R)

$$\begin{aligned} X = R &= V_0 \cos \theta_0 \times T_F = V_0 \cos \theta_0 \times \frac{2V_0 \sin \theta_0}{g} = \frac{V_0^2 2 \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0}{g} \\ &= \frac{V_0^2 \sin 2\theta_0}{g} \quad [\sin 2\theta_0 = 2 \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0] \end{aligned}$$



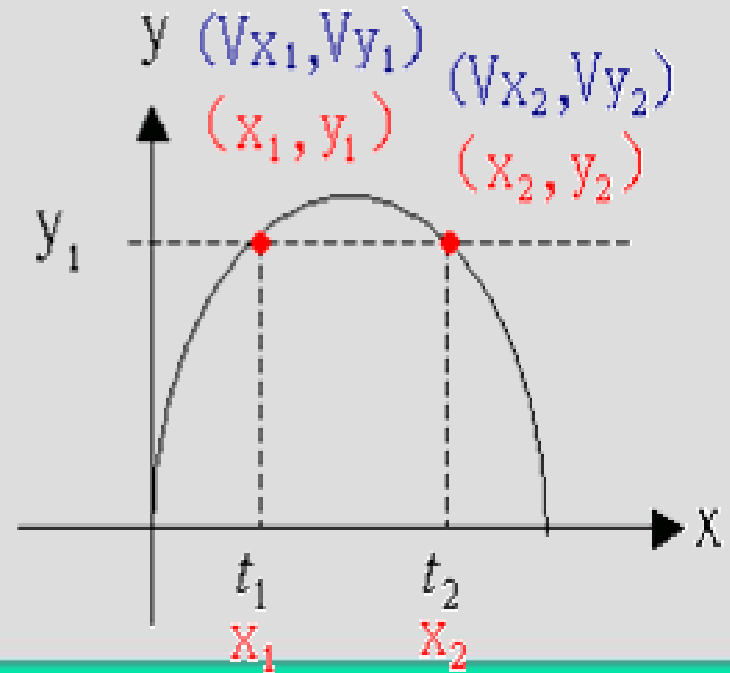
☆時(t)已知→空(x, y), 速(V_x, V_y) 轉換

$$(x_1, y_1) \Rightarrow (V_0 \cos \theta_0 \times t_1, V_0 \sin \theta_0 \times t_1 - \frac{1}{2} g t_1^2)$$

$$(x_2, y_2) \Rightarrow (V_0 \cos \theta_0 \times t_2, V_0 \sin \theta_0 \times t_2 - \frac{1}{2} g t_2^2)$$

$$(V_{x_1}, V_{y_1}) \Rightarrow (V_0 \cos \theta_0, V_0 \sin \theta_0 - g t_1)$$

$$(V_{x_2}, V_{y_2}) \Rightarrow (V_0 \cos \theta_0, V_0 \sin \theta_0 - g t_2)$$



☆ 空 (x_1 已知, y_1 已知) \rightarrow 時

$$(t_{1,2} = \frac{x_{1,2}}{V_0 \cos \theta_0}, (t_1, t_2) = \frac{V_0 \sin \theta_0 \mp \sqrt{V_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 - 2gy_1}}{g})$$

$$y_1 = V_0 \sin \theta_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad \text{同一高度 } y_1, \text{ 有兩個時間點 } (t_1, t_2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} g t^2 + V_0 \sin \theta_0 t - y_1 = 0$$

$$(t_1, t_2) = \frac{-V_0 \sin \theta_0 \pm \sqrt{V_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 - 2gy_1}}{-g}$$
$$= \frac{V_0 \sin \theta_0 \mp \sqrt{V_0^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 - 2gy_1}}{g}, t_1 < t_2$$





☆☆☆ 拋射方程式(Projectile Equations)

$$y_0 = 0$$

$$y = V_{y0}t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

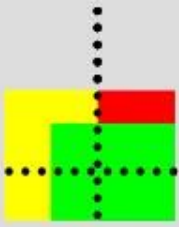
$$\rightarrow y = V_{y0} \left(\frac{x}{V_{x0}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x}{V_{x0}} \right)^2 \quad \left(t = \frac{x}{V_{x0}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{V_{y0}}{V_{x0}} x - \left(\frac{g}{2V_{x0}^2} x^2 \right)$$

$$= \tan \theta_0 x - \left(\frac{g}{2V_{x0}^2} \right) x^2$$

[原版]

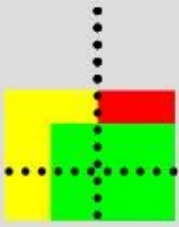




$$\begin{aligned}\frac{g}{2V_{x_0}^2} \times \frac{\sin\theta_0}{\sin\theta_0} &= \frac{g}{2V_0^2 \cos^2\theta_0} \times \frac{\sin\theta_0}{\sin\theta_0} \\ &= \frac{g}{2V_0^2 \cos\theta_0 \sin\theta_0} \times \frac{\sin\theta_0}{\cos\theta_0} \quad [R = \frac{V_0^2 \sin 2\theta_0}{g}] \\ &= \frac{1}{R} \tan\theta_0\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \tan\theta_0 x - \frac{\tan\theta_0}{R} x^2 \quad [R \text{版}] \star$$





$$\frac{g}{2V_{x_0}^2} \times \frac{V_{y_0}^2}{V_{y_0}^2} = \frac{g}{2V_{y_0}^2} \times \frac{V_{y_0}^2}{V_{x_0}^2} \quad \left[H = \frac{V_{y_0}^2}{2g} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4H} \tan^2 \theta_0$$

$$y = \tan \theta_0 x - \frac{\tan^2 \theta_0}{4H} x^2$$

[H版] ☆



例題 5 :

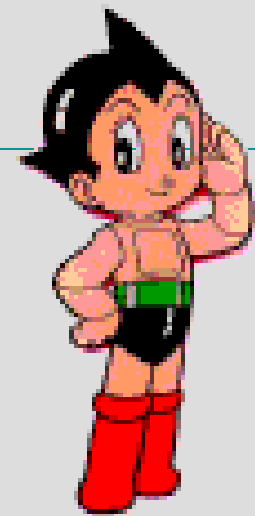
力士飛彈彈道方程式 $y = 0.3x - 6 \times 10^{-6} x^2$

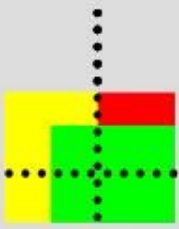
求 (θ_0, V_x, V_y) 及 (T_F, H, R)

求 30 秒後飛彈的位置 (x_1, y_1) 及運動狀態 (V_x, V_y, θ) [時→空] ,

求下降至 800m 所需的時間 [空→時]?

請回家練習!





5. 相對運動之相對速度 (*Relative Velocity*)

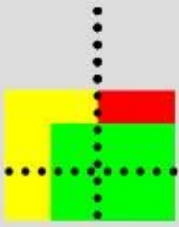
\vec{V}_{AB} = A相對於B的速度

\vec{V}_{BC} = B相對於A的速度

\vec{V}_{AC} = A相對於C的速度

$$\vec{V}_{AC} = \vec{V}_{AB} + \vec{V}_{BC}$$





☆相對速度就是” 合成向量的圖解法的實例應用”

應用實例:

$$\vec{V}_{\text{機地}} = \vec{V}_{\text{機風}} + \vec{V}_{\text{風地}}$$

$$\vec{V}_{\text{P}_G} = \vec{V}_{\text{P}_W} + \vec{V}_{\text{W}_G}$$

$$\vec{V}_{\text{舟岸}} = \vec{V}_{\text{舟河}} + \vec{V}_{\text{河岸}}$$

$$\vec{V}_{\text{B}_S} = \vec{V}_{\text{B}_R} + \vec{V}_{\text{R}_S}$$



PLANE

機

WIND

風

GROUND

地

BOAT

舟

RIVER

河

SHORE

岸



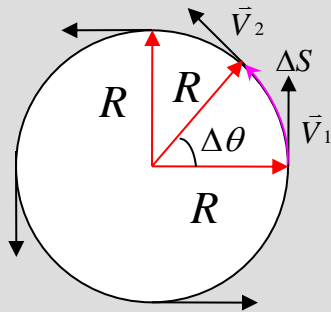
☆ <B-2> 非等加速度運動 ($\bar{a} \neq const$)

→ 等速率圓周運動

$$(|\bar{a}| = const, \angle \bar{a} \neq const)$$

→ 簡諧運動

$$(|\bar{a}| \neq const, \angle \bar{a} = const)$$



(等速率圓周運動

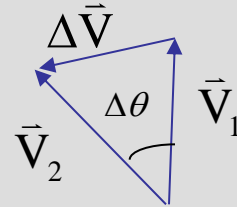
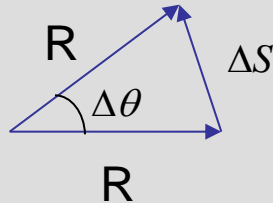
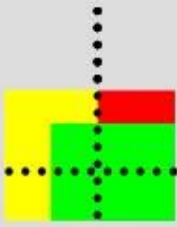
非等速度運動，因為每一點方向不同)

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\Delta S}{R}$$

$$R \cdot \Delta\theta = \Delta S \quad (\theta \text{ 很小, } \Delta S \text{ 為一直線})$$

半徑×角度=弧長





$$\Delta \vec{V} = \vec{V}_2 - \vec{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{V} \times \Delta \theta = |\Delta \vec{V}| \quad \Delta \theta = \frac{|\Delta \vec{V}|}{V}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \theta = \frac{\Delta S}{R} = \frac{|\Delta \vec{V}|}{V} \xrightarrow{\text{同乘於 } \frac{1}{\Delta t}} \frac{\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t}}{R} = \frac{\frac{\Delta \vec{V}}{\Delta t}}{V}$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{|\vec{a}_R|}{V} \rightarrow |\vec{a}_R| = \frac{V^2}{R} = \text{向心加速度}$$

→ \vec{a}_R 向心加速度 (*Centripetal Acceleration*)





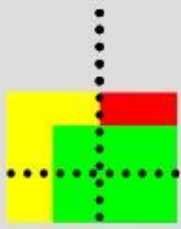
簡諧運動 (*Simple Harmonic Motion*) (*S.H.M*)

($|\bar{\mathbf{a}}| \neq \text{const}$, $\angle \bar{\mathbf{a}} = \text{const}$) \rightarrow 位移是正弦波函數。

$\omega \Delta t = \Delta \theta \rightarrow \omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$ \rightarrow 角速度 (*Angular Velocity*)

角速度 = 角頻率

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$ \rightarrow 角頻率 (*Angular Frequency*)



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y}(t) &= y_0 \sin(\omega t) \\ &= A \cdot \sin(\omega t) \\ &= A \cdot \sin\theta \\ &= A \cdot \sin(2\pi ft)\end{aligned}$$

$A \rightarrow$ 振幅(Amplitude)

$T \rightarrow$ 週期(Period)

$f \rightarrow$ 頻率(Frequency)

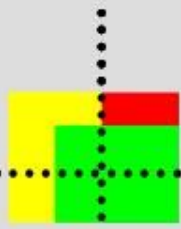
$\omega \rightarrow$ 角頻率(Angular Frequency)

$$\omega \rightarrow 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

移動位移 $\rightarrow \Delta x$ (直線)

轉動位移 $\rightarrow \Delta\theta$ (角度)





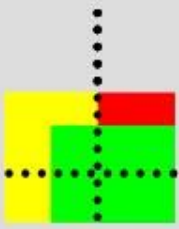
$$\vec{V}_y(t) = \frac{d\bar{y}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\bar{y}(t)}{d\theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{dt} = A \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \omega$$

$$\vec{a}_y(t) = \frac{d\vec{V}_y(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2\bar{y}(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{d(A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos\theta)}{dt}$$

$$= A\omega \cdot \frac{d(\cos\theta)}{dt} = A\omega \cdot (-\sin\theta) \cdot \omega$$

$$= -A\omega^2 \times \sin\theta = -\omega^2 \times y(t)$$





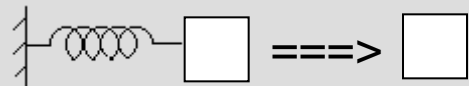
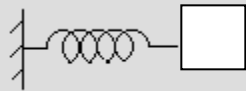
☆簡諧運動之特性方程式

$$\vec{F}_y = m\vec{a}_y = -m\omega^2\vec{y}(t)$$

$$= -c\vec{y}(t)$$

$$= -k\vec{y}(t) \quad (\text{彈簧力定律} = \text{虎克定律})$$

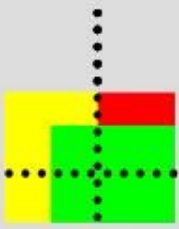
(力和位移方向相反，力和位移大小成正比)



$$\vec{F}_x(-) = -k \Delta x (+) \quad \text{回復力}$$

← 回復力





應用實例：[彈簧系統的振動]

☆彈簧系統在y軸的上下振動可視為正弦波函數在y軸上的投影

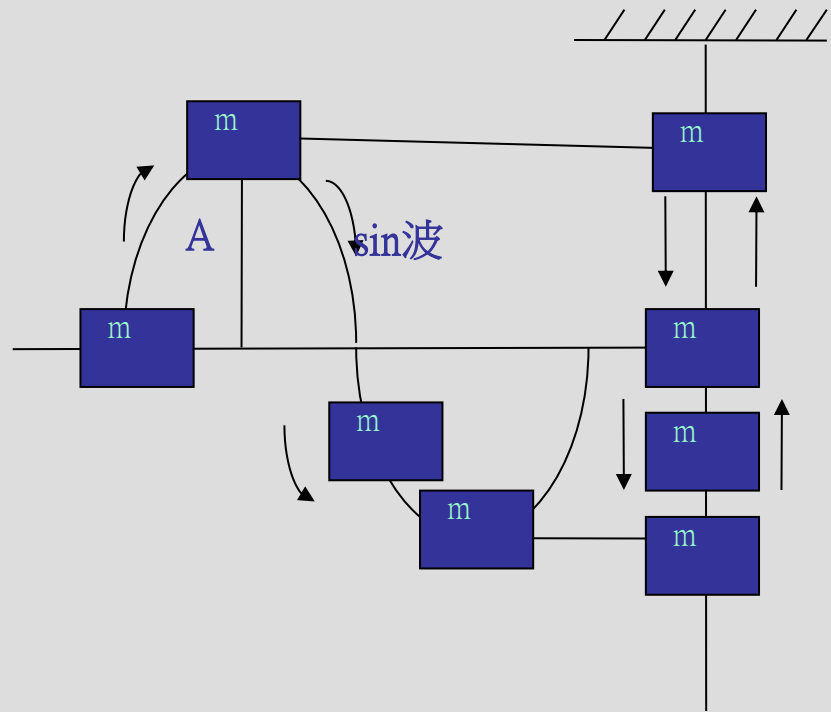
$$\vec{F}_y = -k \cdot y$$

$$\rightarrow c = k = m\omega^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$





☆等速率圓周運動在y軸的投影亦為彈簧系統在y軸上下振動。

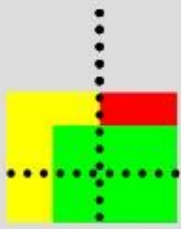
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{a}_R &= \frac{V^2}{R} \quad (\text{向心加速度}) = R \cdot \omega^2 && (A=R) \text{ 振幅=半徑} \\ &= A \cdot \omega^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{a}_y &= -\bar{a}_R \cdot \sin\theta \quad (\bar{a}_y \text{ 是 } \bar{a}_R \text{ 在 } y \text{ 軸上的投影}) \\ &= A\omega^2 \sin\theta = \omega^2 y(t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{V}_y = \bar{V} \cdot \cos\theta = R\omega \cos\theta = A\omega \cos\theta$$

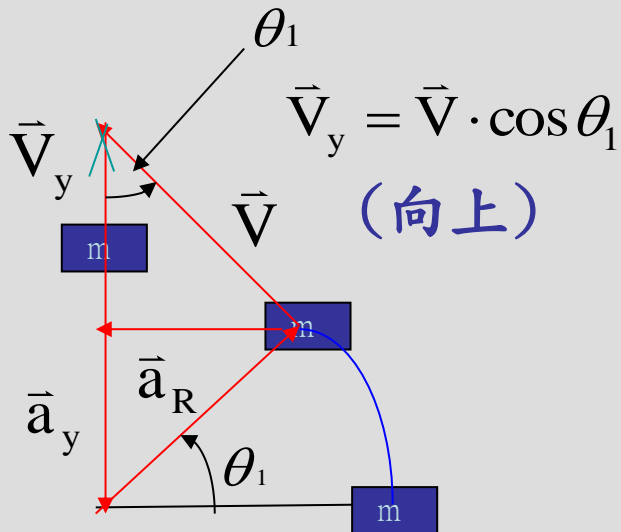
$$V = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \omega \cdot R$$



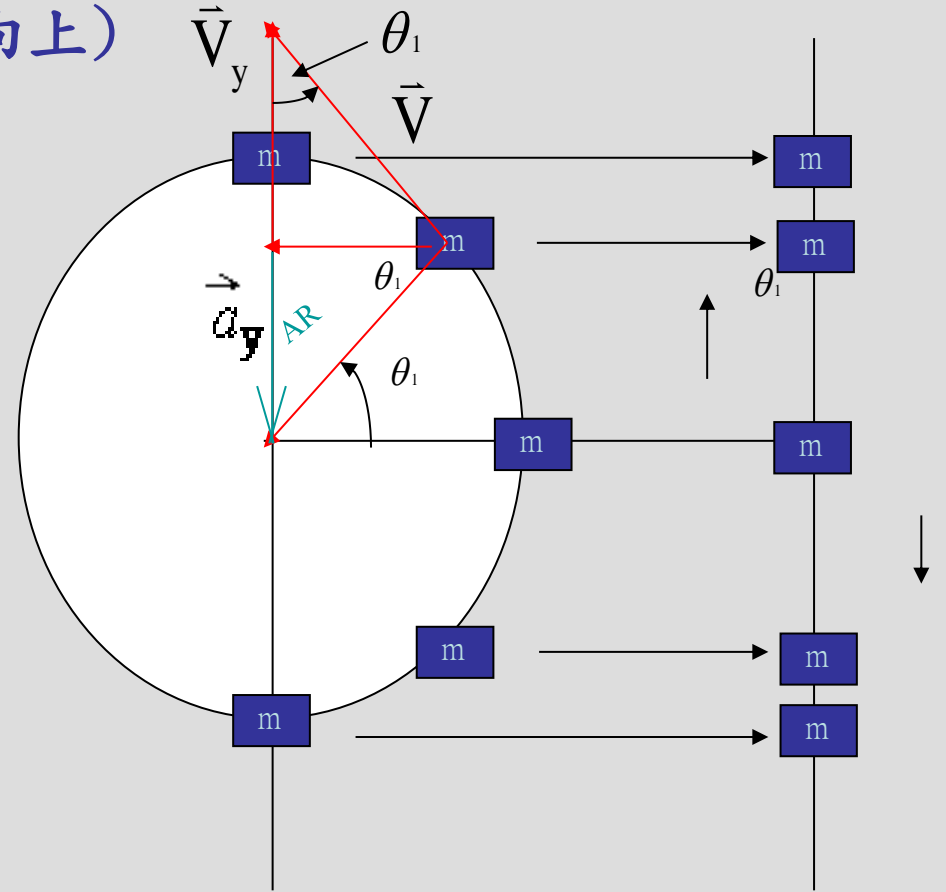


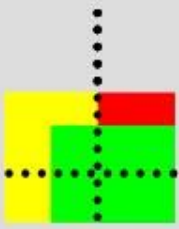
$$\vec{a}_y = -\vec{a}_R \cdot \sin \theta_1$$

(向下)



(向上)

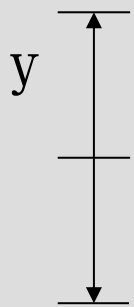




$$\vec{a}_y = -\vec{a}_R \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$V_y = R \cdot \omega \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$V_y = V \cdot \cos\theta \quad \text{向上} \quad = -\frac{V^2}{R} = -R\omega^2 \quad \text{向下}$$



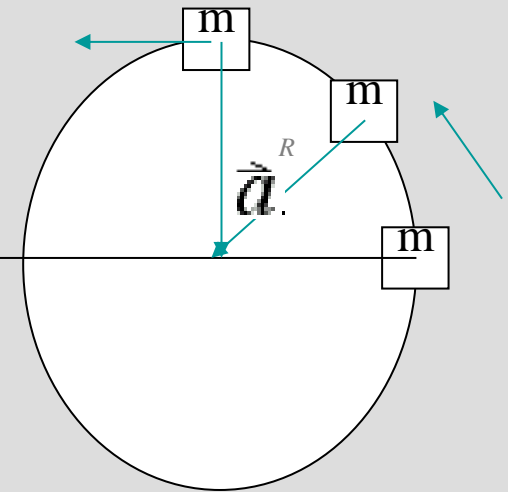
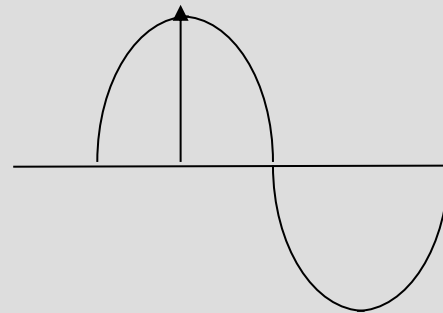
$$V_y = 0$$

m

中心

m

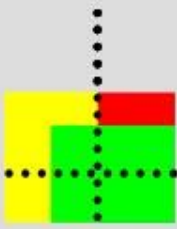
Sin波



$$y = R \cdot \sin\theta$$

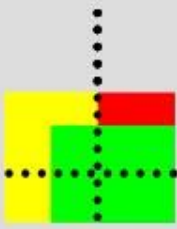
$$= A \cdot \sin\theta$$





	\bar{y}	\bar{V}_y	\bar{a}_y	U(位能)	K(動能)	E(機械能)
最高點	$A=R$	0	$-A\omega^2 (\theta = 90^\circ)$	$\frac{1}{2} kA^2$	0	$\frac{1}{2} kA^2$
中心點	0	$\pm A\omega$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2} kA^2$	$\frac{1}{2} kA^2$
最低點	$-A=-R$	0	$A\omega^2$	$\frac{1}{2} kA^2$	0	$\frac{1}{2} kA^2$





任一時間 t_1 ，求 $(\theta, \vec{V}_y, \vec{F}_y, \bar{y}, \bar{a}_y \dots)$

$$\theta_1 = \omega \cdot t_1$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

再代入

$$\theta_1 \rightarrow \bar{y} = A \cdot \sin \theta_1$$

$$\vec{V}_y = A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \theta_1$$

$$\bar{a}_y = -A \omega^2 \sin \theta_1$$

任一位移 y_1 ，求 $(\theta, \vec{V}_y, \vec{F}_y, \bar{a}_y \dots)$

$$\theta_1 = \sin^{-1} \frac{y_1}{A}$$

再代入

$$\theta_1 \rightarrow \vec{V}_y = A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \theta_1$$

$$\bar{a}_y = -A \omega^2 \cdot \sin \theta_1$$

