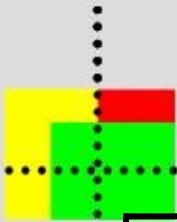


Chapter 4. 轉動力學 ROTATIONAL DYNAMICS

1. 轉動力學是以極座標來定義之物理量

移動 (Translation) (x, y) → 直角座標	轉動 (Rotation) (r, θ) → 極座標
<1> 長度單位 $s = r \theta$ $\Delta s = \Delta x = r \cdot \Delta \theta$	角度位移 $\Delta \theta$ (弧度radian) (Angle) $1 \text{ rad} = \frac{360^\circ}{2\pi}$
<2> 速度 $v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{r \cdot \Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = r \cdot \omega$	角速度 $\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$ (角頻率) (Angular Velocity)





<3> 加速度

$$a = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{r \cdot \Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = r \cdot \alpha$$

(向心加速度)

$$a_r = \frac{V^2}{r} = \frac{(r\omega)^2}{r} = r \cdot \omega^2$$



角加速度 (Angular Acceleration)

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t}$$

<3> 等加速度運動方程式:

$$V = V_0 + a_0 t \quad (a = \text{const} = a_0)$$

$$x - x_0 = \bar{V}t = \frac{V + V_0}{2} t$$

$$x - x_0 = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2$$

$$x - x_0 = \frac{V^2 - V_0^2}{2a_0}$$

等角加速度運動方程式:

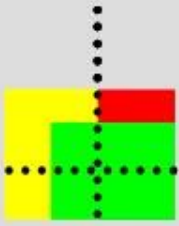
$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha_0 t \quad (\alpha = \text{const} = \alpha_0)$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \bar{\omega}t = \frac{\omega + \omega_0}{2} t$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_0 t^2$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \frac{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}{2\alpha_0}$$



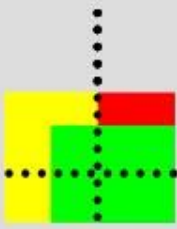


<5> 慣性質量 m

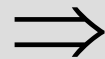
$\times r^2$
 \Rightarrow

慣性轉動量 $I = m r^2$
(Moment of Inertia)





<6> 力 $F = ma$ $\times r$



力矩 $\tau = \bar{r} \times \bar{F} = |\bar{r}| |\bar{F}| \sin \theta$

$$= |\bar{r}| \sin \theta |\bar{F}|$$

$$= r_{\perp} \cdot |\bar{F}|$$

當 $|\bar{r}| \perp |\bar{F}|$ ($\theta = 90^\circ, \sin \theta = 1$)

$$\tau = |\bar{r}| |\bar{F}| = r \cdot ma = r \cdot m \cdot (r \cdot \alpha)$$

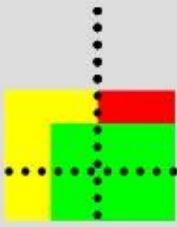
$$= mr^2 \alpha = I \cdot \alpha$$

($F = ma$ 之轉動版)

$$F = ma$$

$$\tau = I\alpha$$





<7> 動量 $\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$

$\times \vec{r}$
 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{P} &= m\bar{v} \\ L &= I\omega\end{aligned}$$

動量守恆 $\sum_i F_i = 0$

$$\rightarrow P_i = P_f \quad \sum_i m_i v_i = \sum_f m_f v_f$$

角動量 $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P} = |\vec{r}||\vec{P}|\sin\theta = |\vec{r}||\vec{P}|$
 $= r \cdot mv = r \cdot m(r\omega)$
 $= mr^2 \cdot \omega = I \cdot \omega$

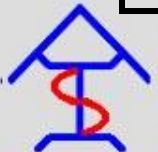
角動量守恆 $\sum_i \tau_i = 0$

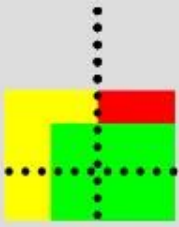
$$\rightarrow L_i = L_f \quad I_i \cdot \omega_i = I_f \cdot \omega_f$$

<8> 動能 $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(r \cdot \omega)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2}mr^2 \cdot \omega^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$

轉動能 $K_r = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$

能量是純量，在不同的座標
定義，是可完全互換





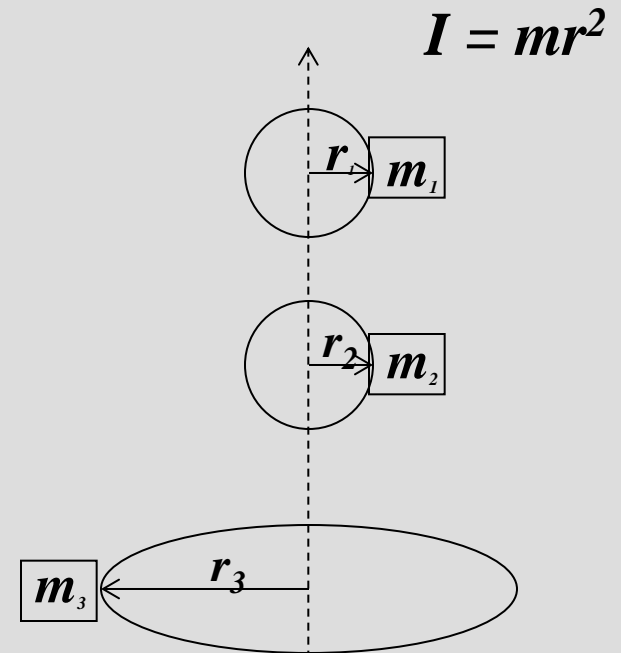
2. 幾種常見對稱物體之轉動慣性量 (I)

$$\rightarrow I = mr^2 \quad (\text{單一質點或物體})$$

$$= \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \quad (\text{多個質點或物體})$$

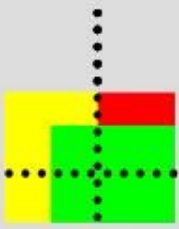
$$= \int r^2 dm \quad (\text{連續質量分布})$$

$$I_{c.m.} = \frac{1}{12} ML^2$$



$$I = m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + m_3 r_3^2$$
$$= \sum_i m_i r_i^2$$





<1> 細棍 (*Thin Rod*, $I_{c.m.} = \frac{1}{12} ML^2$)

質量均勻分布在L的長度上

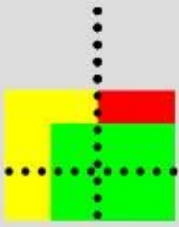
$$\frac{M}{L} = \frac{dm}{dx} = \lambda \quad \text{〔一度空間的質量密度〕}$$

$= \text{Constant (均勻)}$

$$\frac{dm}{dA} = \sigma \quad \text{〔二度空間的質量密度〕}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dV} = \rho \quad \text{〔三度空間的質量密度〕}$$



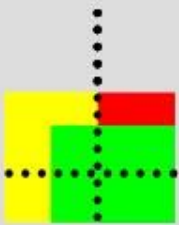


$$I_{c.m.} = \int r^2 dm = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 dm \quad \text{〔對質量中心軸轉動〕}$$

$$= \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 (\lambda \cdot dx) \quad [dm = \lambda dx]$$

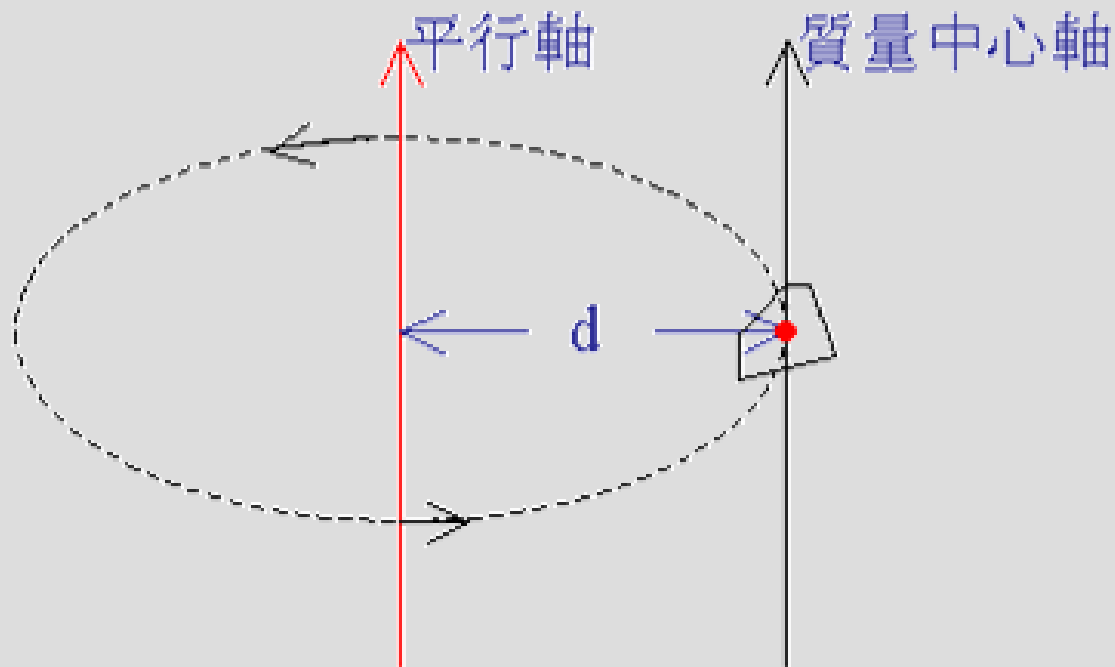
$$= \lambda \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 dx = \frac{M}{L} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-L/2}^{L/2} = \frac{M}{3L} \left[\left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^3 - \left(-\frac{L}{2} \right)^3 \right] = \frac{1}{12} ML^2$$

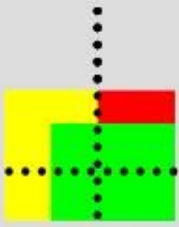




☆ 平行軸原理 (Parallel-Axis Theorem)

→ 處理轉動軸是平行於質量中心軸之慣性轉動量



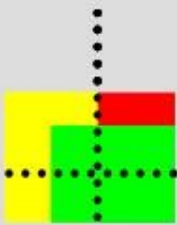


$$I_{\text{自轉}} + I_{\text{公轉}} = I_{\text{物-軸}}$$

$$I_{c.m} + Md^2 = I_{\text{平行軸}}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}ML^2 + M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$$





<2> 空心圓柱體 (Hollow Cylinder, $I = MR^2$)

質量均勻分布在外圍

$$I_{c.m} = \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \quad \text{〔將圓柱邊緣等分成多個小質量物體〕}$$

$$= \sum_i m_i R^2 \quad \text{〔} r_i = R, \because \text{圓周上質量離圓心皆為} R \text{〕}$$

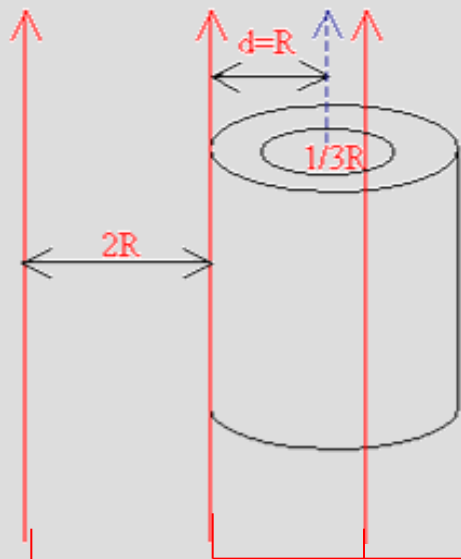
$$= R^2 \sum_i m_i = MR^2$$

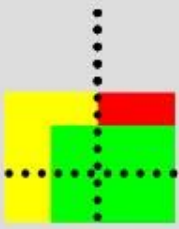
$$I_{c.m} + Md^2 = I_{\text{平行軸}}$$

$$MR^2 + MR^2 = 2MR^2$$

$$MR^2 + M(3R)^2 = 10MR^2$$

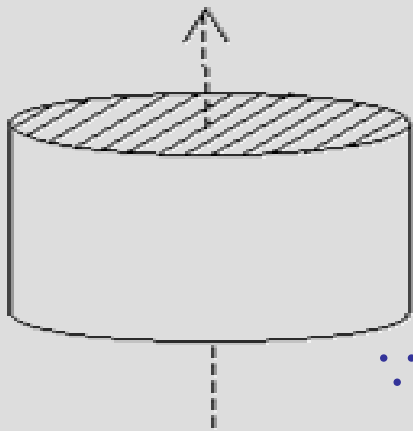
$$MR^2 + M\left(\frac{1}{3}R\right)^2 = \frac{10}{9}MR^2$$





<3> 實心圓柱體 (Solid Cylinder, $I_{c.m.} = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$)

同體積、同質量之空心及實心圓柱體之慣性轉動量，孰大？



$$I_{\text{空心圓柱}} > I_{\text{實心圓柱}}$$

(不易轉) (易轉)

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

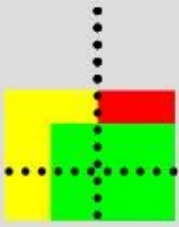
∴ 空心圓柱全部質量分布在外圍，其外圍轉動半徑量皆為 R。

實心圓柱的一半質量分部外圍，一半質量分布在內部

∴ 其內部轉動半徑量

$$0 \leq r < R \rightarrow \overline{r^2} = \frac{0^2 + R^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}R^2$$





<4> 空心球 (Hollow Sphere) ; 實心球 (Solid Sphere)

$$I_{\text{空心球}} > I_{\text{實心球}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}MR^2 > \frac{2}{5}MR^2$$

(不易轉) (易轉)



3. 轉動物體在簡諧運動的運用

→ 物擺 (Physical Pendulum ; 實際物體的單擺運動)

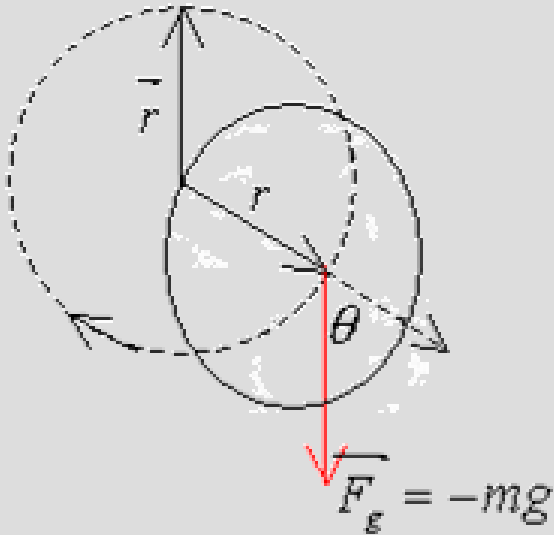
$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= \bar{\tau} \times \bar{F}_g = |\bar{r}| |\bar{F}_g| \sin \theta \\ &= -r \cdot mg \sin \theta = -dmg \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

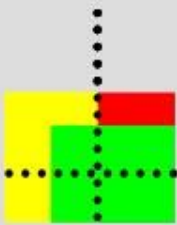
當 θ 很小 $\longrightarrow \sin \theta \cong \theta$

$$\tau = I\alpha \cong -mgd\theta = -c\theta$$

$$F_y = ma_y = -ky \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{I}}$$

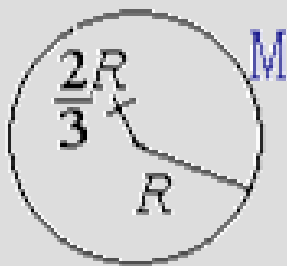
$$\rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{c}{I}} = \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I_{\text{平行軸}}}}$$





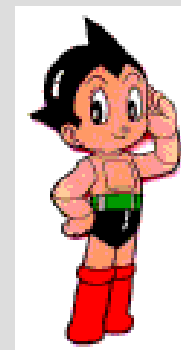
例10：實心圓柱體之固定軸離圓心 $\frac{2}{3}R$ 作物擺運動，求 $\omega = ?$, $T = ?$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I_{\text{平行軸}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{m \cdot g \cdot \frac{2}{3}R}{I_{c.m.} + Md^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M \cdot g \cdot \frac{2}{3}R}{\frac{1}{2}MR^2 + M(\frac{2}{3}R)^2}} = ?$$



實心圓柱體

請回家練習!





4. 靜力平衡 (Static Equilibrium)

→ 須符合下列 2種平衡

<1> 移動平衡 (Translational Equilibrium)

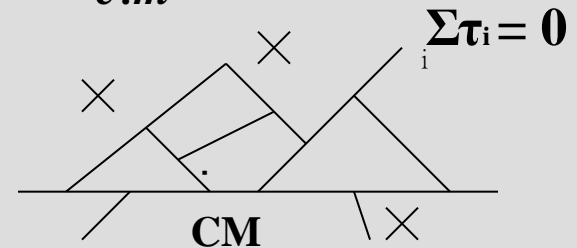
→
$$\sum_i F_i = 0 \quad (\text{整個系統所有合力為0})$$
$$= F_{c.m} = Ma_{c.m} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad a_{c.m} = 0$$

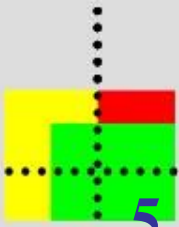
<2> 轉動平衡 (Rotational Equilibrium)

→
$$\sum_i \tau_i = 0 \quad (\text{整個系統所有合力矩為0})$$

$$= \tau_{c.m} = I_{c.m} \alpha_{c.m} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_{c.m} = 0$$

對任一支點 (軸)
$$\sum_i \tau_i = 0$$



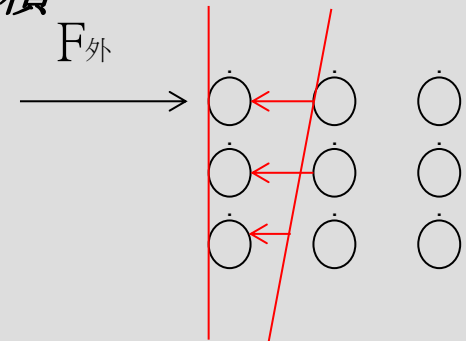


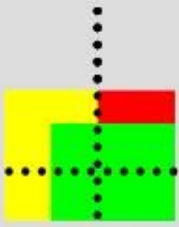
5. 應力 (Stress) 與 應變 (Strain)

- 外力作用於物體，使物體變形，外力消失。
物體內部原子晶格之回應力（稱之內力）而單位面積上的內力稱之應力(Stress)

$$\sigma(\text{Stress}) = \frac{\text{內力}}{\text{截面積}} = \frac{F}{A}$$

(與壓力定義相同， $P(\text{壓力}) = \frac{\text{外力}}{\text{截面積}}$)



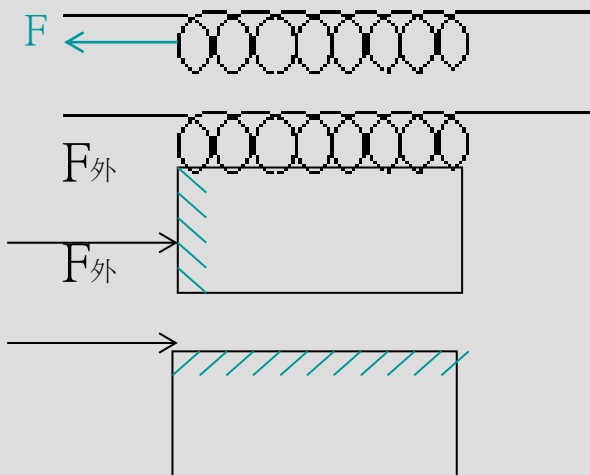


應力

正應力 (Normal Stress) $\rightarrow F \perp$ 截面積

張應力
(Tensile Stress)
壓應力
(Compressive Stress)

切應力 (Shear Stress) $\rightarrow F$ 平行切於截面積

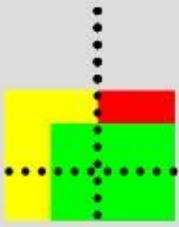


張應力

壓應力

切應力



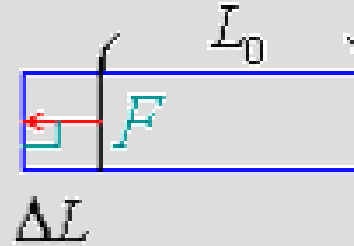


應變(Strain) ↓ 外力使物體的變形量比

正應變
(NORMAL STRAIN)



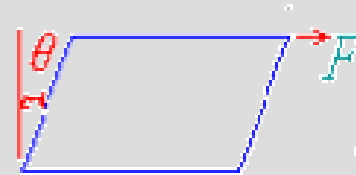
$$\epsilon_n = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$

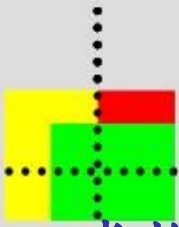


切應變
(SHEAR STRAIN)

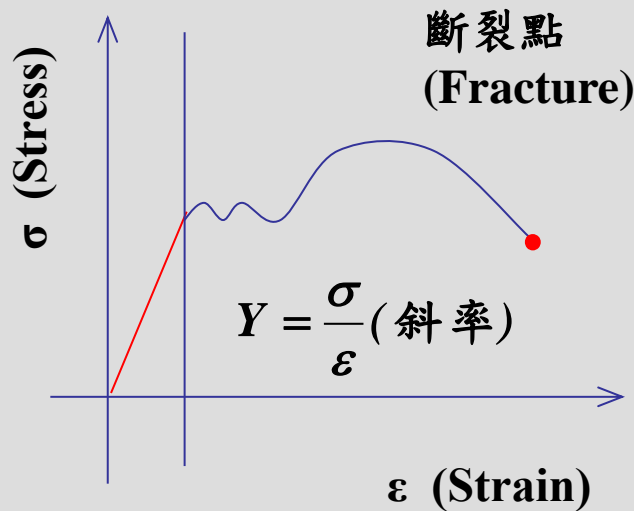


$$\epsilon_s = \tan \theta$$





當物體的應變較小，物體易於恢復原狀，應力和應變有近乎線性關係，此線性斜率稱之楊氏係數(*Young's Modulus*)。



※ 彈簧常數可由楊氏係數來決定

$$\rightarrow Y = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_n} = \frac{\frac{F}{A}}{\frac{\Delta L}{L_0}}$$

$$\rightarrow F = k \cdot \Delta L \text{ (虎克定律)}$$

