


理论力学A. 2022年11月23日.

1. 期中考试. (下周, 2~4h)

4个题. | Lagrange.
| 碰撞.
| 微振动.
| 刚体.

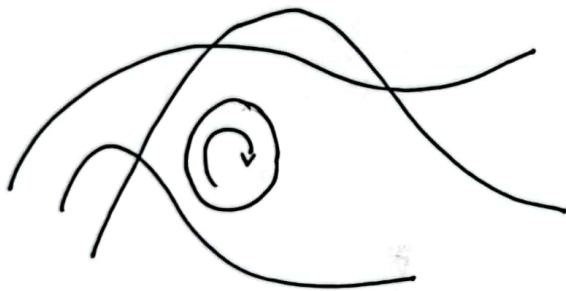
半开卷. (半张 A4 纸) 

2. 补充

① Stokes 力. $\vec{f} = -6\pi\eta r \vec{v}$ (低速)

$\vec{f} = -\frac{1}{2}\pi\rho r^2 |\vec{v}| \vec{v}$ (高速)

② Magnus force. (升力) (lift force)



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{f}_m &= \frac{8}{3}\pi\rho r^2 \vec{v} \times \vec{\omega} \\ \vec{f}_c &= 2m \vec{v} \times \vec{\omega} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{真实存在的力.}$$

$$3. \quad m\ddot{\vec{r}} = m\vec{g} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) + 2m\vec{\omega} \times \dot{\vec{v}}$$

复杂 \rightarrow 不可解 \rightarrow 数值

特殊的性质 \Rightarrow 近似 \Rightarrow 两个极限.

① $\vec{\omega} \rightarrow 0.$

自由落体向东偏移.

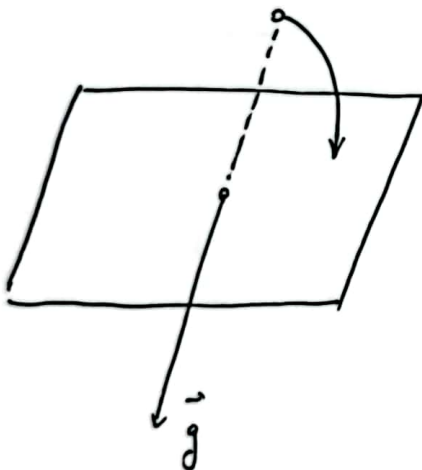
② $\dot{\vec{v}} \rightarrow 0.$

* 讨论内容可以参考 Landau 书. P134. 例1~例3.

①. 地球自转小. ($\vec{\omega} \rightarrow 0$).

$$\omega \sim 5.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{24 \times 3600} = \frac{2\pi}{2.4 \times 3.6} \times 10^{-4}$$



$$U = -m\vec{g} \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$m\dot{\vec{v}} = 2m\dot{\vec{v}} \times \vec{\omega} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{r}}$$

$$\dot{\vec{v}} = 2\dot{\vec{v}} \times \vec{\omega} + \vec{g}$$

由于 $2\dot{\vec{v}} \times \vec{\omega} \ll \vec{g}$. ($\vec{\omega} \rightarrow 0$)

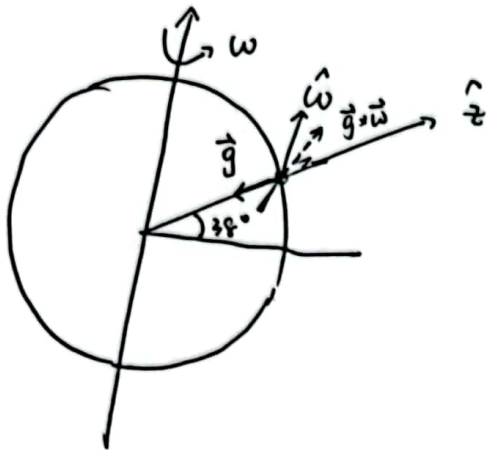
所以令 $\dot{\vec{v}} = \dot{\vec{v}}_0 + \dot{\vec{v}}_1$, $\dot{\vec{v}}_0 \gg \dot{\vec{v}}_1$

$$\text{得到} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \dot{\vec{v}}_0 = \vec{g} \Leftrightarrow \vec{v}_0 = \vec{v}_0(0) + \vec{g}t \\ \dot{\vec{v}}_1 = 2\dot{\vec{v}}_1 \times \vec{\omega} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{h} + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{t^2}{3} (\vec{g} \times \vec{\omega}) + t^2 (\dot{\vec{v}}_1 \times \vec{\omega}) + \frac{1}{2} \vec{g} t^2$$

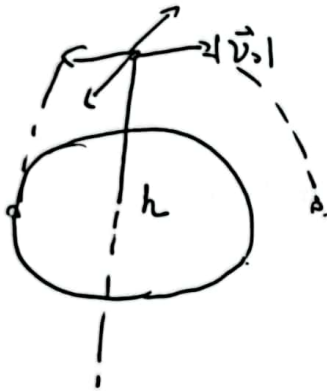
1) 如果初始的水平速度为 0, 即 $\vec{v}_0 = 0$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{h} + \frac{t^2}{3} (\vec{g} \times \vec{\omega}) + \frac{1}{2} \vec{g} t^2.$$



* 习题: $|\vec{h}| = 100\text{m}, g,$

$|\vec{v}_0| = 10\text{m/s}$: 求落地的轨迹.



1) 没有转动.

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 2\Omega \dot{y}$$

$$\ddot{y} + \omega^2 y = -2\Omega \dot{x}$$

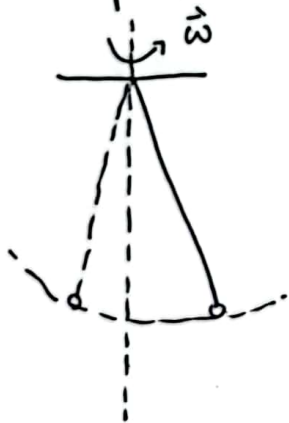
定义 $z = x + iy$, 类似于受迫振动中 $z = x + iy$

$$|z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\ddot{z} + \omega^2 z + 2i\Omega \dot{z} = 0$$

if $-\gamma < \nu, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, 则为阻尼, 有能量消耗.
此外为 $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$, 则为振荡.

② 傅科摆.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e^{i\Omega t} \cos(\omega t) \\ \delta = 2i\Omega \end{array} \right\} e^{-2i\Omega t} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta &\propto e^{-2i\Omega t} \cos(\omega t) \\ &\propto e^{+i\Omega t} \end{aligned}$$

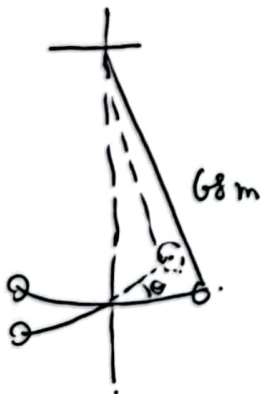
$$\text{则} \quad -q^2 + \omega^2 - 2\Omega q = 0.$$

$$\ddot{x} + iy = e^{-i\Omega t} (x_0 + iy_0)$$

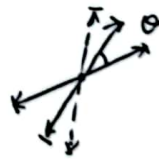
(i) 如果 $\Omega = 0$. 则

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + iy = x_0 + iy_0, \\ \ddot{x}_0 + \omega^2 x_0 = 0, \\ \ddot{y}_0 + \omega^2 y_0 = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

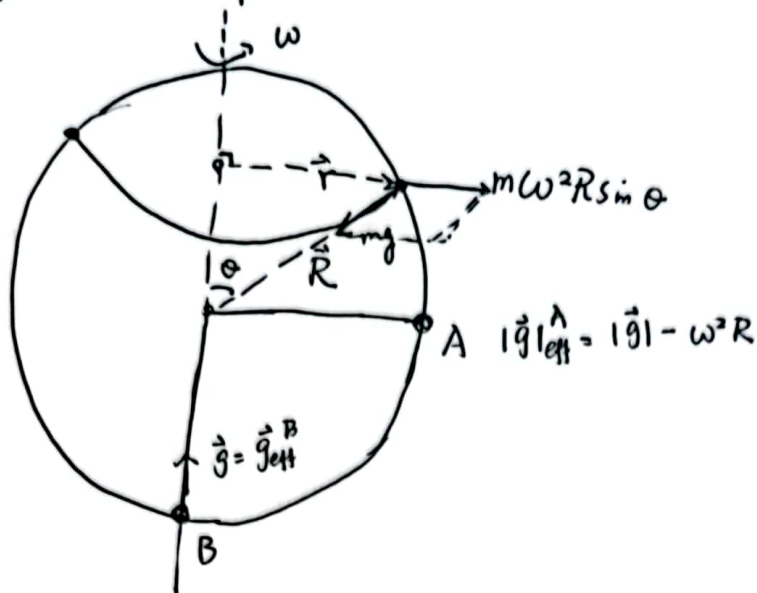
(ii) $\zeta = r e^{i\theta}$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \\ &= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{68}{10} \left(\frac{m}{m \cdot s^{-2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= 2\pi \times 2.5 \text{ s} \\ &= 15 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$



② 地球表面的加速度.



$$m\vec{g}_{\text{eff}} = -mg \frac{\vec{R}}{|\vec{R}|} + m\omega^2 R \sin\theta \hat{r}$$

(a) $\cos \delta = \frac{\vec{g}_{\text{eff}} \cdot \vec{g}}{|\vec{g}_{\text{eff}}| |\vec{g}|} \Rightarrow \delta = \sim$

(b) $g_{\text{eff}}^B - g_{\text{eff}}^A = \omega^2 R$

测量 $R \Rightarrow$ 给出 ω .

* 这可以补充实验的数据.

* 作业. 全书. 序号 § 5.5. 拉莫进动. (自旋. 磁矩).
(Lamori)

$$\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{A}$$

↓ 经典力学解.
{ 自旋速度起光速. (量子论).

4. 非对称 Top.

$$I_1 \neq I_2 + I_3$$

能量: $2E = \sum_i I_i \Omega_i^2$

动量: $M^2 = \sum_i I_i^2 \Omega_i^2$

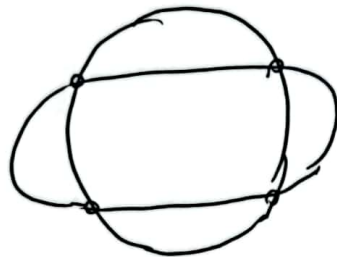
惯性椭球: $\vec{M} = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 + \vec{M}_3$, $M_i = I_i \Omega_i$.

$$\frac{M_1^2}{2I_1} + \frac{M_2^2}{2I_2} + \frac{M_3^2}{2I_3} = E, \text{ 球.}$$

$$M_1^2 + M_2^2 + M_3^2 = M^2, \text{ 椭圆.}$$

二者的交线:

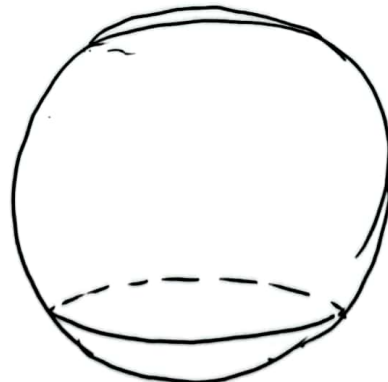
(2D) = 作:



4个点 (解).

3D:

$$T = \frac{4\pi}{4K} \sqrt{\frac{I_1 I_2 I_3}{(I_3 - I_2)(2EI_1 + M^2)}}$$



点连成线. (周期解).

如果 $\Omega(t) = \Omega(t+T)$.

则有 $I_1 \dot{\Omega}(t+T) = I_1 \dot{\Omega}(t)$.

周期解. 椭圆函数.

$$I_1 \Omega_1 - (I_2 - I_3) \Omega_2 \Omega_3 = 0, \quad \Omega(t) = \Omega(t+T)$$

类似于: $\ddot{x} + \alpha x + \beta x^2 + \gamma x^3 = 0, \quad x(t) = x(t+T)$
 * (t的平移对称性)