

Лекция 10

Кинематика точки. Естественный способ описания движения точки

При естественном способе задания движения задаются:

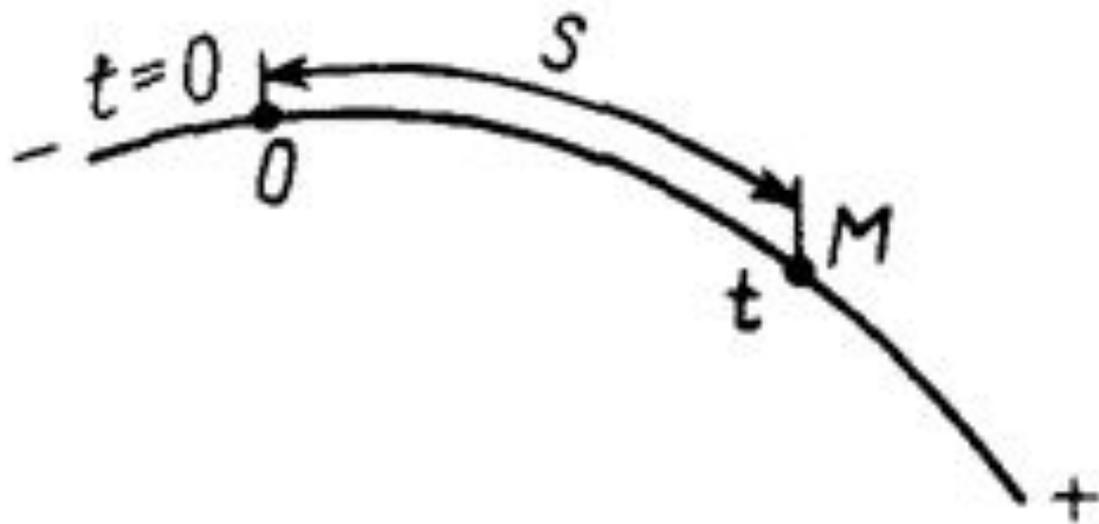
-траектория

-закон движения точки вдоль траектории

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-траектория

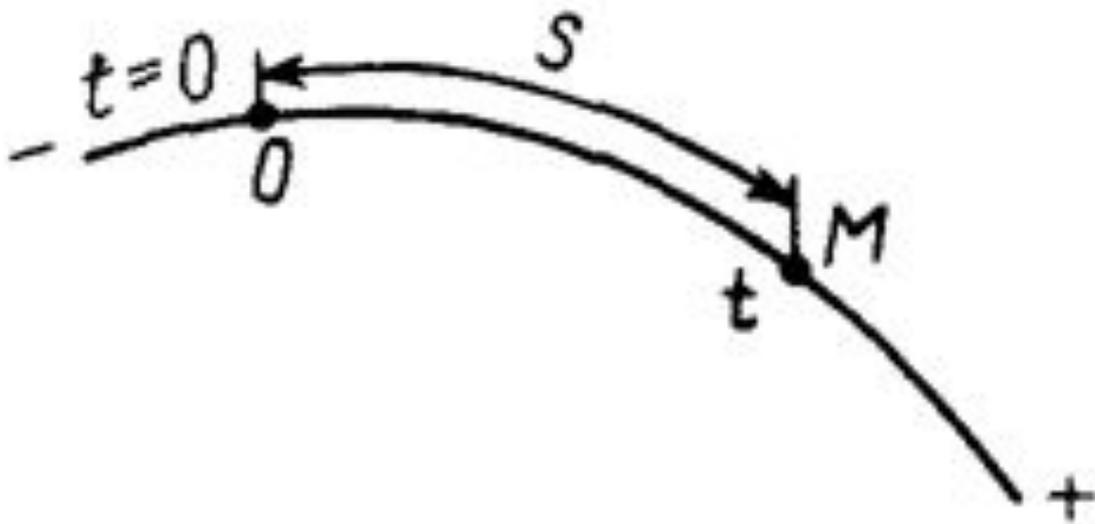
-закон движения точки вдоль траектории



При естественном способе задания движения задаются:

-траектория

-закон движения точки вдоль траектории



$$s = f(t)$$

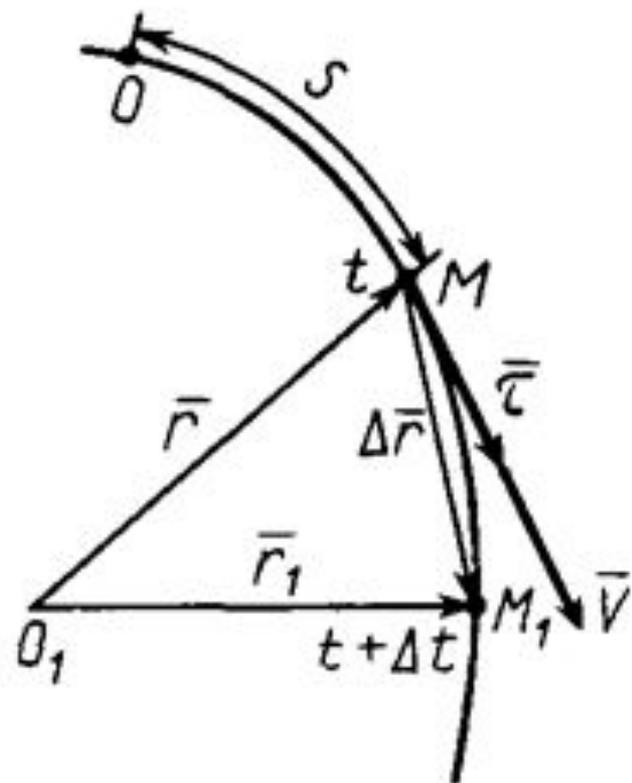
От задания движения в декартовых координатах можно перейти к его заданию естественным способом

$$x = f_1(t), \quad y = f_2(t), \quad z = f_3(t).$$

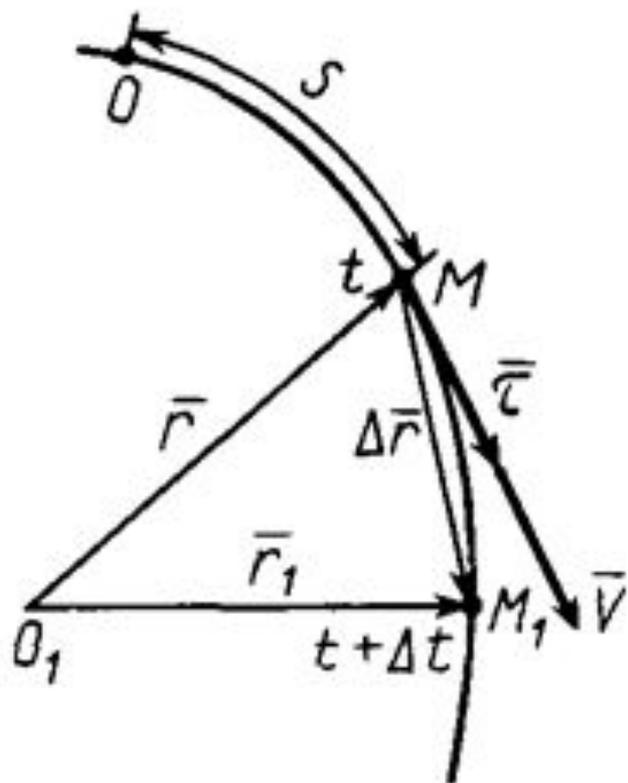
$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}$$

$$s = \int_0^t \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2} = \int_0^t \sqrt{(f_1'(t))^2 + (f_2'(t))^2 + (f_3'(t))^2} dt$$

Скорость точки при естественном способе задания движения

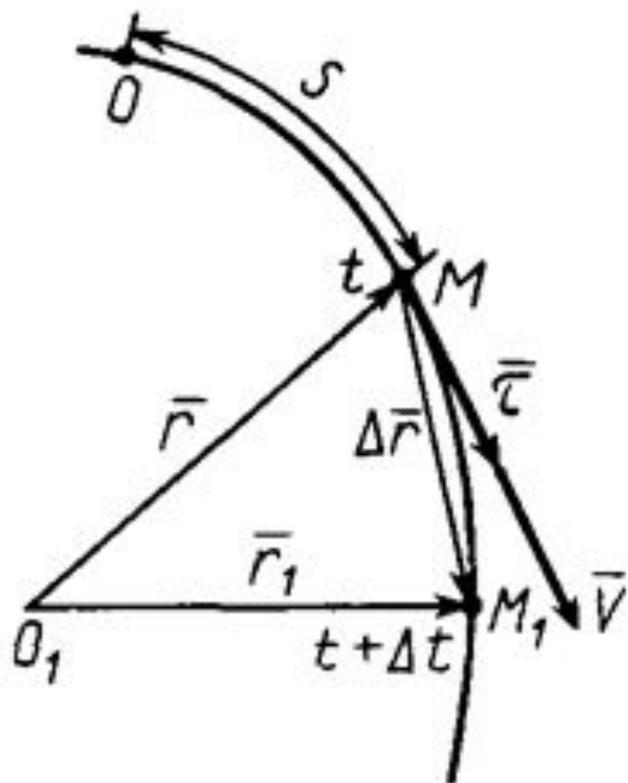


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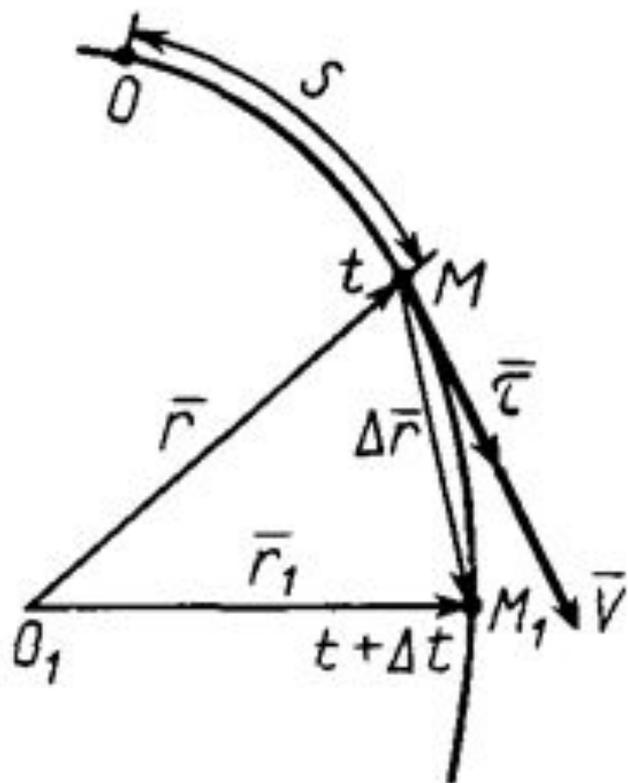
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \dot{s}$$



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$$\vec{v} = \dot{s} \vec{\tau}$$



$$s = f(t)$$

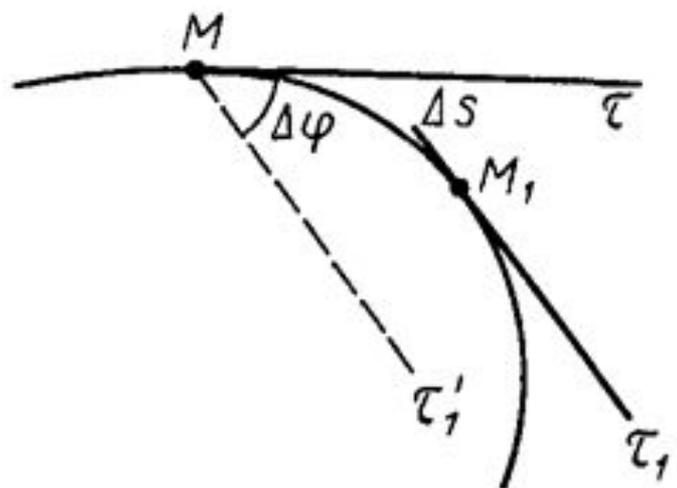
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \dot{s}$$

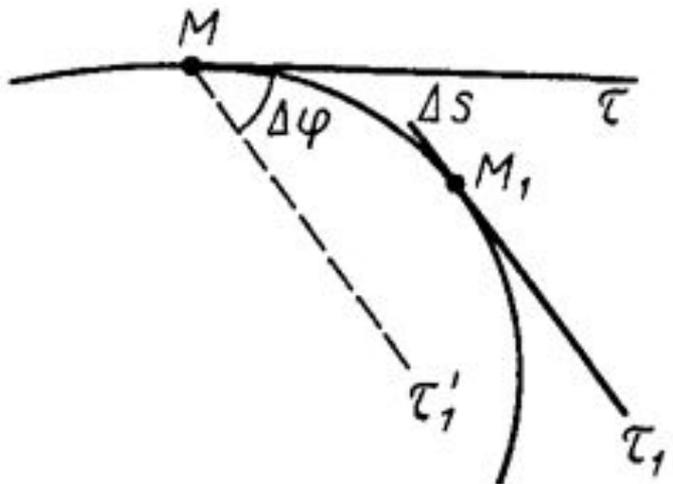
$$\vec{v} = \dot{s} \vec{\tau}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}$$

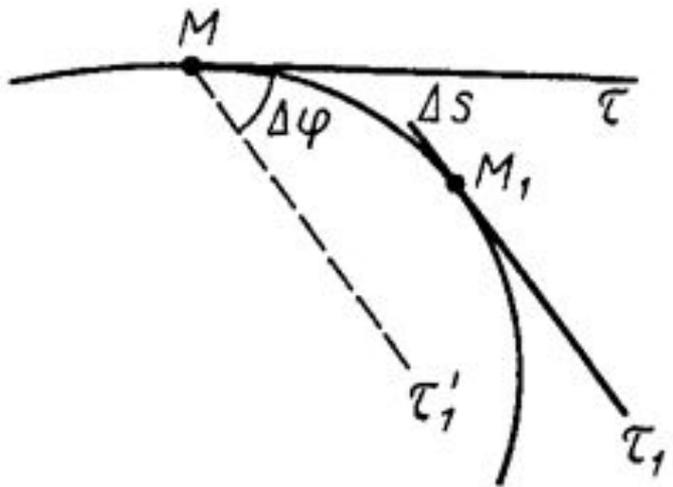
Геометрические понятия.

Дифференцирование единичного вектора. Радиус кривизны и соприкасающаяся плоскость





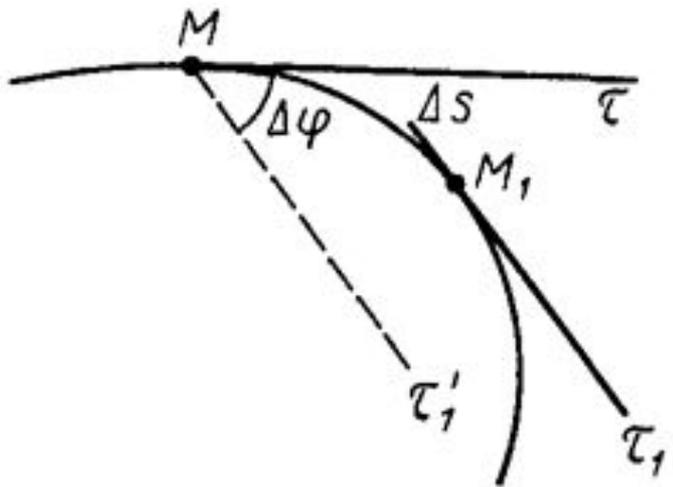
$\Delta\phi$ - угол смежности



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k – кривизна

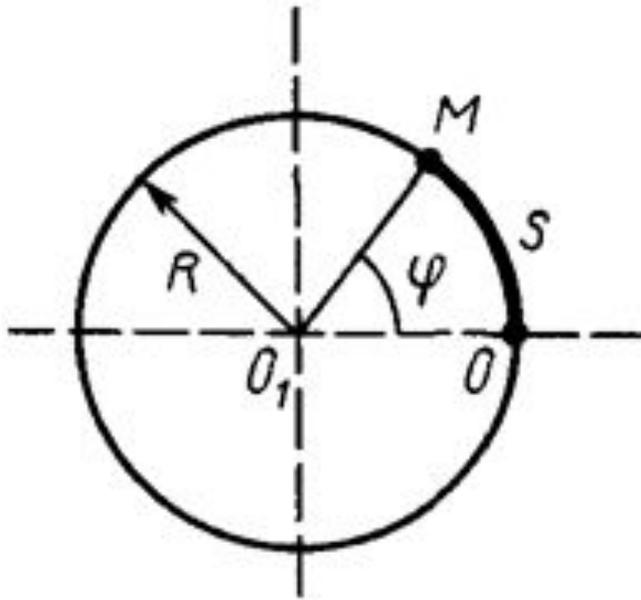
$$k = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta s} = \frac{d\phi}{ds}.$$



$$\rho = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{ds}{d\varphi}.$$

ρ - радиус кривизны

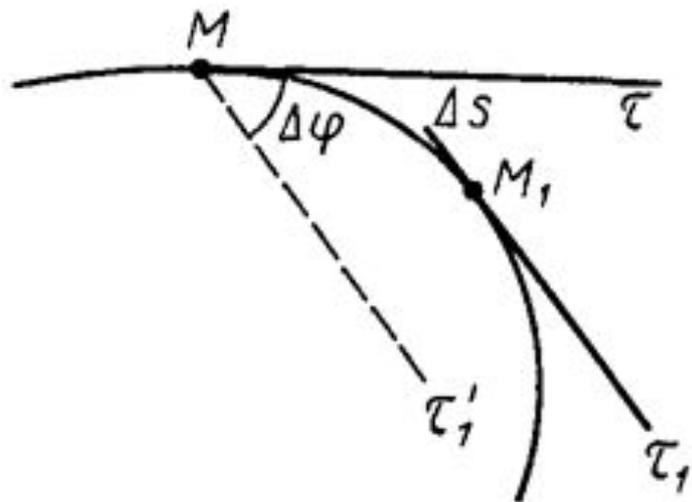
Пример



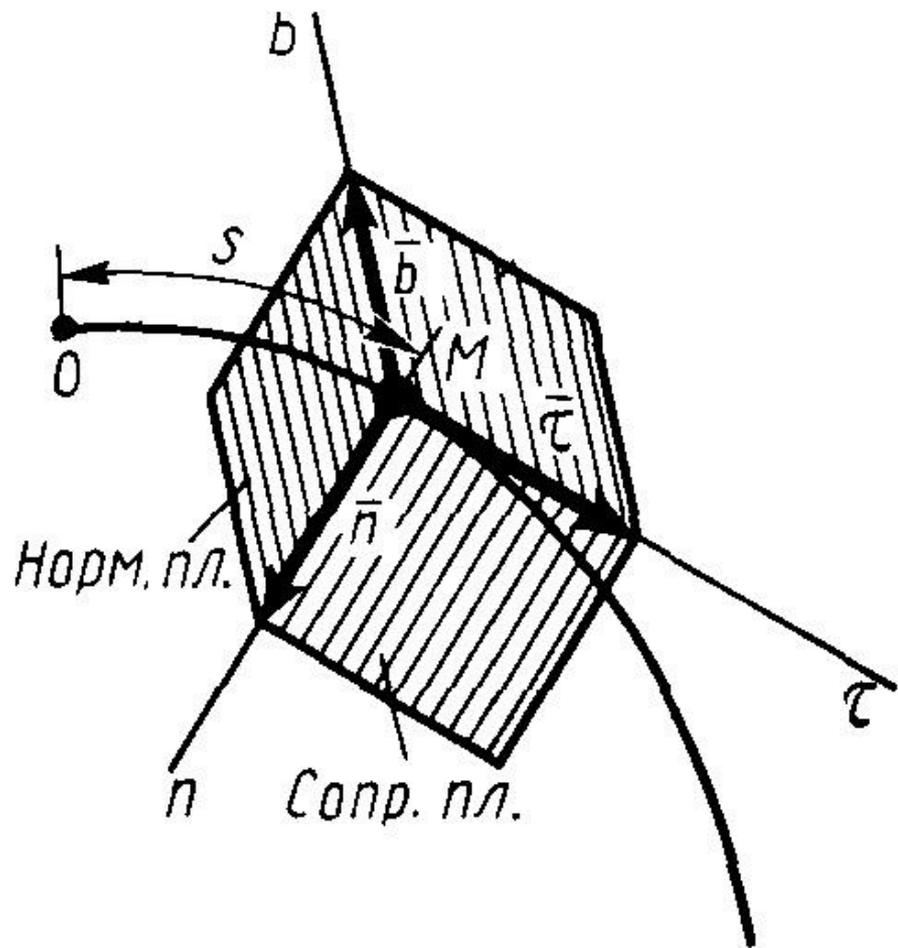
$$s = R\varphi$$

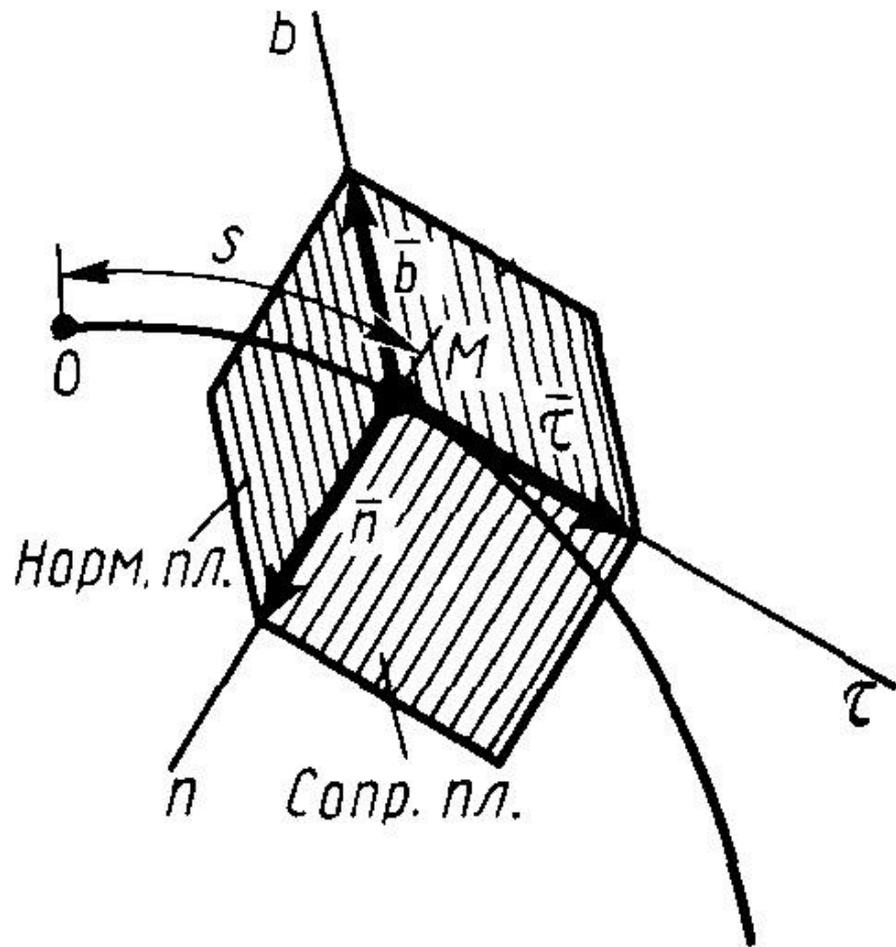
$$\rho = \frac{ds}{d\varphi} = \frac{d(R\varphi)}{d\varphi} = R.$$

Соприкасающаяся плоскость



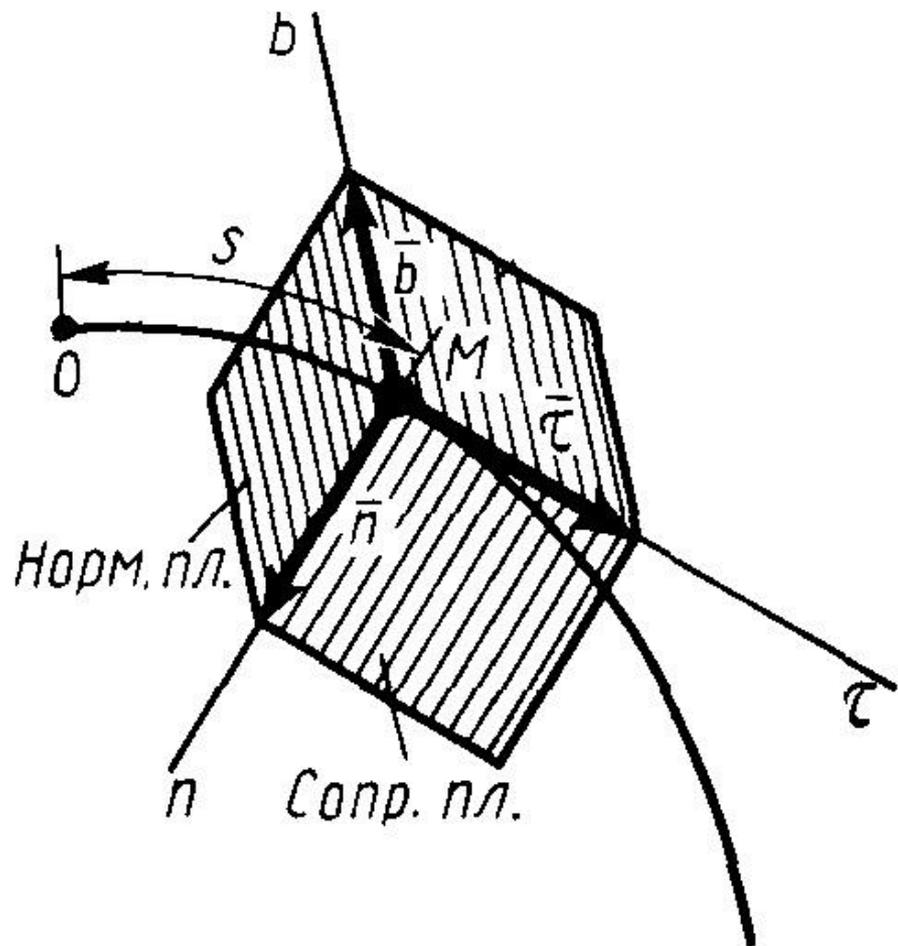
Естественный трехгранник





$M\tau$

$\vec{\tau}$

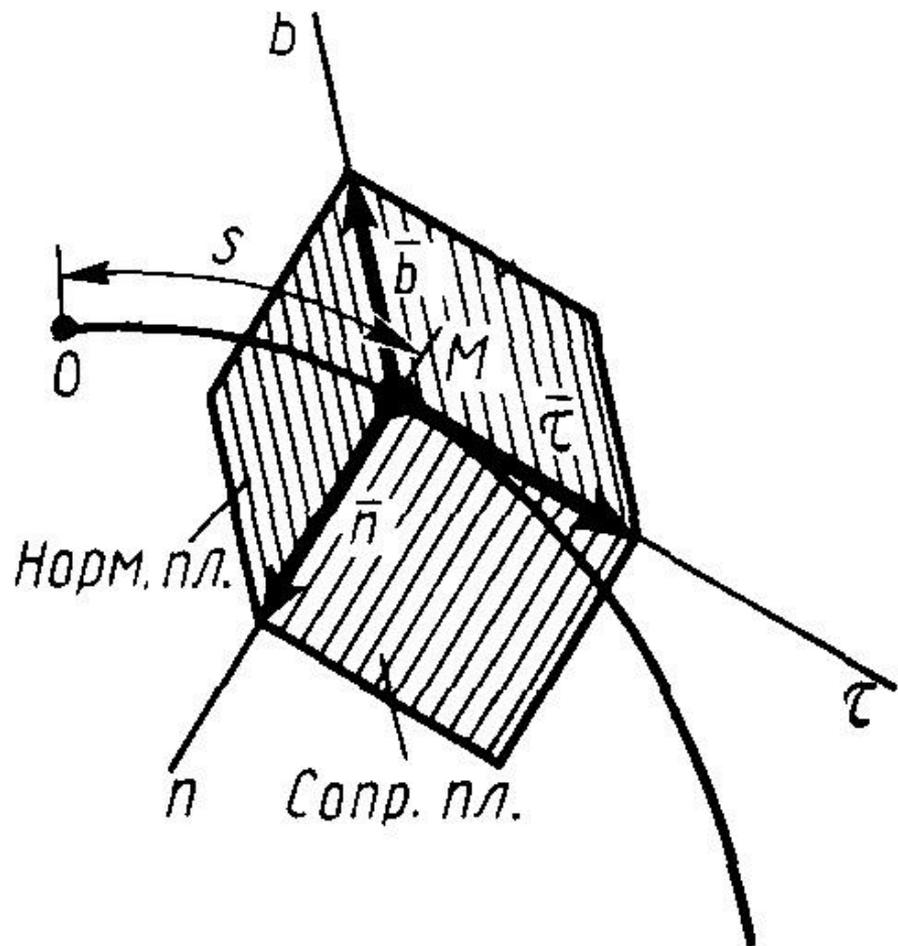


$M\tau$

$\vec{\tau}$

Mn

\vec{n}



$M\tau$

$\vec{\tau}$

Mn

\vec{n}

Mb

\vec{b}

Дифференцирование единичного вектора

$$d\overset{\square}{\tau}/dt \perp \overset{\square}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} \perp \tau^{\boxtimes}$$

$$\tau^{\boxtimes} \cdot \tau^{\boxtimes} = 1.$$

$$\frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} \cdot \tau^{\boxtimes} + \tau^{\boxtimes} \cdot \frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} \cdot \tau^{\boxtimes} = 0.$$

$$\frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} = \left| \frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} \right|^{\boxtimes} n.$$

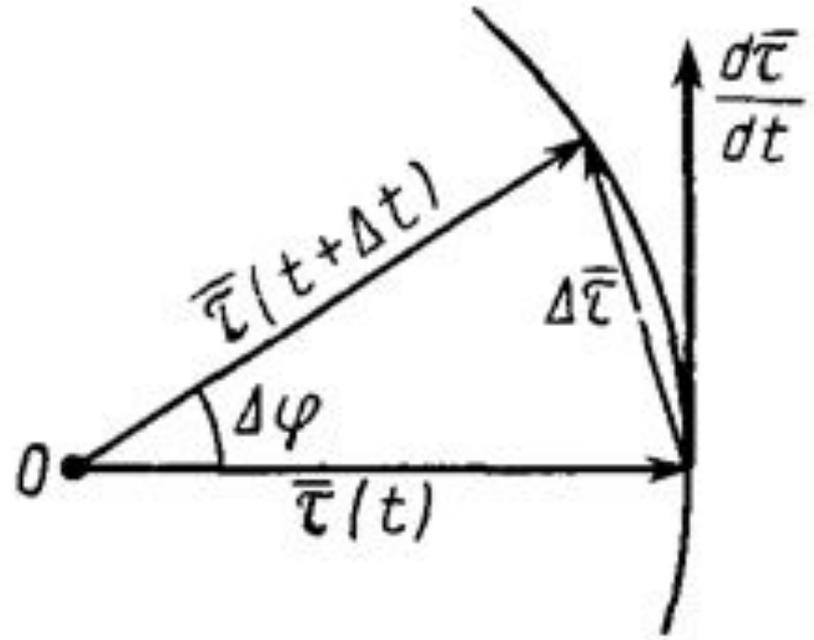
$$\frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} = \left| \frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} \right| n.$$

$$\left| \frac{d\tau^{\boxtimes}}{dt} \right| = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta \tau^{\boxtimes}|}{|\Delta t|}.$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} = \left| \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} \right| n.$$

$$\left| \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} \right| = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta \bar{\tau}|}{|\Delta t|}.$$

$$|\Delta \bar{\tau}| = 1 \cdot |\Delta \varphi|,$$

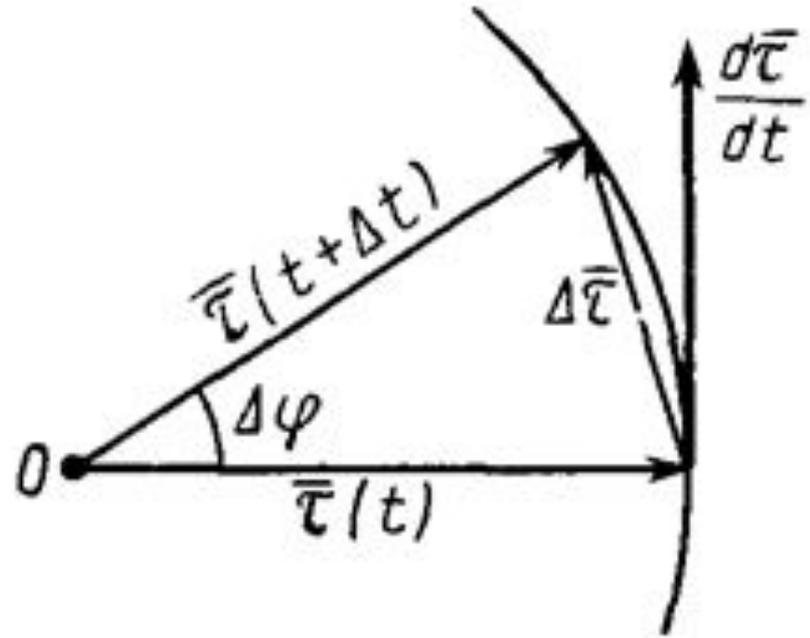


$$\frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} = \left| \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} \right| n.$$

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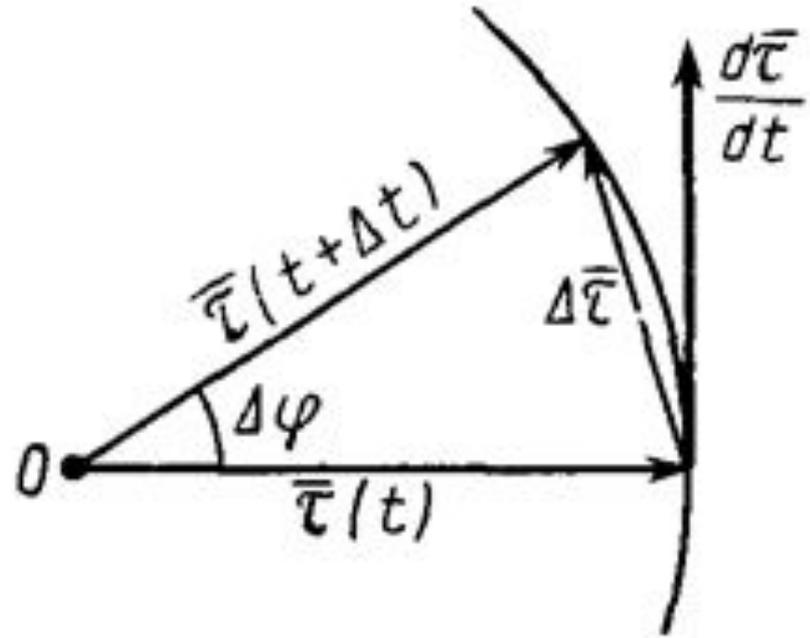
$$\frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} = \left| \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} \right| \bar{n}.$$

$$\left| \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} \right| = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta \bar{\tau}|}{|\Delta t|}.$$

$$|\Delta \bar{\tau}| = 1 \cdot |\Delta \varphi|,$$

$$\left| \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} \right| = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta \bar{\tau}|}{|\Delta t|} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta \varphi|}{|\Delta t|} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt}.$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\tau}}{dt} = \left| \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right| \bar{n} = \left| \frac{d\varphi}{ds} \right| \left| \frac{ds}{dt} \right| \bar{n} = \frac{|s|}{\rho} \bar{n}.$$



$$\frac{d\overset{\square}{b}}{dt} = b \left| \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right| \overset{\square}{n},$$

$$\frac{d\overset{\square}{b}}{dt} = \overset{\square}{\omega} \times \overset{\square}{b},$$

Ускорение точки при естественном способе задания движения

$$\mathbb{V} \cdot \mathbb{V} = \mathcal{V}_\tau \mathbb{V},$$

$$\mathbf{v} = s\boldsymbol{\tau} = v_{\tau}\boldsymbol{\tau},$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(s\boldsymbol{\tau}) = \ddot{s}\boldsymbol{\tau} + \dot{s}\frac{d\boldsymbol{\tau}}{dt} = \ddot{s}\boldsymbol{\tau} + \frac{v^2}{\rho}\mathbf{n},$$

$$\vec{v} = s\vec{\tau} = v_{\tau}\vec{\tau},$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(s\vec{\tau}) = \ddot{s}\vec{\tau} + s\frac{d\vec{\tau}}{dt} = \ddot{s}\vec{\tau} + \frac{v^2}{\rho}\vec{n},$$

$$\vec{a}_{\tau} = \ddot{s}\vec{\tau} = \left(\frac{dv_{\tau}}{dt}\right)\vec{\tau}$$

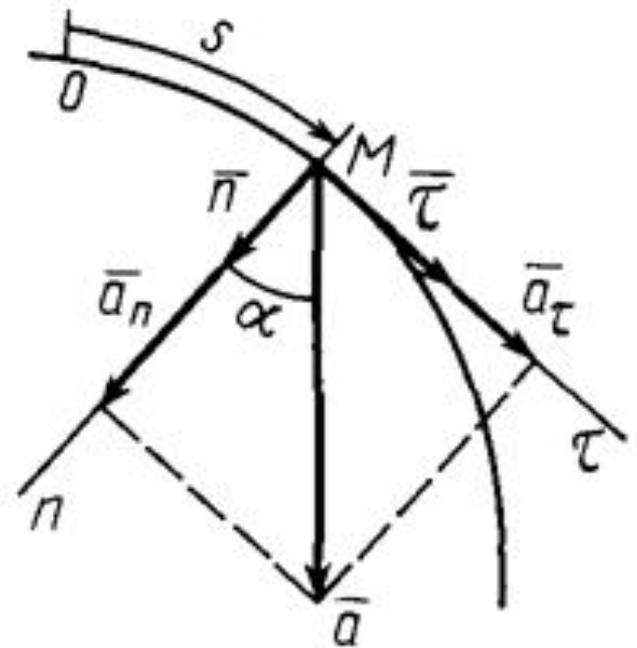
- касательная (тангенциальная)
составляющая ускорения

$$\vec{a}_n = \left(\frac{v^2}{\rho}\right)\vec{n} = \left(\frac{s^2}{\rho}\right)\vec{n}$$

- нормальная составляющая
ускорения

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_\tau + \vec{a}_n.$$

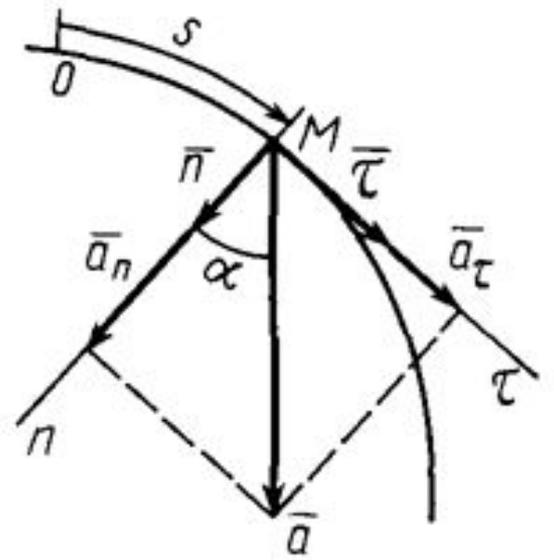
$$a_\tau = \ddot{s}, \quad a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho}, \quad a_b = 0.$$



$$a = \sqrt{a_\tau^2 + a_n^2}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{|a_\tau|}{a_n}.$$

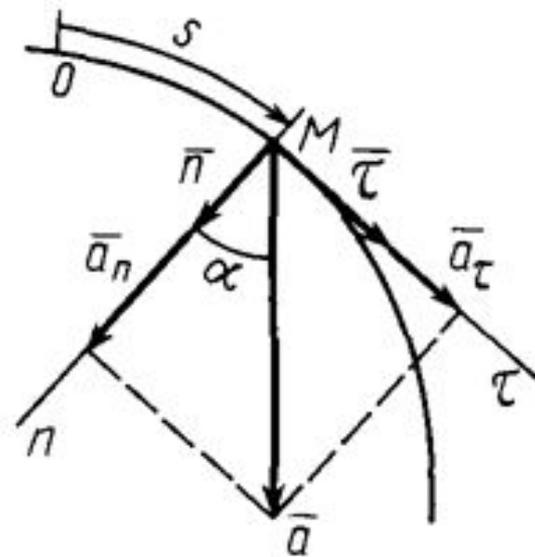
***Касательное ускорение характеризует
изменение вектора скорости по величине,
нормальное - по направлению***

$$\overline{\overline{a}} \cdot \overline{\overline{v}} = a \cdot v \cdot \cos \alpha = a_{\tau} \cdot v,$$



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} = a \cdot v \cdot \cos \alpha = a_\tau \cdot v,$$

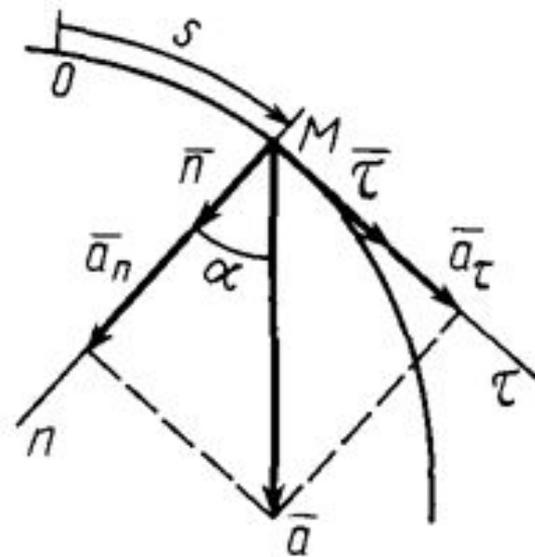
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} = v_x a_x + v_y a_y + v_z a_z$$



$$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \overline{\mathbf{v}} = a \cdot v \cdot \cos \alpha = a_\tau \cdot v,$$

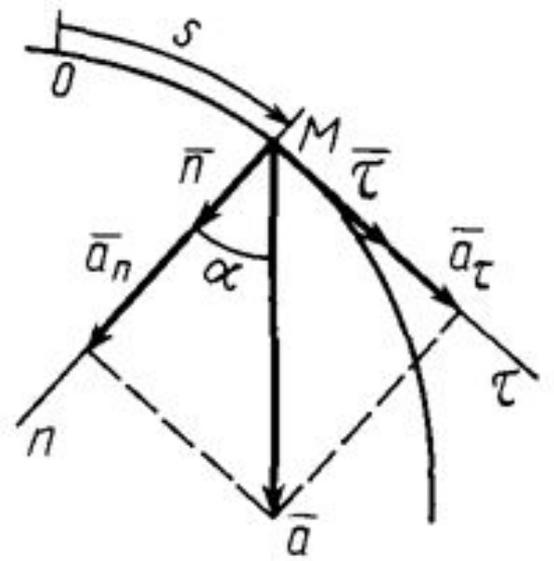
$$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \overline{\mathbf{v}} = v_x a_x + v_y a_y + v_z a_z$$

$$a_\tau = \frac{v_x a_x + v_y a_y + v_z a_z}{v}.$$



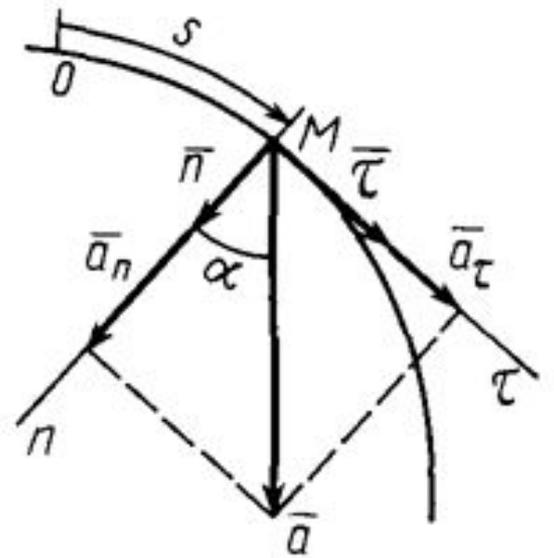
$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{v}| = a \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha = a_n \cdot v$$

$$a_n = a \cdot \sin \alpha$$



$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{v}| = a \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha = a_n \cdot v$$

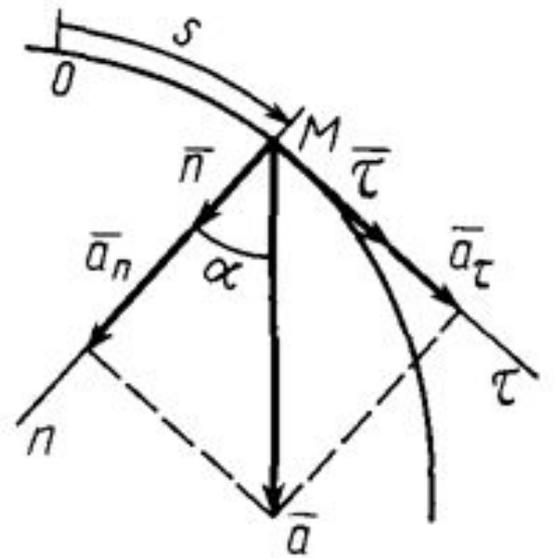
$$a_n = a \cdot \sin \alpha$$



$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a} \times \vec{v}| &= \vec{i} (a_y v_z - a_z v_y) - \vec{j} (a_x v_z - a_z v_x) + \vec{k} (a_x v_y - a_y v_x) \\ &= \sqrt{(a_y v_z - a_z v_y)^2 + (a_x v_z - a_z v_x)^2 + (a_x v_y - a_y v_x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{v}| = a \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha = a_n \cdot v$$

$$a_n = a \cdot \sin \alpha$$



$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{v}| = \vec{i}(a_y v_z - a_z v_y) - \vec{j}(a_x v_z - a_z v_x) + \vec{k}(a_x v_y - a_y v_x) =$$

$$= \sqrt{(a_y v_z - a_z v_y)^2 + (a_x v_z - a_z v_x)^2 + (a_x v_y - a_y v_x)^2}$$

$$a_n \cdot v = \sqrt{(a_y v_z - a_z v_y)^2 + (a_x v_z - a_z v_x)^2 + (a_x v_y - a_y v_x)^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{(a_y v_z - a_z v_y)^2 + (a_x v_z - a_z v_x)^2 + (a_x v_y - a_y v_x)^2}}{v}$$