力 Force





力是一個很熟悉的觀念

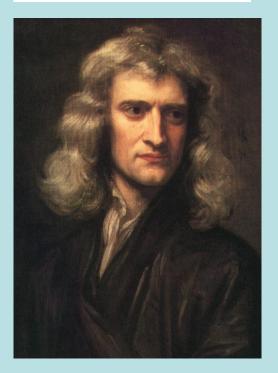












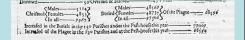
Isaac Newton (1642-1727)



1665 倫敦瘟疫

The Great Plague killed an estimated 100,000 people—almost a quarter of London's population—in 18 months.

It was the last plague in Europe.







Woolsthorpe Manor



Newton returned home. He built bookshelves and made a small study for himself. He opened the nearly blank thousand-page commonplace book he had inherited from his stepfather and named it his Waste Book. He began filling it with reading notes. These mutated seamlessly into original research. He set himself problems; considered them obsessively; calculated answers, and asked new questions. He pushed past the frontier of knowledge (though he did not know this).





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Newton's Waste Book (MS Add.4004)

Much of Newton's important work on calculus is developed in this large notebook, which he began using in 1664 when he was away from Cambridge due to the plaque. Newton inherited the book from his stepfather, Rev

View more options ▼

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To compare their crookedness to the year or finds of a given circle of the langest of shortest lines with can be drawn of the perpentional dial such lines are prespendicular at both ends to ge





The plague year was his transfiguration. Solitary and almost incommunicado, he became the world's paramount mathematician.

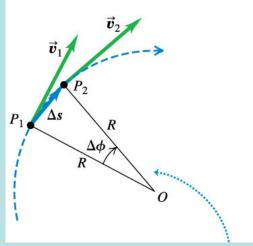
Newton Gleick

瘟疫這年是牛頓完成的年代,在孤獨、與外界毫無聯繫的情況下, 他由一個普通的學生變成了世界頂尖的數學家。 Although he had been undistinguished as a Cambridge student, Newton's private studies at his home in Woolsthorpe over the subsequent two years saw the development of his theories on calculus, optics, and the law of gravitation.

Wiki

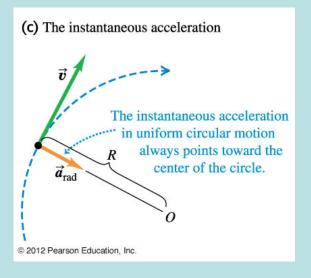
$$v = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t} \equiv \frac{dx}{dt} \equiv \dot{x}$$
 稱為導數或流數。

(a) A particle moves a distance Δs at constant speed along a circular path.

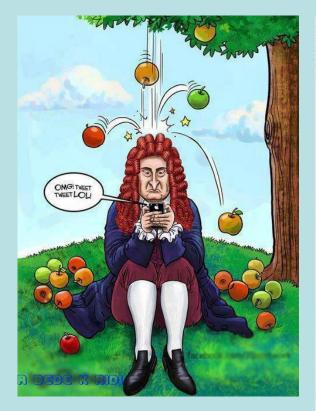


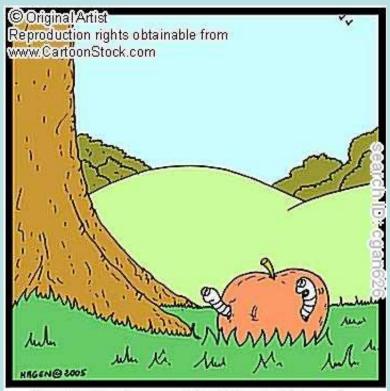
(b) The corresponding change in velocity and average acceleration

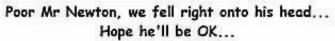
These two triangles are similar.



圓周運動的加速度指向地心!











"After dinner, the weather being warm, we went into the garden and drank tea, under the shade of some apple trees...he told me, he was just in the same situation, as when formerly, the notion of gravitation came into his mind. It was occasioned by the fall of an apple, as he sat in contemplative mood. Why should that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground, thought he to himself..."

....without the ground, it will reach the center of the earth eventually.....

Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton's Life, written by William Stukeley

我發現重力的那天,與今天有點類似,那是起因於一顆蘋果落地。

我心裡想:蘋果一定落地嗎?如果一直持續垂直下落,它最後應該掉到地心才對。





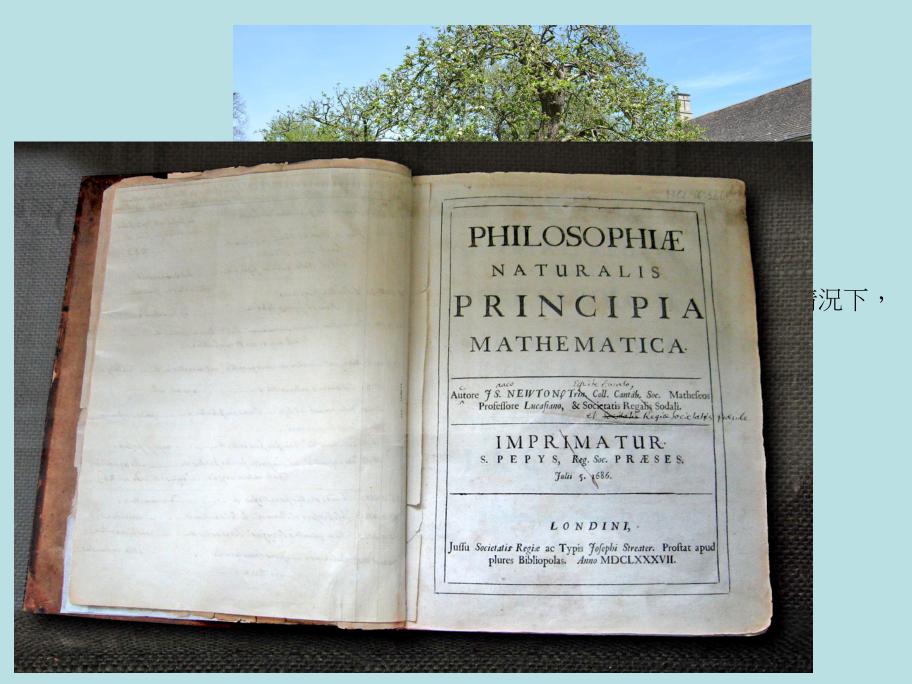






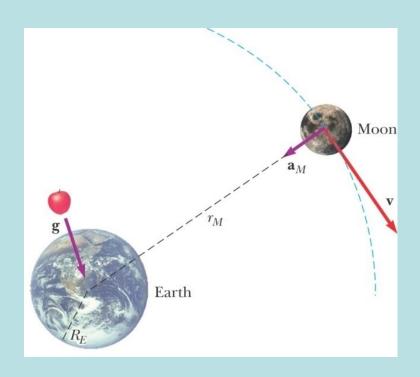


牛頓蘋果樹的後代 Cambridge University



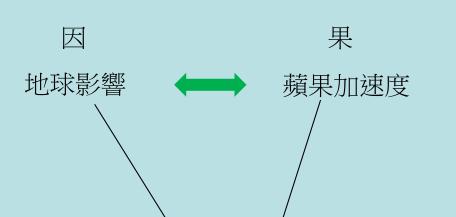
Newton's own copy of his Principia, with hand-written corrections for the second edition, in the Wren Library at Trinity College, Cambridge.

月球的運動與蘋果的運動都是加速度運動!兩者的加速度都同樣指向地心!

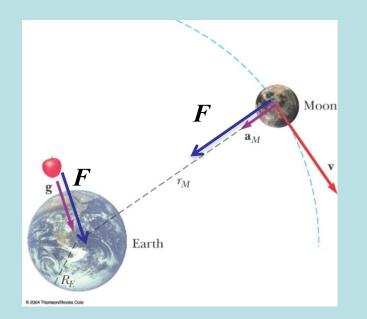


合理猜測:月球與蘋果同樣都在地球<mark>影響</mark>下運動!地球影響是運動的因! 同樣的因,必然造成同樣的果!

而月球與蘋果的運動軌跡相同之特質就是加速度!因此加速度是果!







 $F \propto a$ 將一物體對另一物體的影響,稱為力 Force。

經驗顯示:質量越大越難推動!需要越大的力。

F = ma

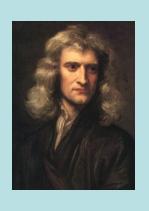
加速度是指向地心,因此力與加速度都有方向性。

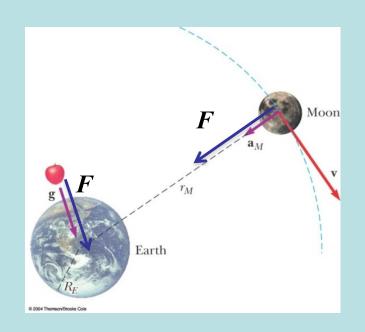
 $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$

牛頓運動定律

牛頓運動定律

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





牛頓定律看來好像只是一個物理量:力的定義。

但它具體指出:一物體的ma將對應改變運動狀態的外在原因F!

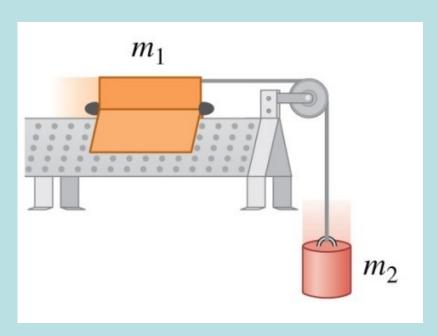
"沿"著加速度去找,你一定可以找到一個具體的、施與影響的施力者。

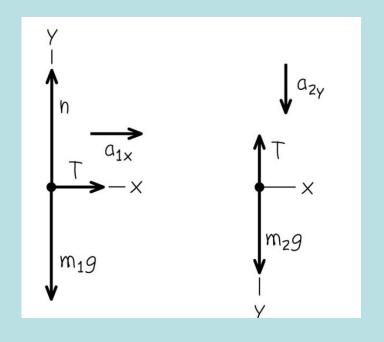
先從與時間無關的常數力開始討論:

每一個質點都滿足一個牛頓第二定律。

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

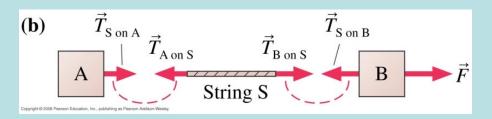
例 1: 因此解運動問題,首要分析每一個質點的受力!

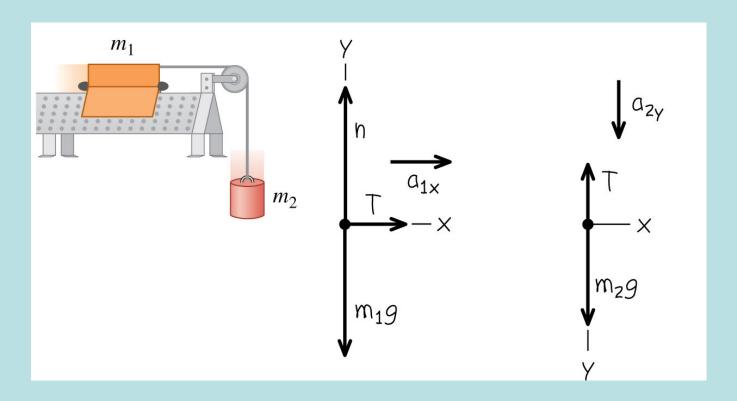




繩的張力Tension T一定沿著繩的方向。

如果忽略繩的質量,因爲繩的 ma = 0 ,因此繩兩端張力必須相等。





繩兩端的張力T相等。

這還有一個條件:兩個物體的加速度a相等。

每一個質點都滿足一個牛頓第二定律。

$$T = m_1 a$$

$$m_2g - T = m_2a$$

未知量a,T就可以解出。

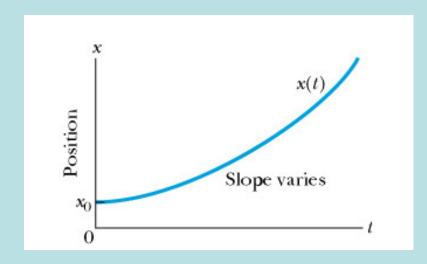
$$a = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$T = \frac{m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

以上這個例子是等加速度運動,加速度不變:

$$a = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

找到加速度後,代入等加速度運動公式,物體運動的軌跡就可以全部得到。 任何時間t,物體運動的位置x(t)與速度v(t)都可以知道了。



例如,對方塊一:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2} t^2 + v_0 t + x_0$$

$$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2} t + v_0$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

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

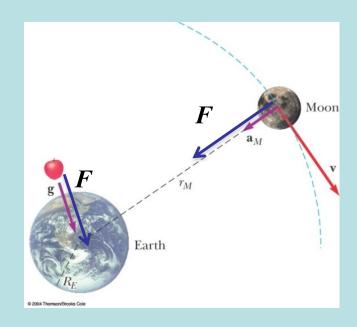
力與加速度都是向量!

以分量來表示,向量的牛頓運動定律其實是三個方程式: 每一個方向都有一個牛頓運動定律!

$$F_x = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

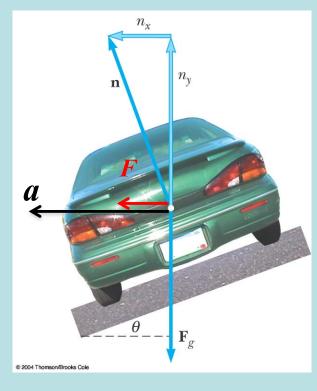
$$F_{y} = m \frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}}$$

$$F_z = m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2}$$



例 2:





車輛受重力及地面施力:

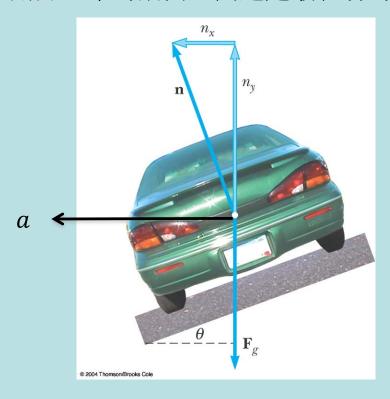
地面施力一定垂直於地面:正向力 (Normal Force) \vec{n} 。

車輛的加速度是指向圓形軌道的圓心,因此是水平方向。

所以可以確定: 合力是指向水平方向。



用分量來討論向量問題是最容易的!



每一個方向都有一個牛頓運動定律!

$$F_{\chi} = ma_{\chi}$$

$$F_y = ma_y$$

$$n\sin\theta = m\frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$n\cos\theta - mg = 0$$

$$n = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$$

$$v = \sqrt{rg \tan \theta}$$

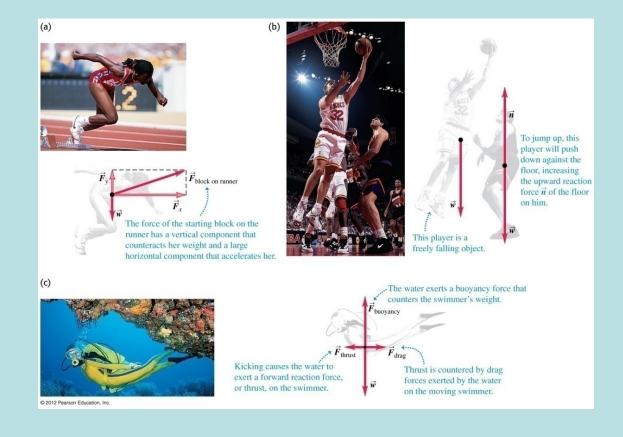
解題訣竅:

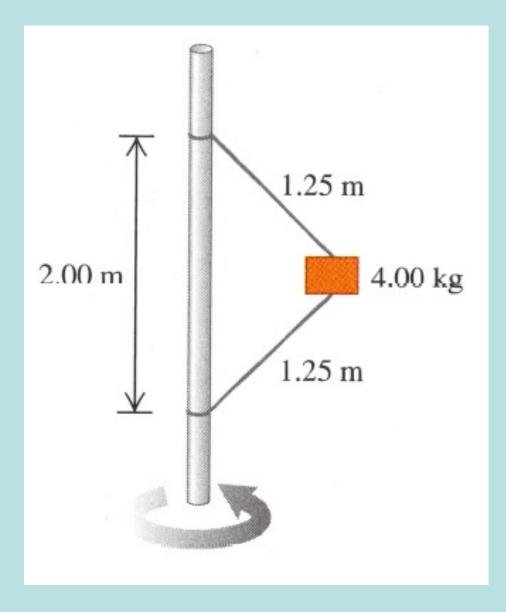
將未知的力與加速度以符號代表。

要求每一個有質量的物體,每一個方向都滿足一個牛頓第二定律!

無質量或質量可以忽略者,要求其所受合力必須為零。

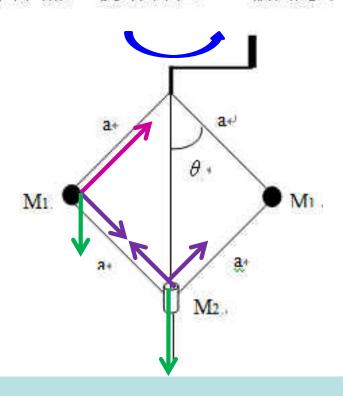
聯立方程式,解出未知量。





計算旋轉速度!

考慮一轉動裝置(如區),裝置啟動時對曲柄施力轉動軸承,再透過支架帶動整個裝置繞 Z 軸旋轉。在裝置內,質點 Mu 只能沿轉動軸上下運動,而質點 Mu 及長度 a 固定的支架,可在垂直平面上移動。假設 Mu=2Mu,而支架、曲柄及軸承很輕,質量都可以忽略,同時亦忽略所有軸承的摩擦力。+當旋轉愈來愈快,支架張開的角度θ會愈來愈大,當θ=45°時,我們讓轉動速度維持不再增加,使θ維持在 45°,請問此時裝置中 Mu 的旋轉速度為何。+



考慮兩個質點的受力,請注意因支架可在垂直平面移動,支架對質點的施力 只能沿支架的方向。M2沒有加速度,故其總受力必需為零,在垂直方向總 力為零:

$$2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_1 - M_2g = 0$$

對質點 M_1 的受力作分析,在垂直方向 M_1 沒有加速度:

$$M_1g + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_2 = 0$$

作用於質點 M1 水平方向總力必須等於 M1 的向心加速度乘上 M1,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}F_2 = M_1 \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\omega^2$$

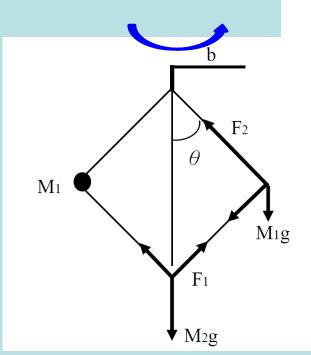
三個未知數正好有三個方程式,因此可以全部解出:

$$F_1 = \sqrt{2}M_1g$$

$$F_2 = 2\sqrt{2}M_1g$$

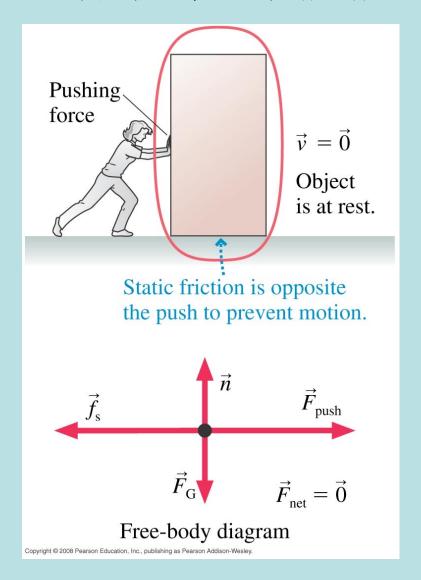
$$M_1 \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\omega^2 = 3M_1g$$

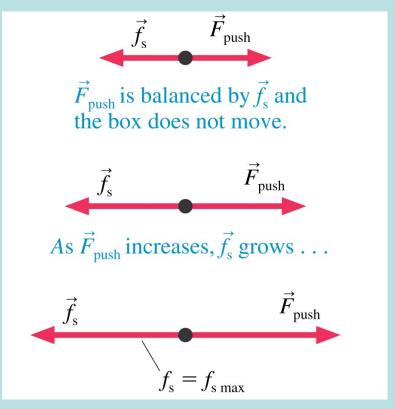
$$\omega^2 = 3\sqrt{2}\frac{g}{a}$$



支架張力與重力的合力等於質量乘向心加速度! 合力提供了質量作等速圓周運動所需的向心力!

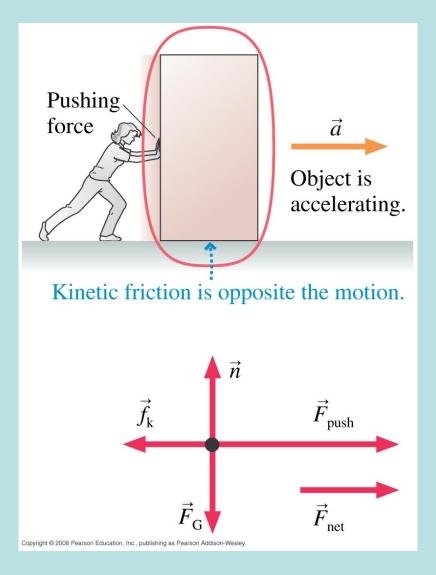
另一個日常生活中的力的描述:摩擦力 Friction Force



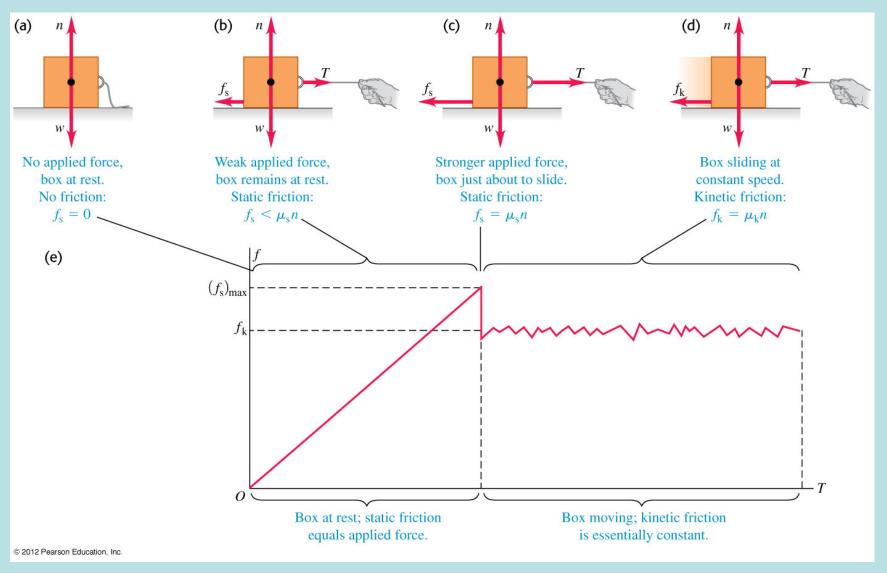


物體不動時的摩擦力稱靜摩擦力,力的大小隨情況而定。

動摩擦



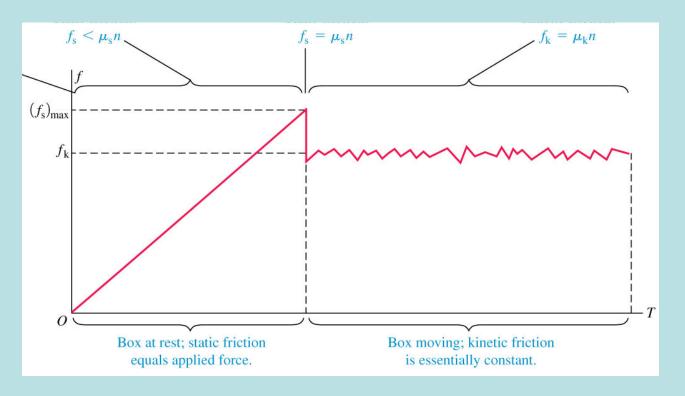
物體開始移動後的摩擦力稱動摩擦力。



動摩擦力近似是一個常數!與運動快慢無關。

實驗發現,動摩擦力與垂直的正向力n成正比:

$$f_k = n\mu_k$$
 μ_k :動摩擦係數



靜摩擦力大小由物體維持靜止這個條件來決定, 但最大值經測量發現一般都與垂直的正向力成正比。

 $f_S < n\mu_S$

 μ_s :最大靜摩擦係數

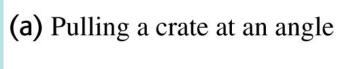
同時,動摩擦力一般來說是一定值,與垂直的正向力成正比:

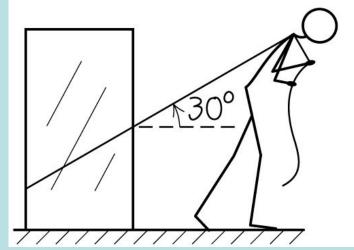
 $f_k = n\mu_k$

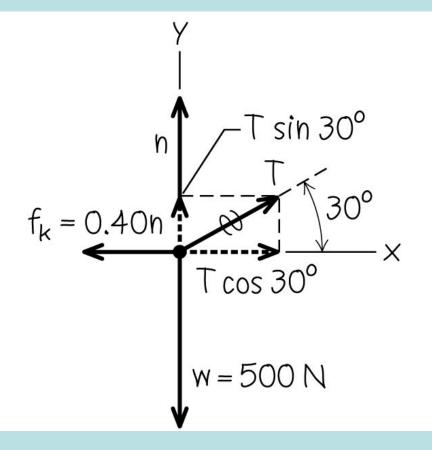
 μ_k :動摩擦係數

TABLE 6.1 Coefficients of friction

Materials	Static μ_s	Kinetic μ_k
Rubber on concrete	1.00	0.80
Steel on steel (dry)	0.80	0.60
Steel on steel (lubricated)	0.10	0.05
Wood on wood	0.50	0.20
Wood on snow	0.12	0.06
Ice on ice	0.10	0.03

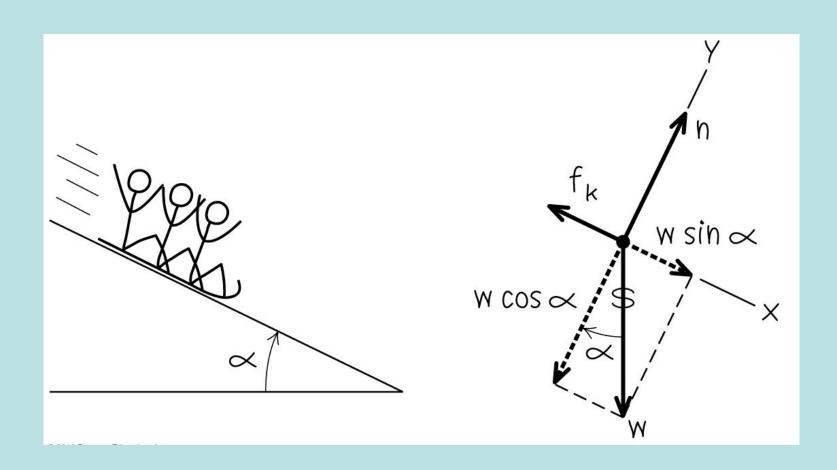






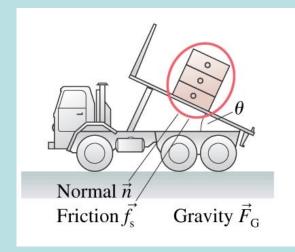
$$n + T\sin 30^{\circ} - Mg = 0$$

$$T\cos 30^{\circ} - n \cdot \mu_k = Ma$$



 $n - Mg\cos\alpha = 0$

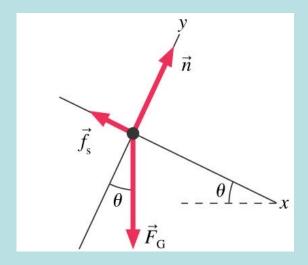
 $Mg\sin\alpha - n\cdot\mu_k = Ma$



$$\mu_{\rm s} = 0.80 \ m = 50 \,{\rm kg}$$
 $\mu_{\rm k} = 0.60$

Find

 $f_{\rm s}$ where $\theta = 20^{\circ}$ θ where cabinet slips



開始下滑的角度?

$$n - Mg\cos\theta = 0$$

$$Mg\sin\theta - f_s = 0$$

$$f_S \leq n \cdot \mu_S$$

開始下滑的角度 θ_c $f_s = n \cdot \mu_s$

$$f_{\rm S} = n \cdot \mu_{\rm S}$$

 $Mg\sin\theta_c = Mg\cos\theta_c \cdot \mu_s$

在一個桌面上有兩個質量相等的方塊,中間以很輕的繩連接,繩的質量可以忽略。方塊的質量 M 為 3.0 kg,如圖所示。對下圖中左方方塊施以一個斜向下方的推力,此力的方向與水平線的夾角為 $\theta=30^\circ$,同時對右方方塊亦施以一個斜向上方的拉力,此力的方向與水平線的夾角亦為 $\theta=30^\circ$,使整個系統在桌面上開始向右運動,兩個力的大小都為 10N。已知在運動時繩是張緊的,因此兩個方塊是一起運動的。兩個方塊與地面之間的動摩擦係數都是 $\mu_k \approx 0.25$ 。問連接兩方塊的繩上的張力大小是多少 N?(20)



解答:設繩的張力大小為T。左方方塊滿足的第二運動定律:

$$F \times \cos 30^{\circ} - (F \times \sin 30^{\circ} + Mg) \times \mu_k + T = Ma^{\circ}$$

右方方塊滿足的第二運動定律:

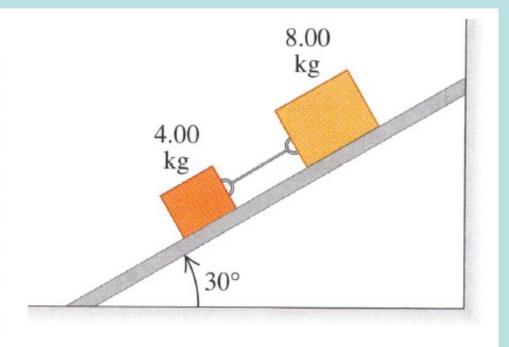
$$F \times \cos 30^{\circ} - (-F \times \sin 30^{\circ} + Mg) \times \mu_k - T = Ma$$

兩式相減即消去未知的加速度:

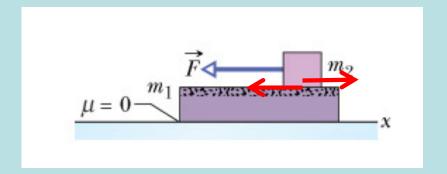
$$(2 \times F \times \sin 30^{\circ}) \times \mu_k = 2T$$

$$T = F \times \sin 30^{\circ} \times \mu_k = 1.25 \text{N} \cdot$$

5.98 ••• Two blocks with masses 4.00 kg and 8.00 kg are connected by a string and slide down a 30.0° inclined plane (Fig. P5.98). The coefficient of kinetic friction between the



4.00-kg block and the plane is 0.25; that between the 8.00-kg block and the plane is 0.35. (a) Calculate the acceleration of each block. (b) Calculate the tension in the string. (c) What happens if the positions of the blocks are reversed, so the 4.00-kg block is above the 8.00-kg block?

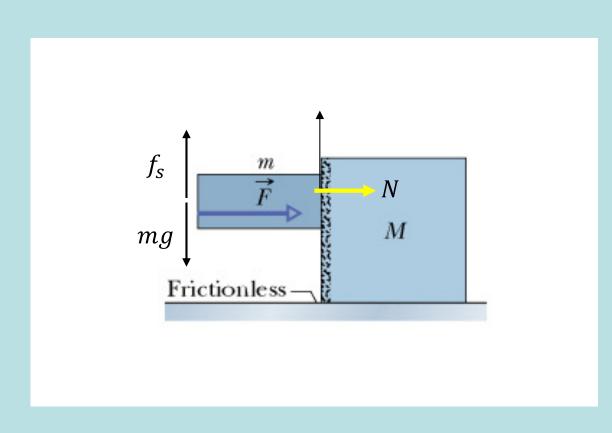


上方小方塊在下方方塊上滑行

$$m_1 a_1 = m_2 g \cdot \mu_k$$

$$m_2 a_2 = F - m_2 g \cdot \mu_k$$

施力 产 使 方塊組 向 右移動, 在 何條件下, 左方的 方塊 會維持不 向下 滑動?



$$a = \frac{F}{M+m}$$

$$N = Ma = \frac{FM}{M+m}$$

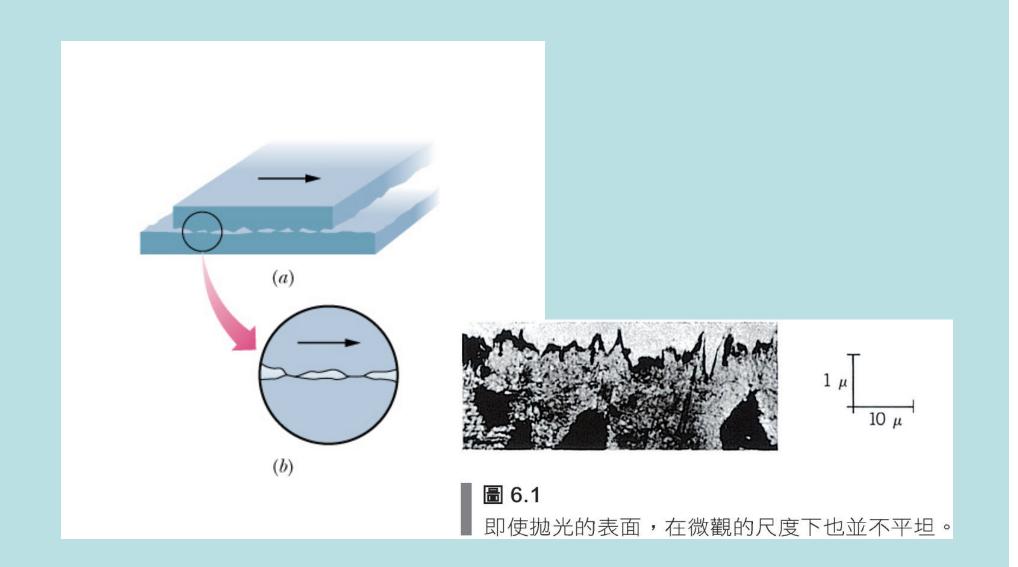
左方的方塊會維持不向下滑動

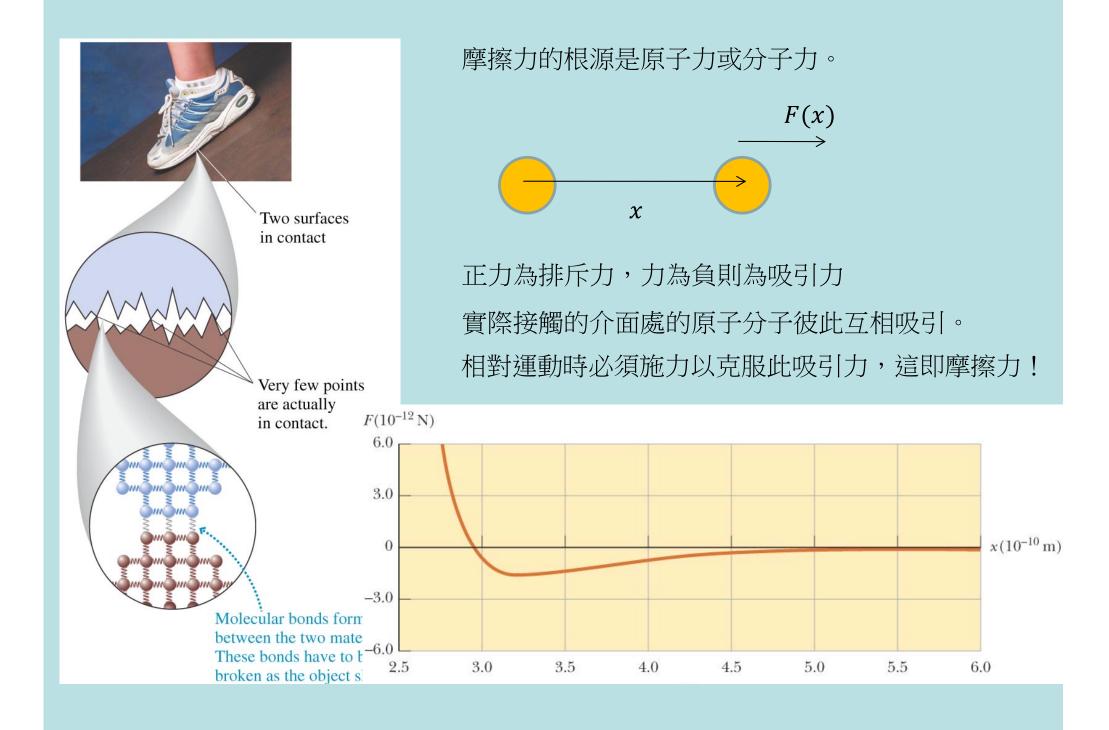
$$f_{S} = mg$$

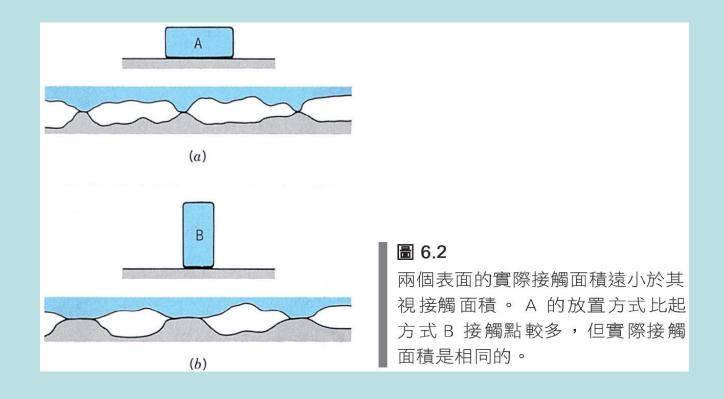
最大靜摩擦力: $N\mu_s$

不滑動條件 $f_s < N\mu_s$

$$mg < \frac{FM}{M+m}\mu_{S}$$







巨觀的接觸面積與實際的接觸面積不同!

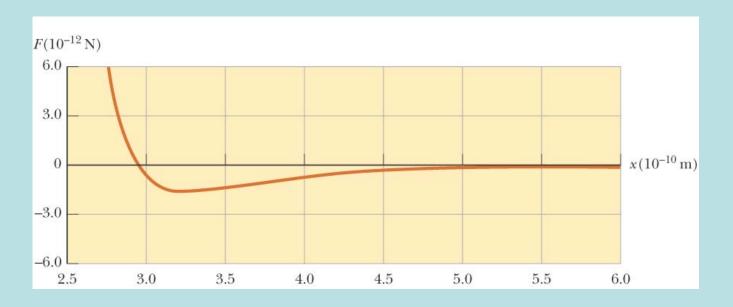
動摩擦力大致由微觀實際的接觸面積決定,

較大的正向力會增加實際接觸面積。

故正向力越大動摩擦力也越大。

 $f_k = n\mu_k$

原子力 Lennard-Jones

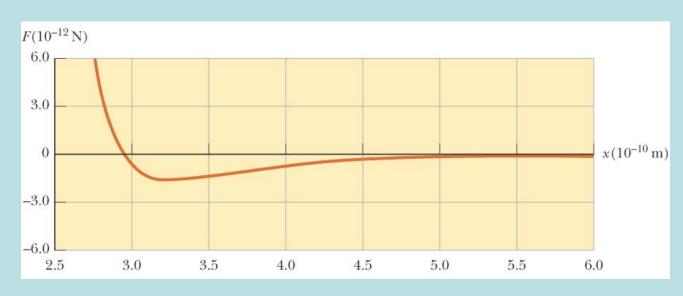


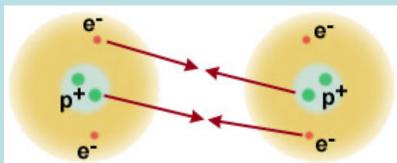
$$F(x) = 4\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} \left[12 \left(\frac{\sigma}{x} \right)^{13} - 6 \left(\frac{\sigma}{x} \right)^{7} \right]$$

$$\frac{\sigma = 0.263 \text{ nm}}{\varepsilon = 1.51 \times 10^{-22} \text{ J}}$$

與萬有引力定律不同,此式只是一個近似,但很好用!

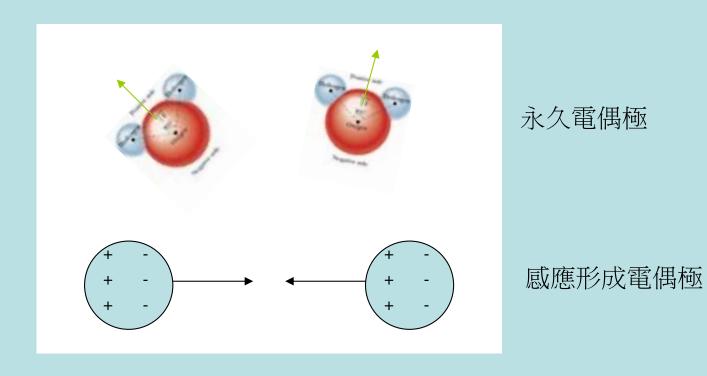
原子力是由電磁力產生





Residual E-M force in action: the atoms are electrically neutral, but the electrons in one are attracted to the protons in another, and vice versa!

原子力來自原子內電荷分布不均,所形成的電偶極之間的力

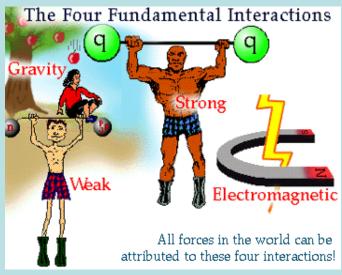


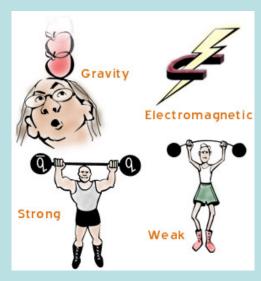
摩擦力可以分解為原子力,原子力又可以分解為電磁力。

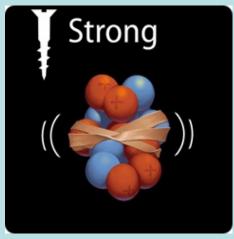
宇宙間的所有力都可以分解為四個基本力!

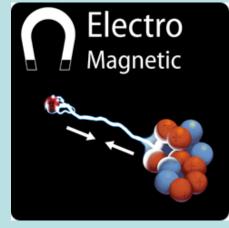
在現代物理中,力的概念被交互作用取代。

宇宙間有四個基本交互作用:電磁、重力、強、弱交互作用。



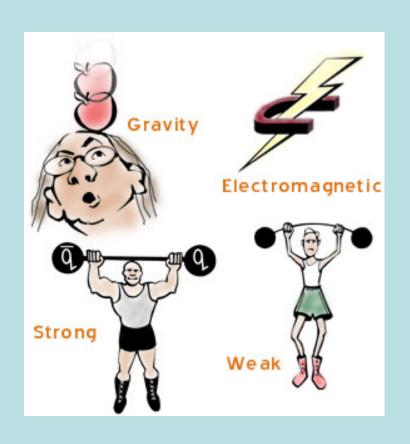










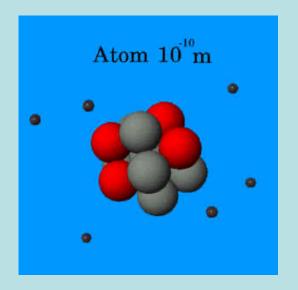


強力與弱力都有很小的範圍,因此只在微觀世界才能觀察的到! 重力太過微弱,在日常生活也只扮演有限角色! 可以說,日常自然就是電磁作用的個人秀!

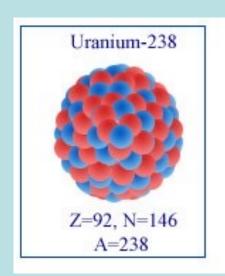
核力或強作用力

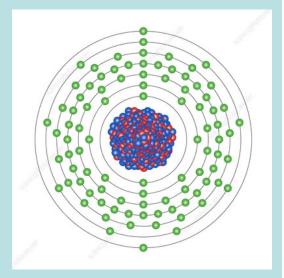
原子核由兩種核子:質子與中子組成





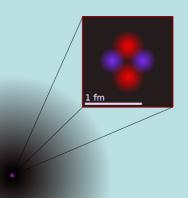


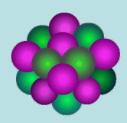




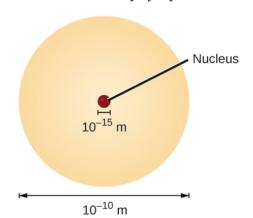


原子內的正電與大部分的質量集中於極小的原子核 Nucleus





1 Ångström (=100,000 fm)

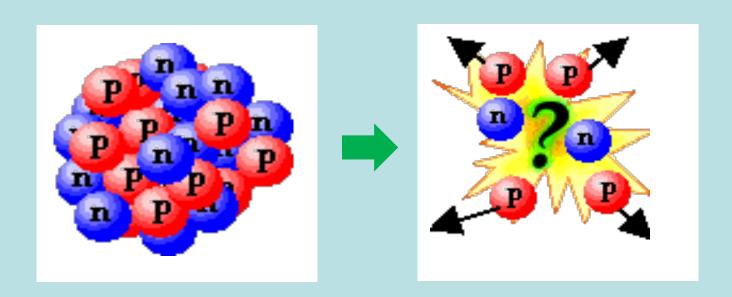






If an atom could be expanded to the size of a football stadium, the nucleus would be the size of a single blueberry. (credit middle: modification of work by "babyknight"/Wikimedia Commons; credit right: modification of work by Paxson Woelber)

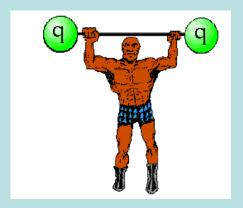




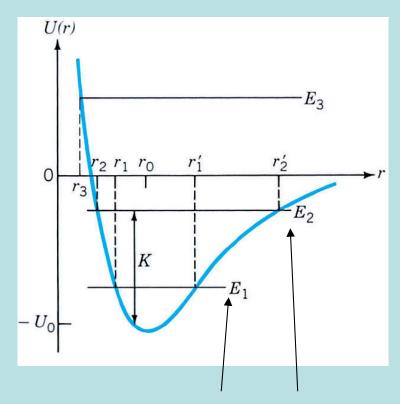
原子核是由束縛很緊的質子與中子所組成。

What holds them together?

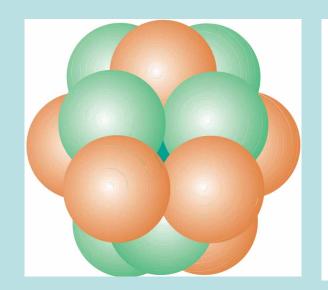
將核子束縛於原子核內的力稱為核力或強作用。

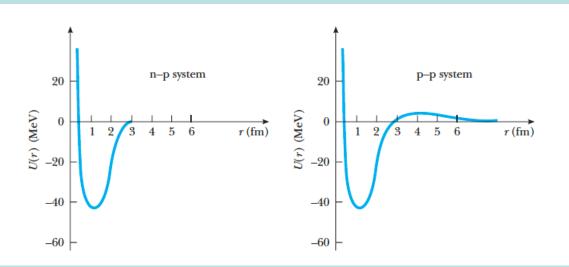


將核子束縛於原子核的核力,必須克服距離很近的質子彼此的電磁排斥力, 是四個力中最強的,所以也稱強作用。 吸引力形成的束縛態:分子、原子、運動範圍被限制於一個區域內, 這種情況,位能一般如下圖,機械能必須小於無限遠處的位能 兩端都有 turning point,所以只能拘限在這兩點之間運動。



束縛能:折散束縛態所需的能量,平衡點位能與無限遠處位能的差! 位能陷得越深,束縛能越大。

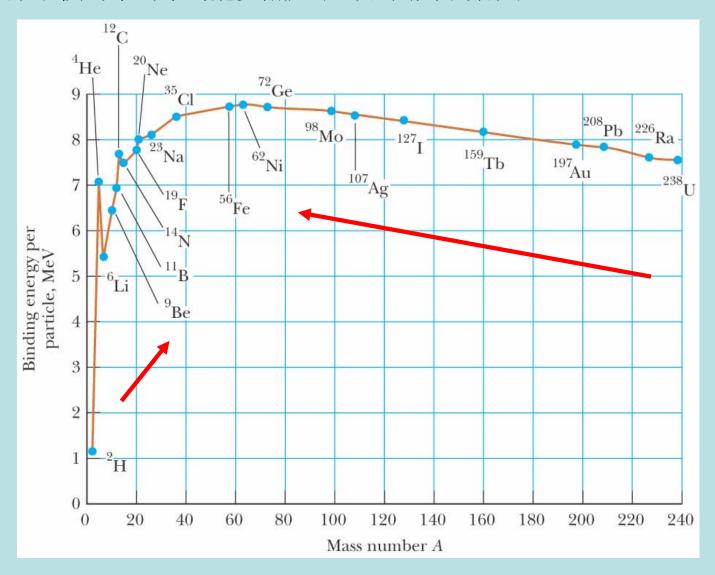




核子在很靠近時,彼此間出現很強核力吸引力, 若核子可以接近到10⁻¹⁵ m,就會放出束縛能而束縛在一起!

 $E = mc^2$,核力強到束縛能極大,對質量影響不能忽略! 原子核質量 = 質子中子總質量 - 總束縛能/ c^2 束縛能越大,質量越小。

原子核的平均束縛能竟然大致可以由質子數決定:



圖的中段每個核子平均束縛能最大,

位於兩端的原子核會傾向變化為中段的核子,增加束縛能,放出能量。