

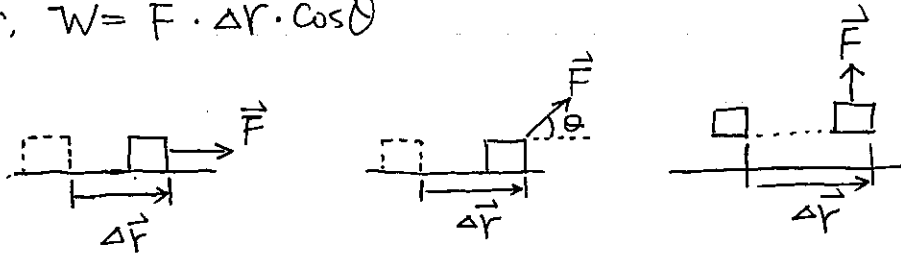
Wolfson Ch 6 Work, energy, and power

古典運動學問題可以用 Newton's laws 及 Work and energy 的方式解決。兩者的區別：前者是向量，後者是純量 (scalar)

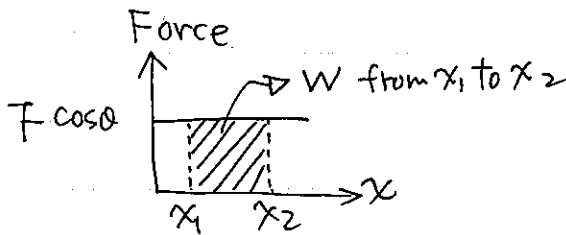
1. 功 (work, 用 W 表示) 的定義 and constant force 作的功

$$W \equiv \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} \text{ for a constant force } \vec{F} \text{ during } \Delta \vec{r}$$

$$\therefore W = F \cdot \Delta r \cdot \cos \theta$$



$$[W] \text{ (表 } W \text{ 的單位)} = N \cdot m = J \text{ (joule)}$$



From 定義 \Rightarrow 圓周運動中的向心力不作功 $\because \theta = 90^\circ$.

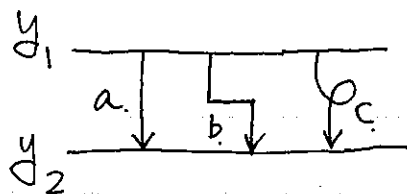
例子: friction 作功

$\vec{f} \leftarrow \square \rightarrow F$ 于大部份情形下作負功 i.e. $W_f < 0$.
but 也有例外, i.e. \vec{f} 與 $\Delta \vec{r}$ 同方向...

重力作功

$\therefore \vec{g}$ 向下, \therefore 在地表附近 $m\vec{g} = \text{constant}$.

\therefore 重力所作的功是與垂直方向的位置有關, 與物體經過的路徑無關

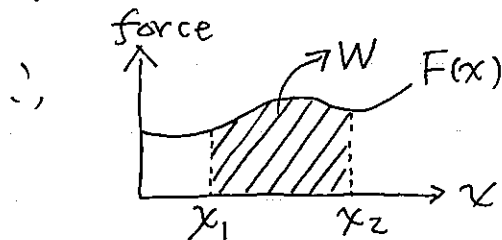


For path a, b, and c, 重力所作的功都相同.



2. Variable force $F(x)$ 在 1-D 作功

所謂的 variable 指的是 $F(x)$, not $F(t)$.



$$W = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x) dx = [x_1, x_2] \text{ 下 } F(x) \text{ 下的面積}$$

例子: spring force $\left[\text{-----} \right] \rightarrow F(x)$

手拉 (或压) spring, spring 作用在手上的力 $F_{sp}(x) = -kx$,
 而手施加在 spring 的力 $F(x) = kx = -F_{sp}$

$$\therefore F(x) \text{ 作功 } W = \int_0^x F(x) dx = \int_0^x kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

(外力作功所 transfer 的 energy 到哪裡去?)

Variable forces: $F(x) = \text{constant} \cdot x^n$

$n = 0 \Rightarrow$ constant force, 地表重力

$n = 1 \Rightarrow$ spring force

$n = -2 \Rightarrow$ 萬有引力, EM 作用力

$n = -1 \Rightarrow$ 特殊的 EM 作用力.

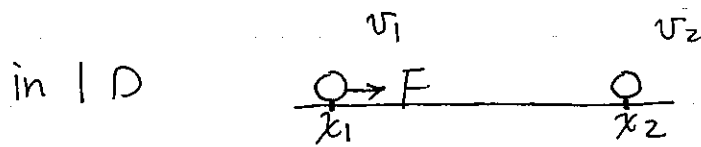
• Work in 2D and 3D

$$W = \int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (6.11)$$

沿著 $\vec{r}_1 \rightarrow \vec{r}_2$ 的路径積分, 为 line integral



3. Kinetic energy (動能, 用 K 代表) and 1D 的 Work-energy theorem



constant \vec{F} 作的功 $W = \int F dx = \int m \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot dx = m \int \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot dv$
 $= m \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v dv = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$

Define $K \equiv \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$\Rightarrow W = K_2 - K_1 = \Delta K$: Work-energy theorem

\therefore 正功 (i.e. $W > 0$) 則 $K_2 > K_1$ (動能↑)

負功 (i.e. $W < 0$) 則 $K_2 < K_1$ (動能↓)

$[K] = \text{energy}$, \therefore SI of $[K] = \text{J} = \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$.

See 1D constant a 運動方程式:

$v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2a \cdot \Delta x = v_1^2 + 2a \cdot (x_2 - x_1) \rightarrow (\times \frac{1}{2} m)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = ma \cdot \Delta x = F \cdot \Delta x = W$

i.e. $W = K_2 - K_1 = \Delta K$.



4. Power

爬一段樓梯所需的功相同，無論是多快完成。但用跑的比用走的難度較高，why?

→ 單位時間所作的功。

Define 作功的 Power (功率, 用 P 表示) = 單位時間內所作的功。

$$\therefore \text{平均 } \bar{P} = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{瞬間 } P = \frac{dW}{dt}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{平均 } \bar{P} = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} \\ \text{瞬間 } P = \frac{dW}{dt} \end{array} \right\} [P] = \frac{\text{能量}}{\text{時間}} = \frac{J}{s} \equiv \text{watt (用 W 表示)}$$

常見的 $[P]$ 為 horsepower (用 hp 表示, 非 SI): $1 hp = 746 W$.

if P is constant, then $W = P \cdot \Delta t$

if P is varying, then $W = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum P \cdot \Delta t = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} P dt$

• P vs. \vec{v} :

if \vec{F} is not $\vec{F}(t)$, then $dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ and ($\therefore \vec{F}$ is a constant force)

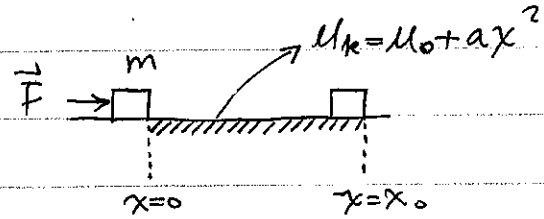
$$P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\therefore P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

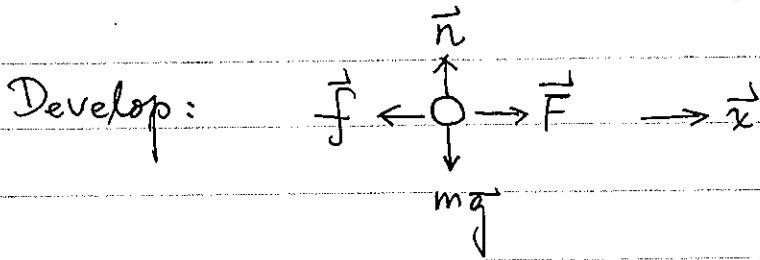
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Wolfson Example 6.5

如右圖, μ_0, a, x_0 為已知量, 若
 要等速推 m 經過 $x=0$ 到 $x=x_0$
 則需作功多少?



Interpret: 所需作的功 = |friction 所作的功|, \because friction 因
 $\mu_k = \mu_0 + ax^2$, \therefore 是 varying force.



$$\therefore f = \mu_k \cdot n = mg(\mu_0 + ax^2)$$

Evaluate:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID } |W| \text{ of } f &= \int_0^{x_0} |f \cdot dx| = \int_0^{x_0} mg(\mu_0 + ax^2) dx \\ &= mg \left(\mu_0 x_0 + \frac{a}{3} x_0^3 \right) = 6.6 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

