

一、波的动能与势能

x 处质元: 原长 dx, 质量 $dm = \rho S dx$ 。

胡克定律:
$$\frac{dF}{S} = -Y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$dF = -(\frac{YS}{dx})dy = -kdy$$

其中:
$$k = \frac{YS}{dx}$$

质元
$$dx$$
 的弹性势能:
$$dV$$
$$dE_p = \frac{1}{2}k(dy)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{YS}{dx}(dy)^2 = \frac{1}{2}Y \cdot Sdx \cdot (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 \quad (\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})^2$$

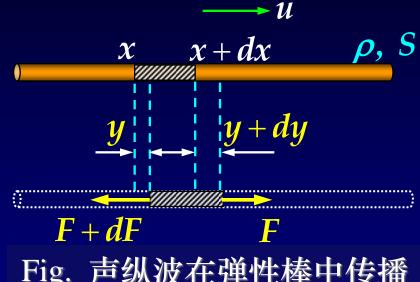


Fig. 声纵波在弹性棒中传播

简谐声纵波:
$$y = A\cos[\omega(t-\frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_o]$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\omega}{u} A \sin[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_o]$$

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}} \longrightarrow Y = \rho u^2$$

$$dE_p = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2 \cdot dV \cdot \sin^2[\cdots]$$

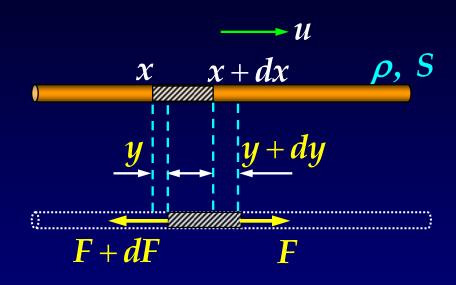


Fig. 声纵波在弹性棒中传播

质元 dx 的动能:

$$dE_k = \frac{1}{2}(\rho S dx)(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t})^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho\omega^2 A^2 \cdot dV \cdot \sin^2[\cdots]$$

结论:任意时刻媒质中某质元的动能 = 势能!

$$dE_k = dE_p = \frac{1}{2}\rho\omega^2 A^2 \cdot dV \cdot \sin^2[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0]$$

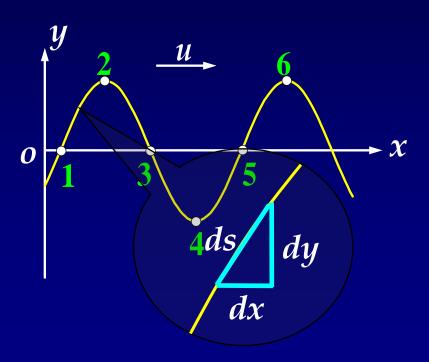
 $ds = (dx)^{2} + (dy)^{2} = dx\sqrt{1 + (dy/dx)^{2}}$

质元 dx 的形变量: dl = ds - dx

$$dl = dx(\sqrt{1 + (dy/dx)^2} - 1)$$

 E_k 、 E_p 皆最大: 1, 3, 5

 E_k 、 E_p 皆最小: 2, 4, 6



二、波的能量密度

$$dE_k = dE_p = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2 \cdot dV \cdot \sin^2 \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right) + \varphi_0\right]$$

能量密度:
$$w = \frac{dE}{dV} = \frac{dE_k + dE_p}{dV}$$

$$w = \rho \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u}\right) + \varphi_0\right] = w(t)$$

一个周期内能量密度平均值:

$$\overline{w} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} w(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^{2} A^{2} \propto A^{2}$$

三、波的能流及能流密度

1、能流 P: 单位时间内垂直通过某截面 S 的能量。

$$P = \frac{w \cdot Sudt}{dt} = w \cdot S \cdot u$$
平均能流:
$$\overline{P} = \overline{w} \cdot S \cdot u = \frac{1}{2} \rho u \cdot \omega^2 A^2 \cdot S$$

2、能流密度I:

$$I = \overline{P}/S = \overline{w}u = \frac{1}{2}\rho u \cdot \omega^2 A^2 \propto A^2$$
 亦称 波的强度。

例 不考虑波的吸收,证明球面波的振幅 $A \propto \frac{1}{r}$, r为 离开波源的距离。

解 通过两个面的平均能流相等: $\overline{P}_1 = \overline{P}_2$

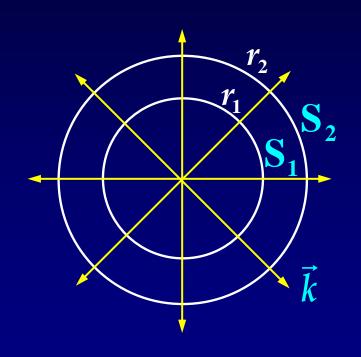
$$I_1S_1 = I_2S_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho u \cdot \omega^2 A_1^2 \cdot 4\pi r_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho u \cdot \omega^2 A_2^2 \cdot 4\pi r_2^2$$

$$A_1r_1 = A_2r_2 = Ar \xrightarrow{\clubsuit} A_0$$

$$A = \frac{A_0}{r} \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

(the end)



四、电磁波的能流密度

$$I = wu = w \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \qquad w = w_e + w_m = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon} E = \sqrt{\mu} H \qquad w = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\varepsilon} E \cdot \sqrt{\mu} H + \sqrt{\mu} H \cdot \sqrt{\varepsilon} E) = \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} E H$$

$$I = \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon} EH \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} = EH$$

常写成:
$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

(称为波印亭矢量)

平均波印亭矢量:
$$\overline{S} = \frac{1}{2}E_0H_0$$



1. 简谐波的动能与势能:

$$dE_k = dE_p = \frac{1}{2}\rho\omega^2 A^2 \cdot dV \cdot \sin^2[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0]$$

2. 波的能量密度、能流及能流密度:

$$w = \rho \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \left[\omega (t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

$$P = w \cdot S \cdot u$$

$$I = w u = \frac{1}{2} \rho u \cdot \omega^2 A^2$$

3. 波印亭矢量: $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$

(The end ,