

## 作业 9

$$1. \quad a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega^2 A$$

$$2. \quad T = 12\text{s}$$

$$3. \quad \text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, 取 } x \text{ 轴向上为正, } x = 0.1\cos(9.75t) \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$\text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, 取 } x \text{ 轴向下为正, } x = 0.1\cos(9.75t + \pi) \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$4. \quad \Delta t = \frac{3\pi/2}{100\pi} = 0.015\text{s}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{v_1}{v_2} = 2, \quad \frac{a_{1m}}{a_{2m}} = \frac{\omega_1^2 A}{\omega_2^2 A} = 4, \quad \frac{v_{10}}{v_{20}} = \frac{\omega_1 A}{\omega_2 A} = 2$$

$$6. (1) \quad \text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, 取向上为 } x \text{ 正向 } N - mg = ma \rightarrow N = ma + mg = 6.64N$$

$$(2) \quad \text{使物体跳离平板时, } N = 0, \quad A \geq \frac{g}{\omega^2} = 0.062m$$

$$7. (1) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m}} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$$

$$(2) \quad v_0 = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{M+m}, \quad x_0 = -\frac{mg}{k}$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(mg)^2}{k^2} + \frac{2ghm^2}{(M+m)k}}, \quad \tan\varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} = \sqrt{\frac{2hk}{(M+m)g}}$$

$$8. \quad \text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, (1) } x = x_0 \cos \omega t \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$(2) \quad \text{物体运动至 } O \text{ 点时速度最大, 为 } v_2 = x_0 \omega$$

物体由 P 点运动到 O 点受到的力的冲量大小  $I = mv_2 - 0 = mx_0 \omega$ , 方向向左。

## 作业 10

1. 阻尼振动系统在 t 时刻的振幅为  $A = A_0 e^{-\beta t}$  由题意

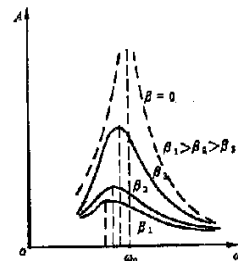
$$\frac{A_0 e^{-\beta t}}{A_0 e^{-\beta(t+10)}} = 10 \rightarrow e^{10\beta} = 10 \rightarrow \beta = 0.23 \quad (\text{s}^{-1})$$

$$\frac{A_0 e^{-\beta(t+10)}}{A_0 e^{-\beta(t+10+t')}} = \frac{1}{0.3} \rightarrow e^{\beta t'} = \frac{1}{0.3} \rightarrow t = 5.23\text{s}$$

2.  $\omega$

3. (1) 由策动力的频率来决定。

(2) 对于确定的  $\beta$  值, 当  $\omega$  连续变化时, 稳态振动的振幅也



会连续变化。当  $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$  时,振动的振幅可以达到极大值。

4.拍频为两分振动的频率差:

$$\nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2.5} = 0.4 \rightarrow \nu_2 = \nu_1 \pm \Delta\nu = 263 \pm 0.4 = 263.4, 262.6 \text{ (Hz)}$$

5、  $x_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \cos(10\pi t)$

6. 同方向、同频率的简谐振动合成后, 还是简谐振动  $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

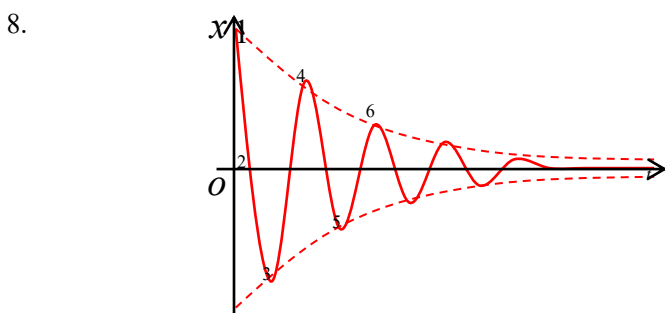
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2} \quad (\text{分子分母写反了, 后面}$$

答案是对的)

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 6.48 \times 10^{-2} \cos(2\pi t + 1.12) \text{ (SI)}$$

7.  $\frac{T_x}{T_y} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $A_x = 3 \text{ cm}$ ,  $A_y = 2 \text{ cm}$



9. 测试总时间是相同的, 所以有

$$3T_0 = 4T_2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{\nu_0} = \frac{4}{\nu_2} \rightarrow \nu_0 = \frac{3}{4}\nu_2 = \frac{3}{4T_2} = \frac{3}{4 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{3}{8} \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

(2)  $k\nu_0 (k = 2, 3, 4 \dots)$

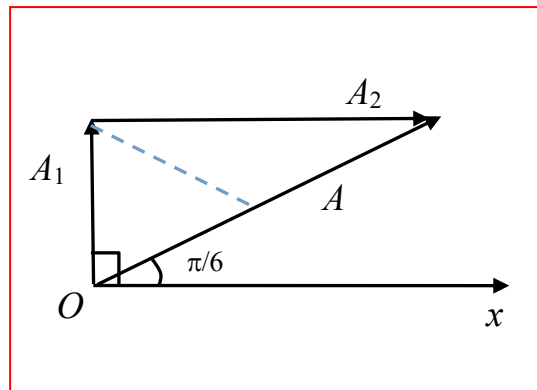
## 作业 11

1. 高度即为峰值: 1.4mm, 宽度为 y 轴峰值一半时所对应的宽度: 0.8cm, 速率: 2cm/s.

2.  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  ( $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ )

3.  $y = 4 \cos[10\pi(t + \frac{x-2}{u}) + \frac{\pi}{6}]$

其中  $\omega = 10\pi \text{ (rad/s)}$ ,  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ (s)}$ ,  $u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{8}{1/5} = 40 \text{ (m/s)}$



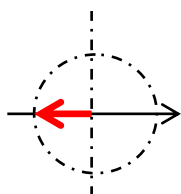
$$y = 4 \cos[10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

$$4. \quad \nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8} (\text{Hz}) \rightarrow \omega = 2\pi\nu = 0.785 \text{ (rad/s)}, \lambda = 16 \text{ m} \rightarrow v = \lambda\nu = 16 \times 0.125 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$(1) \quad \lambda = 16 \text{ m} \quad (2) \quad \nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8} (\text{Hz}) \quad (3) \quad v = \lambda\nu = 16 \times 0.125 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

5. ①AA'代表该处质点该时刻的振移; ②B、C、(沿 y 的正向); ③C, 向上。④有, 是 D。

6. (1) 由已知条件可知, 波向 x 轴负向传播。



$$(2) \quad y = A \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi x}{2} \pm \pi) \text{ (m)},$$

(3) 正负最大位移处的质点势能为 0: 1, 3, 5(m)

## 作业 12

$$1. \text{ 反射波的波函数为 } \xi'(x, t) = A \cos[2\pi\nu(t + \frac{x - \frac{\lambda}{2}}{u})] = A \cos[2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \pi]$$

$$2. \quad \xi_2(x, t) = A \cos[2\pi(\nu t + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \frac{3}{4}\pi]$$

$$3. \quad \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.65 \text{ m} \rightarrow \lambda = 1.3 \text{ m} \rightarrow v = \lambda\nu = 1.3 \times 230 = 299 \text{ m/s}$$

$$4. \quad (1) \quad 3 \times \frac{\lambda}{2} = 3 \rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow \nu = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(2) \quad \xi_+(t, x) = 0.005 \cos(2\pi\nu t - \pi x) \quad , \quad \xi_-(t, x) = 0.005 \cos(2\pi\nu t + \pi x \pm \pi) \text{ (频率代入数)}$$

$$5. \quad u = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho_0}}, l = (2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \rightarrow \nu = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{2n+1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho_0}} \quad (n=0, 1, 2, 3\ldots)$$

$$6. \quad (1) \text{ 反射波函数为 } y_2(x, t) = 0.05 \cos[10\pi(t - \frac{x}{u}) \pm \pi] = 0.05 \cos[(10\pi t - \frac{\pi x}{4}) \pm \pi]$$

$$(2) \text{ 若反射波的波函数为 } y_2(x, t) = 0.05 \cos[(10\pi t - \frac{\pi x}{4}) + \pi], \text{ 则驻波函数为}$$

$$y(x, t) = y_1 + y_2 = 0.1 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ (SI)}$$

$$\text{若反射波的波函数为 } y_2(x, t) = 0.05 \cos[(10\pi t - \frac{\pi x}{4}) - \pi], \text{ 则驻波函数为}$$

$$y(x, t) = y_1 + y_2 = 0.1 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(10\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ (SI)}$$

(3) 驻波函数为  $y(x, t) = y_1 + y_2 = 0.1 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(10\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

波腹  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2} = n\pi \rightarrow x = 2(2n-1)(m), n=1, 2, \dots$

波节  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{2} = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 4n(m), n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

驻波函数为  $y(x, t) = y_1 + y_2 = 0.1 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

波腹  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{2} = n\pi \rightarrow x = 2(2n+1)(m), n=0, 1, 2, \dots$  (同上)

波节  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{2} = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 4n+4(m), n=-1, 0, 1, \dots$  (同上)

7.

$y_{\lambda}(x, t) = 0.015 \cos(100\pi t + \pi x)(m) \rightarrow$

①  $y_{\text{反}}(x, t) = 0.015 \cos(100\pi t - \pi x \pm \pi)(m)$

②  $\Delta\delta_{AB} = 0, \Delta\delta_{AC} = \pi$

③ 形成与 X 轴重合的直线。

### 作业 13

1. C

2. ①  $X = 10 \lg \frac{I}{I_0} (\text{dB})$ ; ② 增量为 99 倍。( $10^{-4}$ - $10^{-6}$ )  $\text{W/m}^2$ , 下次记着改下题中问法

3.  $I = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{4}{4\pi 2^2} = 0.080 \text{ W/m}^2$

4. 最大能量密度即能量密度  $w = \rho\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega(t - \frac{x}{u})$  取最大值

$\rightarrow w_{\max} = \rho\omega^2 A^2 = 6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J/m}^3$ ; 平均能流密度:  $\bar{w} = \frac{1}{2} \rho\omega^2 A^2 = 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J/m}^3$

(2)  $W = \bar{w}V = \bar{w}SL = 3 \times 10^{-10} \times \pi \times 0.7^2 \times \frac{300}{300} = 4.6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$  (半径 0.07)

5.  $V = 15.7 \text{ m/s} = 56.5 \text{ km/h}$

6.  $u = -\frac{vf}{n} + \frac{v}{n} \sqrt{f^2 + n^2}$

7.  $\nu_{D2} = 58651.7 \text{ Hz}$

8. 能量来源于波源的振动。