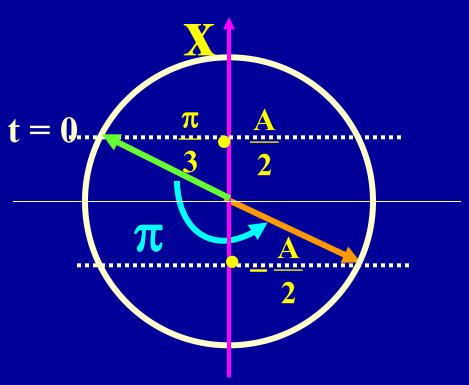
例题 1 振动方程 $x = 4 \times 10^{-2} \cos(2\pi t + \frac{1}{3}\pi)$ 求 从t = 0 时刻起,到质点位置在 x = -2 cm处,且向x轴 正方向运动的最短时间

(自测题)

$$\omega = 2\pi$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}s$$



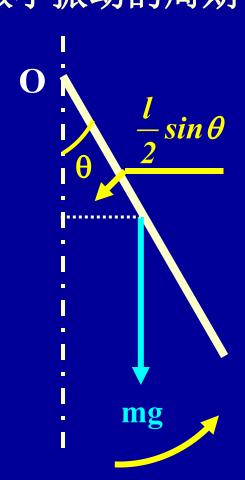
例题 2 长为l 的均匀细棒悬于通过其一端的光滑水平轴上,成一复摆。已知细棒的转动惯量为 $J = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$ 求: 此摆作微小振动的周期

自测题

$$-mg\frac{l}{2}\sin\theta = J\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}}$$

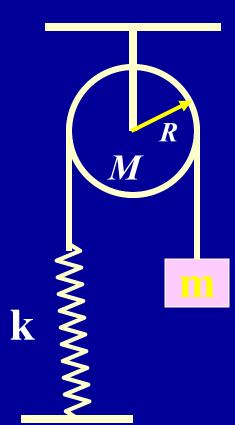
$$\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} + \frac{mgl}{2J}\theta = 0 \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl}{2J}}$$

$$T=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2l}{3g}}$$



例题 3 一定滑轮质量为M,半径为R,一轻绳跨过滑轮,其一端系一质量为m的物块,另一端与一固定的轻弹簧(弹性系数为k)连结,若绳与轮之间无滑动,轮轴是光滑的。开始时托住弹簧,使之处于原长,然后放手使物块振动。求

- (1) 物块的振动表达式
- (2) 物块振动的最大速度
- (自测题)



解:须考虑M、m一起运动。

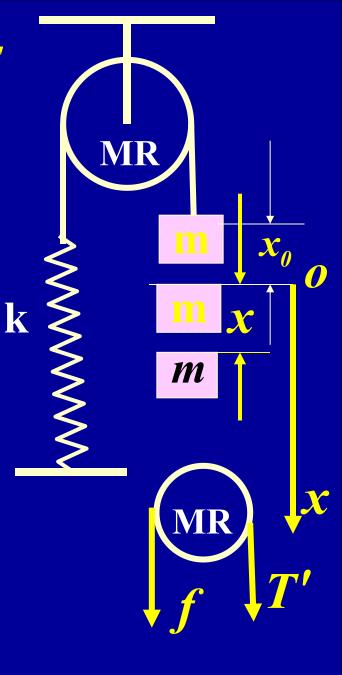
设物块有一个位移x

$$m: mg-T=m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} --- (1) mg$$

M:
$$T'R-fR=J\frac{1}{R}\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
 --- (2)

$$f=k(x+x_0)$$
 $T'=T$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{(m+J/R^2)}x = 0$$



$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{(m+J/R^2)}x = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m + \frac{J}{R^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m + \frac{M}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2K}{2m + M}}$$

$$t = 0 \begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{mg}{k} \\ v_0 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore A = x_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \pi$$

$$x = \frac{mg}{k} \cos(\sqrt{\frac{2k}{2m+M}}t + \pi)$$

k

$$x = \frac{mg}{k} \cos(\sqrt{\frac{2k}{2m+M}}t + \pi)$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$=-v_{m}\sin(\omega t+\varphi)$$

$$\therefore v_{m} = \frac{mg}{k} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{2m+M}}$$

例题 4 水平面上弹簧振子,如果小球经平衡位置向右运动时动能为 E_{K0} ,振动周期为T=1秒,则再经过1/3 秒时小球的动能 E_{K} 与 E_{K0} 之比等于多少?

解: $x = A\cos(2\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ $v = -2\pi A\sin(2\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$x = A\cos(2\pi \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = A\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A$$

$$E_{P} = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}k\frac{3}{4}A^{2} = \frac{3}{4}E$$

$$E_K = E - E_P = \frac{1}{4}E$$

$$E_{KO} = E$$

$$\therefore E_{\kappa} : E_{\kappa o} = 1 : 4$$

解:切向方程:

$$-m(g+a)\sin\theta = ml\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}}$$

$$-\frac{(g+a)}{l}\theta = \frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} + (\frac{g+a}{l})\theta = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g+a}{l}} \qquad v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g+a}{l}}$$

 \mathbf{a}

例题 6 细杆质量为 m_0 长为l, 竖直悬挂。质量为m的子弹以水平速度 v_0 射入杆的中心。

证明杆作谐振动,并求振动周期。

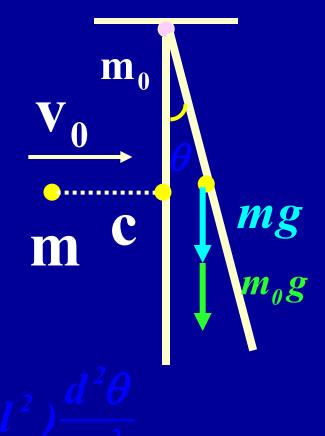
解: 振动系统是子弹和杆

刚体的转动方程:

$$-mg\frac{l}{2}\sin\theta - m_0g\frac{l}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$= (m\frac{l^2}{4} + \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2)\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$-(mg+m_0g)\frac{l}{2}\theta = (m\frac{l^2}{4} + \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2)\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$



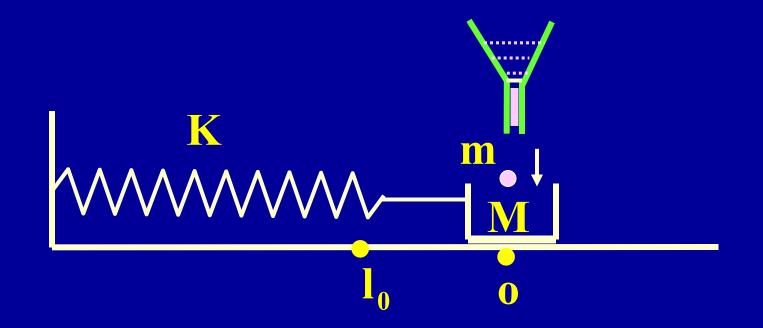
$$-(mg+m_0g)\frac{l}{2}\theta = (m\frac{l^2}{4} + \frac{1}{3}m_0l^2)\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} + \frac{(m+m_{0})g\frac{l}{2}}{(\frac{m}{4} + \frac{m_{0}}{3})l^{2}}\theta = 0 \qquad \text{if } \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{6(m + m_0)g}{(3m + 4m_0)l}} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(3m + 4m_0)l}{6(m + m_0)g}}$$

例题 7 如图所示,容器质量为M, O点为弹簧原长处,当簧的弹性系数为K。 今使容器自平衡位置O点的左端 I_0 处,从静止开始运动,每经过o点一次,从上方滴管滴入一质量为m的液滴,求:

- (1) 滴到n滴时,容器运动到最远处是多少?
- (2) 第n+1滴与第n滴的时间间隔。

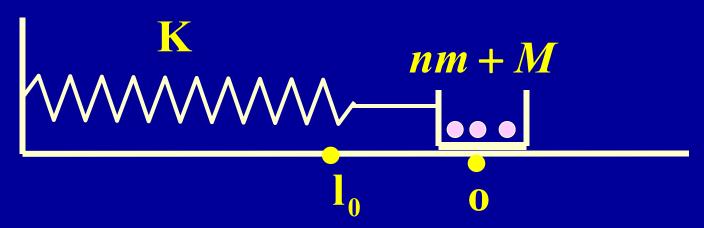


解: (1) 动量守恒 $Mv_m = (M + nm)v'v' = \frac{Mv_m}{(M+nm)}$

机械能守恒:未滴入时 $\frac{1}{2}M_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}Mv_{m}^{2} \rightarrow v_{m} = l_{0}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ n滴滴入后:

$$\frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(M+nm)v'^{2} = \frac{1}{2}kl_{0}^{2}(\frac{M^{2}}{M+nm})$$

$$x = l_0 \sqrt{\frac{M}{(M+nm)}}$$



(2)滴入n滴后,周期变为:

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(M+nm)}{k}}$$

在 (n+1)滴滴入前,从o —x— o为半个周期

$$\therefore t = \frac{T}{2} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{(M+nm)}{k}}$$

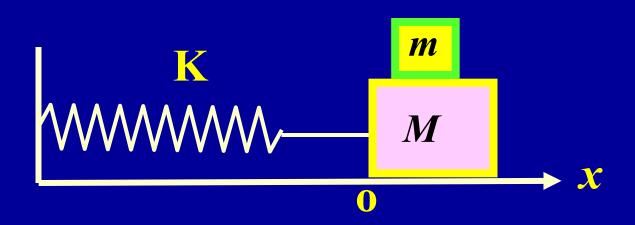
$$\downarrow \qquad (n+1) \stackrel{\text{?}}{\approx}$$

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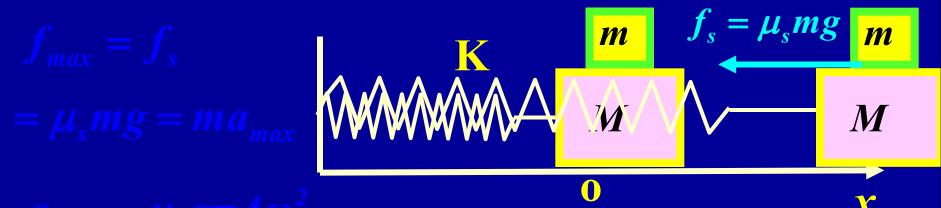
例题8(学习指导)

一弹性系数 k=312N/m 的轻弹簧,一端固定另一端连接一质量为 M=0.3kg 的物体,放在光滑的水平面上,M上面放一质量为 m=0.2kg 的物体,两物体间的静摩擦系数 $\mu=0.5$,求两物体间无相对滑动时系统振动的最大能量。



$$f_{max} = f_s$$

$$= \mu_s mg = ma_{max}$$



$$a_{max} = \mu_s g = A\omega^2$$

$$A = \frac{a_{max}}{\omega^2} = \frac{\mu_s g}{\omega^2} \qquad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m+M}}$$

$$E_{max} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = 9.62 \times 10^{-3}J$$