*波的干涉——两相干波的迭加

相干波源三条件: 振动方向相同,频率相同,位相差恒定

干涉现象: 干涉区域中有些点 $A = A_1 + A_2$ 干涉加强 有些点 $A = |A_1 - A_2|$ 干涉减弱

干涉加强的条件:

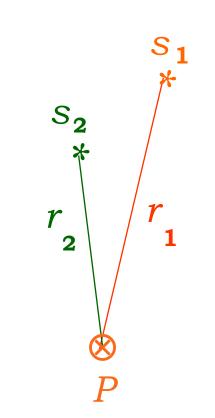
$$\Delta \Phi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi (r_2 - r_1) / \lambda = \pm 2k\pi$$

$$\Xi \varphi_1 = \varphi_2, \quad \Delta r = r_2 - r_1 = \pm k\lambda$$

干涉减弱的条件:

$$\Delta \Phi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi (r_2 - r_1) / \lambda = \pm (2k + 1)\pi$$

$$\Xi \varphi_1 = \varphi_2, \quad \Delta r = r_2 - r_1 = \pm (2k + 1)\lambda / 2$$



振动、行波能量的比较

振动

研究对象: 振动系统

动能: $E_k \propto \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

势能: $E_p \propto \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

总能量: $E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$ (守恒)

动能⇔势能

行 波

一体元

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho\Delta VA^2\omega^2\sin^2\omega(t-\frac{x}{u})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho\Delta VA^2\omega^2\sin^2\omega(t-\frac{x}{u})$$

$$\rho \Delta V A^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \omega (t - \frac{x}{u})$$

每个质元不断吸收、释放能量 ——能量传播。

§ 5-7 驻 波

一、驻波

1. 概念:一对振幅相同、在同一条直线上沿反向传播的相干波叠加而形成的波。

2. 驻波方程

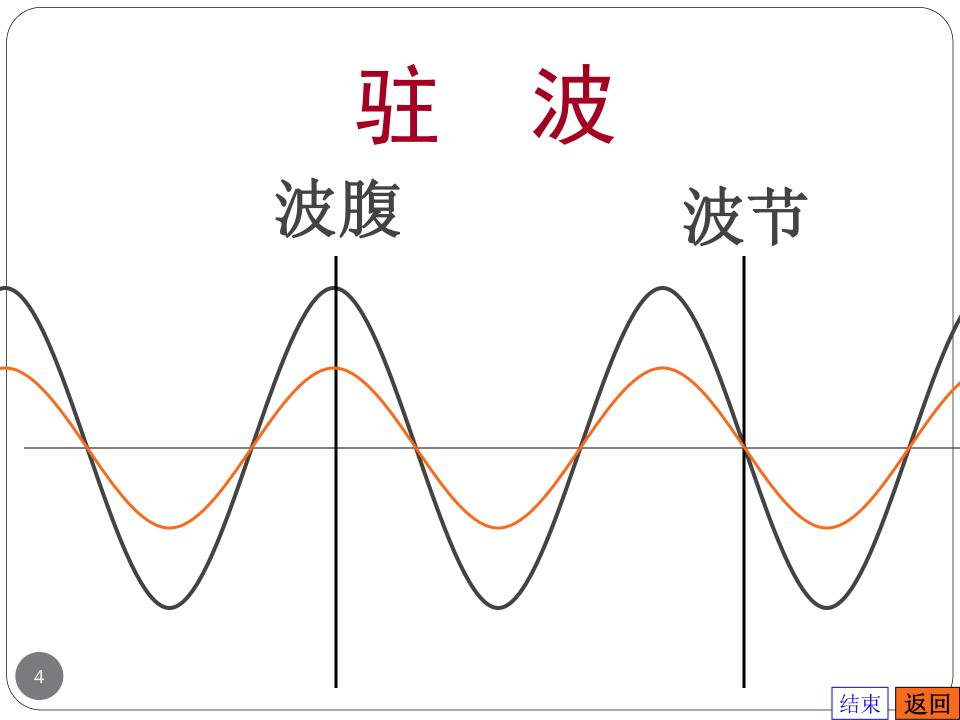
两波的波动方程分别为:

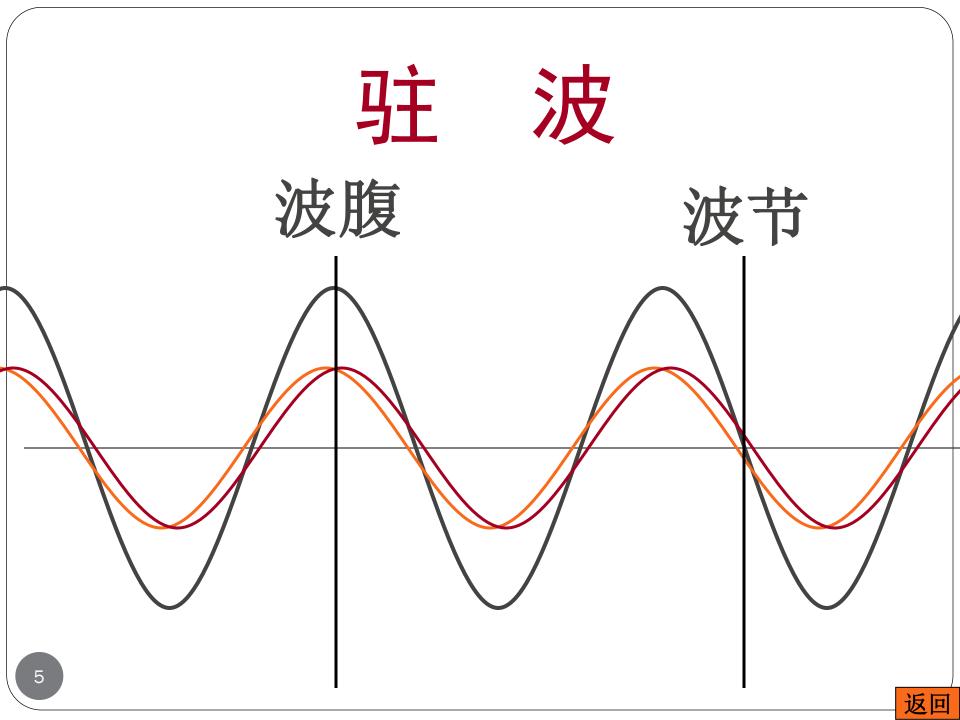
$$y_1 = A\cos 2\pi (\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda})$$

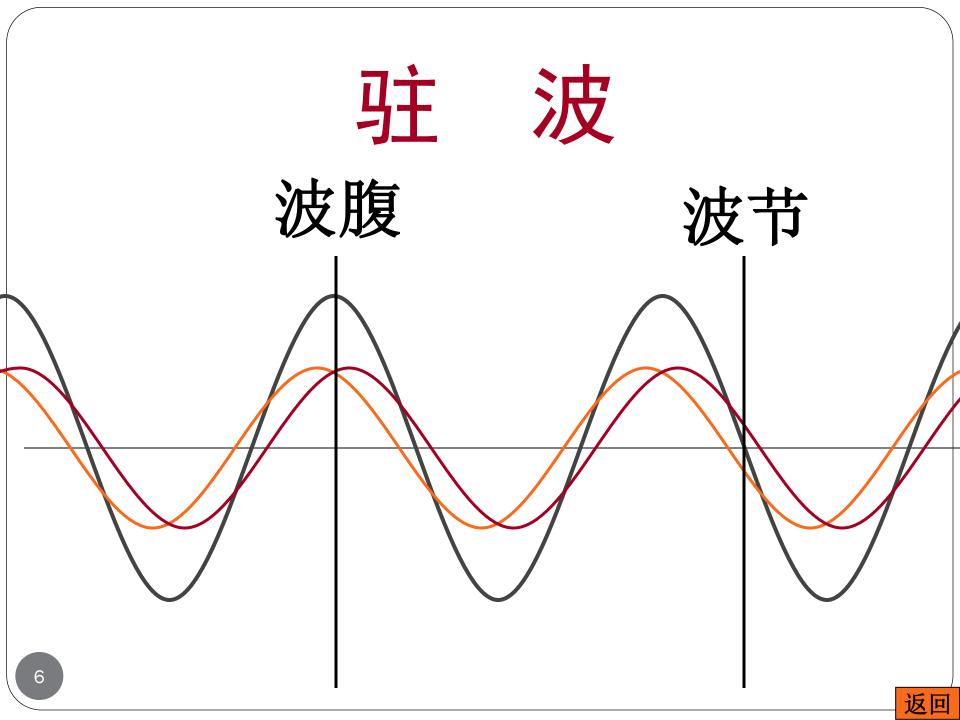
$$y_2 = A\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

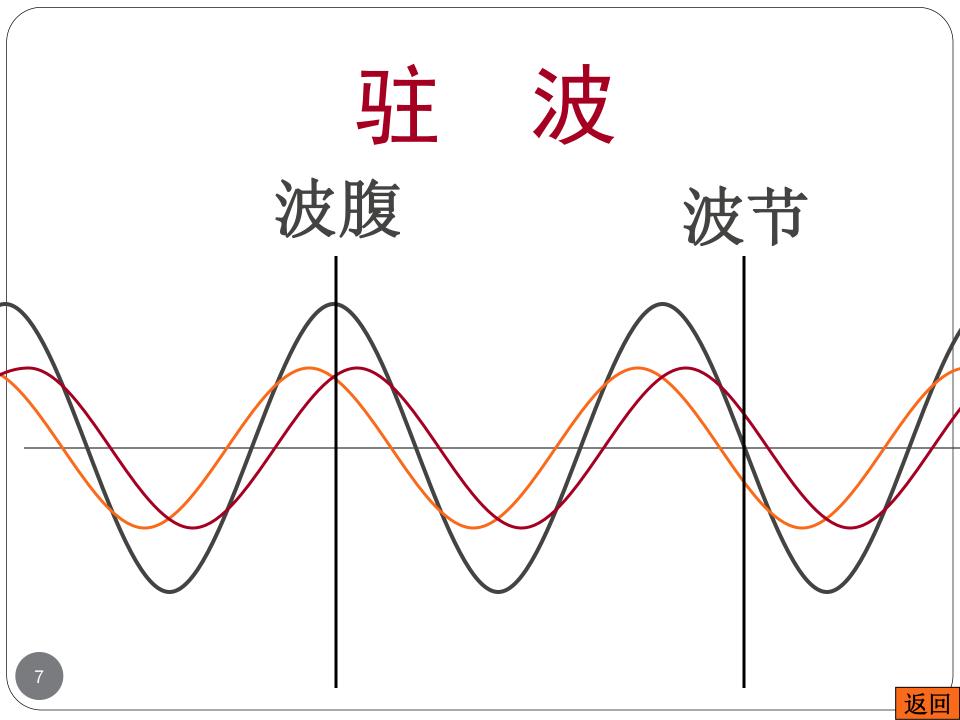
$$y = y_1 + y_2 = (2A\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x)\cos\frac{2\pi}{T}t$$

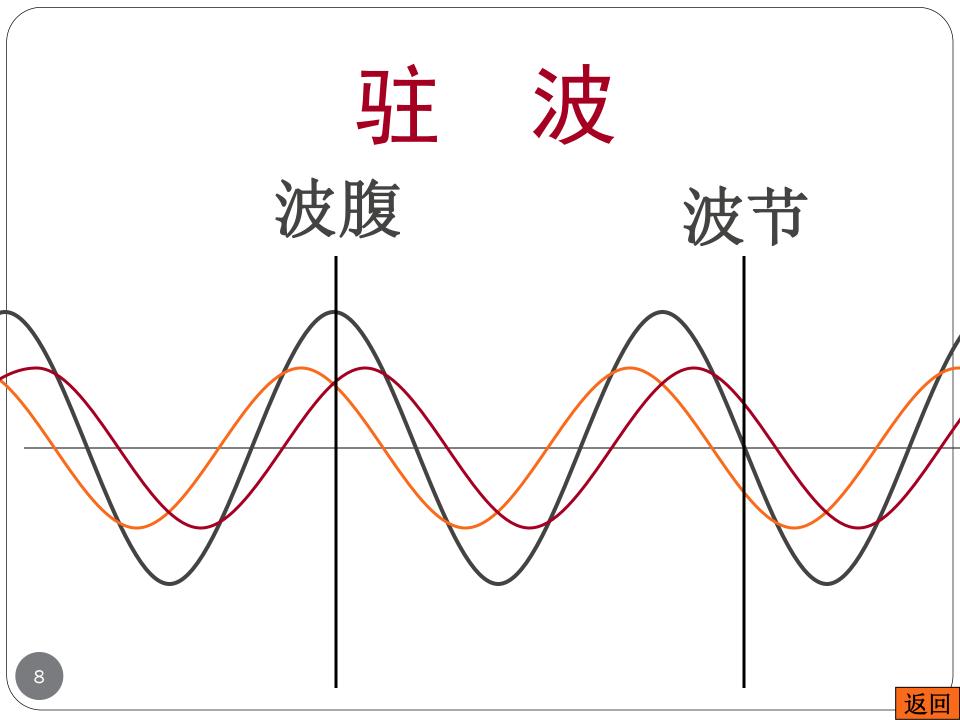
-驻波方程

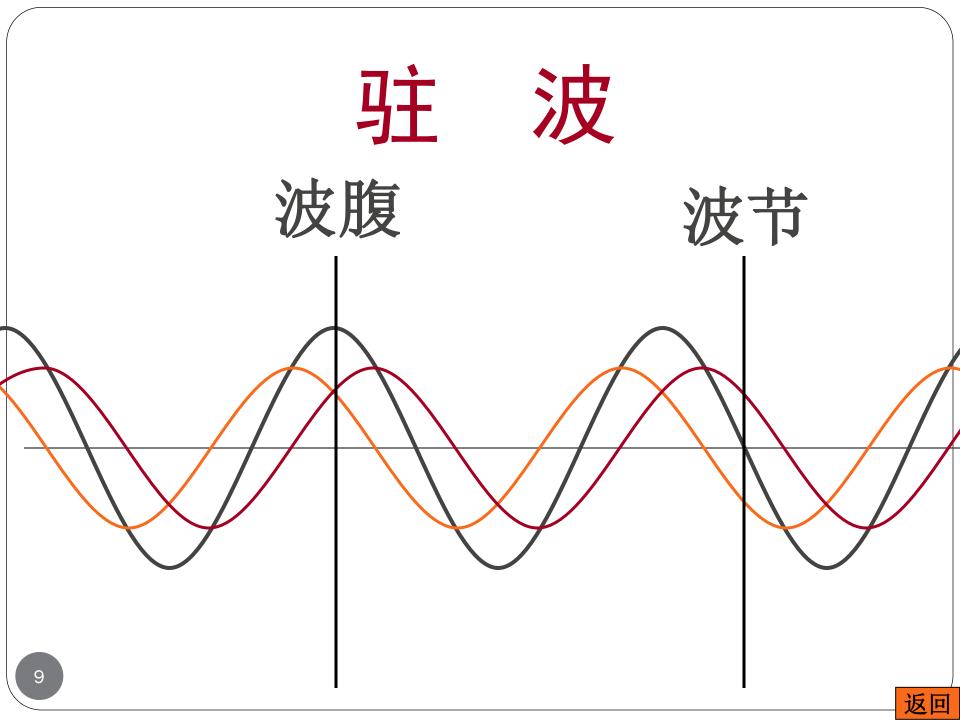


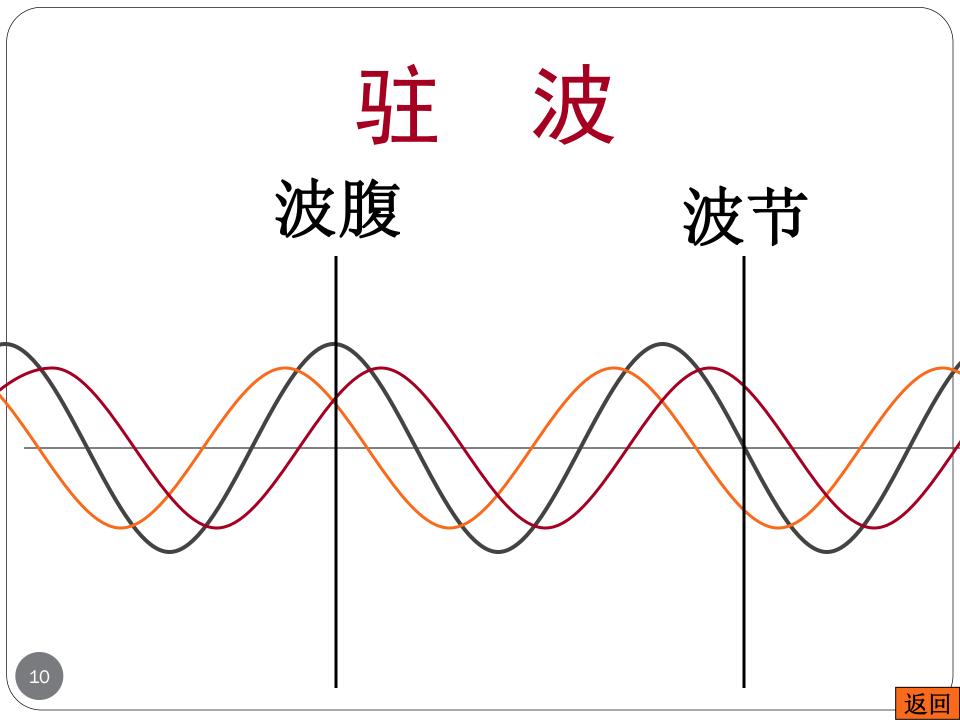


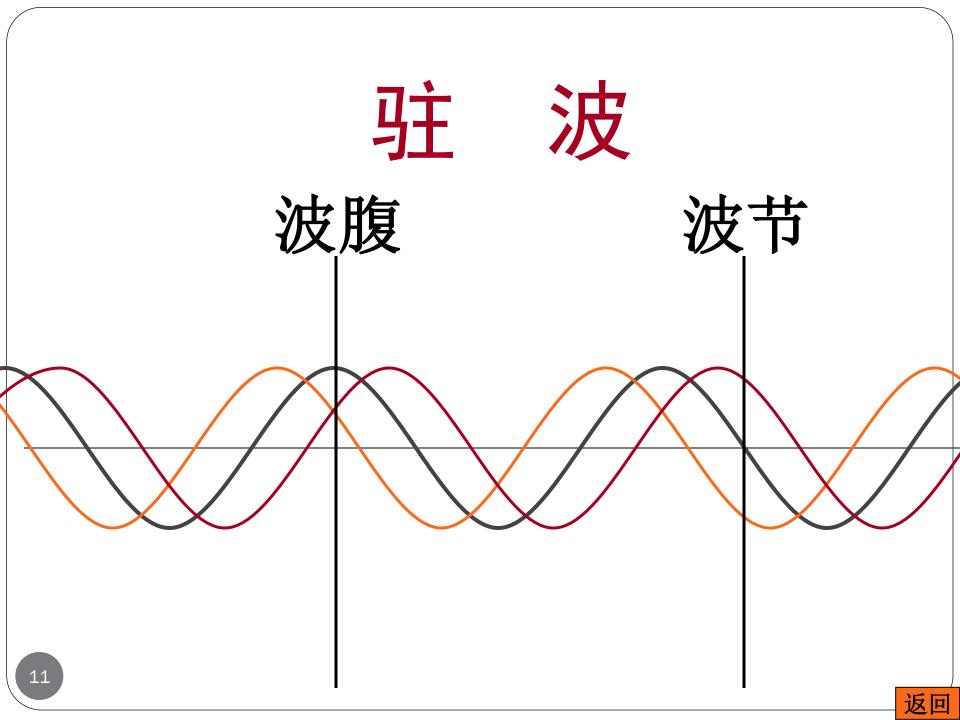


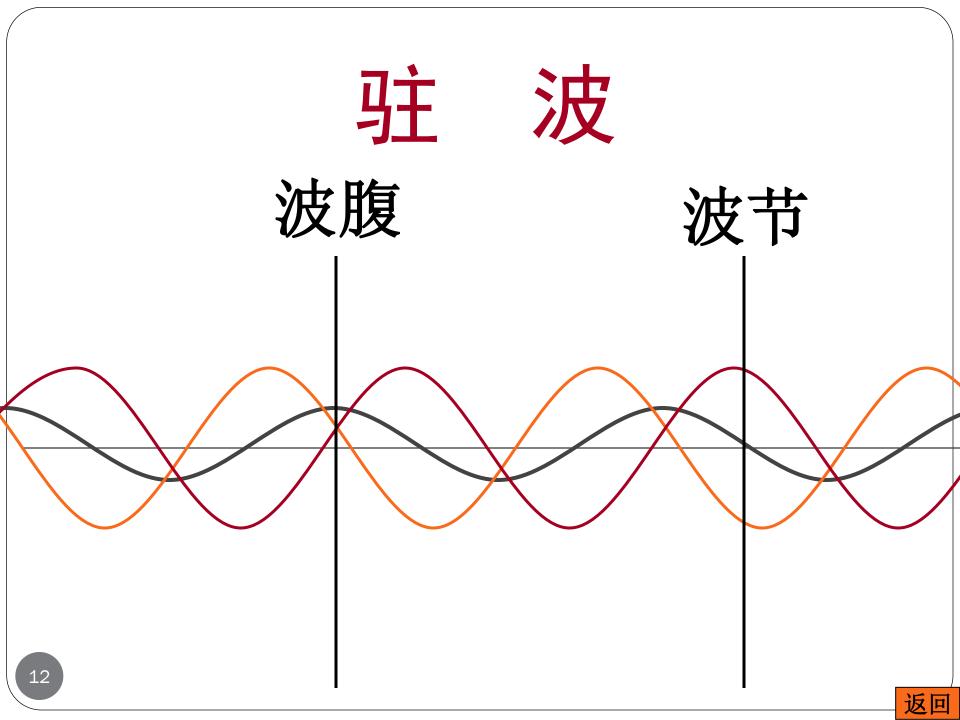


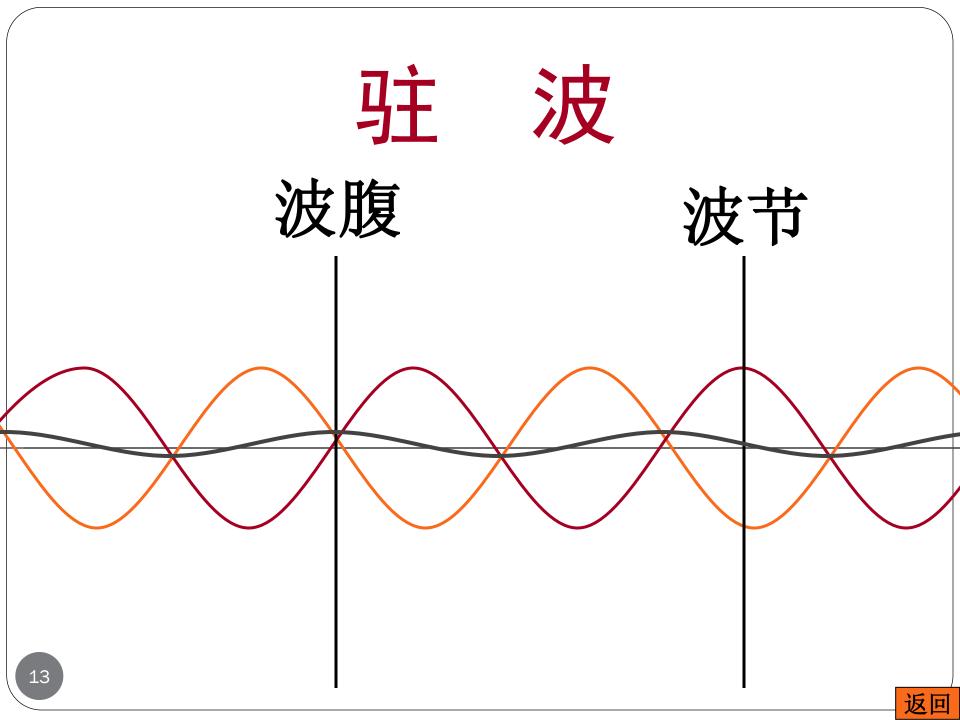


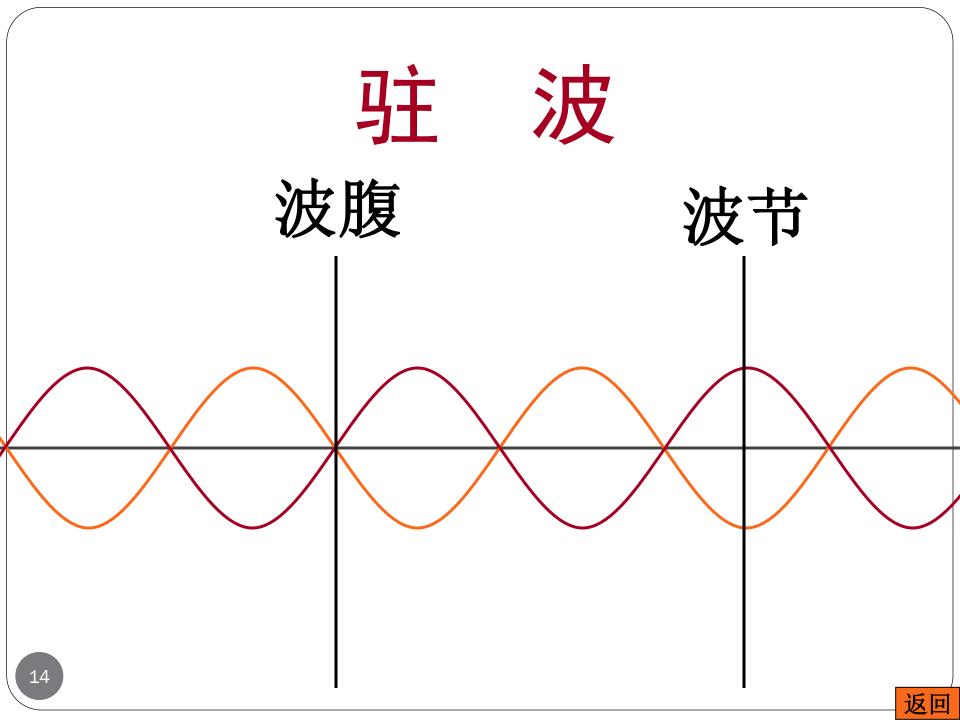


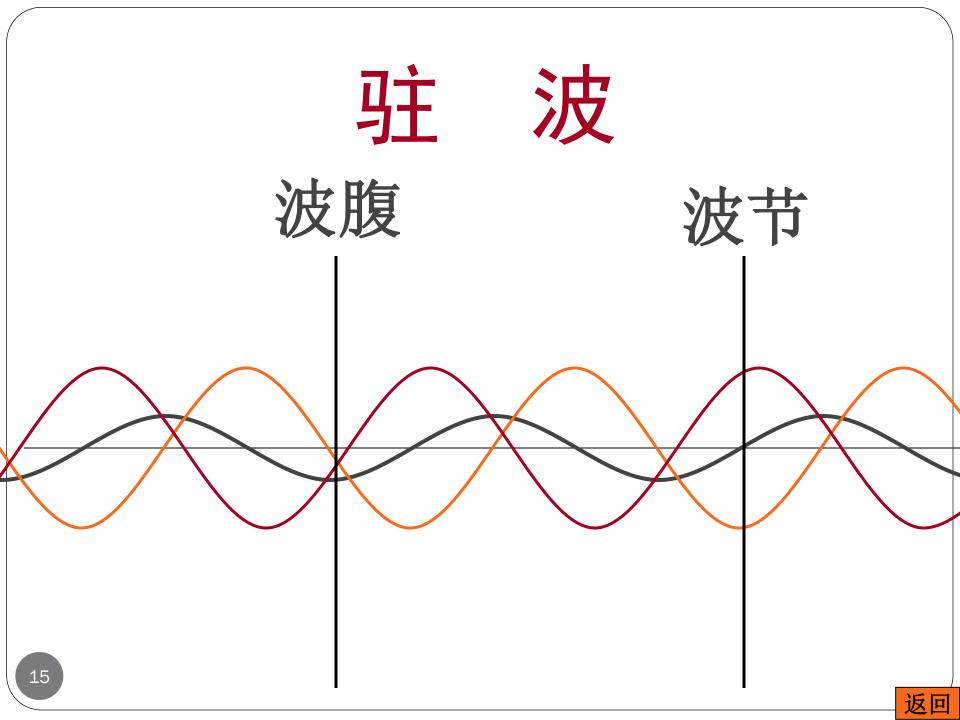


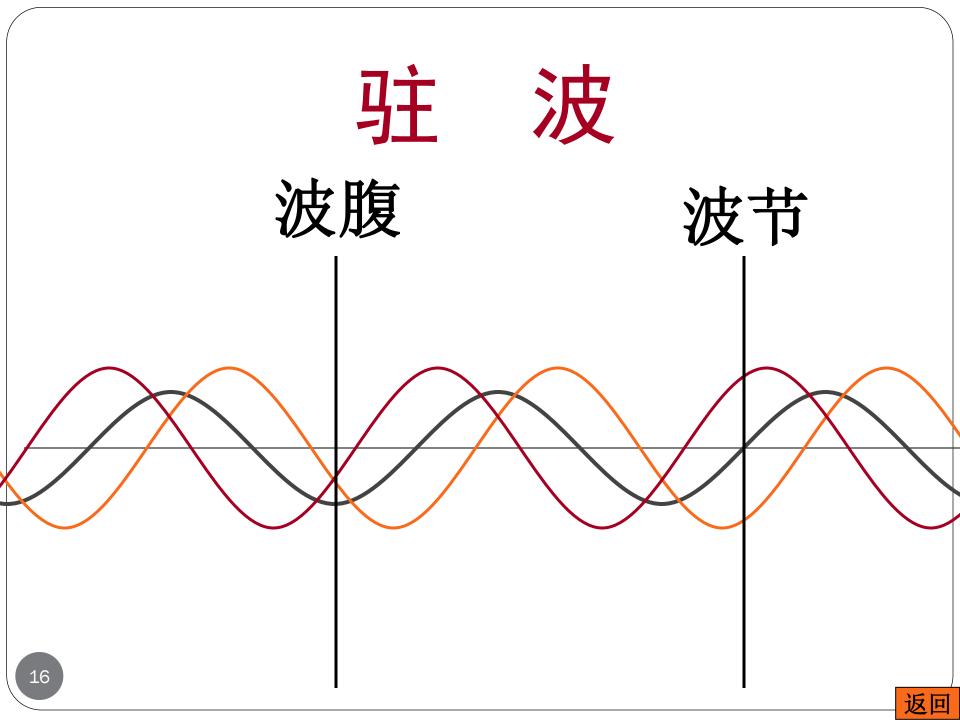


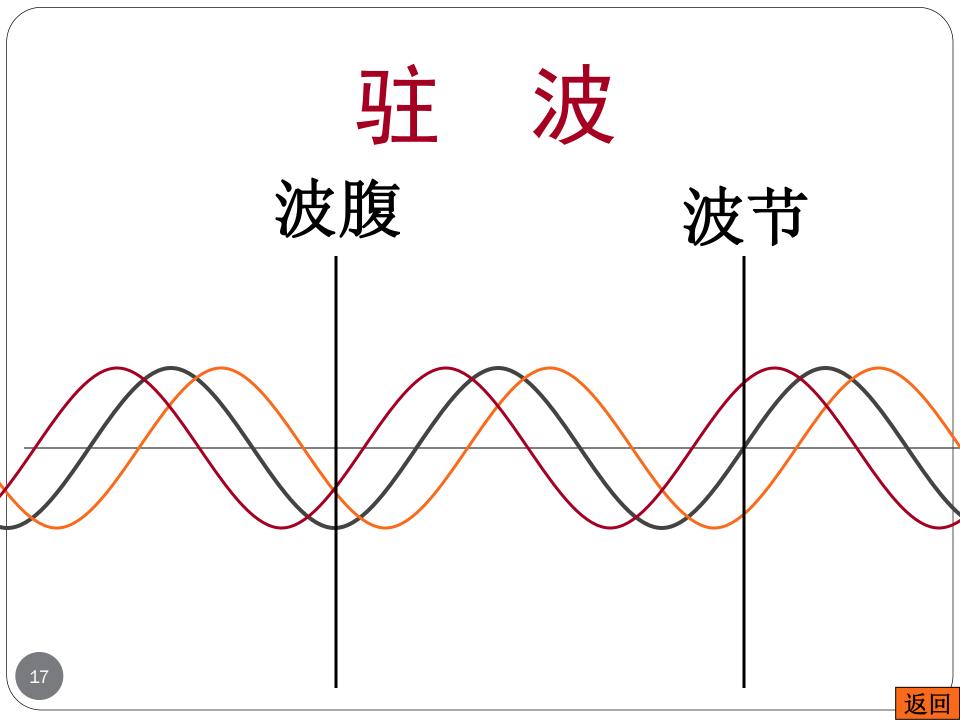


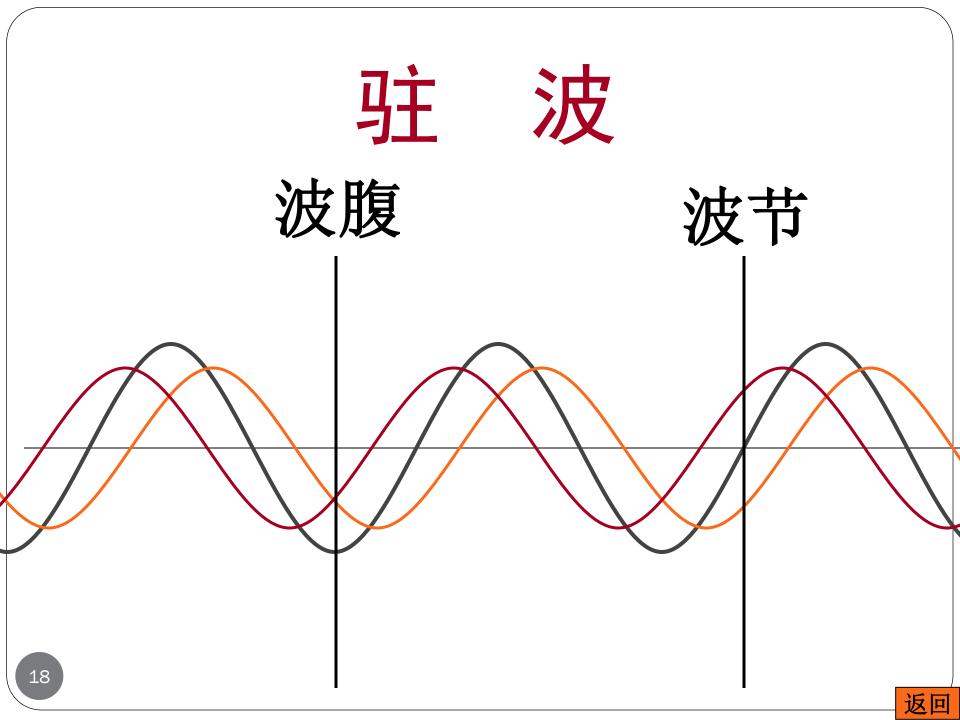


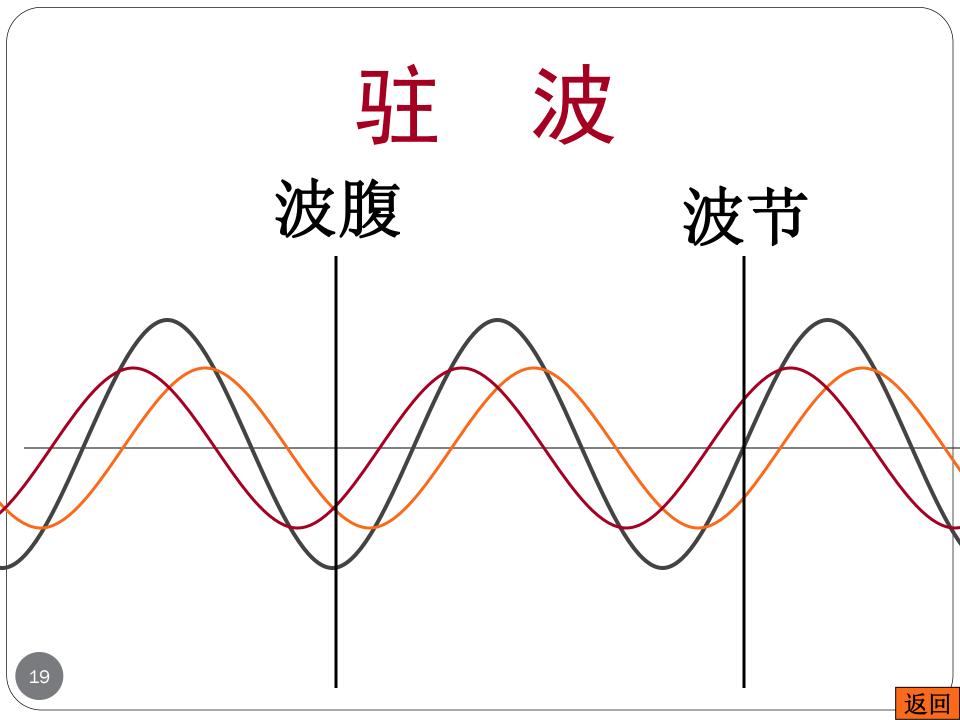


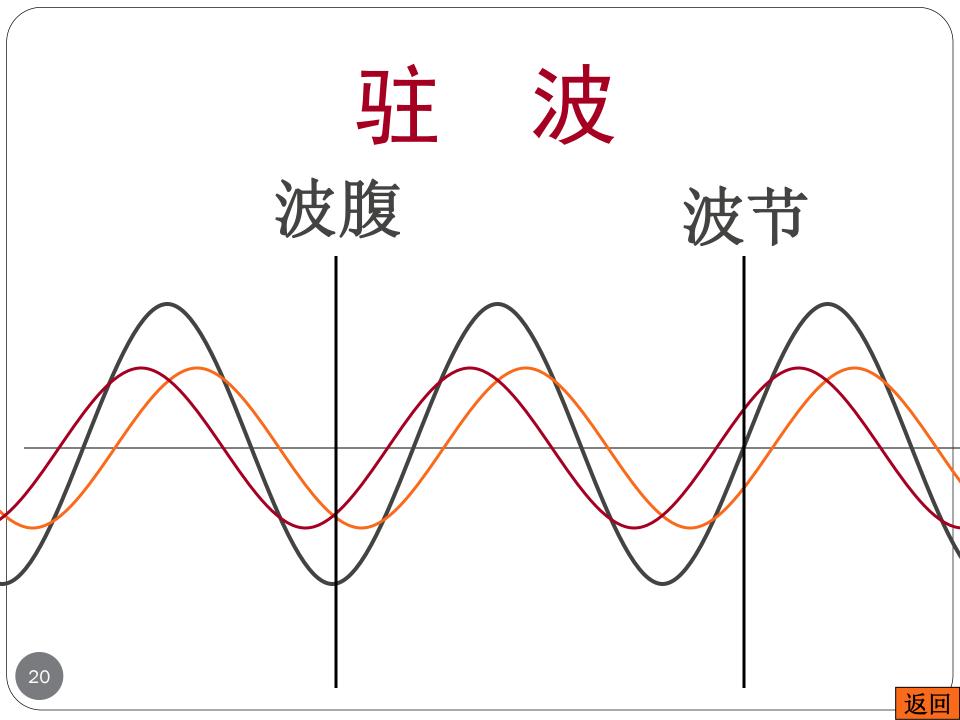


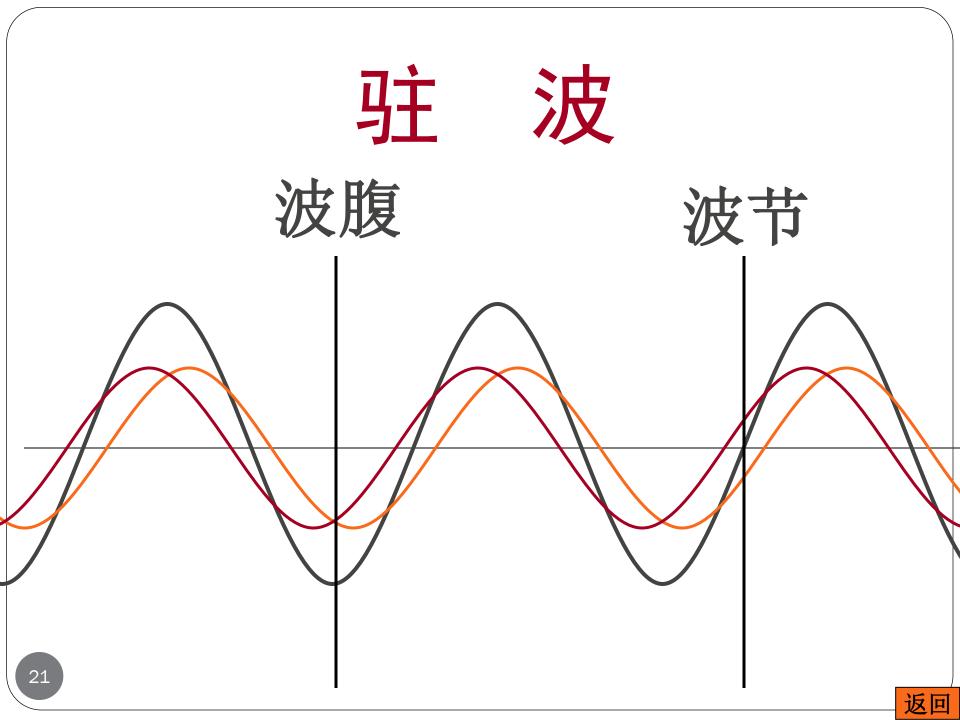


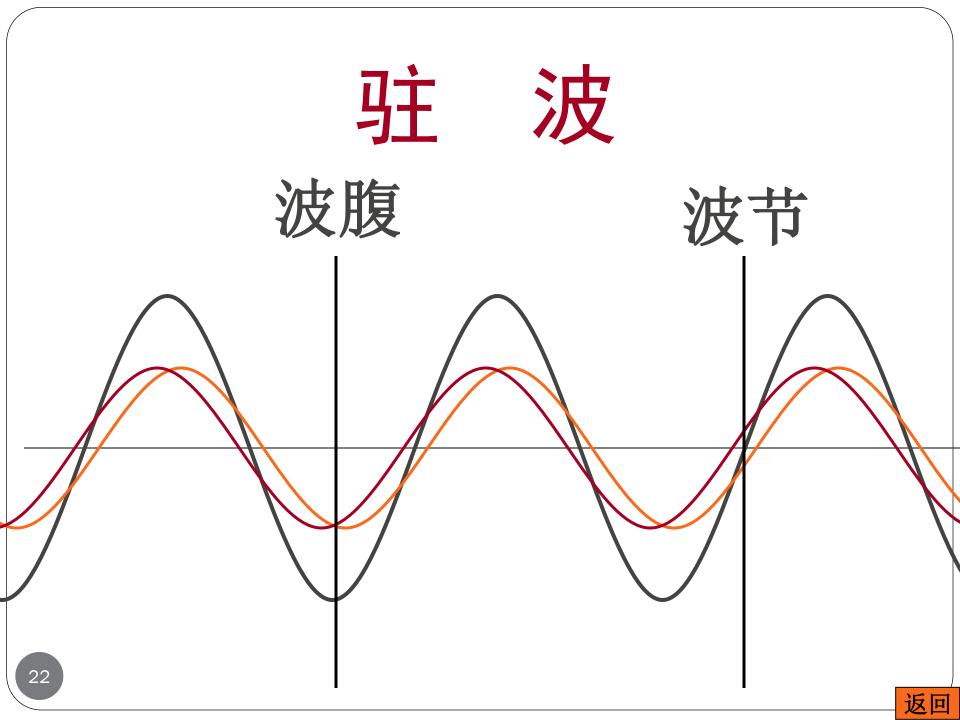


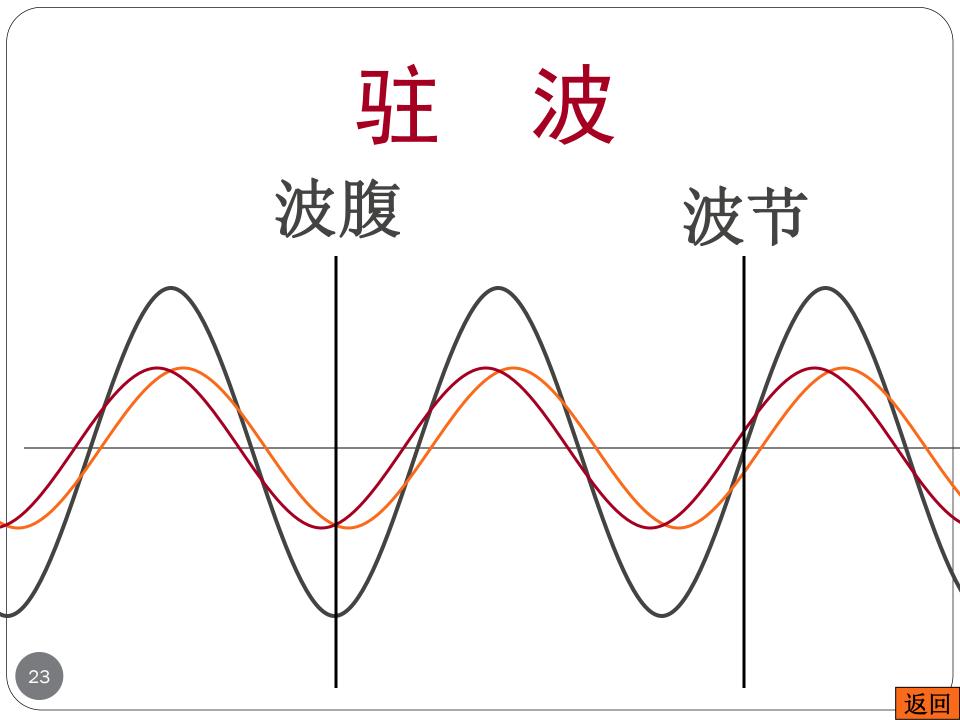


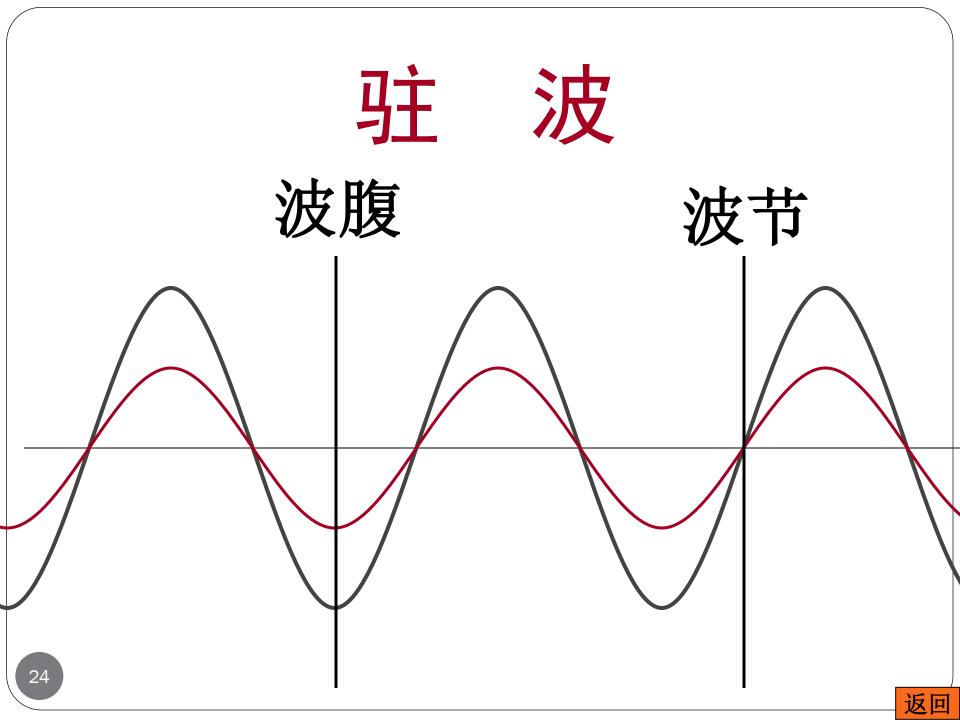


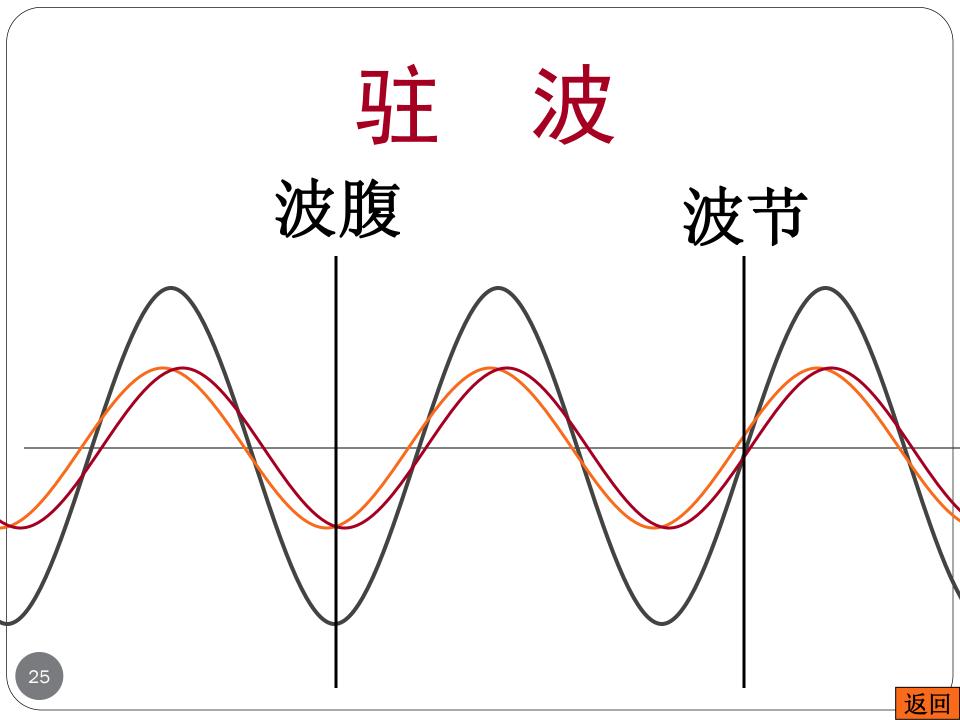


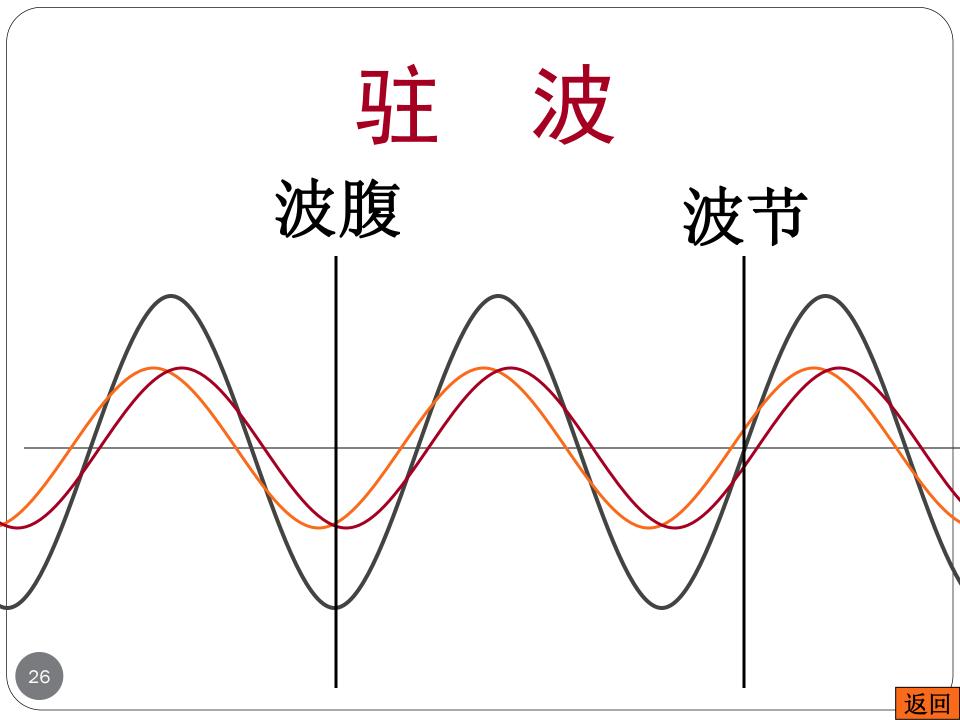


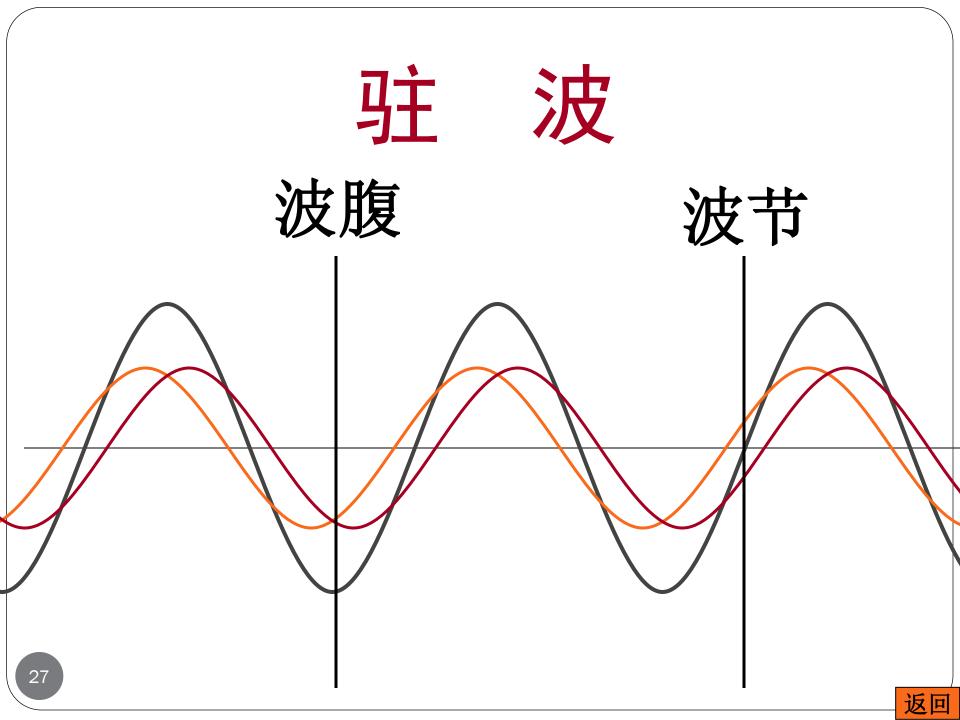


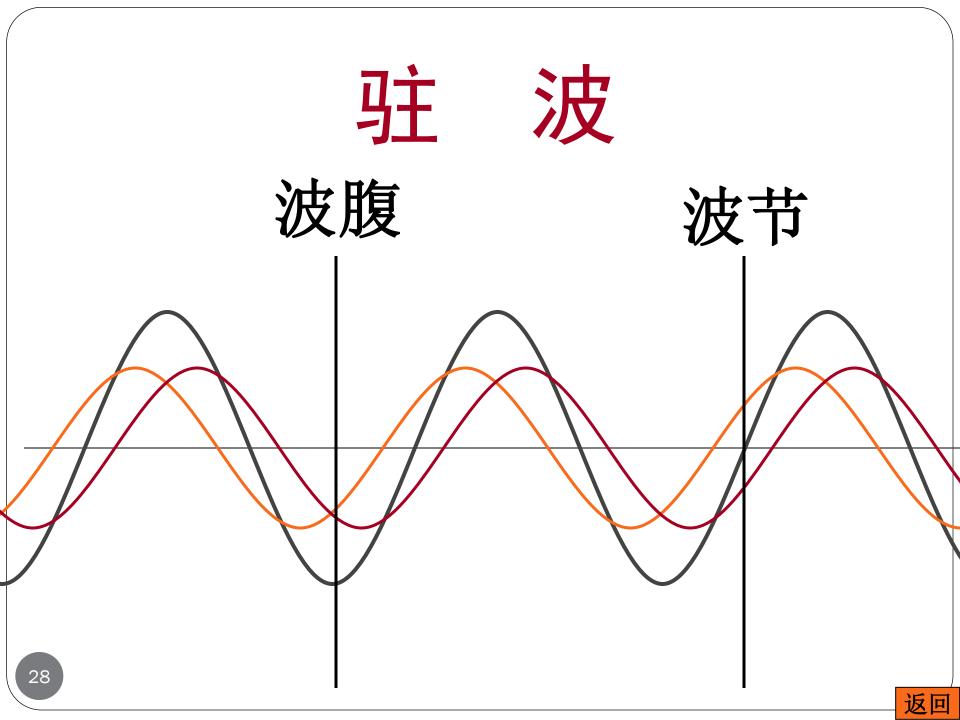


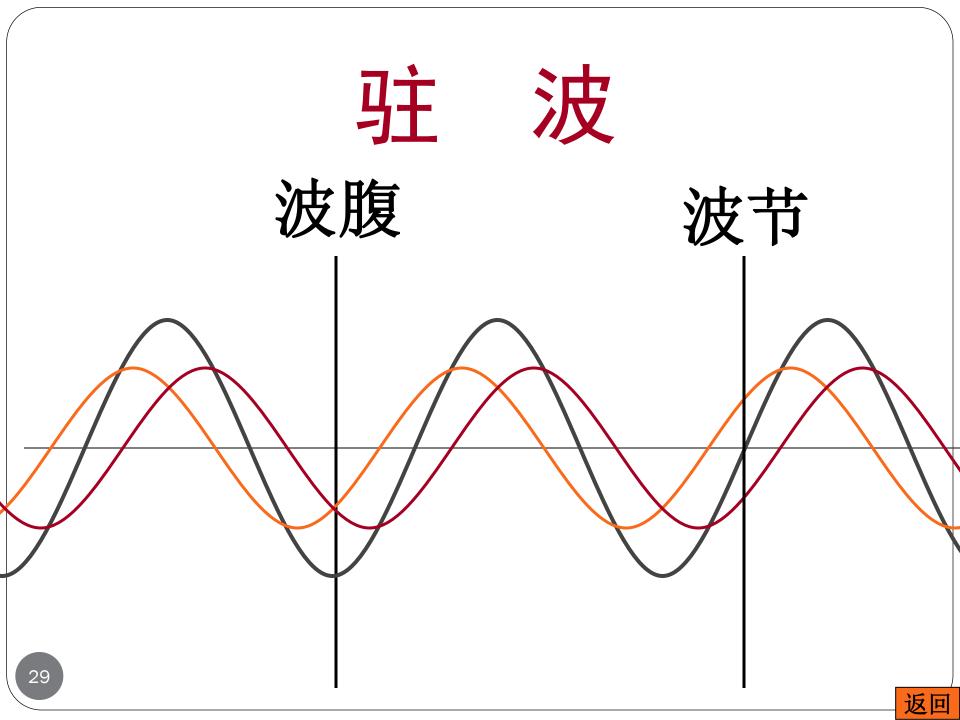


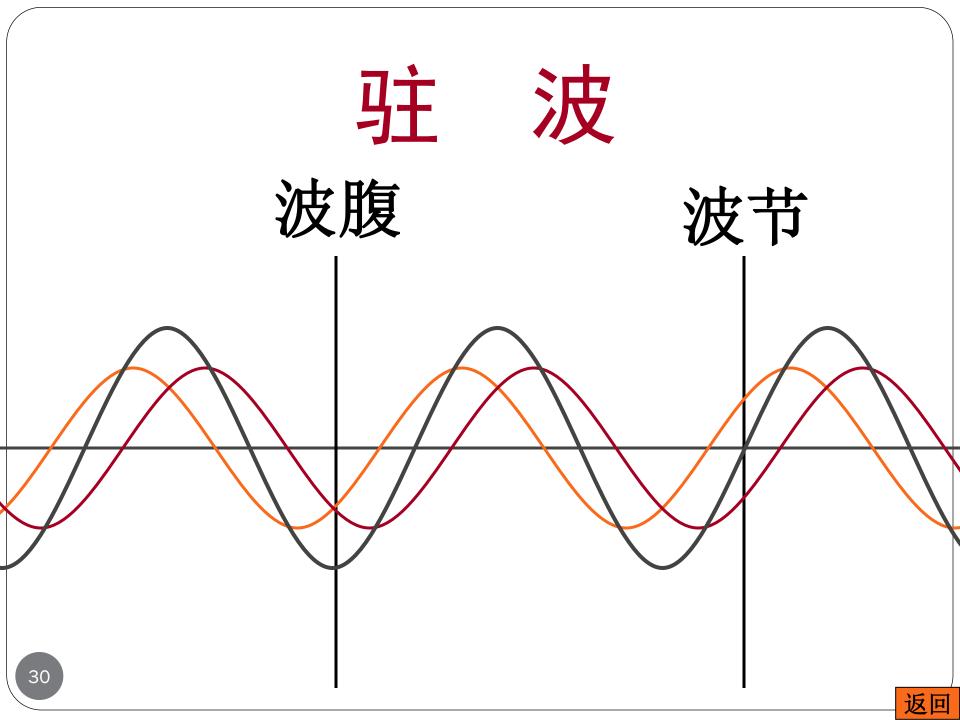


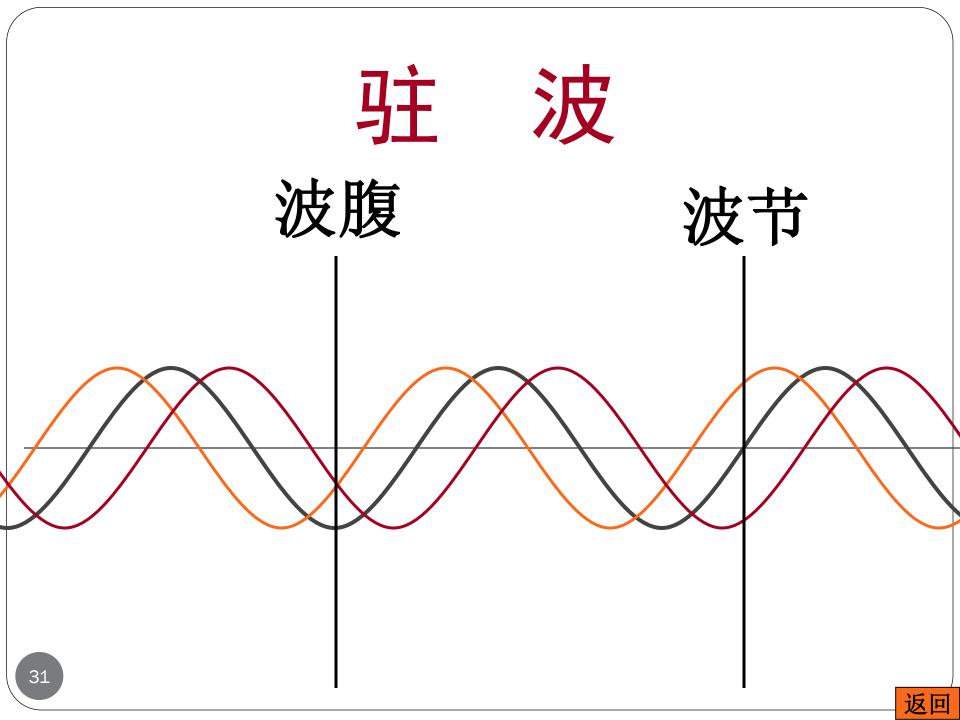


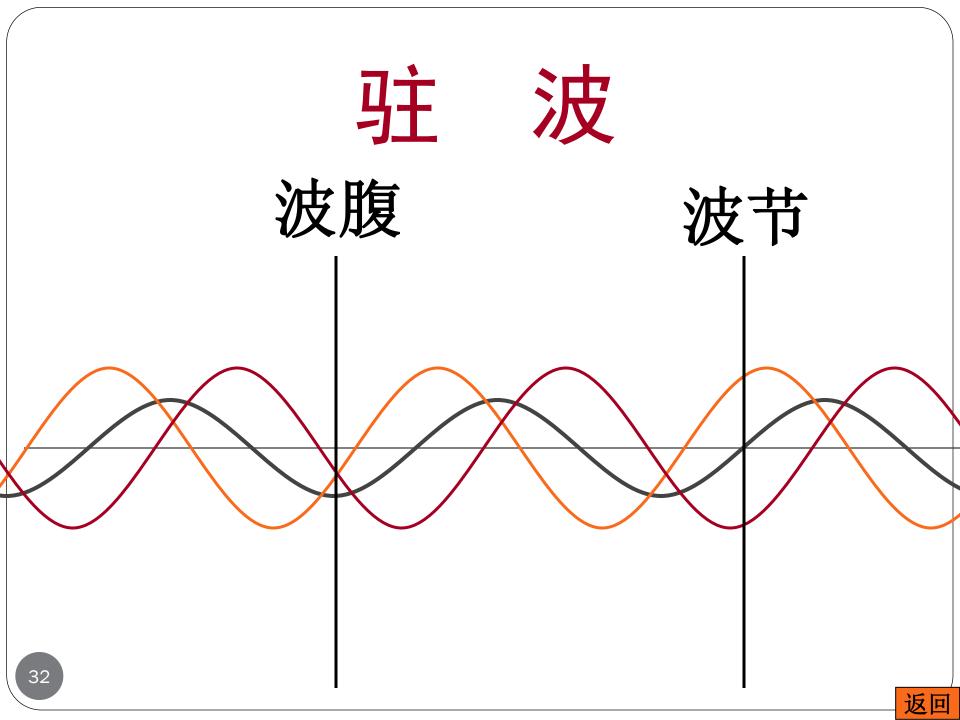


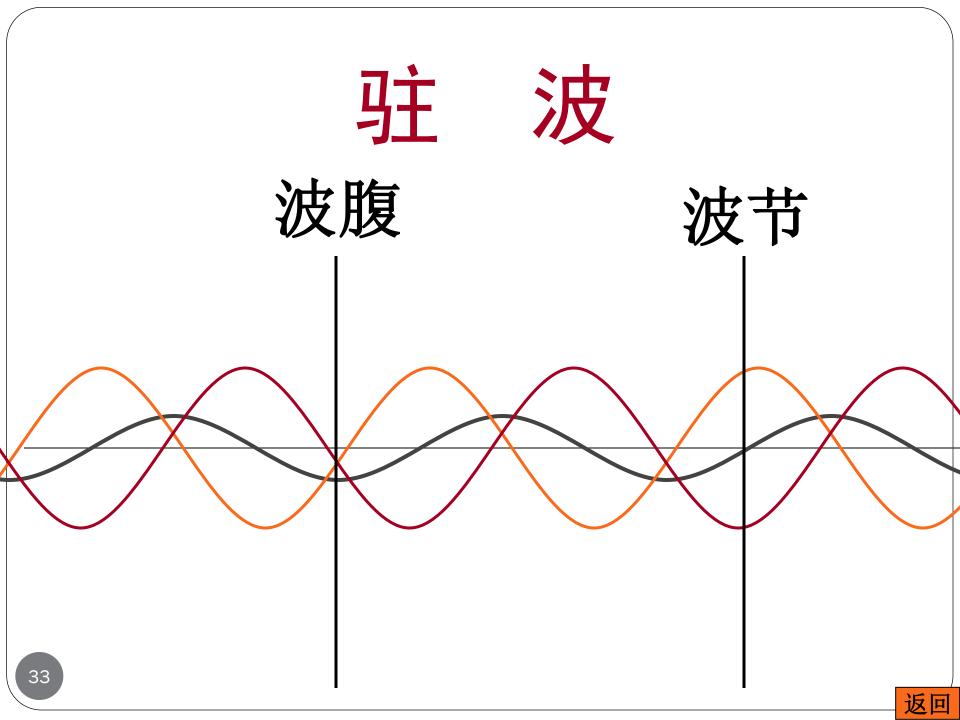


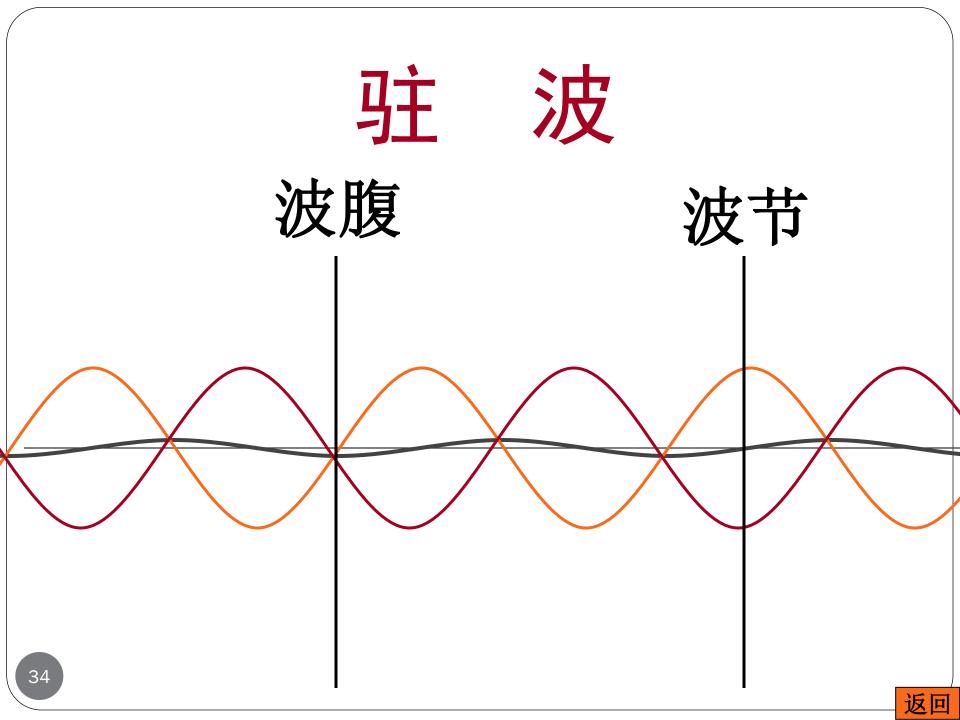


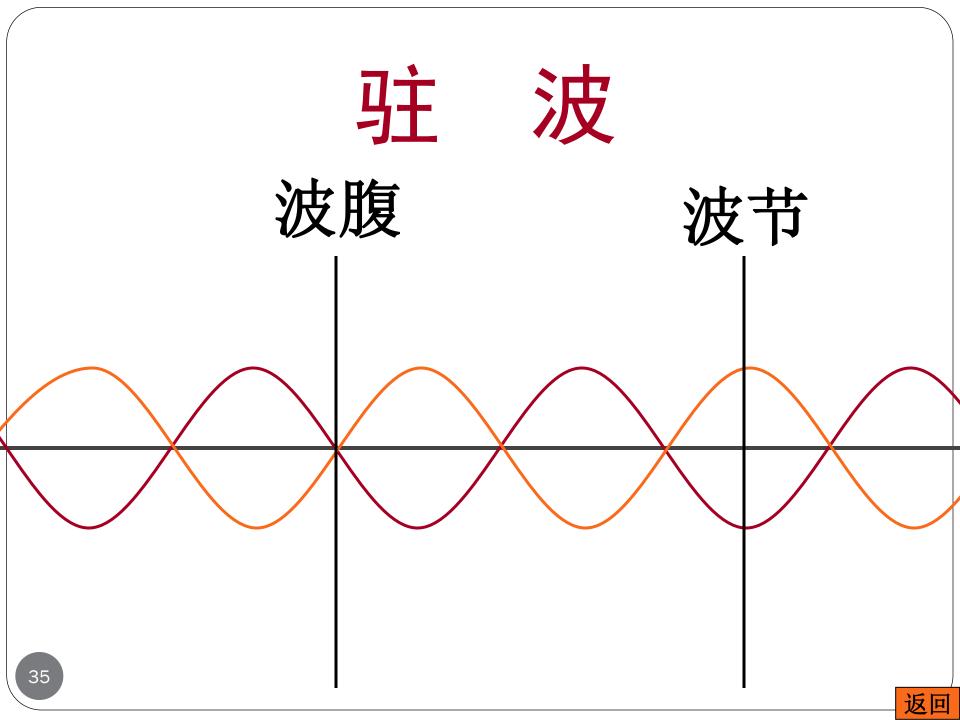


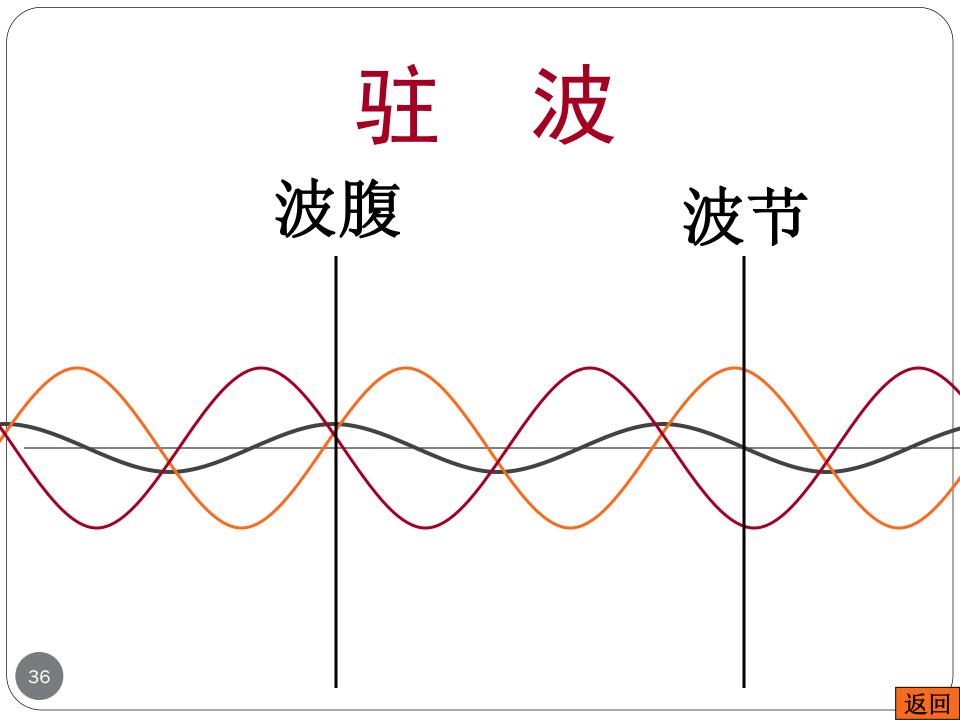


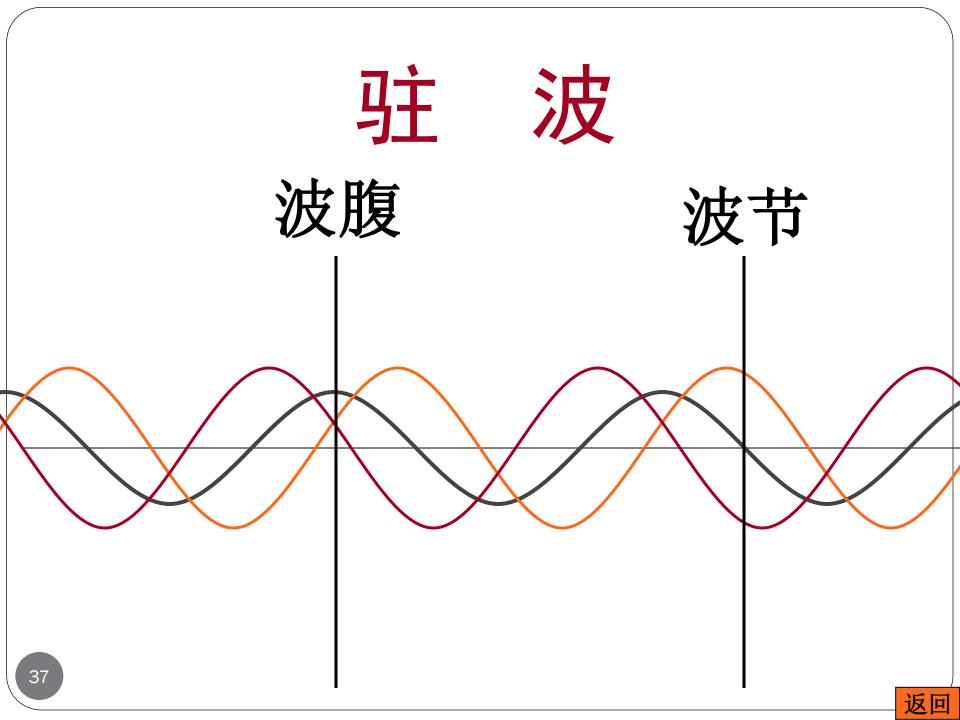


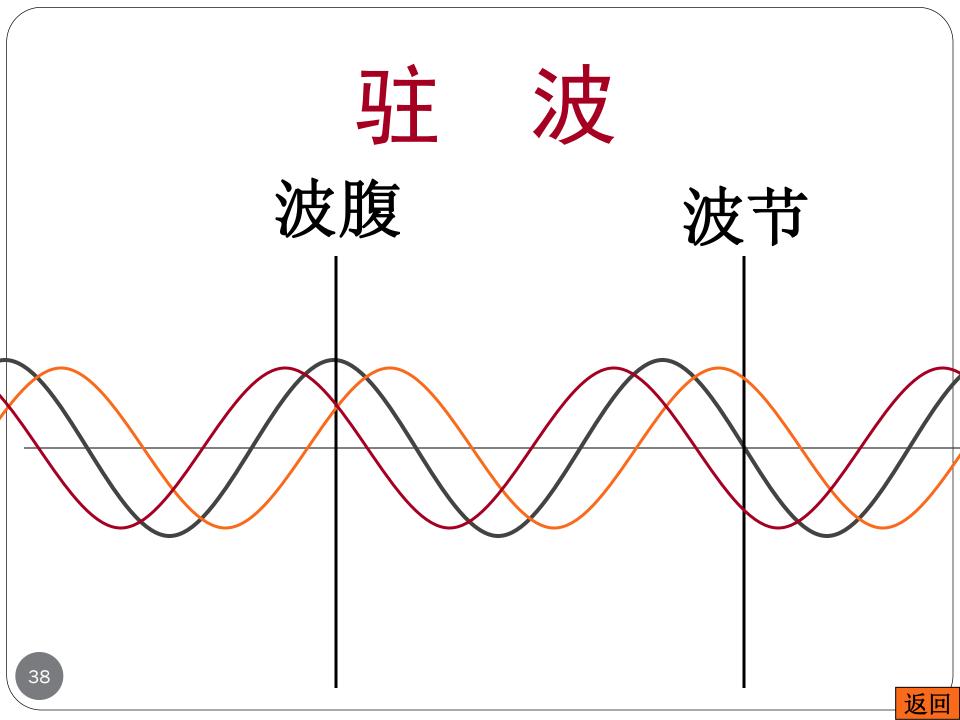


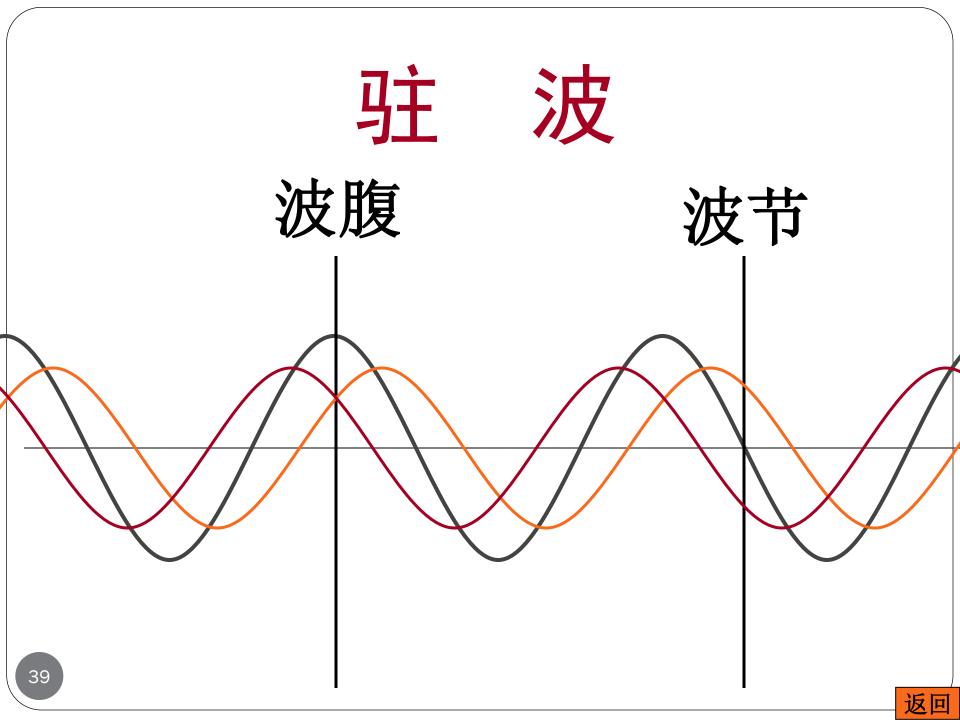


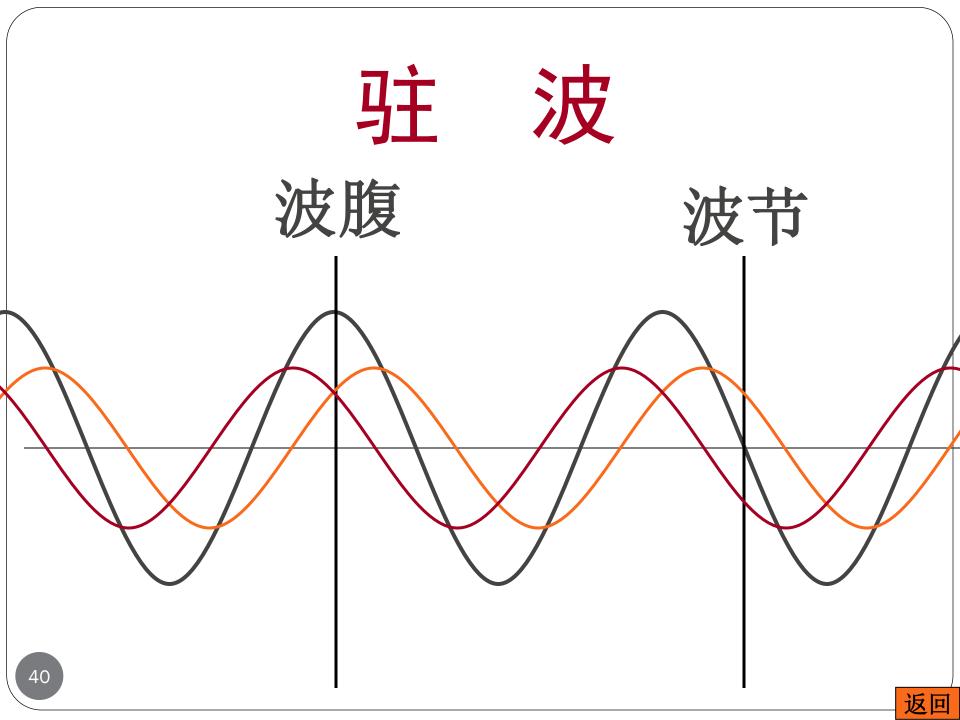


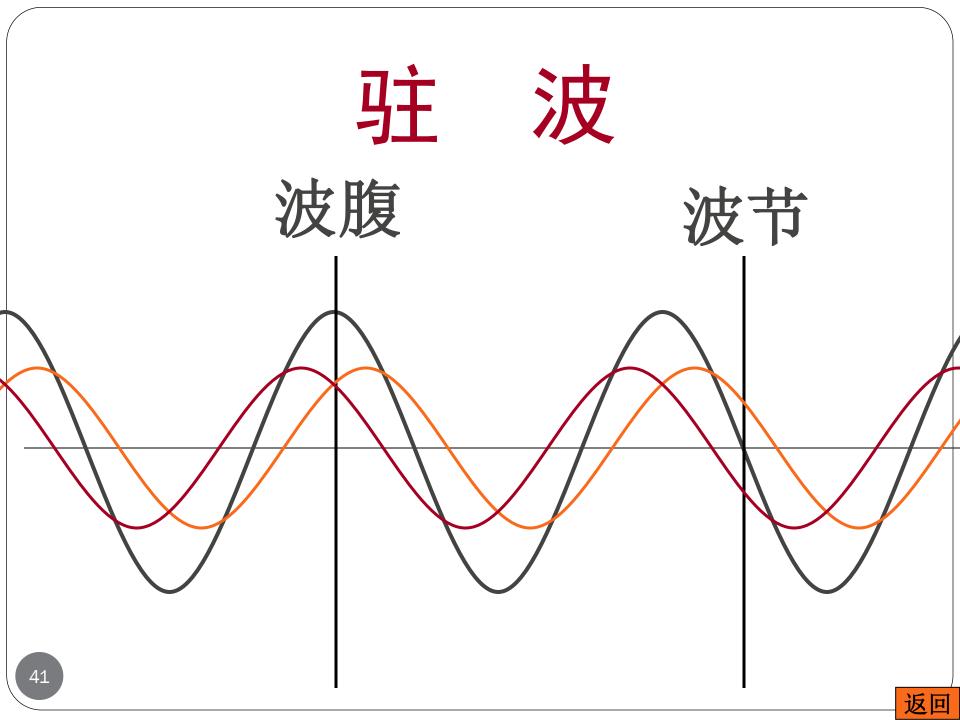


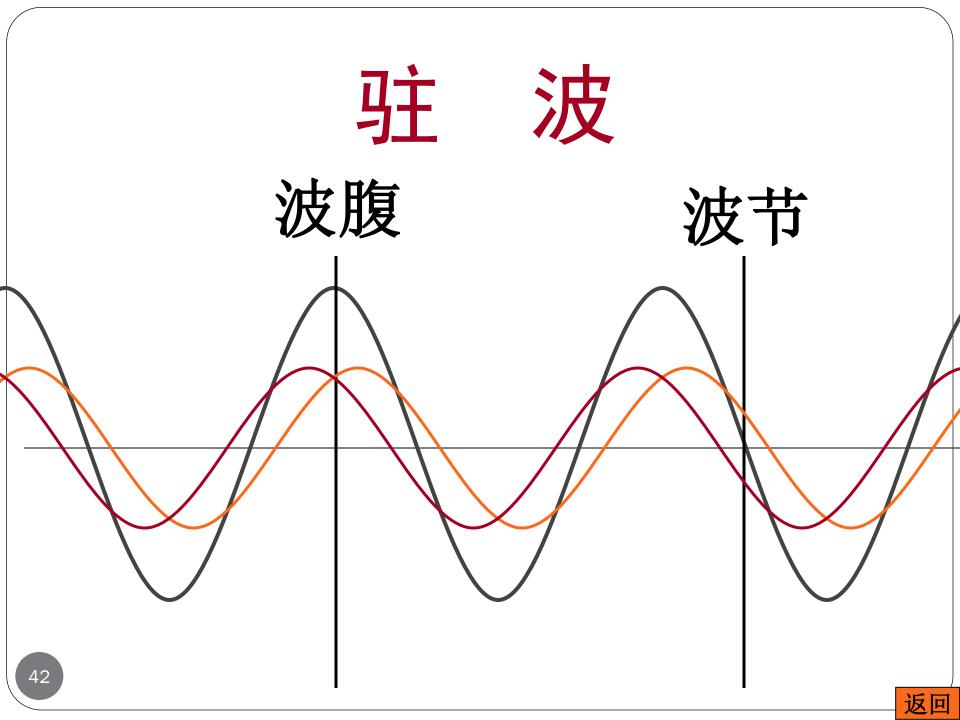


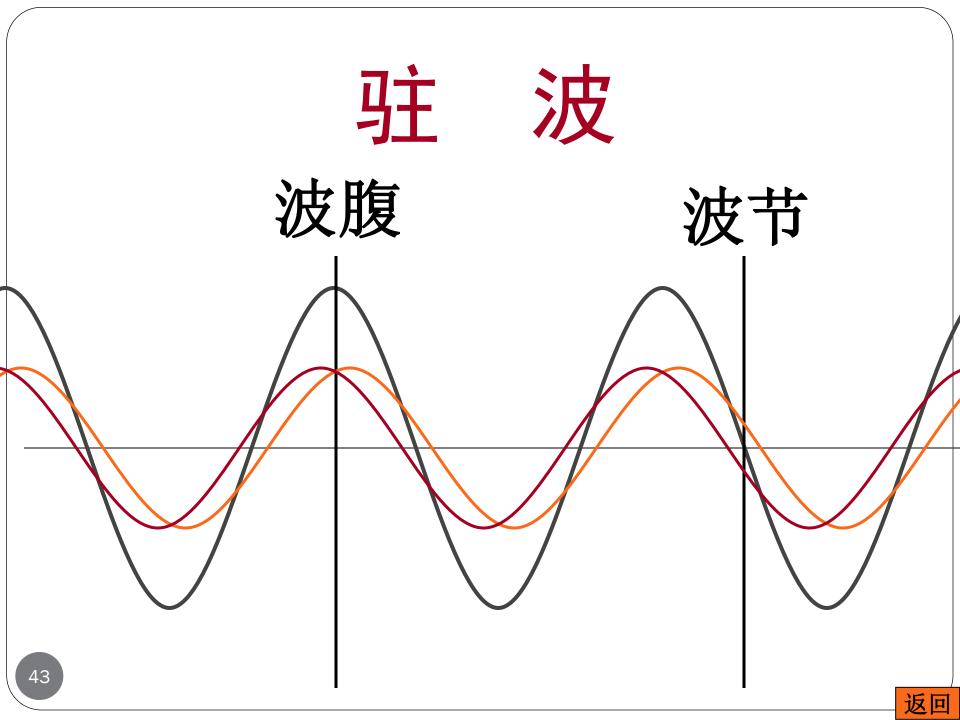


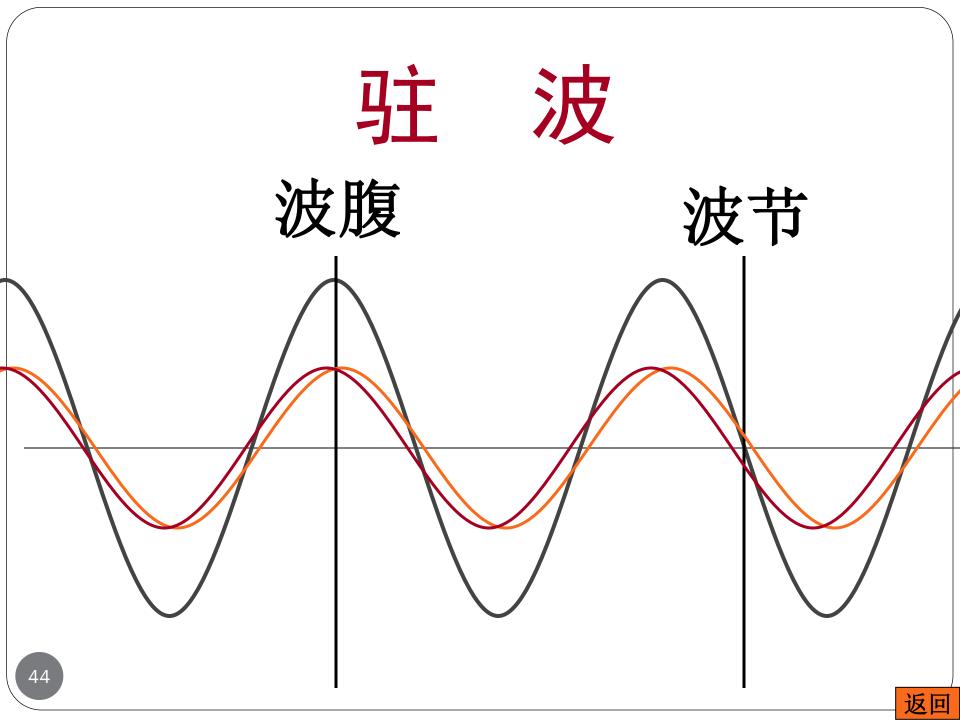


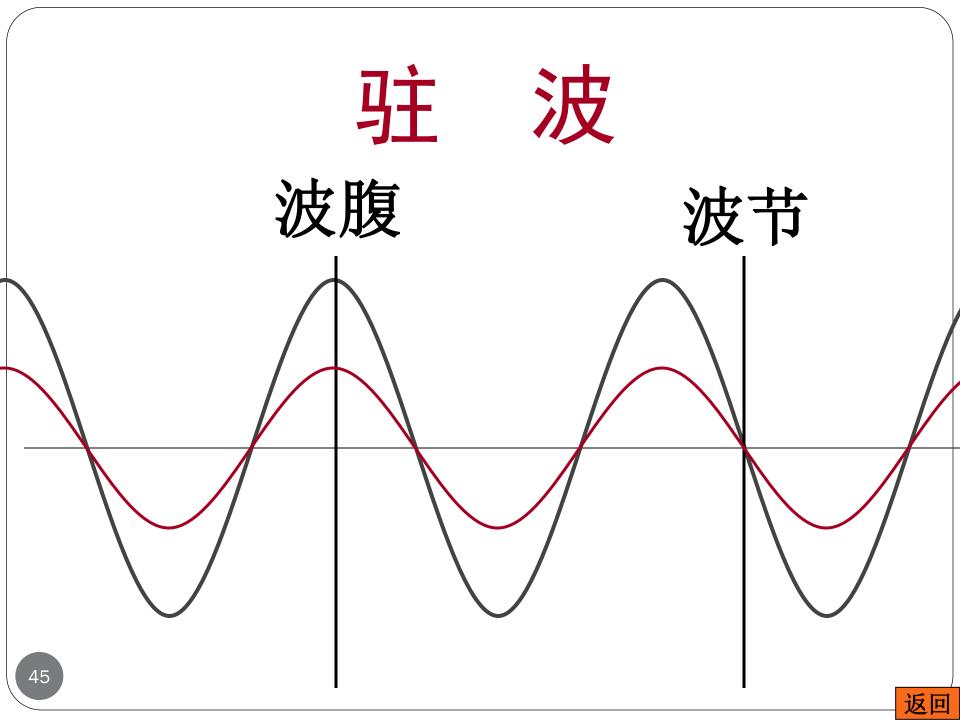






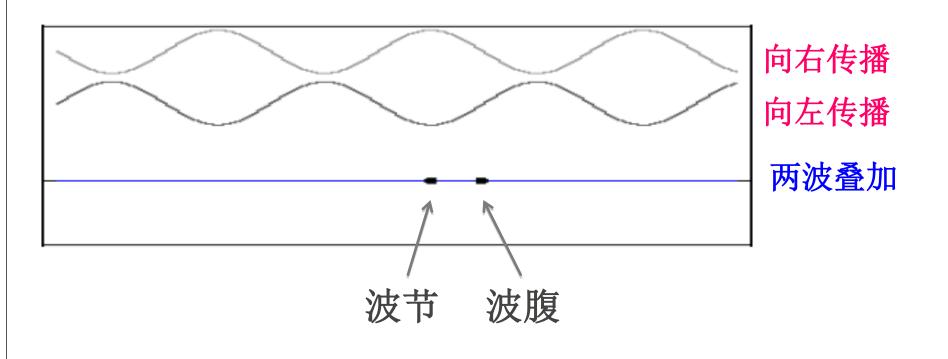






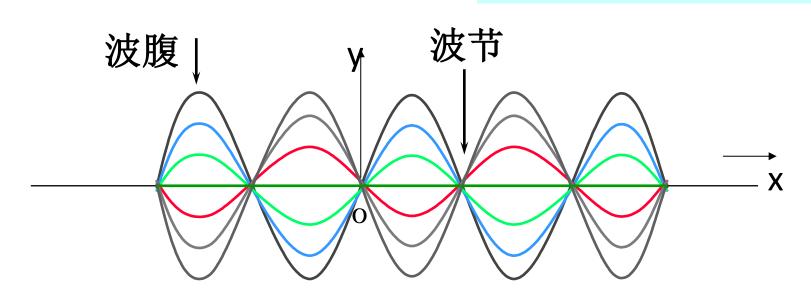
驻波的形成 动画演示

驻波演示



3. 驻波形象

 $y = y_1 + y_2 = (2A\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x)\cos\frac{2\pi}{T}t$



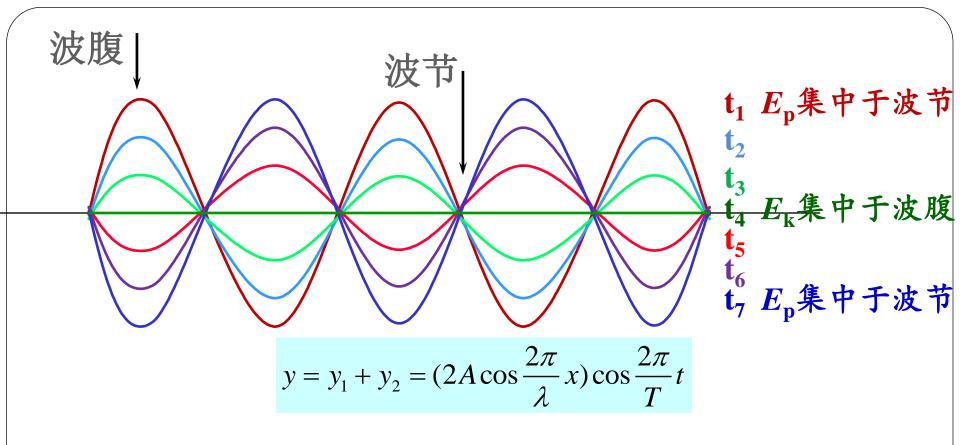
(1)有波节、有波腹

各点振幅 $A' = \left| 2A\cos 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \right|$ 随x作周期性变化

波腹
$$(A'=2A)$$
 位置: $x=\pm 2k\frac{\lambda}{4}$ $(k=0,1,2...)$ 波节 $(A'=0)$ 位置: $x=\pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$ $(k=0,1,2...)$

波节
$$(A'=0)$$
 位置: $x=\pm(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$ $(k=0,1,2...$

相邻波节(或波腹)的距离: $X_{k+1} - X_k = \lambda/2$



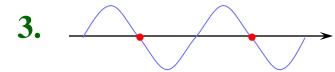
- (2).相邻两波节之间的质点振动相位相同,波节两侧质点的振动相位相反。
- (3).能量只在两波节间的波腹与波节转移,而无能量的定向传播
- (4).形式象波,本质却是介质质点不等幅的振动。

4. 驻波与行波的区别

行波

1.
$$y = A\cos[\omega(t\mp\frac{x-x_0}{u}) + \varphi_{x_0}]$$
 (有振动状态的传播)

2. 各质元的振幅均为A



一个波段中各质元振动位相均不同.

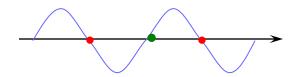
4.能量随波传播

驻波

$$y = A\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\cos\frac{2\pi}{T}t$$

(无振动状态的传播)

各质元的振幅(x),范围:0~2A



相邻波节间各质元振动位相相同,一波节两边各点振动位相相反.

能量仅在相邻二波节间转换.

5. 能量的比较——振动、行波、驻波

振动

行波

驻波

研究对象: 振动系统 一体元

二波节间的波段

动能: $E_{\nu} \propto \sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$

 $\frac{1}{2}\rho\Delta VA^2\omega^2\sin^2\omega(t-\frac{x}{u})$

集中在波腹附近

势能: $E_p \propto \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

 $\frac{1}{2}\rho\Delta VA^2\omega^2\sin^2\omega(t-\frac{x}{u})$

集中在波节附近

总能量: $E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$ (守恒)

 $\rho \Delta V A^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \omega (t - \frac{x}{2})$

二相邻波节间 总能量守恒。

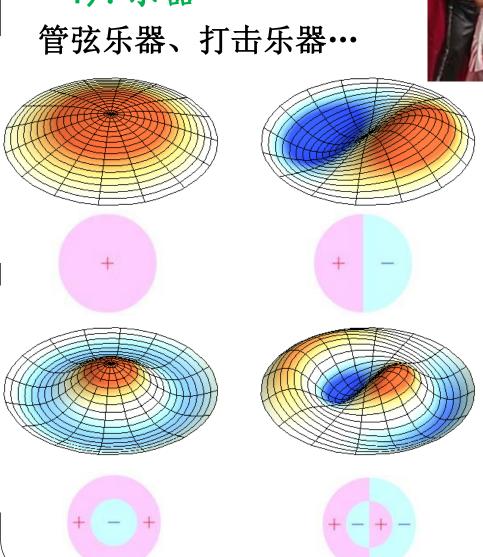
动能⇔势能

每个质元不断吸 收、释放能量-一能量传播。

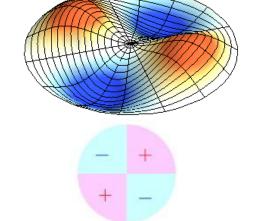
动能⇔势能 波腹⇔波节 无能量的空间传播

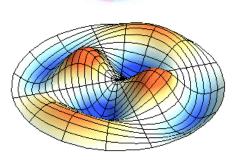
50

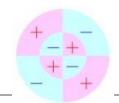
5、驻波的应用 1). 乐器 在土瓜







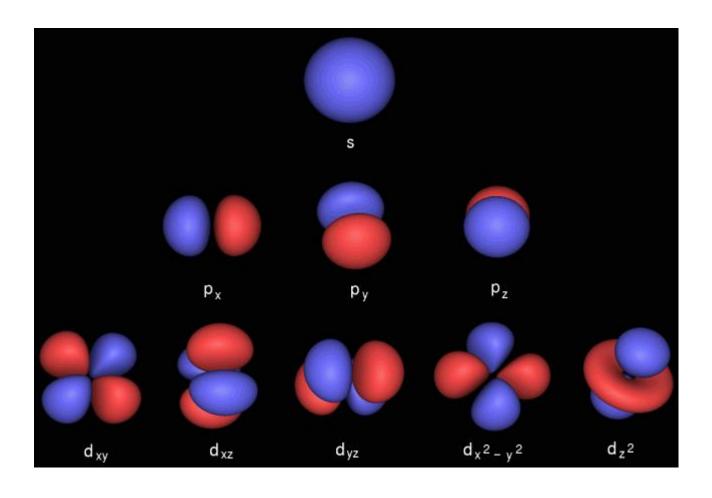




不同的频率, 不同的音调

波节、波腹

2). 原子轨道的形状



三维驻波:波节波腹?

二、半波损失

1.波疏媒质与波密媒质

用 ρu 表示介质对波的疏密程度,其中 ρ 是介质的密度,u是波在介质中的传播速度。

 ρu 小表示波疏介质, ρu 大表示波密介质。

2.实验表明:

波从波疏媒质入射到波密媒质,反射端是波节。

$$y_{\lambda} = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$y_{反射端} = y_{\lambda} + y_{\zeta} = 0$$

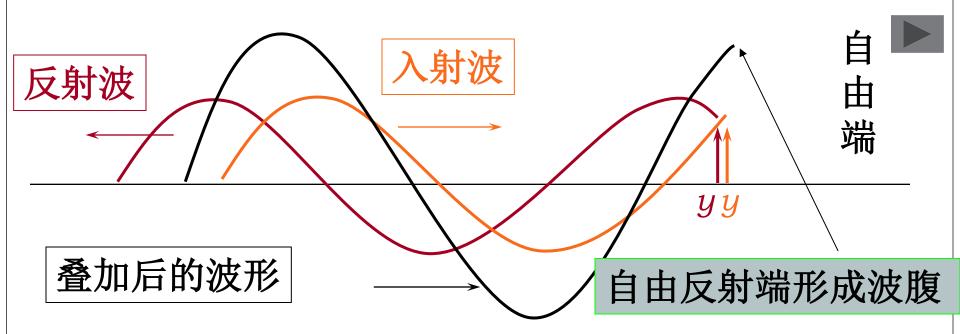
$$y_{\bowtie} = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

叠加后的波形

入射波到达两种媒质分界面时发生相位突变(在反射端入射波 53 和反射波相位相反),这一现象称为半波损失



波从波密媒质入射到波疏媒质,反射端是波腹(自由端)



在反射端入射波和反射波相位相同,反射无半波损失

[例]: 已知x = 0处有 $-y_o = A\cos\omega t$ 的振源,产生的波

Parente Par

$$y_{c} = y_{c} + y_{c}$$

 $x > 0$ 区域内的合成波:

$$y_{\triangleq}' = y_{\boxtimes} + y_{\triangle}$$

其中:

$$y_{\pm} = A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right] \qquad y_{\pm} = A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right]$$

$$y_{\mathbb{X}}^{P} = A\cos[(\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{3}{2}\pi) + \pi] = A\cos[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{1}{2}\pi]$$

$$y_{\mathbb{X}} = A\cos[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - x_{p}) - \frac{1}{2}\pi] \qquad [P]$$

$$\frac{x_{p} = -\frac{3}{4}\lambda}{2} \quad A\cos[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x] \quad [O]$$

解: $y_{\lambda}^{P} = A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right]_{x=-\frac{3}{4}\lambda}$

 $= A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{3}{2}\pi\right]$

反射波在o点位相落后P的位相为:

另解:
$$y_{\mathbb{R}} = A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \alpha\right]$$

其中: α 为反射波在 $x = 0$ 处的初相

振源o处初相 $\varphi=0$

其中:
$$\alpha$$
为反射波在 $x=0$ 处的初相
$$\sqrt[P]{\frac{y_{\pm}}{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4}\lambda}$$
 振源 α 处初相 $\alpha=0$
$$\lambda$$
 为射波在 α 为自然 α 为自然
$$\alpha$$
 为自然
$$\alpha$$
 为有效
$$\alpha$$

 $\varphi'' = \varphi' = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ 且在P点存在半波损失, 故反射波在o点位相较振源o点的位相落后: $2\times(\frac{3}{2}\pi)+\pi=4\pi$

 $\mathbb{E}[: \alpha = 4\pi \quad \therefore y_{\mathbb{R}} = A \cos[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x]$

OMN区域内的合成波:

$$y_{\hat{\ominus}} = y_{\hat{\Xi}} + y_{\hat{\nabla}}$$

$$\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$= A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right] + A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right]$$

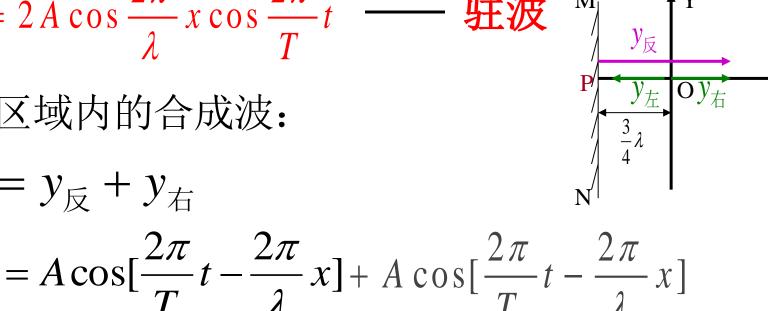
$$= 2A\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\cos\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x$$

$$x > 0$$
区域内的合成波:

$$y_{\hat{\ominus}}' = y_{\hat{\nabla}} + y_{\hat{\Box}}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{x}}$$

$$= 2A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right] - \frac{7\pi}{2}$$



§ 5-8 多普勒效应

一、多普勒效应的概念

当波源、观察者彼此存在相 对运动时,观察者接收到的频率 与波源发出的频率不同的现象。

声波:频率决定音调 (不是音量)

光波:频率决定颜色 (不是光强)



	波源s	介质波w	接收者r
速度	$u_{\rm s}$	u	u_{r}
频率	$ u_{\rm s}$	$ u_{ m w}$	$ u_{ m r}$

二、多普勒效应的物理机制分析

$$1.u_s = 0, u_r \neq 0$$

接收者和波前相对速度: u+ u_r

所以接收者接收到频率为:

$$v_r = (u + u_r) / \lambda$$

$$= (u + u_r)/(u/v_w)$$

$$=\frac{u+u_r}{u}v_w$$
$$u+u_r$$

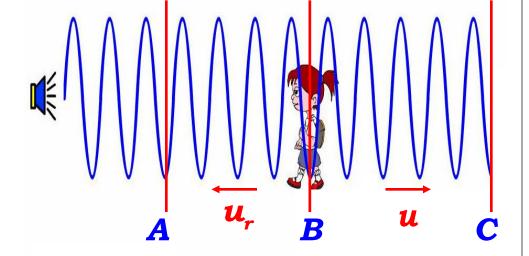
$$=\frac{u}{u}v_{s}$$

接收者向着波源运动: $u_r > 0$

接收者远离波源运动: u, <0

:波源不动

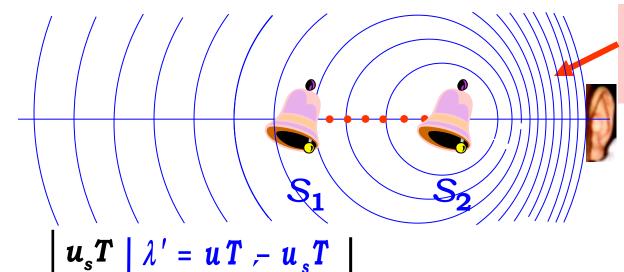
$$\therefore \nu_{\omega} = \nu_{s}$$



本质:单位时间

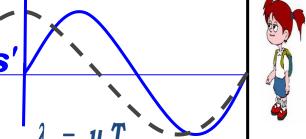
接收波数变化!!

$$2 \cdot u_r = 0 \cdot u_s \neq 0$$



由于波源的运动引起波长变化

$$v_r = v_w = \frac{u}{\lambda'}$$
$$= \frac{u}{u - u_s} v_s$$



波源向着接收者运动: $u_s>0$

波源远离接收者运动: $u_s < 0$

$$\lambda' = uT_s - u_sT_s = \frac{1}{v_s}(u - u_s)$$

本质:波长变化!!

 $3 \cdot u_r \neq 0 \cdot u_s \neq 0$

由于观察者运动:
$$v_r = \frac{u + u_r}{u} v_w$$
 由于波源运动: $v_w = \frac{u}{u - u_s} v_s$ $v_r = \left(\frac{u + u_r}{u - u_s}\right) v_s$

观察者趋近波源 $u_r(+)$,反之 $u_r(-)$; 波源趋近观察者 $u_s(+)$,反之 $u_s(-)$ 。

结论:

不论是波源运动,还是观察者运动,或是二者同时运动,定性地说,只要二者互相接近,接受到的频率就高于原来波源的频率;二者互相远离,接受到的频率就于原来波源的频率。

多普勒效应的物理机制分析小结

	观察者动	波源动	观察者动波源动	结论
关系式	$\frac{v_r}{v_s} = \frac{u + u_r}{u}$	$\frac{v_r}{v_s} = \frac{u}{u - u_s}$	$\frac{v_{\rm r}}{v_{\rm s}} = \frac{u + u_{\rm r}}{u - u_{\rm s}}$	波源与 观察者
本 质	波数增减	波长压拉	波数增减波长压拉	接近v _r > v _s 远离v _r < v _s