$$f = -kx$$
  $M = -mgl\theta$ 

力(矩)的大小与(相对于平衡位置)位移成正比,方向始终指向平衡位置————线性恢复力(矩)

# 物体在线性恢复力(矩)作用下的运动——谐振动

只与系统本身有关

## 谐振动的运动方程

$$\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} + \omega^{2}x = 0 \implies \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

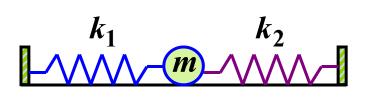
$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\omega^{2}A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

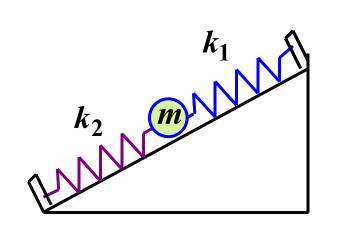
数学式: v = 1/T

数学式
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

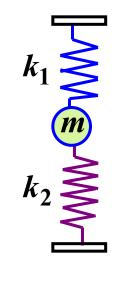
数学式:ω = 2πν

$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + v_0^2 / \omega^2} \\ \varphi = tg^{-1}(-v_0 / \omega x_0) = [-\pi, +\pi] \end{cases}$$





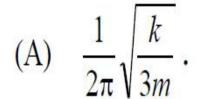
$$k_2$$



$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_1 + k_2}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m(k_1 + k_2)}{k_1 k_2}}$$

一劲度系数为 k 的轻弹簧截成三等份,取出其中的两根,将它们并联,下面挂一质量为 m 的物体,如图所示。则振动系统的频率为



(B) 
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$
.

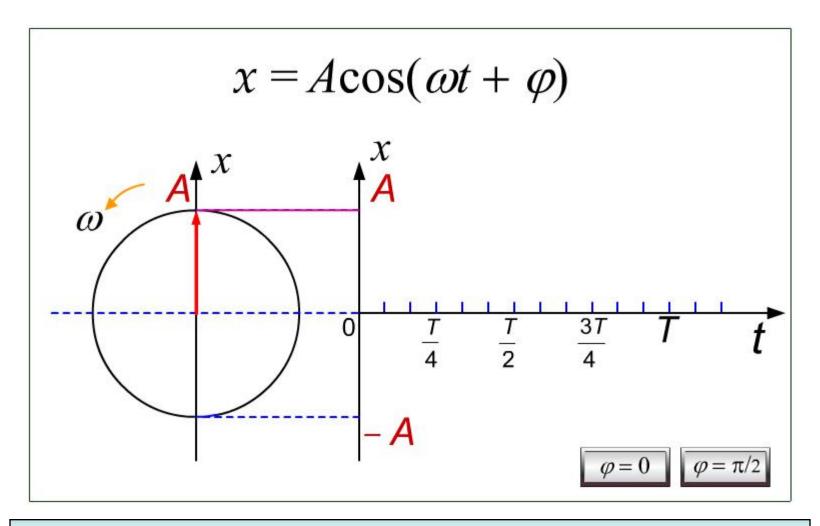
(C) 
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{3k}{m}}$$
.

(D) 
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{6k}{m}}$$

2000000 7000000

答案: D

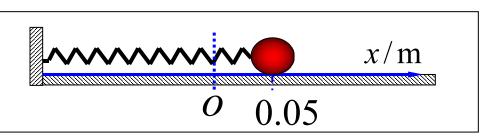
# 用旋转矢量图画简谐运动的 $\chi-t$ 图



 $T = 2\pi/\omega$  (旋转矢量旋转一周所需的时间)

例5 如图所示,一轻弹簧的右端连着一物体,弹簧的劲度 系数  $k = 0.72 \,\mathrm{N \cdot m^{-1}}$  , 物体的质量  $m = 20 \,\mathrm{g}$  .

(1) 把物体从平衡位置向右拉到 x = 0.05m 处停下后再释 放,求简谐运动方程:



解:由图形可知:A,

$$t = 0$$
:  $x_0 = 0.05m$ ,  $v_0 = 0$ ,  $a_0 < 0$ 

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.72 \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-1}}{0.02 \,\mathrm{kg}}} = 6.0 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$
 由旋转矢量图可知

 $A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}} = x_0 = 0.05$ m

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

 $\varphi = 0$ 

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-v_0}{qx} = 0 \qquad \varphi = 0 \quad \vec{\mathbb{R}} \pi$$

$$= (0.05 \,\mathrm{m}) \cos[(6.0 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1})t]$$

(2) 求物体从初位置运动到第一次经过  $\frac{A}{2}$  处时的速度;

解 
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = A\cos(\omega t)$$

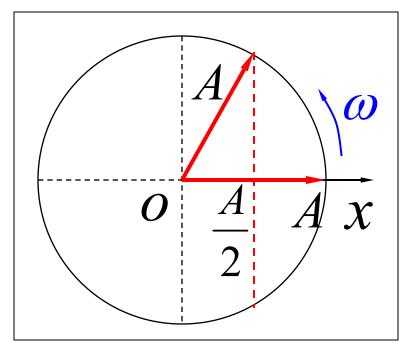
$$\cos(\omega t) = \frac{x}{A} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3} \, \mathbb{Z} \, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

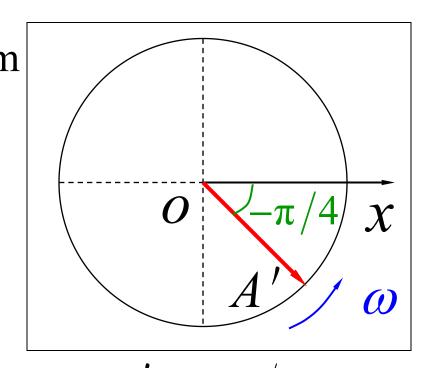
由旋转矢量图可知  $\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 

$$v = -A\omega \sin \omega t$$

$$=-0.26$$
m·s<sup>-1</sup> (负号表示速度沿



(3) 如果物体在 x = 0.05m 处时速度不等于零,而是具有向右的初速度  $v_0 = 0.30$ m·s<sup>-1</sup> 求其运动方程.



因为 $v_0 > 0$ ,由旋转矢量图可知  $\varphi' = -\pi/4$  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = (0.0707 \text{m})\cos[(6.0 \text{s}^{-1})t - \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 

#### 四. 谐振动的能量

◆ 以弹簧振子为例

$$F = -kx \begin{cases} x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ v = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}A^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega^{2} = k/m$$

$$E = E_{k} + E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} \propto A^{2}(振幅的动力学意义)$$

线性回复力是保守力,作简谐运动的系统机械能守恒

例6 质量为 0.10 kg 的物体,以振幅  $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$  作简谐运动,其最大加速为  $4.0 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ ,求:

(1) 振动的周期;

$$a_{\text{max}} = A\omega^2$$
  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_{\text{max}}}{A}}$   $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314\text{s}$ 

(2) 通过平衡位置的动能;

$$E_{k,max} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2$$

(3) 总能量;

$$E = E_{k,max} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{J}$$

(4) 物体在何处其动能和势能相等?

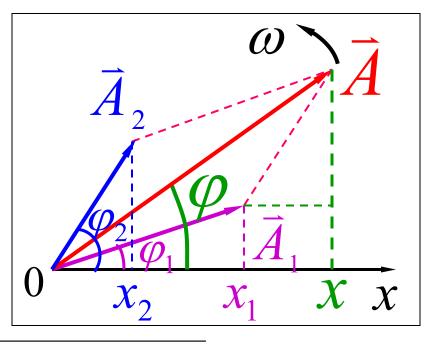
$$E_{\rm k} = E_{\rm p}$$
  $\pm E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$   $x^2 = \frac{2E_{\rm p}}{m\omega^2}$ 

# 4.2 谐振动的合成

### 一. 1. 两个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$
$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$



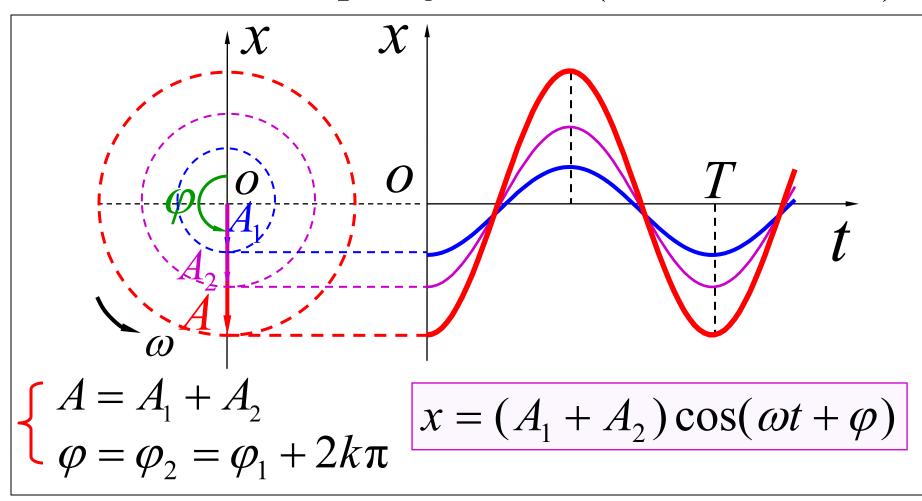
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

两个同方向同频 率简谐运动合成 后仍为简谐运动

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

1) 相位差  $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$   $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 

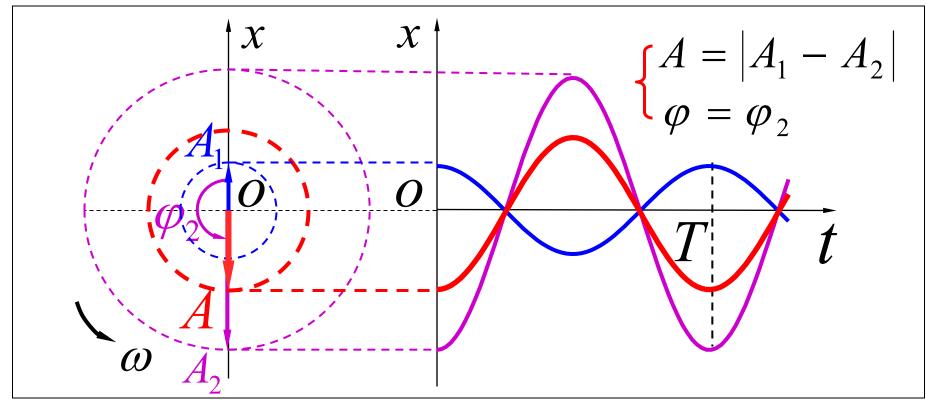


$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

2) 相位差  $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$   $(k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$ 

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$x = (A_2 - A_1)\cos(\omega t + \pi)$$



$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi \qquad (k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$$

$$(k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

|相互加强

相位差

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi \quad (k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$$

$$A = |A_1 - A_2|$$
相互削弱

一般情况

$$|A_1 + A_2| > A > |A_1 - A_2|$$

[例1]两个同方向同频率的简谐振动,其振动表达式

分别为: 
$$x_1 = 0.06\cos(5t + \frac{1}{2}\pi) m$$
 ,

 $x_2 = 0.02\sin(\pi - 5t)$  m,求:它们合振动的振动方程。

解: 
$$x_2 = 0.02 \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (5t - \frac{\pi}{2})\right] = 0.02 \cos(5t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= 0.02 \cos(5t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore x = x_1 + x_2 = 0.04 \cos(5t + \frac{\pi}{2})m$$

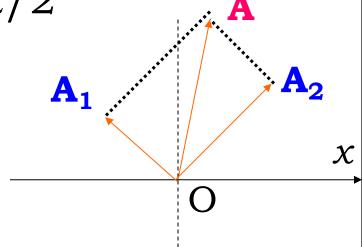
已知:同方向谐振动
$$x_i=0.05\cos(10t+3\pi/4)$$
,  $x_2=0.06\cos(10t+\pi/4)$ ,  $x_3=0.07\cos(10t+\phi_3)$ 

- 求:(1)  $x_1$ 、 $x_2$ 合振动的A、 $\varphi$ 
  - (2)  $\phi_3$ 为何值,  $x_1+x_3$ 振幅最大?
  - (3)  $\phi_3$ 为何值,  $x_2+x_3$ 振幅最小?

解: (1) 
$$\angle A_1OA_2 = \phi_1 - \phi_2 = \pi/2$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} = 0.078$$

$$\varphi = \pi/4 + tg^{-1}(A_1/A_2)$$



(2) 
$$\Delta \phi_{13} = (\omega t + \phi_1) - (\omega t + \phi_3) = 2k\pi$$
  
(k=0,±1,±2...)

$$- \phi_3 = \phi_1 - 2k\pi = 3\pi/4 - 2k\pi \in [-\pi,\pi] \Rightarrow \phi_3 = 3\pi/4$$

(3) 
$$\Delta \phi_{23} = (\omega t + \phi_2) - (\omega t + \phi_3) = (2k+1)\pi$$
  
(k=0,±1, ±2...)

$$- \phi_3 = \phi_2 - (2k+1)\pi = \pi/4 - (2k+1)\pi \in [-\pi,\pi] \Rightarrow \phi_3 = -3\pi/4$$

