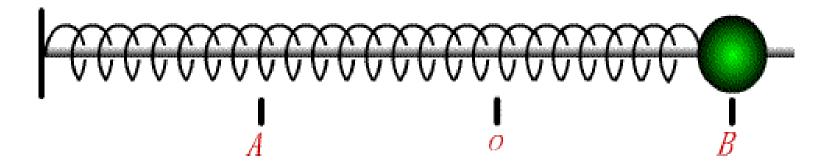
## 第四章 振动

- •谐振动方程
- •谐振动的合成



#### 4.1 谐振动

物体在一定位置附近作来回往复运动-

受迫振动

自由振动

阻尼自由振动

无阻尼自由振动

•昼夜交替

-机械振动

- •树枝摇曳
- •波涛起伏





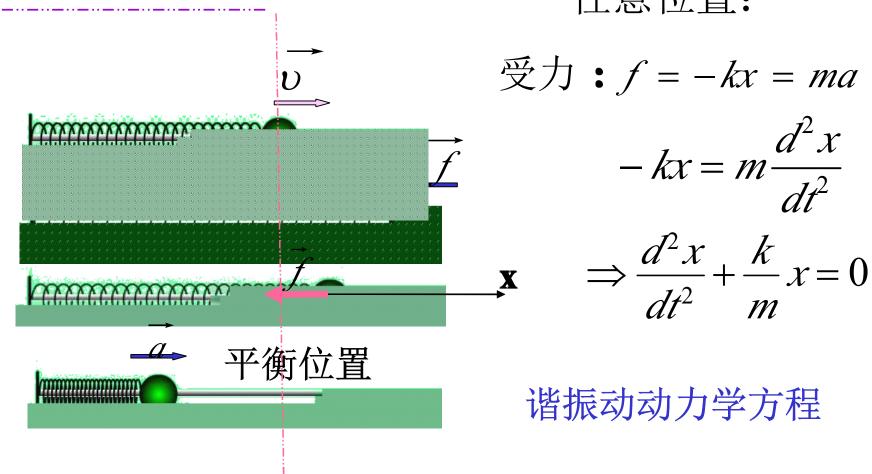
无阻尼自由非谐振动

无阻尼自由谐振动

(简谐振动)

#### 1. 弹簧振子

任意位置:



线性恢复力、惯性是产生振动的两个最基本的原因

#### 2、单摆(数学摆)

不可伸长的轻质细线下悬挂一质点, 在平

衡位置附近 (θ<5°)小角摆动的装置。

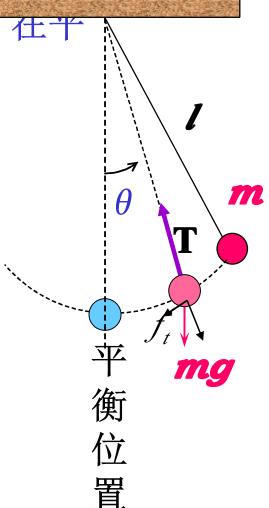
#### 1.平衡位置: ∫;=0, a=0

任意位置 θ 取逆时针方向为正

$$f_t = -mg\sin\theta \approx -mg\theta = ma_t$$

$$= ml\alpha = ml\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$$



——动力学方程

#### 3、复摆(物理摆)

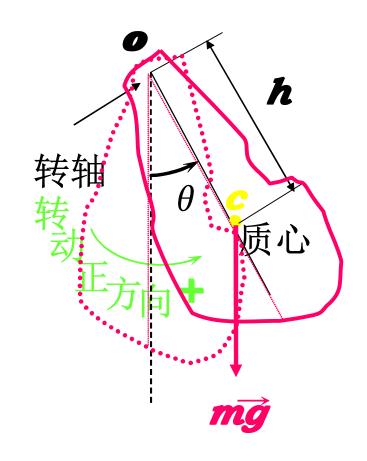
一个可绕水平固定轴自由小角摆动的刚体装置。

质心偏离平衡位置为 θ 角度 的任意位置

$$M = J\alpha$$
取逆时针方向为正
$$- mgh \sin \theta \approx mgh\theta = J \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{mgh}{J}\theta = 0$$

--动力学方程



- •平衡位置
- •线性恢复力矩
- •惯性

#### 4. 谐振动方程

#### •弹簧振子

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

#### 动力学方程

$$\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

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

$$\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} + \frac{mgh}{J}\theta = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{J}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

——相同数学方程



--运动学方程

#### 5. 谐振动的振动曲线

#### 运动学方程

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

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

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 < 0$$

$$v_1 = v_3 = -v_2, v_1 < 0$$

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

x/cm

加速度和位移成正比,方向相反

#### 4.1.2三个描述谐振动的物理量

(1)周期T、频率 $\nu$ ,圆频率 $\omega$ 

周期为往返一次所需要的时间 
$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



相同的运动状态

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

例如 $t_0$ ,  $t_1=t_0+7$ 时刻,  $x_0=x_1, v_0=v_1$ 

$$x_0 = A\cos(\omega t_0 + \varphi), x_1 = A\cos[\omega(t_0 + T) + \varphi]$$

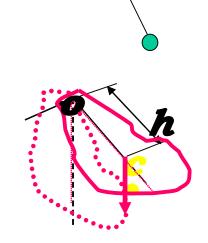
$$[\omega(t_0 + T) + \varphi] - (\omega t_0 + \varphi) = 2\pi$$

#### 周期



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$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$
  $(\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}})$   
( $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$ )  
( $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$ )  
( $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$ )



**4-5** 如果把一个弹簧振子和一个单摆拿到月球上去,振动的周期如何变化?

周期和初始状态无关,只和物体本身 的固有性质有关

#### (2)振幅A: 物体最大位移的绝对值

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

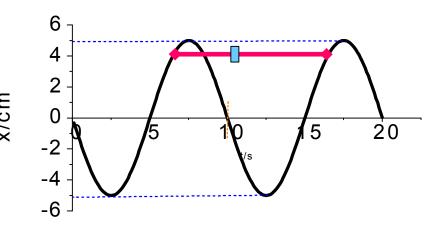
由初始条件(x<sub>0</sub>, v<sub>0</sub>)确定A



$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbf{x} \mid_{\mathbf{t=0}=\mathbf{x}_{0}} \\
\mathbf{v} \mid_{\mathbf{t=0}=\mathbf{v}_{0}}
\end{array}
\Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
x_{0} = A\cos\varphi & \text{if } \pm \varphi \\
v_{0} = -\omega A\sin\varphi
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{x_{0}^{2} + (v_{0}^{2} / \omega^{2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (v_0^2 / \omega^2)}$$

任一时刻的运动状态



#### (3)位相(相位、周相)

位相 $\Phi = \omega t + \varphi$ 表示t时刻物体的振动状态

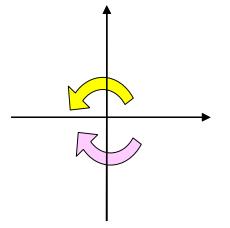
$$\therefore x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \qquad v = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

位置和速度,即确定了谐振子,时刻的运动状态.

初位相 $\varphi$ :物体的初始(t=0)状态

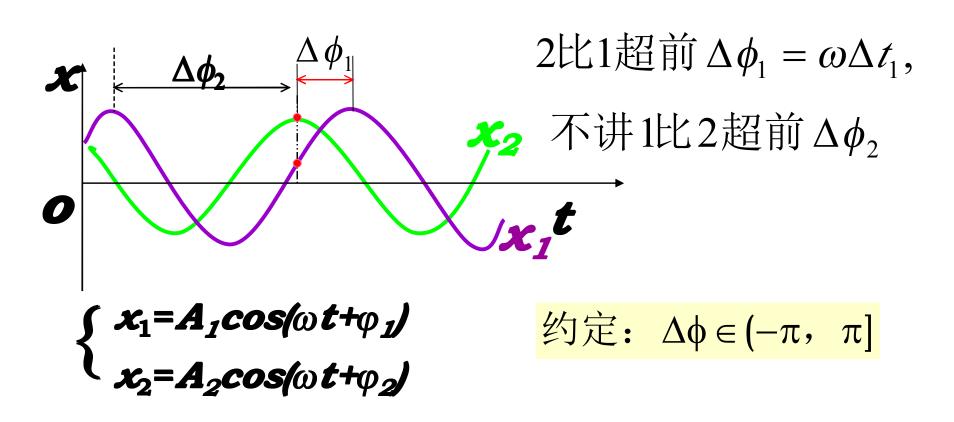
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = A\cos\varphi \\ v_0 = -\omega A\sin\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = A\cos\varphi \\ v_0 = -\omega A\sin\varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi = tg^{-1}(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0})$$



约定:初位相  $\varphi$  (- $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ )

## (4)两个同频率谐振动位相之差 $\Delta \varphi > 0$

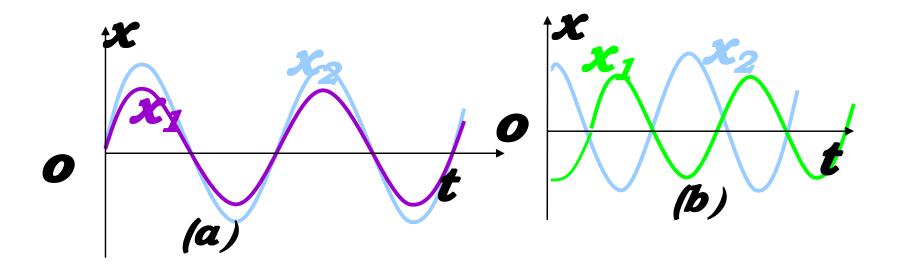


$$\Rightarrow \Delta \phi = (\omega t + \phi_2) - (\omega t + \phi_1) = \phi_2 - \phi_1$$

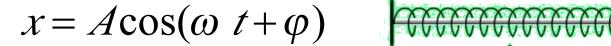
特殊情况

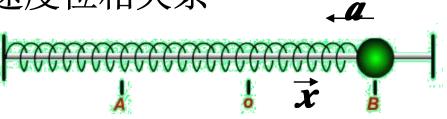
 $(\alpha) \Delta \phi = 0$  同(位)相

$$/b$$
)  $\Delta \phi = \pi$  反(位)相



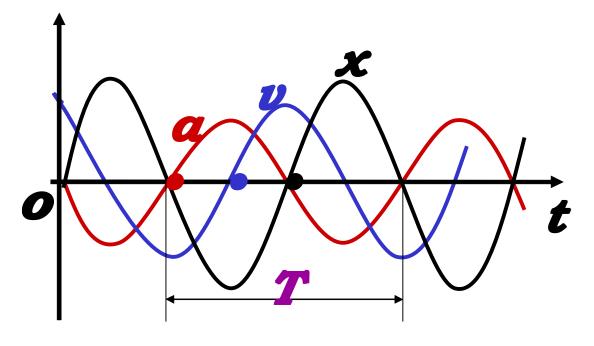
#### 谐振动的位移、速度及加速度位相关系





$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi/2)$$

$$a = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

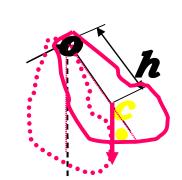


 $\nu$ 比x超前 $\pi/2$ 

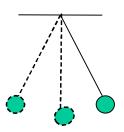
a比 $\nu$ 超前 $\pi/2$  a与x反相



$$\omega_{\rm ff} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



#### 谐振动小结



$$\omega_{\,\neq} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{I}}$$

$$\omega_{g} = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{J}}$$

#### I、动力学方程

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

#### 1)、平衡位置,坐标系

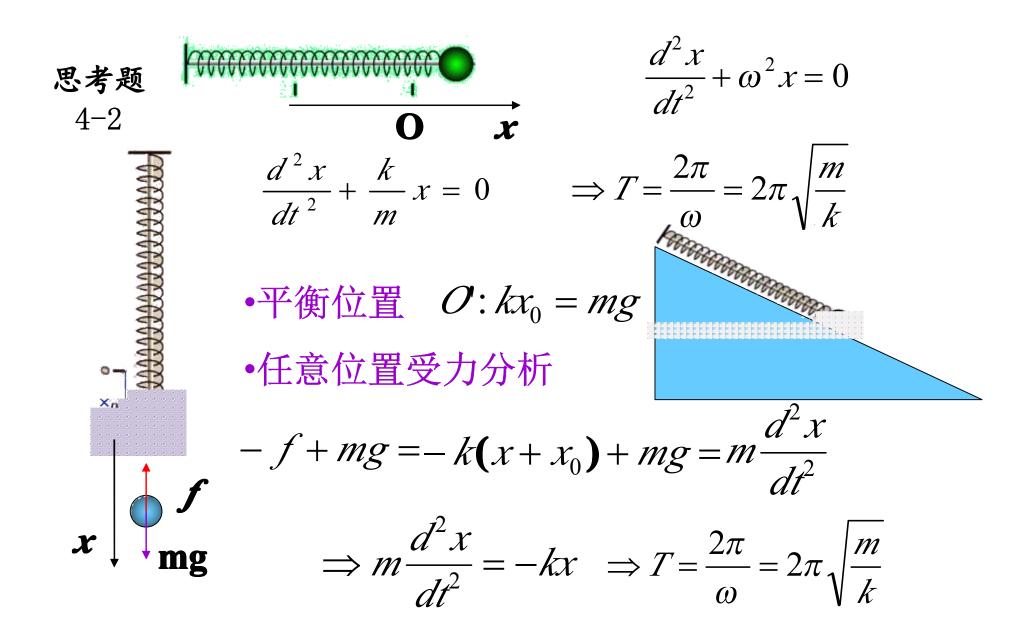
# **2)**、任意位置作受力分析

#### II、运动学方程

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

**4)** 
$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (v_0^2/\omega^2)}$$

$$\varphi = tg^{-1}\left(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}\right)$$
 **x**<sub>0</sub>的正负

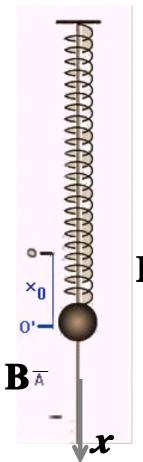


周期是系统所固有的,另外加恒力作用后,只是平衡位置改变。

#### 两类题

I. 证明是谐振动

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$



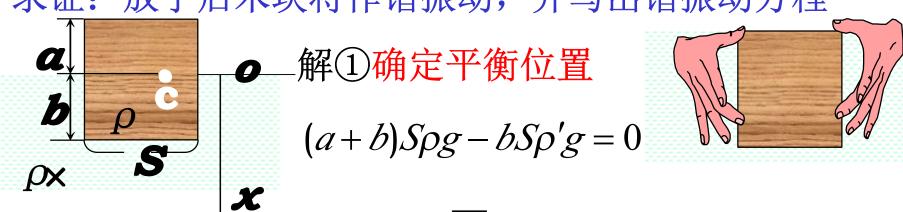
- 1)隔离体力分析,平衡位置,取为坐标原点
- 2) 任意位置, 受力分析, 建立动力学方程

II. 求谐振动方程 x=Acos(ωt+ φ)

 $3)\omega$ 

4) $A, \varphi$  (和初始条件  $x_0, v_0$ 有关)

例3 水面上浮有一方形木块,静止时水面以上高度为α,以下高度为δ。水密度为ρ',木块密度为ρ,不计水的阻力。现用外力将木块压入水中,使木块上表面与水面平齐。求证:放手后木块将作谐振动,并写出谐振动方程



②任意位置术块受力分析:  $\sum F = (a+b)S\rho g - (b+x)S\rho' g$ 

$$= -S\rho'gx = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{S\rho'g}{\rho(a+b)S}x = 0$$

所以木块作谐振动。

$$\bigcirc$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{\rho'g}{\rho(a+b)}x = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2x = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\rho'g}{(a+b)\rho}}$$

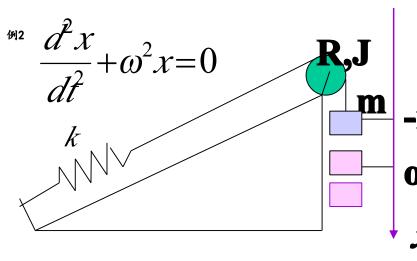
#### 2)运动方程

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\rho'g}{(a+b)\rho}}$$



$$(\because x_0 = A\cos\varphi = a > 0 : \pi 舍 去)$$

$$(\because x_0 = A\cos\varphi = a > 0 \therefore \pi$$
 会去)
$$\therefore x = a\cos\sqrt{\rho'g/[(a+b)\rho]}t$$



己知:初态时弹簧处于原长

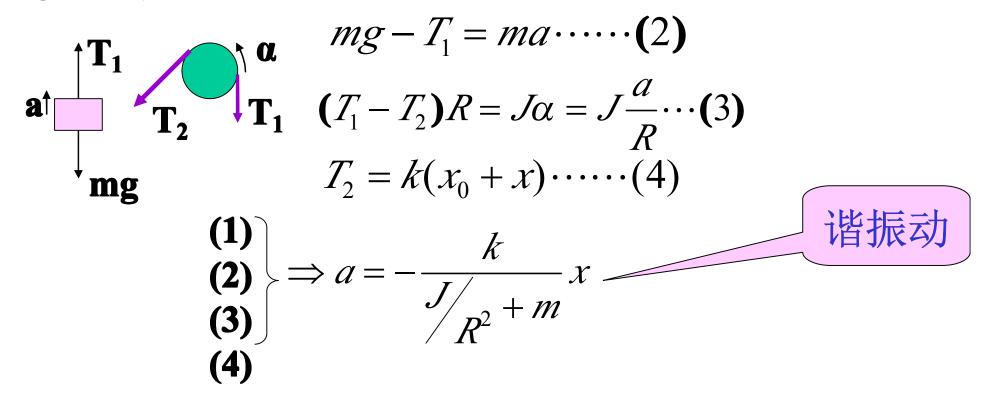
(1) 证明物块作谐振动。

-X<sub>0</sub>(2)写出振动表达式。

解:① 确定平衡位置

 $mg = kx_0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} \cdot \dots \cdot (1)$ 

#### ②写出任意位置\*处物块的加速度



#### (2) 写出振动表达式。

$$\omega = R\sqrt{\frac{k}{J + mR^2}}$$

$$\omega = R\sqrt{\frac{k}{J+mR^2}}$$
 **x=Acos**( $\omega$  **t**+  $\varphi$ )
\*初态为 $t = 0$  
$$\begin{cases} -x_0 = -\frac{mg}{k} < 0 \\ v_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (v_0^2 / \omega^2)}$$

$$\varphi = tg^{-1}\left(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}\right)$$

$$\varphi = 0, \pi$$
?

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (v_0^2/\omega^2)}$$

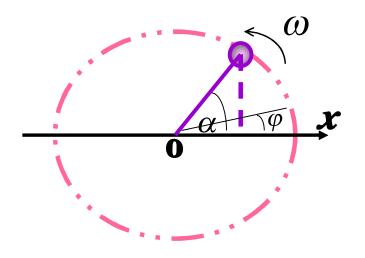
$$\varphi = tg^{-1}(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{mg}{k} \\ \varphi = tg^{-1}(\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}) = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{mg}{k}\cos(R\sqrt{\frac{k}{J + mR^2}}t + \pi)$$

#### 4.1.3 旋转矢量表示法

ω匀速率做圆周运动小球在直径上的投影的运动



$$x = r \cos \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \omega t + \varphi$$

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

位相 
$$\alpha = \omega t + \varphi$$

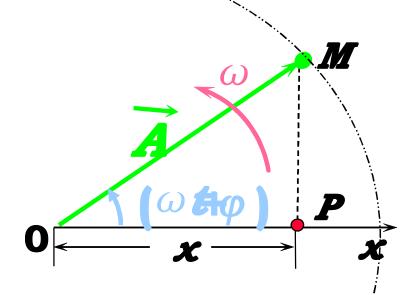


旋转矢量表示谐振动

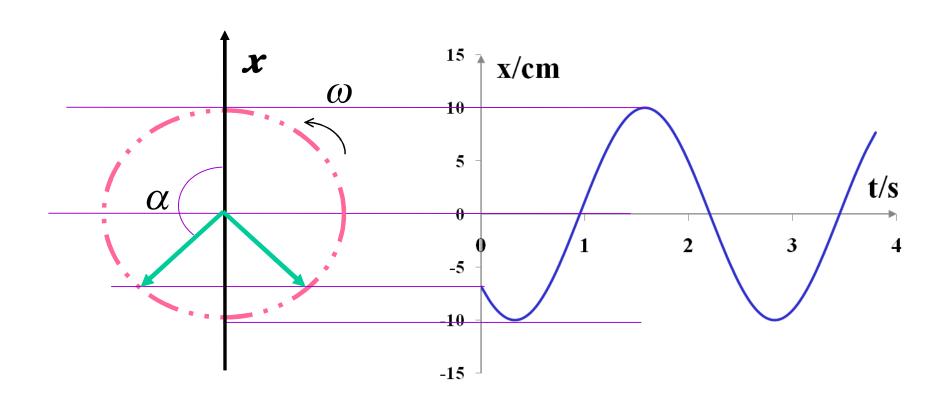
#### 旋转矢量A的特性

- **② A** 的长度:振幅 **A**
- ② Α 的旋转角速度: 圆频率 ω
- ③ A 的旋转的方向: 逆时针向
- ④ 旋转矢量  $\overrightarrow{A}$  与参考方向 x 的夹角:相位( $\omega t + \varphi$ )
- ⑤ t=0时旋转矢量  $\overline{A}$  与参考方向 x 的夹角:初相位 $(\varphi)$
- ⑥ M 点在x 轴上投影点P 的运动规律:  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 
  - \*方便地确定相位,相位差,初相位
  - \*研究振动合成很方便





### 二、振动曲线的旋转矢量表示法

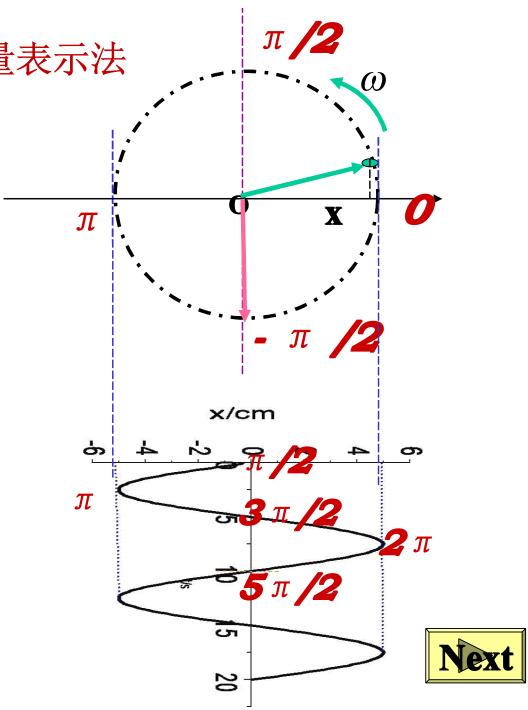


二、振动曲线的旋转矢量表示法

匀角速度旋转的矢 量,长度为A

角速度 
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

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



例

一谐振动的振动曲线如图所示,

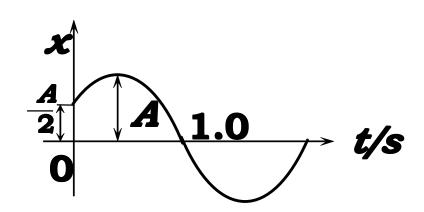
求(1). $\omega$ 、 $\Phi$ 以及振动表达式:  $x=A\cos(\omega t+ \Phi)$ 

(2).t=1秒和t=1.5秒两时刻的位相差 $\triangle \Phi$ 

解:由图形可知: A,

$$t = 0$$
:  $x_0 = \frac{A}{2}$ ,  $v_0 > 0$ 

$$t = 1$$
:  $x_1 = 0, v_1 < 0$ 



#### (1)解析法:

$$t = 0: \frac{A}{2} = A\cos\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$v_0 = -A\omega\sin\varphi > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

#### $x=A\cos(\omega t+ \Phi)$

$$t = 1: \quad x_1 = 0, v_1 < 0$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = A\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi t - \frac{1}{3}\pi)$$

$$A = \frac{1.0}{0}$$

$$t=1:0 = A\cos(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow \omega - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v_1 = -A\omega\sin(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) < 0$$

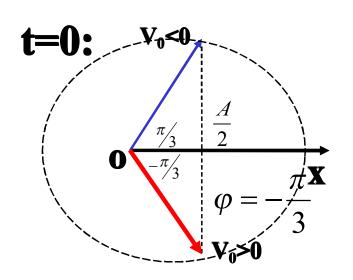
$$\Rightarrow \omega - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

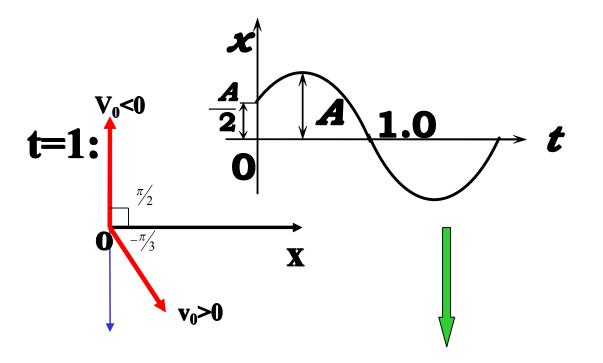
$$\triangle \Phi = \Phi_{1.5} - \Phi_1 = \omega \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \phi = \Delta t \cdot \omega = 0.5 \times \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\omega = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

#### (2).旋转矢量法





$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \omega t = \omega$$

$$\delta \varphi = \omega t = \omega$$

$$\delta \varphi = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore x = A\cos(\frac{5\pi}{6}t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

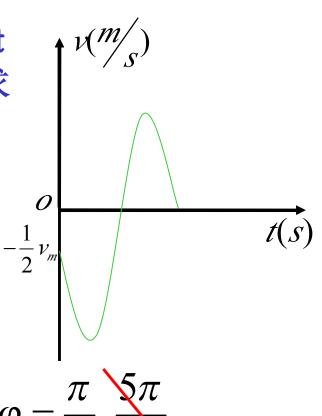
**1).** ω、φ以及振动表达式:

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

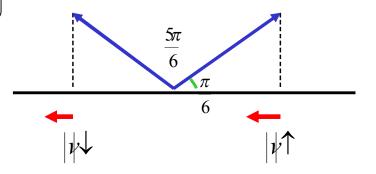
2).t=1秒和 t=1.5秒两时刻 的位相差△ Φ 例 质点按余弦规律作谐振动,其v-t 关系曲线如图所示,周期T=2s。试求振动表达式。

解:  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$   $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi$   $v_m = \omega A \implies A = \frac{v_m}{\omega} = \frac{v_m}{\pi}$   $t = o: v_0 = -A\omega\sin\varphi = -\frac{1}{2}v_m$ 

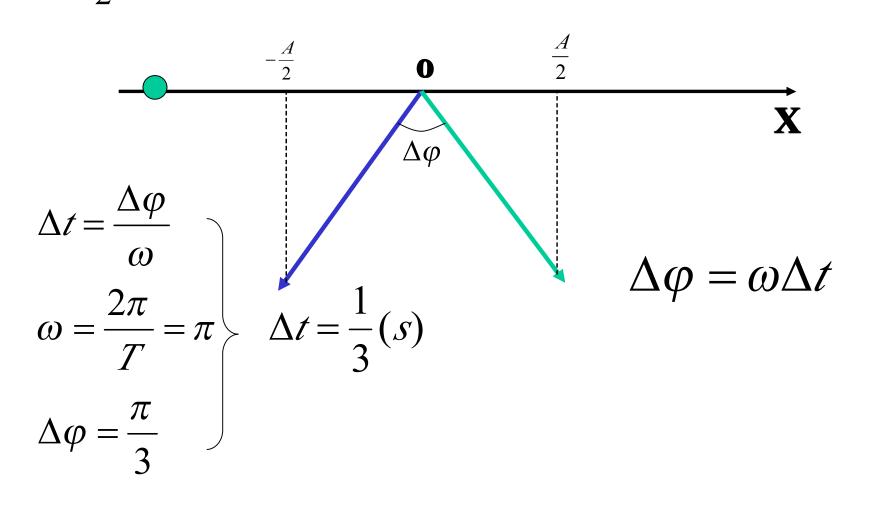
$$\therefore x = \frac{v_m}{\pi} \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6})$$



$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$



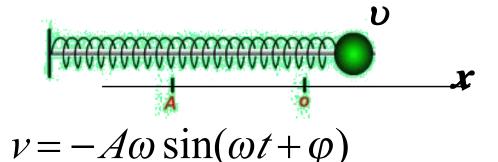
例 一弹簧振子由-A处释放,求振子从 $-\frac{A}{2}$ 处向右运动到 $\frac{A}{2}$ 处所需的最短时间。(已知: T=2秒)



#### 4.1.4谐振动的能量

#### 谐振动能量表达式

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



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

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m[-\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi)]^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

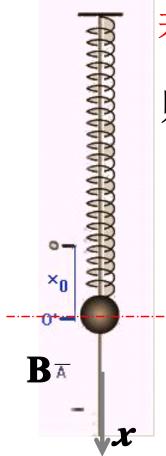
$$E = E_p + E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_m^2$$

谐振动总能量与振幅平方成正比

说明:该结论对任一谐振系统均成立

#### 势能是从该点到零势能点保守力所做的功

试说明竖直悬挂弹簧振子的势能为 $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ 



#### 若以平衡位置(0')为弹性势能和重力势能零点

则**B**点处
$$E_p^{\text{il}} = \int_x^0 -k(x+x_0)dx = \frac{1}{2}k(x+x_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2$$

$$E_p^{\text{il}} = -mgx$$

$$\therefore E_P^B = E_P^\# + E_P^\# = \frac{1}{2}k(x + x_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 - mgx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + kx_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 - mgx$$

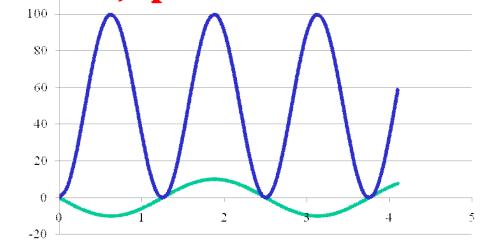
x是与平衡位置之间的位移,不是弹簧的伸长量

#### Ep,Ek呈现周期性变化,频率为系统固有频率2倍,但总

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)^{-1}$$

$$v = A\omega\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

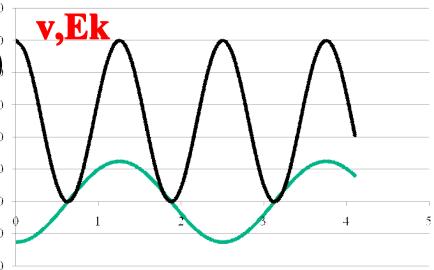
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$



$$= \frac{1}{4} kA^2 1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \varphi)^{\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2} m v^{2} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{m}^{2} \sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi)^{40}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}mv_m^2 (1-\cos 2(\omega t + \varphi))^{\frac{1}{40}}$$



# 例 k

## 己知:初态时弹簧处于原长试证明:物块作谐振动,

0(平衡位置: 势能零

[M、人 k、地面] E守恒

#### 任意位置(太)处

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \text{$\%$}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m + \frac{J}{R^2})\nu^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = 常量$$

两边对时间求导得:

$$(m + \frac{J}{R^2})v\frac{dv}{dt} + kx\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{kR^2}{mR^2 + J}x = 0$$

——谐振动

其中: 
$$\omega = R\sqrt{\frac{k}{J + mR^2}}$$

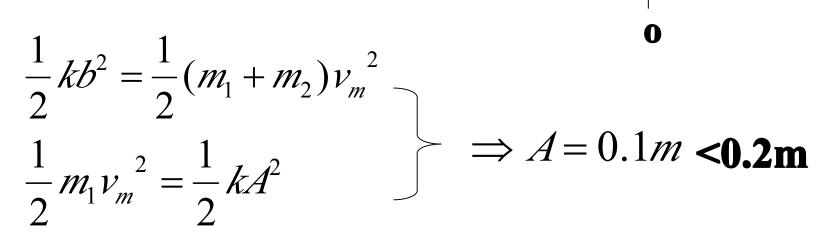
[例] 已知:  $m_1 = 1.0 kg$  (与弹簧固接)  $m_2 = 3.0 kg$ ,  $k = 25 \frac{N}{m}$ , 现将弹簧压缩b = 0.20 m后由静止释放。

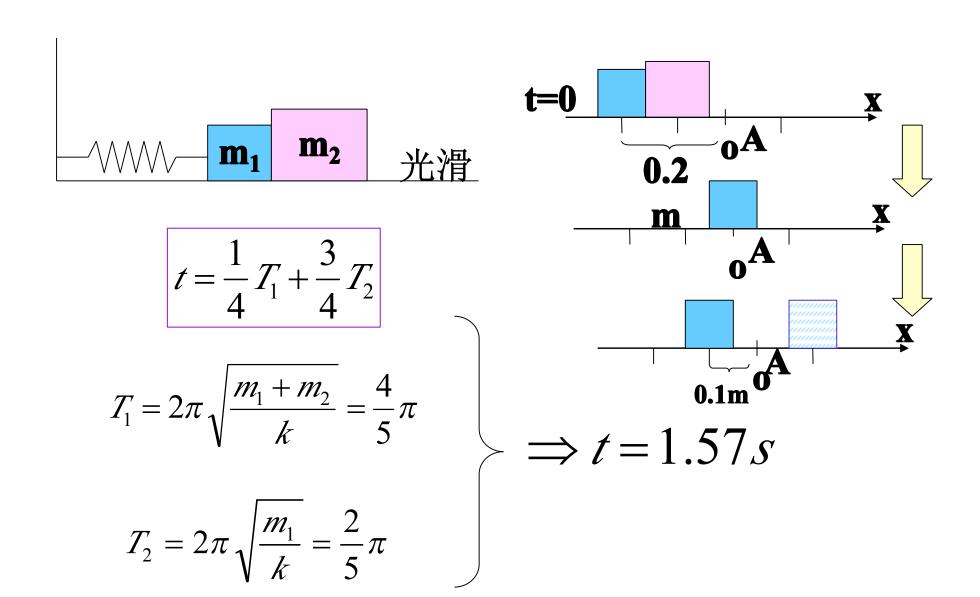
- 求(1) $m_2$ 与 $m_1$ 分离后, $m_1$ 作谐振动的振幅A,
  - (2) m从释放后到再一次将弹簧压缩到最大时所需的时间。

#### 解:看运动

(1) 分析: 平衡位置处 $\nu_{m}$ ,

且是 $\mathbf{m_1}$ 、 $\mathbf{m_{2}}$ 分离处





(2) m从释放后到再一次将弹簧压缩到最大时所需的时间。

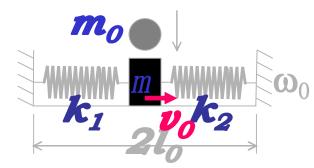
[例题4-3]两根弹簧(弹性系数分别为 $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ 自然长度均为 $\ell_0$ )与物体m连接后作 $\ell_0$ 的谐振. 当m运动到两弹簧处于自然长度时, 突然速度为0的质点 $\ell_0$ 2、整粘在m上, 求:  $\ell_0$ 1、加入数系统周期和振幅

解:设mo与m一起偏离平衡位置x

$$-(k_1 + k_2)x = (m + m_0)\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m + m_0})x = -\frac{K}{M}x$$

$$\therefore K = k_1 + k_2 \qquad M = m + m_0$$



则: 
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_0 + m}{k_1 + k_2}}$$



$$v_{0} = A_{0}\omega_{0} = A_{0}\sqrt{\frac{k_{1} + k_{2}}{m}}$$

$$v = A\omega = A\sqrt{\frac{k_{1} + k_{2}}{m + m_{0}}} \implies A = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m + m_{0}}}A_{0}$$

$$mv_{0} = (m + m_{0})v$$

(粘接过程系统水平方向动量守恒)

## 解法二: 由谐振能量求A



粘接前 
$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)A_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\nu_0^2$$
  
粘接后  $E = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)A^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m + m_0)\nu^2$   $\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m + m_0}}A_0$   
 $m\nu_0 = (m + m_0)\nu$ 

[例]求证: 串联弹簧的
$$K = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

证明:

1) 平衡位置 0处

$$mg = k_1 x_{10} = k_2 x_{20} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (1)$$

**2**) **B**位置

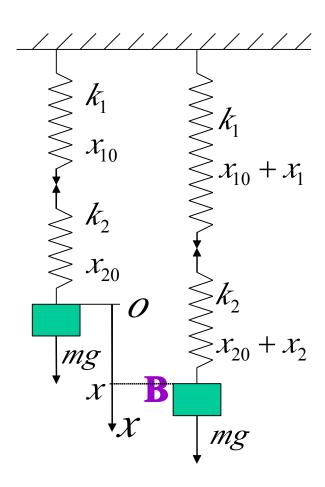
$$x = x_1 + x_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2)$$

$$k_1(x_{10} + x_1) = k_2(x_{20} + x_2) \cdots (3)$$

由 (1) (3) 得:  $k_1x_1 = k_2x_2\cdots(4)$ 

由 (2) (4) 得: 
$$x_2 = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} x$$
 { $m$ }:  $F_{\triangle} = mg - k_2(x_{20} + x_2) = -k_2 x_2$ 

$$\{m\}: F_{\triangle} = mg - k_2(x_{20} + x_2) = -k_2x_2$$



$$F_{\triangle} = -\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} x = -Kx$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

例13

例

弹簧振子 (M,k) 竖直悬挂,处于平衡,

子弹 (m) 以速度v由下而上射入物块并嵌入其内。

求: (1).物块振动的T和A; (2).物块从开始运动到最远处

所需的解评 谐振子的周期  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$   $A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}} = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{(M+m)v_0^2}{k}} \text{ 动量守恒 } v_0 = \frac{mv}{m+M}$   $kx_0 = mg \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} \quad A = \sqrt{\frac{m^2g^2}{k^2} + \frac{m^2v^2}{k(m+M)}}$ 

解法二: 能量守恒

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m+M)v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 \quad A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{M+m}{k}v_0^2} =$$

## (2).物块从开始运动到最远处所需的时间?

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \qquad x_0 = A\cos\varphi, v_0 = -A\omega\sin\varphi$$

$$x = \arctan(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}) = \arctan(-\frac{mv/m + M}{\sqrt{k/m + M} \cdot \frac{mg}{k}})$$

$$\Delta \phi = \arctan(\frac{v}{g}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m + m}})$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\Delta \phi}{\omega} = \sqrt{\frac{m + M}{k}} \arctan(\frac{v}{g}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m + m}})$$

# 4.2 振动的合成

- ▶同方向同频率
- ▶同方向不同频率
- >同频率,振动方向相互垂直
- >不同频率,振动方向相互垂直

# 1、两同方向、同频率谐振动的合成

物体同时参与两分振动: •频率不变,

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$

•振幅变化

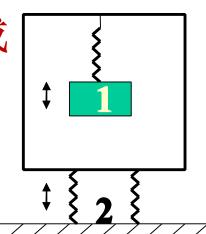
$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_2)$$

•初相位变化

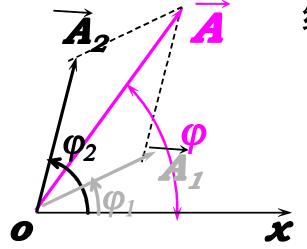
$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

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

$$\varphi = tan^{-1} \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$



 $\vec{A} = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2$ 



旋转矢量法

动方向同一条直线

振

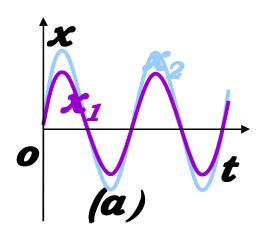
## 合振幅的讨论

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

①若  $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$  合振动加强

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

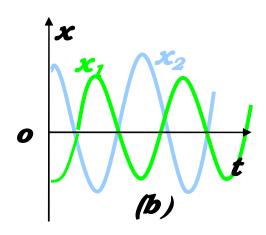




②若  $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi$ 

$$A = |A_2 - A_1|$$





例 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。  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

解: 
$$x_2 = 0.02\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - (\pi - 5t))$$

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

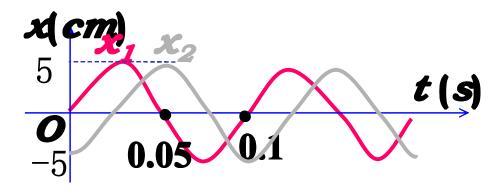
$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2 \implies A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_1^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi}$$

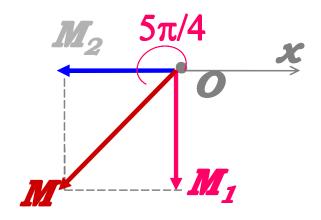
$$\therefore x = x_1 + x_2 = 0.04 \cos(5t + \frac{\pi}{2})m$$

## [例题4-6]两同频率谐振动曲线如图所示,

例4-6

求:它们合振动方程  $x = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$ 





解:

T=0.1s 
$$\rightarrow \omega = 20\pi$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = 5 \text{cm}$$

$$\varphi_{1} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \varphi_{2} = \pi$$

$$A = 5\sqrt{2}cm$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$
  
=  $5\sqrt{2}\cos(20\pi t - 3\pi/4)cm$ 

分振动位移曲 → 合振动

[例]:两同方向,同频率的简谐振动,振动1的 $x \sim t$ 曲线及振动2的 $v \sim t$ 曲线如图所示.

求:
$$(1)\varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$
  $(2)A_{\triangleq}$ 

解: 
$$: \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $A_1 = 1$ cm

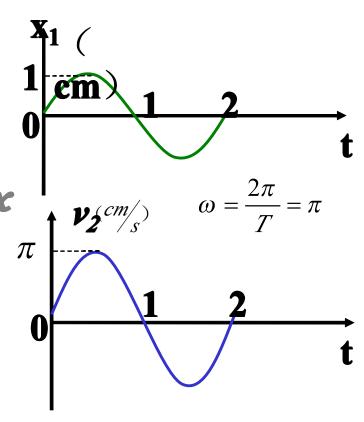
$$\therefore \varphi_2 = \pi \qquad A_2 = 1cm$$

$$v_{20} = 0$$
且将增大(向正方向)

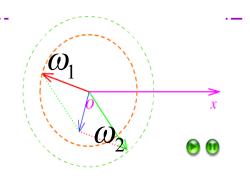
則:
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{3}{2}\pi(或 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\because v_{2\max} = A_2 \omega = \pi$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}cm$$



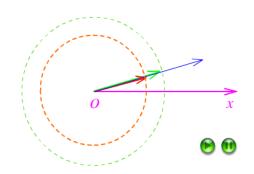
# 2、同方向,不同频率



频率相差大

时,非谐振

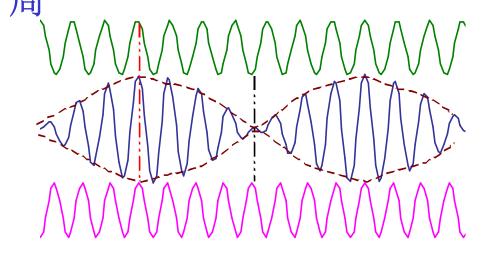
动,复杂的周



# 当2个振动存在微规频率差

时,合振动时强时弱,期性变化,称为拍。

- •测量频率
- •双簧管颤音
- •汽车速度监视器



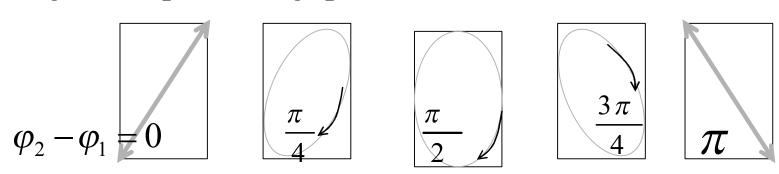
# 3、同频率两互相垂直谐振动的合成

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

合振动的轨迹方程

$$(\frac{x}{A_1})^2 + (\frac{y}{A_2})^2 - 2(\frac{xy}{A_1A_2})\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

**X** 

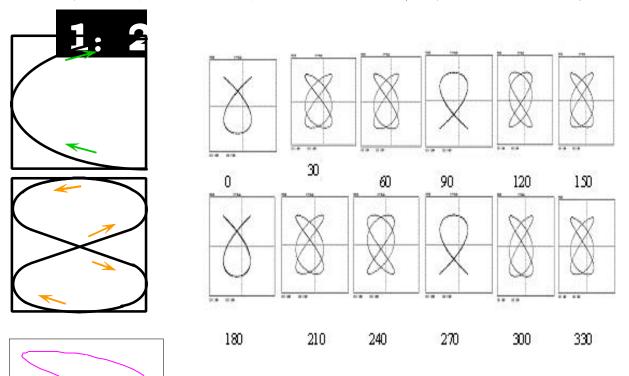


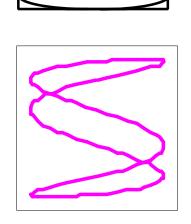
轨迹为椭圆/直线,方位、转向由 $\mathbf{A}$ 、 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$  决定

# 4、两个相互垂直不同频率谐振动的合成

(1)李萨如图:由成(简单)整数比的两个垂直方向

的谐振合成而形成封闭、稳定的曲线

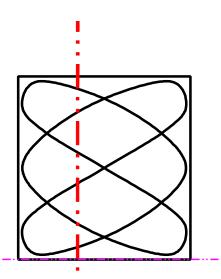




# 应即

## 无线电技术中测量频率

$$\frac{\mathbf{v}_x}{\mathbf{v}_y} = \frac{N_y}{N_x}$$

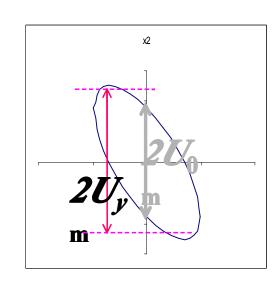


N—交点数, ν—频率, 频率与交点数成反比

$$v_y = 50$$
Hz
$$v_x = v_y \cdot \frac{N_y}{N_x} = 50 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 75$$
Hz

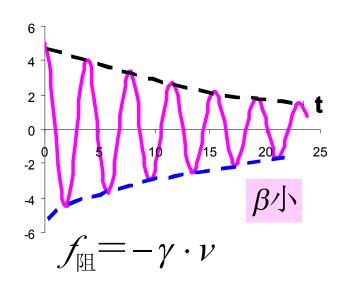
#### 测量位相差

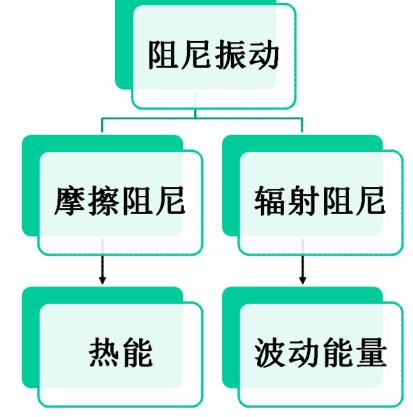
$$\sin \varphi = \frac{U_{y0}}{U_{ym}} \Longrightarrow \varphi = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{U_{y0}}{U_{ym}} \right)$$



# \*4.4 阻尼振动

振幅随时间而减小,非 谐振动





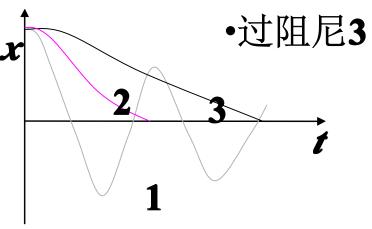
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = Ae^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} \quad \therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} > T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \qquad 周期延长$$

阻尼系数 
$$x = Ae^{-\beta t}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- •欠阻尼1
- •临界阻尼2



灵敏电流计

•增大阻尼 快速的回到回到平衡位置

微振仪,测量地震,区分第一、二次相隔时间较 近的地震

# \*4.4 受迫振动

补充能量



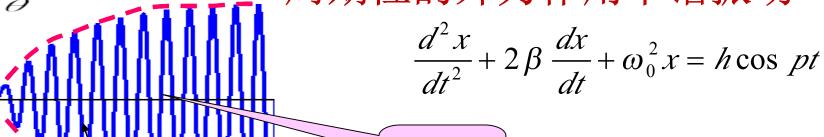
阻尼振动



阻尼力(小)

强迫力

## 周期性的外力作用下谐振动



稳定

 $x = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A\cos(pt + \varphi_2)$ 

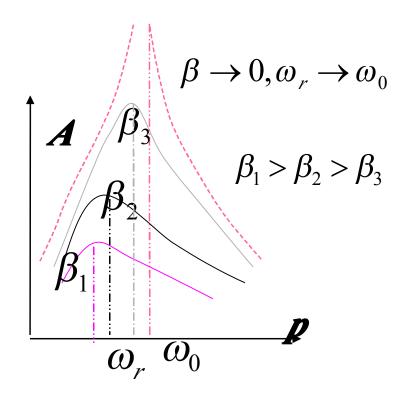
振幅的大小和强迫力的圆频率,阻尼系数有关

# 共振: 振幅达到最大值的现象称为共振,共振频率 // ,

振幅
$$A = \frac{h}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - p^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 p^2}}$$

#### 共振利用:

- •微波炉
- •收音机的调谐
- •核磁共振
- •测量仪器
- •乐器的共鸣箱



共振危

害:

•雪崩

•翻船

•机器损坏

•桥梁倒塌