

解: 
$$M = -mg\frac{L}{2}\sin\theta - (kx)L\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{M} \approx -(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{g}\frac{\mathbf{L}}{2} + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{L}^2)\theta$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{J}\ddot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow M \approx -(mg\frac{L}{2} + kL^{2})\theta \} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{mg(L/2) + kL^{2}}{J}\theta = 0$$

$$M = J\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mg(L/2) + kL^{2}}{mL^{2}/3}}$$

讨论: 
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{k_{\parallel}} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{k}_{\sharp} = \boldsymbol{k}_1 + \boldsymbol{k}_2$$

## [例题4-1] k = 4N/m两弹簧并联, m = 2kg, $x_0 = 3m$ , Fang Yi $v_0 = 8 \text{m/s}$ 求: $\omega$ , A, $\phi$ 及振动方程

解: 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k_{\#}}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}} = 2rad/s$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (\frac{v_0}{\omega})^2} = 5m$$

$$tg\varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_1 = -0.296\pi \\ \varphi_2 = 0.704\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_0 = A \cos \varphi & = 3 > 0 \\ v_0 = -\omega A \sin \varphi & = 8 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5\cos(2t - 0.296\pi)m$$

**FangYi** 

证:木块谐振,写谐振方程(不计阻力)

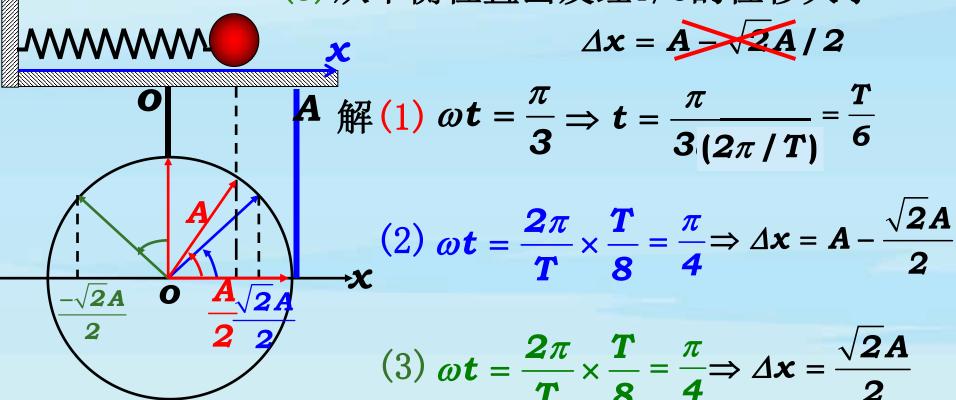
$$\therefore 谐振动方程x = a\cos\sqrt{\frac{\rho'g}{\rho(a+b)}}t$$

证谐振三步骤 1st定平衡 2nd给偏移 3rd证线恢

FangYi

## [讨论2]简谐振子(1)从最远点到平衡位置费时T/4, 求走完该距离一半费时?T/3

- (2) 从最远点出发经T/8的位移大小?
- (3)从平衡位置出发经T/8的位移大小?



**FangYi** 

## [例题4-3]已知谐振 $x\sim t$ 曲线,

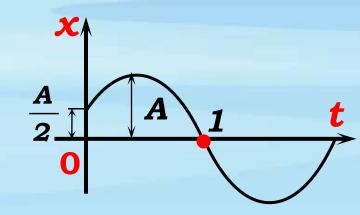
求:φ、ω及振动方程

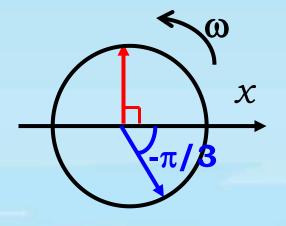
解:

读初态
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = A/2 = A\cos\varphi \\ v_0 > 0 \implies \varphi = -\pi/3 \end{cases}$$

读
$$t=1$$
态 $\begin{cases} x_1=0 \\ v_1<0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \phi_1=\pi/2$ 

$$\phi = \omega t + \varphi \rightarrow \omega = (\phi_1 - \varphi)/1 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$





∴振动方程为 x=Acos[(5π/6)t-π/3]

 $x_o, v_o$ 共同确定 $\varphi$ !!!

## [讨论3]已知v-t曲线,写振动方程

**FangYi** 

解: 
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -v_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$v_0 = v_m / 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi = -5\pi/6 \\ \varphi = -\pi/6 \\ t \text{ } t$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = (\phi_1 - \varphi)/1 = 5\pi/6$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{6v_m}{5\pi} \therefore x = \frac{6v_m}{5\pi} \cos(\frac{5\pi}{6}t - \frac{5\pi}{66})$$