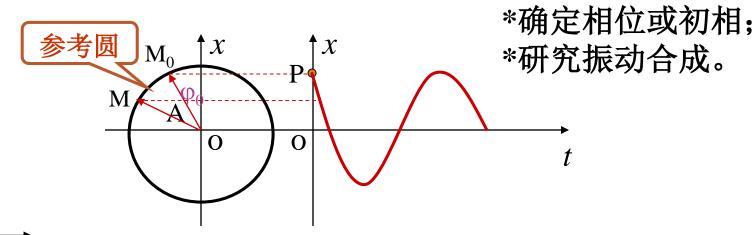
三、谐振动的旋转矢量表示法

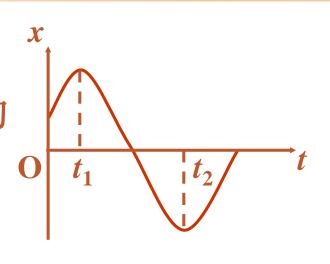


- ②A的长度:振幅A
- ② \overline{A} 的旋转角速度: 圆频率 ω
- $\Im \overline{A}$ 的旋转的方向: 逆时针向
- ④ 旋转矢量 \overline{A} 与参考方向x的夹角:相位 $(\omega t + \varphi)$
- ⑤ t=0时旋转矢量 \overline{A} 与参考方向x的夹角:初相位 (φ)
- ⑥ M 点在x 轴上投影点P 的运动规律: $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

* 相位差

1). 对同一谐振动的两个不同时刻的态的比较

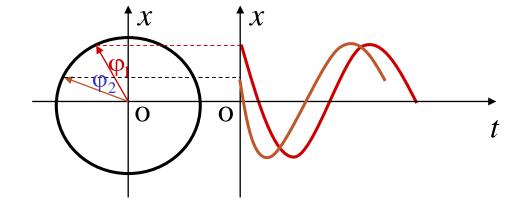
$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t_2 + \varphi) - (\omega t_1 + \varphi)$$
$$= \omega (t_2 - t_1)$$



2). 对同一时刻两同频率的谐振动的比较

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

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



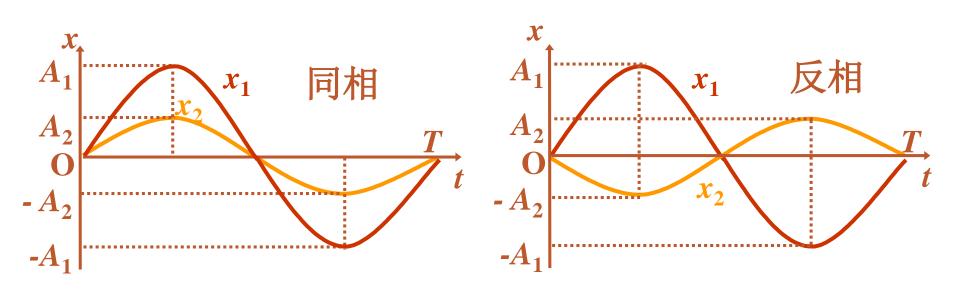
$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_2) - (\omega t + \varphi_1) = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 \quad \text{初相差}$$
可用于比较两个谐振动的步调。

a 同相 两振动步调相同。

条件:
$$\Delta \varphi = \pm 2k\pi$$
, $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$

b 反相 两振动步调相反。

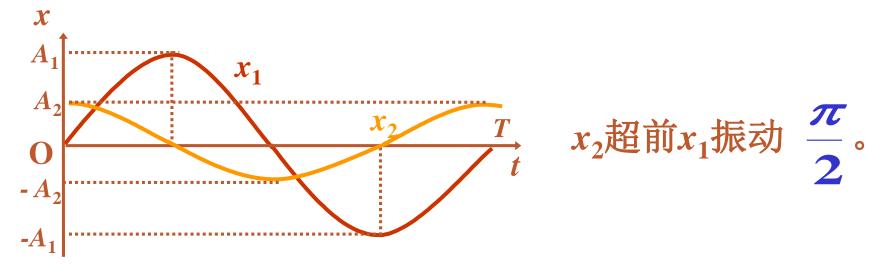
条件:
$$\Delta \varphi = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$
, $k = 0,1,2,\dots$



c 超前和落后 当 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 \neq \pm k\pi$, $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi > 0, x_2 超前x_1 振动 \Delta \varphi \\ \Delta \varphi < 0, x_2 落后x_1 振动 \Delta \varphi \end{cases}$$
 约定: $\Delta \varphi \in (-\pi, \pi]$

$$\Delta \varphi = -\frac{3}{2}\pi \longrightarrow \Delta \varphi = -\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$



$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0 - (-\frac{1}{2}\pi) = \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

d) 谐振动的x、v、a的相位关系

$$x = A \cos \frac{(\omega t + \varphi)}{\varphi_1}$$

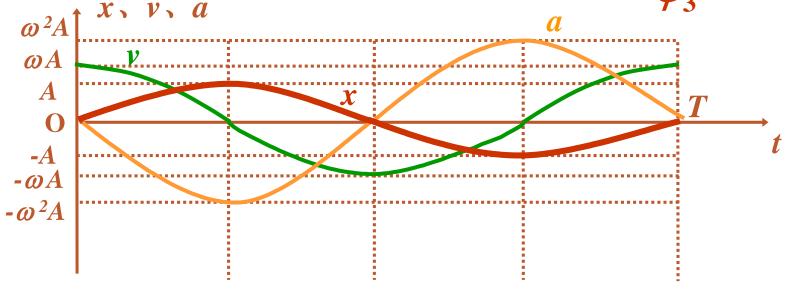
$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

$$\varphi_2$$

$$x \cdot v \cdot a$$

$$\varphi_3$$



 $v超前x \pi/2$

a超前v π/2

a和x反相

四、谐振动的能量

1、谐振动能量表达式

以弹簧振子为例

$$E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}k[A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)]^{2}$$

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

$$E = E_{k} + E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}$$

$$\cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2\alpha)$$

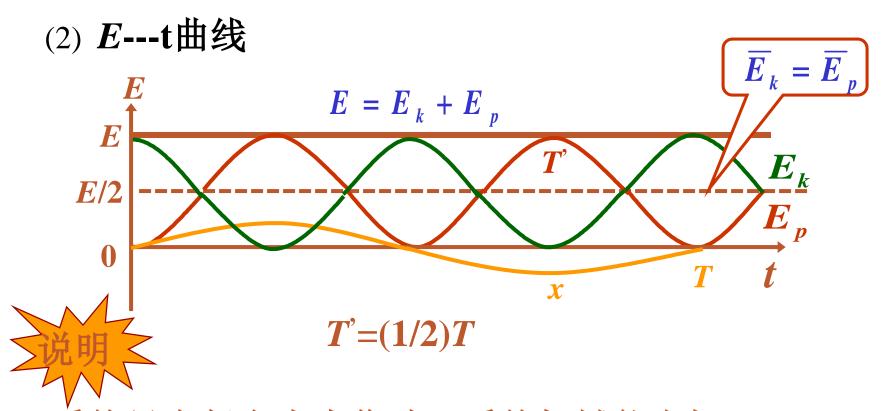
谐振动总能量与振幅平方成正比

$$\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2\alpha)$$

说明:该结论对任一谐振系统均成立

2、谐振子能量变化规律及曲线

(1) 变化规律:系统E_K、E_P亦随时间作周期性变化,其 频率是系统固有频率2倍,尽管它们 之间相互转化,但任一时刻总能量守恒



- 1. 系统只有保守内力作功, 系统机械能守恒。
- 2. 动能、势能随时间作周期 $\{P\}$ 平衡位置处, $E_p=0$, E_k 最大性变化,并不断相互转化 $\{P\}$ 最大位移处, $\{P\}$ 最大

3. 由起始能量求振幅
$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2E_0}{k}}$$

$$\left(E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\right)$$

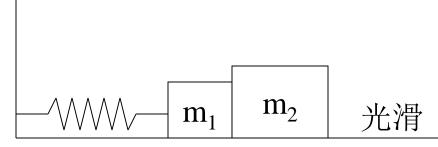
[例] 已知:
$$m_1 = 1.0kg$$
(与弹簧固接) $m_2 = 3.0kg, k = 25 \frac{N}{m}$,

现将弹簧压缩b = 0.20m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) m₁从释放后到再一次将弹簧压缩到最大时所需的时间

解:

(1)分析: 平衡位置处 $v=v_{\rm m}$,且是 m_1 、 m_2 分离处



$$\frac{1}{2}kb^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(m_{1} + m_{2})v_{m}^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m_{1}v_{m}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0.1m$$

 $_{-\hspace{-0.5cm}-$

$$t = \frac{1}{4}T_{1} + \frac{3}{4}T_{2}$$

$$T_{1} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_{1}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{1} + m_{2}}}} = \frac{4}{5}\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 1.57 \text{ s}$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{1}}}} = \frac{2}{5}\pi$$

m

已知:初态时弹簧处于原长 试证明:物块作谐振动.



-*x*₀(势能零点)

O(平衡位置)

任意位置(X)处

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(x+x_0)^2 - mg(x+x_0) = \text{ }$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m+\frac{J}{R^2})v^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + kxx_0 + \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 - mgx - mgx_0 =$$

$$\therefore kx_0 = mg$$

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

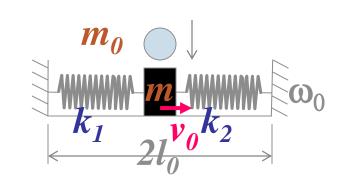
[例题4-3]两根弹簧(弹性系数分别为 k_1 , k_2 自然长度均为 l_0)与物体m连接后作 A_0 的谐振.当m运动到两弹簧处于自然长度时,水平速度为0的质点 m_0 轻粘在m上,求: m_0 粘上后振动系统周期和振幅

解:设mo与m一起偏离平衡位置x

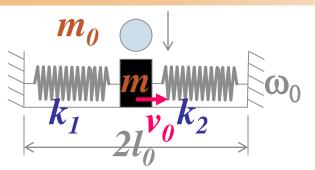
$$-(k_1 + k_2)x = (m + m_0)\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

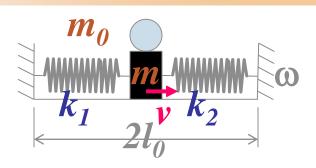
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m + m_0})x = -\frac{K}{M}x$$

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



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





$$v_0 = A_0 \omega_0 = A_0 \sqrt{\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m}}$$

$$v = A \omega = A \sqrt{\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m + m_0}} \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m + m_0}} A_0$$

$$mv_0 = (m + m_0)v$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m + m_0}} A_0$$

由谐振能量求解

粘接前
$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)A_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$$

粘接后 $E = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)A^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m + m_0)v^2$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m + m_0}} A_0$$

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

证明: 平衡位置处

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

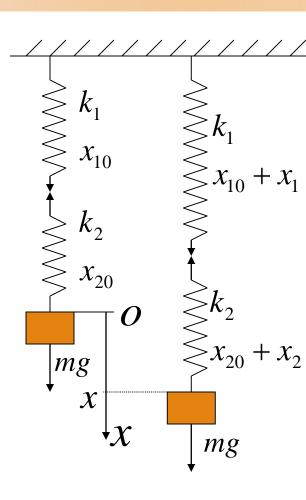
$$x = x_1 + x_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2)$$

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

由(1)(3)得:
$$k_1 x_1 = k_2 x_2 \cdots (4)$$

曲 (2) (4) 得:
$$x_2 = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} x$$

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



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

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