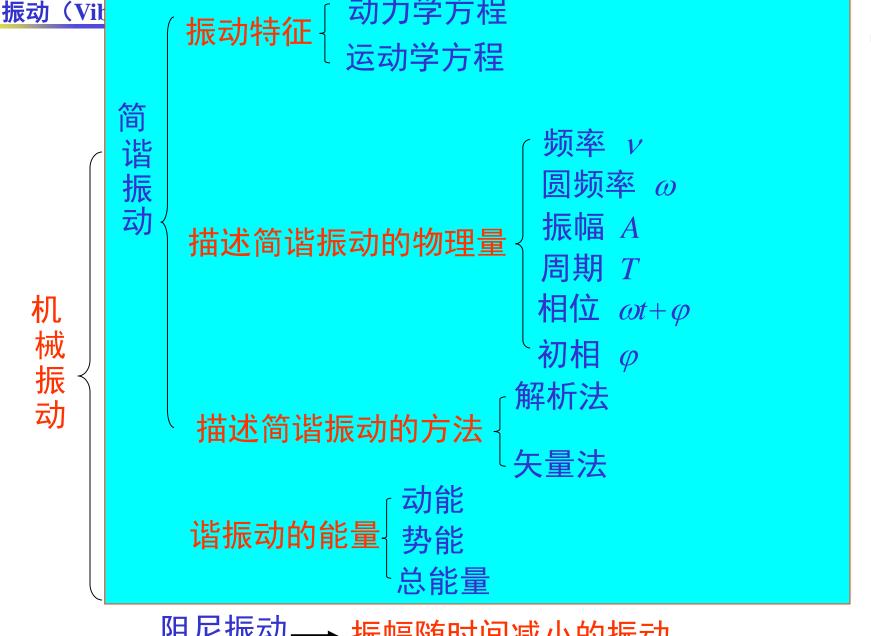


第四章 振动

- § 1.1 简谐振动
- § 1.2 同方向同频率谐振动的合成



阻尼振动→ 振幅随时间减小的振动 受迫振动 → 在周期外力作用下的振动



分振动方程 $\begin{cases} x = A \cos (\omega t + \varphi) \\ 1 = 1 & 1 \end{cases}$ $x = A \cos (\omega t + \varphi)$ $2 = A \cos (\omega t + \varphi)$ 2 = 2合振动方程 $\begin{cases} x = x + x = A \cos (\omega t + \varphi) \\ 1 2 \end{cases}$ 合振动方程 $\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} \\ \varphi = tan^{-1} \frac{A_1\sin\varphi_1 + A_2\sin\varphi_2}{A_1\cos\varphi_1 + A_2\cos\varphi_2} \end{cases}$ 谐 振 动的 合成

同频率振动方向垂直 —— 合振动轨迹为 椭圆或圆

不同频率振动方向垂直——当频率比为整数比时为利萨如图形



第四章 振 动

任何一个物理量在某一定值附近作周期性变化——振动

物体在一定位置附近作来回往复运动——机械振动



第四章 振动(Vibration)

- § 4.1 简谐振动
- §4.2 简谐振动的振幅、周期、频率和相位
- § 4.3 简谐振动的旋转矢量表示
- § 4.4 简谐振动的能量
- § 4.5 简谐振动的合成
- § 4.6 阻尼振动、受迫振动和共振

§ 4.1 简谐振动

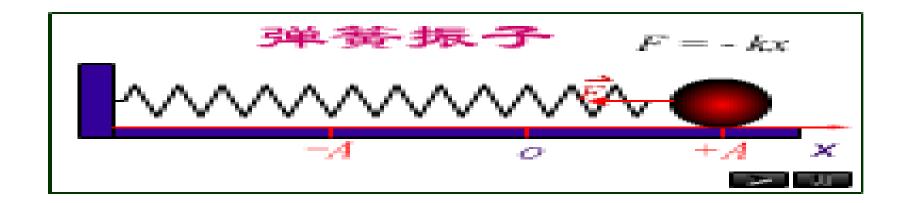


- 一、简谐振动模型
 - ▶ 振动: 任一物理量在某一定值附近往复变化
 - 机械振动 物体围绕一固定位置往复运动可分为直线、平面和空间振动.
 - ▶ 简谐运动 最简单、最基本的线性回复振动.





理想模型之一: 弹簧振子



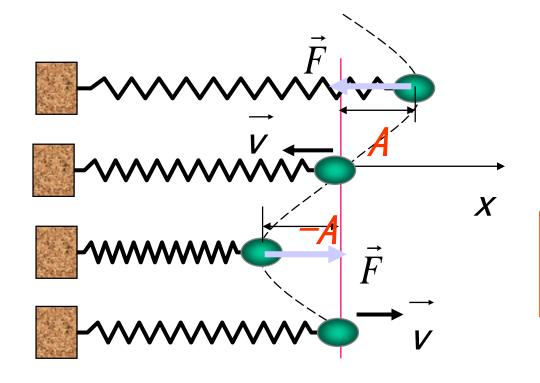
弹

簧



一、谐振动动力学方程

1、弹簧振子:由物体和轻质弹簧组成系统



受力:
$$f = -kx$$

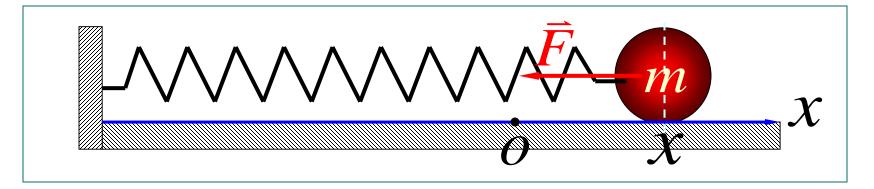
$$-kx = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

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

-----动力学方程



二、简谐振动的动力学分析及三种形式



受力分析
$$F = -kx = ma$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

(动力学方程)

解方程得运动方程

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

积分常数,根据初始条件确定



三、简谐振动位移、速度、加速度方程

1、运动方程
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

2、速度方程
$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

3、加速度方程
$$a = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

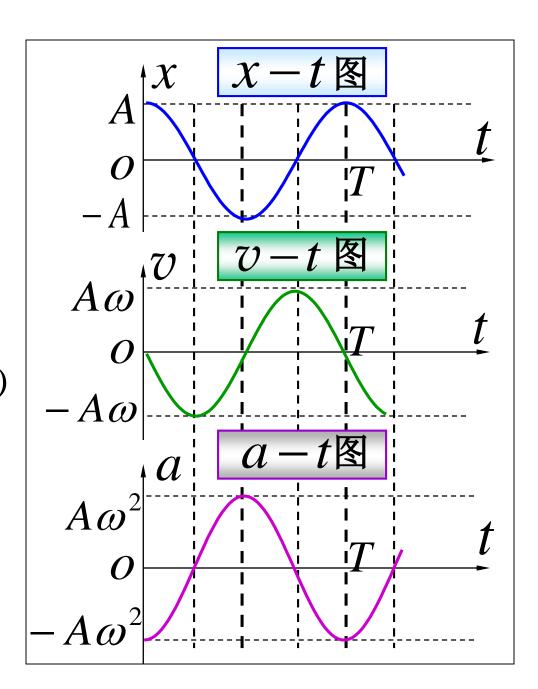
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \mathbf{R} \boldsymbol{\varphi} = 0$$

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

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

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

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



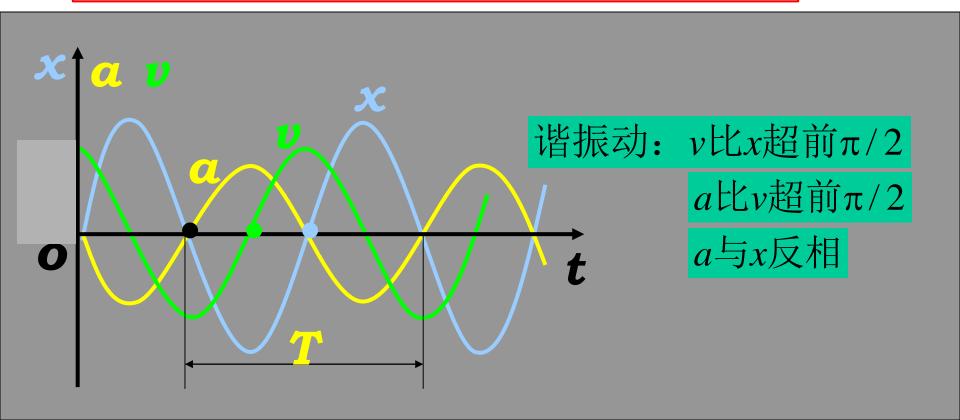
THINK OF SURVEY

谐振动的位移、速度及加速度位相关系

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

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

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





四、单摆(数学摆)

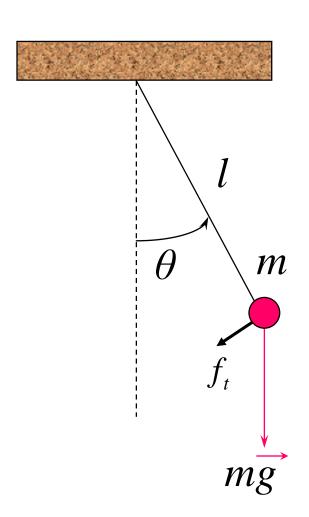
不可伸长的轻质细线下悬挂一

质点,在平衡位置附近 (θ<5 的) 小角摆动的装置。

$$f_{t} = -mg\sin\theta \approx -mg\theta$$
$$= ma_{t} = ml\alpha = ml\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}}$$

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

-----动力学方程





五、复摆(物理摆)

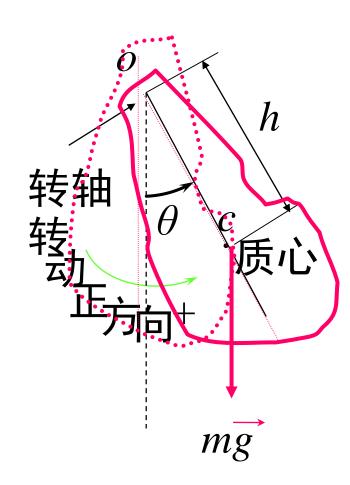
一个可绕水平固定轴自由

小角摆动的刚体装置。

$$M = -mgh \sin \theta \approx -mgh\theta$$
$$= J\alpha = J \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{mgh}{J_0}\theta = 0$$

-----动力学方程





六、简谐振动的运动学、动力学基本特征

$$f = -kx$$

$$f = -mg\theta$$

$$f = -kx$$
 $f = -mg\theta$ $M = -mgh\theta$

线性恢复力(矩): 具有大小与(相对于平衡位置)位移成 正比, 方向始终指向平衡位置性质的力(矩)

谐振动共同特征:物体在线性恢复力(矩)作用下的运动

弹簧振子
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$
单 摆
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$$

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

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

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

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

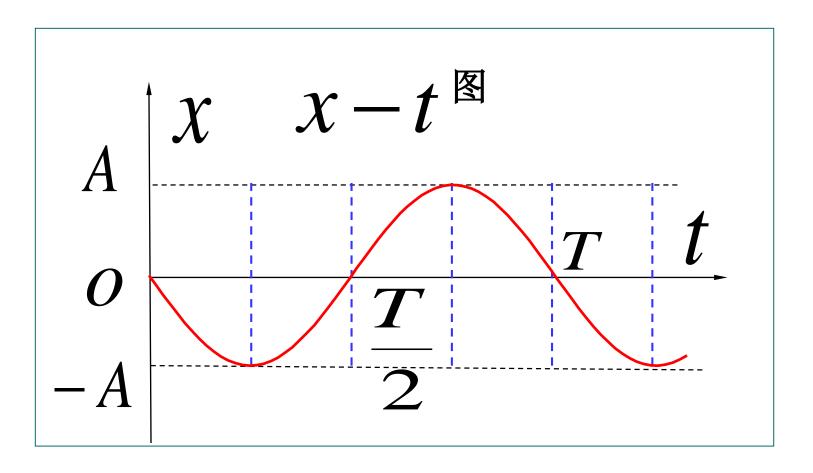
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{J}}$$

角频率只与系统本身有关



§ 4. 2 简谐振动中的振幅、周期、频率和相位

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

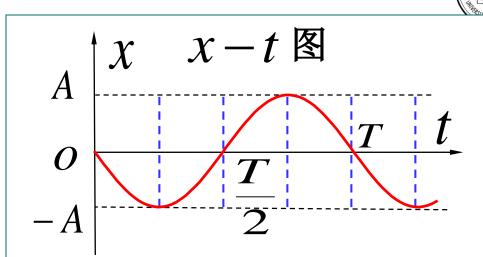




一 振幅

$$A = |x_{\text{max}}|$$

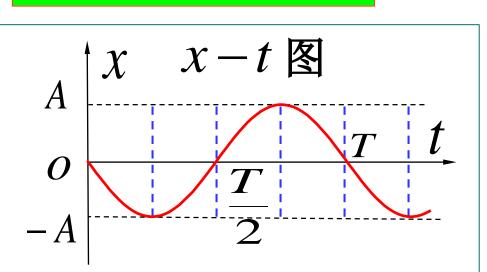
表示振动的强弱(范围),由初始条件确定。



二 周期、频率

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

- 1、角频率 **@**
- 2、周期 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$
- 3、频率 $v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$





角频率、周期和频率仅与振动系统本身 的物理性质有关,与初始条件无关。



弹簧振子: $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$ $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

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

$$\omega t + \varphi$$

三 相位 $\omega t + \varphi$ (描述振动状态的物理量)

1)
$$\omega t + \varphi \rightarrow (x, v)$$

1) $\omega t + \varphi \rightarrow (x, v)$ 存在——对应的关系;

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

$$\omega t + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

例: 当 $\omega t + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时: $x = \frac{A}{2}$, $v = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A\omega$

质点在x = A/2处以速率v向-x方向运动

当 $\omega t + \varphi = \frac{5}{3}\pi$ 时: $x = \frac{A}{2}$, $v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A\omega$

质点在x = A/2处以速率p向+p方向运动



- 2) 相位在 $0 \sim 2\pi$ 内变化,质点无相同的运动状态; 相差 $2n\pi$ (n)整数)质点运动状态全同. (周期性)
- 3) 初相位 $\varphi_0(t=0)$ 描述质点初始时刻的运动状态。

由初始条件决定

$$\varphi($$
取 [$-\pi \rightarrow \pi$]或 [$0 \rightarrow 2\pi$])

四 常数A和 φ 的确定 $\begin{cases} x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ v = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$

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

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

初始条件
$$t=0$$
 $x=x_0$ $v=v_0$

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

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

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-v_0}{\omega x_0}$$

对给定振动系统,周期由系统本身性质决定,振幅和初相由初始条件决定.





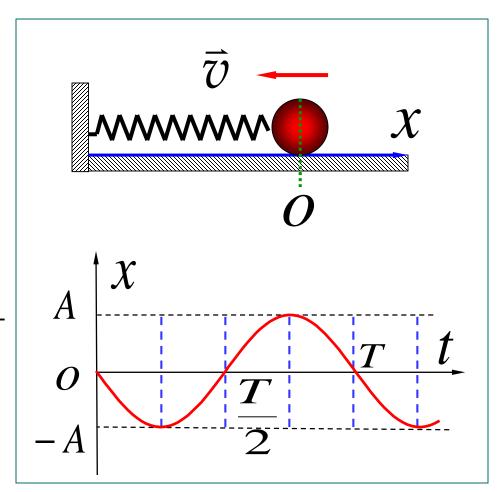
已知
$$t = 0, x = 0, v < 0$$
求 φ

$$0 = A\cos\varphi$$
$$\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore \sin \varphi > 0 \Re \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

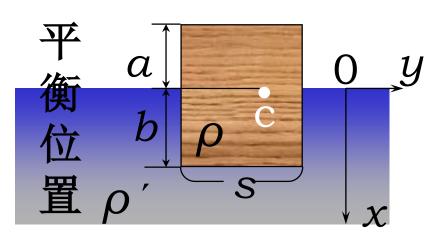


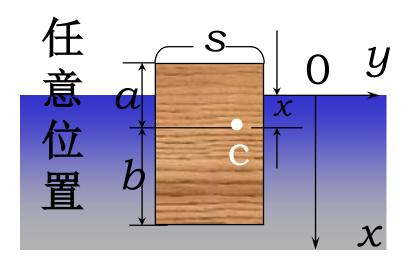
【例 1】水面上浮有一方形木块,静止时水面以上高度为 a,以下高度为 b。 水密度为 ρ' ,木块密度为 ρ ,不计水的阻力。现用外力将木块压入水中,使木 块上表面与水面平齐。求证:放手后木块将作谐振动,并写出谐振动方程。



解:(1).确定平衡位置

平衡时 $(a+b)s\rho g - bs\rho'g = 0$





(2). 任意位置木块受力分析: $\sum F = (a+b)s\rho g - (b+x)s\rho' g = -s\rho' gx$



——线性恢复力 所以木块作谐振动: $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

由牛顿定律:
$$-s\rho'gx = (a+b)s\rho \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{\rho'g}{(a+b)\rho}x = 0$$

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

$$\therefore t = 0 \begin{cases} x_0 = a \\ v_0 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + v_0^2 / \omega^2} = a \\ \varphi = tg^{-1}(-v_0 / \omega x_0) = 0, \pi \end{cases}$$

$$(:: x_0 = A\cos\varphi > 0:: \pi$$
舍去)

$$\therefore x = a \cos \sqrt{\rho' g / [(a+b)\rho]} t$$

动(Vibration) 【例 2】竖直悬挂的两个串联的轻弹簧振子,物块质量m,两个弹

簧的弹性系数k₁和k₂,问是否简谐振动,如是,圆频率是多少?

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

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

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

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

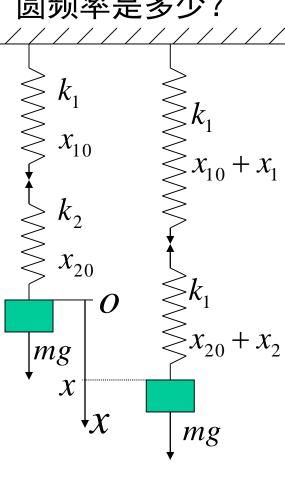
$$k_1 x_1 - k_2 x_2 \qquad (4)$$

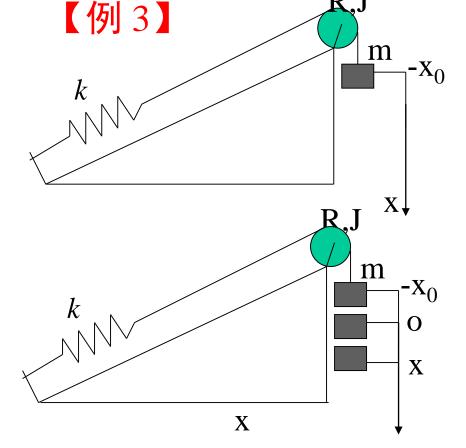
曲 (2) (4) 得:
$$x_2 = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} x$$

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

$$F_{\stackrel{\triangle}{=}} = -\frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} x = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \qquad \therefore K = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

是简谐振动,圆频率为:
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_1 k_2}{m(k_1 + k_2)}}$$





已知:初态时弹簧处于原长

- (1). 证明物块作谐振动,
 - (2) 写出振动表达式。

解:(1).确定平衡位置

$$mg = kx_0$$

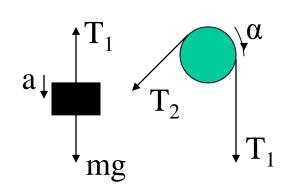
$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} \cdot \dots \cdot (1)$$

(2) 写出任意位置处物块的加速度

$$mg - T_1 = ma \cdot \cdots \cdot (2)$$

$$(T_1 - T_2)R = J\alpha = J\frac{a}{R}\cdots(3)$$

$$T_2 = k(x_1 + x_2) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4)$$





(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{kR^2}{J + mR^2} x$$

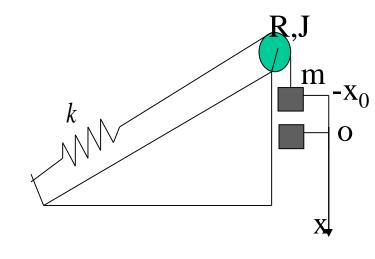
$$\omega = R\sqrt{\frac{k}{J + mR^2}}$$

$$a = -\omega^2 x$$

*初态为
$$t = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{mg}{k} \\ v_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{mg}{k} \\ \varphi = \pi \end{cases}$$

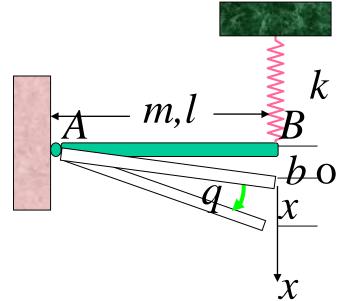
$$x = \frac{mg}{k}\cos(R\sqrt{\frac{k}{J + mR^2}}t + \pi)$$

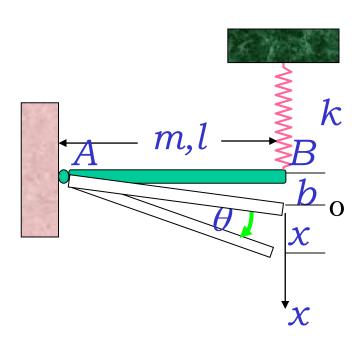


【例 4】*m*, *l* 均质细杆*AB*可绕水平轴 *A* 旋转,其 *B* 端固定一轻质弹簧 *k*, 弹簧另一端固定于天花板.开始时,将 *B* 端抬起使弹簧无变形,然后从静止释放. 求证:细杆作简谐振动,并求振动周期及谐振方程

解:静平衡时-kbl+mgl/2=0

任意位置 $mg\frac{l}{2}-k(x+b)l=J\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$





$$\Rightarrow -kl(l\theta) = (\frac{1}{3}ml^2)\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

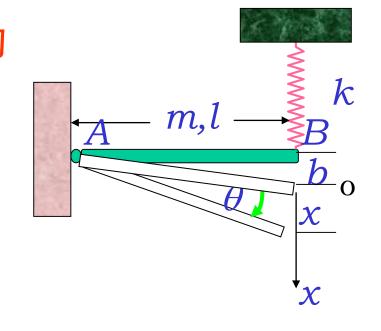


$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{3k}{m}\theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\text{d}} = \sqrt{3k/m}$$
 ——谐振动

$$:: t = 0 \begin{cases} \theta_0 = -b/l \\ \Omega_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_{m} = \sqrt{\theta_{0}^{2} + \Omega_{0}^{2} / \omega_{\mathbb{H}}^{2}} = |\theta_{0}| \\ \varphi = tg^{-1}(\frac{-\Omega_{0}}{\omega_{\mathbb{H}}\theta_{0}}) = 0, \pi \end{cases}$$



$$\therefore \theta = (b/l)\cos[\sqrt{3k/m}t + \pi]$$

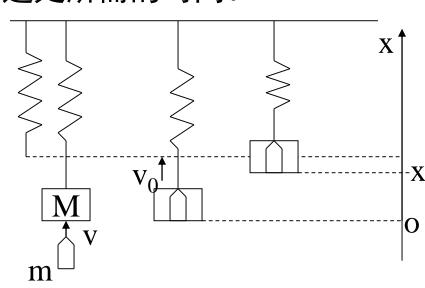
【例 5】弹簧振子(M, k)竖直悬挂,处于平衡,子弹(m 以 以速度 v 由下而上射入物块并嵌入其内。求: (1). 物块振动的 T 和 A; (2). 物块从开始运动到最远处所需的时间。

解: (1). x 处物块动力学方程

$$(m+M)\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$= -(m+M)g + k(\frac{Mg}{k} - x)$$

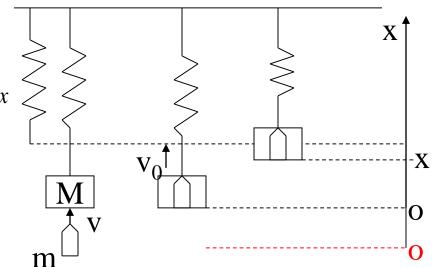
$$= -mg - kx$$



正确解:

$$(m+M)\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -(m+M)g + k\left[\frac{(m+M)g}{k} - x\right] = -kx$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m+M}} \qquad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$$



$$* 初态为 $t = 0$

$$v_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$
可由动量守恒得
$$v_0 = \frac{mv}{m+M}$$$$

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

$$A = \frac{mg}{k} \sqrt{1 + \frac{kv_0^2}{(m+M)g^2}}$$

(2).
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

*初态为
$$t = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} \\
v_0 = \frac{mv}{m+M}
\end{cases}$$

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

最远点:
$$x = A$$
, 即 $\omega t + \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{\varphi}{2}$

$$\therefore \varphi = tg^{-1}(\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}) = -tg^{-1}(\frac{v_0}{g}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m+m}}) \quad \therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{m+M}{k}}tg^{-1}(\frac{v_0}{g}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m+m}})$$



§ 4.3 简谐振动的旋转矢量表示





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

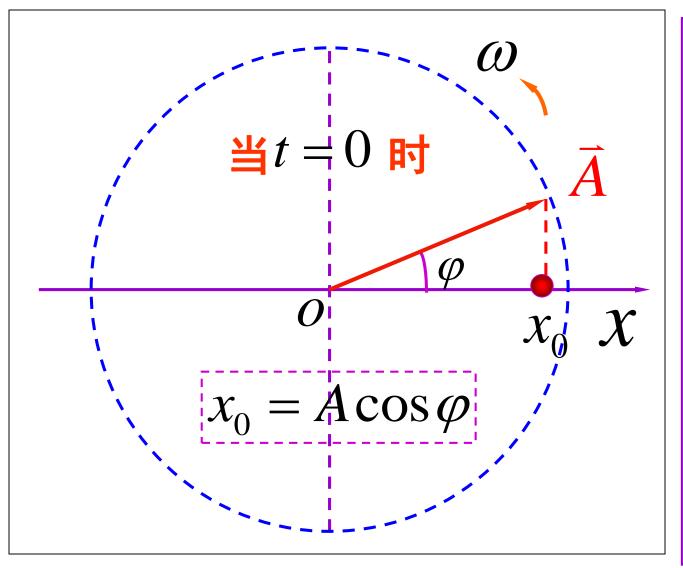
SOUNGE OF STREET

谐振动的旋转矢量表示法

- (1) 旋转矢量的特性与各物理量的对应关系
 - ① A 的长度:振幅 A
 - ② \overline{A} 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 A 与参考方向 x 的夹角:相位 $\omega t + \varphi$
 - ⑤ t=0 时旋转矢量 \overrightarrow{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:

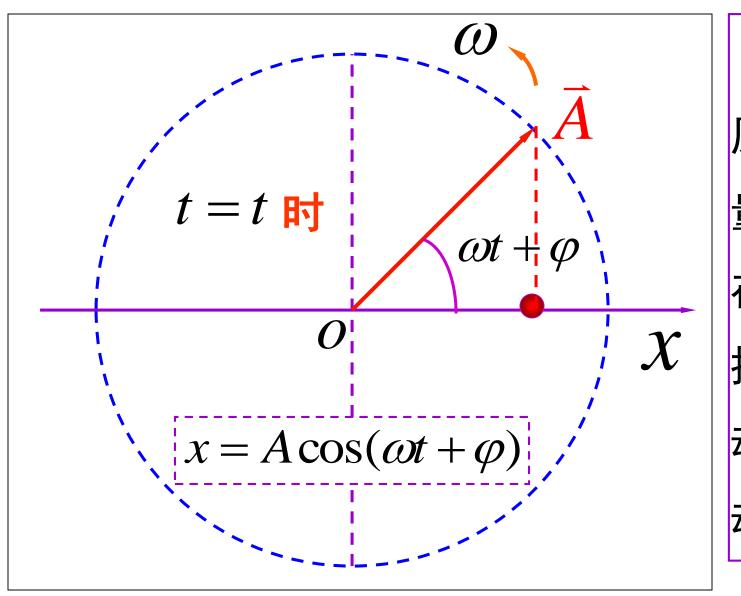
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$





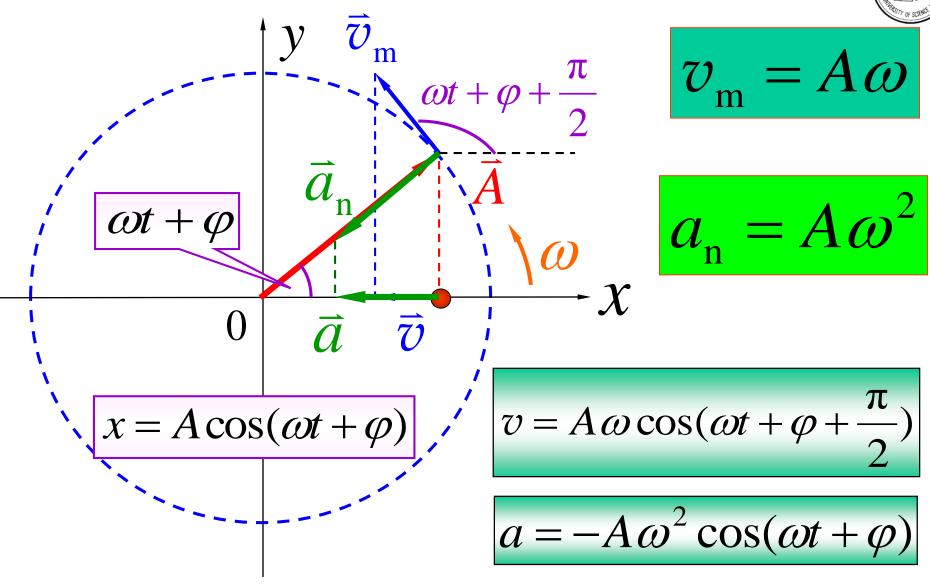
以0为 原点旋转矢 量和的端点 在X轴上的 投影点的运 动为简谐运 动.





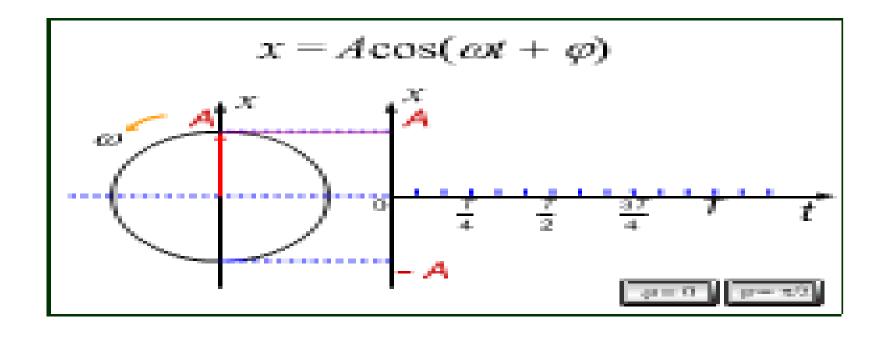
以O为 原点旋转矢 量和的端点 在X轴上的 投影点的运 动为简谐运 动.







用旋转矢量图画简谐运动的 x-t 图



$$T = 2\pi/\omega$$
 (旋转矢量旋转一周所需的时间)

A STATE OF STATE

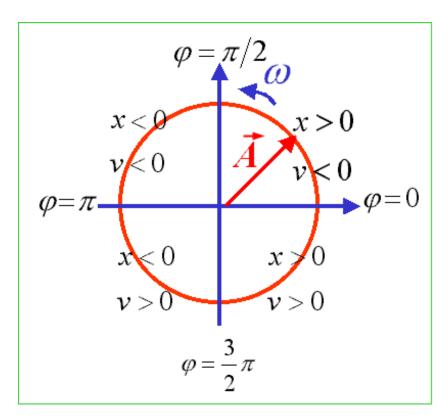
旋转矢量法优点:

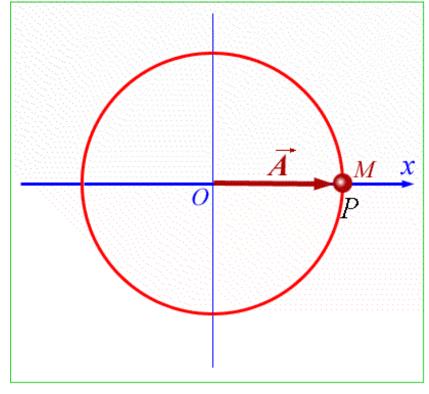
直观地表达谐振动的各特征量

便于解题, 特别是确定初相位

便于振动合成

由x, v 的符号确定 \overrightarrow{A} 所在的象限:







旋转矢量 Ā 与谐振动的对应关系

旋转矢量 🖟	简谐振动	符号或表达式
模	振幅	A
角速度	角频率	ω
$t=0$ 时, \vec{A} 与 ox 夹角	初相	$arphi_{0}$
旋转周期	振动周期	$T = 2\pi/\omega$
t 时刻, \vec{A} 与 ox 夹角	相位	$\omega t + \varphi_0$
A 在 ox 上的投影	位移	$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$
A 端点速度在 ox 上的投影	速度	$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$
A 端点加速度在 ox 上的投影	加速度	$a = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$



> 相位差:表示两个相位之差.



1)对同一简谐运动,相位差可以给出两运动状态

间变化所需的时间. $\Delta \varphi = (\omega t_2 + \varphi) - (\omega t_1 + \varphi)$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t_1 + \varphi)$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t_2 + \varphi)$$

$$\Delta t = t_2$$



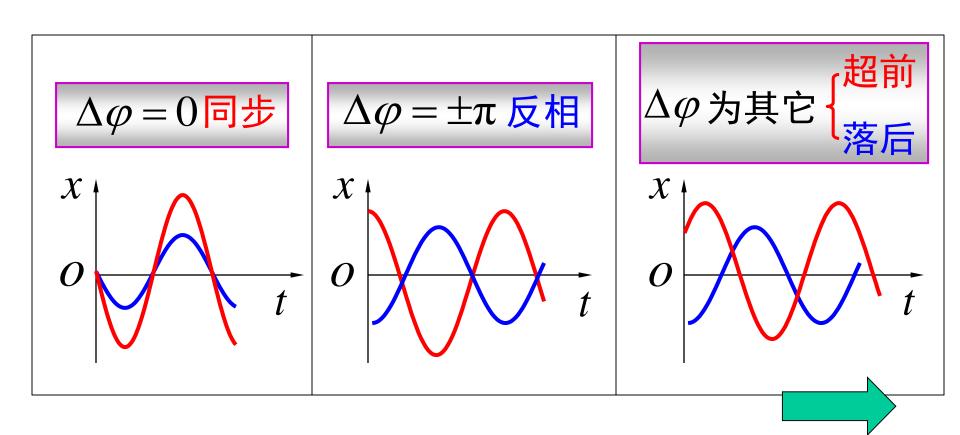
2) 对于两个同频率的简谐运动,相位差表示它们间步调上的差异. (解决振动合成问题)

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

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

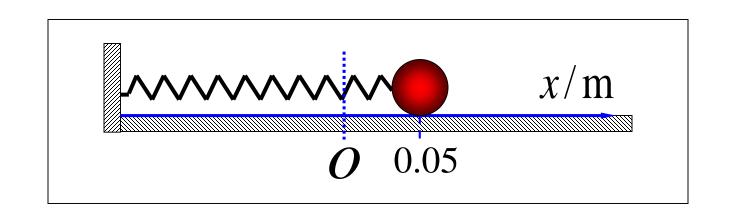
$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_2) - (\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$



【例6】 如图所示,一轻弹簧的右端连着一物体,弹簧的劲度系数 $k = 0.72 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$,物体的质量 m = 20 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;
 - (2) 求物体从初位置运动到第一次经过 $\frac{A}{2}$ 处时的速度;





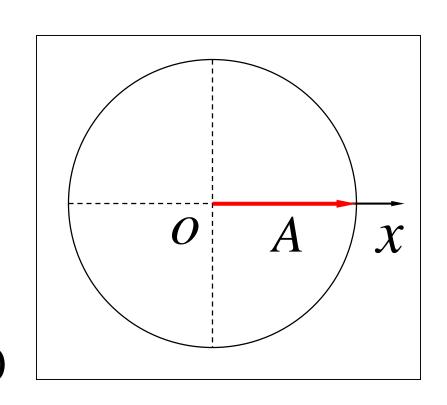
解 (1)
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.72 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}}{0.02 \,\text{kg}}} = 6.0 \,\text{s}^{-1}$$

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

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-v_0}{\omega x_0} = 0$$

$$\varphi = 0$$
 或 π

由旋转矢量图可知 $\varphi = 0$



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

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



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

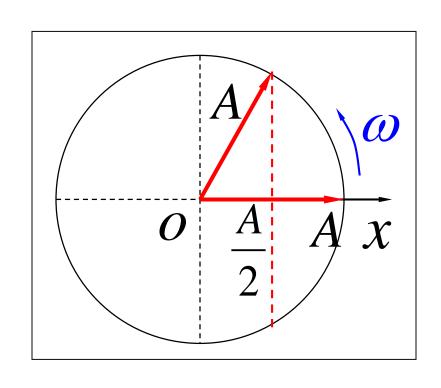
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = A\cos(\omega t)$$

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

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

由旋转矢量图可知 $\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

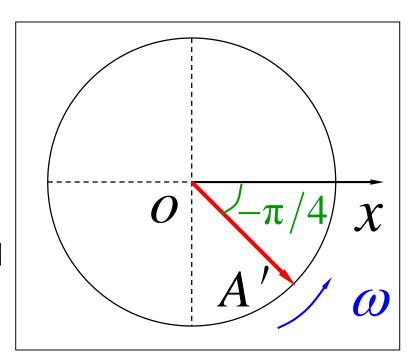
$$v = -A\omega\sin\omega t$$
$$= -0.26 \,\mathrm{m}\cdot\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$



(负号表示速度沿 Ox 轴负方向)

是具

(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 $v_0 = 0.30 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,求其运动方程.

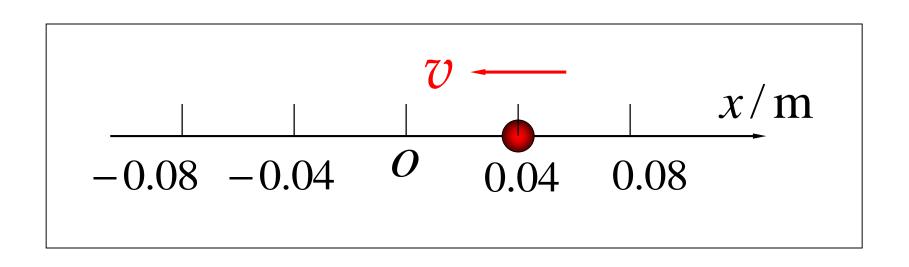


$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

= (0.0707m)\cos[(6.0s⁻¹)t - \frac{\pi}{4}]

【例 7】 一质量为 0.01kg 的物体作简谐运动,其振幅为 0.08属期为 4S ,起始时刻物体在 x = 0.04m 处,向 Ox 轴负方向运动(如图).试求

- (1) t=1.0s 时,物体所处的位置和所受的力;
- (2) 由起始位置运动到 x = -0.04m 处所需要的最短时间.



解

$$A = 0.08$$
m

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2} \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$t = 0, x = 0.04$$
m



代入
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$0.04m = (0.08m)\cos\varphi$$

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

$$v_0 < 0 \quad \therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad A \qquad 0 \qquad x/m = -0.08 -0.04 \quad 0 \quad 0.04 \quad 0.08$$

$$x = (0.08\text{m})\cos[(\frac{\pi}{2}\text{s}^{-1})t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$



$$m = 0.01 \text{kg}$$
 $y - \frac{x/m}{-0.08 - 0.04}$
 $0.04 - 0.08$

$$x = (0.08\text{m})\cos[(\frac{\pi}{2}\text{s}^{-1})t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

$$t = 1.0\text{s} 代入上式得$$

$$x = -0.069\text{m}$$

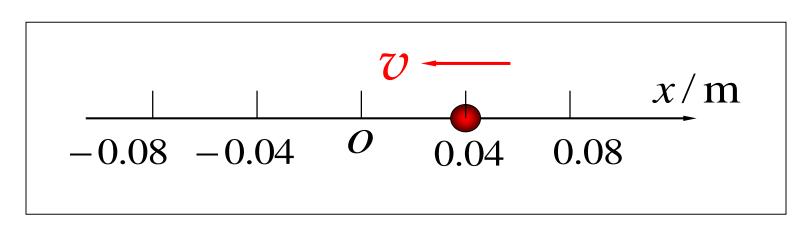
$$F = -kx = -m\omega^{2}x$$

$$= -(0.01\text{kg})(\frac{\pi}{2}\text{s}^{-1})^{2}(-0.069\text{m})$$

$$= 1.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$



(2) 由起始位置运动到 x = -0.04m 处所需要的最短时间.



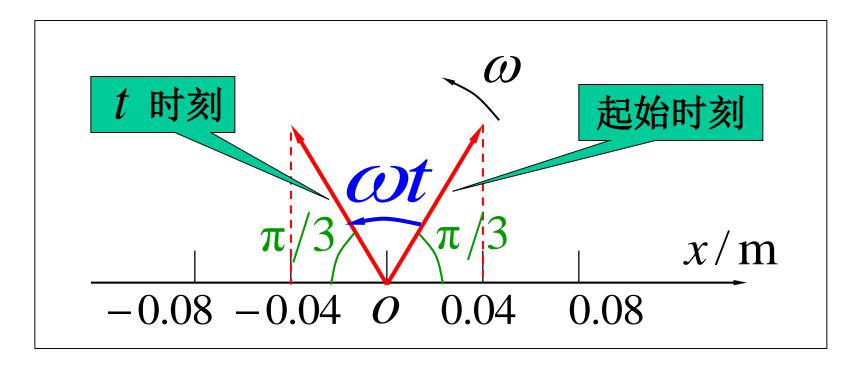
解法一 设由起始位置运动到 x = -0.04m处所需要的最短时间为t

$$-0.04m = (0.08m)\cos[(\frac{\pi}{2}s^{-1})t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$
$$t = \frac{\arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{\pi}{3}}{\pi/2}s$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}$$
s = 0.667s



解法二



$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad \omega = \frac{\pi}{2} s^{-1}$$
$$t = \frac{2}{3} s = 0.667 s$$

【例8】一谐振动的振动曲线如图,求(1). ω 、 φ 以及振动表达



式: $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$; (2).t = 1 秒和 t = 2 秒两时刻的位相差 $\triangle \phi$

式:
$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$
; (2). $t = 1$ 秒和 $t = 2$ 秒两时刻的位相差 $\Delta \phi$

解:由图形可知:
$$A$$
,

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

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

(1)解析法:

$$t = 0: \frac{A}{2} = A\cos\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \\ v_0 = -A\omega\sin\varphi > 0$$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

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

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

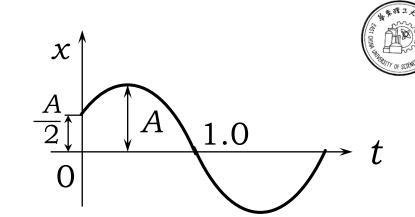
$$v_1 = -A\omega\sin(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) < 0$$

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

$$\omega - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \omega = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

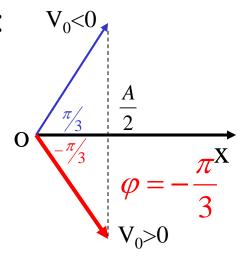
$$(2).\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2\pi} = \frac{\Delta t}{T} = \frac{\Delta t}{2\pi/\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \varphi = \Delta t \cdot \omega = 1 \times \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

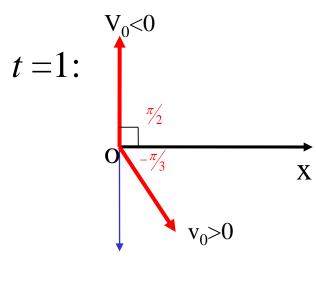


②).旋转矢量法

$$t = 0$$
:



$$t=1$$



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

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

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

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



【例9】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=2。试求振动表达式。

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

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi$$

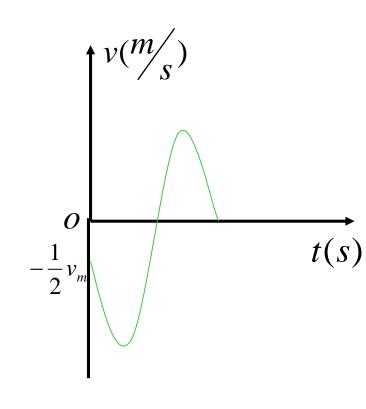
$$v_m = \omega A \Rightarrow A = \frac{v_m}{\omega} = \frac{v_m}{\pi}$$

$$t = o : v_0 = -A\omega\sin\varphi = -\frac{1}{2}v_m$$

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

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

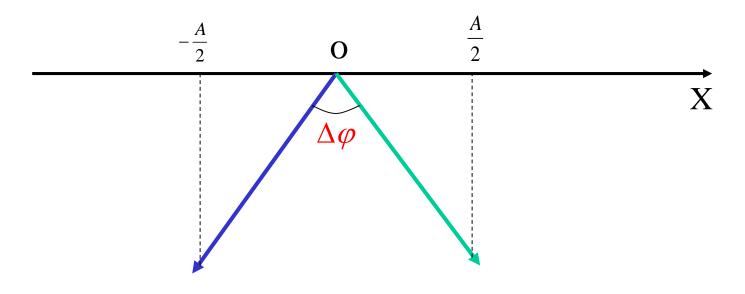
$$|v| \downarrow \qquad |v| \uparrow$$





【例 10】一弹簧振子由-A处释放,求振子从-A/2处向右运动到A/2处所需的最少时间? (已知振子的周期为2秒

解: 旋转矢量法



$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi$$

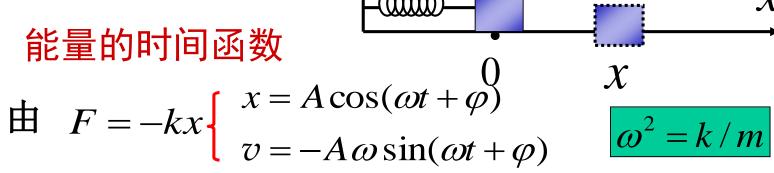
$$\Delta t = \frac{-\frac{\pi}{3} - (-\frac{2}{3}\pi)}{\pi} = \frac{1}{3}(s)$$

§ 4. 4 简谐振动的能量



以弹簧振子为例

一、能量的时间函数



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

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

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

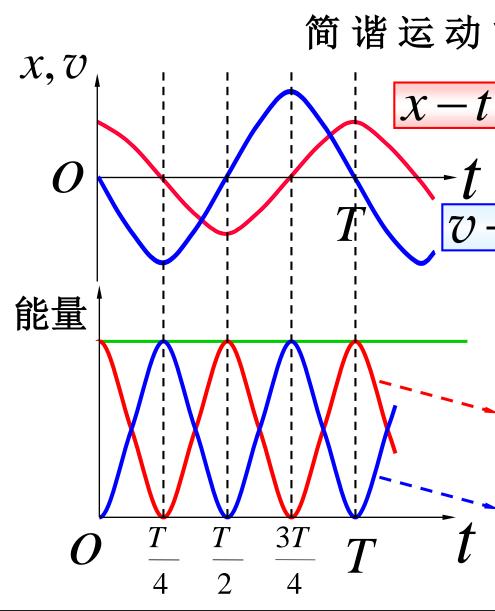
$$E = E_{k} + E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}A^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} \propto A^{2}$$

(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







$$\varphi = 0$$

$$x = A\cos\omega t$$

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

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

$$E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2} kA^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

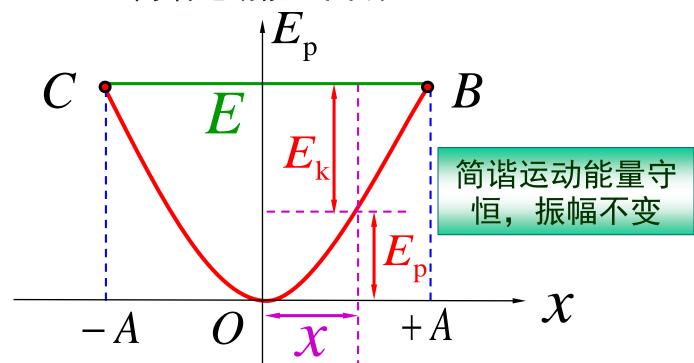
$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

二、能量的位置函数



$$E_{p}(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$$
 $E_{k}(x) = E - E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} - \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$

简谐运动能量曲线



1、能量在一个周期内对位置的平均值

$$\overline{E_p(x)} = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^A \frac{1}{2} kx^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} kA^2 \qquad \overline{E_k(x)} = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^A (\frac{1}{2} kA^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx^2) dx = \frac{1}{3} kA^2$$

2、能量在一个周期内对时间的平均值

$$\overline{E_k(t)} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^2$$

$$\overline{E_p(t)} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} kA^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^2$$

$$\overline{E} = \overline{E_k} + \overline{E_p} = \frac{1}{2} kA^2$$

推导 3、能量守恒 **───────────────────────** 简谐运动方程

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = 常量$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}) = 0$$

$$mv\frac{dv}{dt} + kx\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \qquad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

【例11】 已知: $m_1 = 1.0 \text{kg}$, 与轻弹簧固定连接, $m_2 = 3.0 \text{kg}$, k = 25 N/m, 现将弹簧压缩 b = 0.2 .m 后由静止释放,求: (1) m_2 与 m_1 分离后, m_1 做简谐振动的振幅 A; (2) m_1 从释放后到再一次将弹簧压缩到最大位置时所需的时间。

解: 分析: 平衡位置处 $v = v_m$, 且是 m_1 、 $m_{2 \rightarrow B \downarrow b}$

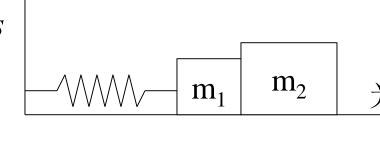
$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}kb^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(m_{1} + m_{2})v_{m}^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}m_{1}v_{m}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}} \Longrightarrow A = 0.1m$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow t = 1.57s$$

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



【例 12】如图所示,弹簧的一端固定在墙上,另一端连接一质量为 M 的容

容器可在光滑的水平面上运动,当弹簧未变形时容器位于 O 处,今使容器自 C 点左端 l_0 处由静止开始运动,每经过 O点一次时,从上方滴管中滴入一质量为 m 的油滴。求1)滴到容器中n滴以后,容器运动到距O点的最远距离。2)第 (n+1) 滴与 n 滴的时间间隔。

解(1)
$$\frac{1}{2}(M+nm)v^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cdots(1)$$

 $\because o$ 点处 $F_x = 0$, $\therefore P_x = C$

$$\exists P_x = 0, ... P_x = 0$$

$$\exists P_x = 0, ... P_x = 0$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{M}{M + nm}} l_0$$

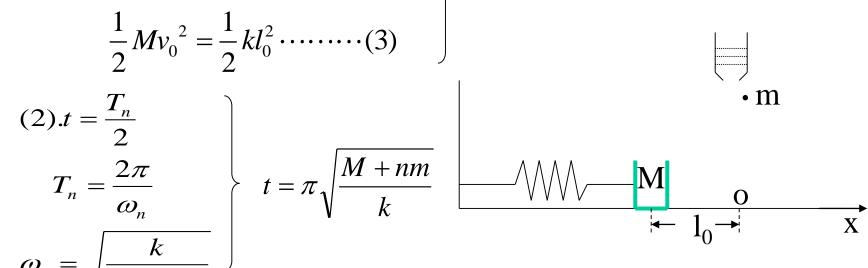
$$1 + nm \quad v = Mv_0 \cdots (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}M{v_0}^2 = \frac{1}{2}kl_0^2 \cdot \dots (3)$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{\frac{T_{n}}{2}}{\omega_{n}}$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_{n}}$$

$$\frac{+nm}{k}$$



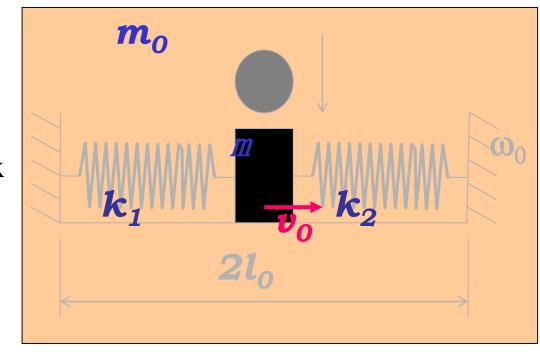
【例 13】两根弹簧(弹性系数分别为 k_1 , k_2 自然长度均为 l_0)与物体 m 连接后作 A_0 的谐振.当 m 运动到两弹簧处于自然长度时,突然速度为 0 的质点 m_0 轻粘在 m 上,求: m_0 粘上后振动系统周期和振幅。

解: 粘上后系统振动周期:

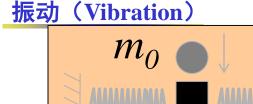
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{K}}$$

设m₀与m一起偏离平衡位置x

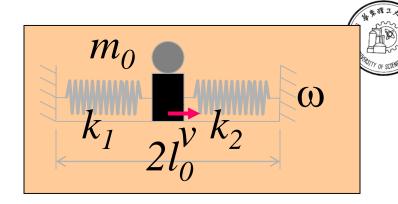
$$-(k_1 + k_2)x = (m + m_0)\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m + m_0})x$$



$$\Rightarrow K = k_1 + k_2 \quad \therefore 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_0 + m}{k_1 + k_2}}$$



粘接过程



(粘接过程系统水平方向动量守恒)

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

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

$$mv_0 = (m + m_0)v \implies v = \frac{mv_0}{m + m_0}$$

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

由谐振能量求A

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

粘接后 $E = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)A^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m + m_0)v^2$ $\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m + m_0}}A_0$
 $mv_0 = (m + m_0)v \Rightarrow v = \frac{mv_0}{m + m_0}$

§ 4.5 简谐振动的合成

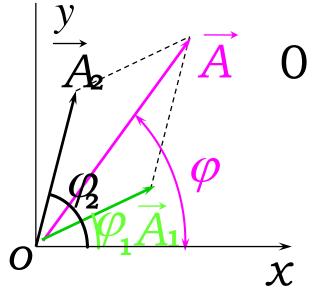


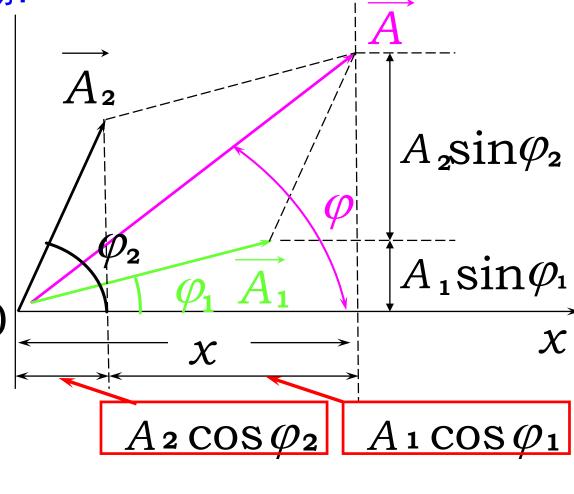
一 两个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

物体同时参与两分振动:

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

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







$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
A_2 \\
\hline
0 \\
\hline
X_2 \\
\hline
X_1 \\
\hline
X \\
X
\end{array}$$

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

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

两个同方向同频率简谐运动合成后仍为简谐运动

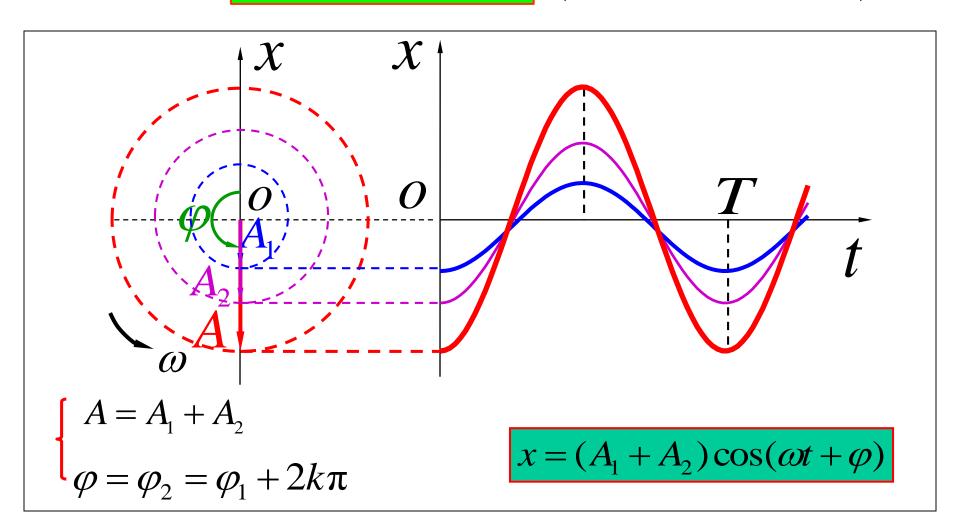




$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

1) 相位差

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



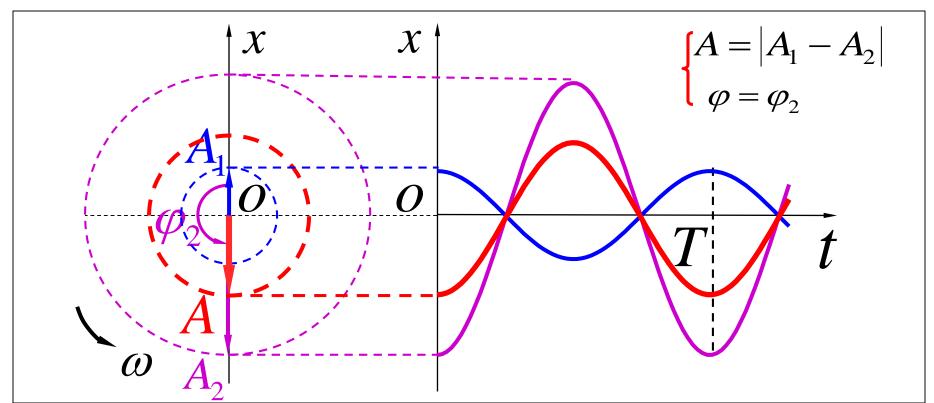
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$



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

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

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







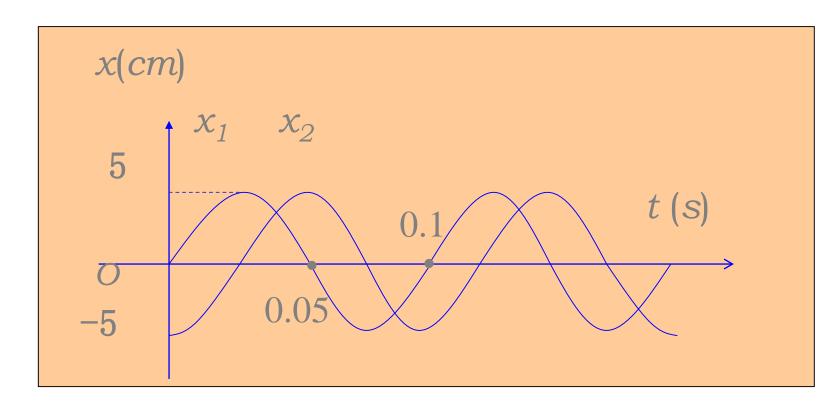
1)相位差
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$$
 $(k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$ $A = A_1 + A_2$ 相互加强

2) 相位差
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$$
 $(k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$ $A = |A_1 - A_2|$ 相互削弱

3) 一般情况
$$A_1 + A_2 > A > |A_1 - A_2|$$

【例 14】两谐振曲线如图示,它们是同频率谐动,求:它们合振动

方程。



解: 由谐振曲线图: A=5 cm, T=0.1 s

$$\pm x_1 \sim t : x_0 = 0, v_0 > 0 \implies \alpha_1 = -\pi/2$$

$$\pm x_2 \sim t$$
: $x_0 = -A$, $v_0 = 0 \implies \alpha_2 = \pi$



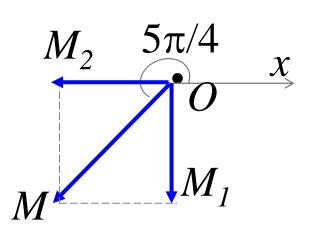
$$x_1 = 5\cos(20\pi t - \pi/2)cm$$

$$x_2 = 5\cos(20\pi t + \pi)cm$$

利用矢量图求谐振合成

$$x_1 = 5\cos(20\pi t - \pi/2)cm$$

$$x_2 = 5\cos(20\pi t + \pi)cm$$



$$OM_1 = OM_2 \implies A = \sqrt{2} OM_1 = 5\sqrt{2} cm$$

 $\alpha = 5\pi/4$

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

振动(Vibration)
【例 15】同方向谐振动 x_1 =0.05cos(10t+3 π /4), x_2 =0.06cos(10t+ π /4), x_3 =0.07cos(10t+ ϕ_3)。 求:(1) x_1 , x_2 合振动的A, ϕ (2) ϕ_3 为何值, x_1 + x_3 振幅最大? (3) ϕ_3 为何值, x_2 + x_3 振幅最小?

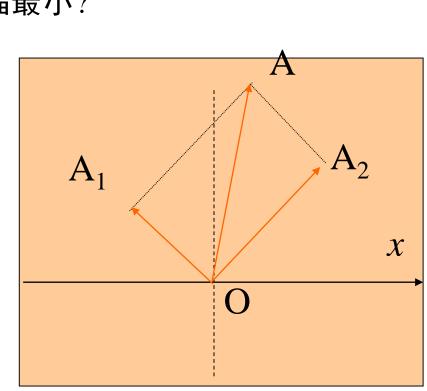
派哨 取入 ? (3)
$$\phi_3$$
 万 刊 1 直, $x_2 + x_3$ 振帆 解: (1) $\angle A_1 O A_2 = \phi_1 - \phi_2 = \pi/2$
 $\therefore A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} = 0.078$
 $\phi = \pi/4 + tg^{-1}(A_1/A_2)$
(2) $\Delta \phi_{13} = (\omega t + \phi_1) - (\omega t + \phi_3)$
 $= 2k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2...)$
 $\therefore \phi_3 = \phi_1 - 2k\pi = 3\pi/4 - 2k\pi \in (-\pi, \pi]$;

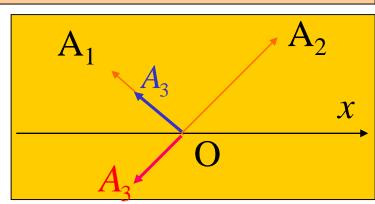
$$\Rightarrow \varphi_3 = 3\pi/4$$
3) $\Delta \varphi_{23} = (\omega t + \varphi_2) - (\omega t + \varphi_3)$

$$= (2k + 1) \pi, \quad (k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2...)$$

$$\therefore \phi_3 = \phi_2 - (2k+1) \pi$$

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





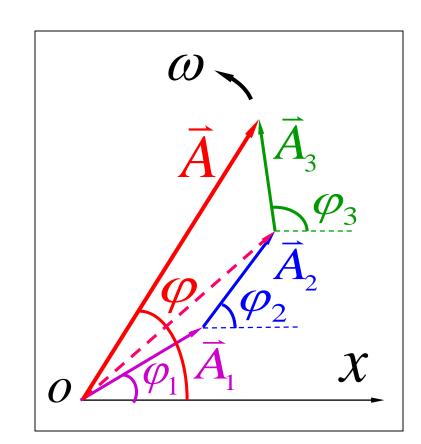


二 多个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

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

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n$$

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



多个同方向同频率简谐运动合成仍为简谐运动



$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_0 \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + \Delta \varphi) \\ x_3 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + 2\Delta \varphi) \\ \dots \\ x_N = A_0 \cos[\omega t + (N-1)\Delta \varphi] \end{cases}$$



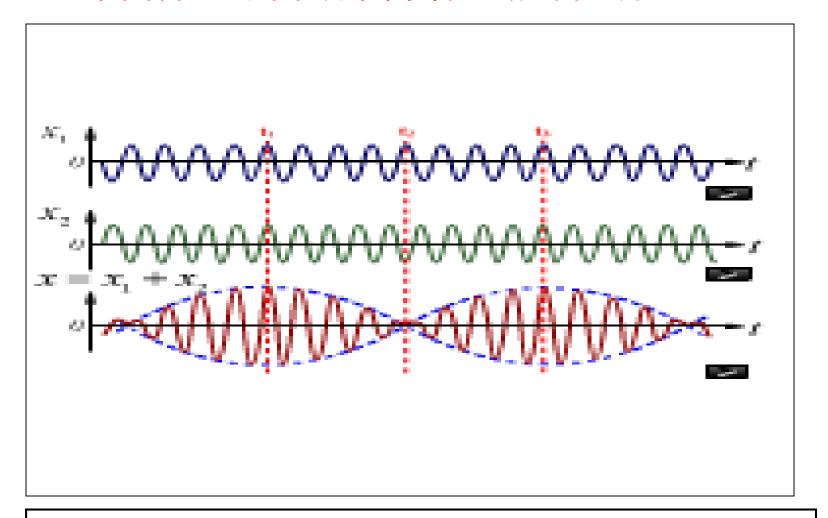
- 1) $\Delta \varphi = 2k\pi$ $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$
- 2) $N\Delta \varphi = 2k'\pi$ $(k' \neq kN, k' = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

O \vec{A}_1 \vec{A}_2 \vec{A}_3 \vec{A}_4 \vec{A}_5 \mathcal{X} $A = \sum A_i = NA_i$

N个矢量依次相接构成一个闭合多边形

SOUND OF SOUND

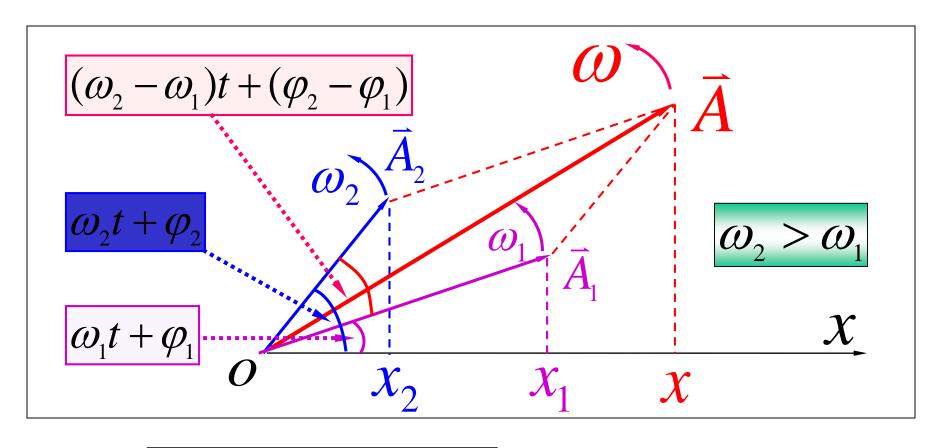
三 两个同方向不同频率简谐运动的合成



频率<mark>较大</mark>而频率之差很小的两个同方向简谐运动合成, 其合振动的振幅时而加强时而减弱的现象叫拍.



◈ 旋转矢量合成法



$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 2\pi \left(v_2 - v_1 \right) t$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t = A_1 \cos 2\pi \ \nu_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t = A_2 \cos 2\pi \ \nu_2 t \end{cases}$$



讨论
$$A_1 = A_2$$
 $|\nu_2 - \nu_1| << \nu_1 + \nu_2$ 的情况

解析方法 $x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos 2\pi v_1 t + A_2 \cos 2\pi v_2 t$

$$x = (2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t) \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 + v_1}{2}t$$

振幅部分 合振动频率

 $|x=x_1+x_2|$

振动频率
$$v = (v_1 + v_2)/2$$
振幅 $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2A_1 \cos 2\pi & \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} A_{\text{max}} = 2A_1 \\ A_{\text{min}} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$2\pi \, \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} T = \pi \qquad T = \frac{1}{\nu_2 - \nu_1}$$



$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t$$

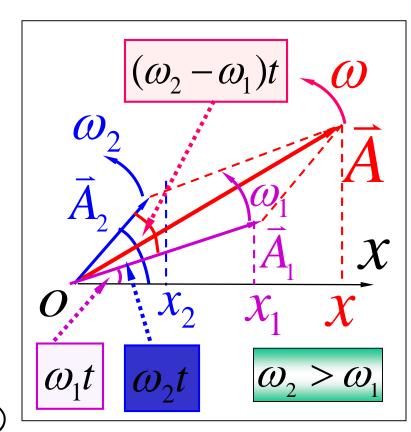
振幅
$$A = A_1 \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \Delta \varphi)}$$

$$= \left| 2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t) \right|$$

拍频
$$\nu = \nu_2 - \nu_1$$

(拍在声学和无线电技术中的应用)

振动圆频率
$$\cos \omega t = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{A}$$



$$\omega = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}$$



四 两个相互垂直的同频率简谐运动的合成

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

质点运动轨迹

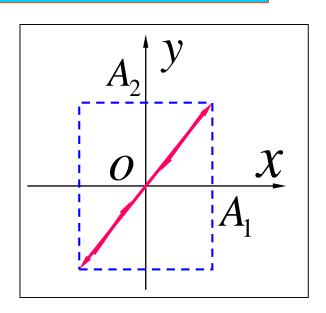
(椭圆方程)

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



1)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$$
 或 2π

$$y = \frac{A_2}{A_1} x$$





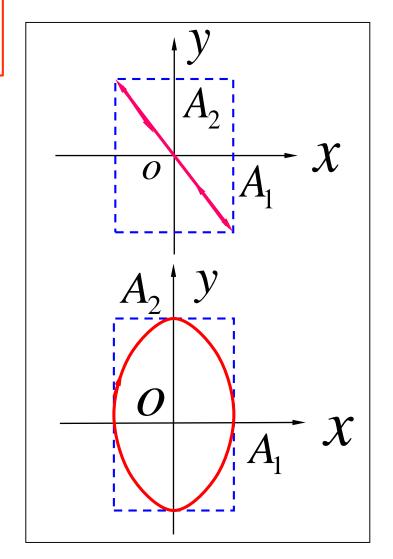
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

2)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi$$
 $y = -\frac{A_2}{A_1}x$

3)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm \pi/2$$

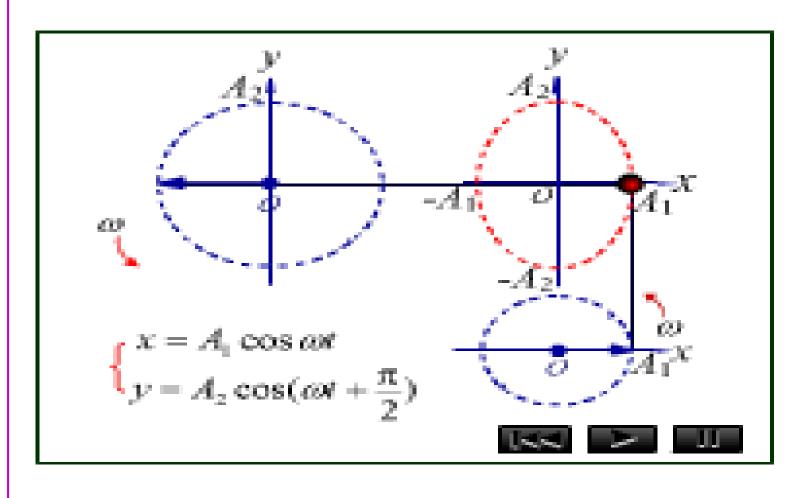
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$



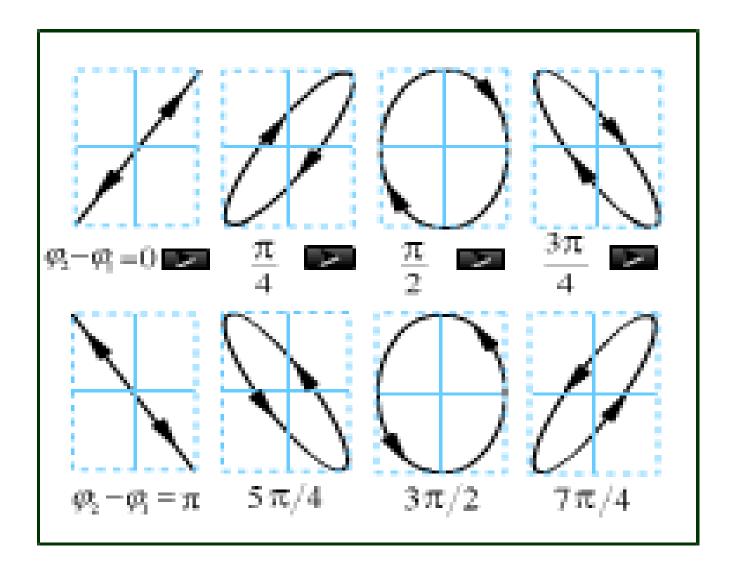


用 旋转矢量描 绘 振 动 合成



AND THE STREET

两 相互 运 频率不 合成图 同





五 两相互垂直不同频率的简谐运动的合成

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

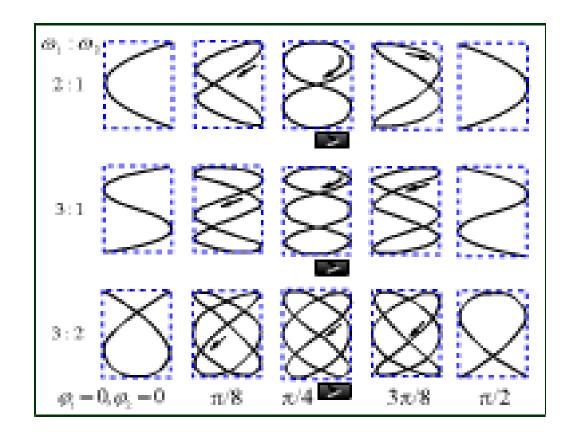
$$\varphi_1 = 0$$

$$\varphi_2 = 0, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{m}{n}$$

测量振动频率和相位的方法

李 萨 如 图





§ 4.6 阻尼振动 受迫振动 共振

阻尼振动

受力分析:

回复力
$$F = -kx$$

阻力系数

阻尼力
$$F_r = -Cv$$

$$-kx-Cv=ma$$

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + C\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\delta \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} & \text{固有角频率} \\ \delta = C/2m & \text{阻尼系数} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\delta = C/2m$$

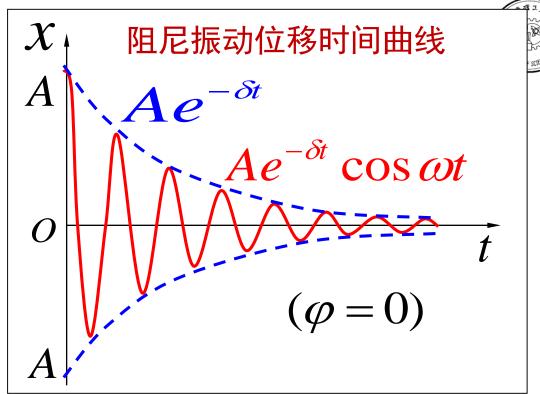
$$x = Ae^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
振幅 角频率

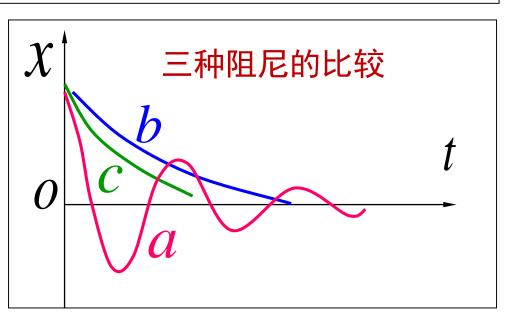
$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi / \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

讨论:
$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

- a) 欠阻尼 $\omega_0^2 > \delta^2$
- b) 过阻尼 $\omega_0^2 < \delta^2$
- c) 临界阻尼 $\omega_0^2 = \delta^2$





二 受迫振动



$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + C\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = F\cos\omega_{\mathrm{p}}t$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\delta\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2x = f\cos\omega_{\mathrm{p}}t$$

$$2\delta = C/m$$

$$f = F/m$$

驱动力的角频率

$$x = A_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}}$$

$$tg\,\psi = \frac{-2\delta\omega_{\rm p}}{\omega_{\rm 0}^2 - \omega_{\rm p}^2}$$



三 共振

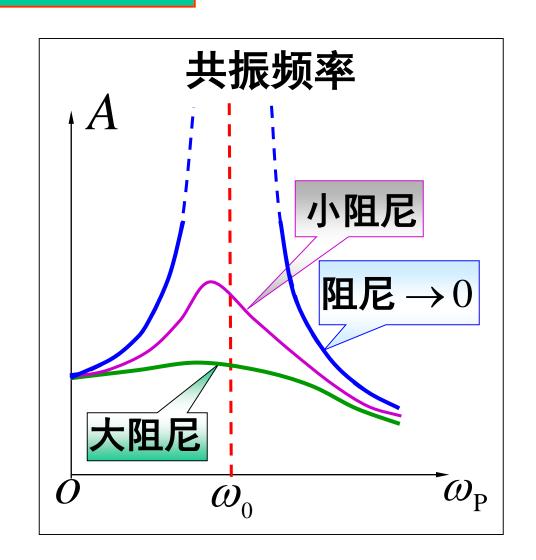
$$x = A\cos(\omega_{\rm p}t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}\omega_{\mathrm{p}}} = 0$$

共振频率 $\omega_{\rm r} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\delta^2}$

共振振幅
$$A_{\rm r} = \frac{f}{2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$





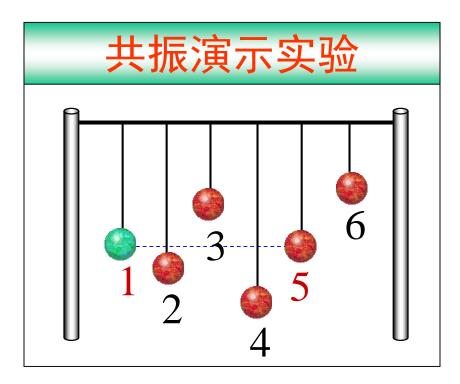
◆ 共振频率

$$\omega_{\rm r} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\delta^2}$$

◆ 共振振幅

$$A_{\rm r} = \frac{f}{2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$

共振现象在实际中的应用乐器、收音机



单摆1作垂直于纸面的简谐运动时,单摆5将作相同周期的简谐运动,其它单摆基本不动.

【例 16】有一单摆在空气(室温为 20°C)中来回摆动. 其摆线

长 l=1.0m, 摆锤是一半径 $r=5.0\times10^{-3}$ m 的铅球. 求(1)摆动周期; (2)

振幅减小10%所需的时间; (3)能量减小10%所需的时间; (4)从以上所得结果说明空气的粘性对单摆周期、振幅和能量的影响.

(已知铅球密度为
$$\rho = 2.65 \times 10^{3} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$
,) 20°C 时空气的粘度 $\eta = 1.78 \times 10^{-5} \text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$

解 (1)
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{g/l} = 3.13s^{-1}$$

$$F_r = -6\pi \ r\eta v = -Cv$$

$$\delta = C/2m = 9\eta/4r^2 \rho = 6.04 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \delta << \omega_0$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}} \approx \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \approx 2s$$



(2) 有阻尼时
$$A' = Ae^{-\delta t}$$

$$0.9A = Ae^{-\delta t_1}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{0.9}}{\delta} = 174s \approx 3 \,\text{min}$$

(3)
$$\frac{E'}{E} = (\frac{A'}{A})^2 = e^{-2\delta t}$$

$$0.9 = e^{-2\delta t_2}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{0.9}}{2\delta} = 87s \approx 1.5 \,\text{min}$$