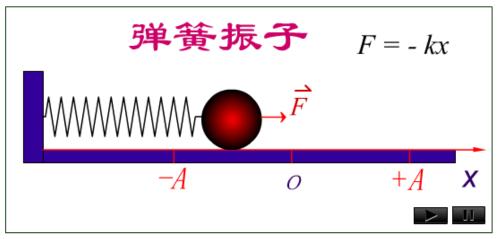
◆ 以弹簧振子为例

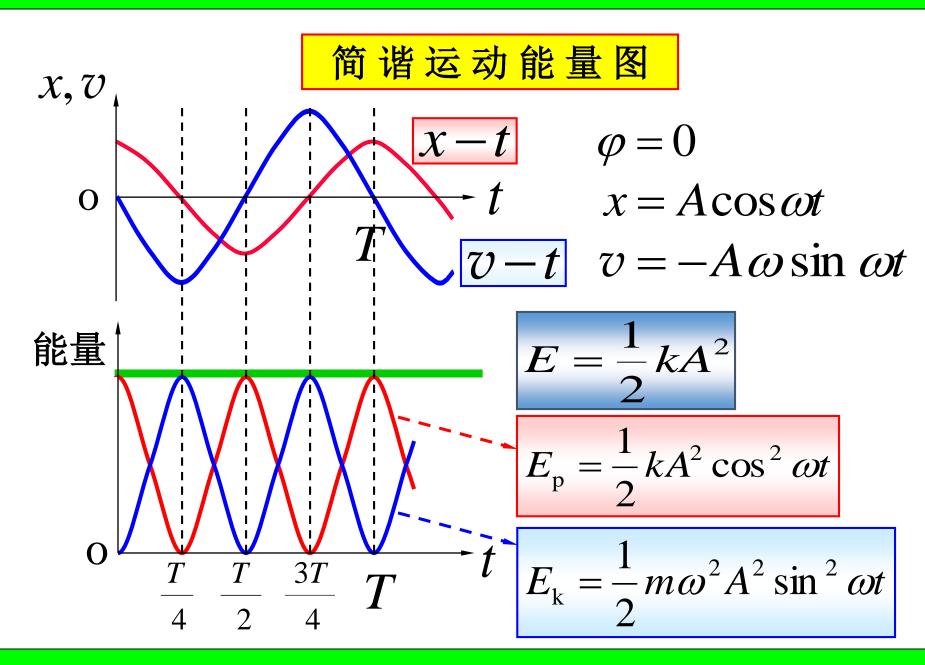
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
$$v = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$



$$\begin{cases} E_{k} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}A^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) \\ E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

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

线性回复力是保守力,作简谐运动的系统机械能守恒。



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

- (1) 振动的周期;
- (2) 通过平衡位置的动能;
- (3) 总能量;
- (4) 物体在何处其动能和势能相等?

解: (1)
$$a_{\text{max}} = A\omega^2$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_{\text{max}}}{A}} = 20\text{s}^{-1}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314 \,\mathrm{s}$$

(2)
$$E_{k,\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\text{max}}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

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

(4)
$$E_{\rm k} = E_{\rm p}$$
 时, $E_{\rm p} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \, {\rm J}$

$$x^2 = \frac{2E_p}{m\omega^2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{m}^2$$
 $x = \pm 0.707 \,\mathrm{cm}$