

## 一、阻尼振动

阻力系数

阻尼力:  $F_r = -Cv$ 

$$-kx - Cv = ma$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + C \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

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

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

固有角频率

$$\delta = C/2m$$

阻尼系数

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

振幅

角频率

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

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

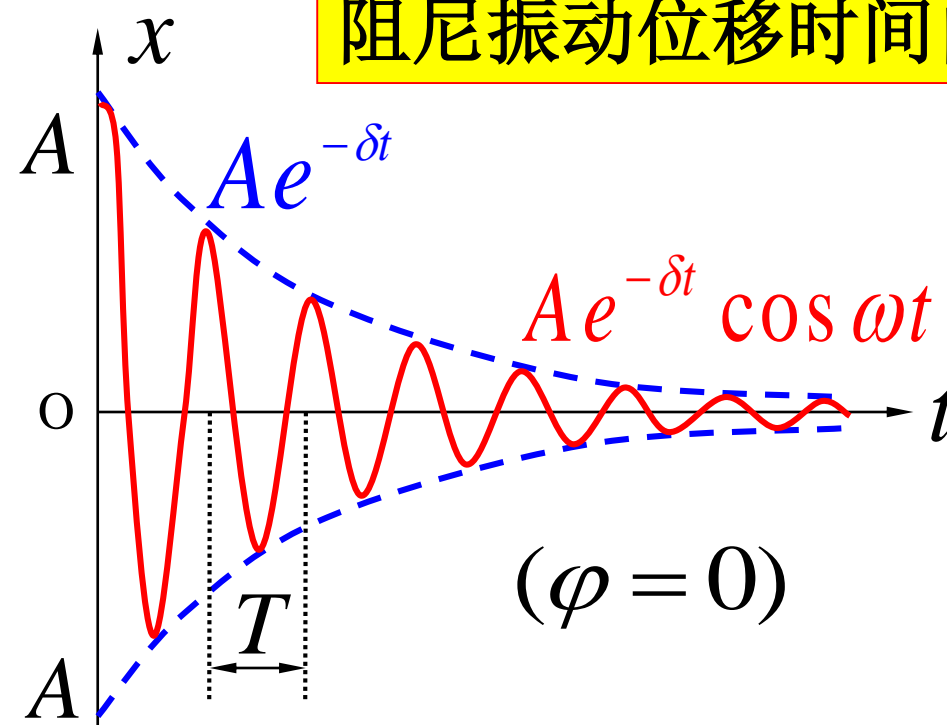
$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + C \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

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

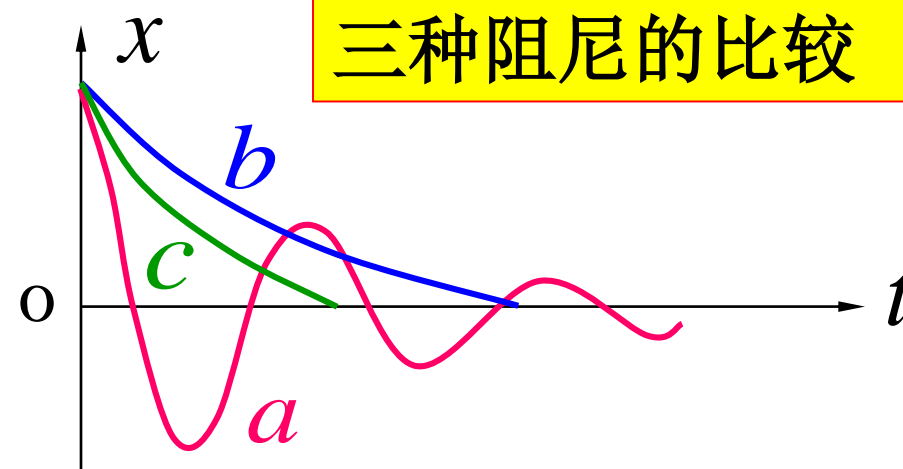
$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (a) \text{ 欠阻尼} & \omega_0^2 > \delta^2 \\ (b) \text{ 过阻尼} & \omega_0^2 < \delta^2 \\ (c) \text{ 临界阻尼} & \omega_0^2 = \delta^2 \end{array} \right.$$

阻尼振动位移时间曲线



三种阻尼的比较



## 二、受迫振动

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + C \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = \boxed{F \cos \omega_p t}$$

**驱动力**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ 2\delta = C/m \\ f = F/m \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$

**驱动力的角频率**

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

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

## 三、共振

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$

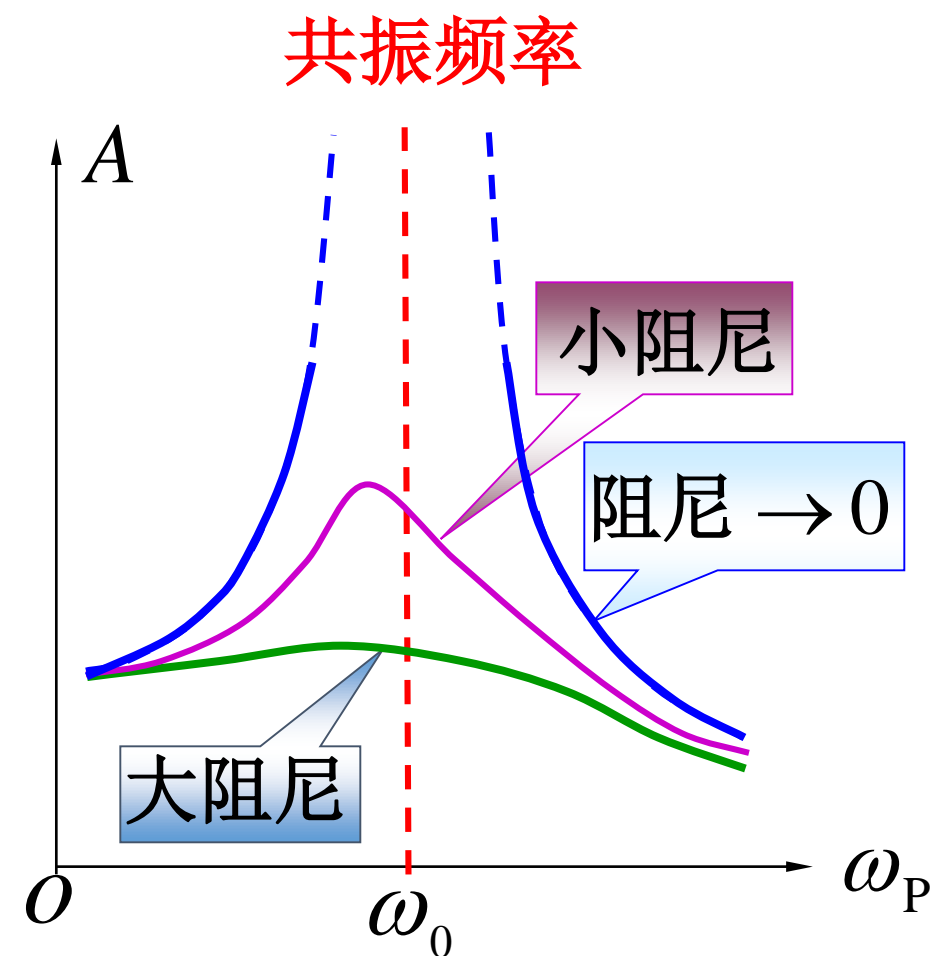
$$x = A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

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

$$\frac{dA}{d\omega_p} = 0$$

$$\text{共振频率: } \omega_r = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\delta^2}$$

$$\text{共振振幅: } A_r = \frac{f}{2\delta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$



◆ 共振频率

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

◆ 共振振幅

$$A_r = \frac{f}{2\delta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$

◆ 共振现象在实际中的应用

乐器、收音机 ……

### ◆ 共振现象的危害



1940 年7月1日美国 Tacoma 悬索桥因共振而坍塌