

# 4、简谐振动的振幅、频率、相位求解

a) 由系统动力学方程 
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$
 求解圆频率 $\omega$ 

#### b)由初始条件求解振幅和初位相

设t=0时,振动位移:  $x=x_0$  振动速度:  $v=v_0$ 

$$\begin{cases} x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) \\ v = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = A\cos\varphi_0 \\ v_0 = -\omega A\sin\varphi_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = A\cos\varphi_0 \\ -\frac{v_0}{\omega} = A\sin\varphi_0 \end{cases}$$

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例题、 一质点沿x轴作简谐振动,振幅为0.12m,周期为2s.当 t=0时,位移为0.06m,且向x轴正方向运动.求 (1)振动方程; (2) t=0.5s时,质点的位置、速度和加速度; (3) 若在某时刻质点位于x=-0.06m,且向x轴负方向运动,求从该位置回到平衡位置所需最短时间

解: 设简谐振动表达式为  $X = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ 

已知: A=0.12m, T=2s,

 $X=0.12\cos(\pi t + \varphi_0)$ 

初始条件: t=0时,  $X_0=0.06$ m,  $v_0>0$ 

故 $0.06 = 0.12 \cos \varphi_0$   $\frac{1}{2} = \cos \varphi_0 \rightarrow \varphi_0 = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$ 

$$\nabla v_0 = -\omega A \sin \varphi_0 > 0 \qquad \sin \varphi_0 < 0 \qquad \therefore \quad \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

振动方程: 
$$x = 0.12\cos(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

# 旋转矢量法

$$\therefore \quad \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

(2)

$$\frac{A}{2}$$
 $\vec{v}$ 

$$|v|_{t=0.5} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.12\pi \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.189 \,\mathrm{m}\cdot\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

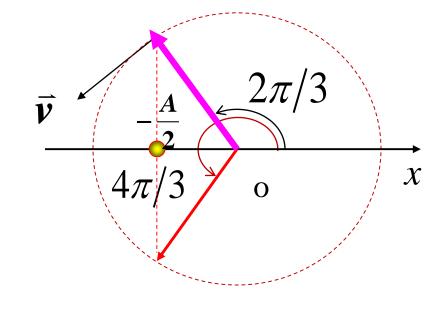
$$a\Big|_{t=0.5} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.12\pi^2 \cos(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})\Big|_{t=0.5} = -0.103\,\mathrm{m}\cdot\mathrm{s}^{-2}$$

# (3)旋转矢量法

在某一时刻 
$$t_1$$
,  $x = -0.06$ 

$$\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\pi t_1 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
  $t_1 = 1$ s

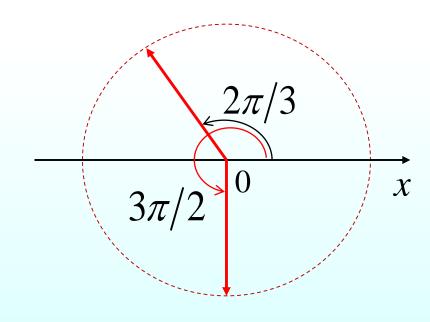


#### 设平衡位置时刻 t2

$$\pi t_2 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{11}{6}$$
s

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{11}{6} - 1 = \frac{5}{6}$$
 (s)



例题、 两质点作同方向、同频率的简谐振动,振幅相等. 当质点1在  $X_I=A/2$  处,且向左运动时,另一个质点2在  $X_Z=A/2$  处,且向右运动. 求这两个质点的相位差.

-A -A/2 O A/2 利用旋转矢量法得  $\varphi_{10}$  X 利用旋转矢量法得  $\varphi_{20}$  利用旋转矢量法得  $\varphi_{20}$ 

$$\varphi_{20} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

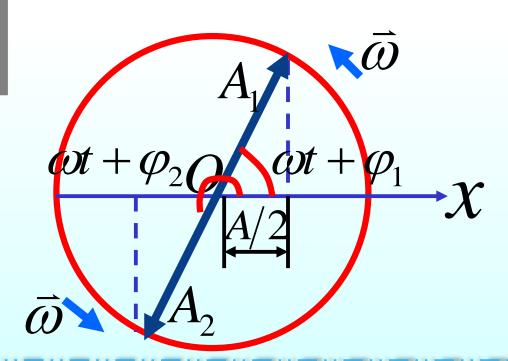
$$\therefore \Delta \varphi_0 = \varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi$$

解:设

$$-A - A/2 O A/2 A$$

$$\vec{v}_2 \qquad \vec{v}_1$$

$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$
$$x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

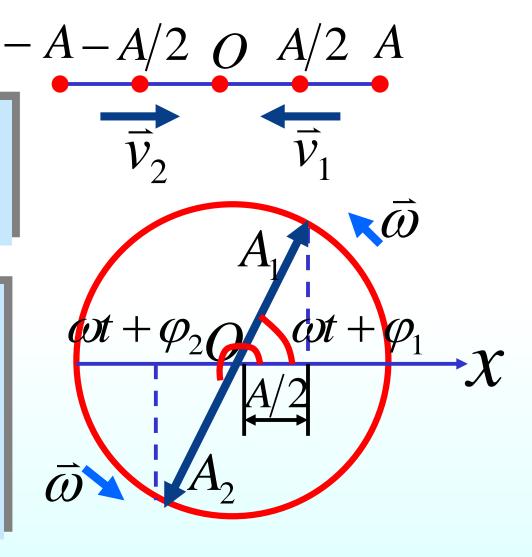


#### 对质点1:

$$\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

曲图取
$$\omega t + \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\left(\pm\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$$

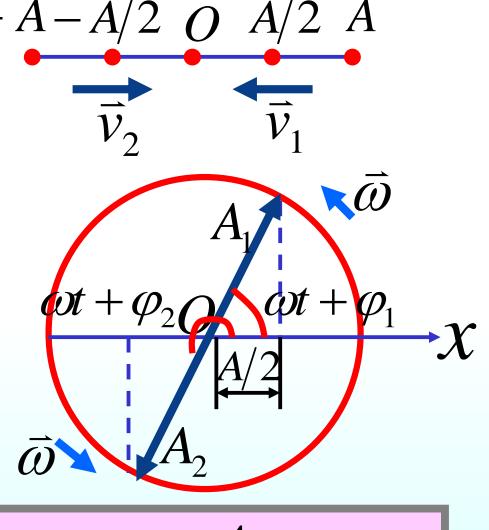


#### 对质点2:

$$\cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

由图取
$$\omega t + \varphi_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

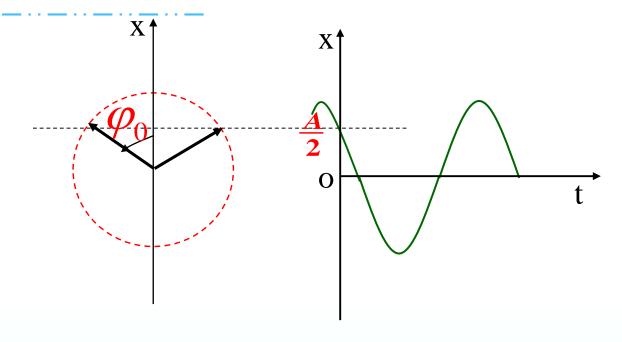
$$\left(\pm \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$



所以 
$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_2) - (\omega t + \varphi_1) = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi$$

#### 己知如图振动曲线 求: 初相位

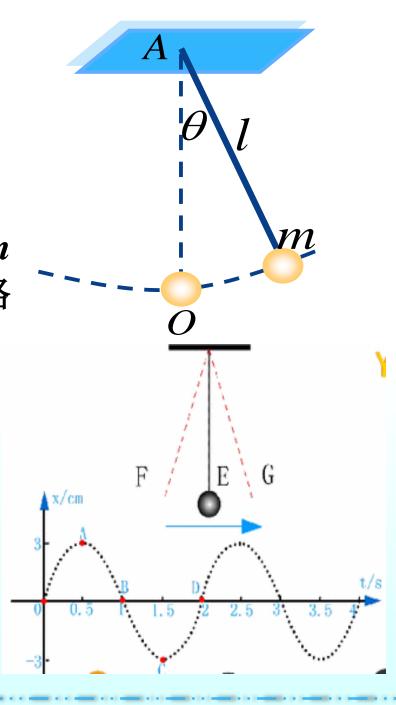
解:



利用旋转矢量法得 
$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

# 单摆

如图,细线一端固定在点A, 另一端悬挂一体积很小,质量为m的重物,细线的质量和伸长可忽略 不计。位置 O 为平衡位置,若把 重物从平衡位置略为移开后放手, 重物就在平衡位置附近往复运动。 这一振动系统叫做单摆。通常把 重物叫做摆锤,细线叫做摆线。



# 解:

设t:  $\theta$ , 规定 $\theta$ >0, 右方;

 $\theta$  $\langle 0$ , 左方

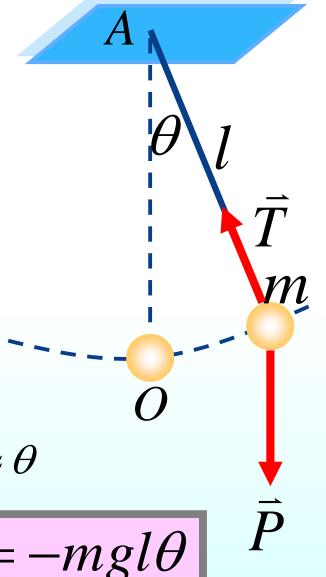
重力对 A 点的力矩为

$$M = -mgl\sin\theta$$

当 $\theta$ 很小时 $(\langle 5^0)$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ 

则摆锤受到的力矩为  $M = -mgl\theta$ 

$$M = -mgl\theta$$



# 由转动定律

$$M = J \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2}$$

得

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{mgl}{J}\theta$$

考虑到

$$J = ml^2$$

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

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

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

# 得单摆的角频率和周期分别为

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

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

振动方程的解为

$$\theta = \theta_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

角速度为

$$\Omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -A\omega\sin\left(\omega t + \varphi\right)$$

#### 由初始条件

$$\left. heta 
ight|_{t=0} = heta_0, \Omega = \left. rac{d heta}{dt} 
ight|_{t=0} = \Omega_0$$

#### 得振幅和初位相分别为

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\theta_0^2 + \frac{\Omega_0^2}{\omega^2}} \quad \varphi = arctg\left(-\frac{\Omega_0}{\theta_0\omega}\right)$$

应用:已知l, $\omega$ ,测g。

# 六. 简谐振动的能量

#### 1、振动系统的能量

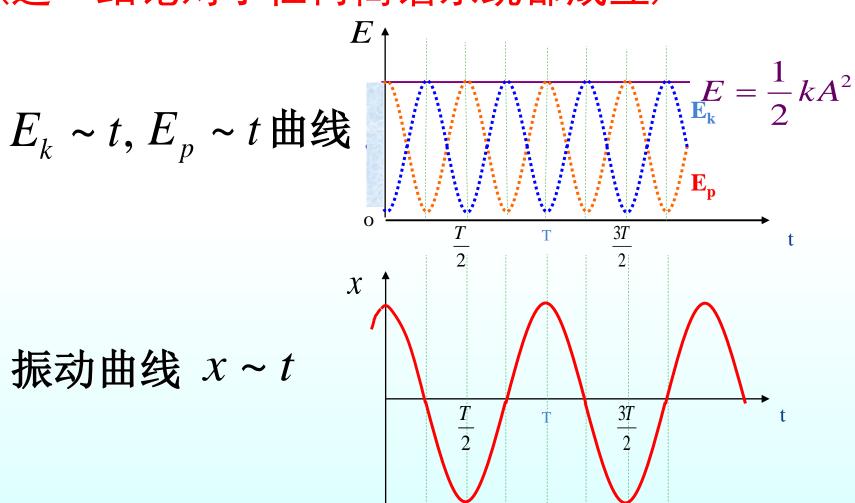
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$v = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$
振子动能:  $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2\sin^2(\omega t + \phi_0)$ 
振子势能:  $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \phi_0)$ 

$$m\omega^2 = k$$
则总能量  $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$ 

# 系统的总能量 $E \propto A^2$

#### (这一结论对于任何简谐系统都成立)



# 结论:

- (1) 振子在振动过程中,动能和势能分别随时间变化,但任一时刻总机械能保持不变。
- (2) 动能和势能的变化频率是弹簧振子 振动频率的两倍。
  - (3)频率一定时,谐振动的总能量与振幅的平方成正比。(适合于任何谐振系统)

#### 2、平均值

#### (1) 振动位移的平均值:

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

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A \cos \omega t \, dt = \frac{A}{T} \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t \Big|_0^T = 0$$

# (2) 谐振动势能的平均值:

$$\overline{E}_{p} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} kA^{2} \cos^{2} \omega t dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^{2} = \frac{1}{2} E$$

#### (3) 谐振动动能的平均值:

$$\overline{E}_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} kA^{2} \sin^{2}(\omega t) dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^{2} = \frac{1}{2} E$$

结论: 平均意义上说,简谐振动系统的能量中一半是动能,另一半是势能。

例、当简谐振动的位移为振幅的一半时,其动能和势能各古总能量的多少? 物体在什么位置时其动能和势能各占总能量的一半?

例题 一劲度系数为k的轻弹簧,在水平面作振幅为A的谐振动时,有一粘土(质量为m,从高度h自由下落),正好落在弹簧所系的质量为M的物体上,求

- (1) 振动周期有何变化?
- (2) 振幅有何变化?

设:

- (a) 粘土是在物体通过平衡位置时落在其上的;

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{k}}$$

下落后

$$T' = \frac{2\pi}{\omega'} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}} \rangle T$$

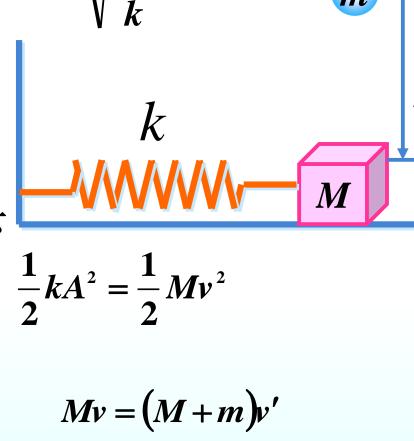
(2) (a) 在平衡位置落下

下落前: A, v

下落后:A', v'

水平方向动量守恒:

由机械能守恒:



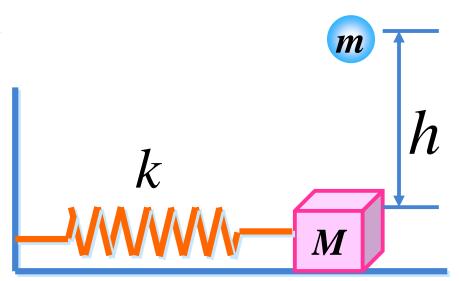
$$\frac{1}{2}kA'^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(M+m)v'^{2}$$

$$A' = \sqrt{\frac{M}{M+m}} A \langle A$$

### (b) 在最大位移处落下

下落前: A, v=0

下落后: A', v'=0



所以振幅不变:

$$A = A'$$

# § 10-4 电磁振荡

· 电磁振荡(LC回路)与弹簧振子的对比图

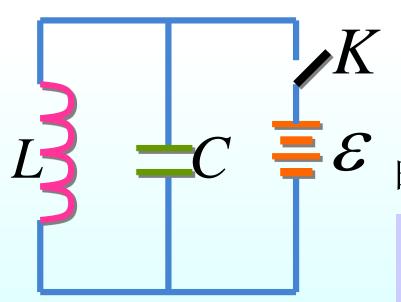
能量  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ext{电能}W_e - ext{弹性势能}E_P \\ ext{磁能}W_m - ext{振子动能}E_k \end{array} \right.$ 

对应关系: L-mC-1/k $\varepsilon(u)$ — F $W_e - E_P$  $W_{_m} - E_{_k}$ 

# • 无阻尼自由振荡

电阻、辐射均可忽略(总能量、Q<sub>0</sub>、I<sub>0</sub>不变)

设C、 $\varepsilon$ 、q、 $U_A-U_B$ 、L、I



$$q = C(U_A - U_B)$$

 $\varepsilon$  当电路中的电流为I 自感电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{L} = -L \frac{dI}{dt} = -L \frac{d^{2}q}{dt^{2}}$$

任意时刻有 
$$U_A - U_B = \varepsilon_L = -L \frac{dL}{dt}$$

$$-L\frac{d^2q}{dt^2} = \frac{q}{C}$$

则得

$$\frac{d^2q}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 q$$

解为

$$q = q_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = -\omega q_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega q_0$$
 一电流振幅

固有周期和固有频率为

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC} \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

#### 电场能量和磁场分别为

$$W_{e} = \frac{q^{2}}{2C} = \frac{q_{0}^{2}}{2C} \cos^{2}(\omega t + \varphi)$$

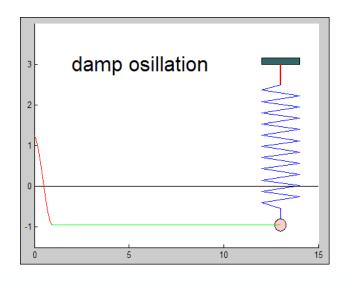
$$W_{m} = \frac{1}{2}LI^{2} = \frac{L\omega^{2}q_{0}^{2}}{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{q_{0}^{2}}{2C}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi)$$

#### 总能量为

$$W = W_e + W_m$$

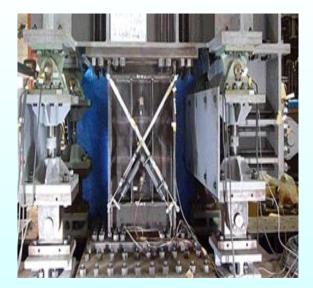
$$= \frac{q_0^2}{2C} \left[ \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) + \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) \right] = \frac{q_0^2}{2C}$$

# • 阻尼振动

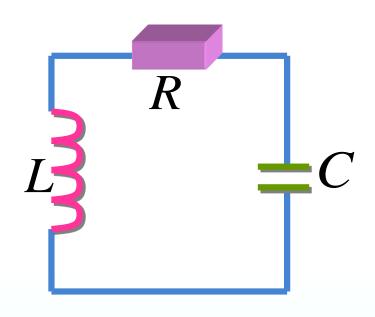








# • 阻尼振荡 (减幅振荡)

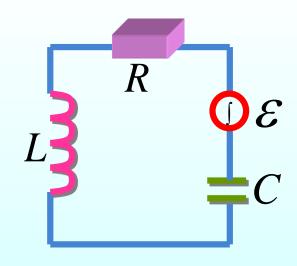


- (1) 因为电阻存在,一部分能量转变为热能。
- (2) 电磁能将以电磁波的形式向周围空间发射。

#### • 受迫振荡(外加周期性的电动势)

#### 特征:

- (1) 电磁共振——电流共振
- (2) 当外加策动性电动势频率等于该电路自由振荡的固有频率时, 共振的最大值和阻尼有关。





# § 10-5 一维简谐振动的合成

### 振动叠加原理

实际物体往往同时参与几个振动(合振动) 其位移等于各分振动位移的矢量和

一. 同频率同方向简谐振动的合成

代数方法:设两个振动具有相同频率,同一直线上运动,有不同的振幅和初相位

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{10}) \\ x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{20}) \end{cases}$$
  $> x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$ 

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

 $= (A_1 \cos \varphi_{10} + A_2 \cos \varphi_{20}) \cos \omega t - (A_1 \sin \varphi_{10} + A_2 \sin \varphi_{20}) \sin \omega t$ 

$$= (A_1 \cos \varphi_{10} + A_2 \cos \varphi_{20}) \cos \omega t - (A_1 \sin \varphi_{10} + A_2 \sin \varphi_{20}) \sin \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 \cos \varphi_{10} + A_2 \cos \varphi_{20} = A \cos \varphi$$

$$A_1 \sin \varphi_{10} + A_2 \sin \varphi_{20} = A \sin \varphi$$

原式=
$$A\cos\varphi\cdot\cos\omega t - A\sin\varphi\cdot\sin\omega t$$
  
=  $A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

结论:

同频率同方向简谐振动的合成仍为简谐振动

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10})}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_{10} + A_2 \sin \varphi_{20}}{A_1 \cos \varphi_{10} + A_2 \cos \varphi_{20}}$$

# 几何方法(矢量图)

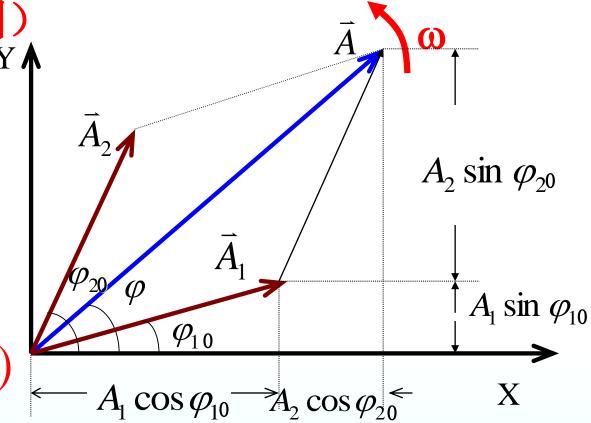
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{10})$$

$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{20})$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2$$

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

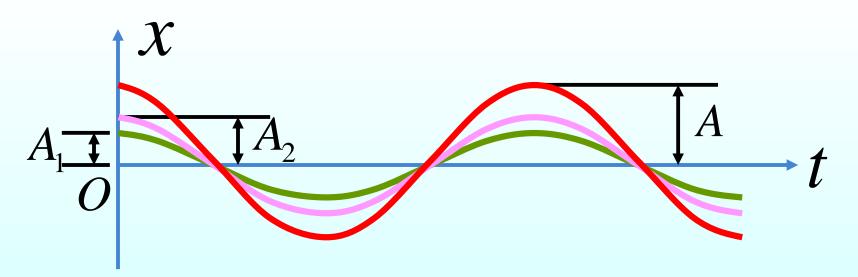


$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10})}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{A_{_{1}} \sin \varphi_{_{10}} + A_{_{2}} \sin \varphi_{_{20}}}{A_{_{1}} \cos \varphi_{_{10}} + A_{_{2}} \cos \varphi_{_{20}}}$$

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

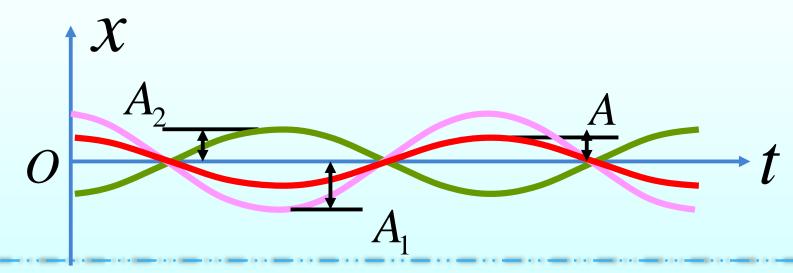
(1)若
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$$
,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ ,   
则 $\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = 1$    
即 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2} = A_1 + A_2$  相互加强



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

(2)若
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$$
,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ , 则 $\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = -1$  即 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2} = |A_1 - A_2|$  相互减弱

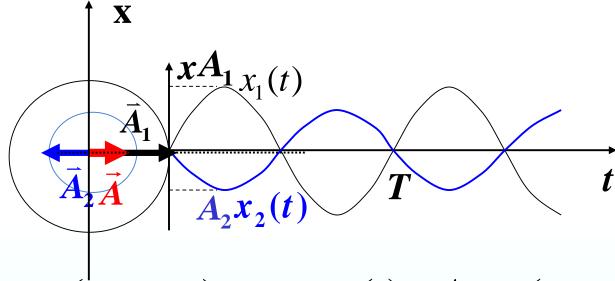
(3) 一般情况
$$(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$
可取任意值则  $A_1 + A_2 \le A \le |A_1 - A_2|$ 



例题:两个同方向的简谐振动曲线(如图所示),求

- 1 合振动的振幅:
- 2 合振动的振动方程

解:



$$x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{10})$$

$$x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{20})$$

合振动: 
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
  $\omega = 2\pi/T$ 

$$\omega = 2\pi/T$$

利用旋转矢量法得: 
$$\varphi_{10} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $\varphi_{20} = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $\therefore A = A_1 - A_2$ 

$$\varphi_{20} = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \therefore A = A_1 - A_2$$

由矢量图: 
$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $x = (A_1 - A_2)\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ 

例、两个同方向,同频率的简谐振动,其合振动的振幅为20cm,与第一个振动的位相差为 $\phi-\phi_1=\pi/6$ 。若第一个振动的振幅为 $10\sqrt{3}$  cm 。则(1)第二个振动的振幅为多少?(2)两简谐振动的位相差为多少?

$$\frac{A}{A_2} = \sqrt{A^2 + A_1^2 - 2AA_1 \cos \Delta \varphi}$$

$$= \sqrt{20^2 + (10\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot 20 \cdot 10\sqrt{3} \cos(\pi/6)}$$

$$= 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{A}{\sin \Delta \phi'} = \frac{A_2}{\sin \pi / 6} \qquad \frac{\sin \Delta \phi' = \frac{A}{A_2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{20}{10} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 1}{\Delta \phi'' = \phi_2 - \phi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}} \qquad \Delta \phi'' = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

# § 10-6 二维简谐振动的合成

### 一. 同频率垂直简谐振动的合成

设一个质点同时参与了两个振动方向相互垂

直的同频率简谐振动,即

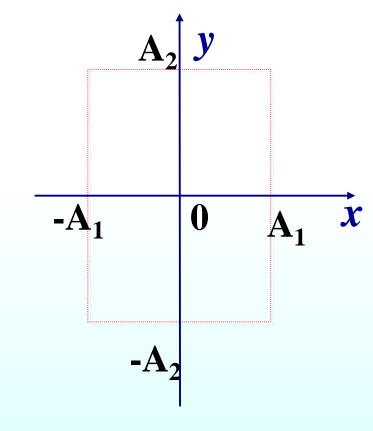
$$x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{10})$$

$$y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{20})$$

$$\frac{x}{A_1} = \cos \omega t \cdot \cos \varphi_{10} - \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \varphi_{10}$$

$$\frac{y}{A_2} = \cos \omega t \cdot \cos \varphi_{20} - \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \varphi_{20}$$

消去 t 便得到轨道方程



$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{1}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{2}^{2}} - 2\frac{x}{A_{1}}\frac{y}{A_{2}}\cos(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10}) = \sin^{2}(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10})$$
 —轨迹方程(椭圆方程)

#### 结论: 两相互垂直同频率简谐振动的合成为一

"椭圆振动"轨迹,其形状取决于振幅和相位差。

### 质点运动方向与Δφ有关

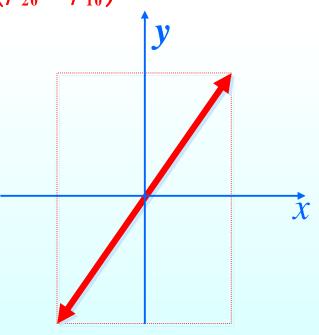
当  $0 < \Delta \varphi < \pi$  时,沿顺时针方向运动 当  $\pi < \Delta \varphi < 2\pi$  时,沿逆时针方向运动

$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{1}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{2}^{2}} - 2\frac{x}{A_{1}}\frac{y}{A_{2}}\cos(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10}) = \sin^{2}(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10})$$

## 讨论: (1) $\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} = 2k\pi$ 时

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} = 0 \qquad \left(\frac{x}{A_1} - \frac{y}{A_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

结论: 质点作线振动

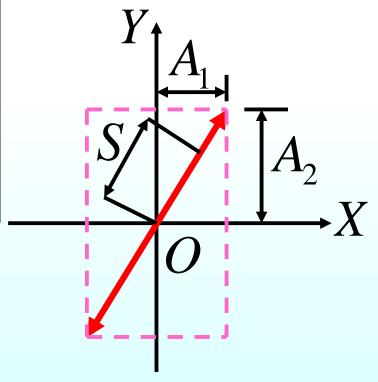


#### t时刻离开平衡位置的距离为

$$S = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
仍为谐振动



$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{1}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{2}^{2}} - 2\frac{x}{A_{1}}\frac{y}{A_{2}}\cos(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10}) = \sin^{2}(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10})$$

(2) 
$$\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} = 1$ 

结论: 质点振动轨迹为正椭圆

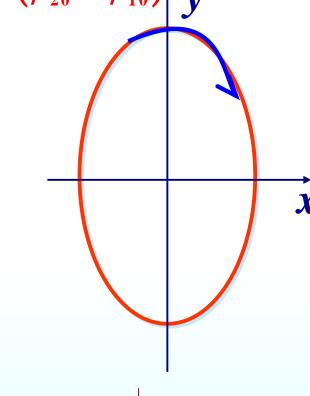
且顺时针旋转(右旋)

(3) 
$$\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

同理: 质点振动轨迹为正椭圆

则逆时针旋转

 $x^2 + y^2 = A^2$  轨迹为圆



$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{1}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{2}^{2}} - 2\frac{x}{A_{1}}\frac{y}{A_{2}}\cos(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10}) = \sin^{2}(\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10})$$

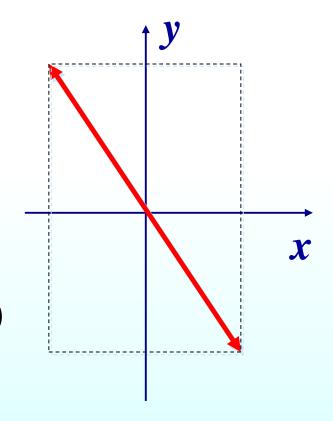
(4) 
$$\varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10} = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} + \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{A_1} + \frac{y}{A_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{A_2}{A_1}x$$
 ,  $\Re \mathbb{P} : -\frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0$ 

结论: 质点作线振动

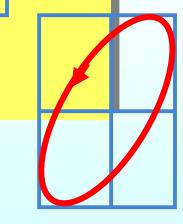


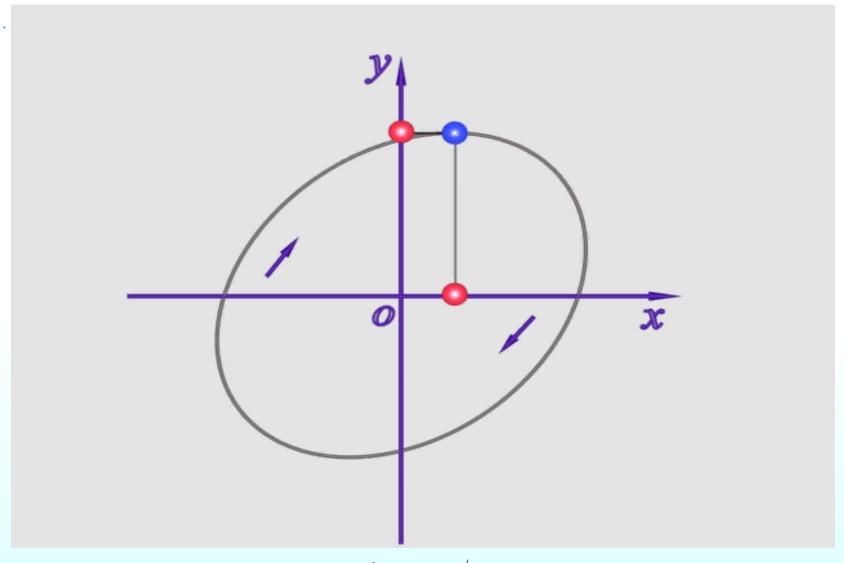
$$(5)\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} \mp \sqrt{2} \frac{xy}{A_1 A_2} = \frac{1}{2} - \text{斜椭圆方程}$$

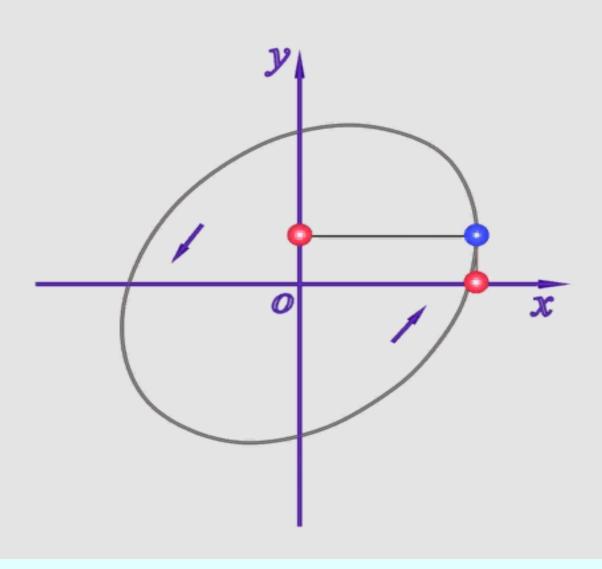
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = +\frac{\pi}{4}$$
 顺时针

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{7\pi}{4} \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$
 逆时针





 $\Delta \phi = \pi/4$ 



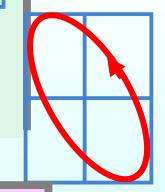
 $\Delta \phi = 7\pi/4$ 

$$(6)\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} \pm \sqrt{2} \frac{xy}{A_1 A_2} = \frac{1}{2} - \text{$\Re$ Missing $\Im$ E}$$

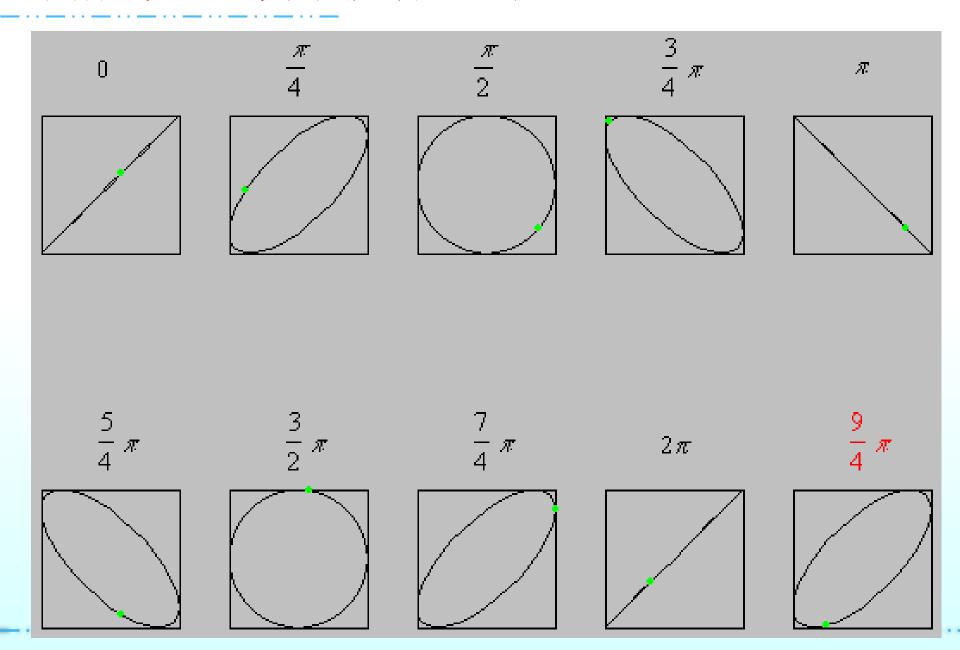
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = +\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
 顺时针

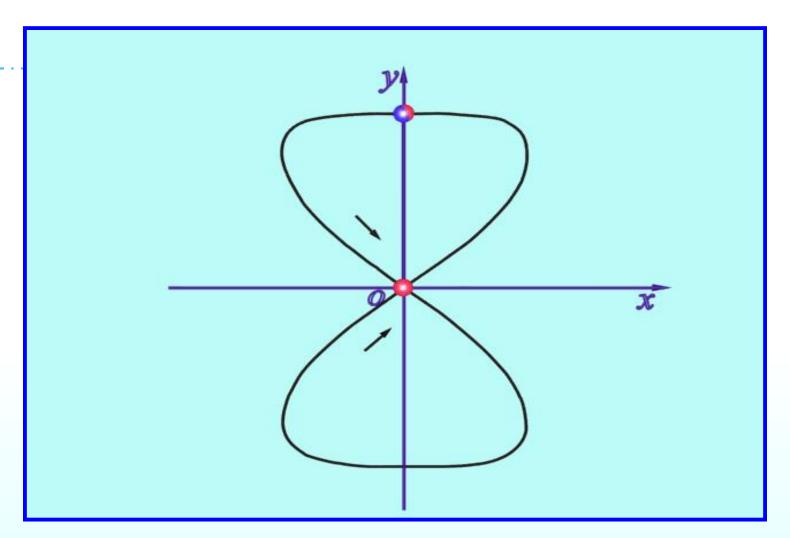
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{5\pi}{4} \left( -\frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$
 逆时针



(7)一般情况 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 =$ 任意值,都为椭圆方程

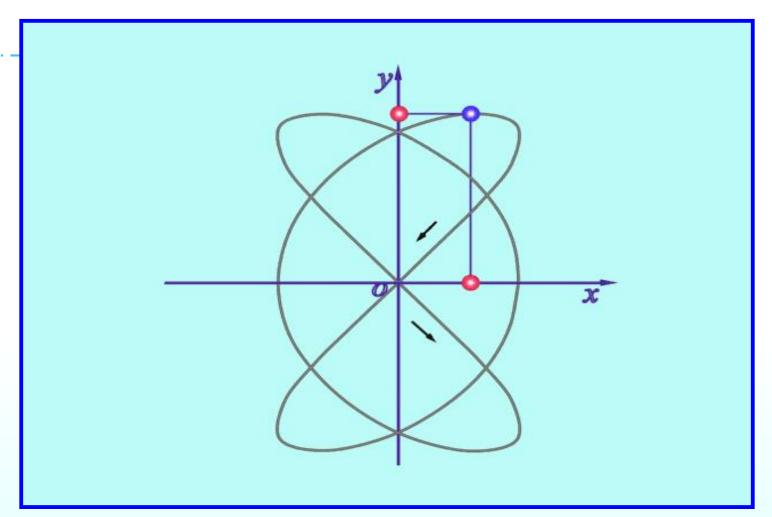
# 同频率垂直简谐振动的合成





$$\omega_x : \omega_y = 2 : 1$$

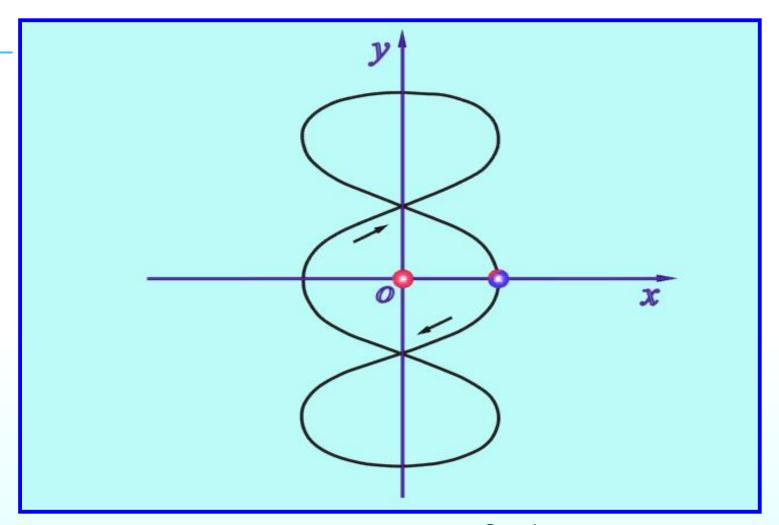
$$\Delta \phi = \pi/2$$



$$\omega_x : \omega_y = 3 : 2$$

$$\Delta \phi = \pi/4$$

$$\Delta \phi = \pi/4$$



$$\omega_x : \omega_y = 3 : 1$$
  
 $\Delta \phi = \pi/2$ 

$$\Delta \phi = \pi/2$$

### 相互垂直的简谐振动的合成

$$p_2' = 0$$

$$\phi_1 - \phi_2 = 0$$

 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

 $\pi$ 













1:2







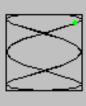


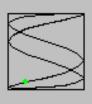


1:3











 $p_2' = 0$ 

$$\phi_1 - \phi_2 = 0$$

 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

2:3







