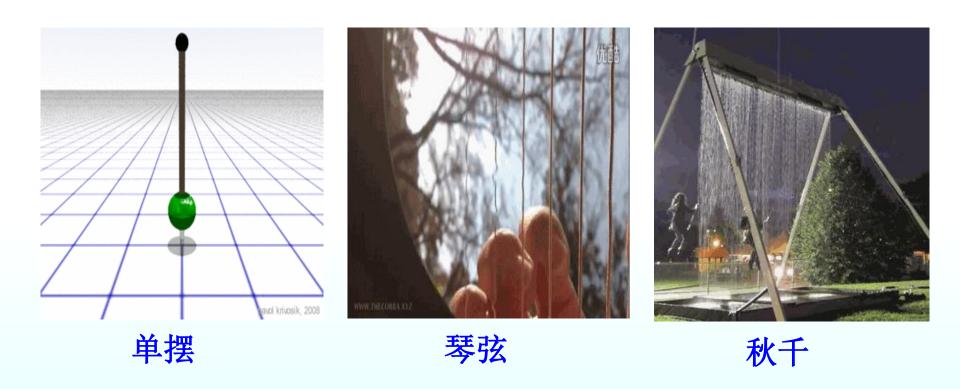
第十章

Mar

机 械 振 振 荡

引入新课



思考: 这三种运动的共同特征是什么?

振动的一般概念

机械振动: 物体在一定位置附近作来回往复的运动

广义振动: 一个物理量随时间 t 作周期性变化, 该物理

量的运动形式称振动

如物理量: \vec{r} $\vec{\upsilon}$ \vec{E} \vec{H} Q i

振动的分类:

 振动
 受迫振动
 共振

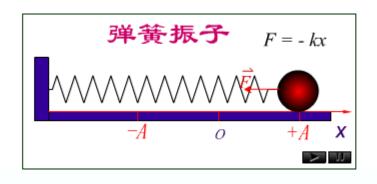
 振动
 阻尼自由振动
 非简谐振动

 自由振动
 无阻尼自由振动
 简谐振动

一切复杂的振动都可以看成是多个简谐振动的合成

§ 10-1 简谐振动

- 一. 简谐振动特征及其表达式
 - 弹簧振子



建模

【轻质弹簧 忽略一切摩擦 小球看成质点 平衡位置为坐标原点

弹性回复力 F = -kx

简谐振动: 物体只在弹性回复力作用下的振动

F = -kx (受力特征)

平衡点O $mg = kx_0$

离平衡点x处受力:

$$F_{\triangleq} = mg - k(x_0 + x) = -kx$$

方向与x正向相反

结论:物体做简谐振动

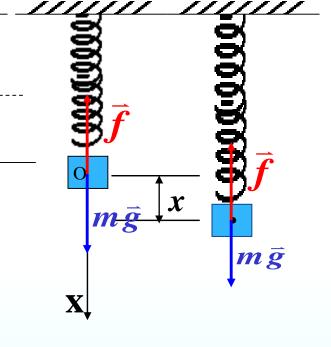
按牛顿第二定律:
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{F}{m} = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

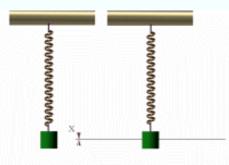
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{k}{m} = \omega^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$
 动力学方程

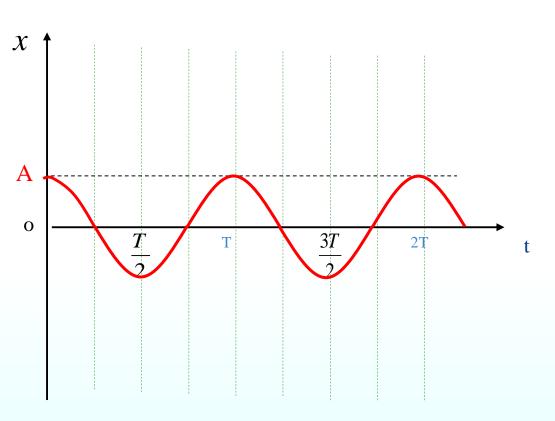


$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$





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



物体运动时,如果物体 离开平衡位置的位移(或角 位移)按余弦函数(或正弦 函数)的规律随时间变化, 这种运动称为简谐振动。 该方程质点的运动方程 或质点的振动方程

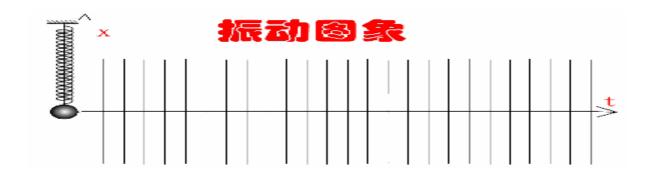
简谐振动的特点:

(1)等幅振动

(2)周期振动 x(t)=x(t+T)

二. 简谐振动物体的运动状态

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$



$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) = -v_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) = v_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$a = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) = a_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 \pm \pi)$$

$$v_m = \omega A$$
——速度幅

$$a_m = \omega^2 A - m$$
 速度幅

简谐振动的定义(判据):

(1) 只在弹性力或准弹性 (线性回复力)作用下发生的运动称为简谐振动。

$$F = -kx$$
 (受力特征)

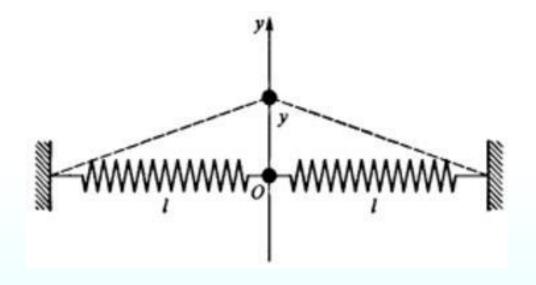
(2) 满足
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$
 动力学方程的运动为简谐振动

(3) 在无外来强迫力作用下,质点离开平衡位置的位移是时间的正弦函数或余弦函数的直线运动是简谐振动。

作简谐振动的物体又称为简谐振子



• 对称双弹簧振子横向振动是简谐振动吗?



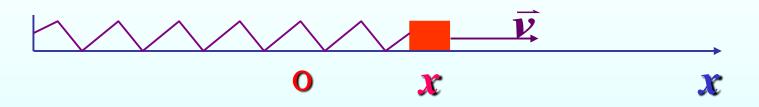
三. 简谐振动的特征量

1. 振幅 A(A>0) (振幅 即最大位移, $x=\pm A$)

振幅表明了振动的强度

即:对同一振子而言, A越大, 则振动能量越大,

A越小,则振动能量越小.



2.周期T, 频率 V, 角频率 硟

周期T:完成一次全振动所经历的时间

频率 v: 单位时间内完成全振动的次数

$$x = A\cos[\omega(t+T) + \varphi_0] = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$
 $v = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$ $\omega = 2\pi v$ ω :角频率(或称圆频率)

对于弹簧振子

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \quad \nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

T、v也称固有周期和固有频率

3. 相位和初相位

 $(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ 称为振动的相位

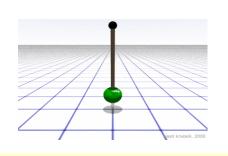
t=0 时, $\varphi=\varphi_0$ 为简谐振动的初相位

相位的特点:

- 1) 描述运动状态
- 2) 反映振动周期性特点
- 3) 比较两个振动在步调上的差异

✓ 描述运动状态

(反映振动周期性特点)



$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\varphi = 0$$

$$x = A$$

$$\nu = 0$$

最大位移处,静止

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

$$x = 0$$

 $v = -A\omega$ 平衡位置,速度负向最大

$$\varphi = \pi$$

$$x = -A$$

v = 0

负最大位移处,静止

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

$$x = 0$$

 $v = A\omega$

平衡位置,速度正向最大

$$\varphi = 2\pi \quad x = A$$

$$v = 0$$

正最大位移处,静止

✔ 比较两个振动在步调上的差异

设两个同频率的简谐振动分别为

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

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

任意时刻它们的 相位差为 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_{20} - \varphi_{10}$

若 $\Delta \varphi > 0$,则振动2超前振动1 $\Delta \varphi$

或振动1落后振动 $2\Delta \varphi$

若 $\Delta \varphi = 2n\pi$, 则称为振动同相

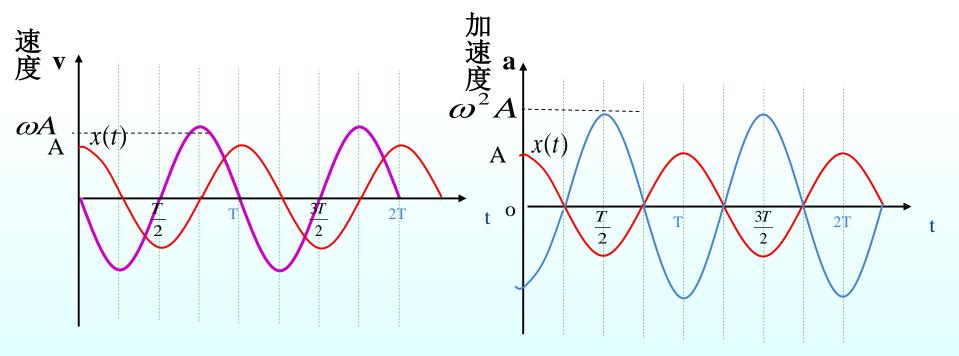


思考: 试比较x、v、a 在振动步调上的差异?

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

$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \phi_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$a = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \phi_0) = \omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \phi_0 + \pi)$$



(速度相位比位移相位超前π/2)(加速度与位移相位相反)

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 ω

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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如图一倔强系数为k的弹簧下挂一质量为M的水桶,以振幅A₀上下振动,水桶下有一小洞,当水桶从上向下通过平衡位置时一质量为m的水滴从水桶中滴落下来。求此后水桶运动情况

解:水滴未滴落时水桶做简谐振动

圆频率:
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$$
 振幅: A_0

水滴滴落后水桶仍做简谐振动 设运动方程为: $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$

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

由初始条件:
$$x_0 = A\cos\varphi_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$v_0 = -\omega A\sin\varphi_0 = A_0\omega_0 = A_0\sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$$

$$x_0 = A\cos\varphi_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

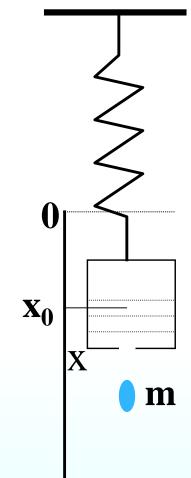
$$v_0 = -\omega A\sin\varphi_0 = A_0\sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$$

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

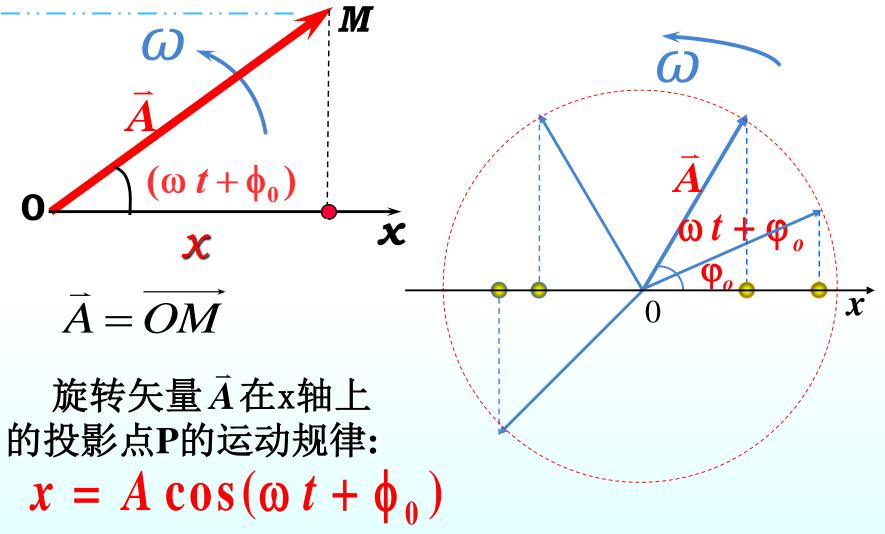
$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{mg}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M-m}{M}A_0\right)^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \phi_0 = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} = -\frac{kA_0}{mg} \sqrt{\frac{M-m}{M}}$$

$$\phi_0 = \arctan\left(-\frac{kA_0}{mg}\sqrt{\frac{M-m}{M}}\right)$$

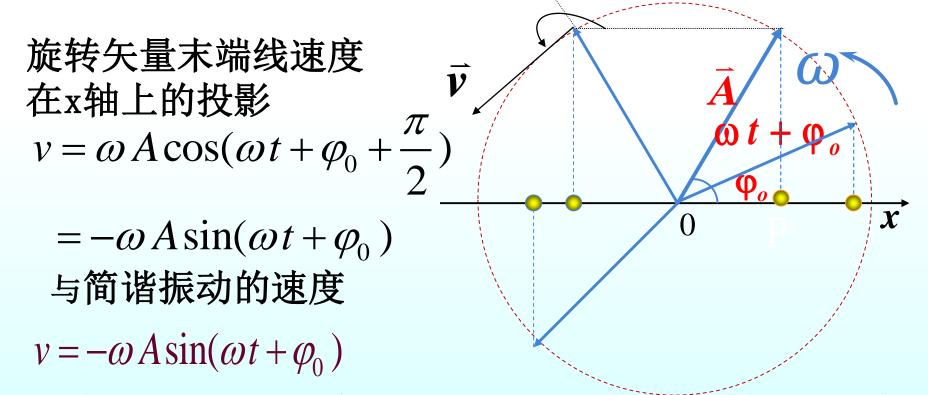


四. 简谐振动的矢量图表示法(旋转矢量表示法)

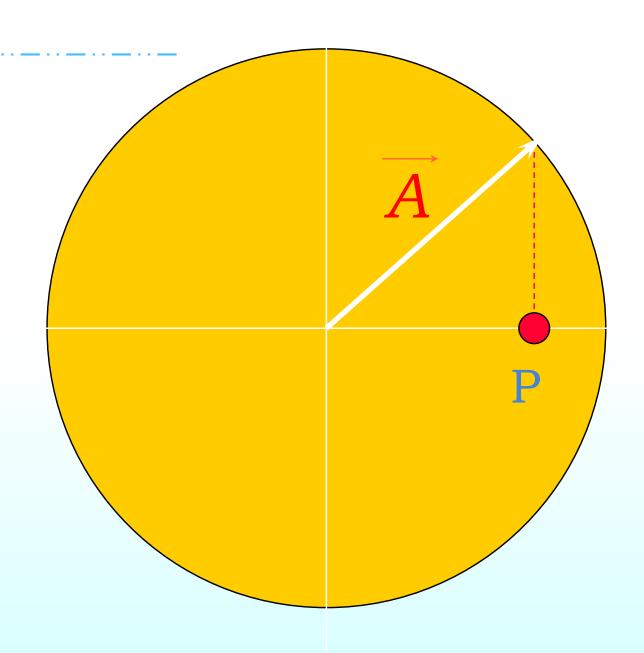


结论: 投影点P 的运动为简谐振动.

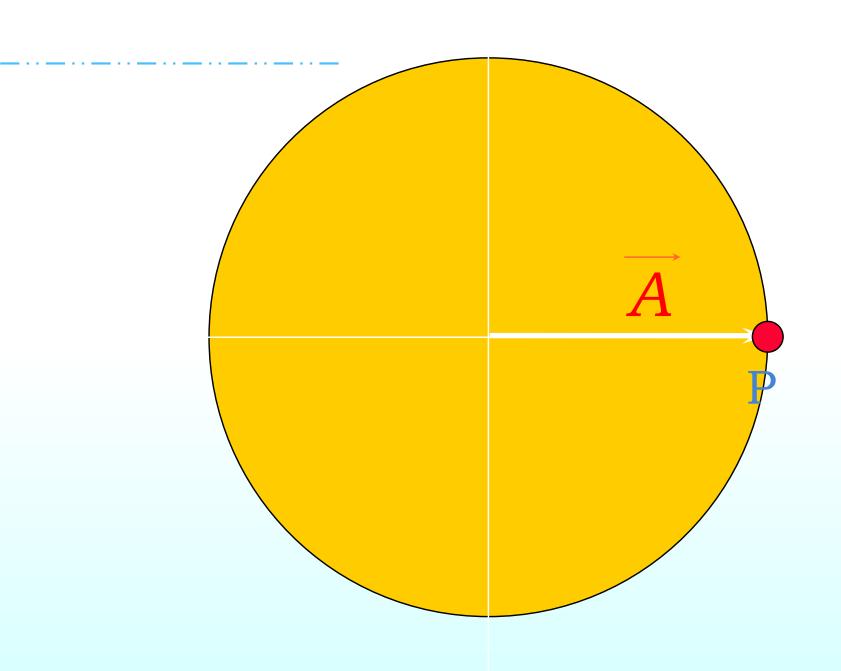
- •旋转矢量的模即为简谐振动的振幅
- •旋转矢量的角速度ω即为振动的角频率
- •旋转矢量与 $x轴的夹角(\omega t + \phi_0)$ 为简谐振动的相位
- t=0 时,A与x轴的夹角 φ_0 即为简谐振动的初相位

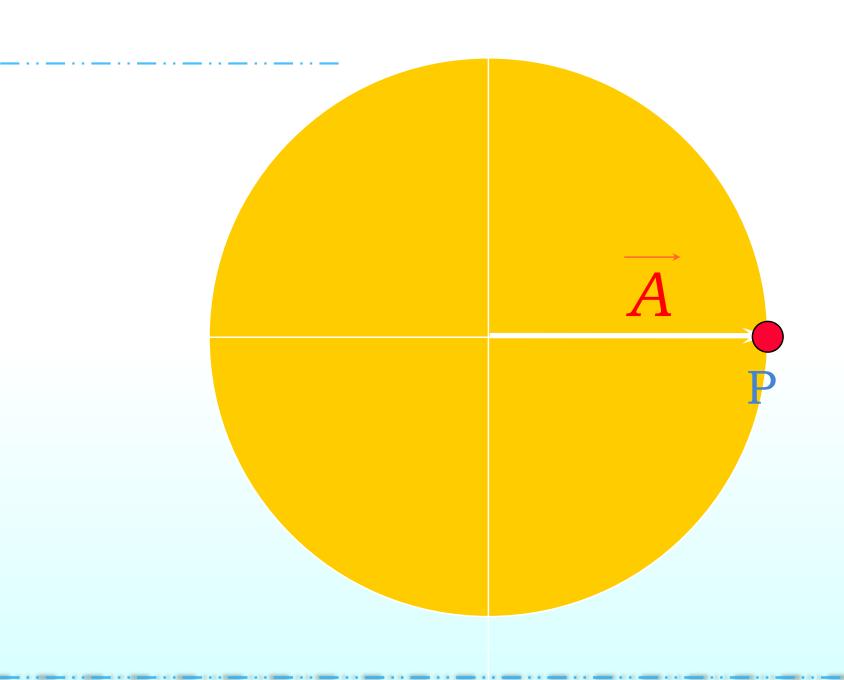


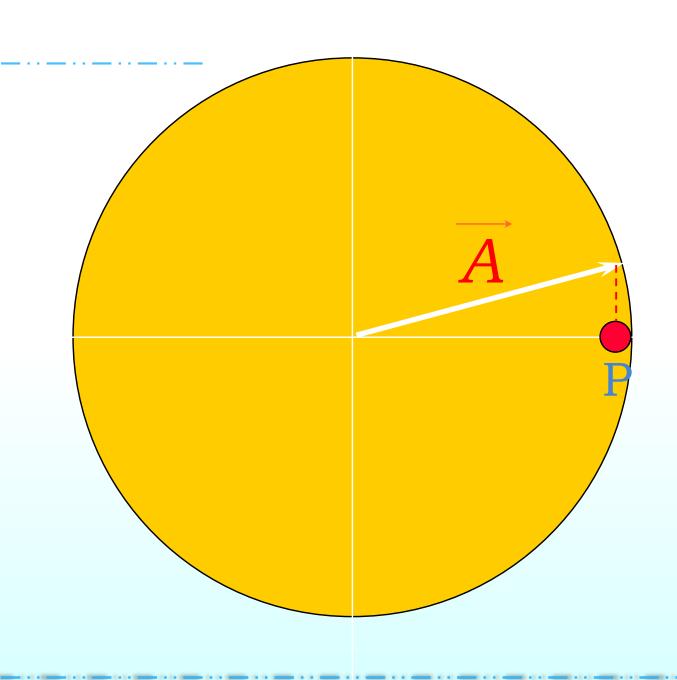
•旋转矢量末端线速度在x轴上的投影为简谐振动的速度

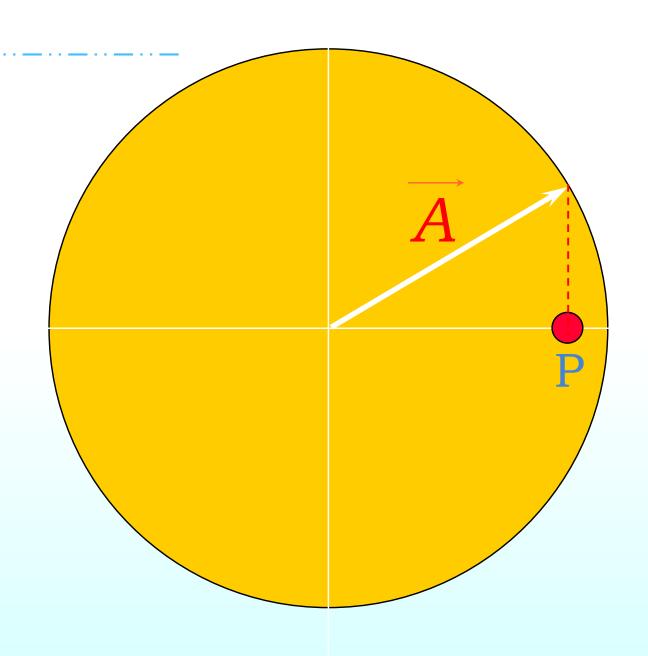


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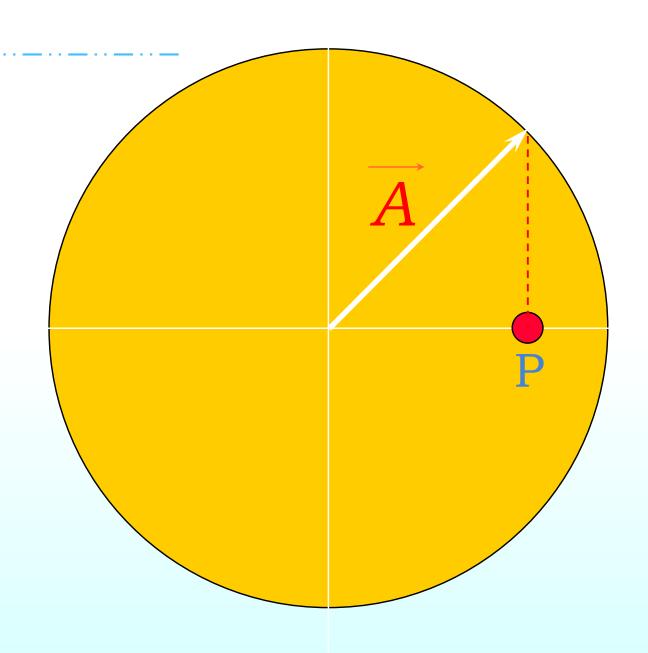






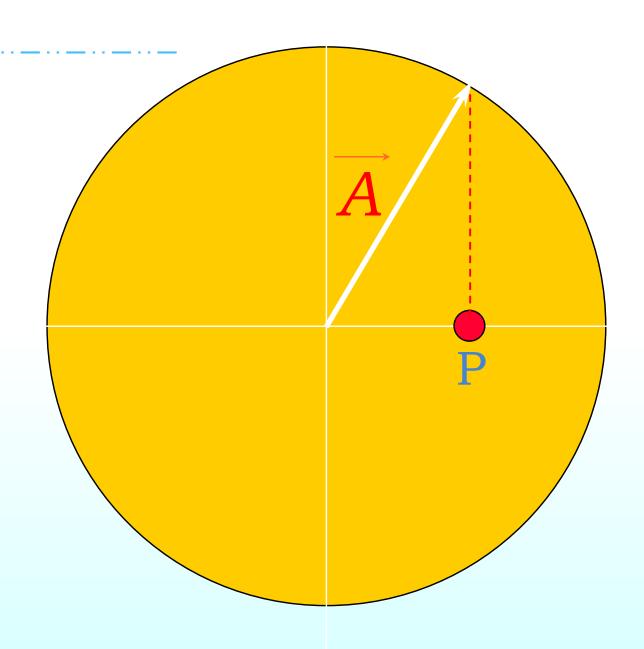


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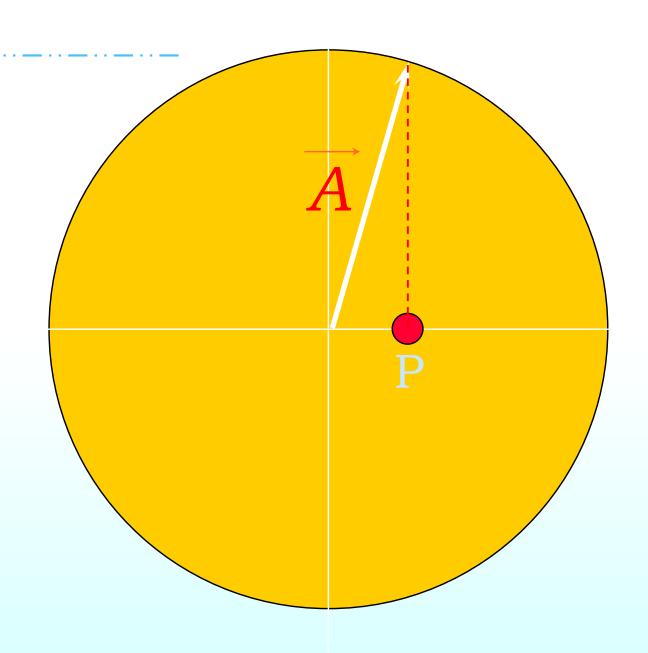


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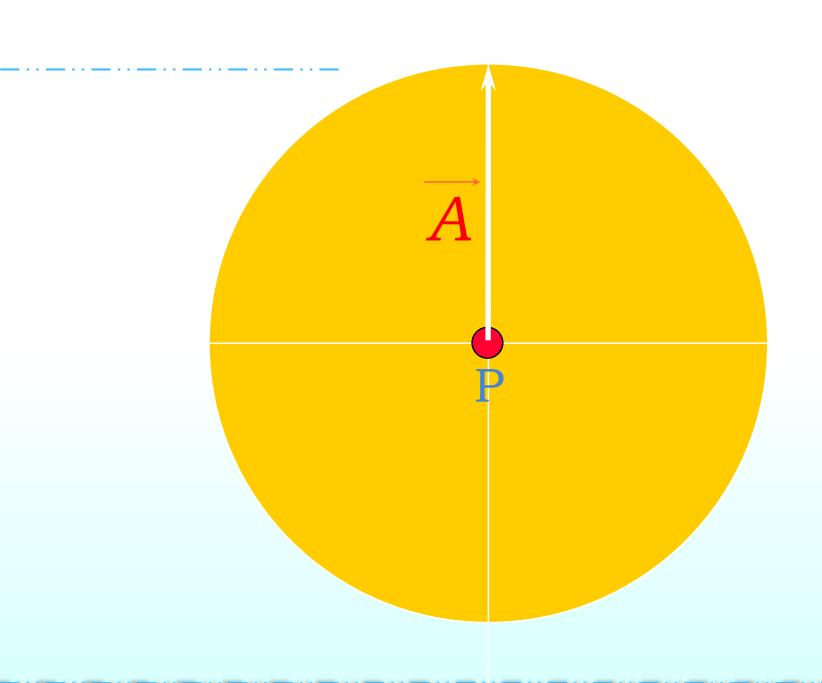


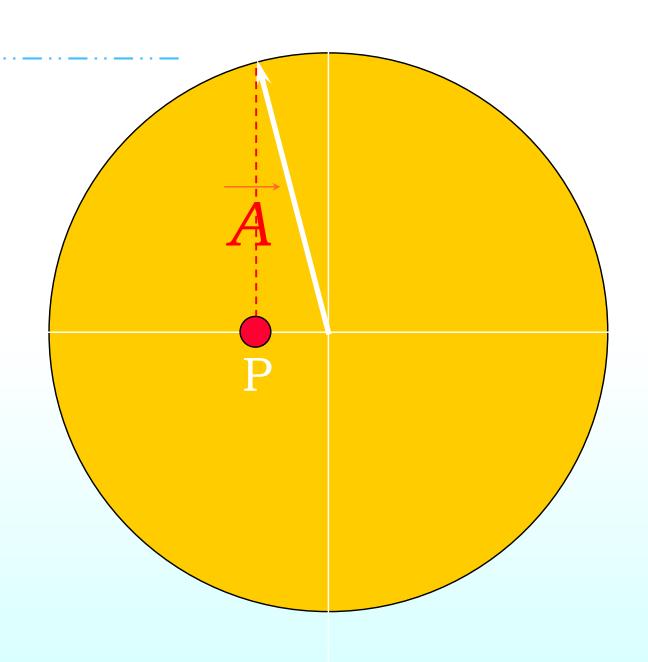
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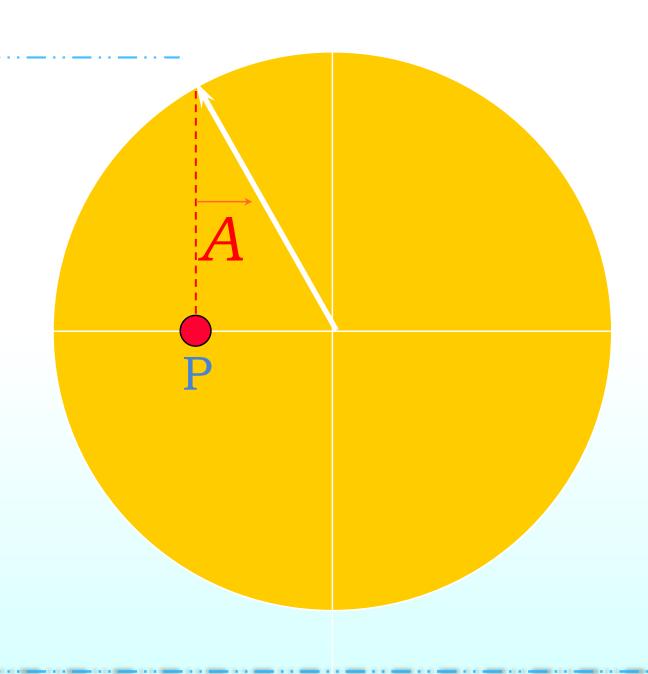
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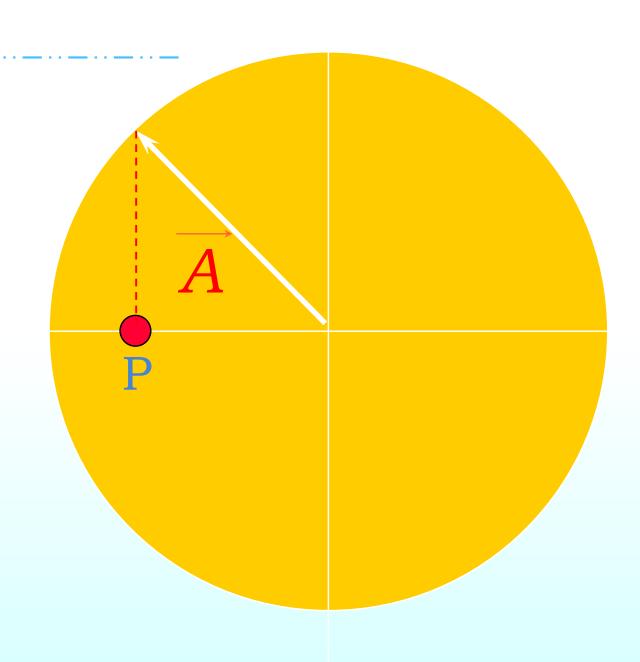
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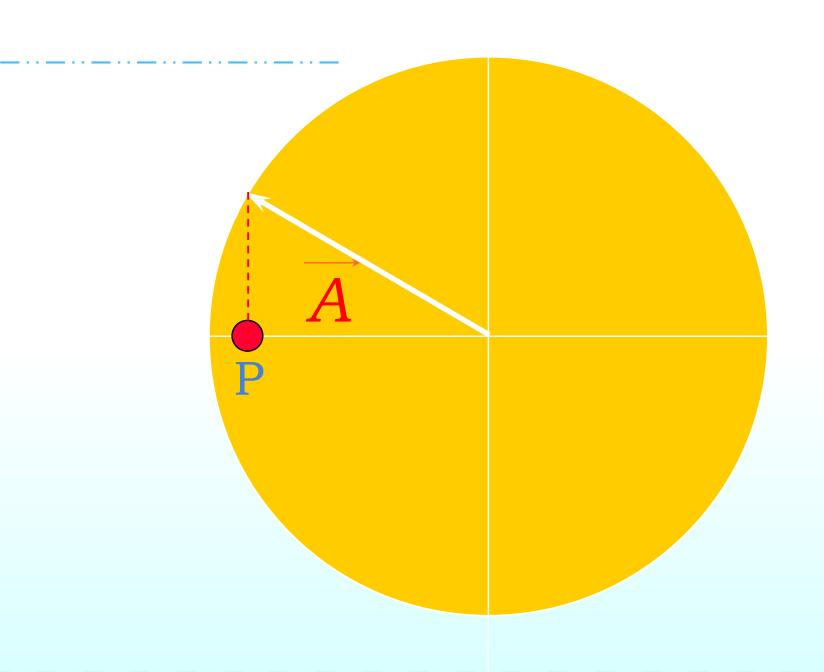
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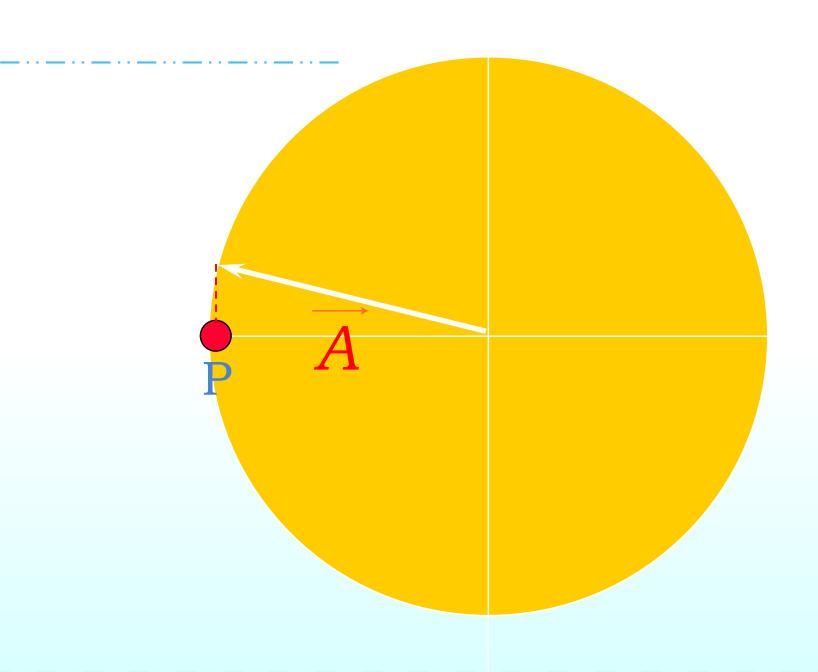


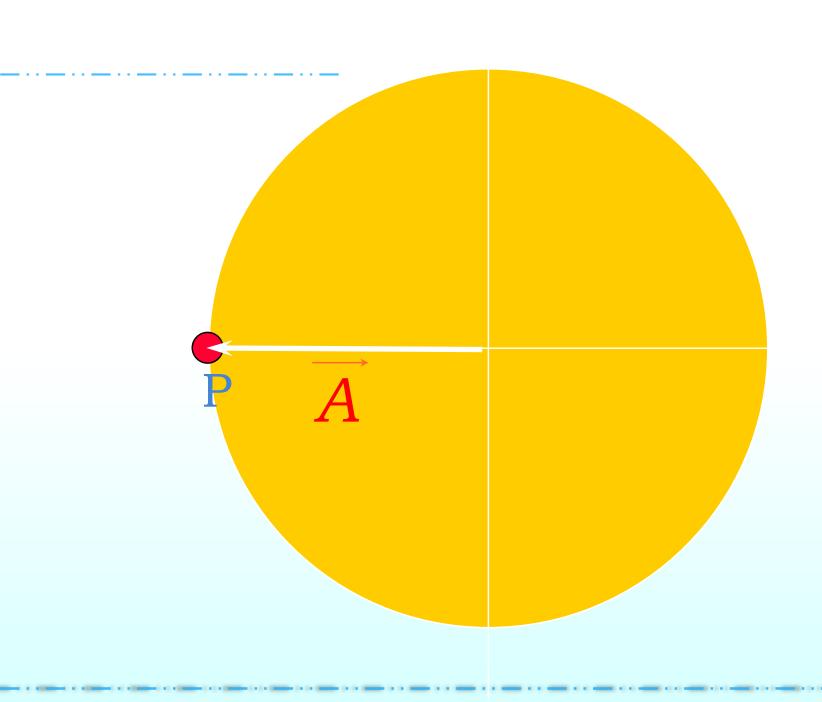


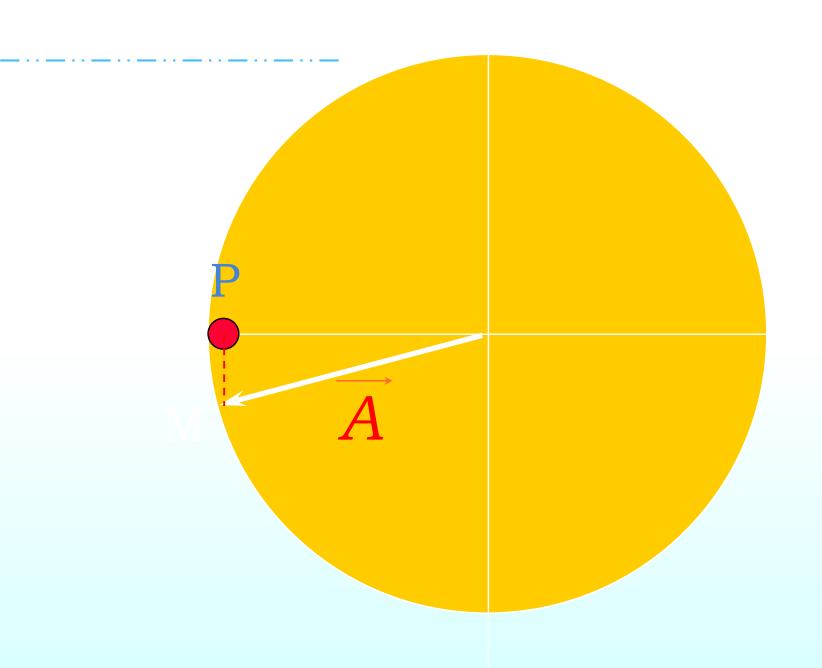
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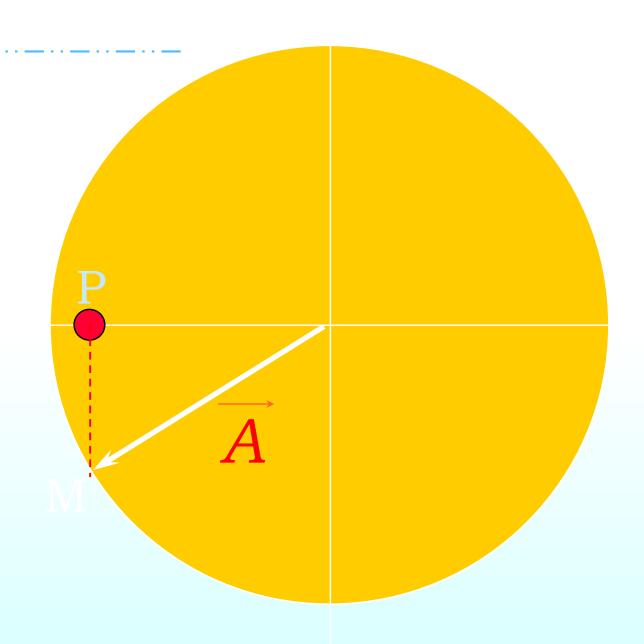
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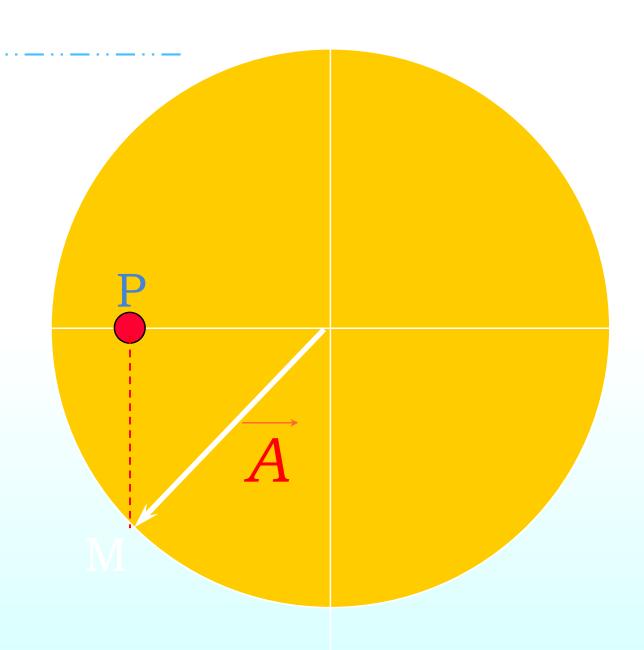


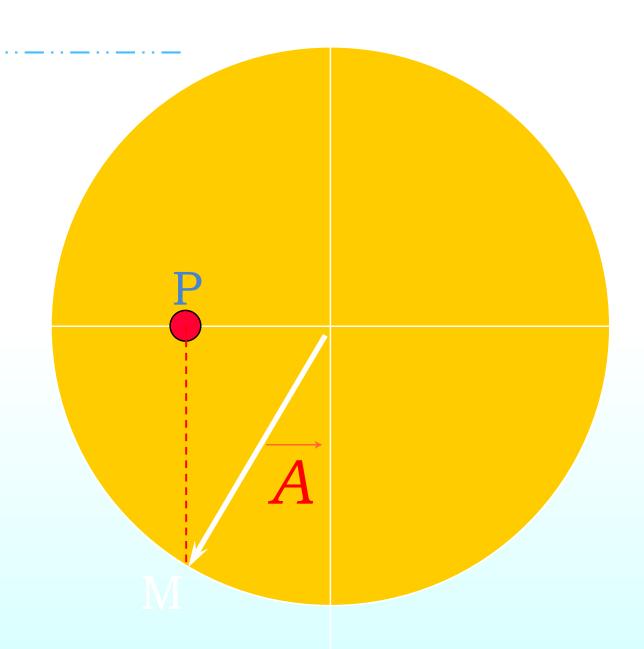


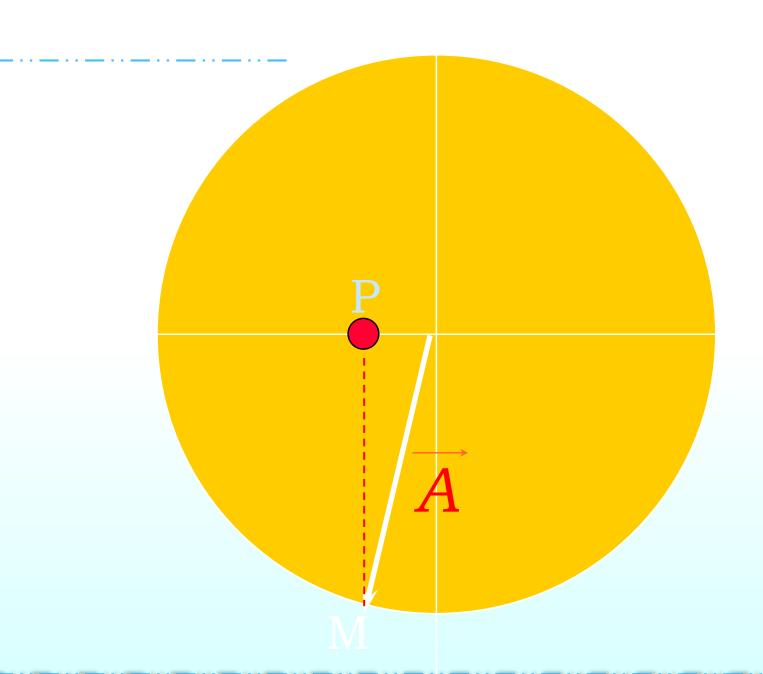


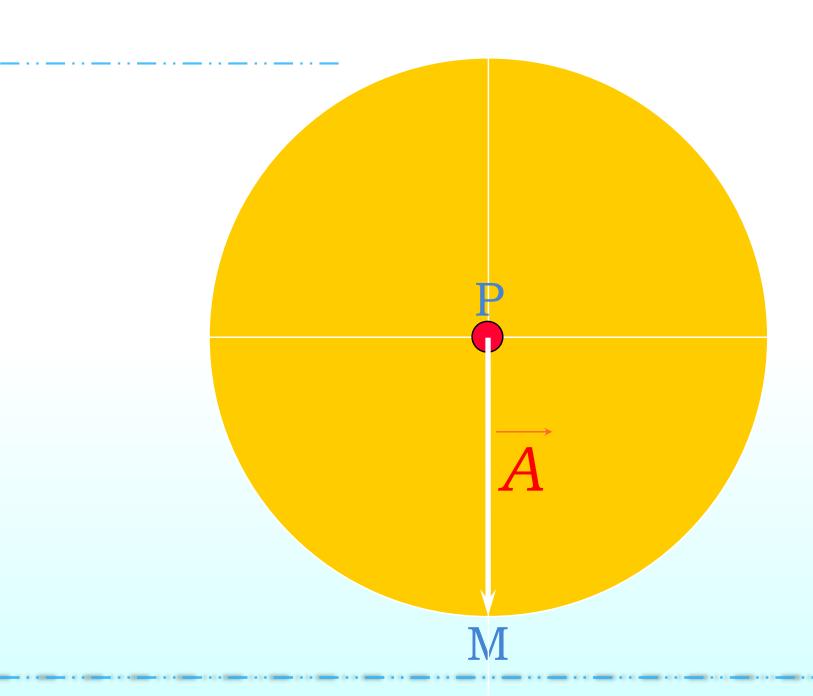


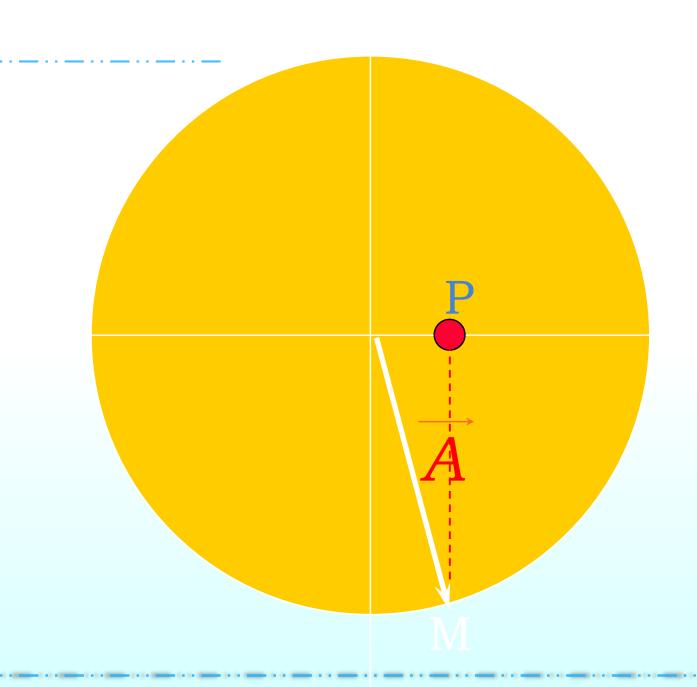


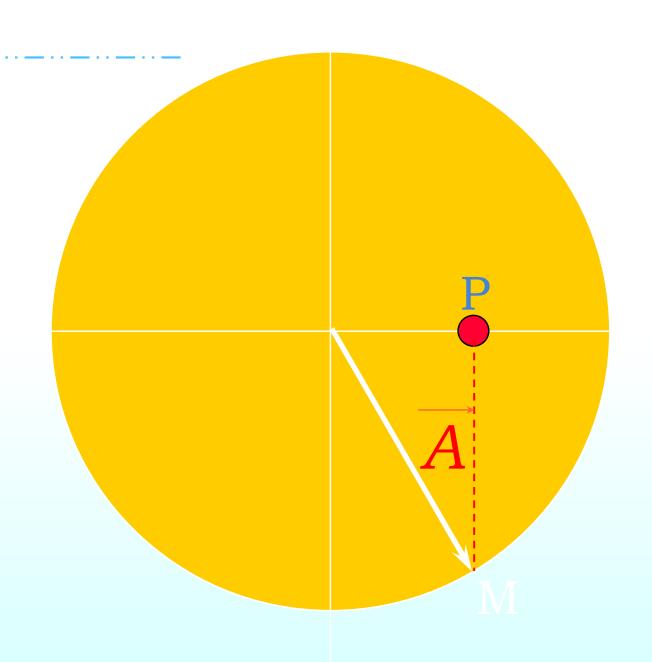


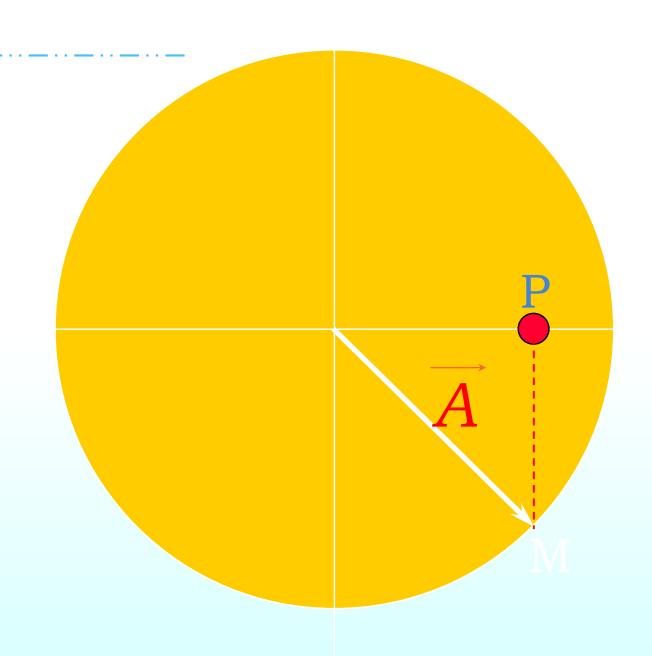






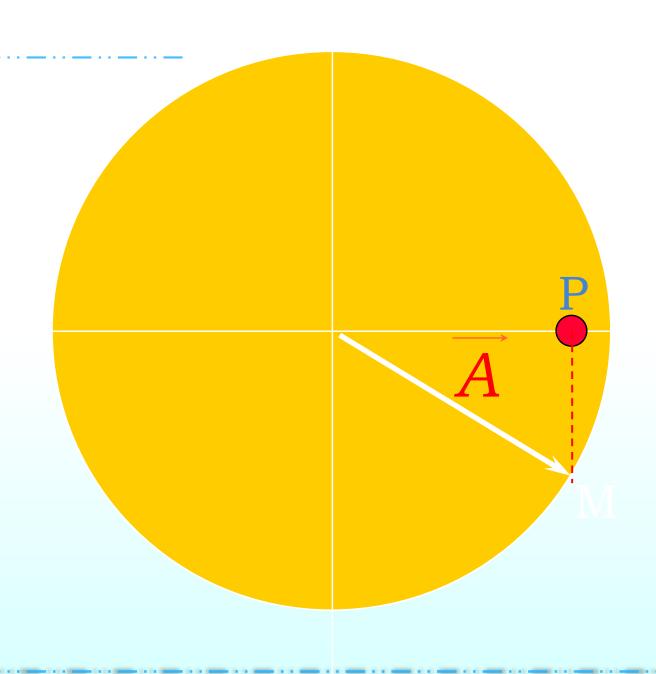


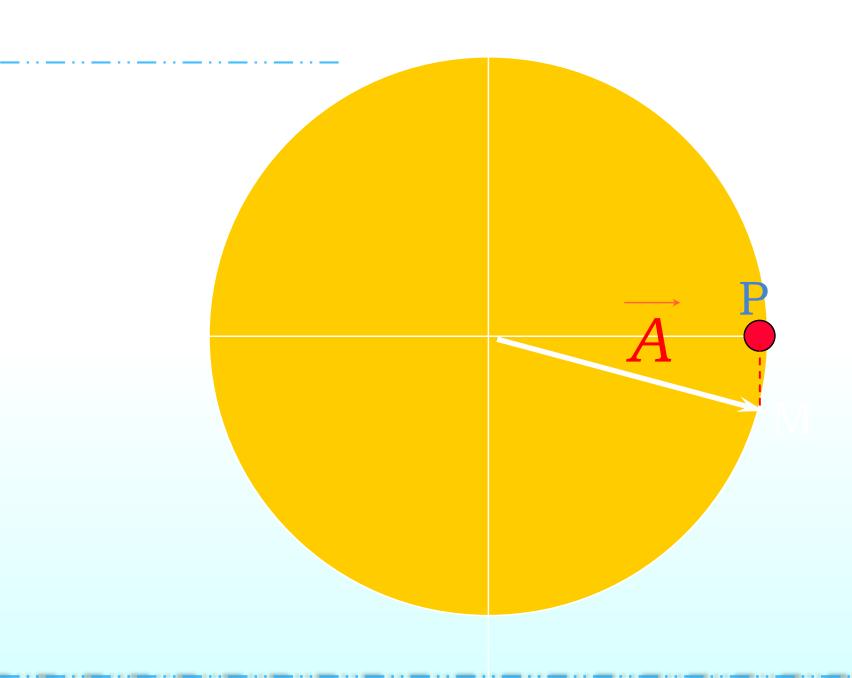


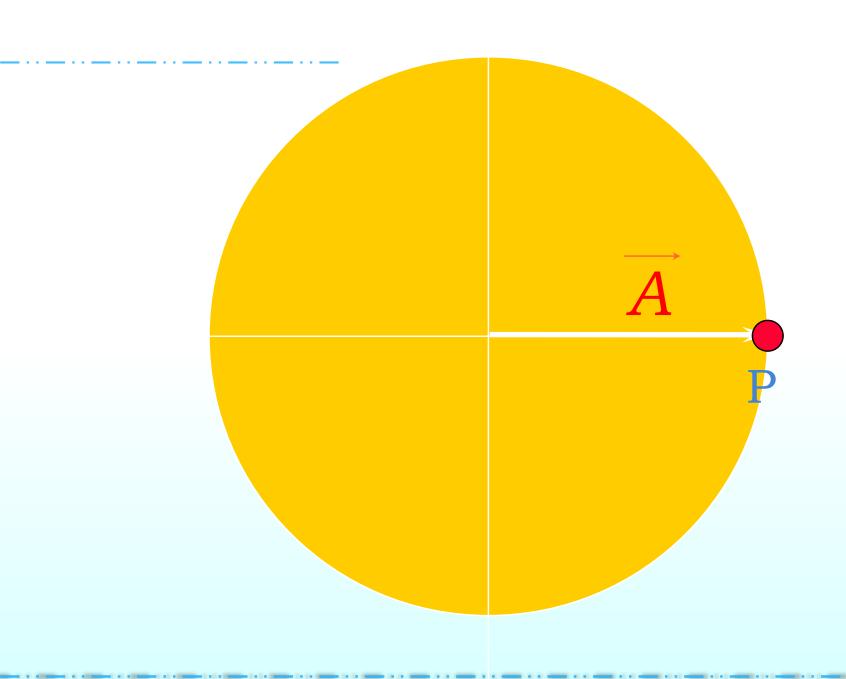


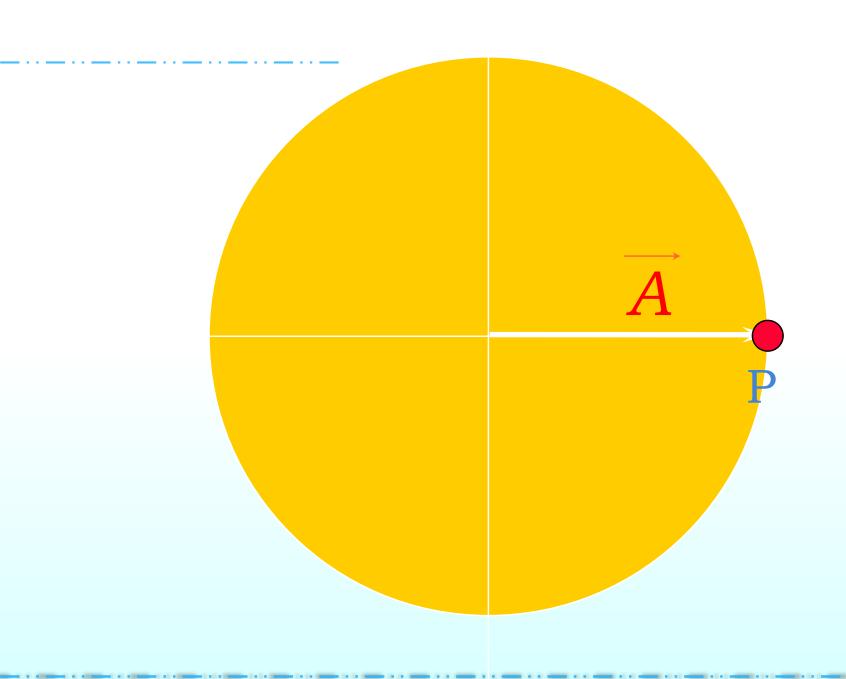
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两种表示法的对照

