

极坐标 $\vec{r} = r\vec{i}$
 $\vec{v} = \vec{r}\dot{i} + r\dot{\theta}\vec{j}$
 $\vec{a} = (\vec{r} - r\dot{\theta}\vec{i})\dot{i} + (2r\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta})\vec{j}$
 转动参考系 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{r}'$
 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'$
 $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_0 + \vec{a}' + \frac{D\vec{\omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r}' + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')$
有心力场
 $\begin{cases} m(\vec{r} - r\hat{r})^2 = f(r) \\ m(2\dot{r}\hat{r} + r\ddot{r}) = 0 \end{cases}$
 $E = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + V(r)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{L^2}{m\dot{r}^2} + V(r) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + V_{\text{有效}}(r)$
对万有引力: $r = \frac{r_0}{1 + \epsilon \cos \theta}$
 $r_0 = \frac{L^2}{m\beta}, \epsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2E\Gamma}{m\beta^2}}, \beta = GMm$

刚体
 1. 自由刚体6个自由度 (三个转动、三个平动)
 2. 内力做功为0
 $dA = \vec{F}_{ik} d\vec{r}_k + \vec{F}_{ki} d\vec{r}_k = \vec{F}_{ik} d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k)$
 $x(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k)^2 = C$
 如 $2(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k) \cdot d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k) = 0 \Rightarrow (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k) \perp d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k)$

3. 刚体角速度的绝对性
 4. 刚体定轴转动对某点的角动量
 $\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega} - \sum m_i(\vec{r}_i \times \vec{\omega})\vec{r}_i$

5. 转动惯量
 细棒 (中心 $\frac{1}{12}ml^2$, 端点 $\frac{1}{3}ml^2$)
 圆柱 $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$
 圆环 mr^2
 圆柱 $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$
 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}m(a^2+b^2)} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}ma^2$

平行轴定理 $I_p = I_c + md^2$
垂直轴定理 (对薄板) $I_z = I_x + I_y$

流体力学
 1. 静力学 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho f_i$
 e.g. 旋转抛物面 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho w^2 r, \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g$
 $p = \frac{1}{2}\rho w^2 r^2 - \rho g z + p_0$
 $\text{令 } p = p_0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{w^2 r^2}{2g}$

2. 伯努利方程 $p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = C$
简谐振动 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 $\tan \phi = -\frac{v_0}{wx}, A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{w^2}}$

曲率半径 $\rho = \frac{(1 + f'^2)^{3/2}}{|f''|}$
2. 阻尼振动 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - \gamma\dot{x}$
 $\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$
阻尼因子/衰减常数 $\beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}$
固有频率 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{m}}$
特征根 $\lambda = \beta \pm i\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$
 $\beta > \omega_0$ 过阻尼 $\beta = \omega_0$ 临界阻尼 $\beta < \omega_0$ 欠阻尼
品质因数 $Q = \frac{2\pi E}{\Delta E} = \frac{\omega_0}{\beta}$

3. 受迫振动 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - \gamma\dot{x} + F_0 \cos(\omega t)$
 $\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \cos(\omega t)$
稳态解: $x = A \cos(\omega t - \phi)$
 $A = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2}}, \tan \phi = \frac{-2\beta\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
振幅共振: $\frac{dA}{dw} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$
能量共振: $\bar{P}_{\text{阻}} = \bar{P}_{\text{驱}}$
 $\frac{dp}{dw} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$

4. 振动的合成与分解
同方向同步频率 $\chi = \chi_1 + \chi_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\chi_2 - \chi_1)}$
 $\tan \phi = \frac{A_1 \sin \chi_1 + A_2 \sin \chi_2}{A_1 \cos \chi_1 + A_2 \cos \chi_2}$
同方向不同频 $x = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\chi_1 - \chi_2}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\chi_1 + \chi_2}{2}\right)$
拍频 $v = |\Delta \chi| = \left|\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2\pi}\right|$
正交同频 $\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\chi_2 - \chi_1) = \sin^2(\chi_2 - \chi_1)$
5. 机械波的表示 $x = A \cos[(t - \frac{y}{v})w] = A \cos 2\pi(vt - \frac{y}{\lambda})$
 $= A \cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}y)$ 波数 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

6. 波动方程与波速
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{P}}$ 弦: $v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

7. 干涉、驻波
 设入射波 $y_1 = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$, 则反射波为 (端点 $x=l$)
 ① 自由端 (无半波损)
 $y_2 = A \cos[(\omega t - k(l-x))]$
 $y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos(\frac{kx}{2} - kl) \cos(\omega t - kl)$ $x=l$ 为波腹
 ② 固定端 (有半波损)
 $y_2 = A \cos[\omega t + kx - 2kl - \pi]$
 $y = 2A \cos(kx - kl - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(\omega t - kl - \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x=l$ 为波节
群速度 $v_g = 1 - \lambda \frac{dy}{dx}$

8. 多普勒效应
 $v' = v \frac{1 \pm v_0}{1 \mp v_0}$ 相: $v' = v \frac{\sqrt{c+u}}{\sqrt{c-u}}$

3. 极坐标系 $\vec{a} = (\vec{r} - r\hat{r})\hat{r} + (r\ddot{r} - 2\dot{r}\hat{r})\hat{\theta}$
4. 天体运动 $h = r\dot{\theta} = |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|$
 $r = \frac{P}{1 + \epsilon \cos \theta}, P = \frac{L^2}{GMm^2} = \frac{h^2}{GM}, \epsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2E\Gamma}{GM^2m^3}}$

有力场中质点的运动
离心势能 $F_c = m\omega^2 r = \frac{L^2}{mr^3} \Rightarrow V_c(r) = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2}$
轨道特征 $V_r = \dot{r} = 0, r^2 + G \frac{Mm}{E} r - \frac{m h^2}{2E} = 0$
 (1) 抛物线: $r_1 = \frac{h^2}{2GM} = \frac{P}{2}$ (3) 圆: $r_3 = \frac{h^2}{GM} = P$
比内公式 $h^2 u^2 \left(\frac{du}{dr} + 1 \right) = -\frac{f}{m}, h = r^2 \dot{\theta}, u = \frac{1}{r}$

5. 转动惯量: 矩形 $\frac{1}{12}m(l_1^2 + l_2^2)$ 球体 $\frac{2}{5}mr^2$
 圆盘/圆柱 $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$ 薄球壳 $\frac{2}{3}mr^2$
 圆环/筒 $\frac{1}{2}m(r_1^2 + r_2^2)$ 厚球壳 $\frac{2}{5}m \frac{r_2^5 - r_1^5}{r_2^3 - r_1^3}$
 圆柱 $\frac{1}{4}mr^2 + \frac{1}{12}mL^2$
回转半径 $R = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}}$

运动学描述 (瞬心M) $\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega}_A \times \vec{AB}$
 $\vec{r}_{MA} = \vec{r}_{AM} = \frac{\vec{v}_A \times \vec{v}_B}{\omega^2}, \vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega}_A \times \vec{r}_{PM}$

瞬时轴转动定理 $M_m = I_m \beta + \frac{1}{2}w \frac{dI_m}{dt}$

6. 伯努利方程 $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = C$
流量计(U形) $Q_v = \sqrt{\frac{(\rho' - \rho)gh}{\rho(s_1^2 - S_2^2)}} \cdot S_1 S_2$
流量计(开孔) $Q_v = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{S_1^2 - S_2^2}} \cdot S_1 S_2$
黏滞定律 $\Delta f = \eta \Delta S \frac{dv}{dz}$
泊肃叶公式 (圆管内定常层流)
 $(P_1 - P_2) \pi r^2 + 2\pi r h \frac{dv}{dr} = 0$
 $V = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{4lh} (R^2 - r^2), Q = \frac{\pi (P_1 - P_2) R^4}{8lh}$
斯托克斯公式 $f = 6\pi r V \eta$
表面积阻力 $f = 4\pi r V \eta$ **压差阻力** $f = 2\pi r V \eta$

7. 同方向同步反半波谱振动的合成
 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi), A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\chi_2 - \chi_1)}$
 $\tan \phi = \frac{A_1 \sin \chi_1 + A_2 \sin \chi_2}{A_1 \cos \chi_1 + A_2 \cos \chi_2}$

同方向不同频率简谐振动的合成
 $x = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\chi_1 - \chi_2}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\chi_1 + \chi_2}{2}\right)$
拍频 $\Delta \chi = |\chi_1 - \chi_2|$
振子 $A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{w^2}}, \tan \phi = -\frac{v_0}{wx}$

复摆 $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mgL}{I_0} \theta = 0, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgL}{I_0}}, L = \frac{I_0}{m\epsilon}$
阻尼振动 $m\ddot{x} + f_x = -kx - \gamma\dot{x}$
 $\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0, \beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}, \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
 过阻尼 $\beta > \omega_0, x = e^{-\beta t}(A_1 e^{-\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}t} + A_2 e^{-\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}t})$
 临界阻尼 $\beta = \omega_0, x = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-\beta t}$
 欠阻尼 $\beta < \omega_0, x = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
品质因数 $Q = \frac{2\pi E}{\Delta E} = \frac{\omega_0}{\beta}$ ($\beta \ll \omega_0$)

受迫振动
 $\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \cos(\omega t), \beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}, \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi), A = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2}}, \tan \phi = -\frac{2\beta\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
振幅共振 $W_r = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}, A_m = \frac{f_0}{2\beta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$
共振峰宽 $\omega_2 - \omega_1 = \Delta \omega, \Delta \omega = 2\beta$
共振曲线锐度 $S = \frac{\omega_1}{\delta \omega_1 + \delta \omega_2} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$
干涉 $y_i = A_i \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} r_i + \phi_i)$
 $\Rightarrow y = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1)}, \Delta \phi = \phi_1 - \phi_2 + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(r_2 - r_1)$
相干简谐波 $y_i = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_i + \phi_i)$
 $y = 2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x + \frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{2}\right) \cos(\omega t + \frac{\phi_1 + \phi_2}{2})$
多普勒效应 $v = \frac{u \pm v_B}{u \mp v_S} \nu_0$

8. 狭义相对论
 $x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, y = y', z = z', t = \frac{t' + \frac{v}{c}x'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$
 $x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, y = y, z' = z, t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c}x}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$
 $U_X = \frac{U'_X + V}{1 + \frac{V}{c^2}U'_X}, U_Y = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}U'_Y}{1 + \frac{V}{c^2}U'_X}, U_Z = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}U'_Z}{1 + \frac{V}{c^2}U'_X}$
 $U'_X = \frac{U_X - V}{1 - \frac{V}{c^2}U_X}, U'_Y = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}U_Y}{1 - \frac{V}{c^2}U_X}, U'_Z = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}U_Z}{1 - \frac{V}{c^2}U_X}$
 $E^2 = P^2 + m^2 c^4, m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - U^2/c^2}}, E = E - E_0$
多普勒效应 $v = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}V_0}{1 - \beta \cos \phi_0}$
 (1) $\phi = 0, S \rightarrow B, V = \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}} V_0 > V_0$
 (2) $\phi = \pi, S \rightarrow B, V = \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} V_0 < V_0$
 (3) $\phi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, S \uparrow \downarrow B, V = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} V_0 < V_0$

极坐标系 $\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} = \hat{\theta}, \frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} = -\hat{r}$ 子小旭

曲率半径 $R = \frac{(1+r^2)^{3/2}}{|F'|}, P = \frac{(x'^2+y'^2)^{3/2}}{|x'y'-x'y|}$

非惯性参考系 $\vec{f}_c = m r' \vec{w}^2 \hat{r}, \vec{f}_{cor} = -2m \vec{w} \times \vec{v}' = -2m v' \vec{w} \hat{\theta}$

由于转动参考系角速度 \vec{w} 的变化而产生的力: $\vec{f} = -m \frac{d\vec{w}}{dt} \times \vec{r}' = -mr' \frac{dw}{dt} \hat{r}$

角动量 $\vec{l} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P}$, 力矩 $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$

有心力场 $E = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + V(r) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + V_{\text{有效}}(r)$

天体运动 $h = r^2\dot{\theta} = |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|$

$r = \frac{r_0}{1+Ec\cos\theta}, r_0 = \frac{l^2}{mP}, \varepsilon = \sqrt{1-\frac{E^2L^2}{m^2P^2}}, P = GMm$

转动惯量 圆柱、圆盘 $\frac{1}{2}MR^2$ 球 $\frac{2}{5}MR^2$
圆环(转轴沿直径) $\frac{1}{2}MR^2$ 球壳 $\frac{3}{5}MR^2$
对于圆环、圆盘 中心 $\frac{1}{12}ml^2$ 细棒(端点) $\frac{1}{3}ml^2$ 厚球壳 $\frac{2}{5}m\frac{r_2^2-r_1^2}{r_2^2-r_1^2}$

球、球壳在瞬心处, 惯性力对瞬时转动的 $\frac{1}{2}m(a^2+b^2)$ $a^2+b^2 = \frac{1}{12}ml^2$

力矩为0, 故不可考虑惯性力.

· 平行轴定理 $I = I_c + md^2$
· 垂直轴定理(薄板) $I_z = I_x + I_y$

刚体运动学 (M为瞬心) $I_M' = I_A + \vec{w}_A \times \vec{AB}$

$\vec{R}_{MA} = \vec{AM} = \frac{\vec{w} \times \vec{v}_A}{w^2}, \vec{v}_P = \vec{w} \times \vec{R}_{PA}$

瞬时轴转动定理 $M_M = I_M \beta + \frac{1}{2}w \frac{dI_M}{dt}$

刚体定轴转动对某点的角动量 $\vec{l} = I\vec{w} - \sum m_i(\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{w})\vec{p}_i$

流体静力学 平衡方程 $\nabla \vec{p} = \nabla p$

例: 旋转抛物面 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho w^2 r, \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g$

令 $P = P_0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{w^2 r^2}{2g}$

伯努利方程 $\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 + \rho g z + P = C$

文丘里流量计 $Q = A_1 A_2 \frac{\sqrt{2(P_1-P_2)gh}}{\rho(A_1^2-A_2^2)}$ U形流量计 $Q = A A_2 \frac{\sqrt{2(P_1-P_2)gh}}{\rho(A_1^2+A_2^2)}$

皮托管测流速 $V = \sqrt{2gh}$

黏性流体 黏滞定律 $\alpha f = \eta A S \frac{dv}{dx}$ (相邻两层)

圆管内定常层流 $(P_1-P_2) \pi r^2 + 2\pi r l \frac{dv}{dr} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V = \frac{P_1-P_2}{4l\eta} (R^2-r^2), Q = \frac{\pi(P_1-P_2)R^4}{8l\eta}$ (泊肃叶公式)

雷诺数 $Re = \frac{\rho V D}{\eta}$

黏滞阻力 = $4\pi r V \eta$, 压差阻力 = $2\pi r V \eta$

斯托克斯公式 $f = 6\pi r V \eta$

量 $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{B} - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})\vec{C}$ 单位 $1 \text{ dyn} = 10^{-5} \text{ N}$

简谐振动 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}, \tan \phi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}$

$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

复摆 $I \cdot \ddot{\theta} = -mg h \dot{\theta}$

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mgh}}, I_0 = \frac{I_0 + mh^2}{mh} = h + \frac{I_0}{mh}$

振动的合成. 同方向同频率 $x = x_1 + x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1)}, \tan \phi = \frac{A_2 \sin \phi_2 + A_1 \cos \phi_2}{A_1 \sin \phi_2 + A_2 \cos \phi_2}$

· 同方向不同频 $x = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\phi_1 + \phi_2}{2}\right)$

拍频 $\Delta V = |V_1 - V_2| = \frac{|V_1 - V_2|}{2\pi}$

· 正交同频 $\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1) = \sin^2(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$

$\psi_1 = \phi_2, \psi_1 = \phi_2 + \pi: \text{直线 } \psi_1 - \psi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}: \text{椭圆(逆时针/左旋)}$

阻尼运动 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - h\dot{x} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, 2\beta = \frac{h}{m}$

· 负阻尼 $\beta < \omega_0: T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \beta^2}}, x = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ 有角速度 ω_0 且无能量耗散

· 临界阻尼 $\beta = \omega_0: x = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\beta t}$

· 过阻尼 $\beta > \omega_0: x = e^{-\beta t} (A_1 e^{\beta^2 - \omega^2 t} + A_2 e^{-\beta^2 - \omega^2 t})$

品质因数 $Q = \frac{\pi E}{\Delta E} \approx \frac{w_0}{2\beta} (\beta \ll \omega_0)$

受迫振动. 恒定外力: 仅改变平衡位置

· 周期外力: $\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = f_0 \cos \omega t$

稳态解 $x = A \cos(\omega t - \phi)$ 强迫力提供的能量全用来补充能量耗散

$A = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(1-\beta^2)^2 + \omega^2}}, \tan \phi = \frac{2\beta \omega}{1-\beta^2}$

振幅共振: $\frac{dA}{dw} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$

能量共振: $\frac{dP}{dw} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$

共振峰宽 $\omega_2 - \omega_1 = \Delta \omega + \Delta \omega_0 = 2\beta$

共振峰锐度 $S = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$

系统放大倍数 $K = \frac{I_0 / 2\beta \omega_0}{f_0 / \omega_0^2} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$

波 $y = A \cos[\omega(t - \frac{x}{V}) + \phi] = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

波数 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

波的干涉 $y_i = A \cos(\omega t + kx + \phi_i)$ (相反传播) 相邻波段 $\Rightarrow y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos(kx + \frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{2}) \cos(\omega t + \frac{\phi_2 + \phi_1}{2})$

设入射波 $y_1 = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$, 则反射波为 (末端点 $x=1$):

· 自由端(无半波损): $y_2 = A \cos(\omega t + kx - 2k)$
 $y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos(kx - k) \cos(\omega t - k)$ $x=1$ 为波腹

· 固定端(有半波损): $y_2 = A \cos(\omega t + kx - 2k - \pi)$
 $y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos(kx - k - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(\omega t - k - \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x=1$ 为波节

群速度 $v_g = V_p - \lambda \frac{dv_p}{dx} = \frac{U_p}{k}$

多普勒效应 非相: $V' = \frac{V \pm \frac{1}{\rho}}{V \pm V_s} V$ $V' = \frac{V + V_p \cos \beta}{V - V_s \cos \alpha} V$
相: $V' = \frac{\frac{1}{1-\rho^2}}{1-\rho \cos \phi} V$

$\gamma = 0: V' = \sqrt{\frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}} V$ $\gamma = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}: V' = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} V$

简谐相对论 $x' = \frac{x - Vt}{\sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}, y' = y, z' = z, t' = \frac{t - \frac{V}{c}x}{\sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}$

$K \xrightarrow{K' \rightarrow V} U$

$U_x' = \frac{U_x - V}{1 - V \frac{U_x}{c^2}}, U_y' = \frac{U_y \sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}{1 - V \frac{U_x}{c^2}}, U_z' = \frac{U_z \sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}{1 - V \frac{U_x}{c^2}}$

角度变换公式: (粒子运动) $\tan \theta' = \frac{U \sin \theta \sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}{U \cos \theta - V}$
(平行差公式) $\tan \theta' = \frac{\sin \theta \sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}{\cos \theta - V/c}, \cos \theta' = \frac{\cos \theta - V}{1 - V \cos \theta}$

钟慢 $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}$ 尺缩 $L = \frac{L}{\sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}$

动力学 $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-V^2/c^2}}$ $E = P^2/c^2 + m_0 c^4$ $E_k = E - E_r$
(光子 $P = \frac{E}{c}$)

库普顿散射 $E_j \quad \begin{cases} m_0 c^2 + h\nu = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} + h\nu' \\ \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h\nu}{c} \cos \theta + \frac{m_0 \nu}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \cos \phi \end{cases}$
 $E'_j \quad \begin{cases} \frac{h\nu}{c} \sin \theta = \frac{m_0 \nu}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \sin \phi \\ \Rightarrow h\nu' = \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0 c^2}(1-\cos \theta)} \end{cases}$

刚体例题 纯滚动. 判断0处静摩擦力 f 方向.
设无摩擦, 则 $F_d = I\beta, I = \frac{2}{5}mr^2, a_c = \frac{F}{m}$
 $a_0 = a_c - \beta r = \frac{F}{m}(1 - \frac{5\beta}{2r})$
 $\therefore d < \frac{2}{5}r$ 时, $a > 0, f$ 为 F 反向; $d > \frac{2}{5}r$ 时同向.

振动例题(刚体) 纯滚动、小振动.
 $\begin{cases} -mg \sin \theta + f = m(R-r)\ddot{\theta} \\ r\beta = -(R-r)\ddot{\theta} \\ fr = \frac{2}{5}mr^2\beta \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5}(R-r)\ddot{\theta} + g\theta = 0, T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{T(R-r)}{5g}}$

刚体例题 纯滚动 $m g \cos \theta = m\dot{\theta}^2(R+r) + m \dot{v} \sin \theta + vN$
 $\begin{cases} m(R+r)\ddot{\theta} = mg \sin \theta + m\dot{v} \cos \theta - f \\ Mv + m(v - (R+r)\dot{\theta}) \cos \theta = 0 \\ \dot{\theta}(R+r) - wr = 0 \\ fr = \frac{2}{5}mr^2\dot{v} \end{cases}$

刚体例题 有质量的滑轮 $\begin{cases} m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a \\ T_1 - m_2 g = m_2 a \\ (T_1 - T_2) R = \frac{1}{2}m_1 R^2 \beta \\ \beta R = a \\ T_2 = \frac{2}{5}m_1 R^2 \dot{v} \end{cases}$

刚体例题 有摩擦力矩.
从静止开始下落需时间 $t = \frac{(m_1-m_2)g - 2h(\frac{m_1}{T_1} - \frac{m_2}{T_2})}{2h(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2})} R^2$

刚体例题 纯滚动 $\begin{cases} mg \sin \theta - f = ma \\ f \cdot r = I\beta \\ a = \beta r \end{cases}$

求纯滚动条件: $mg \cos \theta = N$ $f \leq \mu N$ $\Rightarrow \mu > \frac{\tan \theta}{\frac{I}{m} + 1}$

球缺体积 $V = \frac{\pi}{3}(3R-h)h^2$

模量 杨氏模量 $Y = \frac{F/l}{\Delta l/l}$ 切变模量 N

固体中纵波 $U = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$, 横波 $\sqrt{\frac{N}{\rho}}$

弹性绳上横波 $U = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$ 线密度

线密度 $\alpha_x = \frac{(1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2})^{3/2}}{(1 + \frac{VU_0}{c^2})^3} \alpha'_x, \alpha_y = \frac{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}{(1 + \frac{VU_0}{c^2})^2} \alpha'_y - \frac{\frac{VU_0}{c^2}(1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2})}{(1 + \frac{VU_0}{c^2})^3} \alpha'_x$

$P_x' = \frac{P_x - V E/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}}, P_y' = P_y, P_z' = P_z, E' = \frac{E - V^2 P_x}{\sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}}$

$f_x' = \frac{f_x - \frac{V}{c} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{F}}{1 - \frac{VU_x}{c^2}}, f_y' = \frac{f_y \sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{VU_x}{c^2}}, f_z' = \frac{f_z \sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{VU_x}{c^2}}$

振动例题 给 m_1 一个径向的小冲量, 求 m_2 振动角频率.
 $\begin{cases} l_0 = \frac{m_1 V_0}{m_2 g} \\ m_1 \frac{V_0}{l_0 + l} - T = m_1 \ddot{l} \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{忽略小量}} (m_1 + m_2)l + \frac{3m_2 g^2}{m_1 V_0} l = 0$
 $T - m_2 g = m_2 \ddot{l} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 V_0} \sqrt{\frac{3m_1}{m_1 + m_2}}$

振动例题(刚体) 求周期 $T = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{I}{m_1 + m_2}}$

振动例题(刚体) 沿天体一条弦挖隧道 $C \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho \cdot m \cdot \frac{x}{r^2} = m \ddot{x}$
即 $\ddot{x} + \frac{4}{3}C\pi \rho x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{4C\pi \rho}{3}}$

流体例题(刚体) $G = \rho L S g, F = \rho S(L-x)g$
 $C \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta = F \left(\frac{L-x}{2} + x \right) \cos \theta$
 $\Rightarrow x = L \sqrt{1 - \frac{F}{\rho L}}$
 $\theta = \arcsin \frac{d}{\sqrt{L - F/\rho L}}$

刚体例题 $\frac{L}{2} \cos \theta = F \left(\frac{L-x}{2} \right) \cos \theta$
 $\Rightarrow x = L(1 - \frac{F}{\rho L})$

刚体例题 求从转动到停止所需时间.
 $M = \int_0^t \frac{d\theta}{dt} m \cdot 4g = \int_0^t \frac{1}{L} \frac{4mg}{\rho} x dx = \frac{4mg}{2\rho L}$
 $I = \frac{1}{3}ml^2, \beta = \frac{M}{I} = \frac{3mg}{2l}, t = \frac{w_0}{\beta} = \frac{2l w_0}{3mg}$

相对论例题 $F = d(mv)/dt \Rightarrow F ds = m v du + v^2 dm \Rightarrow W = \int F ds = (m-m_0)c^2$
 $V^2 = (1 - \frac{m^2}{m_0^2})c^2 \Rightarrow m v du = \frac{m_0^2 c^2}{m^2} dm \Rightarrow W = \int F ds = (m-m_0)c^2$

相对论例题 $\frac{V}{c} \cdot 4.3ly$ A 以 $0.8c$ 去该星, 往返途中隔 $0.01a$ 发无线电信号, B 在地球上隔 $0.01a$ 发信号.(1) A 到 A 星前, B 收到几个信号?
→ 地球: $x = 4.3ly, T = \frac{x}{c}$. A 到 A 星时, B 收到 A 在 M 点发出的信号.
 $\frac{OM}{c} = \frac{x-OM}{c}, \frac{OM}{c} = \frac{OM}{cV}, t = \frac{OM}{c} \Rightarrow t' = \frac{t - \frac{OM}{c}}{1 - \frac{V}{c}} = 1.796a \Rightarrow 179$ 个.
(2) A 到 A 星前, A 收到几个信号? → 飞船系同理 $\Rightarrow 107$ 个.
(3) A、B 各收几个? A: 1075 B: 645
(4) A 返回地球时, 比日年轻 4.3 岁. (在 A 系中: 到达 A 星时刻, 瞬间由 K 系跳到 K' 系, A 系时间不变, K 系以星时间不变, 地球时间变慢)