# 、平面简谐波的波函数(波动表达式)



## 原点0点的振动方程:

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

$$y(x,t) = A\cos\left[\omega(t\mp\frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$$

"一": 沿x轴正方向传播; "十":沿x轴负方向传播;

 $\varphi_0$ : 坐标原点处质点(或波源)振动的初相。

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi \nu,$$

$$u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda \nu$$

$$y(x,t) = A\cos\left[2\pi(\frac{t}{T} \mp \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_0\right]$$
$$= A\cos\left[2\pi(vt \mp \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_0\right]$$

物理系 王

平面简谐波,是时间和空间的双重周期函数

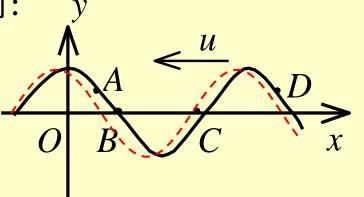


例 1: 一平面简谐波以波速 u 沿 x 轴负方向传播,

t 时刻波形曲线如图,则该时刻:

- (A) A点振动速度大于零.
- (B) B点静止不动.
- (C) C点向下运动.
- (D) D点振动速度小于零.







例 2: 一平面简谐波沿 x 轴正方向传播, 已知振幅 A=2 m , T=2 s,  $\lambda=2$  m, 在  $t_0=0$  时,坐标原点o处的质点位于平衡位置处、且向y轴正方向运动,求: 此平面简谐波的波动表达式。

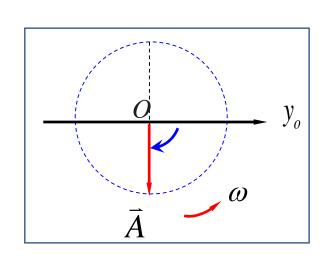
解: 设原点o处的质点振动方程为:  $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ 

则波动方程为: 
$$y = A\cos\left[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right] = A\cos\left[2\pi(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_0\right]$$

$$O$$
 $\triangle$ :  $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ ,  $t_0 = 0$ ,  $y_o(t_0 = 0) = 0$ ,  $v_o(t_0 = 0) > 0$ 

$$\varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = 2\cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
(m)





例 3: 一平面简谐波在  $t_0=0$  时刻的波形曲线如图所示,已知频率为 v=250Hz ,

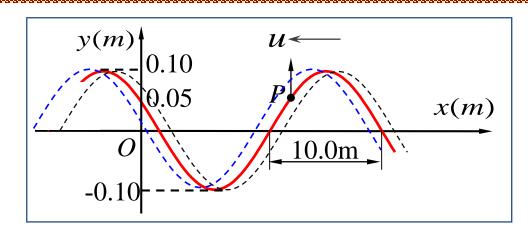
求: 此平面简谐波的波动表达式。

解: 设原点o处质点振动方程:

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

则波动方程为:

$$y = A\cos\left[\omega(t + \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$$



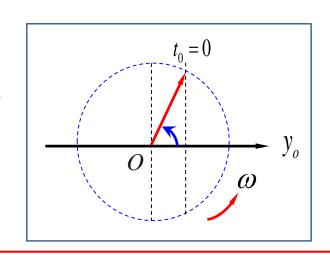
$$A = 0.10(\text{m}), \omega = 2\pi v = 500\pi (\text{s}^{-1}),$$

$$\lambda = 20(m), u = \lambda v = 5000(m/s),$$

o点:  $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ ,

$$t_0 = 0$$
,  $y_o(t_0 = 0) = +\frac{A}{2}$ ,  $v(t_0 = 0) < 0$ ,  $\varphi_0 = +\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

$$y = 0.10\cos\left[500\pi(t + \frac{x}{5000}) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$
 (m)





例 4: 一平面简谐波在 t=2s的波形曲线如图所示,已知:  $\lambda$  , A , u ,

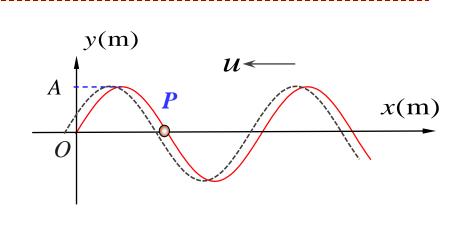
求: 1) 此平面简谐波的波动表达式; 2) P 处质点的振动方程。

### 解: 1) 设原点o处的质点振动方程为:

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

则波动方程为:  $y = A\cos\left[\omega(t + \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$ 

$$u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi \frac{u}{\lambda}$$



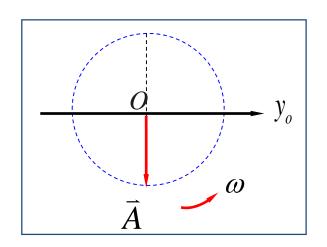
t = 2s,  $y_{o}(t = 2) = 0$ , v(t = 2) > 0

$$o$$
点:  $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ ,

$$\varphi(t=2) = 2\omega + \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi_0 = -2\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = A\cos\left[2\pi\frac{u}{\lambda}(t-2+\frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$





例 4: 一平面简谐波在 t=2s的波形曲线如图所示,已知:  $\lambda$  , A , u ,

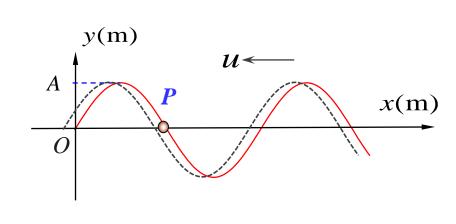
求: 1) 此平面简谐波的波动表达式; 2) P处质点的振动方程。

### 解: 1) 设原点o处的质点振动方程为:

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

则波动方程为:  $y = A\cos\left[\omega(t + \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$ 

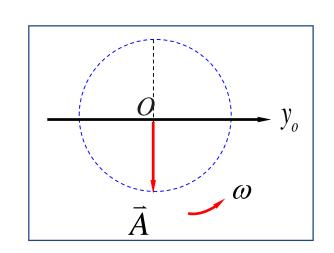
$$u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi \frac{u}{\lambda}$$



$$x_p = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$y_p = A \cos \left| 2\pi \frac{u}{\lambda} (t-2) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right|$$

$$y = A\cos\left[2\pi \frac{u}{\lambda}(t-2+\frac{x}{u}) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$





例 5: 一平面简谐波在  $t_0=0$ 的波形曲线如图所示,

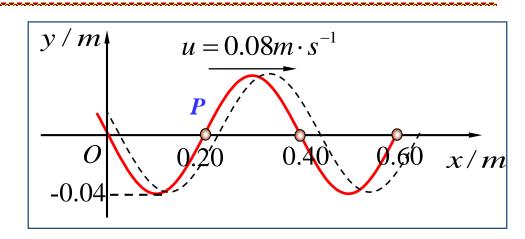
求: 1) 此平面简谐波的波动表达式; 2) P 处质点的振动方程。

#### 解: 1) 设原点 处质点振动方程:

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

#### 则波动方程为:

$$y = A\cos\left[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$$



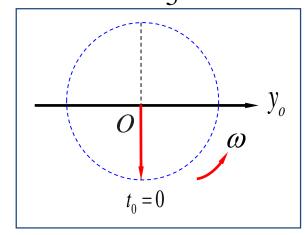
$$A = 0.04(m), \lambda = 0.40(m), u = 0.08(m/s),$$

$$o$$
点:  $y_0 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ ,

$$t_0 = 0$$
,  $y_o(t_0 = 0) = 0$ ,  $v(t_0 = 0) > 0$ ,

$$y = 0.04 \cos \left[ \frac{2}{5} \pi (t - \frac{x}{0.08}) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$
 (m)

$$u = \lambda v$$
,  $\omega = 2\pi v = \frac{2}{5}\pi$ 





例 5: 一平面简谐波在  $t_0=0$ 的波形曲线如图所示,

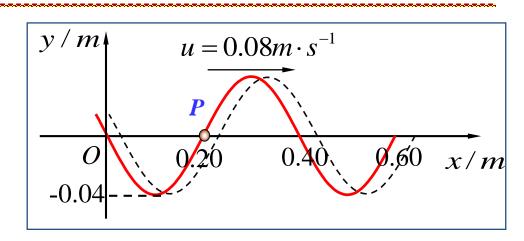
求: 1) 此平面简谐波的波动表达式; 2) P 处质点的振动方程。

### 解: 1) 设原点 处质点振动方程:

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

则波动方程为:

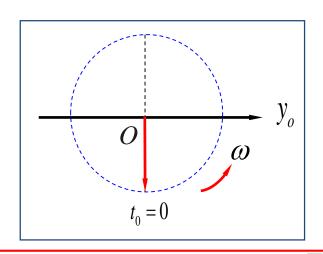
$$y = A\cos\left[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right]$$



2) 
$$p \, \text{min} \, x_p = 0.20 \, \text{m}$$

$$y_p = 0.04 \cos \left[ \frac{2}{5} \pi t - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$$
 (m)

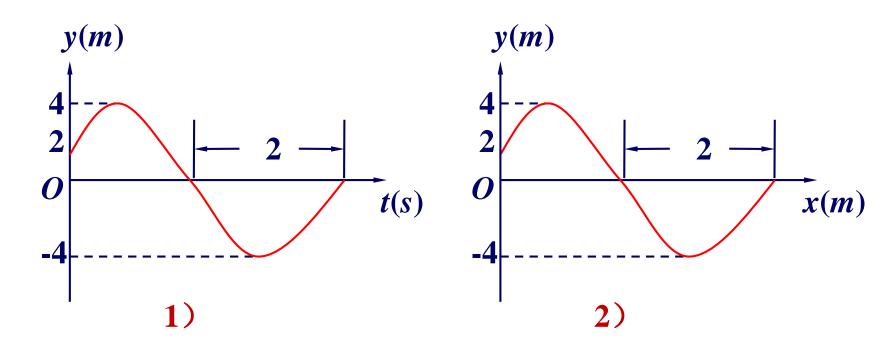
$$y = 0.04 \cos \left[ \frac{2}{5} \pi (t - \frac{x}{0.08}) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$
 (m)





- 例 6: 1) 有一平面简谐波以波速 *u*=4m/s 沿*x*轴正方向传播,已知位于坐标原点处的质元的振动曲线如图所示,求:该平面简谐波函数。
  - 2) 有一平面简谐波以波速 u=4m/s 沿x轴正方向传播,已知  $t_0=0$  时的波形曲线如图所示,

求:该平面简谐波函数。





例 6: 1) 有一平面简谐波以波速 u=4m/s 沿x轴正方向传播,

已知位于坐标原点处的质元的振动曲线如图所示,

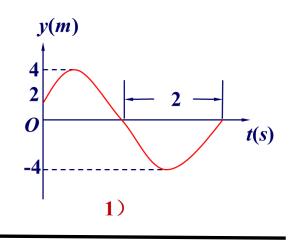
求: 该平面简谐波函数。

#### 解: 1) 设原点o处的质点振动方程为:

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

则波动方程为: 
$$y = A\cos\left|\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right|$$

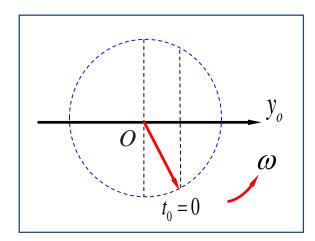
$$A = 4\text{m}, T = 4\text{s}, \ \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}(\text{s}^{-1})$$



$$o$$
点:  $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ ,

$$t_0 = 0$$
,  $y_o(t_0 = 0) = \frac{A}{2}$ ,  $v_o(t_0 = 0) > 0$ ,  $\varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

$$y = 4\cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(t - \frac{x}{4}) - \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$
(m)





例 6: 2) 有一平面简谐波以波速 u=4m/s 沿x轴正方向传播,

已知  $t_0=0$  时的波形曲线如图所示,

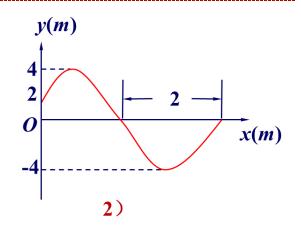
求: 该平面简谐波函数。

解: 2) 设原点 0处的质点振动方程为:

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

则波动方程为: 
$$y = A\cos\left|\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_0\right|$$

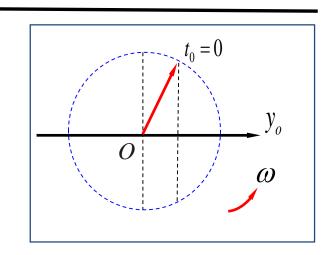
$$A = 4m$$
,  $\lambda = 4m$ ,  $\omega = 2\pi \frac{u}{\lambda} = 2\pi (s^{-1})$ 



o点:  $y_o = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$ ,

$$t_0 = 0$$
,  $y_o(t_0 = 0) = \frac{A}{2}$ ,  $v_o(t_0 = 0) < 0$ ,  $\varphi_0 = +\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

$$y = 4\cos\left[2\pi(t - \frac{x}{4}) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$
(m)





### 例:

- . 一平面简谐波在弹性介质中传播,某处介质质元在从最大位移处回到平衡位置的过程中:
  - (A) 它的势能转换成动能
  - (B) 它的动能转换成势能
- (C) 它从相邻的一段介质质元获得能量,其能量逐渐增加
- (D) 它把自己的能量传给了相邻一段介质质元,其能量逐渐减小

.



### 分析平面波和球面波的振幅

例题: 证明在各向同性、均匀、不吸收能量的媒质中, 传播的平面波在行进方向上振幅不变, 球面波的振幅与离波源的距离成反比。

### 证明: 1、平面波:

在一个周期 T 内通过  $S_1$  和  $S_2$  面的能量应该相等

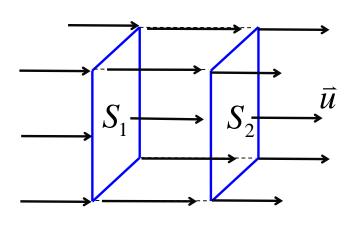
$$S_1 = S_2 = S$$

$$I_1S_1T=I_2S_2T,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho u\omega^{2}A_{1}^{2}ST = \frac{1}{2}\rho u\omega^{2}A_{2}^{2}ST$$

$$A_1 = A_2$$

平面波振幅相等





### 分析平面波和球面波的振幅

例题: 证明在各向同性、均匀、不吸收能量的媒质中, 传播的平面波在行进方向上振幅不变, 球面波的振幅与离波源的距离成反比。

### 证明: 2、球面波:

在一个周期T内通过半径 $r_1$ 球面 $S_1$ 和半径 $r_2$ 球面 $S_2$ 的能量应该相等

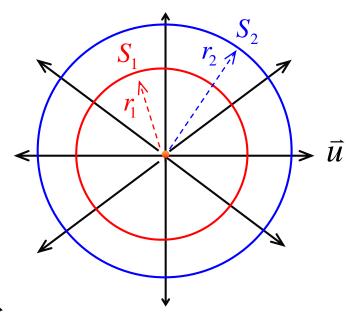
$$I_{1}S_{1}T = I_{2}S_{2}T,$$

$$S_{1} = 4\pi r_{1}^{2}, \quad S_{2} = 4\pi r_{2}^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho u\omega^{2}A_{1}^{2}S_{1}T = \frac{1}{2}\rho u\omega^{2}A_{2}^{2}S_{2}T$$

$$A_{1}r_{1} = A_{2}r_{2} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{A_{1}}{A_{2}} = \frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}}$$

球面波,振幅与离波源的距离成反比





例 7:  $A \setminus B$  两点为同一介质中两相干波源,振动方向相同、振幅皆为5cm, 频率皆为100Hz,波速为10m/s,当点 A 为波峰时,点B 恰为波谷,

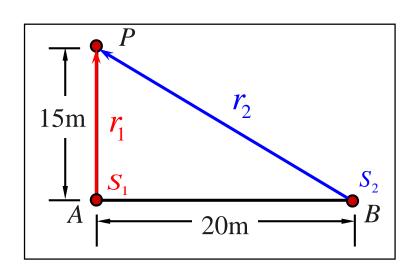
确定: 两列波在P点干涉的结果。

解: 
$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = 0.1$$
m, 取:  $\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01} = -\pi$ 

$$r_1 = 15$$
m,  $r_2 = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2} = 25$ m

*P*点:

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$$
$$= -\pi - 2\pi \frac{10}{0.1} = -201\pi$$



P点干涉减弱, 振幅:  $A = |A_1 - A_2| = 0$ , P点因干涉而静止

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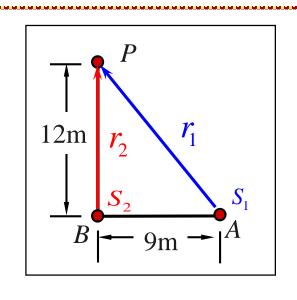
例 8: A、B 两点为同一介质中两相干波源,振动方向相同、振幅皆为10cm, 频率皆为100Hz, 波速为400m/s。当点 A 为波峰时, 点B 恰为波谷,

求: P点的合振幅。

解:  $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi}$  $\Delta\varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi\frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = 4m$$
,  $\mathbb{R}$ :  $\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01} = -\pi$ 

$$r_1 = \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2} = 15m$$



**P**A: 
$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

振幅: 
$$A = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 10 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{(m)}$$



例 9: 如图,两个相干波源 $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 相距L=9m,振动频率为  $\nu=100$ Hz,

 $S_2$ 的初相位比 $S_1$ 超前 $\pi/2$  , $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 发出的两简谐波的波速u=400m/s,

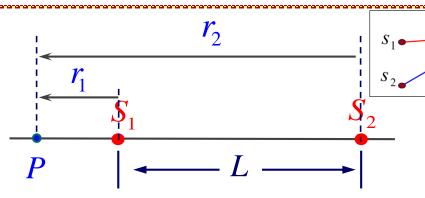
求: 在 $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 的连线上,1) 哪些点干涉加强?2) 哪些点干涉减弱?

解:

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = 4m,$$

$$\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$$



1、 $S_1$ 的左侧:

$$r_2 - r_1 = L = 9$$
m

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \frac{9}{4} = -4\pi$$

 $S_1$ 的左侧,所有点干涉加强



例 9: 如图,两个相干波源 $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 相距L=9m,振动频率为  $\nu=100$ Hz,

 $S_2$ 的初相位比 $S_1$ 超前 $\pi/2$  , $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 发出的两简谐波的波速u=400m/s,

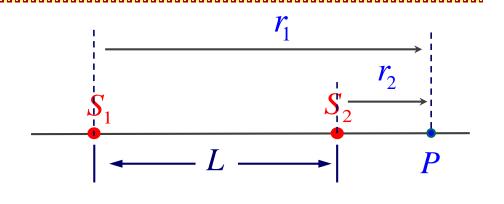
求: 在 $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 的连线上,1) 哪些点干涉加强?2) 哪些点干涉减弱?

解:

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = 4m,$$

$$\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$$



2、 $S_2$ 的右侧:

$$r_2 - r_1 = -L = -9$$
m

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \frac{-9}{4} = 5\pi$$

 $S_2$ 的右侧,所有点干涉减弱



例 9: 如图,两个相干波源 $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 相距L=9m,振动频率为  $\nu=100$ Hz ,

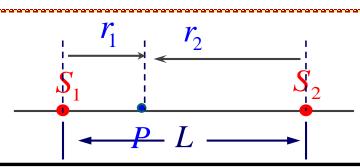
 $S_2$ 的初相位比 $S_1$ 超前 $\pi/2$  ,  $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 发出的两简谐波的波速u=400m/s,

在 $S_1$ 和 $S_2$ 的连线上,1)哪些点干涉加强?2)哪些点干涉减弱?

解:

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = 4m,$$

$$\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



3、
$$S_1$$
和 $S_2$ 之间:  $r_2 + r_1 = L$ ,  $r_2 = 9 - r_1$ ,  $(0 \le r_1 \le 9)$ 

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \frac{9 - 2r_1}{4} = (r_1 - 4)\pi$$

①干涉加强:

$$\Delta \varphi = 2k \pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots \Rightarrow r_1 = 2k + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 \quad (m)$$

②干涉减弱:

$$\Delta \varphi = (2k+1) \pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots \implies r_1 = 2k + 5$$

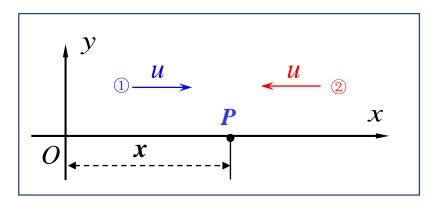
$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 1,3,5,7,9$$
 (m)



# 1、驻波的波动方程

### 1、驻波方程

波① 
$$y_{o1} = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{01})$$



$$y_1 = A\cos\left[\omega(t - \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_{01}\right] = A\cos(2\pi\nu t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \varphi_{01})$$

波② 
$$y_{o2} = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{02})$$

$$y_2 = A\cos\left[\omega(t + \frac{x}{u}) + \varphi_{02}\right] = A\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \varphi_{02})$$

### (合成波) 驻波方程:

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2})\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\varphi_{02} + \varphi_{01}}{2})$$

注意: 教材里选取的是特例讨论,即  $\varphi_{02} = \varphi_{01} = 0$  。

一般情况下,不一定满足以上条件



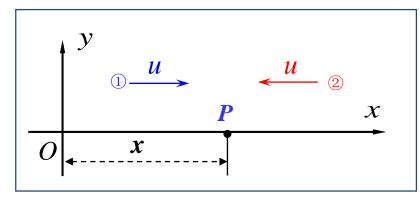
# 二、驻波的波动方程

### 2、波腹与波节位置

$$y = 2A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2})\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\varphi_{02} + \varphi_{01}}{2})$$

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$$R' = \left| 2A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2}) \right|$$



1) 波腹: 振幅最大的点:  $A'_{\text{max}} = 2A$ ,  $\left| \cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2}) \right| = 1$ 

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2} = k\pi, \qquad \Rightarrow x = k \frac{\lambda}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

2) 波节: 振幅为零的点:  $A'_{\min} = 0$ ,  $\left|\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2})\right| = 0$ 

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \frac{\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}}{2} = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \Rightarrow x = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{4} - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}(\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$



# 二、驻波的波动方程

# 2、波腹与波节位置

利用干涉讨论

$$y_1 = A\cos(2\pi\nu t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \varphi_{01})$$
,  $y_2 = A\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \varphi_{02})$ 

坐标为x处质点两振动相位差:

$$\Delta \varphi(x) = (2\pi vt + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \varphi_{02}) - (2\pi vt - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \varphi_{01}) = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda}x + (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01})$$

1) 波腹: 干涉加强:  $\Delta \varphi = 2k\pi$ ,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$  $\Rightarrow x = k \frac{\lambda}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} (\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

2) 波节: 干涉减弱: 
$$\Delta \varphi = (2k+1)\pi$$
,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

$$\Rightarrow x = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{4} - \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}(\varphi_{02} - \varphi_{01}), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



例 10: 在弦线上(x轴)有一平面简谐波,其波动表达式为:

$$y_1 = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{0.02} - \frac{x}{20}) + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$
 (SI)

为了在此弦线上形成驻波,并且在 $x_0 = 0$ 处为一波节, 此弦线上还应有另一平面简谐波,求其表达式。

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解: 设另一平面简谐波为:

$$y_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{0.02} + \frac{x}{20}) + \varphi_{02}]$$

x处,两振动相位差为:

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{0.02} + \frac{x}{20}\right) + \varphi_{02}\right] - \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{0.02} - \frac{x}{20}\right) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] = \frac{\pi}{5}x + \varphi_{02} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$
处,为一波节:  $\Delta \varphi(x_0 = 0) = \varphi_{02} - \frac{\pi}{3} = (2k+1)\pi$ ,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

$$\mathbb{R}: \ \varphi_{02} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi \Rightarrow \varphi_{02} = \frac{4}{3}\pi, \qquad y_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{0.02} + \frac{x}{20}) + \frac{4}{3}\pi]$$



### 三、半波损失

当波从波疏媒质垂直入射到波密媒质,被反射到波疏媒质时,在反射点形成波节。入射波与反射波在此处的相位时时相反(反相),即反射波在分界处产生 π 的相位跃变,相当于出现了半个波长的波程差,称半波损失。

当波从波密媒质<u>垂直入射</u>到波疏媒质,被反射到波密媒质时,在反射点形成波腹。入射波与反射波在此处的相位时时相同(同相),即反射波在分界处不产生相位跃变,无半波损失。



例11:在弦线上(x轴)有一平面简谐波,其波动表达式为:  $y_1 = A\cos\left[2\pi(vt + \frac{\alpha}{2})\right]$ 

波在 $x_0 = 0$ 处发生反射,反射点为固定端。入射波与反射波叠加形成驻波,

求: 1) 驻波表达式; 2) 
$$x = \frac{2}{3} \lambda$$
 处质点的振动振幅。

(活页册题)

解: 1) 设反射波为:  $y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(vt - \frac{x}{2}) + \varphi_{02}]$ 

x处,两振动相位差为:

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \left[ 2\pi (vt - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_{02} \right] - \left[ 2\pi (vt + \frac{x}{\lambda}) \right] = -\frac{4\pi}{\lambda} x + \varphi_{02}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$
处,为一波节:  $\Delta \varphi(x_0 = 0) = \varphi_{02} = (2k+1)\pi$ ,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

$$\mathbb{P}_{1} \quad \varphi_{02} = \pi, \qquad y_{2} = A \cos[2\pi(vt - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \pi]$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos(2\pi vt + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



例11:在弦线上(x轴)有一平面简谐波,其波动表达式为:  $y_1 = A\cos[2\pi(vt + \frac{x}{\lambda})]$ 

波在 $x_0 = 0$ 处发生反射,反射点为固定端。入射波与反射波叠加形成驻波,

求: 1) 驻波表达式; 2) 
$$x = \frac{2}{3} \lambda$$
 处质点的振动振幅。 (活页册题)

解: 2)  $x = \frac{2}{3} \lambda$  处质点的振动振幅:

$$A'(x = \frac{2}{3}\lambda) = \left| 2A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right| = \left| 2A\cos(\frac{5\pi}{6}) \right| = \sqrt{3}A$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



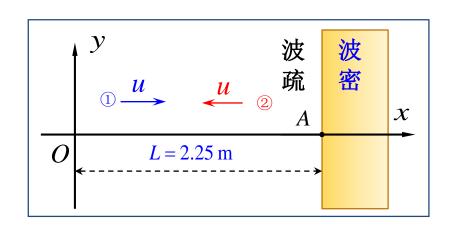
例 12: 如图, 一沿x轴正方向传播的平面简谐波, 其波动表达式为:

$$y_1 = 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t - \frac{x}{200})]$$
 (SI)

此波由波疏媒质垂直入射到波密媒质表面,入射点为A点,

入射点 A与坐标原点O相距: L=2.25 m, 设入射波与反射波振幅相等,

- 求: 1) 反射波的波动方程;
  - 2) OA之间的驻波方程;
  - 3) OA之间,波节和波腹的位置坐标。





#### 例 12: 如图, 一沿x轴正方向传播的平面简谐波, 其波动表达式为:

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入射点 A与坐标原点O相距: $L=2.25 \, \mathrm{m}$ ,设入射波与反射波振幅相等,

求: 1) 反射波的波动方程;

#### 解: 1) 设反射波(反向波)为:

$$y_2 = 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t + \frac{x}{200}) + \varphi_{02}]$$

A为一波节:  $x_A = 2.25 \text{m}$ ,

干涉减弱: 
$$\Delta \varphi(x_A) = [200\pi(t + \frac{x_A}{200}) + \varphi_{02}] - [200\pi(t - \frac{x_A}{200})]$$
  
=  $2\pi x_A + \varphi_{02} = 4.5\pi + \varphi_{02} = (2k+1)\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

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$$\varphi_{02} = (2k-4)\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
:  $\varphi_{02} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

$$y_2 = 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t + \frac{x}{200}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



#### 例 12: 如图, 一沿x轴正方向传播的平面简谐波, 其波动表达式为:

$$y_1 = 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t - \frac{x}{200})]$$
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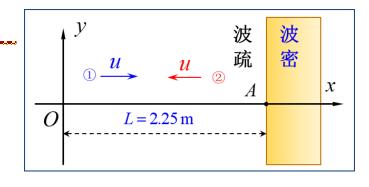
此波由波疏媒质垂直入射到波密媒质表面,入射点为A点,

入射点 A与坐标原点O相距: $L=2.25 \, \mathrm{m}$ ,设入射波与反射波振幅相等,

求: 2) OA之间的驻波方程:

#### 解: 2)

$$y_2 = 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t + \frac{x}{200}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



#### OA之间的驻波方程:

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

$$= 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t - \frac{x}{200})] + 10^{-3} \cos[200\pi(t + \frac{x}{200}) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

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$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \times 10^{-3} \cos(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos(200\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

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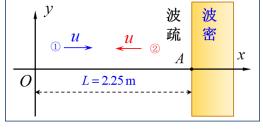
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入射点 A与坐标原点O相距: $L=2.25 \, \mathrm{m}$ ,设入射波与反射波振幅相等,

 $\vec{x}$ : 3) OA之间,波节和波腹的位置坐标。



$$0 \le x \le 2.25$$
m



$$\Delta \varphi = \left[200\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{200}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] - \left[200\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{200}\right)\right] = 2\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

①波节(干涉减弱): 
$$\Delta \varphi = (2k+1)\pi$$
,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

$$x = k + \frac{1}{4}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \implies x = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{5}{4}, \quad \frac{9}{4}$$

②波腹(干涉加强):  $\Delta \varphi = 2k\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 

$$x = k - \frac{1}{4}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \implies x = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \frac{7}{4},$$