



班级: CST01

姓名: 谷逸朗

编号: 2020010869

科目: 大物

第 / 页

7.2. 已知:  $x=0.1$  时,  $y=0.05 \sin(1-4t)$ ,  $u=0.8 \text{ m/s}$ 

求: 波函数

解: 由  $y=0.05 \sin(1-4t)$  知  $\omega=4 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,

$$\text{依 } x \text{ 与 } x=0.1 \text{ 处 相位差 } \Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x-0.1) = \frac{\omega}{u}(x-0.1) = \frac{4}{0.8}(x-0.1) = 5x-0.5$$

此时波函数为  $y=0.05 \sin(1-4t+\Delta\varphi)$  (正向传播)

$$= 0.05 \sin(5x-4t+0.5)$$

$$= 0.05 \sin(4t-5x+\pi-0.5)$$

或者  $y=0.05 \sin(1-4t-\Delta\varphi)$  (反向传播)

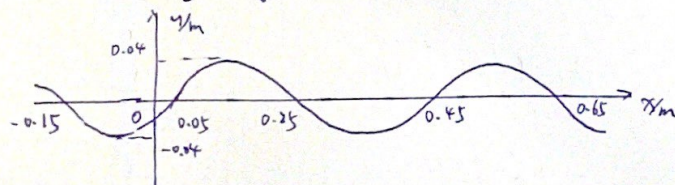
$$= 0.05 \sin(-4t-5x+1.5)$$

$$= 0.05 \sin(4t+5x+\pi-1.5)$$

7.5 已知:  $u=0.08 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $\lambda=0.4 \text{ m}$ ,  $A=0.04 \text{ m}$ 求: 波函数,  $t=T/8$  时波形曲线解: 以余弦表函数; 当  $t=0$  且  $x=0$  时,  $y=0$ , 取  $\varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 有

$$y=A\cos\left(2\pi\left(\nu t-\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)+\varphi\right)=A\cos\left(2\pi\left(\frac{u}{\lambda}t-\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)+\varphi\right)=0.04\cos\left(2\pi\left(\frac{0.08}{0.4}t-\frac{x}{0.4}\right)+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0.04\cos\left(0.4\pi t-5\pi x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

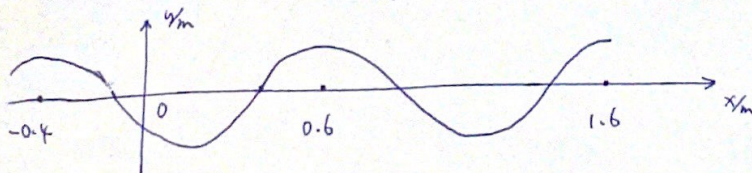
(2) 将波右移  $\frac{\lambda}{8} = \frac{0.4}{8} = 0.05 \text{ m}$  即得:7.6 已知: 波函数  $y=A\cos\pi(4t+2x)$ 求: (1)  $t=4.2 \text{ s}$  时波峰表达式, 离原点最近的波峰, 何时通过原点; (2) 波形曲线.

解: (1) 直接令

$$\pi(4t+2x) = 2\pi n \Rightarrow \pi(4 \times 4.2 + 2x) = 2\pi n \Rightarrow x = n - 8.4, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

要使  $|x|$  最小, 可取  $n=8$ , 此时  $x=-0.4 \text{ m}$ , 波通过时间  $t_0$ . 有

$$\pi(4t_0+2x) = 2\pi n \Rightarrow \pi(4t_0+2 \times 0) = 2\pi \times 8 \Rightarrow t_0 = 4 \text{ s}$$

(2) 由波函数知  $2 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ m}$ 





班级: it01

姓名: 容逸朗

编号: 2020010869 科目: 大物

第 2 页

7.12. 已知:  $\nu_A = \nu_B = 100 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $\varphi_A - \varphi_B = \pi$ ,  $u_A = u_B = 400 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $l = 30 \text{ m}$ 

求: 静止点的位置.

解: 考虑与 A 距离  $x$  的点, 该点距 B,  $l-x$  米, 考虑两波到该点的相差.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\varphi &= (\varphi_A - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x) - (\varphi_B - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(l-x)) \\ &= \varphi_A - \varphi_B + \frac{2\pi\nu}{u}(l-2x) \\ &= \pi + \frac{2\pi \cdot 100}{400}(30-2x) = (16-x)\pi\end{aligned}$$

若该点静止, 则有  $\Delta\varphi = (2n+1)\pi$ 

$$(16-x)\pi = (2n+1)\pi$$

$$x = 15 - 2n$$

由于  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 30$ , 故  $x = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 27, 29$ .7.14. 已知:  $A, \nu, u$ , 原点 O 处为平衡位置.

求: 波函数, 反射波的波函数, 两波叠加

解: 在原点的表达式为  $y_0 = A \cos(2\pi\nu t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ 故波函数为  $y_i = A \cos(2\pi\nu t - \frac{2\pi\nu}{u}x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{3u}{4\nu}$ (2) 反射波  $y_r = A \cos(2\pi\nu t - \frac{2\pi\nu}{u} \cdot \frac{3u}{4\nu} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi - \frac{2\pi\nu}{u}(\frac{3u}{4\nu} - x))$ 

$$= A \cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi\nu}{u}x - \frac{5\pi}{2}) = A \cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi\nu}{u}x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad (x \leq \frac{3u}{4\nu})$$

显然反射面上的点两波相加静止, 其他点需要满足  $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - \frac{3}{4}\lambda) = n\pi$  且  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{3u}{4\nu}$ 故取  $n=1$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{4}\lambda$  (或  $\frac{3}{4}\lambda$ )7.15 已知:  $d = 2 \text{ nm} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$ ,  $u = 5.74 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$ 求:  $\nu$ 解: 基频振动  $\lambda = 2d$ , 故  $\nu = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{u}{2d} = \frac{5.74 \times 10^3}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.44 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ 7.16 已知:  $L_1 = 115 \text{ dB}$ ,  $L_2 = 141 \text{ dB}$ 求:  $I_1, I_2$ 解:  $I_1 = I_0 \cdot 10^{\frac{L_1}{10}} = 10^{-12} \times 10^{\frac{115}{10}} = 0.316 \text{ W/m}^2$ 

$$I_2 = I_0 \cdot 10^{\frac{L_2}{10}} = 10^{-12} \times 10^{\frac{141}{10}} = 126 \text{ W/m}^2$$





班级: 计01 姓名: 容逸朗 编号: 2020010869 科目: 大物

第 3 页

7.20. 已知:  $V_R = -80 \text{ km/h} = -22.2 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $V_S = 120 \text{ km/h} = 33.3 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $\nu_S = 400 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $u = 330 \text{ m/s}$

求:  $\nu_R$

$$\text{解: } \nu_R = \frac{u + V_R}{u - V_S} \cdot \nu_S = \frac{330 + (-22.2)}{330 - 33.3} \times 400 = 415 \text{ Hz}.$$

7.21 已知:  $\lambda = 120 \text{ m}$ ,  $T = 10 \text{ s}$ ,  $V = 24 \text{ m/s}$

求:  $\nu_1, \nu_2, T_1, T_2$

$$\text{解: } u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{120}{10} = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\nu_1 = \frac{u + V}{\lambda} = \frac{12 + 24}{120} = 0.3 \text{ Hz}, \quad T_1 = \frac{1}{\nu_1} = \frac{1}{0.3} = 3.33 \text{ s}$$

$$\nu_2 = \frac{V - u}{\lambda} = \frac{24 - 12}{120} = 0.1 \text{ Hz} \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{\nu_2} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10 \text{ s}$$