

(一) 波动方程的由来 { 分析介质的动力学结构. (I)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

{ 将波函数的(通)解代入. (II)

波
动

举例说明. 分析弹簧振子链. 可得.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{Ka^2}{m} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

分析连续体 (纵) (横).

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{Y}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{G}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

分析气体 (纵).

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right)_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \left(\frac{p}{\rho} \right)_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

分析浅水波.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - gh_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

牛二定律 \Rightarrow (I)

$$(II) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{将 } u(x,t) = \varphi(ct-x) + \psi(ct+x) \text{ 代入可得} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

将 (I) 所得方程与 (II) 所得方程比照. 即可求得该介质中波速 c .

如: 弹簧振子链 $c = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m} a^2} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 a^2} = \omega_0 a$.

连续体: $c_{\parallel} = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$ $c_{\perp} = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$

声速: $c = \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{\rho_0}}$

浅水: $c = \sqrt{gh_0}$

所以构成了求波速的一种方法.

均是在无色散条件下.

(二) 描述波的物理量

1. 时空参量 ~ 周期性 $\begin{cases} T, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \\ \lambda, k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \end{cases}$
2. 色散关系 $\omega = \omega(k)$; $c = c(k)$
3. 波的相速 / 波速 $c = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{\omega}{k}$
4. 波的群速 $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$; $v_g = \frac{\omega}{k}$
 * 无色散 $[\omega = ck]$ 时 $v_g = c$
5. 能量密度 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{a} [\overline{E_k} + \overline{E_p}]$
 单位长度所蕴含的能量 (均值) \div 长度 \uparrow 该长度内一个周期内能量均值
6. 能流 (密度) $w = f \cdot v$ 功率在一个周期内的均值
 单位时间所传递的能量 (均值) 周期
7. 阻抗 $Z = \frac{F}{v}$

若与位置无关 $\rightarrow Z_c$ 特性阻抗

若发生突变 \rightarrow 波发生反射. 反射系数 $R = \frac{\tilde{A}_R}{\tilde{A}_\lambda} = \frac{Z_c - Z_L}{Z_c + Z_L}$

$\begin{cases} |R| = 1 \text{ 全反射} \Rightarrow \text{驻波} & \begin{cases} Z_L = 0, R = 1 \\ Z_L = +\infty, R = -1 \end{cases} \text{ 半波损失} \\ |R| = 0 \text{ (全吸收) 阻抗匹配} \end{cases}$

(三) 具体的波

1. 在一维弹性介质 (弹簧振子链模型) 中的简谐波

(0) 介质参量: $k, m, a, \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

(1) 时空参量: $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}, k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

(2) 色散关系: $\omega = 2\omega_0 \sin \frac{ka}{2} = \omega_0 ak$ ($ka = 2\pi \frac{a}{\lambda}$)

$$(3) \text{ 相速 } c = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{2\omega_0}{k} \cdot \sin \frac{ka}{2} = \omega_0 a \quad (ka = 2\pi \frac{a}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(4) \text{ 群速 } v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \omega_0 a \cos \frac{ka}{2} = \omega_0 a \quad (ka = 2\pi \frac{a}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(5) \text{ 能量密度 } \epsilon = \frac{1}{a} [\overline{E_k} + \overline{E_p}] = \frac{m}{2a} \omega^2 A^2$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} k a k^2 A^2 \quad (ka = 2\pi \frac{a}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(6) \text{ 能流密度 } \overline{W} = \overline{P} = \overline{f \cdot v} = \omega_0 k A^2 \sin^2 \frac{ka}{2} \cos \frac{ka}{2}$$

$$v_g' = \frac{\overline{W}}{\epsilon} = v_g \quad = \frac{\sqrt{k m}}{2} \omega^2 A^2 \cos \frac{ka}{2}$$

$$\overline{W} = \frac{k \omega_0 a^2 k^2}{2} A^2 \quad (ka = 2\pi \frac{a}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(7) \text{ 特性阻抗 } Z_c = \sqrt{k m}$$

2. 一维弹性波 (连续体模型)

$$(1) \text{ 介质参量 } Y, G, \rho; \quad Y \text{ 对应 } \frac{K a}{S}$$

$$(2) \text{ 无色散 } \omega = c k$$

$$(3) \text{ 相速 } c_{||} = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}} \quad c_{\perp} = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$$

$$(4) v_g = c$$

$$(5) \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2$$

$$(6) \overline{W} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2 \cdot c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (5) \\ (6) \end{array} \right\} \rho \text{ 对应上述 } \frac{m}{a s}$$

3. 声波

$$(1) \text{ 介质参量: } \rho = \rho_0 + \tilde{\rho}; \quad p = p_0 + \tilde{p}; \quad v = \tilde{v}; \quad p v^{\gamma} = n R T$$

$$(1) \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$(2) \text{ 无色散}$$

$$(3) c_s = \sqrt{\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}} = \left(\frac{p}{\rho} \right)_0$$

$$(6) \text{ 能流密度/声强: } I = \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 c_s \omega^2 A^2$$

$\div S$

$$I_0 = 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2.$$

声强级. $L = \underline{10} \cdot \lg \frac{I}{I_0}$. (分贝).

4. 水面波.

λ 长波 (重力) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{浅} \quad \omega = k\sqrt{gh}; \quad c = \sqrt{gh} \quad \text{无色散} \\ \text{深} \quad \omega = \sqrt{gk}; \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} = \frac{1}{2}v_g \quad \text{色散} \end{array} \right.$

$\omega = k\sqrt{gh} \tanh kh$

λ 短波 (重力+表面张力). $c = \sqrt{\frac{g}{k} + \frac{\gamma k}{\rho}}$

(四) 总结.

1. 抽象的波. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{波函数} \quad u = u(x, t) = \varphi(ct-x) + \psi(ct+x) \\ \text{波动方程} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

↑ 用 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega, k, \omega = \omega(k) \\ c, v_g \\ \varepsilon, \mu, I = \frac{\omega}{s} \propto \underline{\omega^2 A^2} \end{array} \right\}$ 描述.

2. 具体的波函数. 如: $u = u(x, t) = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$.

$\tilde{u} = \hat{A} e^{i(\omega t - kx)}$.

3. 具体的介质. 如: 弹性体. 空气. 水等.

对应相关参量如: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m, k, \omega_0 \\ \gamma, G, \rho \\ p, \ell, v \\ h, g, \gamma, \rho \end{array} \right.$