练习十二:波动答案

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. $\pi/2$
- 7. $y_P = 2.0\cos(4\pi t + \pi/2)(m)$

8.
$$y = A\cos\left[\omega(t + \frac{x}{u}) + \frac{\omega}{u} + \varphi\right]$$

9.
$$y = -2A\sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda}\sin 2\pi vt$$

10. $30 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

11. **M**: (1)
$$y = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(t + \frac{x}{10}) + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

(2)
$$\lambda = u \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 10 \text{m}$$
, $\varphi_A - \varphi_B = 2\pi \frac{\Delta x}{\lambda} = \frac{7\pi}{5}$

$$y = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(t + \frac{x}{10}) + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{7\pi}{5}] = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos[2\pi(t + \frac{x}{10}) - \frac{16\pi}{15}]$$

12. 解: (1) 由 P 点的运动方向,可判定该波向左传播。

原点 O 处质点, t=0 时

$$\sqrt{2}A/2 = A\cos\varphi$$
, $v_0 = -A\omega\sin\varphi < 0$

所以
$$\varphi = \pi/4$$

$$O$$
 处振动方程为 $y_o = A\cos(500\pi t + \pi/4)$ (SI)

由图可判定波长 $\lambda = 200 \,\mathrm{m}$,故波动表达式为

$$y = A\cos[2\pi(250t + \frac{x}{200}) + \pi/4] \text{ (SI)}$$

(2) 距 O 点 100m 处质点的振动方程为

$$y = A\cos(500\pi t + 5\pi/4)$$
 (SI)

振动速度表达式为
$$v = -500\pi A \sin(500\pi t + 5\pi/4)$$
 (SI)

13. 解:(1)由已知条件可知, $\omega=2\pi/T=\pi/2$,又由图中可知,振幅 $A=1\times 10^{-2}$ m,利用旋转矢量法可得 x=0 处质点的初相为 $\varphi_0=\pi/3$,则其运动方程为

$$y_o = 1 \times 10^{-2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$
m

(2) 由己知条件可知,波速 $u = \lambda/T = \text{lm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,则波动方程为

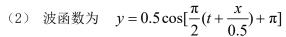
$$y = 1 \times 10^{-2} \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(t - x) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$
m

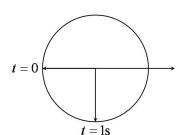
14. M: (1) $\lambda = 2\text{m}$, u = 0.5m/s, $T = \lambda/u = 4\text{s}$, $\omega = 2\pi/T = \pi/2$

由旋转式量法可知原点 O 在 1s 时刻的相位为 $3\pi/2$,

则初始时刻的相位为π,则

原点的振动方程为 $y_o = 0.5\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \pi)$





15. 解: (1) 已知波的表达式为 $y = 0.05\cos(100\pi t - 2\pi x)$ 与标准形式

 $y = A\cos(2\pi vt - 2\pi x/\lambda)$ 比较得

$$A = 0.05 \text{m}, v = 50 \text{Hz}, \lambda = 1.0 \text{m}, u = \lambda v = 50 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

(2)
$$v_{\text{max}} = (\partial y / \partial t)_{\text{max}} = 2\pi v A = 15.7 \text{m/s}$$

$$a_{\text{max}} = (\partial^2 y / \partial t^2)_{\text{max}} = 4\pi^2 v^2 A = 4.93 \times 10^3 \,\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

(3) $\Delta \varphi = 2\pi(x_2 - x_1)/\lambda = \pi$, 两振动反相。

16. 解:
$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = -\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} (r_2 - r_1)$$

$$S_1 外侧: \Delta \varphi = -\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \times 20 = -6\pi \quad \text{全加强}$$

$$S_2 外侧: \Delta \varphi = -\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \times (-20) = 4\pi \quad \text{全加强}$$

$$S_1 S_2 \text{ 间: } \Delta \varphi = -\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \times (r_2 - r_1) = (2k+1)\pi \qquad k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$$

 $r_2 = 20 - r_1$ 代入上式可得: $r_1 = 4k + 14$

又 $0 < r_1 < 20$ 可得静止点的位置为距离 S_1 为 $r_1 = 2$,6,10,14,18m 的地方静止不动。

17. 解: (1) 火车驶近时
$$440 = \frac{330}{330 - v_s} v_s$$

火车驶过后
$$392 = \frac{330}{330 + v_s} v_s$$

由以上两式可解得火车的运动速度 $v_s=19.0 \mathrm{m\cdot s^{-1}}$,汽笛振动频率 $v_s=414.6 \mathrm{Hz}$

(2) 当观察者向静止的火车运动时
$$v = \frac{330 + 19}{330} \times 414.6$$
Hz = 438.5Hz \neq 440Hz