练习十一:振动答案

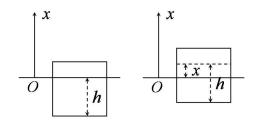
- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. $\sqrt{2}:1$
- 4. $\varphi_{10} = \pi$, $\varphi_{20} = -\pi/2$, $\varphi_{30} = \pi/3$, $\varphi_{40} = -\pi/4$
- 5. 1s
- 6. 75J, ± 0.0707 m
- 7. 解:设平衡时木块浸没水中的高度为 h,则 $\rho_{\star}gSh = \rho_{\star}gSa$,其中 S 为木块截面积 a^2 。

设木块位移为 x,则

$$F = \rho_{\pm} gS(h - x) - \rho_{\pm} gSa = -\rho_{\pm} gSx = -kx$$

所以是谐振动

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{+}Sa}{\rho_{+}gS}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{+}a}{\rho_{+}gS}}$$



- 8. 解:(1)将 $x = 0.10\cos(20\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ m 与 $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 比较后可得:振幅 A = 0.10m,角频率 $\omega = 20\pi s^{-1}$,初相 $\varphi = 0.25\pi$,则周期 $T = 2\pi/\omega = 0.1s$,频率 v = 1/T = 10Hz。
 - (2) t = 2s 时的位移、速度、加速度分别为

$$x = 0.10\cos(40\pi + \pi/4) = 7.07 \times 10^{-2}$$
 (m)

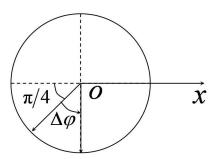
$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}\Big|_{t=2} = -2\pi \sin(40\pi + 0.25\pi) = -4.44(\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$$

$$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\bigg|_{t=2} = -40\pi^2 \cos(40\pi + 0.25\pi) = -2.79 \times 10^2 (\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2})$$

9. 解:由图可知,振幅 A = 4cm

由旋转矢量图可确定初相 $\varphi_0 = 5\pi/4$

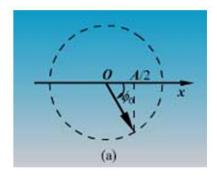
又由图可知由初始时刻运动到 P 点对应时刻用去 0.5s,则由旋转矢量法可知

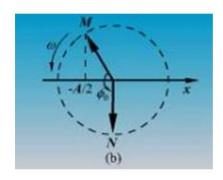


$$\Delta \varphi = \omega \Delta t = \pi / 4$$
, $\omega = \Delta \varphi / \Delta t = \pi / 2$

振动方程为
$$x = 4\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{5\pi}{4})$$
cm

10. 解: (1) 由题意知 A=0.06m、 $\omega=2\pi/T=\pi$ ${\rm s}^{-1}$ 由旋转矢量图可确定初相 $\varphi_0=-\pi/3$,振动方程为 $x=0.06\cos(\pi t-\pi/3){\rm m}$

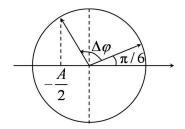




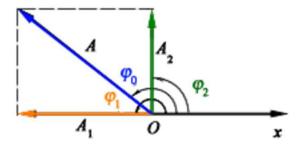
(2) 质点从 x=-0.03m 运动到平衡位置的过程中,旋转矢量从图中的位置 M 转至位置 N,矢量转过的角度(即相位差) $\Delta \varphi=5\pi/6$ 。该过程所需时间为 $\Delta t=\Delta \varphi/\omega=0.833$ s

11. 如图所示
$$\Delta \varphi = \pi/2$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi/2}{\pi/2} = 1$$
s



12. 解: (1) 由题意可知 x_1 和 x_2 是两个振动方向相同,频率也相同的简谐运动,其合振动也是简谐运动,设其合振动方程为 $x=A\cos(\omega t+\varphi_0)$,则合振动圆频率与分振动的圆频率相同,即 $\omega=2\pi$ 。



合振动的振幅为

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 2 \times 4 \times 3\cos(-\pi/2)} = 5(cm)$$

合振动的初相位为
$$an arphi_0 = rac{A_1 \sin arphi_1 + A_2 \sin arphi_2}{A_1 \cos arphi_1 + A_2 \cos arphi_2} = rac{4 \sin \pi + 3 \sin \pi / 2}{4 \cos \pi + 3 \cos \pi / 2} = -rac{3}{4}$$

由两旋转矢量的合成图可知,所求的初相位 φ_0 应在第二象限,则

$$\varphi_0 = \pi - \arctan \frac{3}{4} \approx 143^\circ$$

故所求的振动方程为
$$x = 5\cos(2\pi t + \pi - \arctan\frac{3}{4})$$
(cm)

(2) 当 $\varphi_3 - \varphi_1 = \pm 2k\pi(k=0,1,2\cdots)$ 时,即 $x_1 与 x_3$ 相位相同时,合振动的振幅最大,由于

$$arphi_1=\pi$$
,故

$$\varphi_3 = \pm 2k\pi + \pi$$
 $(k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$

当 $\varphi_3 - \varphi_1 = \pm (2k+1)\pi(k=0,1,2\cdots)$ 时,即 $x_1 与 x_3$ 相位相反时,合振动的振幅最小,

由于
$$\varphi_1 = \pi$$
, 故

$$\varphi_3 = \pm (2k+1)\pi + \pi$$
 $(k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$

即

$$\varphi_3 = \pm 2k\pi \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2\cdots)$$