弦横波的速度

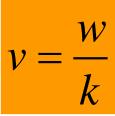
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{T}{\mu} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
 波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

波动方程

由此可见波速(相速度):

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$

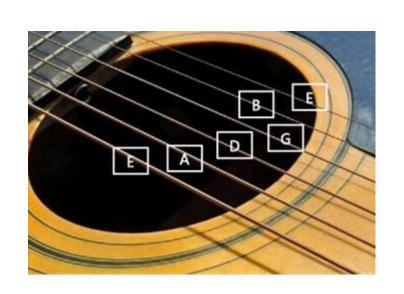




鸟栖息在电线上,波的传播速度由左式决定。

机械波的速度:

吉他



琴弦粗细: 线密度不同



波动方程

波动方程:
$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) u(x,t) = 0$$

通解:
$$u_1(x,t) = F\left(t - \frac{x}{v}\right)$$
 and $u_2(x,t) = G\left(t + \frac{x}{v}\right)$

$$- \text{般解}: \ u(x,t) = c_1 F\left(t - \frac{x}{v}\right) + c_2 G\left(t + \frac{x}{v}\right)$$

通解:
$$\psi_{\pm}(\mathbf{r},t) = \psi\left(t \pm \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{v^2}\right)$$

一般解:
$$\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = c_+ \psi \left(t + \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{v^2} \right) + c_- \psi \left(t - \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{v^2} \right)$$

波动方程

平面波:
$$u(r,t) = a\cos(\omega t - kx + \phi_0)$$

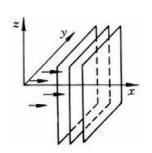
$$\phi = \omega t - kx + \phi_0$$
柱面波: $u(r,t) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\rho}}\cos(\omega t - k\rho + \phi_0)$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

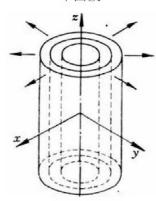
$$\phi = \omega t - k\rho + \phi_0$$
球面波: $u(r,t) = \frac{a}{r}\cos(\omega t - kr + \phi_0)$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

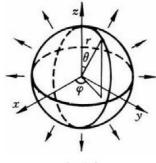
$$\phi = \omega t - kr + \phi_0$$



平面波



柱面波



球面波

复习振动和波

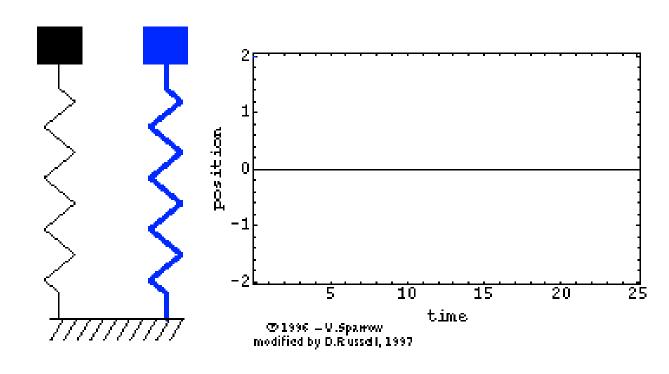
周期性的振动

振幅A

周期T

频率 f=1/T

角频率 $w = 2\pi f$



简谐振动

$$F_x = -kx$$

$$a_{x} = \frac{F_{x}}{m} = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

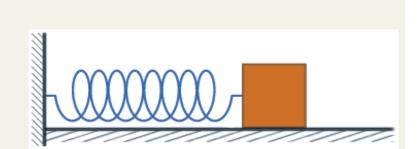
$$T = \frac{1}{f} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$$









简谐振动的能量

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \text{constant}$$
(21)
$$Energy \qquad E = K + U$$

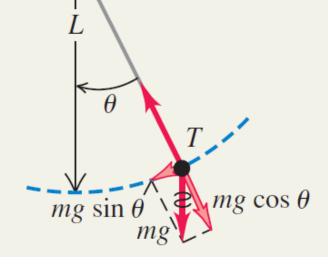
单摆的简谐运动

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

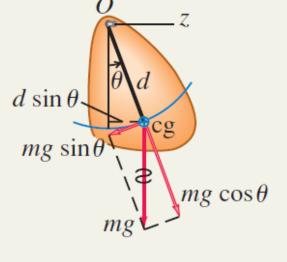
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

(34)



$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I}}$$
 复摆

(38)

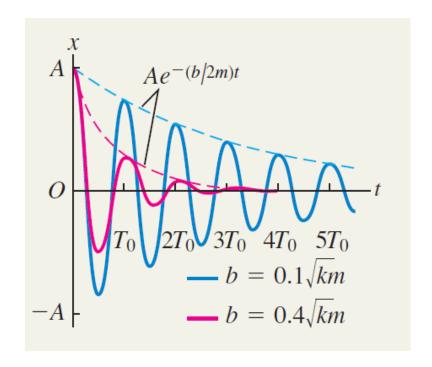


$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgd}}$$

阻尼振动

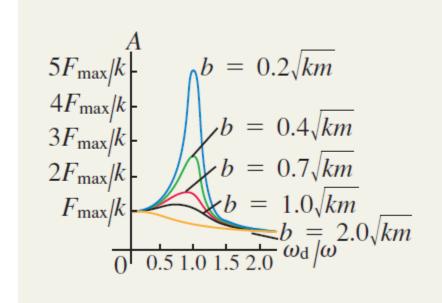
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{\gamma}{m}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

阻尼振动



$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + w_0^2 x = F\cos(wt)$$

受迫振动

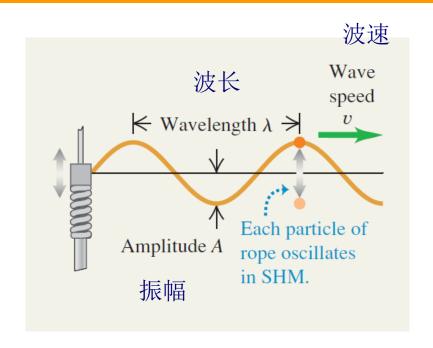


波

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$w = 2\pi f$$





波函数

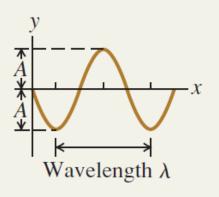
$$y(x, t) = A\cos(kx - \omega t)$$

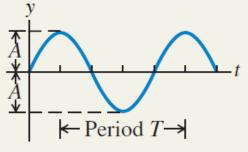
where $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ and $\omega = 2\pi f = vk$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$
 弦横波的相速度







弹性体的应力与应变







拉伸应变

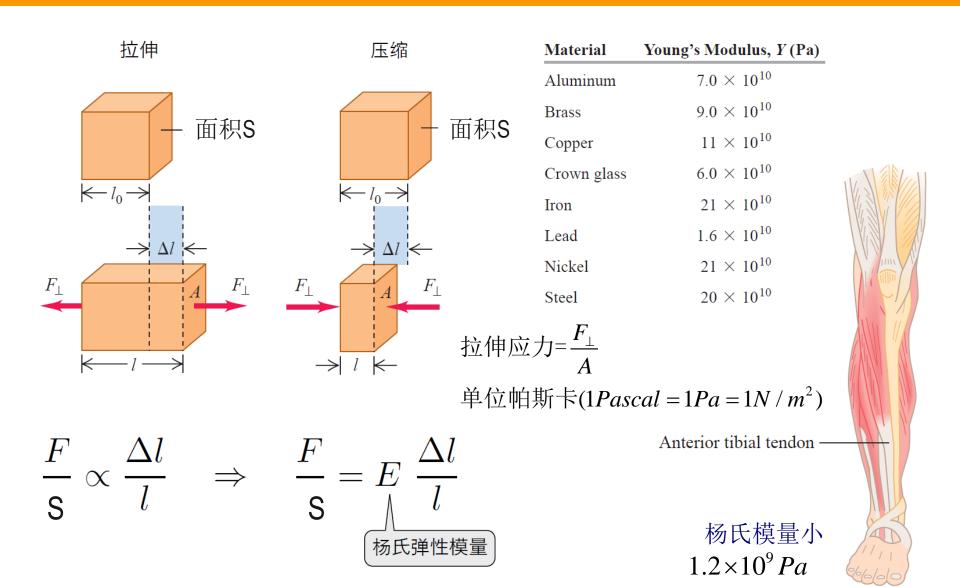
体积应变

剪应变

<u>应力</u> <u>应变</u>=弹性模量(胡克定律)

应力类似于压强(<mark>单位面积所受的力</mark>) 应变是弹性体在外力作用下发生的形状改变

拉伸应变与杨氏模量



杆内各处应力和应变的关系

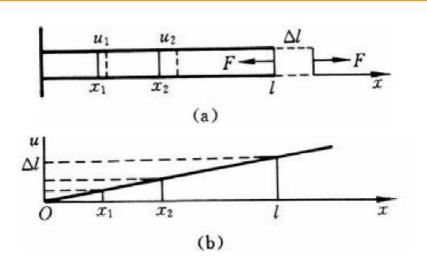
介质棒内位移函数u(x),在 $x \to x + \Delta x$ 段质量元,位移量 $u \to u + \Delta u$

相对伸长率: $\Delta u/\Delta x$

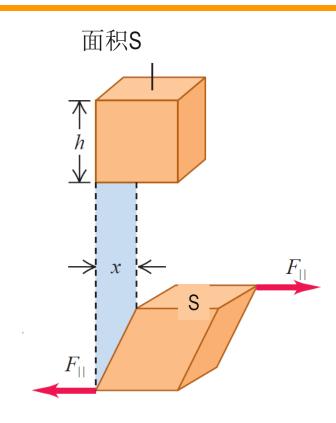
相应弹性力:

$$F(x) = ES(\frac{du}{dx})$$

du/dx = 常数,均匀应变 du/dx与x有关,非均匀应变



切变模量



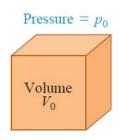
$$\frac{F}{\mathrm{S}} \propto \frac{x}{h} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{F}{\mathrm{S}} = G \frac{x}{h}$$
 切变模量

纵向伸长的杆 必有横向的收缩

收缩和延伸率之比为泊松比σ

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\boldsymbol{\sigma})}$$

体变模量



Pressure =
$$p = p_0 + \Delta p$$

$$F_{\perp}$$

$$F_{\perp}$$

$$Volume$$

$$F_{\perp}$$

$$V = V_0 + \Delta V$$

$$(\Delta V < 0)$$

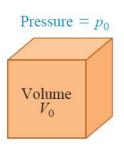
$$\Delta p = -K \frac{\Delta V}{V} = K \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}$$

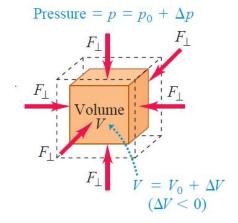
$$\text{(4.5)}$$

体变模量



Anglerfish 生活在海底约1000米(100个大气压**)**



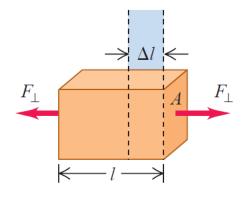


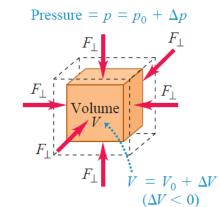
$$\Delta p = -K \frac{\Delta V}{V} = K \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}$$

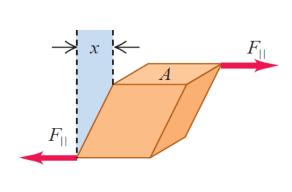
$$\text{(4.5)}$$

杨氏模量、切变模量和体变模量

Material	Young's Modulus, E (Pa)	Bulk Modulus K (Pa)	Shear Modulus,G (Pa)
Aluminum	7.0×10^{10}	7.5×10^{10}	2.5×10^{10}
Brass	9.0×10^{10}	6.0×10^{10}	3.5×10^{10}
Copper	11×10^{10}	14×10^{10}	4.4×10^{10}
Crown glass	6.0×10^{10}	5.0×10^{10}	2.5×10^{10}
Iron	21×10^{10}	16×10^{10}	7.7×10^{10}
Lead	1.6×10^{10}	4.1×10^{10}	0.6×10^{10}
Nickel	21×10^{10}	17×10^{10}	7.8×10^{10}
Steel	20×10^{10}	16×10^{10}	7.5×10^{10}





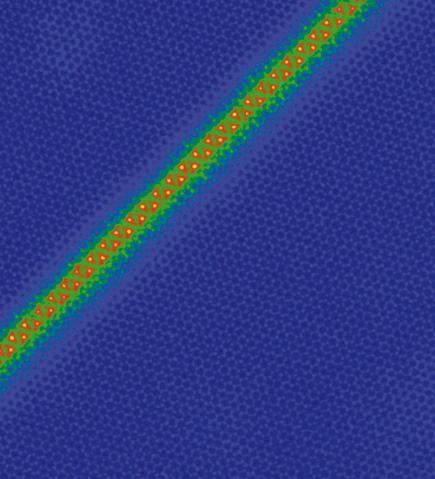


原子结构决定了宏观的凝聚态物理性质



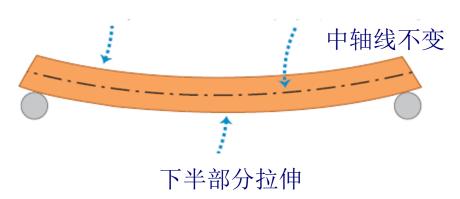


合金的原子结构



弯曲

上半部分压缩



工字形结构



介质中的波速

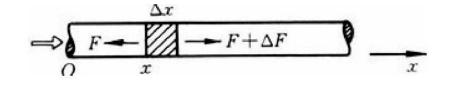
纵波的波速和波动方程

木棒敲击,纵向位移函数u(x,t)。应力分布:

$$F(x, t) = ES \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

 $x \rightarrow x + dx$ 段质量为:

$$\Delta m = \rho \Delta V = \rho S \Delta x$$



由牛顿定律

$$F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) = \Delta m \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

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

所以

$$F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) = \Delta F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Delta x = ES \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta x = \rho S \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

横波相速度

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$$

G为切变模量

例题 对于铸铁ρ≈7.60×10³kg/m³, E≈10¹¹N/m², 并且 G≈5×10¹⁰N/m², 求得铸铁中纵波和横波相速度分别为

$$v_{\rm p} = \sqrt{\frac{10^{11}}{7.60 \times 10^3}} \; {
m m/s} \approx 3800 \; {
m m/s}$$
, 纵波 $v_{\rm s} = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 10^{10}}{7.60 \times 10^3}} \; {
m m/s} \approx 2560 \; {
m m/s}$, 横波

若设一振动频率f=3200Hz,则相应的在铸铁中的纵波与横波波长为

$$\lambda_{\rm p} = \frac{v_{\rm p}}{f} \approx 1.2 \text{ m}, \quad \lambda_{\rm s} = \frac{v_{\rm s}}{f} \approx 0.8 \text{ m}.$$

固体中的声速

纵波:
$$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$
 横波: $v_s = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$ 切变模量

Material	Young's Modulus,	(Pa) Bulk Modulus, B (Pa)	Shear Modulus, (Pa)
Aluminum	7.0×10^{10}	7.5×10^{10}	2.5×10^{10}
Brass	9.0×10^{10}	6.0×10^{10}	3.5×10^{10}
Copper	11×10^{10}	14×10^{10}	4.4×10^{10}
Crown glass	6.0×10^{10}	5.0×10^{10}	2.5×10^{10}
Iron	21×10^{10}	16×10^{10}	7.7×10^{10}
Lead	1.6×10^{10}	4.1×10^{10}	0.6×10^{10}
Nickel	21×10^{10}	17×10^{10}	7.8×10^{10}
Steel	20×10^{10}	16×10^{10}	7.5×10^{10}

弦横波的速度

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{T}{\mu} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
 波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$
 波动方程

由此可见波速(相速度):

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$



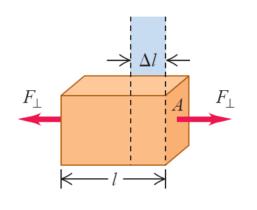
鸟栖息在电线上,波的传播速度 由左式决定。

机械波的速度:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{$$
系统回到平衡位置的回复力
回到平衡位置的惯性阻力

气体中的声速

气体切变模量为0,仅有纵波。绝热过程:



$$V = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma p_0}{\rho_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{\mu}}$$

E:杨氏模量

 $E = \gamma p_0$

γ:气体绝热指数

 ρ_0 :气体密度

μ:气体摩尔质量

空气:

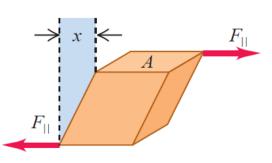
$$p_0 = 1.013 \times 10^5 \, N \, / \, m^2$$

T = 273.16K

$$\rho_0 = 1.293 kg / m^3$$

绝热指数 $\gamma = 1.40$

v = 331.2m / s.



$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{331.2 \text{ m/s}}{300 \text{ Hz}} = 1.1 \text{ m}$$

$$G_a = 0$$

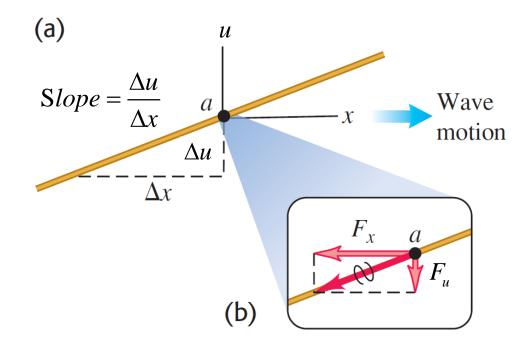
波的传播的能量(推导方式1)



 F_{μ}/F :弦的斜率

$$F_{u}(x,t) = -F \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}.$$

波传播时,介质中每一点施加力,对相邻质点做功。



a沿u方向运动,力F"做的功功率P为F"乘以横向速度:

$$P(x,t) = F_u(x,t)v_u(x,t) = -F\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

波的传播的能量

$$P(x,t) = F_u(x,t)v_u(x,t) = -F\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$u(x,t) = A\cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = -kA\sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \omega A \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$P(x, t) = Fk\omega A^2 \sin^2(kx - \omega t)$$

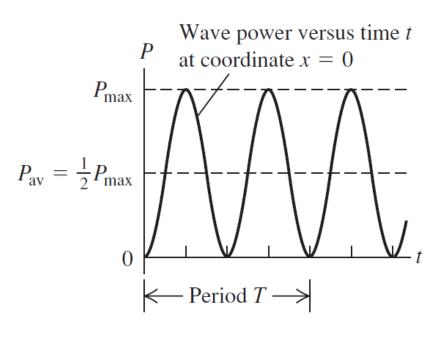
代入:

$$\omega = vk$$
 及 $v^2 = F/\mu$

$$P(x,t) = \sqrt{\mu F} \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\mu F} \omega^2 A^2$$

平均功率



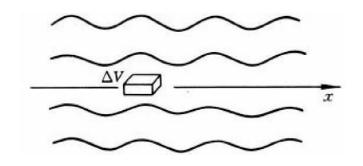
$$P_{\rm av} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu F} \omega^2 A^2$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \mu v \omega^2 A^2$$

波的传播的能量(推导方式2)

$$u(x,t) = A\cos(wt - kx)$$

介质元的振动动能和弹性势能



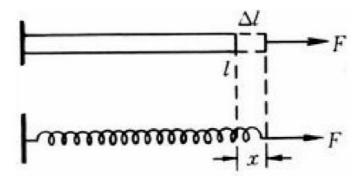
介质元: $\Delta m = \rho \Delta V$

振动动能 ΔE_{k} 和弹性势能 ΔE_{n}

位移函数 (波函数)u(x,t),则

$$\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \rho (\frac{\partial u}{\partial t})^2 \Delta V$$

如何求势能? 类比弹簧



弹簧

介质棒

$$F = kx$$
 \longleftrightarrow $F = ES \frac{1}{l} \Delta l$

$$k \leftrightarrow k_c = \frac{ES}{I}$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \iff E_p = \frac{1}{2}k_c(\Delta l)^2 = \frac{1}{2}E(\frac{\Delta l}{l})^2V$$

对波场代换: $V \to \Delta V, \Delta l/l \to \partial u/\partial x$

波的能量

势能:

纵波:
$$\Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2} E(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 \Delta V$$

横波:
$$\Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2}G(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 \Delta V$$

动能:
$$\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \rho (\frac{\partial u}{\partial t})^2 \Delta V$$

$$u(x,t) = A\cos(wt - kx)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = -wA\sin(wt - kx)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = kA\sin(wt - kx)$$

$$\Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2} E k^2 A^2 \Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

$$\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \rho w^2 A^2 \Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

机械能:
$$\Delta E = \Delta E_k + \Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2}(\rho w^2 + Ek^2)A^2\Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

波的能量

机械能:
$$\Delta E = \Delta E_k + \Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2}(\rho w^2 + Ek^2)A^2\Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

由波相速度公式: $v=\omega/k=\sqrt{E/\rho}$,得到 $\rho w^2=Ek^2$ (动能等于势能) 因此 ΔV 包含机械能:

$$\Delta E = \rho w^2 A^2 \Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

$$\Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2} E k^2 A^2 \Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

$$\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \rho w^2 A^2 \Delta V \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

波场动能和势能同时达到最大或最小(和振动不同,振动时平衡位置动能最大,势能最小。最大位移时相反。)

波场平衡位置时动能最大,介质间单位元相距也是最远,势能最大。

平均能量密度与平均能流密度

平均能量密度:单位体积内蕴含的能量

$$w(x,t) = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta V} = \rho w^2 A^2 \sin^2(wt - kx)$$

时间平均的平均能量密度

$$\overline{w} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta V} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T w(x, t) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho w^2 A^2$$

声音状态	声强/(W·m ⁻²)
刚能听到的声音	1×10 ⁻⁹ ~10 ⁻¹²
钟表的滴答声	1×10 ⁻⁷
平和的谈话声	1×10 ⁻⁵
中等强度的演讲声	1×10 ^{−3}
叫喊声	1×10 ⁻¹
流行乐队演唱声	1×10
震耳欲聋声	1×10 ³

平均能流密度

$$I = \overline{w}v = \frac{1}{2}\rho w^2 A^2 v(W/m^2)$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 A^2 v$$

$$P_{av} / \Delta s = I$$