两端固定弦的振动模式

弦长为L,两端为波节,必须有整数个半波长。

L=n
$$\frac{\lambda}{2}$$
(n = 1, 2, 3...)

因此波长
$$\lambda_n = \frac{2L}{n} (n = 1, 2, 3...)$$

频率
$$f_n = v/\lambda_n$$
.最小频率 $(n=1)$

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{2L}$$
(基频)

$$f_n = n \frac{v}{2I} = n f_1$$
 倍频(谐波频率)



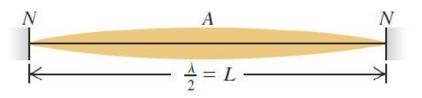
基频和波速相关,因此可以通过调整弦的张力,调整基频

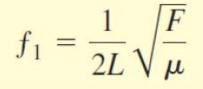
$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$

例2 小提琴中频率最高的那根琴弦中的波速为435m/s, 其长度为0.33m, 那么, 这根弦激发的基频为

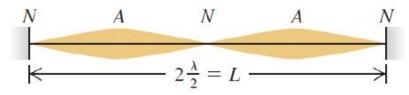
$$f_1 = \frac{435}{2 \times 0.33} \text{ Hz} = 659 \text{ Hz},$$

两端固定弦的振动模式

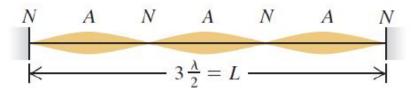




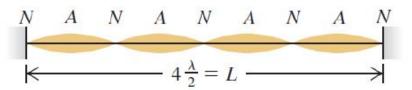
(b) n = 2: second harmonic, f_2 (first overtone)

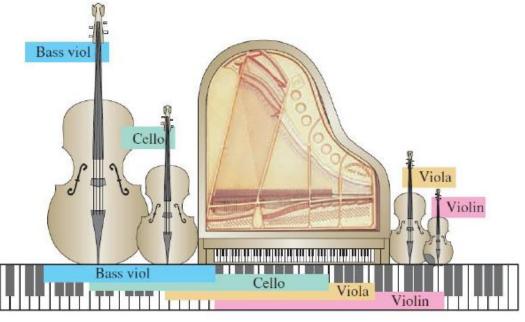


(c) n = 3: third harmonic, f_3 (second overtone)



(d) n = 4: fourth harmonic, f_4 (third overtone)





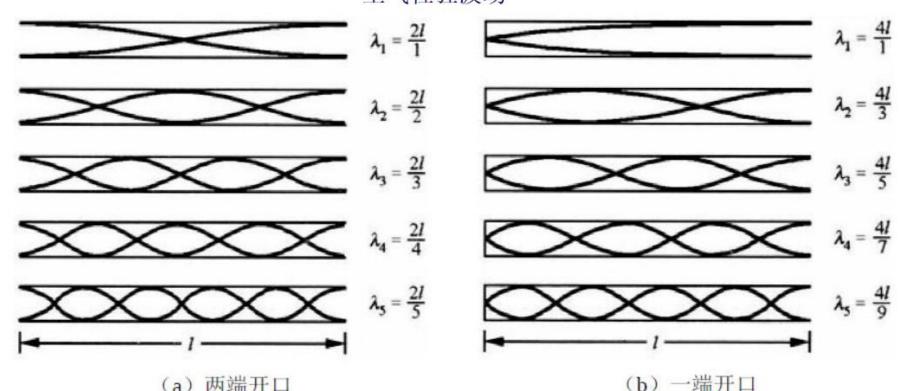
驻波

例2 小提琴中频率最高的那根琴弦中的波速为435m/s, 其长度为0.33m, 那么, 这根弦激发的基频为

$$f_1 = \frac{435}{2 \times 0.33} \,\mathrm{Hz} = 659 \,\mathrm{Hz}$$

其二次、三次谐波的频率为1318Hz, 1977Hz.

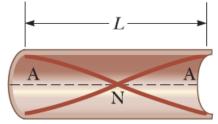
空气柱驻波场



声驻波

两端开口,端口为位移波腹(antinode)

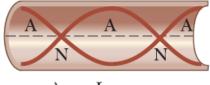
First harmonic



$$\lambda_1 = 2L$$

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda_1} = \frac{v}{2L}$$

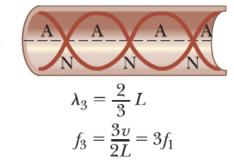
Second harmonic



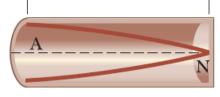
$$\lambda_2 = L$$

$$f_2 = \frac{v}{L} = 2f_1$$

Third harmonic



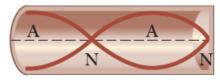
一端开口,开口为位移波腹,闭口为位移波 节(node)



First harmonic

$$\lambda_1 = 4L$$

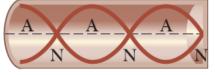
$$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda_1} = \frac{v}{4L}$$



Third harmonic

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{4}{3}L$$

$$f_3 = \frac{3v}{4I} = 3f_1$$

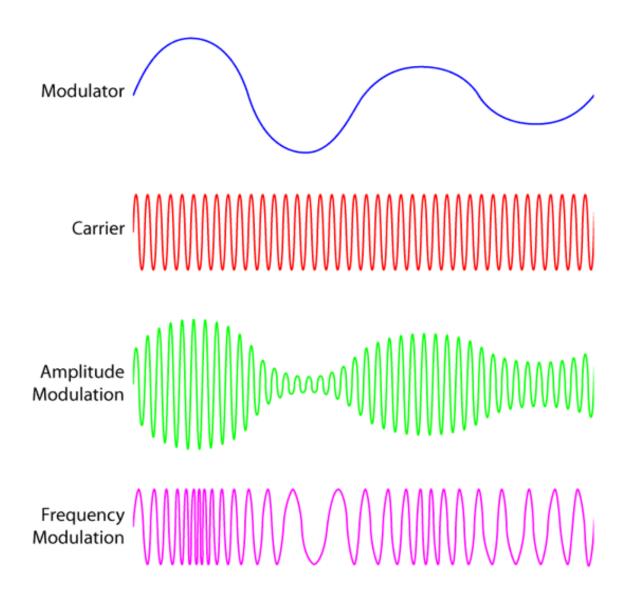


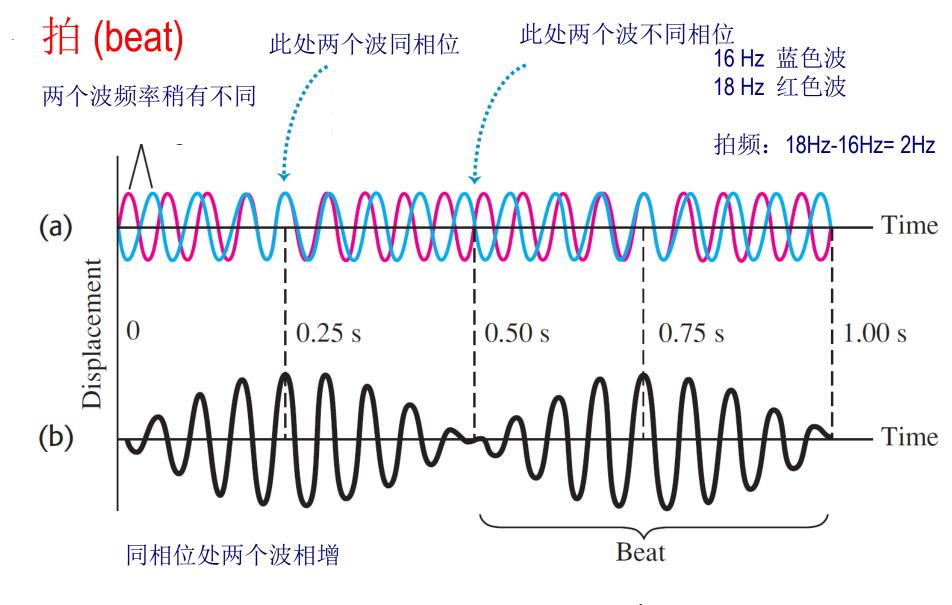
Fifth harmonic

$$\lambda_5 = \frac{4}{5}L$$

$$f_5 = \frac{5v}{4L} = 5f_1$$

收音机里的调频和调幅



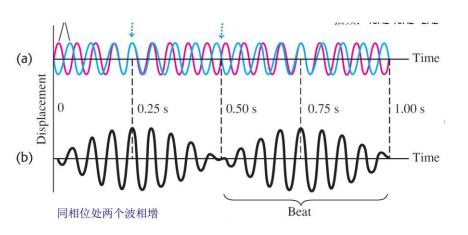


声音强度的变化形成拍

异相位处 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ 两个波相抵消

拍

设两波频率分别为 f_a 和 f_b ,且 $f_a > f_b$ 那么 $T_a < T_b$



设t = 0时刻同相位,则第一个波正好和第二个波再次同相位时,多一个循环。 此时刻为拍的周期 T_{heat} .此时第一个波循环次数为n,则第二个波循环次数为n-1。

$$T_{beat} = nT_a$$
 $T_{beat} = (n-1)T_b$
消去 n

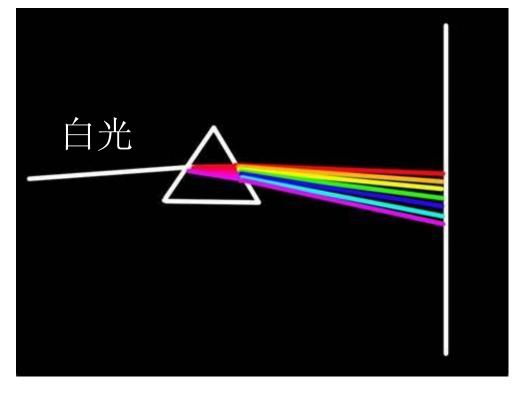
$$T_{beat} = rac{T_a T_b}{T_b - T_a}$$

则拍频

$$f_{beat} = \frac{T_b - T_a}{T_a T_b} = \frac{1}{T_a} - \frac{1}{T_b} = f_a - f_b$$



介质色散 波包群速度与波包展宽



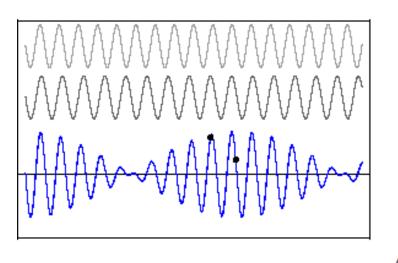
介质中,不同频率的光, 波速不一样。

相速度: v = w/k

角频率w与波数k的关系w(k)称为色散关系。

真空中,各种频率(波长)的光波速一样,没有色散。

群速度



$$u_{1}(x,t) = u_{1} + u_{2}$$

$$= A\cos(w_{1}t - k_{1}x) + A\cos(w_{2}t - k_{2}x)$$

$$= 2A\cos(\frac{\Delta w}{2}t - \frac{\Delta k}{2}x)\cos(\bar{w}t - \bar{k}x)$$

$$\sharp \div : \bar{w} = \frac{1}{2}(w_{1} + w_{2}), \bar{k} = \frac{1}{2}(k_{1} + k_{2})$$

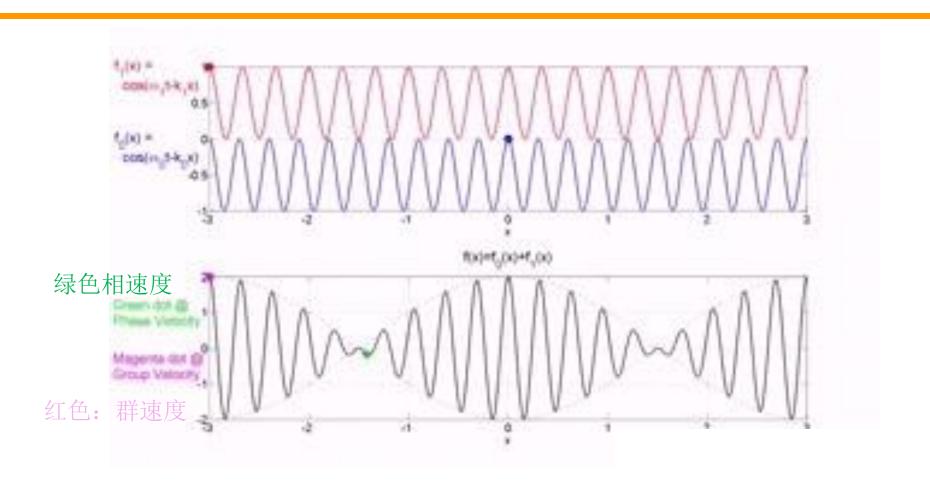
$$\Delta w = (w_{1} - w_{2}) \ll \bar{w}, \Delta k = (k_{1} - k_{2}) \ll \bar{k}$$

群速度

 $v_{_{g}} = dx / dt = \Delta w / \Delta k$

角频率w与波数k的关系w(k)称为色散关系。

群速度和相速度



- ●相速度
- 群速度: 波包移动的速度



群速度

相速度

$$v_g \; \equiv \; rac{\partial \omega}{\partial k}$$

$$v_p = \omega/k$$
.

$$\omega = ak$$

群速度=相速度

$$\omega = ak + b$$

群速度≠相速度

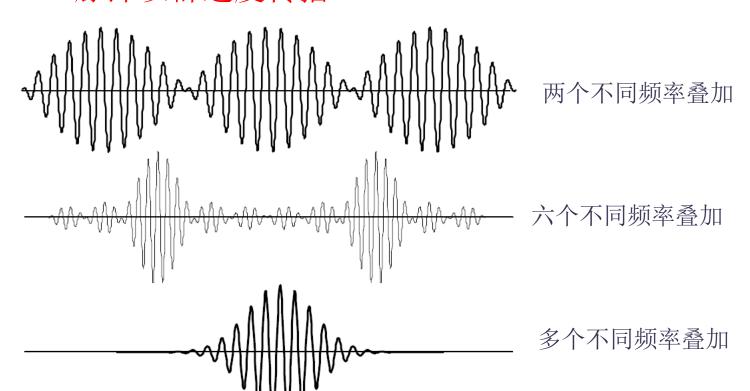
$$\omega = \sqrt{gk}$$

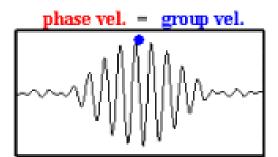
w与k非线性关系,波包传输过程中会扰动

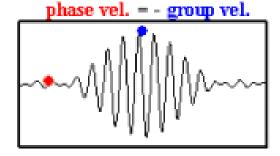
为什么群速度很重要?

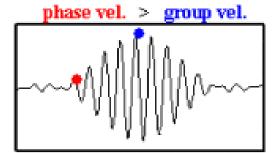
不能直接通过周期性的波传递信息,必须要发送一些脉冲

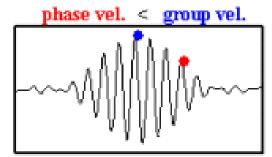
如果不能叠加不能频率的波,则无法形成脉冲脉冲以群速度传播

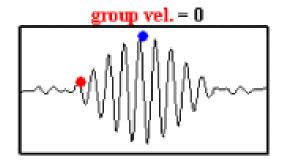


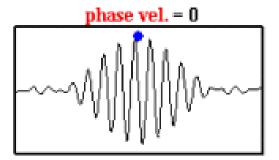




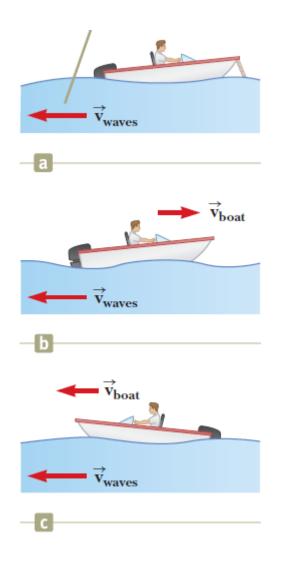










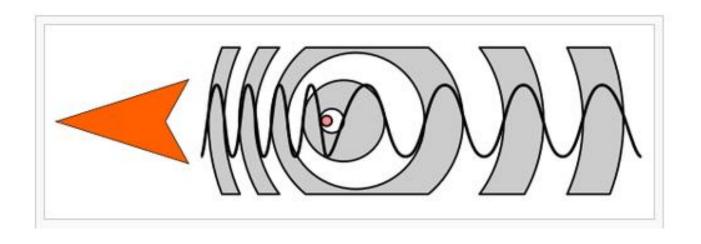


船不动,波往后传播,波的周期T为2s,船上人感受到波的频率为0.5 Hz.

船往前开,因为波往后, 所以船上人少于2秒感受 到一次波动,感受到波的 频率>0.5Hz.

船往后开,因为波往后, 所以船上人多于2秒感受 到一次波动,感受到波的 频率<0.5Hz.

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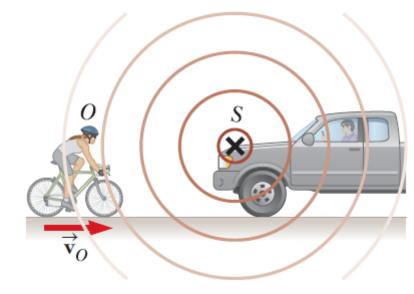
源(source)不动,观察者移动

如果两者都不动, 听 到的频率

$$f = v/\lambda$$

v: 波速

λ: 波长



观察者 (Observer)移动 观察者测量到的相对 声速:

$$v' = v + v_0$$

观察者听到的频率:

$$f' = \frac{v'}{\lambda} = \frac{v + v_O}{\lambda} = \left(\frac{v + v_O}{v}\right) f$$

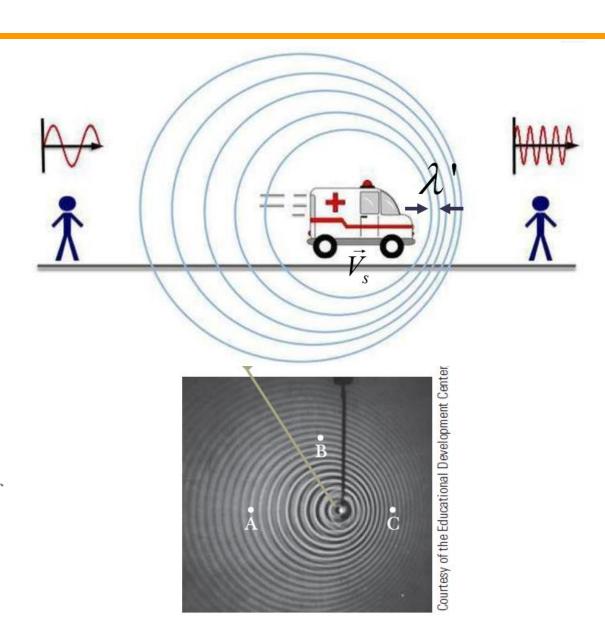
观察者 (Observer) 不动,源(source)移动

观察者观察到波长的改变(源向观察者移动)

$$\lambda' = \lambda - v_S/f$$
.

观察者听到的频率 (源向观察者移动)

$$f' = \frac{v}{\lambda'} = \left(\frac{v}{v - v_S}\right) f$$

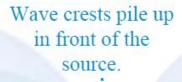


观察者和源都移动

$$f' = \left(\frac{v + v_O}{v - v_S}\right) f$$

 v_0 和 v_s 取正,源或观察者向对方移动 v_0 和 v_s 取负,一方向远离另一方移动。

冲击波

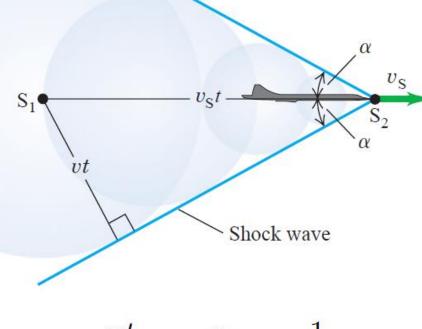




 v_s :飞机速度

v:空气中的声速

马赫数:
$$Ma = \frac{v_S}{v}$$

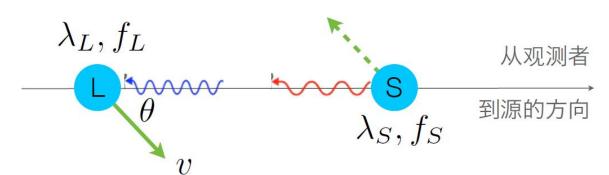


$$\sin \alpha = \frac{vt}{v_S t} = \frac{v}{v_S} = \frac{1}{Ma}$$

声爆



光波的多普勒效应



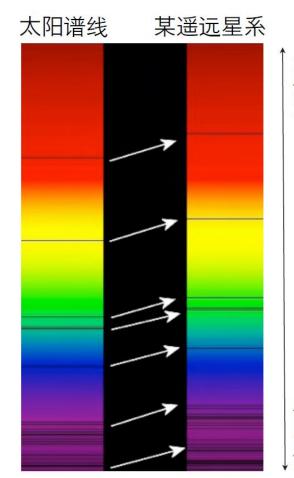
$$f_R = \sqrt{\frac{c+v}{c-v}} f_s$$

v > 0源向观察者移动, f_R 增加,蓝移

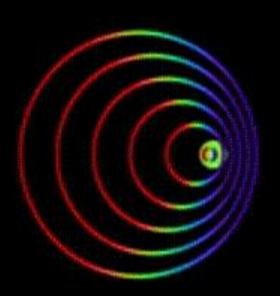
v < 0源远离观察者, f_R 减少,红移

蓝移

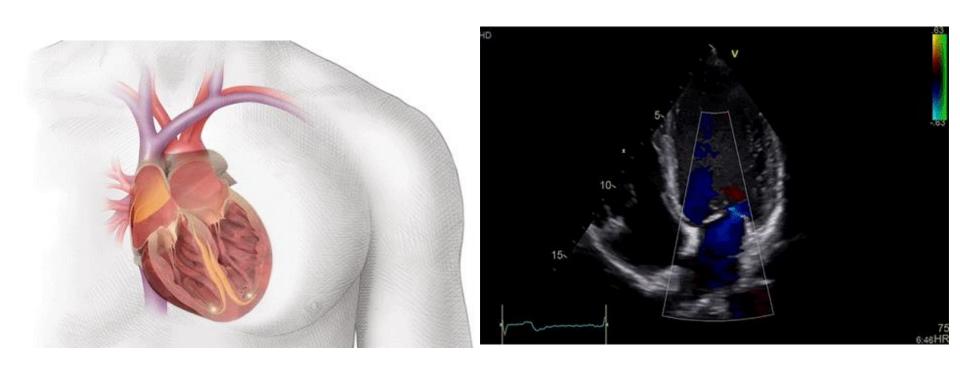
红移



高频率

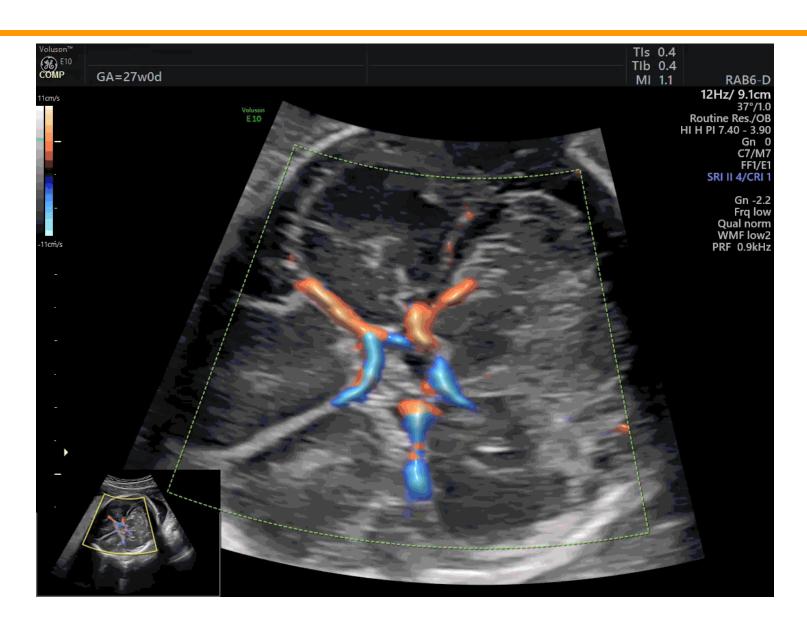


多普勒效应的应用



血液的流速

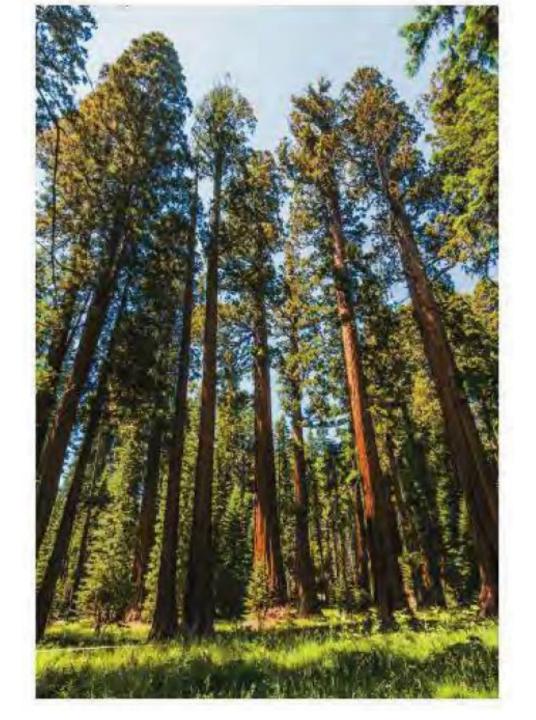
多普勒效应的应用



多普勒效应的应用



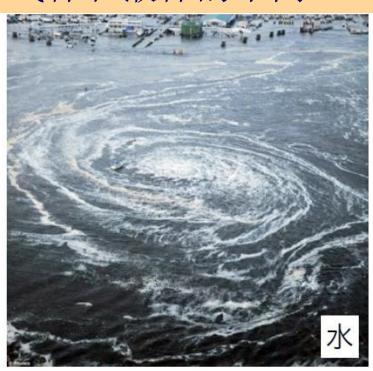




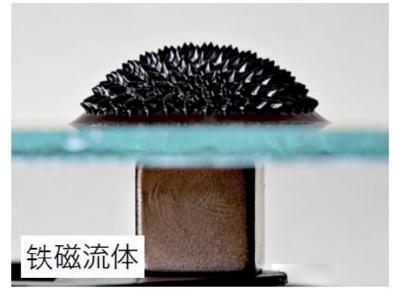
流体

流体:液体和气体

想一下,是什么造成了固体、气体和液体的不同?







密度

密度: 单位体积内的质量

$$\rho \equiv \frac{m}{V}$$

常见物质在0℃和1标准大气压下的密度

Substance	$\rho (\text{kg/m}^3)$
Air	1.29
Air (at 20°C and	
atmospheric	
pressure)	1.20
Aluminum	2.70×10^{3}
Benzene	0.879×10^{3}
Brass	8.4×10^{3}
Copper	8.92×10^{3}
Ethyl alcohol	0.806×10^{3}
Fresh water	1.00×10^{3}
Glycerin	1.26×10^{3}
Gold	19.3×10^{3}
Helium gas	1.79×10^{-1}
Hydrogen gas	8.99×10^{-3}
Ice	0.917×10^{3}
Iron	7.86×10^{3}
Lead	11.3×10^{3}
Mercury	13.6×10^{3}
Nitrogen gas	1.25
Oak	0.710×10^{3}
Osmium	22.6×10^{3}
Oxygen gas	1.43
Pine	0.373×10^{3}
Platinum	21.4×10^{3}
Seawater	1.03×10^{3}
Silver	10.5×10^{3}
Tin	7.30×10^{3}
Uranium	19.1×10^{3}

压强

想象流体内有一静止的表面dA,则表面两端 受力相等。

压强:

$$p = \frac{dF_{\perp}}{dA}$$

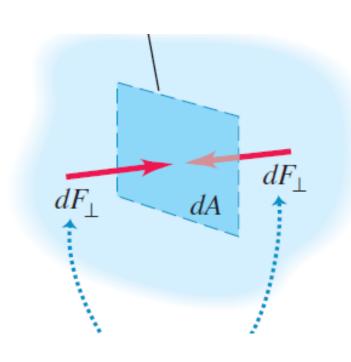
如果有限的面积A内各点压强处处相等,则

$$p = \frac{F_{\perp}}{A}$$

1大气压: 1 atmosphere (1 atm)

$$(p_{\rm a})_{\rm av} = 1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

= 1.013 bar



压强单位: 帕斯卡 (pascal)

 $1 \text{ pascal} = 1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$

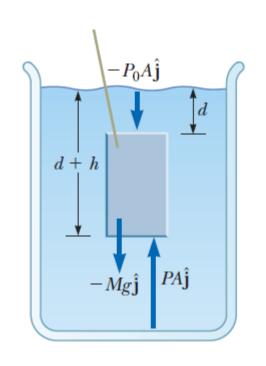
压强随深度的变化

物体保持平衡位置

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \rightarrow PA - P_{0}A - Mg = 0$$

$$M = \rho V = \rho Ah$$

$$PA = P_0 A + \rho g A h$$



$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

液体的压强随深度变化

压强

任意两个深度压强差

$$p_2 - p_1 = \rho g(h_2 - h_1)$$

P: 任意深度压强

Po: 表面压强

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

