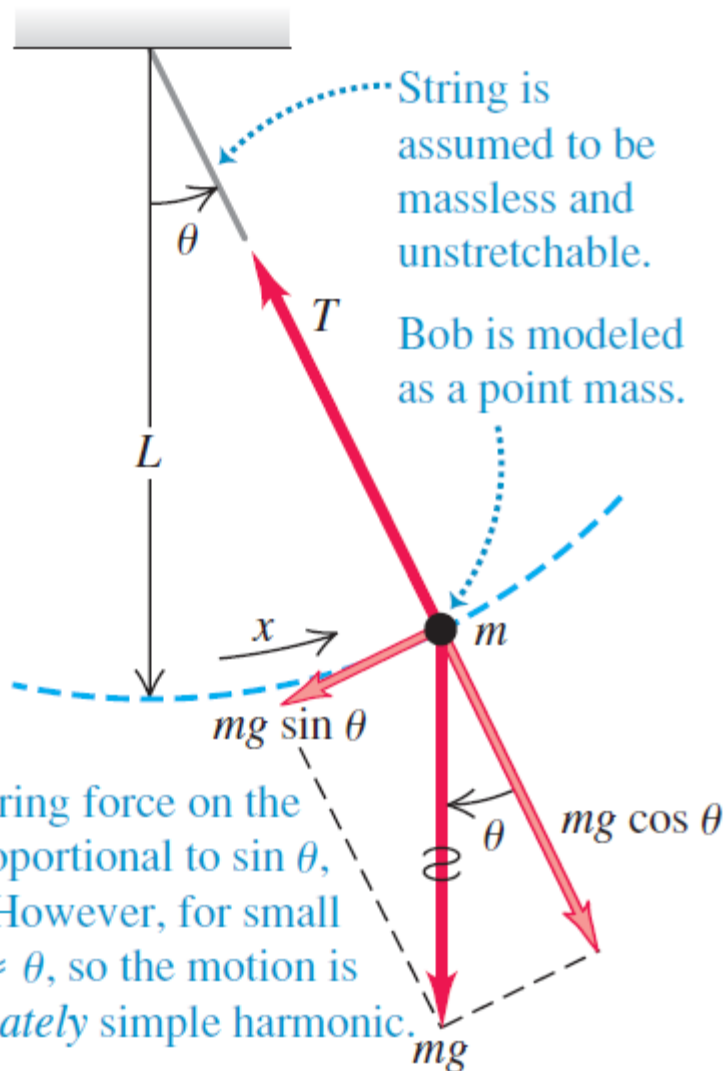


# 单摆



$$I \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = M_z$$

$$I = ml^2 \quad M_z = -mgl \sin \theta$$

因此:

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0$$

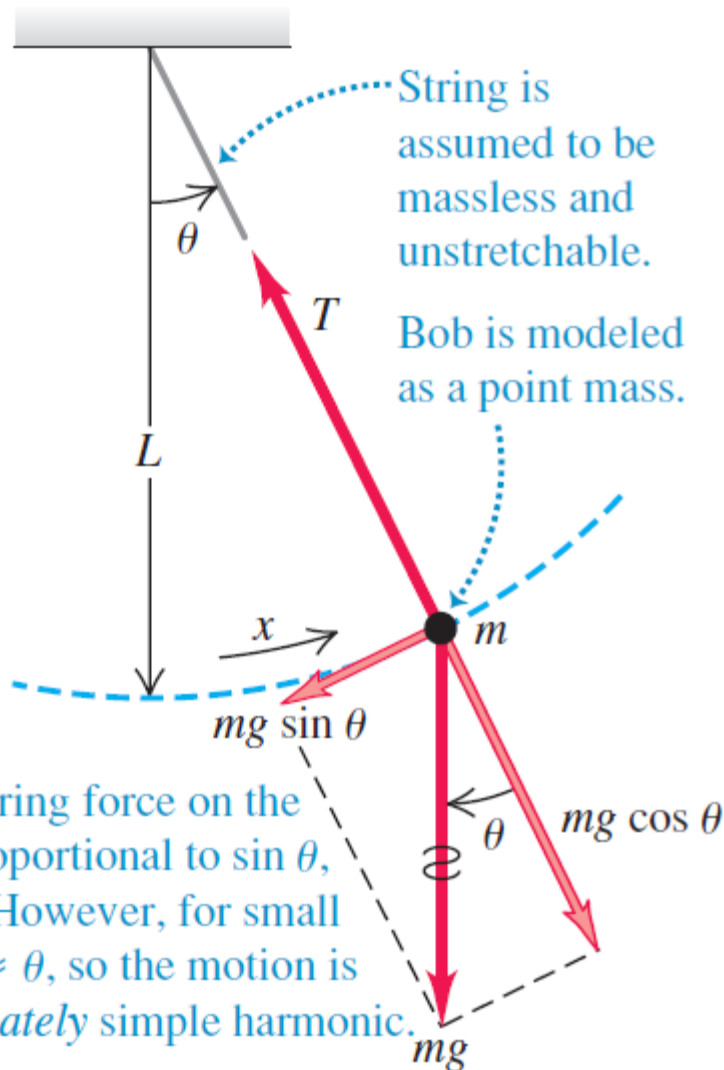
$$\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$\sin \theta \approx \theta$ , 当  $\theta$  较小时 ( $\theta < 0.4 \text{ rad}$ )

$$\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \dots$$

角度 $\theta$	弧度 $\theta$	$\sin \theta$
1°	0.017453	0.017452
3°	0.052360	0.052336
5°	0.087266	0.087156
10°	0.174532	0.173648
30°	0.523599	0.5
60°	1.047198	0.866

# 单摆

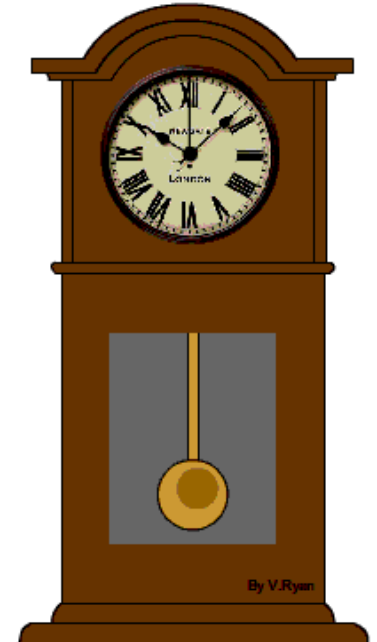


$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$$

小角度下，单摆简谐振动的角频率为：

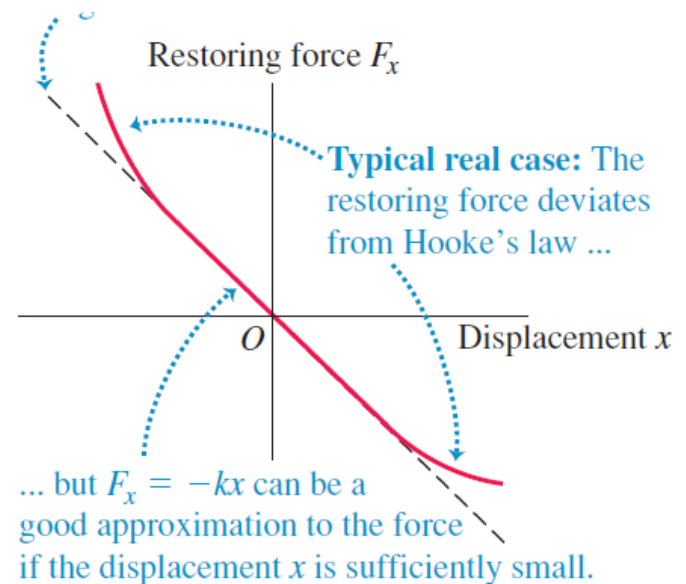
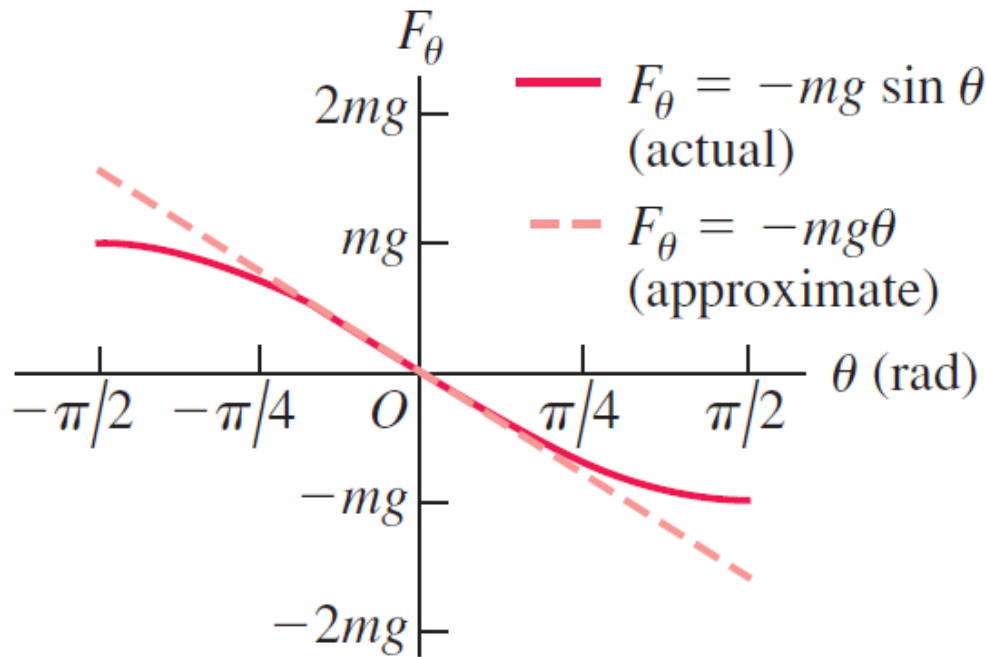
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}},$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$



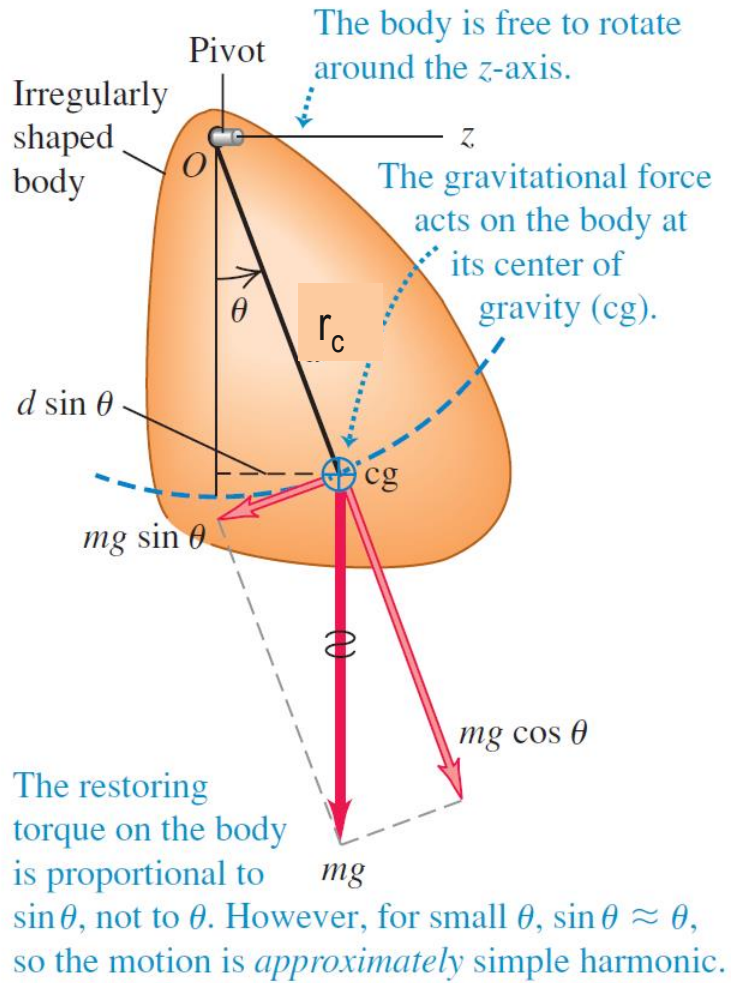
# 单摆的小角度近似

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}\left(1 + \frac{1^2}{2^2}\sin^2\frac{\Theta}{2} + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2}\sin^4\frac{\Theta}{2} + \dots\right)$$



弹簧的近似

# 复摆（真实摆）



$$I \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = M_z \quad M_z = -mgr_c \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \frac{mgr_c}{I} \theta = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgr_c}{I}}$$

# 自由谐振子的能量

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$$

谐振子包含动能  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$  和弹性势能:  $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$

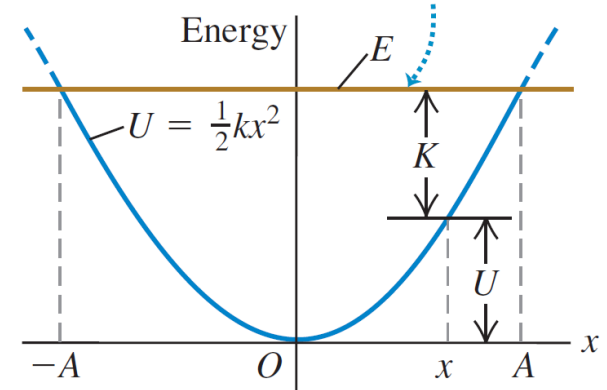
$$E_k(t) = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}mA^2\omega_0^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$$

$$E_p(t) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2 A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\text{所以: } E = E_k(t) + E_p(t) = \frac{1}{2}mA^2\omega_0^2$$

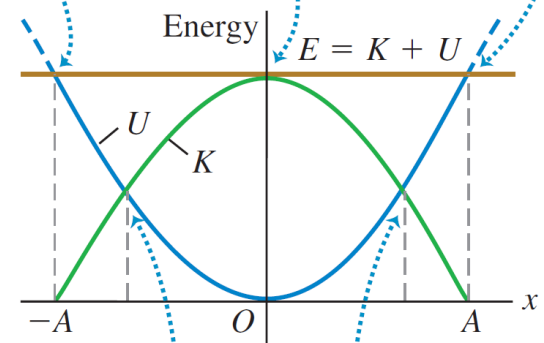
机械能守恒

The total mechanical energy  $E$  is constant.



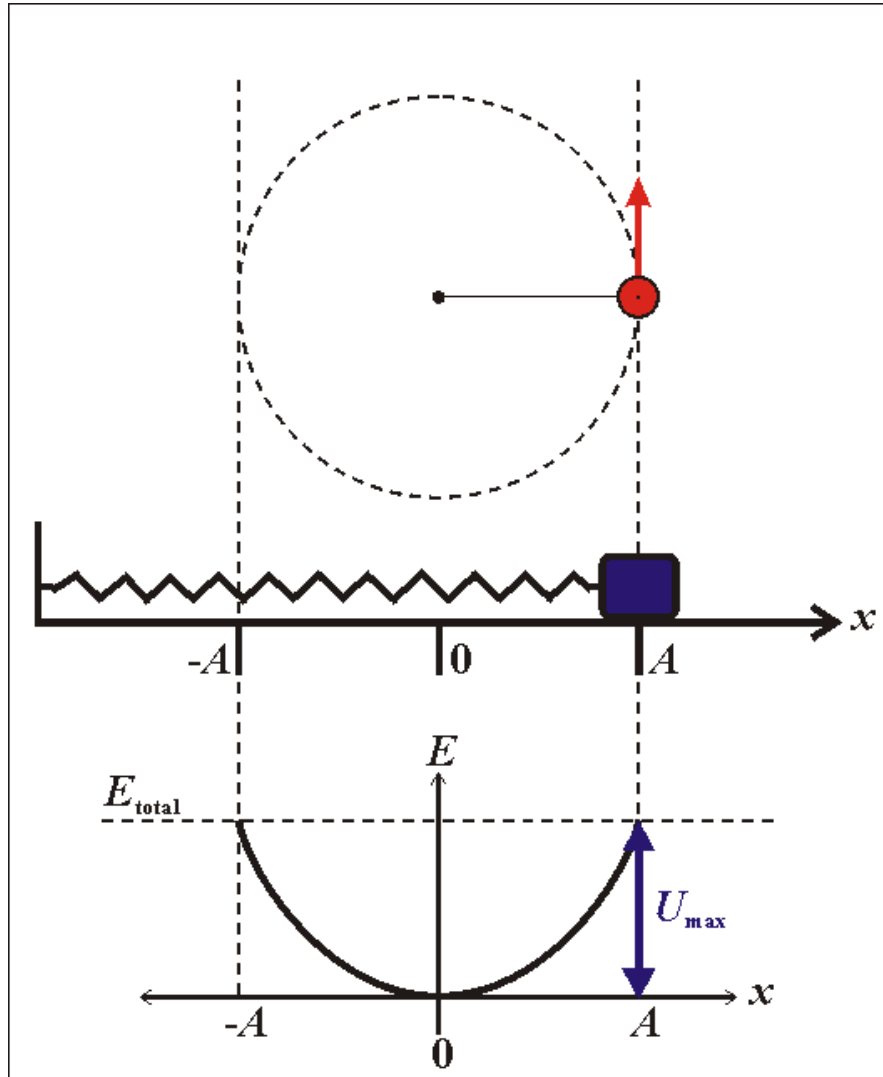
At  $x = \pm A$  the energy is all potential; the kinetic energy is zero.

At  $x = 0$  the energy is all kinetic; the potential energy is zero.



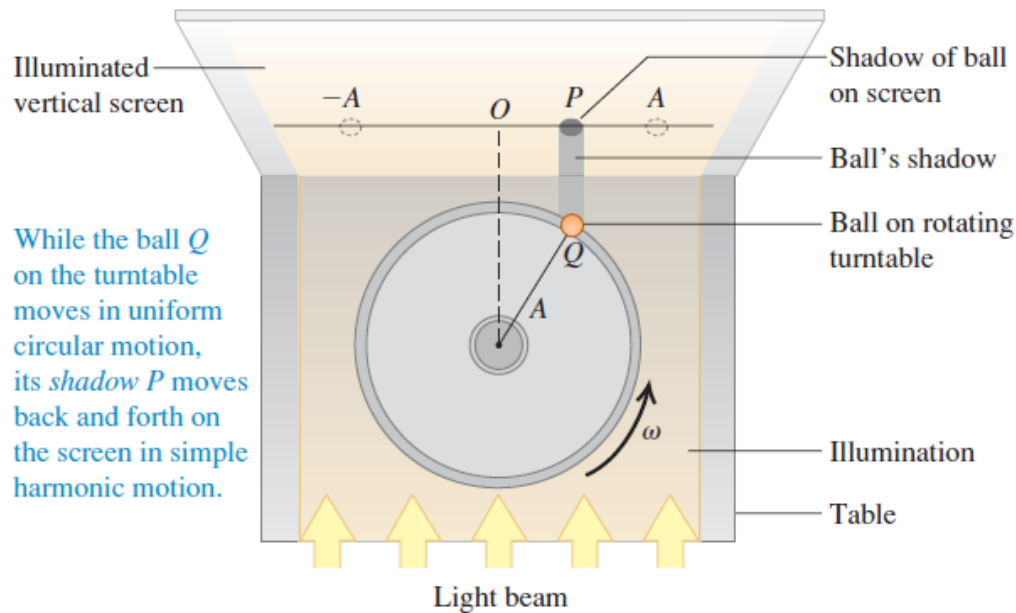
At these points the energy is half kinetic and half potential.

# 自由谐振子的能量

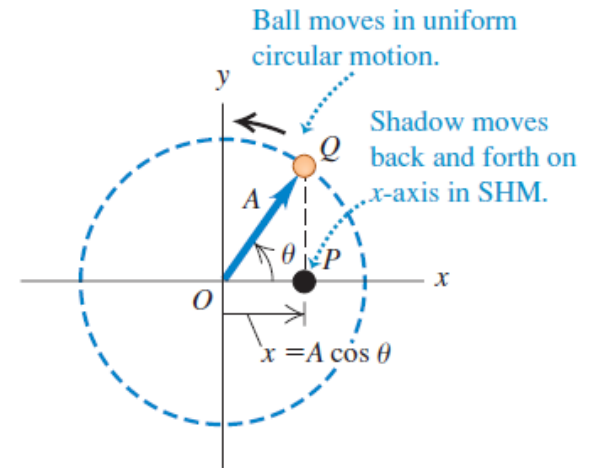


# 简谐运动和匀速圆周运动相似性

(a) Apparatus for creating the reference circle



(b) An abstract representation of the motion in (a)



投影

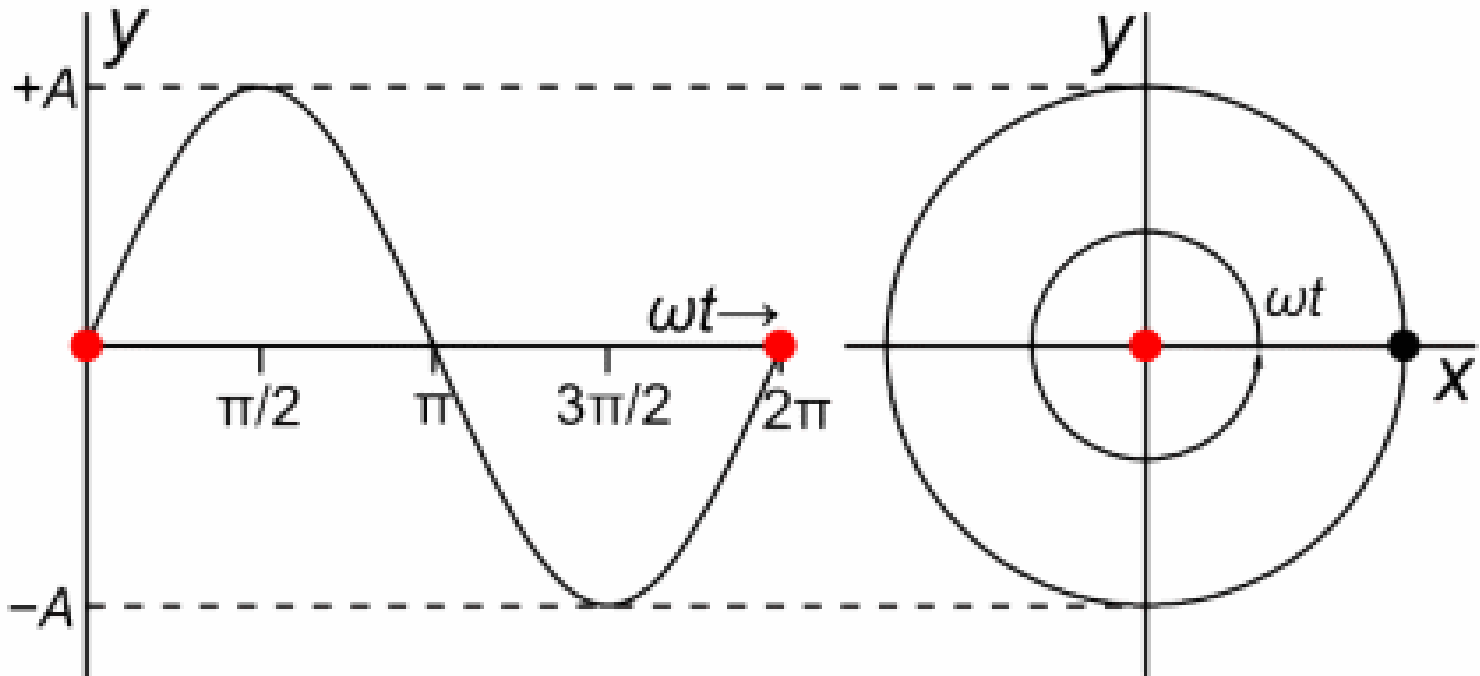
$$x = A \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \omega_0 t$$

$$x = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$$



# 简谐运动和圆周运动相似性



振幅 $A$ =半径

简谐运动是匀速圆周运动的投影

# 求本征频率的其他方法-等效劲度系数

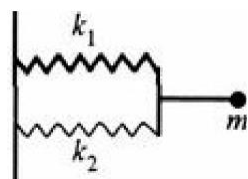
## 方法1：考察力

$$f = -k_e x, \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k_e}{m}}$$

力相加

$$k_e = k_1 + k_2$$

弹簧被拉伸 $x$



$$f = -k_1 x + (-k_2 x) = -(k_1 + k_2)x = -k_e x$$

力相等

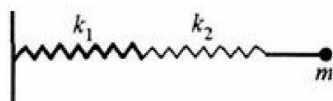
$$k_e = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$f = -k_e x = -k_e (x_1 + x_2)$$

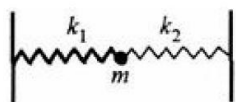
$$f = -k_1 x_1 = -k_2 x_2$$

$$k_e = -\frac{f}{x_1 + x_2} = -\frac{f}{-\frac{f}{k_1} + (-\frac{f}{k_2})} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$



弹簧被拉伸 $x$

(b) 弹簧串联



$$k_e = k_1 + k_2$$

(c) 又一种弹簧并联

# 物理学中的微分方程

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0.$$

拉普拉斯方程（电磁现象，包括静电、介电、稳恒电流、静磁现象）

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\rho/\epsilon_0.$$

泊松方程 (右边是源)

$$\nabla^2 \psi \pm k^2 \psi = 0.$$

波(亥姆赫兹)和时间独立的扩散方程  
(固体中的弹性波、声波、电磁波)

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

时间相关的扩散方程

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V \psi = i \hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

含时薛定谔方程

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V \psi = E \psi$$

不含时薛定谔方程

# 线性微分方程

---

对时间微分的简写  $\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt}$        $\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$

线性微分方程：未知数及各阶导数都为1次方。

$$3\ddot{x} + 7\dot{x} + x = 0 \quad \text{线性微分方程}$$

$$3\ddot{x} + 7\dot{x}^2 + x = 0 \quad \text{非线性微分方程}$$

# 线性微分方程的解

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = ax$$

猜解  $x(t) = Ae^{\alpha t}$ , 代入原方程

$$\alpha = \pm\sqrt{a}$$

线性组合的通解:

$$x(t) = Ae^{\sqrt{a}t} + Be^{-\sqrt{a}t}$$

如果  $a < 0$ ,  $a = -w^2$

其中  $w$  是实数

$$x(t) = Ae^{iwt} + Be^{-iwt}$$

利用  $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

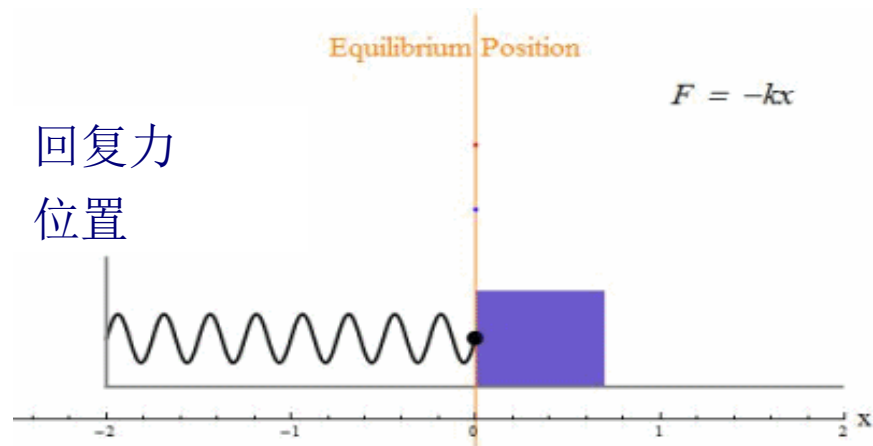
等价表示 (根据情况任选一种)

$$x(t) = Ae^{i\omega t} + Be^{-i\omega t},$$

$$x(t) = C \cos \omega t + D \sin \omega t,$$

$$x(t) = E \cos(\omega t + \phi_1),$$

$$x(t) = F \sin(\omega t + \phi_2).$$



# 简谐振动

运动方程:

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m} x$$

$$\text{引入 } \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = ax$$

如果 $a < 0$ ,  $a = -\omega^2$

其中 $\omega$ 是实数

# 线性微分方程的解

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = ax$$

猜解  $x(t) = Ae^{\alpha t}$ , 代入原方程

$$\alpha = \pm\sqrt{a}$$

线性组合的通解:

$$x(t) = Ae^{\sqrt{a}t} + Be^{-\sqrt{a}t}$$

如果  $a > 0$ ,  $a \equiv \alpha^2$

$$x(t) = Ae^{\alpha t} + Be^{-\alpha t}$$

利用  $e^{\theta} = \cosh \theta + \sinh \theta$

等价表示 (根据情况任选一种)

$$x(t) = Ae^{\alpha t} + Be^{-\alpha t},$$

$$x(t) = C \cosh \alpha t + D \sinh \alpha t,$$

$$x(t) = E \cosh(\alpha t + \phi_1),$$

$$x(t) = F \sinh(\alpha t + \phi_2).$$

# 阻尼振动



上海中心 阻尼器



CH 10



1

按Ctrl+F2停止

本地录制

00:01 / 01:12

倍速

超清

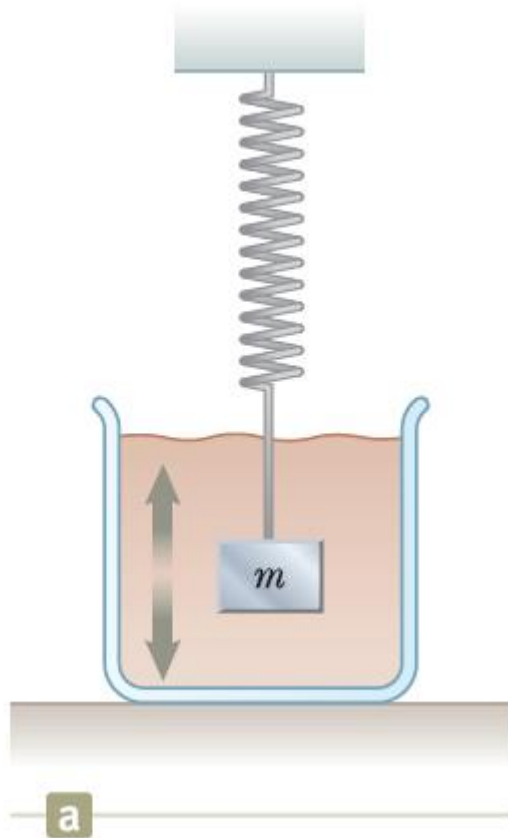


# 阻尼振动

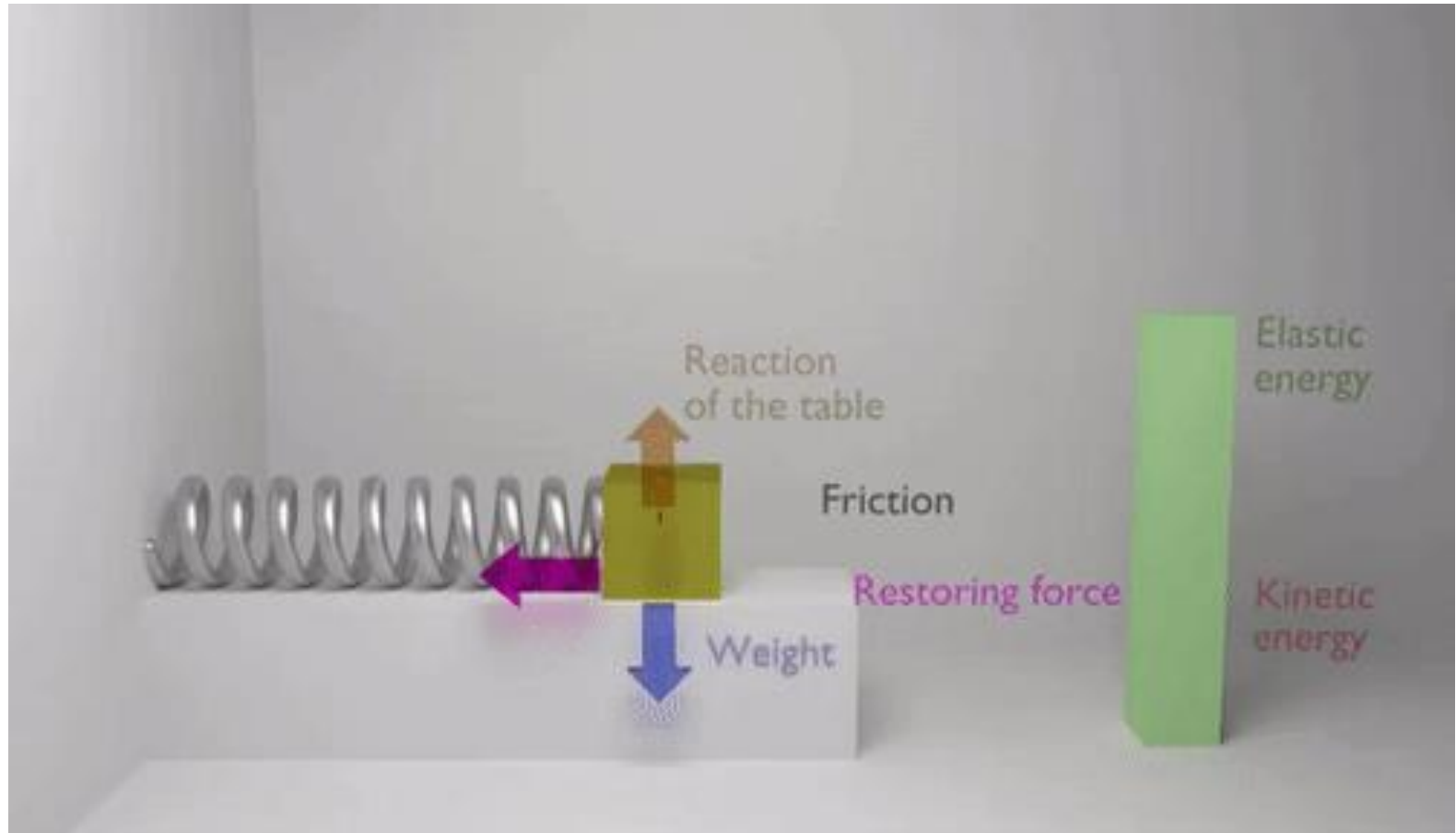
弹簧振子在液体中振荡，液体粘滞力

$$f = -\gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$$

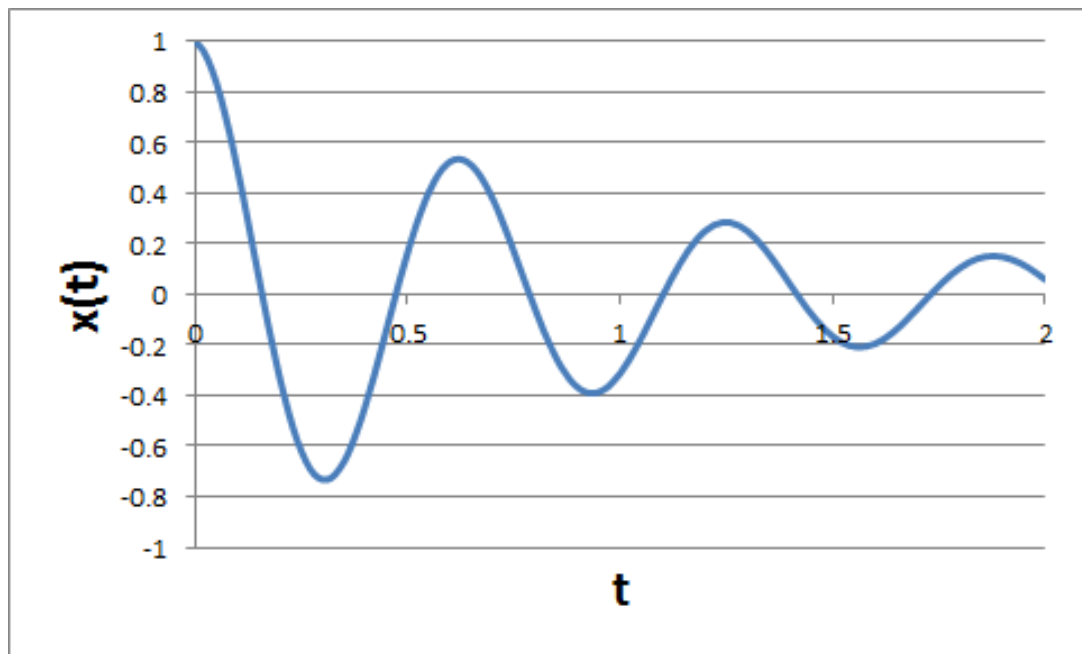
大小正比于速度, 方向与速度方向相反



# 阻尼振动



# 阻尼振动



质点受力:  $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = f_1 + f_2 = -kx - \gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$

弹性力                  阻尼力

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

无阻尼自由振动

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

阻尼振动

引入阻尼因子  $\beta$

$$2\beta = \frac{\gamma}{m}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

# 阻尼振动

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + w_0^2 x = 0$$

猜想一个解  $x = Ae^{\alpha t}$

需要：  $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + w_0^2 = 0$

该方程解为：

$$\alpha = -\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}$$

原方程通解为：

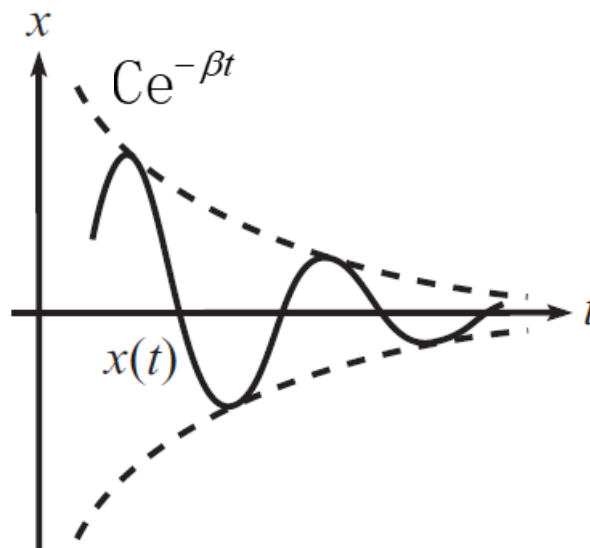
$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= Ae^{a_1 t} + Be^{a_2 t} \\ &= e^{-\beta t} (Ae^{t\sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}} + Be^{-t\sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}}) \end{aligned}$$

1. 弱阻尼振动,  $\beta^2 < w_0^2$

定义  $w = \sqrt{w_0^2 - \beta^2}$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= e^{-\beta t} (Ae^{iwt} + Be^{-iwt}) \\ &= Ce^{-\beta t} \cos(wt + \phi_0) \end{aligned}$$



# 阻尼振动

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + w_0^2 x = 0$$

猜想一个解  $x = Ae^{\alpha t}$

需要：  $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + w_0^2 = 0$

该方程解为：

$$\alpha = -\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}$$

原方程通解为：

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= Ae^{a_1 t} + Be^{a_2 t} \\ &= e^{-\beta t} (Ae^{t\sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}} + Be^{-t\sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}}) \end{aligned}$$

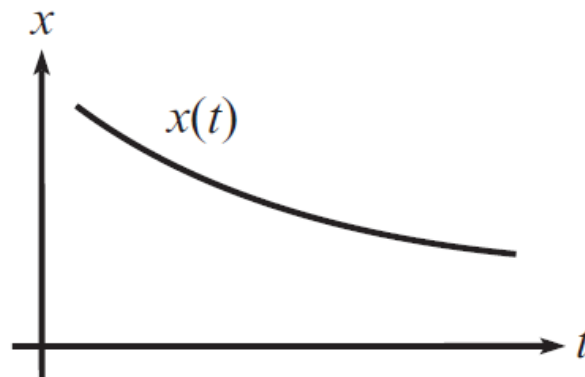
1. 强阻尼振动,  $\beta^2 > w_0^2$

定义  $\beta_0 = \sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}$

因此

$$x(t) = Ae^{-(\beta - \beta_0)t} + Be^{-(\beta + \beta_0)t}$$

因为  $\beta > \beta_0$ , 两项指数均为负数, 衰减



# 阻尼振动

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + w_0^2 x = 0$$

猜想一个解  $x = Ae^{\alpha t}$

需要：  $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta + w_0^2 = 0$

该方程解为：

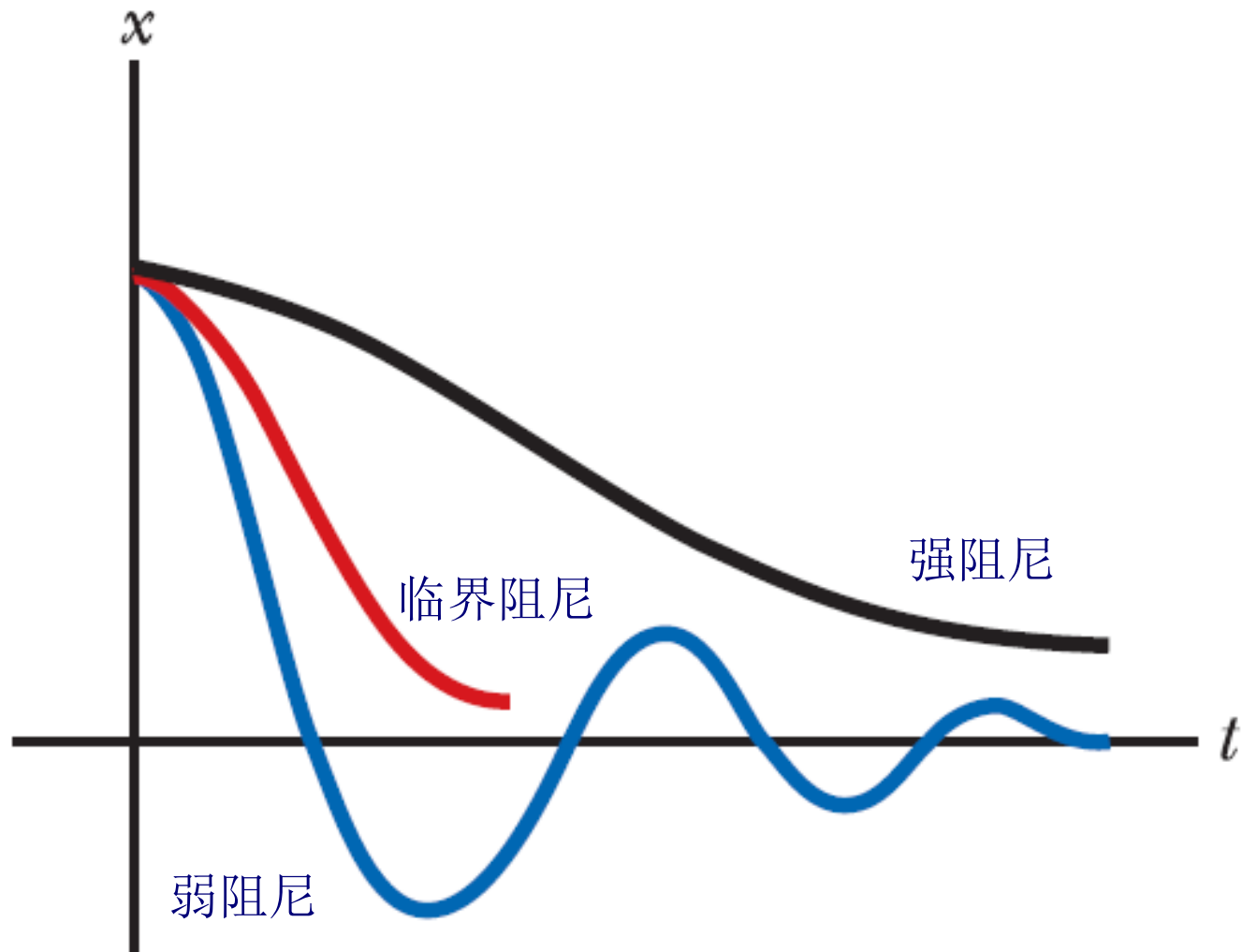
$$\alpha = -\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - w_0^2}$$

临界阻尼振动

$$\beta = w_0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \\ &= e^{-\beta t} (A + Bt) \end{aligned}$$

# 阻尼振动





# 受迫振动



(a)



(b)

自由振动

周期性的驱动力  $f(t) = F \cos \omega t$



(a)

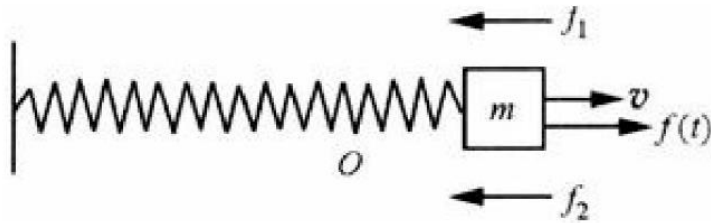


(b)

受迫振动

# 弹性系统的受迫振动

周期性的驱动力  $f(t) = F \cos \omega t$



$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f(t)$$

非其次线性二阶微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x &= C \cos(\omega t) \\ &= \frac{C}{2} (e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } 2\beta = \frac{\gamma}{m}, \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}, C = F / m$$