大学基础物理学

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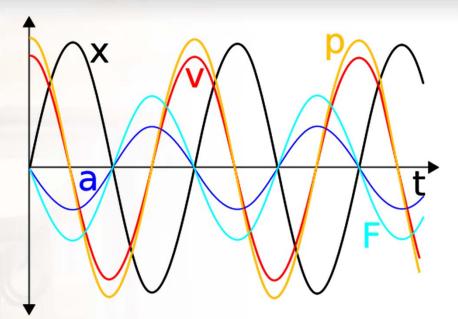
2019年



简谐运动的描述



振动曲线



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

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi/2)$$
$$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

$$p = mv = m\frac{dx}{dt} = m\omega A\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi/2)$$

$$F = ma = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = m\omega^2 A\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

说明:

物体在简谐运动时,其位移、速度、加速度都 是<mark>周期性</mark>变化的

 ν 比 x超前 π /2, a比 x超前 π



简谐振动系统的能量

---简谐振动系统的动能和势能

水平弹簧振子的总机械能
$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

任意时刻 t

动能

$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

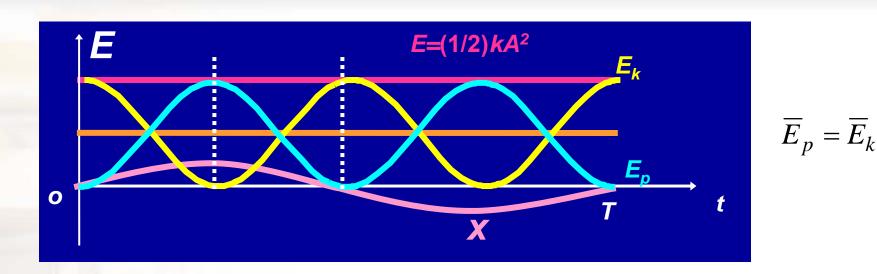
势能

$$E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

随时间 变化

总机械能
$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2A^2$$
 =常量





E = 常量: 简谐振动的过程正是动能与势能相互转换的过程

动能与势能的时间平均值:

$$\overline{E_{k}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} kA^{2} \sin^{2}(\omega_{0}t + \varphi_{0}) dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^{2}$$

$$\overline{E_{p}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} kA^{2} \cos^{2}(\omega_{0}t + \varphi_{0}) dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^{2}$$

$$\overline{E}_{
m k} = \overline{E}_{
m p} = E_{
m t} / 2$$



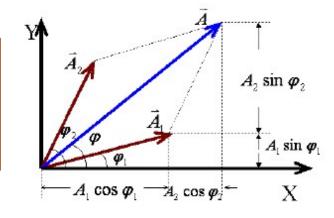
$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos\Delta\phi$$

$$\varphi_2 = \omega_2 t + \varphi_{2,0}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \omega_1 t + \varphi_{1,0}$$

$$\Delta \phi = (\omega_2 t + \varphi_{2,0}) - (\omega_1 t + \varphi_{1,0}) = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + (\varphi_{2,0} - \varphi_{1,0})$$

$$tg\varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin\varphi_1 + A_2 \sin\varphi_2}{A_1 \cos\varphi_1 + A_2 \cos\varphi_2}$$





同振动方向、同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2,0} - \varphi_{1,0})$$

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2,0} - \varphi_{1,0}) tg\varphi = \frac{A_{1}\sin\varphi_{1,0} + A_{2}\sin\varphi_{2,0}}{A_{1}\cos\varphi_{1,0} + A_{2}\cos\varphi_{2,0}}$$

$$\varphi_{2,0} - \varphi_{1,0} = 2k\pi | A = | A_1 + A_2 |$$

$$|\varphi_{2,0} - \varphi_{1,0}| = 2k\pi |A| = |A_1 + A_2| |\varphi_{2,0} - \varphi_{1,0}| = (2k+1)\pi |A| = |A_1 - A_2|$$

$X = X_1 + X_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

合振动仍是同频率的简谐振动 & 合振幅不仅与分振幅有关 还与 $\Delta \phi$ 有关,合振幅的值在 $A_1 + A_2 = A_3 - A_3$ (绝对值)之间。



同振动方向、不同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

$$A_1 = A_2$$
 $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$ $\varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{2,0} = \varphi$

$$A = 2A_1\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2})t$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \varphi$$

$$x = 2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t) \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t + \varphi)$$

振幅 A按余弦函数变化,变化范围: $0 \le A \le 2A$

可见 $\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}$ 改变 π 时, A就重复出现一次变化~~拍

拍的周期
$$\tau$$
和拍的频率 ν :
$$\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}\tau = \pi \qquad \tau = \frac{1}{\nu}$$



阻尼振动

根据牛顿定律:
$$F = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
 则: $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx - \gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$

即:
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$
 动力学方程 阻尼项

其中:
$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$
 $\beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}$

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

 β — 阻尼系数



运动学特征

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

> 1: 阻尼较小时, $\beta < \omega_0$,称为<mark>欠阻尼(</mark>弱阻尼)

$$x(t) = A_0 e^{-\beta \cdot t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

振幅
$$A = A_0 e^{-\beta t}$$

频率
$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$$

机械能E随振幅A的减小而衰减

$$E = E_0 e^{-2\beta t}$$

能量减小到原来的1/e的时间为:

时间常量 (鸣响时间)

$$\tau = 1/2\beta$$

品质因数

鸣响时间内振荡次数 x 2π

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\tau}{T} = \omega \tau = \omega/(2\beta)$$



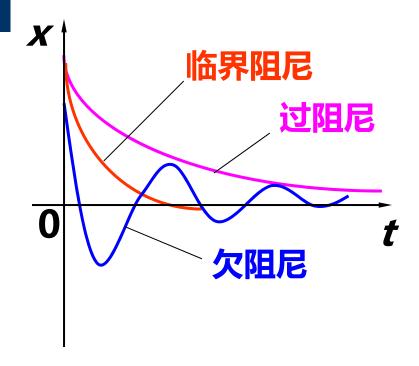
> 2: 阻尼较大时, $\beta > \omega_0$, 称为过阻尼

方程的解:
$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-(\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t} + C_2 e^{-(\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t}$$

> 3: $\beta = \omega_0$, 称为临界阻尼

方程的解:

$$x(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{-\beta t}$$

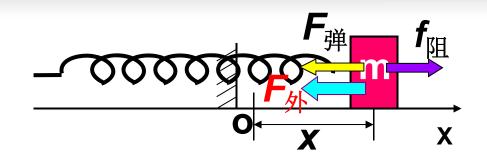




受迫振动

$$F_{\beta} = F_0 \cos \omega_{\beta} t$$

$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F_{\mu} + f_{\mu} + F_{\mu}$$



$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m} \quad 2\beta = \frac{\gamma}{m} \quad a_0 = \frac{F_0}{m}$$

$$x(t) = A_0 e^{-\beta \cdot t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) + A_p \cos(\omega_{\beta} t + \alpha)$$

反映系统的暂态行为

系统的稳定振动状态



$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = a_0 \cos \omega_{\beta \uparrow} t$$



$$x(t) = A_{\rm p} \cos(\omega_{\rm p} t + \alpha)$$

即:稳态时的受迫振动按简谐振动的规律变化

稳态频率: $\omega = \omega_{\phi}$

将稳态解代入 方程可得:

振幅:
$$A_{\rm p} = \frac{u_0}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega_{9 \parallel}^2\right)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega_{9 \parallel}^2}}$$

位相:
$$tg\alpha = \frac{-2\beta\omega_{\text{gh}}}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_{\text{gh}}^2}$$



共振 —— 位移共振

在一定频率条件下,振幅出现极大值,振动剧烈的现象。

$$A_{p} = \frac{a_{0}}{\sqrt{(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{h}^{2})^{2} + 4\beta^{2}\omega_{h}^{2}}} \qquad \Rightarrow : \qquad \frac{dA_{p}}{d\omega_{h}} = 0$$

$$\omega_{r} = \sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} - 2\beta^{2}}$$

$$A_{p} = A_{max} = \frac{a_{0}}{2\beta\sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} - \beta^{2}}}$$



$$\omega_{\rm r} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$$

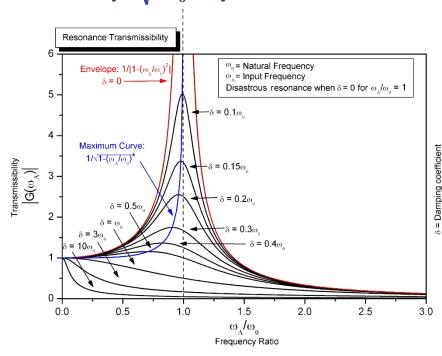
$$A_{\rm p} = A_{\rm max} = \frac{a_0}{2\beta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$$

 $\omega_{\rm r} < \omega_{\rm 0}$,与 β 有关

$$\beta$$
大, ω_r 小 A_{max} 一小

$$\beta$$
小, ω_r 大 A_{max} 一大

若β <<
$$\omega_0$$
, 则 $\omega_r \approx \omega_0$

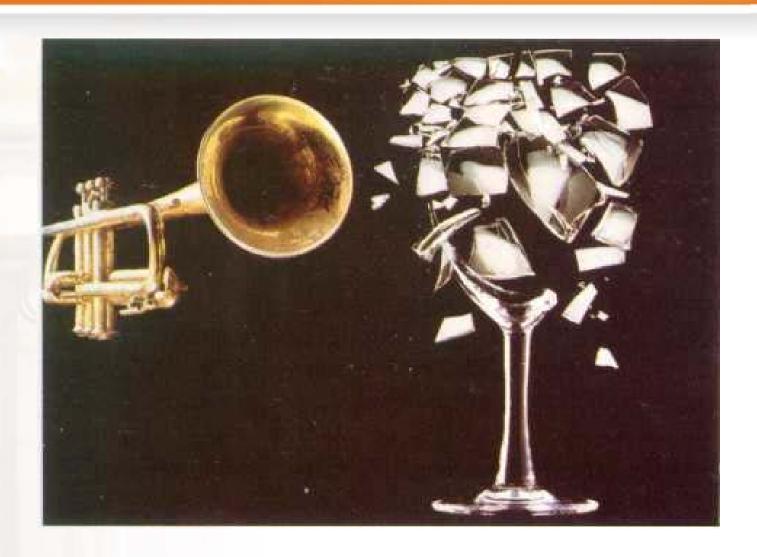


 $A_r \approx a_0/(2\beta \omega_0)$ ~~称尖锐共振

若
$$\beta$$
→0 A_{max} →∞

实际上不可能





小号发出的声波足以使酒杯破碎







当 $\beta \rightarrow 0$ 弱阻尼时 共振发生在固有频率处, 称为尖锐共振。

$$A_{p} = \frac{a_{0}}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{h}^{2}\right)^{2} + 4\beta^{2}\omega_{h}^{2}}}$$

$$tg\alpha = -\frac{2\beta\omega_{h}}{\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{h}^{2}}$$

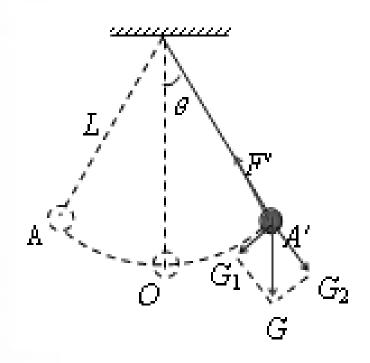
$$\therefore \omega_{\rm r} = \omega_{\rm 0}, A_{\rm p} \longrightarrow \infty, \alpha_{\rm r} = -\pi/2$$

共振时,受迫振动相位落后于强迫力相位π/2,即振动速度与强迫力同位相,那么外力始终对系统作正功,对速度的增大有最大的效率。这正是振动振幅急剧增大的原因 (速度共振)。

但是,随着振幅的增大,阻力的功率也不断增大,最后与强迫力的功率相抵,从而使振幅保持恒定。



单摆的小摆角振动,摆长I,摆锤质量m,证明是简谐运动,并求周期





单摆的小摆角振动,摆长I, 摆锤质量m,证明是简谐运动

并求周期

$$f_{\rm t} = -mg \sin \theta \approx -mg \theta$$



$$a_{t} = \frac{dv}{dt} = l\frac{d\omega}{dt} = l\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}}$$

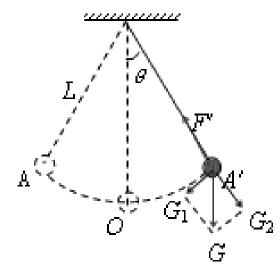
$$F_t = ma_t = ml \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -mg\theta$$

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

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

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

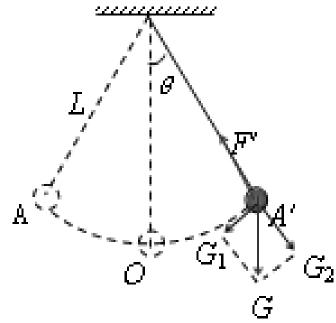
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0 \qquad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \qquad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \qquad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$





单摆的小摆角振动,摆长I,摆锤质量m,证明是简谐运动 ,并求周期

L=1.0m, 初始振幅5°, 经过100s, 振幅衰减为4°。再经过多长时间, 振幅衰减为2°。阻尼系数? Q值?





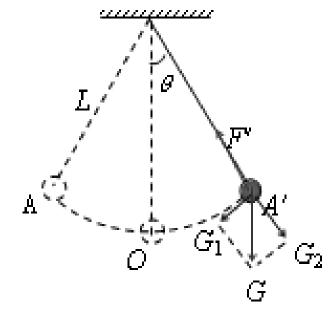
单摆的小摆角振动,摆长I,摆锤质量m,证明是简谐运动 . 并求周期

L=1.0m, 初始振幅50, 经过100s, 振幅衰减为4°。阻尼系数? Q值? 再经过多长时间,振幅衰减为20。

$$A = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \qquad \theta = \theta_0 e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\ln \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_1}}{t} = \frac{\ln \frac{5}{4}}{100} = 2.2 * 10^{-3} s^{-1}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad Q = \frac{\omega}{2\beta} = \frac{1}{2\beta} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} = 712 \qquad \Delta t = \frac{\ln \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_1}}{\beta} = \frac{\ln \frac{4}{2}}{2.2 * 10^{-3}}$$



$$\Delta t = \frac{\ln \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_1}}{\beta} = \frac{\ln \frac{4}{2}}{2.2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 311s$$



例9.3.1 有两个同方向同频率简谐振动,其合振动振幅为0.2m,合振动的相位与第一个振动的相位之差为 π/6,若第一个简谐振动的振幅为0.173m,求:第二个振动的振幅;第二个与第一个振动的相位差。

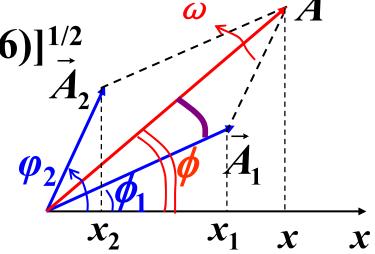


(方法一).利用公式计算:

根据余弦定理,有

 $A_2 = [A_1^2 + A^2 - 2A_1 \cdot A \cdot Cos(\pi/6)]^{1/2}$

代入数据得: $A_2=0.1m$



- 根据合振幅表达式:
- $A = [A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot Cos(\phi_2 \phi_1)]^{1/2}$
- 代入数据得: $\phi_2 \phi_1 = \pi/2$

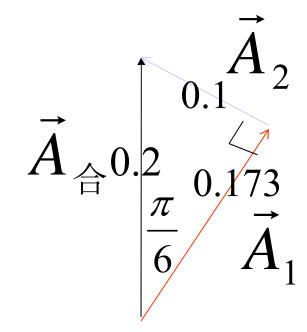


解: (方法二)旋转矢量法

利用旋转矢量法,如图示,

可得第二个谐振动得振幅为0.1m,

与第一个谐振动的位相差为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$





三个谐振动方程分别为

$$x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{7\pi}{6})$$

辰动方程分别为
$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 $x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{7\pi}{6})$ $x_3 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{11\pi}{6})$

求: (1)画出它们的旋转矢量图。并在同一x-t坐标 上画出振动曲线。(2)写出合振动方程。

解: (1).



三个谐振动方程分别为

$$x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{7\pi}{6})$$

辰动方程分别为
$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
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求: (1)画出它们的旋转矢量图。并在同一x-t坐标 上画出振动曲线。(2)写出合振动方程。

解: (1).

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$

$$tg\varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin\varphi_1 + A_2 \sin\varphi_2}{A_1 \cos\varphi_1 + A_2 \cos\varphi_2}$$



$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 $x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{7\pi}{6})$

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$

$$tg\varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin\varphi_1 + A_2 \sin\varphi_2}{A_1 \cos\varphi_1 + A_2 \cos\varphi_2}$$

$$A_{1,2}^2 = A^2 + A^2 + 2AA\cos\frac{2}{3}\pi = A^2$$

$$A_{1,2}^{2} = A^{2} + A^{2} + 2AA\cos\frac{2}{3}\pi = A^{2}$$

$$tg\varphi = \frac{\sin\varphi_{1} + \sin\varphi_{2}}{\cos\varphi_{1} + \cos\varphi_{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin\frac{7\pi}{6}}{\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos\frac{7\pi}{6}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

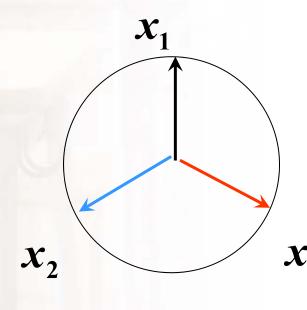
$$x_3 = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{11\pi}{6})$$

$$A_{1,2,3}^2 = A^2 + A^2 + 2AA\cos(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{6}) = 2A^2 + 2AA\cos\pi = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

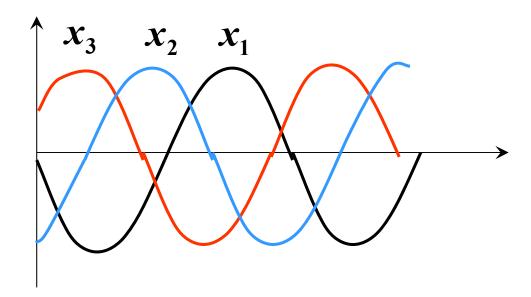


$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{7\pi}{6})$$

$$x_3 = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{11\pi}{6})$$





例9.3.3.同方向的N个同频率简谐振动,设它们的振幅相等,初相位依次差一个恒量。求合振动。己知它们的表达式为:

$$x_1(t) = a \cos \omega t$$

$$x_2(t) = a \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$x_3(t) = a \cos(\omega t + 2\phi)$$
.....

$$x_N(t) = a\cos[\omega t + (N-1)\phi]$$



解: 在 Δ OCM中: $A = 2R \sin(N\phi/2)$

在ΔOCP中: $a = 2R\sin(\phi/2)$

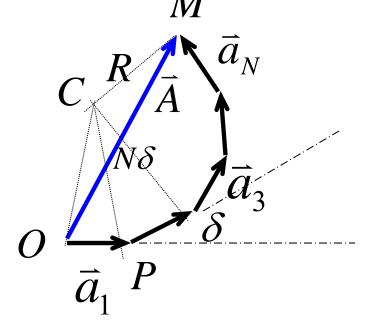
上两式相除得

$$A = a \frac{\sin(N\phi/2)}{\sin(\phi/2)}$$

$$\therefore \angle COM = (\pi - N\phi)/2$$

$$:: \angle COP = (\pi - \phi)/2$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \angle COP - \angle COM = (N-1)\phi/2$$



所以, 合振动的表达式

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = a\frac{\sin(N\phi/2)}{\sin(\phi/2)}\cos(\omega t + \frac{N-1}{2}\phi)$$



讨论1: 当:
$$\phi = 2k\pi$$
 $k = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$

$$A = \lim a \frac{\sin(N\phi/2)}{\sin(\phi/2)} = Na$$

即各分振动同相位时,合振动的振幅最大。

讨论2: 当: $\delta = 2k'\pi/N$ 且: $k' \neq kN$

$$A = a \frac{\sin(k'\pi)}{\sin(k'\pi/N)} = 0$$

即: $N\phi = 2k'\pi$ $k' = 1, 2, \dots N-1, N+1, \dots$

这时各分振动矢量依次相接,构成闭合的正多边形,合振动的振幅为零。



http://www.animations.physics.unsw.edu.au/jw/SHM.htm

