大学基础物理学

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先从最简单的振动开始研究(简谐振动)

在一切振动中,最简单和最基本的振动称为简谐运动。物体运动时,如果离开平衡位置的位移(或角位移)按余(正)弦函数的规律随时间变化-----简谐运动

任何复杂的运动都可以看成是若干简谐运动的合成

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



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

A:振幅, ω :角频率, $\omega t + \varphi$:相, φ :初相

振动的范围振动的快慢运动状态

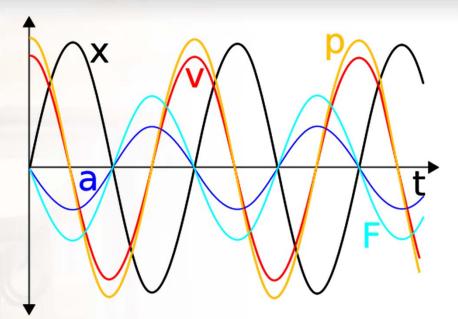
$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}; a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

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

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



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



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

简谐运动 微分方程

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{k}}{\boldsymbol{m}} \quad \frac{d\boldsymbol{v}}{dt} = -\omega^2 \boldsymbol{x}$$

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

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x \qquad \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$vdv = -\omega^2 x dx$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = -\frac{\omega^2 x^2}{2} + c$$

$$c = \frac{\omega^2 A^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = -\frac{\omega^2 x^2}{2} + c$$
 $\Rightarrow v = 0, \quad c = \frac{\omega^2 A^2}{2} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + c \qquad \Rightarrow v = 0, \quad c = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{dt} = -\omega \sqrt{A}$$

$$\omega dt = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{d(\frac{x}{A})}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{A})^2}} \qquad \omega t + \varphi_0 = \arccos(\frac{x}{A})$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \mathbf{k}$$

$$\omega t + \varphi_0 = \arccos(\frac{x}{A})$$

$$a = \frac{f}{m} = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

$$x = A$$



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

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

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

$$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

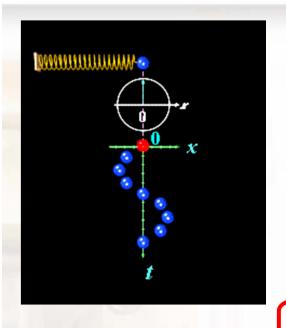
$$F = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -m\omega^2x$$

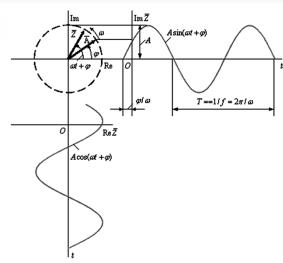
$$f = -kx$$

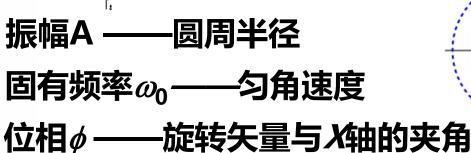
力的方向与位移的方向相反, 始终指向平衡位置的, 称为

回复力。









旋转矢量端点的投影坐标: $x = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

投影点的速度: $v = \omega_0 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi + \pi/2)$

投影点的加速度: $a = \omega_0^2 A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi + \pi)$



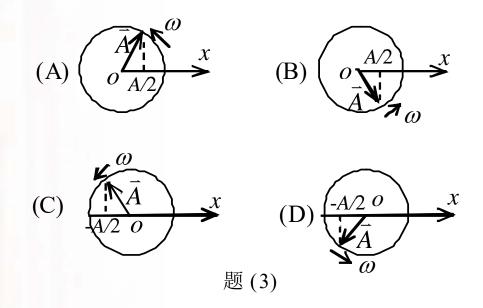
结论 旋转矢量作匀速转动时,其端点的位置、速度、加速度在*X*轴上的投影,等于一特定的简谐振动的位移、速度、加速度。

一般地,给定A、 ω 、 φ 三个特征量就唯一确定一个简谐振动。

- 注: 1) 仅在旋转矢量法中,A、 ω_0 、 ϕ 才有几何意义。
 - 2) 此方法只是直观描述简谐振动的工具。



一质点作简谐振动,振幅为A,在起始时刻质点的位移为 , A/2 且向x轴的正方向运动,代表此简谐振动的旋转矢量图





例1: 一个沿 x 轴作谐振动的弹簧振子,振幅为 A,周期为T,若 t=0 时,质点的状态分别为: $(1)x_0=-A$; (2) 过平衡位置向x正向运动; (3) 过 x=A/2 处向x 负方向运动; 试求相应的初相,并写出用余弦函数表示的振动方程。



解: 所求振动方程为

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \phi) = A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \phi)$$

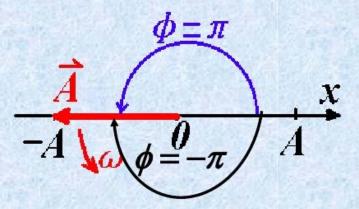
(1)解析法
$$(x_0 = -A)$$

$$\pm x_0 = A\cos\phi = -A$$
, $\Rightarrow \cos\phi = -1$, $\Rightarrow \phi = \pi$

旋转矢量法:

$$\phi = \pi$$
或- π

$$\therefore x = A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \pi)^{-A}$$





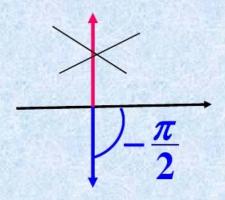
(2)解析法(过平衡位置向x正向运动)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_0 = A\cos\phi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \\ v_0 = -\omega A\sin\phi > 0 \Rightarrow \sin\phi < 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

旋转矢量法:

$$\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 或 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore x = A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

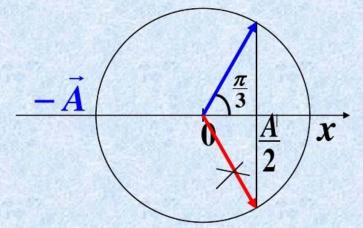




(3)解析法略 (过x = A/2处向x负方向运动)

旋转矢量法:

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



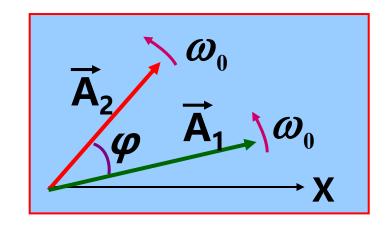
$$\therefore x = A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$



设两频率相等的简谐振动:

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_2)$$



它们的位相差:

$$\Delta \phi = \phi_2 - \phi_1 = \phi_2 - \phi_1 = \Delta \phi$$
—初位相差



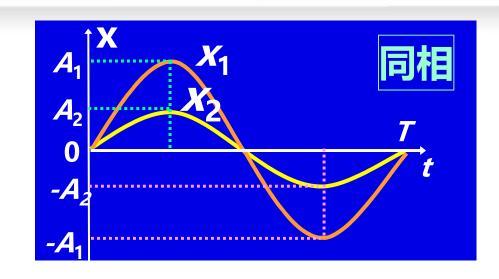
$$(1) \Delta \phi = 2k\pi \vec{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{0} \qquad \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + 2k\pi$$

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1 + 2k\pi)$$

$$= A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$

两振子同时到达同方向各自最大位移 处,同时过平衡点向同方向运动两振 动步调一致。

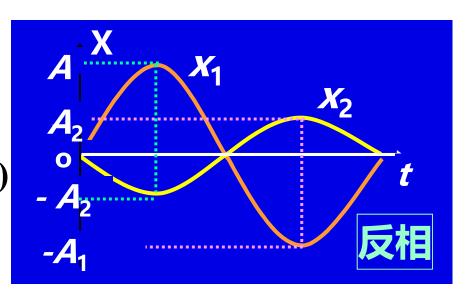


(2)
$$\Delta \phi = (2k+1)\pi \qquad \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + \pi$$

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1 + 2k\pi + \pi)$$

$$= -A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$





(3) $\Delta \phi \neq k\pi$

则两振动不同相,

 x_2 比 x_1 较早达到正向最大, 称 x_2 比 x_1 超前 $\Delta \phi$ 的位相 (或 x_1 比 x_2 落后)。

注: 位相的周期是 2π ,一般 $\Delta \phi$ 的值限制在 $\pm \pi$ 以内

例如: $\Delta \phi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{3}{2}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}\pi$

一般说, x_2 的振子比 x_1 的落后 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的位相



$$f = -kx$$

质点在与对平衡位置的位移成正比,而反向的合外 力作用下的运动就是<mark>简谐运动。 ------动力学定义</mark>

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

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

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

固有角频率

固有周期



$$f = -kx$$

初始条件: t=0

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

$$v = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi/2)$$

 $x_0 = A\cos\varphi$

$$v = -\omega A \cos \varphi$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}\right)$$



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

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

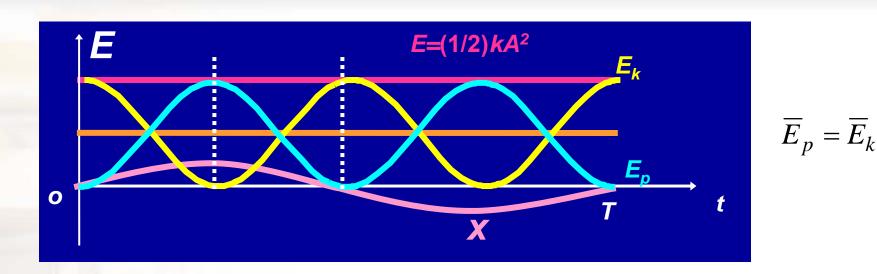
势能

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

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:

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

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

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



$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\sin^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$



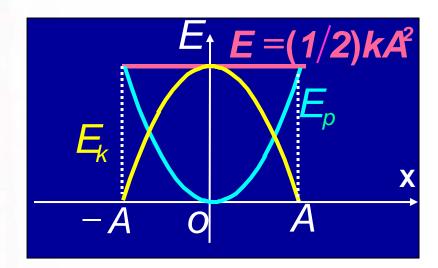
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}k(A^2 - x^2)$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$



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

能量与 位移关系



E正比于振幅的平方 A^2

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}}$$



结论

弹簧振子的动能和势能的平均值<mark>相等</mark>,且等于总机械能的一半

任一简谐振动总能量与振幅的平方成正比

振幅不仅给出简谐振动运动的<mark>范围</mark>,而且 还反映了振动系统<mark>总能量</mark>的大小(振动的 强度)

这些结论同样适用于任何简谐振动!!!



简谐振动的合成与分解

1. 同振动方向、同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

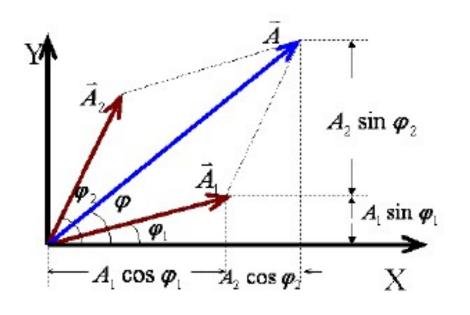
设两简谐振动为:

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}_2 = \boldsymbol{A}_2 \cos(\boldsymbol{\omega}_0 \boldsymbol{t} + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_2)$$

用旋转矢量法:

$$\vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2 = \vec{A}$$



 \bar{A} 在X轴的投影: $x = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

由几何关系得: $X = X_1 + X_2$ X_1 、 X_2 的合振动就是 X



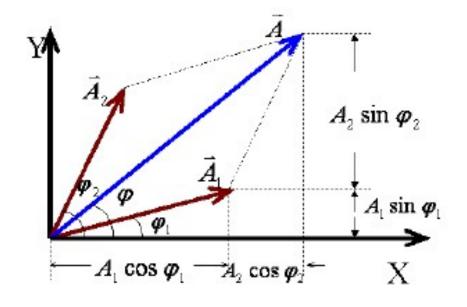
即:
$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

合振动的振幅为A:

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

合振动的初位相 φ :

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





- (1)合振动仍是同频率的简谐振动。
- (2)合振幅不仅与分振幅有关还与 $\Delta \varphi$ 有关。



特例:

1: 两个分振动同相

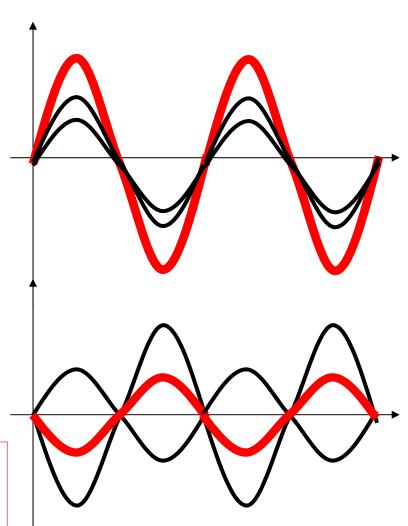
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$$

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$
 $A = |A_{1} + A_{2}|$ 合振幅最大

2: 两个分振动反相

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$$

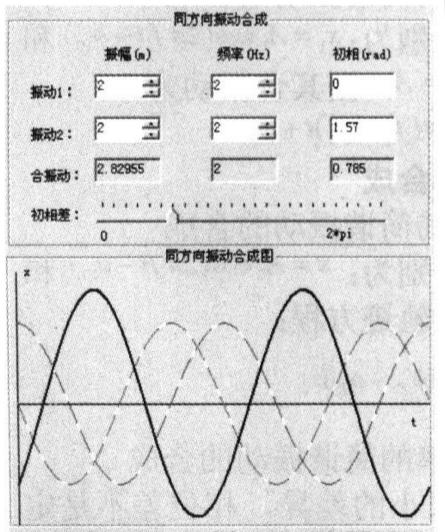
$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$
 $A = |A_{1} - A_{2}|$ 合振幅最小





(1)合振动仍是同频率的简谐振动。

(2)合振幅不仅与分振幅有关 还与Δφ有关,合振幅的值 在A₁+A₂与A₁-A₂ (绝对值) 之间。



注意:振动1用红色线表示;振动2用绿色线表示,合振动用黑色线表示

图2. 同方向同频率振动的合成



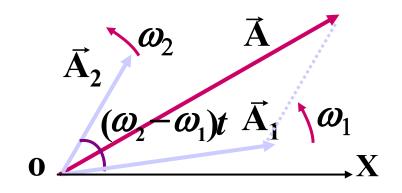
同振动方向、不同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

设两振动为: X₁、X₂

A与 A2以不同的角速度旋转

它们之间的夹角为:

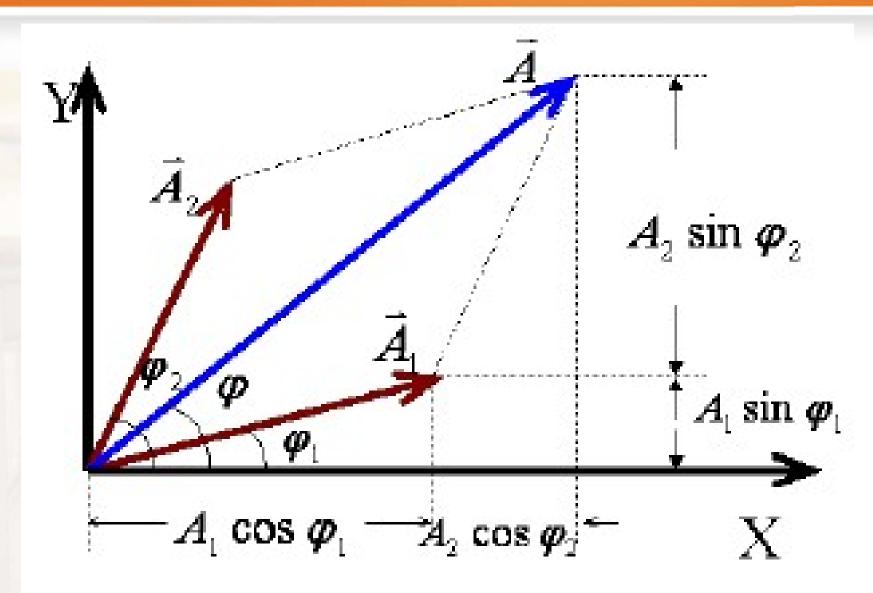
$$\Delta \phi = (\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) - (\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)$$
$$= (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$



: 则合运动不是简谐振动。

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







$$(A_{1} \sin \varphi_{1} + A_{2} \sin \varphi_{2})^{2} + (A_{1} \cos \varphi_{1} + A_{2} \cos \varphi_{2})^{2}$$

$$= A_{1}^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi_{1} + A_{2}^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi_{2} + 2A_{1} \sin \varphi_{1} A_{2} \sin \varphi_{2}$$

$$+ A_{1}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi_{1} + A_{2}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi_{2} + 2A_{1} \cos \varphi_{1} A_{2} \cos \varphi_{2}$$

$$= A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1} A_{2} \sin \varphi_{1} \sin \varphi_{2} + 2A_{1} A_{2} \cos \varphi_{1} \cos \varphi_{2}$$

$$= A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1} A_{2} \sin \varphi_{1} \sin \varphi_{2} + 2A_{1} A_{2} \cos \varphi_{1} \cos \varphi_{2}$$

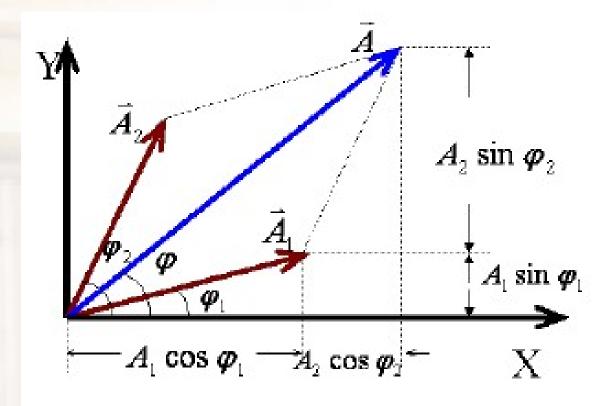
$$= A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1} A_{2} (\sin \varphi_{1} \sin \varphi_{2} + \cos \varphi_{1} \cos \varphi_{2})$$

 $\cos(\alpha-\beta)=\cos\alpha\cos\beta+\sin\alpha\sin\beta$

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



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



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

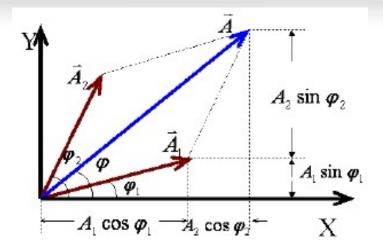
$$\varphi_1 = \omega_1 t + \varphi_{1,0}$$

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



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

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



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

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

$$A^{2} = 2A_{1}^{2} + 2A_{1}^{2}\cos(\omega_{2} - \omega_{1})t = 4A_{1}^{2}\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(\omega_{2}-\omega_{1})t}{2}^{2}}$$

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



讨论一特例:
$$A_1 = A_2$$
 $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$ $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi$

则两振动为:
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_2 = A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$
 合振动: $x = x_1 + x_2$

$$x = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) + A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

$$=2A_1\cos(\frac{\omega_2-\omega_1}{2}t)\cos(\frac{\omega_2+\omega_1}{2}t+\varphi)$$
 合振动的振幅

由旋转矢量图可得: $A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\omega_2 - \omega_1)t$

$$A^{2} = 2A_{1}^{2} + 2A_{1}^{2}\cos(\omega_{2} - \omega_{1})t = 4A_{1}^{2}\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(\omega_{2}-\omega_{1})t}{2}^{2}}$$

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



$$tg\varphi' = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2} \qquad A_1 = A_2 \quad \omega_1 \neq \omega_2 \quad \varphi_{1,0} = \varphi_{2,0} = \varphi$$

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

$$tg\varphi' = \frac{\sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi) + \sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi)}{\cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) + \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)}$$

 $\sin\theta + \sin\varphi = 2 \sin[(\theta + \varphi)/2] \cos[(\theta - \varphi)/2]$

 $\cos\theta + \cos\varphi = 2\cos[(\theta + \varphi)/2]\cos[(\theta - \varphi)/2]$

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

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



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

振幅A按余弦函数变化,变化范围: $0 \le A \le 2A_1$

这种振幅出现加强和减弱现象称为~~拍。

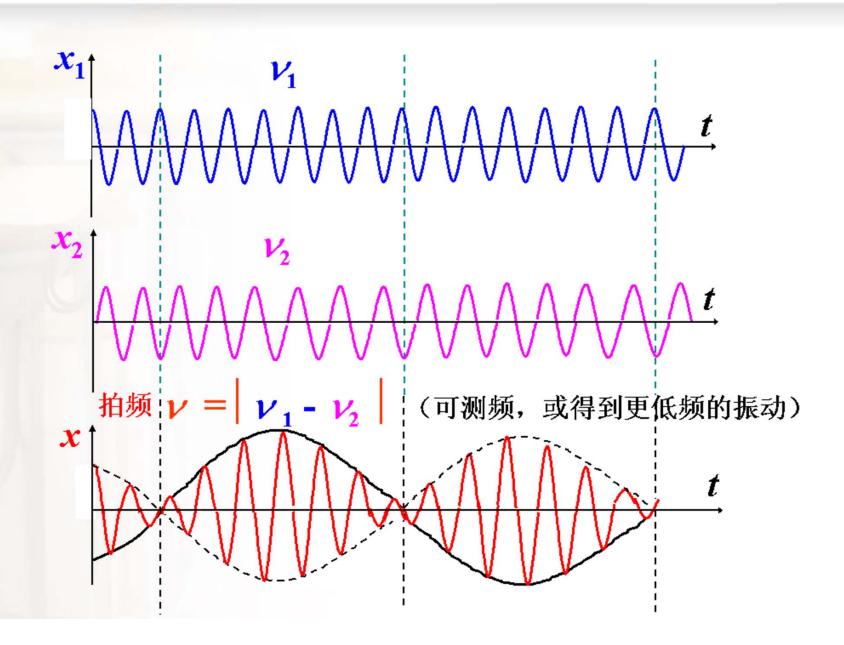
可见 $\frac{\omega_2-\omega_1}{2}t$ 改变 π 时,A就重复出现一次变化

拍的周期τ和拍的频率ν:

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_2 - \omega_1} = \frac{1}{v_2 - v_1} = \frac{1}{v} \qquad v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

注: 拍现象只在两分振动的频率相差不太大时才显出来。 即: $\omega_1 + \omega_2 >>> |\omega_1 - \omega_2|$ 现象才明显







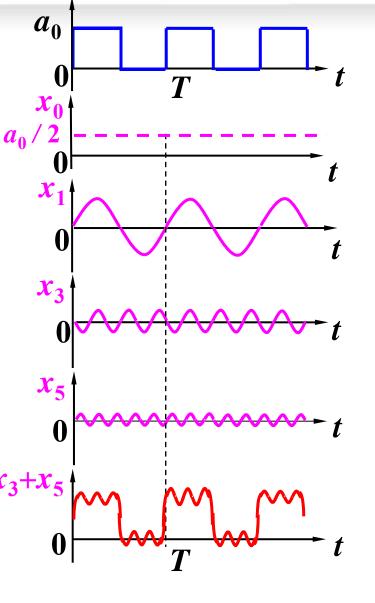
谐振分析* 方波:

$$x(0) = \frac{a_0}{2}$$

$$x(t) = A_1 \cos(1\omega t + \varphi_1)$$



$$x(t) = A_3 \cos(3\omega t + \varphi_3)$$



$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [A_k \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_k)]$$



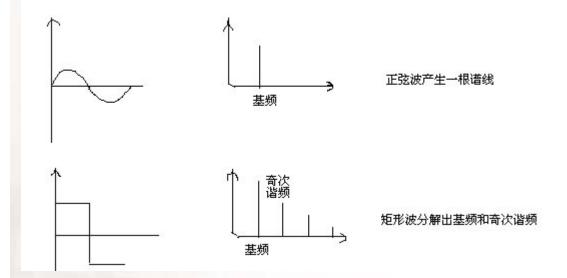
利用付里叶分解,可将任意振动分解成若干谐振振动的叠加。

对周期性振动:

対局期性振动:
$$T$$
— 周期, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [A_k \cos(k\omega t + \varphi_k)]$$

$$k = 1$$
基频 (ω)高 $k = 2$ 二次谐频 (2ω)次
谐 $k = 3$ 三次谐频 (3ω)频



频谱表示各谐振成分 的振幅和频率的关系。

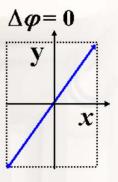


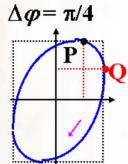
不同方向(垂直)、同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

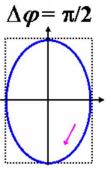
$$x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1)$$

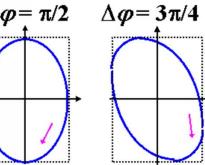
$$y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_2)$$

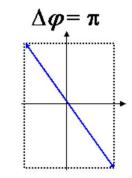
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1A_2}\cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1) = \sin^2(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$$







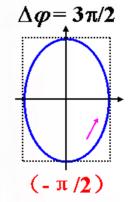


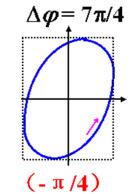


椭圆方程

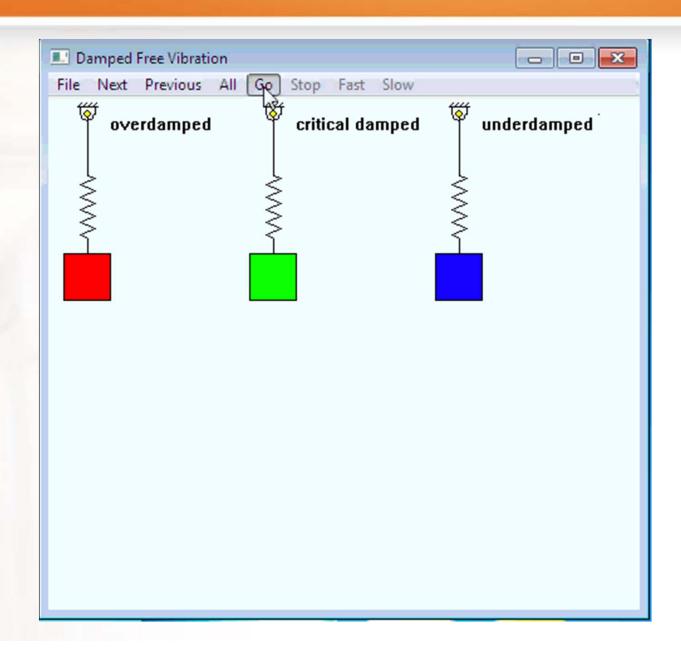
$$\Delta \varphi = 5\pi/4$$

$$(-3 \pi/4)$$









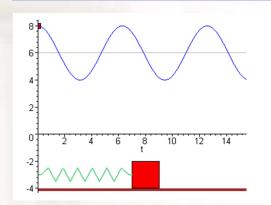


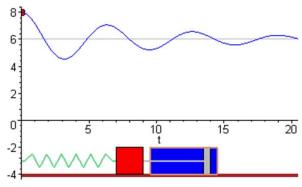
简谐振动: 无阻尼自由振动,等幅振动

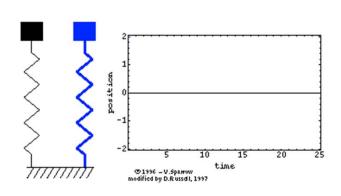
阻尼振动: 克服阻力, 对外做功, 能量减小,

振幅减小,减幅振动

当速度不大时,阻力与速度成正比,并方向相反







$$F\!=\!\!F_{\scriptscriptstyle ext{ ilde{H}}}\!+\!f_{\scriptscriptstyle ext{ ilde{H}}}$$

$$F_{\mathring{\mathbf{H}}} = -kx$$

动力学方程:
$$F=F_{\mathrm{H}}+f_{\mathrm{H}}$$
 $F_{\mathrm{H}}=-kx$ 比例常数,物体的大小,形状,表面状况等 $f_{\mathrm{H}}=-\gamma\ v=-\gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$



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

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

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

β—阻尼系数



三种阻尼

固有频率
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$$

和阻尼系数 $\beta = \gamma/2m$

$$\beta = \gamma/2m$$

过阻尼: $\beta > \omega_0$

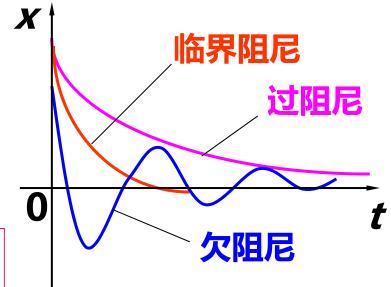
$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-(\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t} + C_2 e^{-(\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t}$$

临界阻尼: $\beta = \omega_0$

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

欠阻尼: $\beta < \omega_0$

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





三种阻尼

固有频率 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$

和阻尼系数 $\beta = \gamma/2m$

$$\beta = \gamma/2m$$

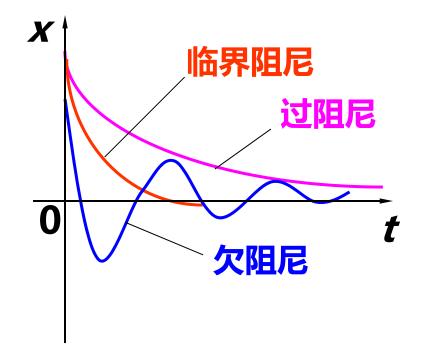
过阻尼: $\beta > \omega_0$

临界阻尼: $\beta = \omega_0$

欠阻尼: $\beta < \omega_0$

振幅: $A = A_0 e^{-\beta t}$

能量: $E = E_0 e^{-2\beta t}$

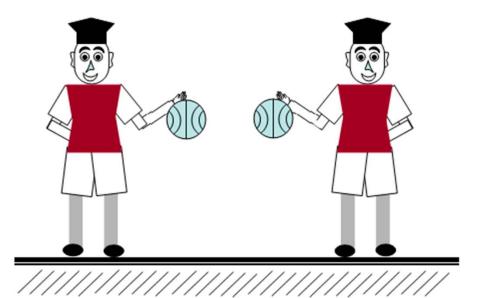


时间常数:
$$\tau = \frac{1}{2\beta}$$
 品质因数 $Q = 2\pi \frac{\tau}{T} = \omega \tau = \omega / (2\beta)$



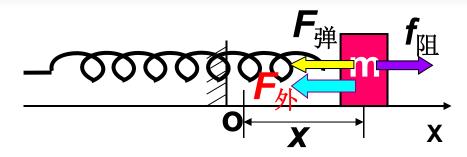


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谐振子的受迫振动方程



设强迫力 $F_{h} = F_0 \cos \omega_{h} t$

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

$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F_{\sharp\sharp} + f_{\sharp\sharp} + F_{\sharp\sharp}$$
 $\qquad \qquad \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m} \quad 2\beta = \frac{\gamma}{m} \quad a_0 = \frac{F_0}{m}$

则有:

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

动力学方程



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

方程的通解=齐次微分方程的解+非齐次的一个特解

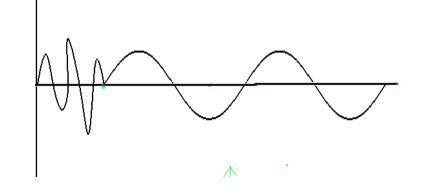
$$x(t) = A_0 e^{-\beta \cdot t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) + A_p \cos(\omega_{\beta} t + \alpha)$$

反映系统的暂态行为

系统的稳定振动状态

经过足够长的时间,稳态解:

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





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



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

即: 稳态时的受迫振动按简谐振动的规律变化

稳态频率: $\omega = \omega_{h}$

将稳态解代入方程可得:

振幅:
$$A_{\rm p} = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{\left(\omega_0^2 - \omega_{\text{sh}}^2\right)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega_{\text{sh}}^2}}$$

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

