## 同方向的简谐振动的合成

### 关于叠加原理的一般概念

物理量满足叠加原理的条件是该物理量遵从线性微分方程

$$\frac{d^{n} y}{dx^{n}} + p_{1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + p_{n} y = \varphi(x)$$

#### 特点:

若  $y_1, y_2$  是方程的解,则  $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$  也是方程的解。

线性微分方程的这个性质表明方程的解符合叠加原理

例如: 
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$
 简谐振动遵从叠加原理

若 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 是方程的解

则
$$x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t)$$
也是方程的解

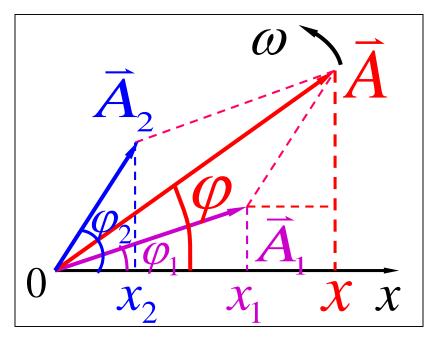
合成: 矢量合成的平行四边形法则 分解: 傅立叶级数展开

注意: 自然界中存在大量用非线性方程描述的 物理现象: 强振动, 非线性波, 激光等均不遵 从叠加原理。

### 一、两个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$
$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

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



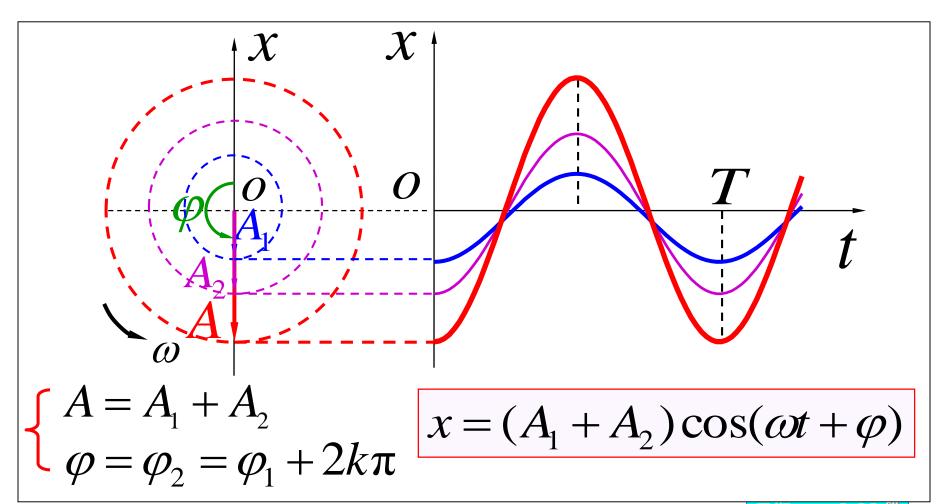
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

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

两个同方向同频 率简谐运动合成 后仍为简谐运动

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

1) 相位差  $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 

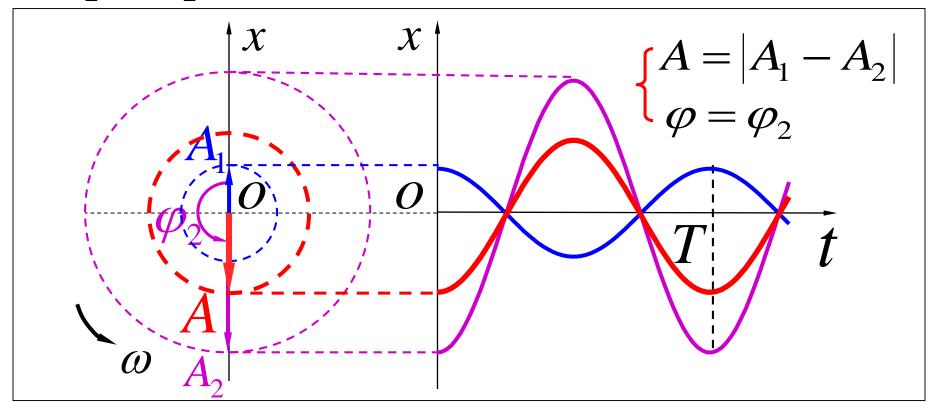


$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

2) 相位差  $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$   $(k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$ 

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$x = (A_2 - A_1)\cos(\omega t + \pi)$$



1) 相位差 
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$$
  $(k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$ 

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

相互加强

2) 相位差 
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$$
  $(k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$ 

$$A = |A_1 - A_2|$$
 相互削弱

3) 一般情况

$$|A_1 + A_2| > A > |A_1 - A_2|$$

### 二、多个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

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

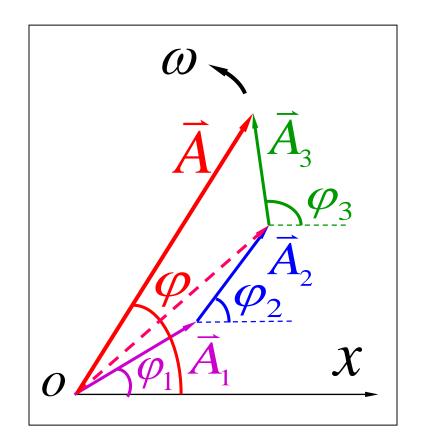
$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$\dots$$

$$x_n = A_n \cos(\omega t + \varphi_n)$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

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



多个同方向同频率简谐运动合成仍为简谐运动

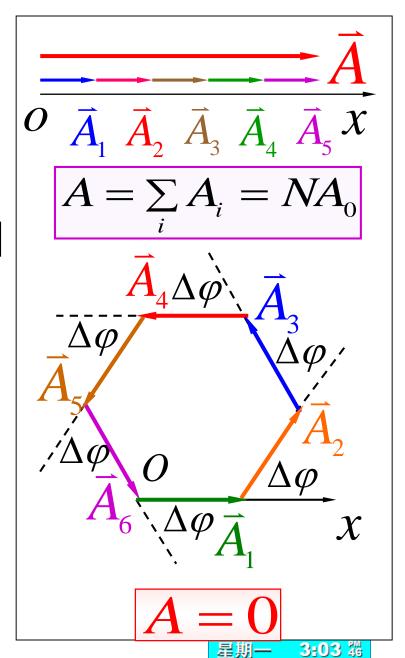
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_0 \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + \Delta \varphi) \\ x_3 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + 2\Delta \varphi) \\ \dots \\ x_N = A_0 \cos[\omega t + (N-1)\Delta \varphi] \end{cases}$$



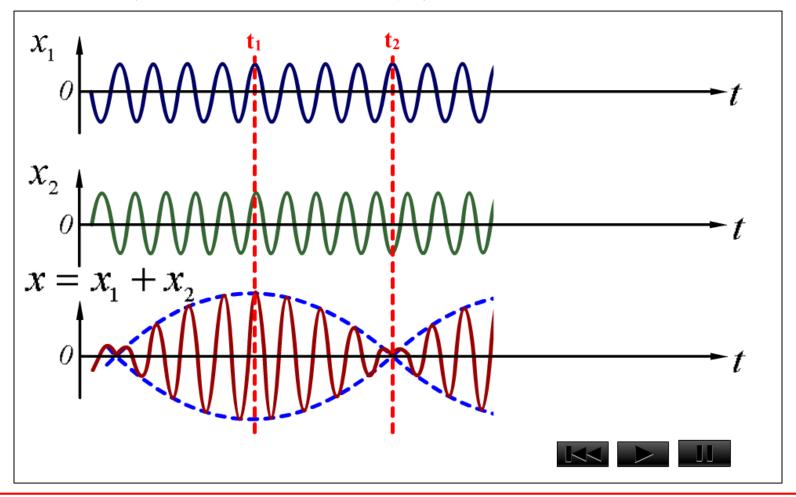
1) 
$$\Delta \varphi = 2k\pi$$
  
 $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 

2) 
$$N\Delta \varphi = 2k'\pi$$
  
 $(k' \neq kN, k' = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 

N个矢量依次相接构成一个闭合的多边形 .



#### 三、两个同方向不同频率简谐运动的合成



频率较大而频率之差很小的两个同方向简谐运动的合成,其合振动的振幅时而加强时而减弱的现象叫拍。

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t = A_1 \cos 2\pi \ \nu_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t = A_2 \cos 2\pi \ \nu_2 t \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

讨论 
$$A_1 = A_2$$
,  $|\nu_2 - \nu_1| << \nu_1 + \nu_2$  的情况

#### 方法一:

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos 2\pi \ v_1 t + A_2 \cos 2\pi \ v_2 t$$

$$x = (2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t) \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 + v_1}{2}t$$

振幅部分

合振动频率

$$x = (2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t) \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 + v_1}{2}t$$

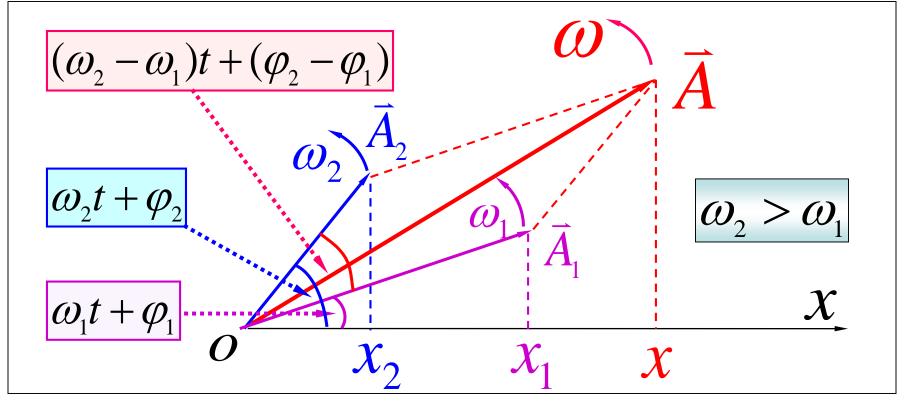
#### 振幅部分

振动频率 
$$v = (v_1 + v_2)/2$$
振幅  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2A_1 \cos 2\pi & \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t \end{vmatrix}$   $\begin{cases} A_{\text{max}} = 2A_1 \\ A_{\text{min}} = 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2} T = \pi \qquad T = \frac{1}{v_2 - v_1}$$

$$v = v_2 - v_1$$

#### 方法二: 旋转矢量合成法



$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi} \qquad \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = 0$$

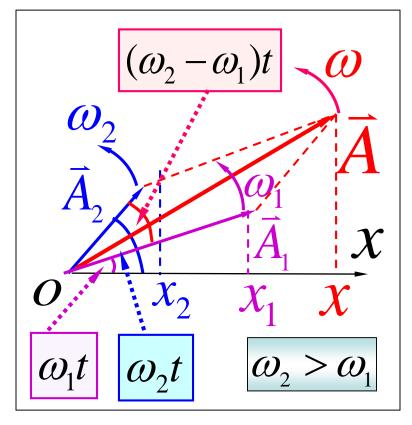
$$\Delta\varphi = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \qquad \Delta\varphi = 2\pi (\nu_2 - \nu_1)t$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi}$$
$$\Delta\varphi = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t$$

# 振幅 $A = A_1 \sqrt{2(1+\cos\Delta\varphi)}$

$$= \left| 2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t) \right|$$

拍频 
$$\Rightarrow \nu = \nu_2 - \nu_1$$



(拍在声学和无线电技术中的应用)

振动圆频率  $\cos \omega t = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{A}$   $\omega = \frac{x_2}{A}$ 

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}$$

星期一 3:03 器

### 四、两个相互垂直的同频率简谐运动的合成\*

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

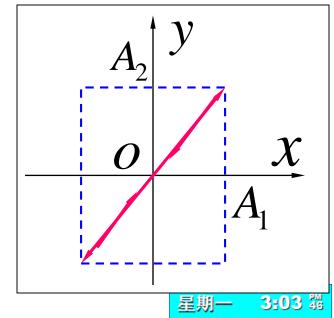
质点运动轨迹 (椭圆方程)

$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{1}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{2}^{2}} - \frac{2xy}{A_{1}A_{2}}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1}) = \sin^{2}(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$



1) 
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$$
 或  $2\pi$ 

$$y = \frac{A_2}{A_1} x$$



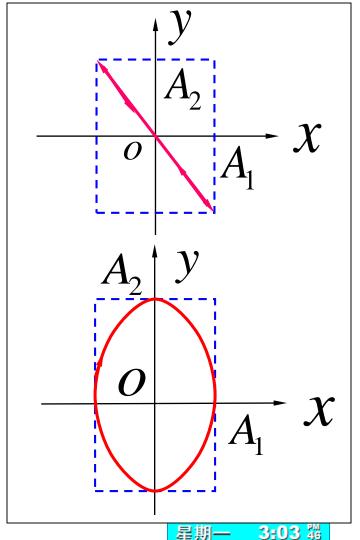
$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{1}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{2}^{2}} - \frac{2xy}{A_{1}A_{2}}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1}) = \sin^{2}(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$

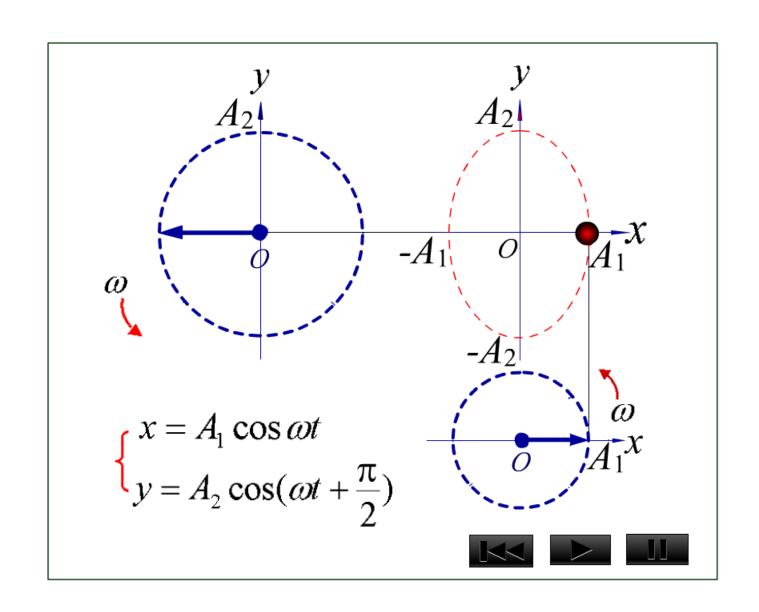
2) 
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi$$
  $y = -\frac{A_2}{A_1}x$ 

3) 
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm \pi/2$$

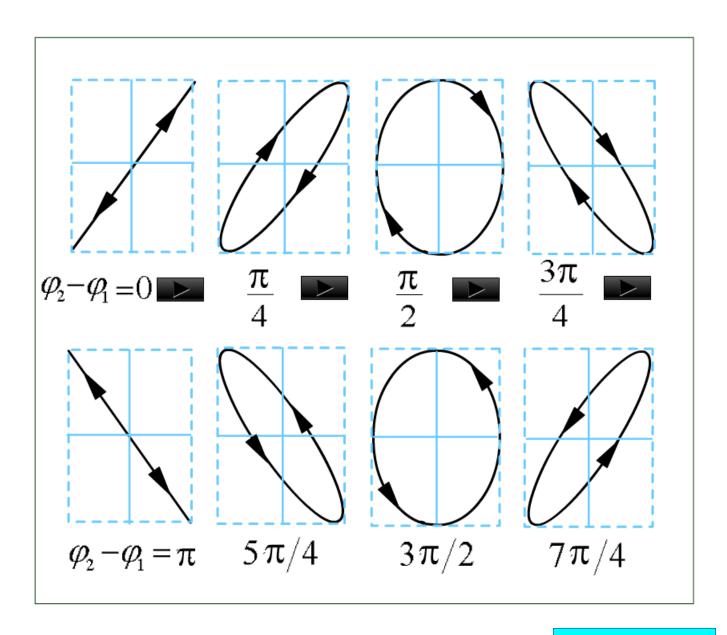
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$





两 相互垂直同频率不同相位差 简 谐 运动的合成图



### 五、两相互垂直不同频率的简谐运动的合成\*

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

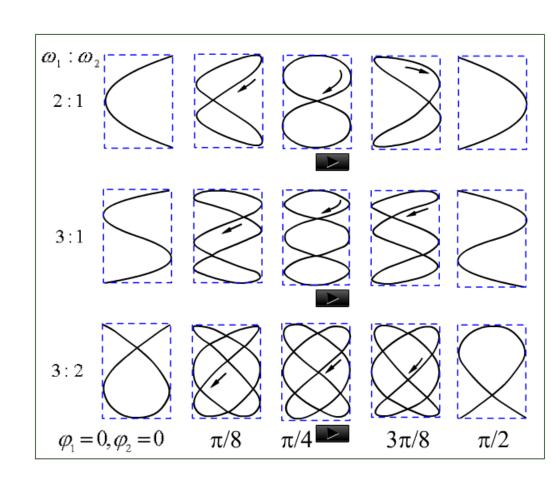
$$\varphi_1 = 0$$

$$\varphi_2 = 0, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{m}{n}$$

测量振动频率和相位的方法

### 李 萨 如 图



#### 阻尼振动 受迫振动 共振\*

### 一 阻尼振动

阻力系数

阻尼派列

阻尼派列

阻尼派列

阻尼为

$$F_{\rm r} = -Cv$$
  $-kx - Cv = ma$ 
 $m\frac{{\rm d}^2x}{{\rm d}t^2} + C\frac{{\rm d}x}{{\rm d}t} + kx = 0$   $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$  固有角频率

 $\frac{{\rm d}^2x}{{\rm d}t^2} + 2\delta\frac{{\rm d}x}{{\rm d}t} + \omega_0^2x = 0$   $\delta = C/2m$  阻尼系数

 $x = Ae^{-\delta t}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

角频率

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2} \qquad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi / \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

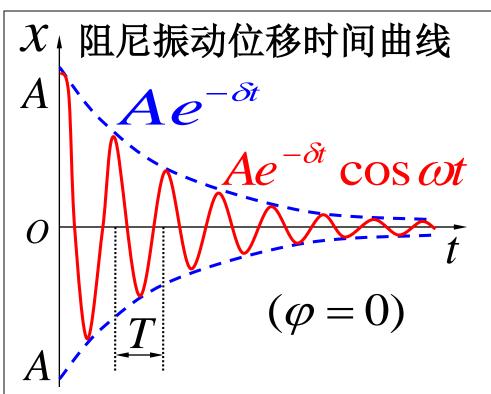
$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + C\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = 0 \quad A$$

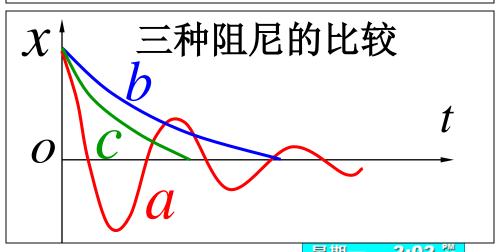
$$x = Ae^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

a) 欠阻尼 
$$\omega_0^2 > \delta^2$$

- b) 过阻尼  $\omega_0^2 < \delta^2$
- .c) 临界阻尼  $\omega_0^2 = \delta^2$





例 有一单摆在空气(室温为 $20^{\circ}$ C)中来回摆动. 其摆线长l=1.0m,摆锤是一半径  $r=5.0\times10^{-3}$ m的铅球. 求(1)摆动周期; (2)振幅减小10%所需的时间; (3)能量减小10%所需的时间; (4)从以上所得结果说明空气的粘性对单摆周期、振幅和能量的影响.

(已知铅球密度为  $\rho=2.65\times10^3 \,\mathrm{kg\cdot m^{-3}}$  ,  $20^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  时空气的粘度  $\eta=1.78\times10^{-5}\,\mathrm{Pa\cdot s}$  )

(2) 有阻尼时 
$$A' = Ae^{-\delta t}$$

$$0.9A = Ae^{-\delta t_1}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{0.9}}{\delta} = 174 \text{s} \approx 3 \text{ min}$$

(3) 
$$\frac{E'}{E} = \left(\frac{A'}{A}\right)^2 = e^{-2\delta t}$$

$$0.9 = e^{-2\delta t_2}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{0.9}}{2\delta} = 87s \approx 1.5 \,\text{min}$$

### 受迫振动

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}x}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + C\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = F\cos\omega_{p}t$$

 $m\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}x}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + C\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = F\cos\omega_{p}t$   $\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}x}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + 2\delta\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_{0}^{2}x = f\cos\omega_{p}t$   $\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}x}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + 2\delta\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_{0}^{2}x = f\cos\omega_{p}t$ 驱动力的角频率

$$x = A_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + A\cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}} \qquad tg \psi = \frac{-2\delta \omega_p}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2}$$

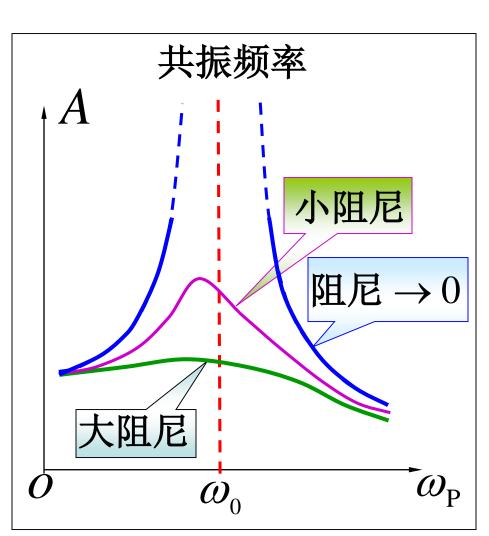
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\delta \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_{\mathrm{p}} t$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega_{\rm p}t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}}$$
$$\frac{dA}{d\omega_p} = 0$$

共振频率 
$$\omega_{\rm r} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\delta^2}$$

共振振幅 
$$A_{\rm r} = \frac{f}{2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$



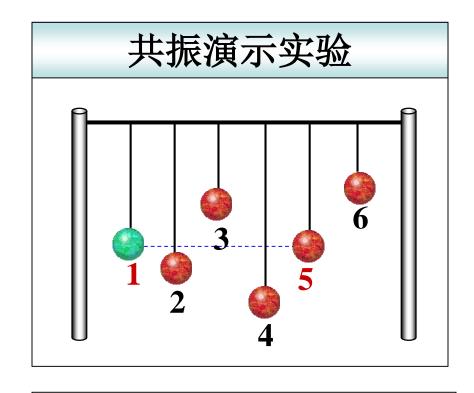
共振频率

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

◆ 共振振幅

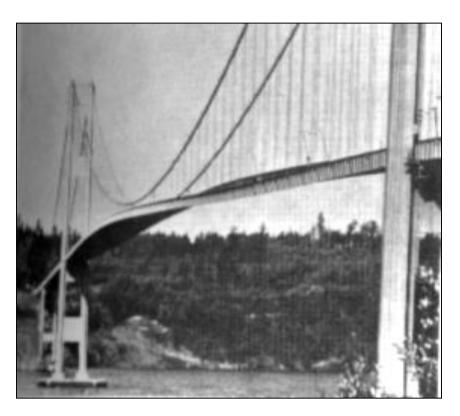
$$A_{\rm r} = \frac{f}{2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$

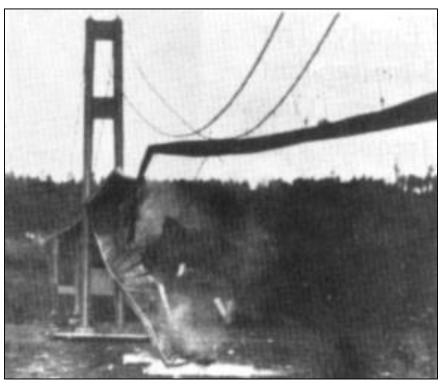
◆ 共振现象在实际中的应用 乐器、收音机 ······



单摆1作垂直于纸面的简谐运动时,单摆5将作相同周期的简谐运动, 其它单摆基本不动。

#### ◆ 共振现象的危害





1940 年7月1日美国 Tocama 悬索桥因共振而坍塌