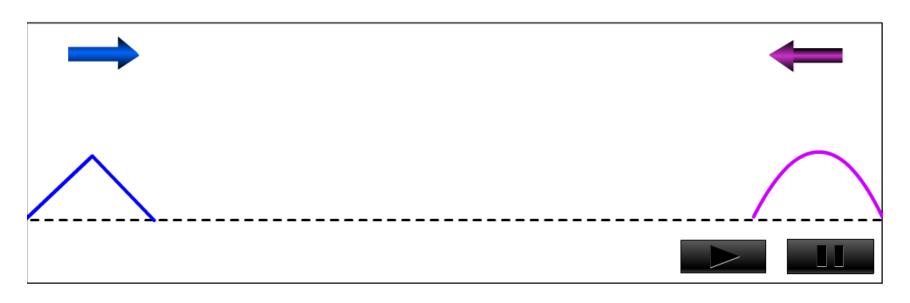
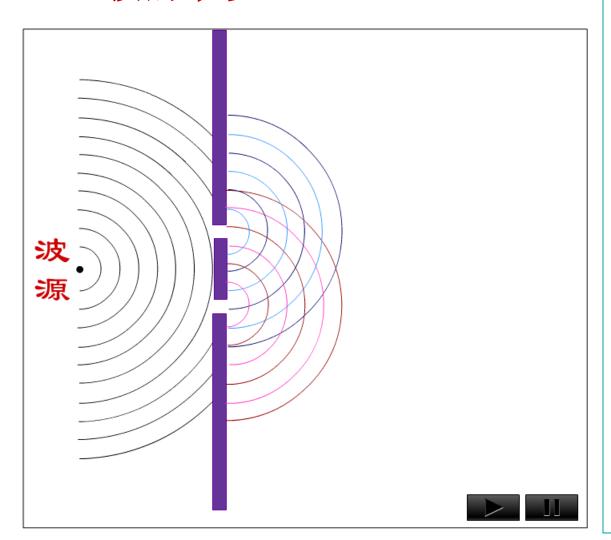
一波的叠加原理

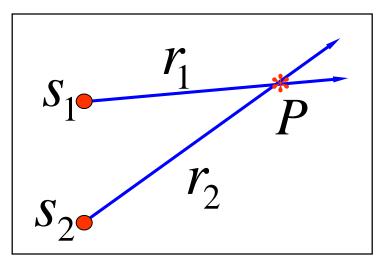


- □ 几列波相遇之后,仍然保持它们各自原有的特征 (频率、波长、振幅、振动方向等)不变,并按照原来 的方向继续前进,好象没有遇到过其他波一样.
- 一 在相遇区域内任一点的振动,为各列波单独存在时在该点所引起的振动位移的矢量和.

二 波的干涉



频率相同、 振动方向平行、 相位相同或相位 差恒定的两列波 相遇时, 使某些 地方振动始终加 强,而使另一些 地方振动始终减 弱的现象,称为 波的干涉现象.



- > 波的相干条件
 - 1)频率相同;
 - 2) 振动方向平行;
 - 3) 相位相同或相位差恒定.

波源振动

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ y_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

点P的两个分振动

$$y_{1p} = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_1}{\lambda})$$

$$y_{2p} = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2 - 2\pi \frac{r_2}{\lambda})$$

r_1 r_2 r_2

点P的两个分振动

$$y_{1p} = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_1}{\lambda})$$

$$y_{2p} = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2 - 2\pi \frac{r_2}{\lambda})$$

$$y_p = y_{1p} + y_{2p} = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin(\varphi_1 - \frac{2\pi r_1}{\lambda}) + A_2 \sin(\varphi_2 - \frac{2\pi r_2}{\lambda})}{A_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \frac{2\pi r_1}{\lambda}) + A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \frac{2\pi r_1}{\lambda})}$$

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

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$$

常量

讨论

$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi} \\ \Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

1) 合振动的振幅(波的强度)在空间各点的分布随位置而变,但是稳定的.

$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi} \\ \Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

若
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$$
 则 $\Delta \varphi = -2\pi \frac{\delta}{\lambda}$ | 波程差 $\delta = r_2 - r_1$

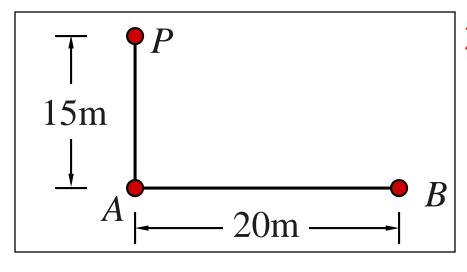
$$\delta = \pm k\lambda \qquad k = 0,1,2,\cdots$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$\delta = \pm k\lambda$$
 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$ $A = A_1 + A_2$ 振动始终加强 $\delta = \pm (k+1/2)\lambda$ $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$ $A = |A_1 - A_2|$ 振动始终减弱 $\delta = \pm k\lambda$ $|A_1 - A_2| < A < A_1 + A_2$

$$\delta =$$
 其他 $\left| A_1 - A_2 \right| < A < A_1 + A_2$

例 如图所示,A、B 两点为同一介质中两相干波源.其振幅皆为5cm,频率皆为100Hz,但当点 A 为波峰时,点B 适为波谷.设波速为10m/s,试写出由A、B 发出的两列波传到点P 时干涉的结果.



$$\Re BP = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2} \,\mathrm{m} = 25 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{10}{100} \,\text{m} = 0.10 \,\text{m}$$

设A 的相位较B 超前,则 $\varphi_A - \varphi_B = \pi$.

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_B - \varphi_A - 2\pi \frac{BP - AP}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{25 - 15}{0.1} = -201\pi$$

点P 合振幅
$$A = |A_1 - A_2| = 0$$