

极坐标

$$\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{r}\vec{e}_r + r\dot{\theta}\vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\vec{e}_r + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta})\vec{e}_\theta$$

转动参考系

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_0 + \vec{a}' + \frac{D\vec{\omega}}{Dt} \times \vec{r}' + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}')$$

有心力场

$$\begin{cases} m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) = f(r) \\ m(2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + V(r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{L^2}{mr^2} + V(r) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + V_{\text{有效}}(r)$$

$$\text{对万有引力: } r = \frac{r_0}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta}$$

$$r_0 = \frac{L^2}{m\beta}, \varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2EL^2}{m\beta^2}}, \beta = G M m$$

刚体

1. 自由刚体6个自由度 (三个转动、三个平动)

2. 内力做功为0

$$dA = \vec{F}_{ik} d\vec{r}_i + \vec{F}_{ki} d\vec{r}_k = \vec{F}_{ik} d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k)$$

$$\propto (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k)^2 = C$$

$$\text{知 } 2(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k) \cdot d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k) = 0 \Rightarrow (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k) \perp d(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_k)$$

3. 刚体角速度的绝对性

4. 刚体定轴转动对某点的角动量

$$\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega} - \sum m_i (\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{\omega}) \vec{r}_i$$

5. 转动惯量

$$\text{细棒} \begin{cases} \text{中心} & \frac{1}{12}ml^2 \\ \text{端点} & \frac{1}{3}ml^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{球} \quad \frac{2}{5}mR^2 \quad \text{球壳} \quad \frac{2}{3}mR^2$$

$$\text{圆环} \quad mR^2 \quad \text{圆柱} \quad \frac{1}{2}mR^2$$

$$\text{平行四边形} \quad \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + b^2) \quad \text{矩形} \quad \frac{1}{12}ma^2$$



$$\text{平行轴定理 } I_p = I_c + md^2$$

$$\text{垂直轴定理 (对薄板)} \quad I_z = I_x + I_y$$

流体力学

1. 静力学 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho f_x$

eg. 旋转抛物面

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho \omega^2 r, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}\rho \omega^2 r^2 - \rho g z + p_0$$

$$\text{令 } p = p_0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2g}$$

2. 伯努力方程 $p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = C$

振动与波

1. 简谐振动

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

$$\tan \varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}, \quad A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}$$

$$\text{曲率半径 } \rho = \frac{(1 + f'^2)^{3/2}}{|f''|}$$

$$\rho = \frac{(x'^2 + y'^2)^{3/2}}{|x'y'' - x''y'|}$$

2. 阻尼振动 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - \eta\dot{x}$

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

$$\text{阻尼因子/衰减常数 } \beta = \frac{\eta}{2m}$$

$$\text{固有频率 } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{m}}$$

$$\text{特征根 } \lambda = -\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\beta > \omega_0 \text{ 过阻尼} \quad \beta = \omega_0 \text{ 临界阻尼} \quad \beta < \omega_0 \text{ 欠阻尼}$$

$$\text{品质因数 } Q = 2\pi \frac{E}{\Delta E} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta}$$

3. 受迫振动 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - \eta\dot{x} + F_0 \cos(\omega t)$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\text{稳态解: } x = A \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$A = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2}}, \quad \tan \varphi = \frac{2\beta \omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\text{振幅共振: } \frac{dA}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$$

$$\text{能量共振: } \bar{P}_{\text{阻}} = \bar{P}_{\text{驱}}$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$$

4. 振动的合成与分解

$$\text{同方向同频率 } x = x_1 + x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

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

同方向不同频

$$x = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{拍频 } \nu = |\Delta \nu| = \left| \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2\pi} \right|$$

$$\text{正交周频 } \frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

5. 机械波的表达 $x = A \cos[(t - \frac{y}{v})\omega] = A \cos 2\pi(\nu t - \frac{y}{\lambda})$

$$= A \cos(\omega t - kx) \quad \text{波数 } k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

6. 波动方程与波速

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}} \quad \text{弦: } v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

7. 干涉、驻波

设入射波 $y_1 = A \cos(\omega t + kx)$, 则反射波为 (端点 $x=l$)

① 自由端 (无半波损)

$$y_2 = A \cos[\omega t - k(2l - x)]$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2} - kl\right) \cos(\omega t - kl) \quad x=l \text{ 为波腹}$$

② 固定端 (有半波损)

$$y_2 = A \cos[\omega t + kx - 2kl - \pi]$$

$$y = 2A \cos(kx - kl - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos(\omega t - kl - \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad x=l \text{ 为波节}$$

$$\text{群速度} = v - \lambda \frac{dv}{d\lambda}$$

8. 多普勒

$$\nu' = \nu \frac{v \pm v_o}{v \pm v_c}$$

$$\text{相: } \nu' = \nu \sqrt{\frac{c+u}{c-u}}$$

3. 极坐标系 $\vec{a} = (\dot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r} + (r\ddot{\theta} - 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\hat{\theta}$

4. 天体运动 $h = r^2\dot{\theta} = |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|$

$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta}, p = \frac{L^2}{GMm^2} = \frac{h^2}{GM}, \varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2EL^2}{GM^2m^3}}$$

有心力场中质点的运动

离心势能 $F_c = m\omega^2 r = \frac{L^2}{mr^3} \Rightarrow V_c(r) = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2}$

轨道特征 $v_r = \dot{r} = 0, r^2 + G\frac{Mm}{E}r - \frac{mh^2}{2E} = 0$

(1) 抛物线: $r_1 = \frac{h^2}{2GM} = \frac{p}{2}$ (3) 圆: $r_3 = \frac{h^2}{GM} = p$

比内公式 $h^2 u^2 \left(\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u \right) = -\frac{f}{m}, h = r^2 \dot{\theta}, u = \frac{1}{r}$

5. 转动惯量: 矩形 $\frac{1}{12}m(l_1^2 + l_2^2)$ 球体 $\frac{2}{5}mr^2$

圆盘/圆柱 $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$ 薄球壳 $\frac{2}{3}mr^2$

圆环/筒 $\frac{1}{2}m(r_1^2 + r_2^2)$ 厚球壳 $\frac{2}{5}m \frac{r_2^5 - r_1^5}{r_2^3 - r_1^3}$

圆柱 $\frac{1}{4}mr^2 + \frac{1}{12}mL^2$

回转半径 $R = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}}$

运动学描述(瞬时M) $\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega}_A \times \vec{AB}$

$\vec{R}_{MA} = \vec{AM} = \frac{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{VA}}{\omega^2}, \vec{v}_P = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}_{PM}$

瞬时轴转动定理 $M_M = I_M \beta + \frac{1}{2} \omega \frac{dI_M}{dt}$

6. 伯努利方程 $p + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho gh = C$

流量计(U形) $Q_V = \sqrt{\frac{2(p_1 - p_2)gh}{\rho(S_1^2 - S_2^2)}} \cdot S_1 S_2$

流量计(开向上) $Q_V = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{S_1^2 - S_2^2}} \cdot S_1 S_2$

黏滞定律 $\Delta f = \eta \Delta S \frac{dv}{dz}$

泊肃叶公式(圆管内定常层流)

$(p_1 - p_2) \pi r^2 + 2\pi r l \eta \frac{dv}{dr} = 0$

$v = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{4\eta l} (R^2 - r^2), Q = \frac{\pi (p_1 - p_2) R^4}{8\eta l}$

斯托克斯公式 $f = 6\pi r v \eta$

黏滞阻力 $f = 4\pi r v \eta$ 压差阻力 $f = 2\pi r v \eta$

7. 同方向同步频率简谐振动的合成

$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi), A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}$

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

同方向不同频率简谐振动的合成

$x = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2}\right)$

拍频 $\Delta \nu = |\nu_1 - \nu_2|$

振子 $A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}, \tan \varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}$

复摆 $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mgl_c}{I_0} \theta = 0, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl_c}{I_0}}, L = \frac{I_0}{ml_c}$

阻尼振动 $m\ddot{x} = F_x + f_x = -kx - \gamma \dot{x}$

$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0, \beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}, \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \omega = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$

过阻尼 $\beta > \omega_0, x = e^{-\beta t} (A_1 e^{\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t} + A_2 e^{-\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t})$

临界阻尼 $\beta = \omega_0, x = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\beta t}$

欠阻尼 $\beta < \omega_0, x = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

品质因数 $Q = \frac{2\pi E}{\Delta E} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} (\beta < \omega_0)$

受迫振动

$\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \cos \omega t, \beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}, \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, f_0 = \frac{F_0}{m}$

$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi), A = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2}}, \tan \varphi = -\frac{2\beta \omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$

振幅共振 $\omega_r = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}, A_m = \frac{f_0}{2\beta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$

共振峰宽 $\omega_2 - \omega_1 = \Delta \omega_1 + \Delta \omega_2 = 2\beta$

共振曲线锐度 $S = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta \omega_1 + \Delta \omega_2} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$

干涉 $y_i = A_i \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} r_i + \varphi_i)$

$\Rightarrow y = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi}, \Delta \varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r_2 - r_1)$

相反相谐波 $y_i = A \cos(\omega t \mp \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x + \varphi_i)$

$y = 2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2}\right) \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2}\right)$

多普勒效应 $\nu = \frac{u \pm v_B}{u \mp v_S} \nu_0$

8. 狭义相对论

$x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, y = y', z = z', t = \frac{t' + \frac{v}{c^2} x'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, y = y', z' = z, t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2} x}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

$u_x = \frac{u'_x + v}{1 + \frac{v}{c^2} u'_x}, u_y = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} u'_y}{1 + \frac{v}{c^2} u'_x}, u_z = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} u'_z}{1 + \frac{v}{c^2} u'_x}$

$u'_x = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x}, u'_y = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} u_y}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x}, u'_z = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} u_z}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x}$

$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4, m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}, E_k = E - E_0$

多普勒效应 $\nu = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}{1 - \beta \cos \varphi} \nu_0$

(1) $\varphi = 0, S \rightarrow B, \nu = \frac{1 + \beta}{1 - \beta} \nu_0 > \nu_0$

(2) $\varphi = \pi, \leftarrow S | B, \nu = \frac{1 - \beta}{1 + \beta} \nu_0 < \nu_0$

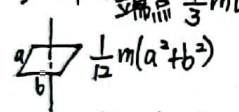
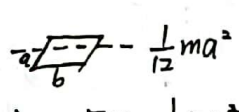
(3) $\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, S \uparrow \downarrow B, \nu = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \nu_0 < \nu_0$

极坐标系 $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{r}\hat{r} + r\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$, $\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} = -\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$
 $\vec{v} = \dot{r}\hat{r} + r\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$, $\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r} + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta})\hat{\theta}$
曲率半径 $\rho = \frac{(1+r'^2)^{3/2}}{|r''|}$, $\rho = \frac{(x'^2+y'^2)^{3/2}}{|x'y''-x''y'|}$

非惯性参考系 $\vec{f}_c = m\vec{r}'\omega^2\hat{r}$, $\vec{f}_{cor} = -2m\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' = -2m\vec{v}'\omega\hat{\theta}$
由于转动参考系角速度 $\vec{\omega}$ 的变化而产生的力:
 $\vec{f} = -m\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r}' = -m\vec{r}'\frac{d\omega}{dt}\hat{\theta}$

角动量 $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$, 力矩 $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$
有心力场 $E = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\theta}^2) + V(r)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{L^2}{mr^2} + V(r) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + V_{有效}(r)$

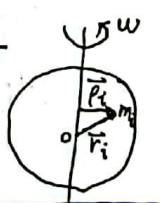
天体运动 $h = r^2\dot{\theta} = |\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|$
 $r = \frac{r_0}{1+\epsilon\cos\theta}$, $r_0 = \frac{L^2}{m\rho}$, $\epsilon = \sqrt{1+\frac{2EL^2}{m\rho^2}}$, $\beta = G M m$

转动惯量 圆柱、圆盘 $\frac{1}{2}mR^2$ 球 $\frac{2}{5}mR^2$
圆环(转轴沿直径) $\frac{1}{2}mR^2$ 球壳 $\frac{2}{3}mR^2$
对于圆环、圆盘、球、球壳, 在瞬心处, 惯性力对瞬时转轴的力矩为0, 故可不考虑惯性力。
细棒(中心) $\frac{1}{12}mL^2$ 厚球壳 $\frac{2}{5}m\frac{r_2^5-r_1^5}{r_2^2-r_1^2}$
细棒(端点) $\frac{1}{3}mL^2$
 $\frac{1}{12}m(a^2+b^2)$  $\frac{1}{12}ma^2$
圆环/筒 $\frac{1}{2}m(r_1^2+r_2^2)$ 圆柱 $\frac{1}{4}mR^2 + \frac{1}{12}mL^2$

· 平行轴定理 $I = I_c + md^2$
· 垂直轴定理(薄板) $I_z = I_x + I_y$

刚体运动学 (M为瞬心) $\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{AB}$
 $\vec{R}_{MA} = \vec{AM} = \frac{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_A}{\omega^2}$, $\vec{v}_P = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}_{PM}$

瞬时轴转动定理 $M_M = I_M\beta + \frac{1}{2}\omega\frac{dI_M}{dt}$
刚体定轴转动对某点的角动量
 $\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega} - \sum m_i(\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{\omega})\vec{r}_i$



流体静力学 平衡方程 $\rho\vec{f} = \nabla P$
eq. 旋转抛物面 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = \rho\omega^2 r$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -\rho g$
(积) $P = \frac{1}{2}\rho\omega^2 r^2 - \rho g z + P_0$
令 $P = P_0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2g}$

伯努利方程 $\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho g z + P = C$
文丘里流量计 $Q = A_1 A_2 \sqrt{\frac{2g h}{A_1^2 - A_2^2}}$ U形流量计 $Q = A A_2 \sqrt{\frac{2(P_1 - P_2)g h}{\rho(A_1^2 - A_2^2)}}$
皮托管测流速 $v = \sqrt{2gh}$

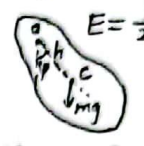
黏性流体 黏滞定律 $\Delta f = \eta \Delta S \frac{dv}{dz}$ (相邻两层)
圆管内定常层流 $(P_1 - P_2)\pi r^2 + 2\pi r l \eta \frac{dv}{dr} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow v = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{4\eta l}(R^2 - r^2)$, $Q = \frac{\pi(P_1 - P_2)R^4}{8\eta l}$ (泊肃叶公式)

雷诺数 $Re = \frac{v r \rho}{\eta}$
黏滞阻力 $= 4\pi r \eta l$, 压差阻力 $= 2\pi r \eta l$
斯托克斯公式 $f = 6\pi r \eta v$

矢量 $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{B} - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})\vec{C}$ 单位 $1 \text{ dyn} = 10^{-5} \text{ N}$

简谐振动 $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
 $A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}$, $\tan\varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}$
 $\ddot{x} + \omega x = 0$, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$, $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
 $E = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

复摆 $I_0\ddot{\varphi} = -mgh\varphi$
 $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mgh}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L_0}{g}}$
等值摆长 $L_0 = \frac{I_0}{mh} = \frac{I_c + mh^2}{mh} = h + \frac{I_c}{mh}$



振动的合成·同方向同频率 $x = x_1 + x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$, $\tan\varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin\varphi_1 + A_2 \sin\varphi_2}{A_1 \cos\varphi_1 + A_2 \cos\varphi_2}$
· 同方向不同频 $x = 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2})\cos(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2})$

拍频 $\Delta\nu = |\nu_1 - \nu_2| = \frac{|\omega_1 - \omega_2|}{2\pi}$
· 正交同频 $\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$

$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$, $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 + \pi$: 直线 $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$: 椭圆(逆时针/左旋)

阻尼振动 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - h\dot{x} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$, $\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$, $2\beta = \frac{h}{m}$
· 欠阻尼 $\beta < \omega_0$: $T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$, $x = A\theta^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$ 固有频率 $\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$

· 临界阻尼 $\beta = \omega_0$: $x = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-\beta t}$
· 过阻尼 $\beta > \omega_0$: $x = e^{-\beta t}(A_1 e^{\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t} + A_2 e^{-\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t})$

品质因数 $Q = \frac{\pi E}{\Delta E} \approx \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta}$ ($\beta \ll \omega_0$)

受迫振动·恒定外力: 仅改变平衡位置
· 周期外力: $\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \cos \omega t$

稳态解 $x = A\cos(\omega t - \varphi)$ 强迫力提供的能量全用来补偿阻尼耗散

$A = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2}}$, $\tan\varphi = \frac{2\beta\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$

振幅共振: $\frac{dA}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$

能量共振: $\frac{dP}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$

共振峰宽 $\omega_2 - \omega_1 = \Delta\omega_1 + \Delta\omega_2 = 2\beta$

共振峰锐度 $S = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$

系统放大倍数 $K = \frac{f_0/2\beta\omega_0}{f_0/\omega_0^2} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$

波 $y = A\cos[\omega(t - \frac{x}{v}) + \varphi_0] = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$
波数 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

波的干涉 $y_i = A\cos(\omega t \mp kx + \varphi_i)$ (相反传播) 相邻波腹距 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos(kx + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2})\cos(\omega t + \frac{\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2})$

设入射波 $y_1 = A\cos(\omega t - kx)$, 则反射波为(端点 $x=l$):

· 自由端(无半波损): $y_2 = A\cos(\omega t + kx - 2kl)$
 $y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos(kx - kl)\cos(\omega t - kl)$ $x=l$ 为波腹

· 固定端(有半波损): $y_2 = A\cos(\omega t + kx - 2kl - \pi)$
 $y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos(kx - kl - \frac{\pi}{2})\cos(\omega t - kl - \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x=l$ 为波节

群速度 $v_g = v_p - \lambda \frac{dv_p}{d\lambda} = \frac{v_g}{k_g}$

多普勒效应 非相: $\nu' = \frac{v \pm v_o}{v \pm v_s} \nu$ $\nu' = \frac{v + v_o \cos\beta}{v - v_s \cos\alpha} \nu$

相: $\nu' = \frac{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{1-\beta\cos\varphi} \nu$

$\varphi = 0$: $\nu' = \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}} \nu$ $\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$: $\nu' = \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \nu$

狭义相对论 $x' = \frac{x-vt}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$, $y' = y$, $z' = z$, $t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

$u'_x = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$, $u'_y = \frac{u_y \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$, $u'_z = \frac{u_z \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$

角度变换公式: (粒子运动) $\tan\theta' = \frac{u \sin\theta \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{u \cos\theta - v}$

(光行差公式) $\tan\theta' = \frac{\sin\theta \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{\cos\theta - v/c}$, $\cos\theta' = \frac{\cos\theta - \beta}{1 - \beta \cos\theta}$

钟慢 $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$ 尺缩 $L = L' \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$

动力学 $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$ $E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4$ $E_k = E - E_0$ (光子 $p = \frac{E}{c}$)

康普顿散射 $m_0 c^2 + h\nu = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} + h\nu'$

$\frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h\nu'}{c} \cos\theta + \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \cos\phi$

$\frac{h\nu}{c} \sin\theta = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \sin\phi$

$\Rightarrow h\nu' = \frac{h\nu}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0 c^2} (1 - \cos\theta)}$, $\Delta\lambda = 2\lambda_c \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2h}{m_0 c} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$

刚体例题 纯滚动. 判断O处静摩擦力f方向.

设无摩擦, 则 $Fd = I\beta$, $I = \frac{2}{5}mr^2$, $a_c = \frac{F}{m}$

$a_0 = a_c - \beta r = \frac{F}{m} (1 - \frac{5d}{2r})$

$\therefore d < \frac{2}{5}r$ 时, $a > 0$, f与F反向; $d > \frac{2}{5}r$ 时同向.

振动例题(刚体) 纯滚动, 小振动.

$-mg \sin\theta + f = m(R-r)\ddot{\theta}$

$r\beta = -(R-r)\ddot{\theta}$

$fr = \frac{2}{5}mr^2\beta$

$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{5}(R-r)\ddot{\theta} + g\theta = 0$, $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{7(R-r)}{5g}}$

刚体例题 纯滚动

$mg \cos\theta = m\ddot{\theta}(R+r) + m\dot{\theta}v \sin\theta + N$

$m(R+r)\ddot{\theta} = mg \sin\theta + m\dot{\theta} \cos\theta - f$

$Mv + m(v - (R+r)\dot{\theta} \cos\theta) = 0$

$\dot{\theta}(R+r) - \omega r = 0$

$fr = \frac{2}{5}mr^2\dot{\omega}$

刚体例题 有质量的滑轮

$m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a$

$T_2 - m_2 g = m_2 a$

$(T_1 - T_2)R = \frac{1}{2}mR^2\beta$

$\beta R = a$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{2(m_1 - m_2)}{2(m_1 + m_2) + m_0} g \\ T_1 = \frac{m_1(4m_2 + m_0)}{2(m_1 + m_2) + m_0} g \\ T_2 = \frac{m_2(4m_1 + m_0)}{2(m_1 + m_2) + m_0} g \end{cases}$

刚体例题 有摩擦力矩.

从静止开始下落需时间t

$(m_1 - m_2)g - 2h(\frac{m_1}{r_1} - \frac{m_2}{r_2})R^2$

测转动惯量 $I = \frac{2h(\frac{m_1}{r_1} - \frac{m_2}{r_2})R^2}{\frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2}}$

刚体例题 纯滚动.

$mg \sin\theta - f = ma$

$f \cdot r = I\beta$

$a = \beta r$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{mr^2}{I + mr^2} g \sin\theta$

求纯滚条件: $mg \cos\theta = N$

$f \leq \mu N$

$\Rightarrow \mu \geq \frac{\tan\theta}{\frac{mr^2}{I} + 1}$

球缺体积 $V = \frac{\pi}{3}(3R-h) \cdot h^2$

杨氏模量 $Y = \frac{\text{应力}}{\text{应变}} = \frac{F/\Delta l}{\Delta l/l}$ 切变模量 N

固体中纵波 $u = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$, 横波 $\sqrt{\frac{N}{\rho}}$

弹性绳上横波 $u = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$ \rightarrow 线密度.

狭义相对论 $a'_x = \frac{(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})^{3/2}}{(1 + \frac{vu'_x}{c^2})^3} a_x$, $a'_y = \frac{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{(1 + \frac{vu'_x}{c^2})^2} a_y - \frac{vu'_y (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}{(1 + \frac{vu'_x}{c^2})^3} a'_x$

$p'_x = \frac{p_x - vE/c^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$, $p'_y = p_y$, $p'_z = p_z$, $E' = \frac{E - vp_x}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

$f'_x = \frac{f_x - \frac{v}{c^2} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{f}}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$, $f'_y = \frac{f_y \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$, $f'_z = \frac{f_z \sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{vu_x}{c^2}}$

振动例题 给 m_1 一个径向的小冲量, 求 m_2 振动角频率.

$l_0 = \frac{m_1 v_0^2}{m_2 g}$

$m_1 \frac{v^2}{l+l_0} - T = m_1 \ddot{l}$ 泰勒展开 $(m_1 + m_2) \ddot{l} + \frac{3m_2 g^2}{m_1 v_0^2} l = 0$

$m_1 v(l+l_0) = m_1 v l_0$ 略去小量 $\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 v_0} \sqrt{\frac{3m_1}{m_1 + m_2}}$

$T - m_2 g = m_2 \ddot{l}$

振动例题(刚体) 求周期 $N_1(\frac{d}{2} - x) = N_2(\frac{d}{2} + x)$

$mg = N_1 + N_2$

$f_1 = \mu N_1, f_2 = \mu N_2$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{2\mu mg}{d} x = m\ddot{x} \Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{d}{2\mu g}}$

振动例题(天体) 沿天体一条弦挖隧道

$G \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \rho \cdot m \cdot \frac{x}{r} = m\ddot{x}$

即 $\ddot{x} + \frac{4}{3} G \pi \rho x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{4G\rho\pi}{3}}$

流体例题(刚体)

$G = \rho L S g$, $F = \rho_0 S (l-x) g$

$G \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta = F(\frac{l-x}{2} + x) \cos\theta$

$\Rightarrow x = l \sqrt{1-\rho/\rho_0}$

$\theta = \arcsin \frac{d}{l \sqrt{1-\rho/\rho_0}}$

$G \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta = F(\frac{l-x}{2}) \cos\theta$

$\Rightarrow x = l(1 - \sqrt{\rho/\rho_0})$

$\theta = \arcsin \frac{d}{l(1 - \sqrt{\rho/\rho_0})}$

刚体例题 求从转动到停止所需时间.

$M = \int_0^l x \cdot \frac{dm}{l} \cdot \mu g = \int_0^l \frac{\mu m g}{l} x dx = \frac{\mu m g l}{2}$

$I = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$, $\beta = \frac{M}{I} = \frac{3\mu g}{2l}$, $t = \frac{\omega_0}{\beta} = \frac{2l\omega_0}{3\mu g}$

相对论例题 $F = d(mv)/dt \Rightarrow F ds = m v dv + v^2 dm$

$v^2 = (1 - \frac{m_0^2}{m^2}) c^2 \Rightarrow m v dv = \frac{m_0^2 c^2}{m^2} dm$

$\rightarrow W = \int F ds = (m - m_0) c^2$

相对论例题 α 星距地球4.3 ly A以0.8c去该星, 往返途中每隔0.01a发无线电信号, B在地球上隔0.01a发信号. (1) A到 α 星前, B收到几个信号?

\rightarrow 地系: $x = 4.3 \text{ ly}$, $T = \frac{x}{v}$. A到 α 星时, B恰收到A在M点发出的信号.

$\frac{OM}{c} = \frac{x - OM}{v} \Rightarrow OM = \frac{cx}{c+v}$, $t = \frac{OM}{v} \Rightarrow t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2} OM}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = 1.796 \text{ a} \Rightarrow 179$ 个.

(2) A到 α 星前, A收到几个信号? \rightarrow 飞船系同理 $\Rightarrow 107$ 个.

(3) A、B共收到几个? A: 1075 B: 645

(4) A返回地球时, 比B年轻4.3岁. (在A系中: 到达 α 星时刻, 瞬间由K'系跳到K系, A系时间不变, K系 α 星时间不变, 地球时间变增)