

6.3. 已知:  $A = 5\text{cm} = 0.05\text{m}$ .

求: 相  $(\lambda, \varphi)$ , 振动表达式, 相量图

解: 设  $x = A \cos \varphi$  为振动曲线方程, 则有

$$(1) x_a = A = 0.05\text{m}, x_b = \frac{A}{2} = 0.025\text{m}, x_c = 0, x_d = -\frac{A}{2} = -0.025\text{m}, x_e = -\frac{A}{2} = -0.025\text{m}$$

$$\varphi_a = 0$$

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

$$\varphi_c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

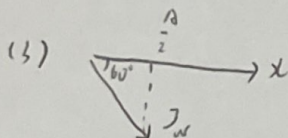
$$\varphi_d = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\varphi_e = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$(2) \text{当 } t=0 \text{ 时, } x = \frac{A}{2}, \text{ 此时 } \varphi = \arccos \frac{x}{A} = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{半周期 } \frac{T}{2} = 1.25 \Rightarrow T = 2.5\text{s} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{4\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{故振动表达式: } x = A \cos(\omega t - \varphi) = 0.05 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



6.6. 已知:  $A_1 = A_2 = A_3, \nu_1 = \nu_2 = \nu_3 (\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega_3)$ .

求: 振动表达式  $x_2$ , 相位差  $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1$ ,  $t=0$  时,  $x_1 = -\frac{A}{2}$ , 求  $x-t$  曲线及相量图

解: (1) 当振子 1 的相为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 振子 2 的相为 0,

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0 - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

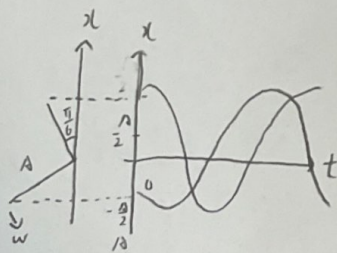
$$\text{因此 } \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 - \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 振动表达式: } x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(2) \text{由 } t=0, x_1 = -\frac{A}{2}, \nu < 0 \text{ 知 } \varphi_1 = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$x_1 = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

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

(3)  $x-t$  曲线、相量图:



6.8. 已知:  $k = 25\text{N/m}, E_k = 0.2\text{J}, E_p = 0.6\text{J}$

求: 振幅  $A$ , 位移  $x'$  使得  $E_k = E_p$ , 位移  $\frac{A}{2}$  时动能大小  $E_p'$

$$\text{解: (1) } A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(E_k + E_p)}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(0.2 + 0.6)}{25}} = 0.253\text{m}$$

$$(2) \text{当 } E_k = E_p \text{ 时, } E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x'^2 = \frac{1}{2} E = \frac{1}{4} k A^2 \Rightarrow x' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 0.253 = \pm 0.179\text{m}$$

$$(3) E_p' = \frac{1}{2} k x'^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} k A^2\right) = \frac{1}{4} (E_p + E_k) = \frac{1}{4} (0.2 + 0.6) = 0.2\text{J}$$



6.9. 已知:  $m, k, b$ .

求: 动力学方程, 振幅为  $A$  时总能量

解: 平衡位置时  $mg = kb$ .

以平衡位置为原点, 向下为正方向, 有  $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = mg - k(x+b) \Rightarrow m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$

以同一点为弹性势能原点, 则  $E_p = \frac{1}{2}k(x+b)^2 - \frac{1}{2}kb^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + kbx$

$$E_{p2} = -mgx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{总能量 } E &= E_k + E_p = E_k + E_{p1} + E_{p2} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + kbx - mgx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x=A$  时,  $v=0$ , 故

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mA^2$$

6.11 已知:  $k_1, k_2, m$

求: 周期  $T$ .

解: 串联后劲度系数  $k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$

$$\text{故 } T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m(k_1 + k_2)}{k_1 k_2}}$$

6.15. 已知:  $\nu = 2\text{Hz}, \mu = 0.5$

求: 振幅大小  $A_{\max}$ ,  $A=5\text{cm}$  时  $\nu_{\max}$ .

解: 要使物体不动, 则  $\mu mg = ma = m\Delta w^2 = m\Delta (2\pi\nu)^2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{\mu g}{(2\pi\nu)^2} = \frac{0.5 \times 9.8}{(2\pi \times 2)^2} = 0.31 \times 10^{-2} \text{m}$ .

要使物体保持接触, 则  $mg = ma = m\Delta w^2 = m\Delta (2\pi\nu)^2 \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{9.8}{0.05}} = 2.23 \text{Hz}$

6.24. 已知:  $x_1 = 0.04 \cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ,  $x_2 = 0.03 \cos(2t - \frac{\pi}{6})$

求: 合运动表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A &= \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} = \sqrt{0.04^2 + 0.03^2 + 2 \times 0.04 \times 0.03 \times \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6})} = 0.0608 \text{m} \\ \varphi &= \arctan\left(\frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{0.04 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + 0.03 \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})}{0.04 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + 0.03 \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6})}\right) = 0.0823 \text{rad} \end{aligned}$$

合运动表达式:  $x = 0.0608 \cos(2t + 0.0823)$

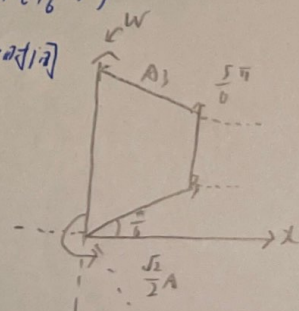
6.25. 已知:  $x_1 = 0.08 \cos(314t + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ,  $x_2 = 0.08 \cos(314t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $x_3 = 0.08 \cos(314t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$

求: (1) 合振动的角频率  $\omega$ , 振幅  $A$ , 初相  $\varphi$ , 表达式 (2) 到  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}A$  的最少时间

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \omega &= 314 \text{ s}^{-1}, A = A_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + A_2 + A_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= 0.08 \times (\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}) = 0.16 \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = 0.16(314t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

当到  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}A$ , 经过了  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ , 此时  $t = \frac{\frac{5\pi}{4}}{\omega} = \frac{\frac{5\pi}{4}}{314} = 0.0125 \text{s}$



6.27. 已知  $\nu_x = 2.7 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$

求  $\nu_y$

解:  $\nu_x = \nu_y = 3:2$

$$\text{故 } \nu_y = \frac{2}{3} \nu_x = \frac{2}{3} \times 2.7 \times 10^4 = 1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$$