

## 作业 9

$$1. \quad a = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega^2 A$$

$$2. \quad T = 12 \text{ s}$$

$$3. \quad \text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, 取 } x \text{ 轴向上为正, } x = 0.1 \cos(9.75t) \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$\text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, 取 } x \text{ 轴向下为正, } x = 0.1 \cos(9.75t + \pi) \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$4. \quad \Delta t = \frac{3\pi/2}{100\pi} = 0.015 \text{ s}$$

$$5. \quad \text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, (1) } x = x_0 \cos \omega t \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$(2) \quad \text{物体运动至 O 点时速度最大, 为 } v_2 = -x_0 \omega$$

物体由 P 点运动到 O 点受到的力的冲量  $I = mv_2 - 0 = -mx_0 \omega$ , 方向向左。

$$6. (1) \quad \text{以平衡位置为坐标原点, 取向上为 } x \text{ 正向 } N - mg = ma \rightarrow N = ma + mg = 6.64N$$

$$\text{压力 } N' = -N$$

$$(2) \quad \text{使物体跳离平板时, } N = 0, \quad A \geq \frac{g}{\omega^2} = 0.062m$$

$$7. (1) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m}} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$$

$$(2) \quad v_0 = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{M+m}, \quad x_0 = -\frac{mg}{k}$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(mg)^2}{k^2} + \frac{2ghm^2}{(M+m)k}}, \quad \tan \varphi = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} = \sqrt{\frac{2hk}{(M+m)g}}$$

## 作业 10

$$1. \quad \text{阻尼振动系统在 } t \text{ 时刻的振幅为 } A = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \text{ 由题意}$$

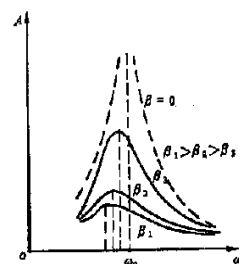
$$\frac{A_0 e^{-\beta t}}{A_0 e^{-\beta(t+10)}} = 10 \rightarrow e^{10\beta} = 10 \rightarrow \beta = 0.23$$

$$\frac{A_0 e^{-\beta(t+10)}}{A_0 e^{-\beta(t+10+t')}} = \frac{1}{0.3} \rightarrow e^{\beta t'} = \frac{1}{0.3} \rightarrow t = 5.23 \text{ s}$$

$$2. \quad \omega$$

$$3. (1) \quad \text{由策动力的频率来决定。}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{对于确定的 } \beta \text{ 值, 当 } \omega \text{ 连续变化时, 稳态振动的振幅也}$$



会连续变化。当  $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$  时,振动的振幅可以达到极大值。

4.拍频为两分振动的频率差:

$$\nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2.5} = 0.4 \rightarrow \nu_2 = \nu_1 \pm \Delta\nu = 263 \pm 0.4 = 263.4, 262.6 \text{ (Hz)}$$

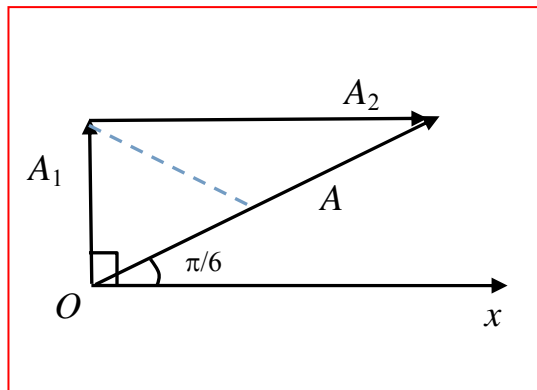
5、  $x_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \cos(10\pi t)$

6. 同方向、同频率的简谐振动合成后, 还是简谐振动

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

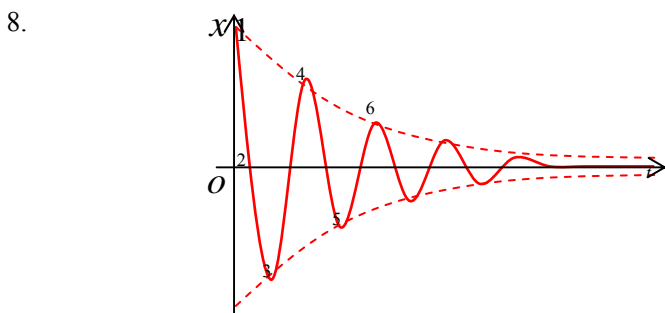
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

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



$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 6.48 \times 10^{-2} \cos(2\pi t + 1.12) \text{ (SI)}$$

7.  $\frac{T_x}{T_y} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $A_x = 3 \text{ cm}$ ,  $A_y = 2 \text{ cm}$



9. 测试总时间是相同的, 所以有

$$3T_0 = 4T_2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{\nu_0} = \frac{4}{\nu_2} \rightarrow \nu_0 = \frac{3}{4}\nu_2 = \frac{3}{4T_2} = \frac{3}{4 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{3}{8} \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(2) k\nu_0 (k=2,3,4\dots)$$

## 作业 11

1.  $y = 4 \cos[10\pi(t + \frac{x-2}{u}) + \frac{\pi}{6}]$  其中

$$\omega = 10\pi \text{ (rad/s)}, T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ (s)}, u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{8}{1/5} = 40 \text{ (m/s)},$$

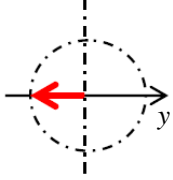
$$y = 4 \cos[10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}x - \frac{\pi}{3}] \text{ (SI)}$$

2.  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  或  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

3. ①AA'代表该处质点该时刻的振移；②B、C、(沿 y 的正向)；③C，向上(y 轴正向)。④有，是 D。

4. (1)  $\lambda = 16 \text{ m}$  (2)  $\nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8} (\text{Hz})$  (3)  $\nu = \lambda \nu = 16 \times 0.125 = 2 \text{ m/s}$

5. (1)由已知条件，波沿 X 轴负向传播，旋转矢量如下：



(2)  $y = A \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi x}{2} \pm \pi)$  (SI)

(3) 正负位移最大处的质点势能为零：x=1, 3, 5 (m)

## 作业 12

1. C，波的传播满足独立性原理。

2. 反射波的波函数为  $\xi'(x, t) = A \cos[2\pi\nu(t + \frac{x - \frac{\lambda}{2}}{u})] = A \cos[2\pi\nu t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \pi]$

3. (1)  $3 \times \frac{\lambda}{2} = 3 \rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow \nu = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ Hz}$

(2)  $\xi_+(t, x) = 0.005 \cos(100\pi t - \pi x)$  ,  $\xi_-(t, x) = 0.005 \cos(100\pi t + \pi x \pm \pi)$

4.  $u = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho_0}}, l = (2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \rightarrow \nu = \frac{u}{\lambda} = \frac{2n+1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho_0}} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots)$

5.  $\xi_2(x, t) = A \cos[2\pi(\nu t + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \frac{3}{4}\pi]$

6. (1) 反射波函数为  $y_2(x, t) = 0.05 \cos[10\pi(t - \frac{x}{u})] = 0.05 \cos(10\pi t - \frac{\pi x}{4})$

(2) 驻波  $y(x, t) = y_1 + y_2 = 0.1 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x) \cos(10\pi t)$  (SI)

(3) 波腹  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x) = \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}x = n\pi \rightarrow x = 4n \text{ (m)}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

波节  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 4n+2 \text{ (m)}, n=0, 1, 2 \dots$

7.

$y_{\lambda}(x, t) = 0.015 \cos(100\pi t + \pi x) (\text{m}) \rightarrow$

①  $y_{\text{反}}(x, t) = 0.015 \cos(100\pi t - \pi x \pm \pi) (\text{m})$

②  $\Delta \delta_{AB} = 0, \Delta \delta_{AC} = \pi$

③ 形成与 X 轴重合的直线。

### 作业 13

1. C

2. ①  $X = 10 \lg \frac{I}{I_0} \text{ (dB)}$ ; ② 增量为99倍。

$$3. \quad I = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{4}{4\pi 2^2} = 0.080 \text{ W/m}^2$$

4. 最大能量密度即能量密度  $w = \rho \omega^2 A^2 \sin \omega(t - \frac{x}{u})$  取最大值

$$\rightarrow w_{\max} = \rho \omega^2 A^2 = 6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J/m}^3, \text{ 平均能量密度: } \bar{w} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2 = 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$(2) \quad W = \bar{w}V = \bar{w}SL = 3 \times 10^{-10} \times \pi \times 0.07^2 \times \frac{300}{300} = 4.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$$

$$5. \quad V = 15.7 \text{ m/s} = 56.5 \text{ km/h}$$

$$6. \quad \nu_{D2} = 58651.7 \text{ Hz}$$

7. 能量来源于波源的振动。