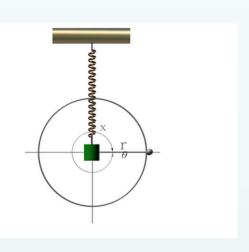
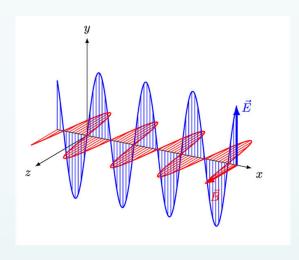
大学物理



第11章-2

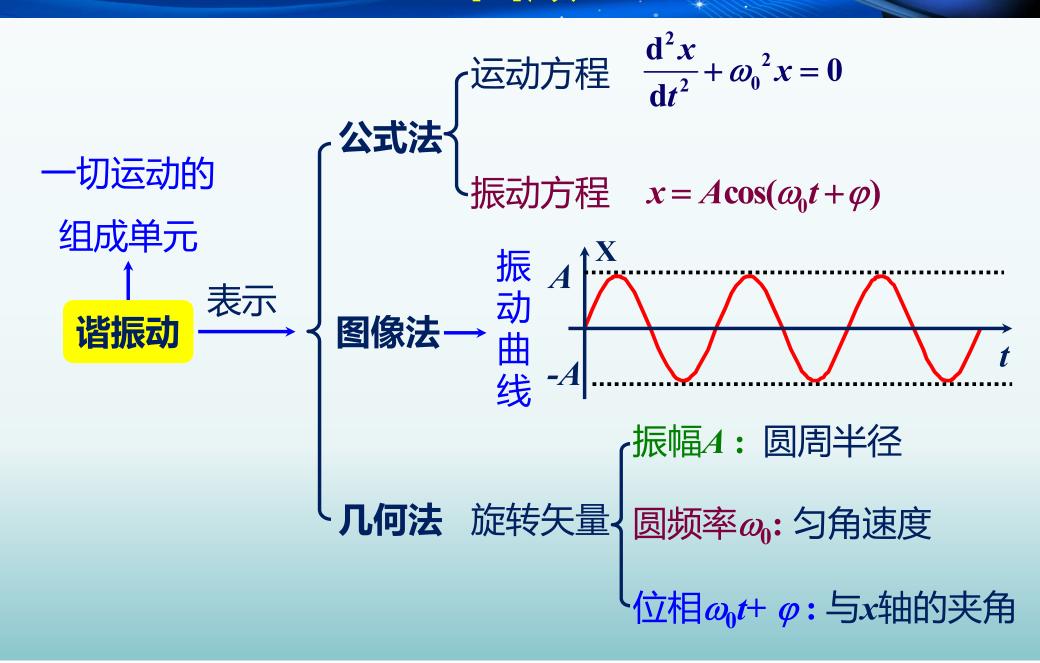
振动与波动



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回顾

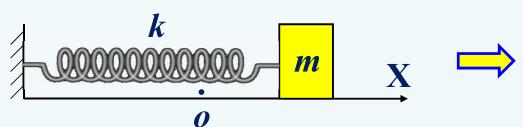


本节内容



2 振动的合成

- 机械谐振动的能量 = [动能]+[势能]
- 弹簧振子的能量

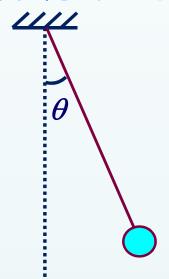


$$\begin{cases} x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ v = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

水平弹簧振子的能量
$$E_{k} = E_{k} + E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$$

总能量:
$$E_{\&} = E_{k} + E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m(\omega A)^{2} = 常量$$



小振幅摆动 $\sin\theta \approx \theta$

振动方程:
$$\theta = \theta_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{g/l} \rightarrow (\omega l)^2 = gl$

$$\omega = \sqrt{g/l} \longrightarrow (\omega l)^2 = gl$$

总能量:
$$E_{\mathbb{R}} = E_{\mathbb{R}} + E_{\mathbb{p}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh$$

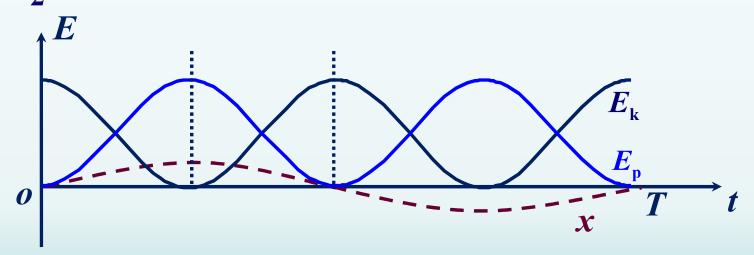
$$= \frac{1}{2}ml^2 \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2 + mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\approx \frac{\theta^2}{2}$$

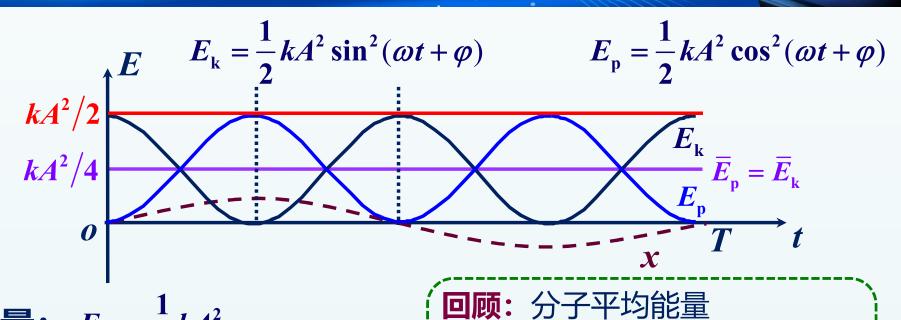
任意 t 时刻

总能量:
$$E_{\mathbb{R}} = E_{\mathbb{R}} + E_{\mathbb{P}} = \frac{1}{2} m \left(l \omega \theta_0 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m g l \theta_0^2 = 常量$$

谐振动系统能量的特点



 E_{k} 、 E_{p} 总是此消彼长 谐振动的过程是<mark>动能与势能相互转换的</mark>



总能量: $E_{\stackrel{.}{\bowtie}} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

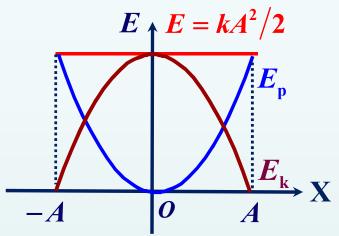
动能与势能的时间平均值:

动能与势能的时间平均值:
$$E = \frac{t + r + 2s}{2} \sqrt{RT}$$
 平均振动动能 平均振动势能
$$\overline{E_k} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} kA^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) dt = \frac{kA^2}{2T\omega_0} \int_{\varphi}^{2\pi + \varphi} \sin^2 x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{4} kA^2$$

$$\overline{E_p} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} kA^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) dt = \frac{kA^2}{2T\omega_0} \int_{\varphi}^{2\pi + \varphi} \cos^2 x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{4} kA^2$$

$$\overline{E_{p}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} kA^{2} \cos^{2}(\omega_{0}t + \varphi) dt = \frac{kA^{2}}{2T\omega_{0}} \int_{\varphi}^{2\pi + \varphi} \cos^{2}x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{4} kA^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}L_{\infty}} dt$$

$$E_{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} \begin{cases} E_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}\cos^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) \longrightarrow E_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^{2} \\ E_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) \longrightarrow E_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{2}k(A^{2} - x^{2}) \end{cases}$$



- ① 弹簧振子的动能和势能的平均值相等,均为总机械能的一半。
- ② 谐振动的总能量与振幅的平方成正比。
- ③ 振幅不仅给出谐振动<mark>运动的范围</mark>,而且还反映了振动系统**总 能量的大小及振动的强度**。

以上结论适合所有谐振动

振动的合成

同振动方向、同频率的两个谐振动的合成
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$
 合成
$$x_1 + x_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

合振动的振幅
$$A$$
 $A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$

合振动的初相位
$$\varphi$$
 $\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$



- 合振动仍是同频率的谐振动。
- 合振幅不仅与分振幅有关还与△φ有关

· 同振动方向、同频率的两个谐振动的合成 → 代数法

$$x_{1} = A_{1} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{1})$$

$$x_{2} = A_{2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{2})$$

$$x = x_{1} + x_{2} = A_{1} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{1}) + A_{2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{2})$$

$$= A_{1} \cos \omega t \cos \varphi_{1} - A_{1} \sin \omega t \sin \varphi_{1} + A_{2} \cos \omega t \cos \varphi_{2} - A_{2} \sin \omega t \sin \varphi_{2}$$

$$= (A_{1} \cos \varphi_{1} + A_{2} \cos \varphi_{2}) \cos \omega t - (A_{1} \sin \varphi_{1} + A_{2} \sin \varphi_{2}) \sin \omega t$$

$$= B_{1} \cos \omega t - B_{2} \sin \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2} \left(\frac{B_1}{\sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2}} \cos \omega t - \frac{B_2}{\sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2}} \sin \omega t \right)$$

 $= A(\cos\varphi\cos\omega t - \sin\varphi\sin\omega t)$

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

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$= (A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2) \cos \omega t - (A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2) \sin \omega t$$

$$= B_1 \cos \omega t - B_2 \sin \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2} \left(\frac{B_1}{\sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2}} \cos \omega t - \frac{B_2}{\sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2}} \sin \omega t \right)$$

$$= A(\cos\varphi\cos\omega t - \sin\varphi\sin\omega t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

合振动振幅
$$A = \sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2} = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

合振动初始相位
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{B_2}{B_1} = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

· 同振动方向、同频率的两个谐振动的合成 → 旋转矢量法

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$
 $x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$

将两个振动用旋转矢量表示

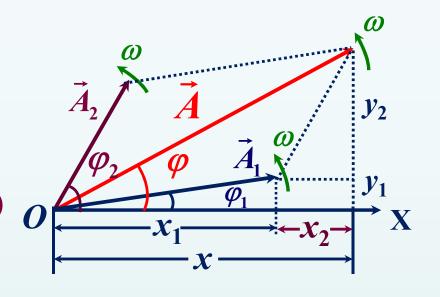
矢量合成得
$$\vec{A}$$
 $|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$y = A_1 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

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

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



$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$

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

两个重要的特例:

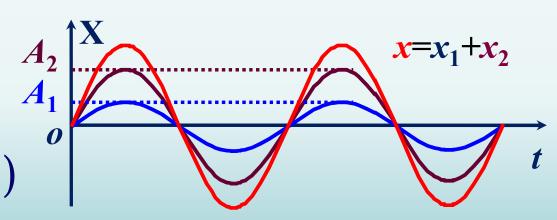
① 两分振动同相 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$ ($k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2...$)

 \vec{A}_1 和 \vec{A}_2 重合 合振幅 $\vec{A} = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2$

合振动初位相: $\varphi = \varphi_1 = \varphi_2$

合振动方程:

$$x_1 + x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
$$= (A_1 + A_2)\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$



合振动的振幅最大

两振动的合成效果: 使振动加强

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1})$$

两个重要的特例:

② 两分振动反相 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1) \pi$

合振幅
$$A = |A_1 - A_2|$$

 $A_1 > A_2 \qquad \varphi = \varphi$

$$A_1 < A_2$$

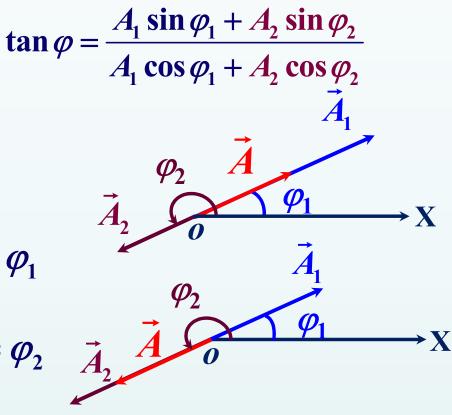
$$\varphi = \varphi_2$$

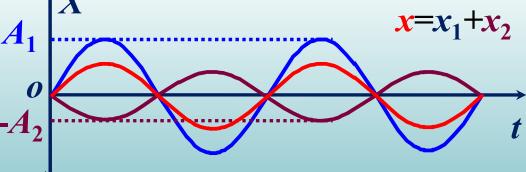
合振动的振幅最小

合成效果: 使振动减弱

一般地,
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 \neq k\pi$$

合振幅
$$|A_1 - A_2| < A < A_1 + A_2'$$





不同频的两个谐振动合成 同振幅和振动方向,

$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_2 = A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_2 = A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_3 = A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_4 = 2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t) \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t + \varphi)$$

$$x_5 = A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_6 = 2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t) \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t + \varphi)$$

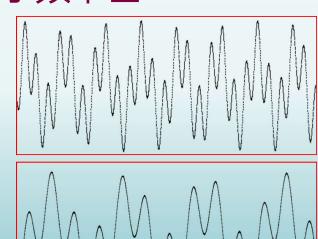
$$x_7 = A_1 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

$$x_7 = A$$

 $0 \leq A \leq 2A_1$

显然, 合振动不是谐振动

振动曲线复杂且取决于频率差

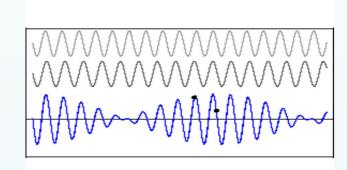


若频率差很小?

圆频率

$$x = \underbrace{2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t)} \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t + \varphi)$$

振幅按余弦函数变化



 $H = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \omega_4 + \omega_3 + \omega_4 +$

·使频率 $\frac{\omega_2-\omega_1}{2}$ 和 $\frac{\omega_2+\omega_1}{2}$ 有足够的区分度

