

例 质量为 0.10 kg 的物体,以振幅 1.0×10² m 作简谐运动,其最大加速度为40m·s⁻²,求:

- (1) 振动的周期:
- (2) 通过平衡位置的动能:
- (3) 总能量;
- (4) 物体在何处其动能和势能相等?



已知m = 0.10 kg, $A = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$,

$$a_{\text{max}} = 4.0 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \ \text{\Re}$$
: (1) T ; (2) $E_{\text{k,max}}$

F (1)
$$a_{\text{max}} = A\omega^2$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_{\text{max}}}{A}} = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314 \text{ s}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314 \text{ s}$$
(2) $E_{k,max} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{max}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$

$$= 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$



已知 $m = 0.10 \,\mathrm{kg}$, $A = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \,\mathrm{m}$,

$$a_{\text{max}} = 4.0 \,\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$
求: (3) 总能量 E_{i}

(4)何处动势能相等?

解 (3)
$$E = E_{k,max} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

(4)
$$E_k = E_p$$
 H $E_p = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$

$$x^2 = \frac{2E_p}{m\omega^2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \implies x = \pm 0.707 \text{ cm}$$

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【例】一立方体木块浮于静水中,开始时浸入部分的高度 为a。今用手指沿竖直方向将其慢慢压下,使其浸入部分 的高度为b,然后放手任其运动. 若不计水对木块的粘滞阻 力,试证明木块的运动是谐振动,并写出振动表达式,求 出振动的周期和振幅。

解:已知木块作简谐振动,

其回复力为: f = -kx

回复力是重力和浮力的合力。

木块的平衡条件为: $m_*g = Sa\rho_*g$ $m_* = Sa\rho_*$

以静浮时下底面所在位置为坐标原点,x轴向下为

正,当下底面有位侈x时木块所受回复力为:

$$\sum_{2017/3/17} f = -S\rho_{\star}(x+a)g + m_{\star}g = -S\rho_{\star}gx = -kx_{52}$$

其动力学方程为:

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

ω²=g/a,证明为谐振动

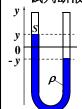
运动学方程: $x = A\cos(\alpha t + \varphi)$

$$T = 2\pi/\omega = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{a}{a}}$$

取刚放手时为初始时刻,则;

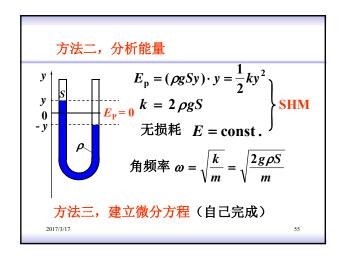
$$x_0 = b - a$$
 $v_0 = 0$ $A = \sqrt{x_0 + \frac{v_0}{a^2}} = b - a$

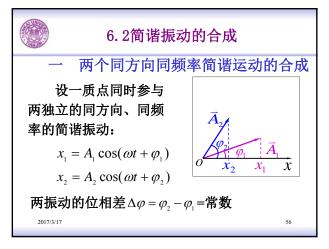
[例]已知:U形管内液体质量为m,密度为 ρ , 管的截面积为S。开始时,造成管两边液柱面 有一定的高度差,忽略管壁和液体间的摩擦。 试判断液体柱振动的性质。

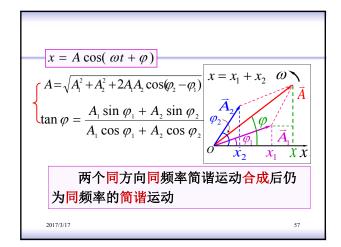


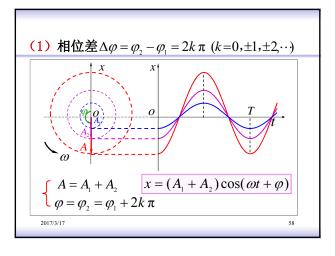
分析: 方法一, 分析受力规律 恢复力 $F = -2\rho g S y = -ky$ $k = 2\rho g S = \text{const.}$ SHM

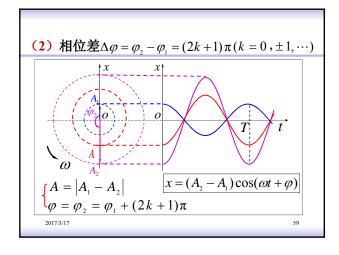
角频率
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2g\rho S}{m}}$$

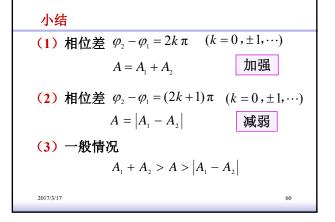










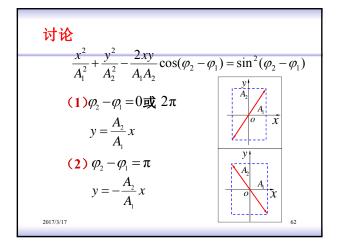


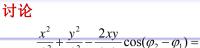
二 两个相互垂直的同频率的简谐

质点运动轨迹 (椭圆方程)

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

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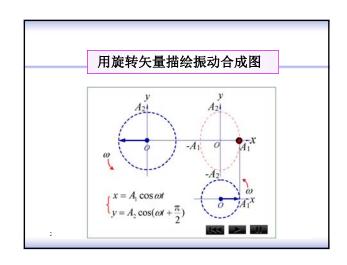
$$-\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

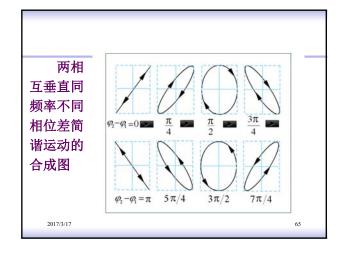
(3)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm \pi/2$$

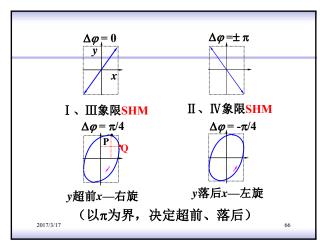
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} = 1$$

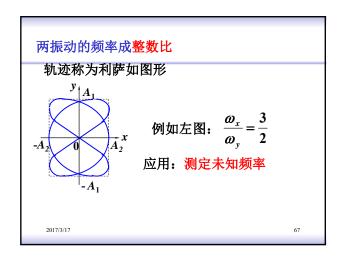
$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

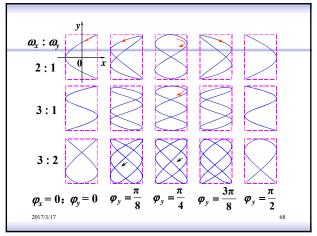
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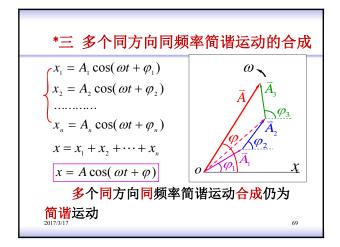


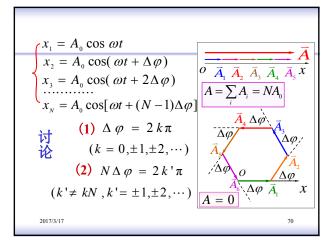


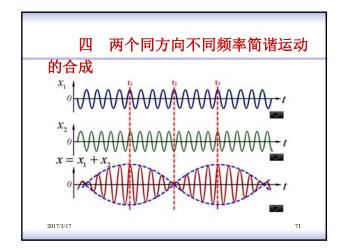




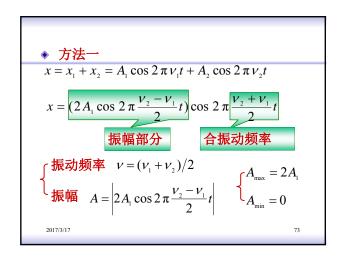


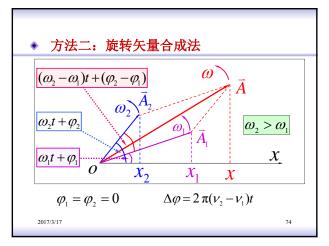


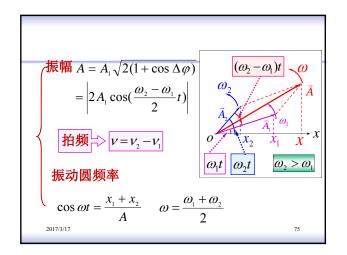


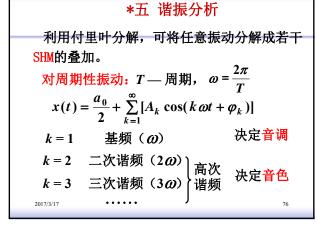


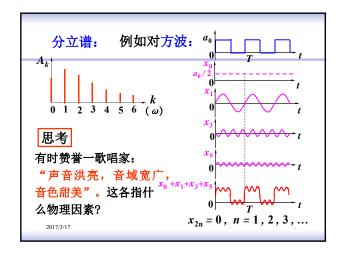
频率较大而频率之差很小的两个同方 向简谐运动的合成,其合振动的振幅时而 加强时而减弱的现象叫拍. 双簧管就是利用这个原理产生的颤音。 $\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t = A_1 \cos 2\pi \nu_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t = A_2 \cos 2\pi \nu_2 t \end{cases}$ 讨论 $A_1 = A_2$, $|\nu_2 - \nu_1| << \nu_1 + \nu_2$ 的情况

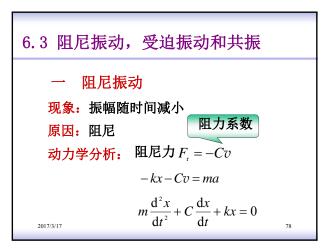












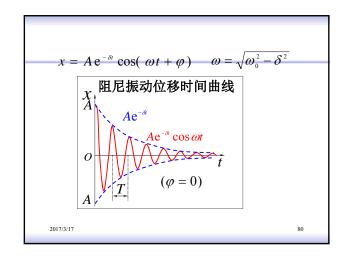
$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + C\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + kx = 0$$

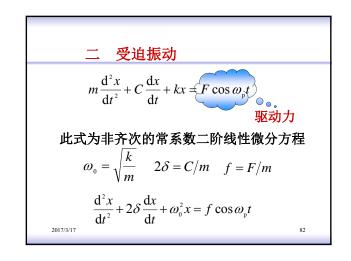
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\delta\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2x = 0$$
此式为典型的常系数二阶
齐次线性微分方程
$$x = Ae^{-\delta t}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
振幅
$$f$$

$$\pi$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi/\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$
2017/3/17





$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$
無類率
$$x = A_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

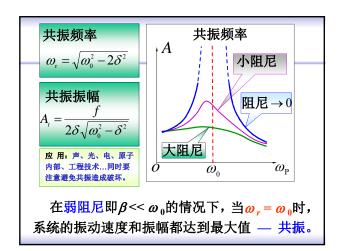
$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}} \quad \tan \psi = \frac{-2\delta \omega_p}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2}$$

三 共振
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$

$$x = A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

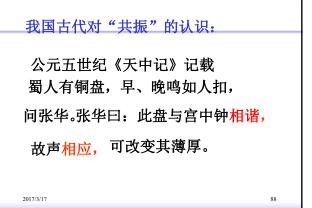
$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}} \qquad \frac{dA}{d\omega_p} = 0$$

$$x = A_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$









作业 > P272 7.8,7.11, 7.13,7.15, 7.17