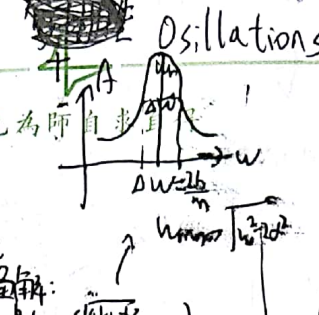






# Waves Oscillations

类型	简谐	阻尼	受迫
微分方程	$ma = -kx$ $\ddot{x} = -\frac{k}{m}x$	$ma = -kx - b\dot{x}$ $\ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$	$ma = -kx + F_0 \cos \omega t$ $\ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = \frac{F_0}{m} \cos \omega t$
解	$x = C \cos(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi)$ $x = A \sin(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi)$	$x = e^{-\frac{b}{2m}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{4km-b^2}}{2m}t + \phi)$	特解: $x = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{m^2(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + b^2\omega^2}} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
物理含义	仅受回复力, 无阻尼(理想)	受回复力 + 阻尼力, 振幅随时间衰减	受回复力 + 阻尼力 + 驱动力, 共振现象
实例	单摆 $\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{L}\theta$	(b 非常小)	Takoma
频率	$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ $k = \frac{1}{2}k_A \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)$	衰减(阻尼)	共振: 振幅随频率变化



$T \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2}$   
 含义:  $T$ : 张力  $\mu$ : 线密度  
 适用范围: 1. 横波  
 2. 弦的一二三谐波 (驻波条件)  
 3. 边界条件: 弦两端为 node 或 antinode

驻波:  $z = f(x)g(t)$   
 节点 node: 位置  $x$  满足  $f(x) = 0$   
 简谐波:  $z = z_0 \sin(kx + \omega t)$   
 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$   $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$

行波:  $z = f(x, t)$   
 (简谐波):  $z = f(x - vt)$   
 $z = z_0 \sin(k(x - vt) + \phi)$   
 $v = \frac{\omega}{k}$   $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$   $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v^2}$   
 $\omega = kv$

① 低密度 → 高密度 (反射)  
 反射: 波峰对波谷, 波谷对波峰  
 边界条件:  $z_1(x) + z_2(x) = z_3(x)$   
 $\frac{\partial z_1(x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z_2(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z_3(x)}{\partial x}$   
 $E_1 = E_2 + E_3$

波的传播:  $\frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{d}{dx}(U(x_0) + U'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}U''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2)$   
 $= -U'(x_0) - U''(x_0)(x-x_0)$   
 干涉:  $U(x) = U_1(x) + U_2(x)$

波的能量 (横波)  
 $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$   
 对简谐波 (平均):  $P = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 z_0^2 v$

② 高密度 → 低密度 (反射)  
 边界条件:  $z_1(x) + z_2(x) = z_3(x)$   
 $\frac{\partial z_1(x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z_2(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z_3(x)}{\partial x}$   
 $z(x, t) = z_1(x, t) + z_2(x, t)$   
 特殊情况 (简谐波)  
 $z(x, t) = z_0 \sin(kx + \omega t + \phi_1) + z_0 \sin(kx + \omega t + \phi_2)$   
 $= z_0 \sin(\frac{(kx + \omega t + \phi_1) + (kx + \omega t + \phi_2)}{2}) \cos(\frac{(kx + \omega t + \phi_1) - (kx + \omega t + \phi_2)}{2})$   
 $= z_0 \sin(kx + \omega t + \frac{\phi_1 + \phi_2}{2}) \cos(\frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{2})$

③ 干涉  
 ① 波干涉: (频率相同, 相位差恒定)  
 $\Delta x = (u - v)T$   
 $f\lambda = u, f = \frac{u}{\lambda}$   
 ② 双缝干涉 (实际频率不变, 接收频率变化)  
 原光:  $IT$  接收:  $IT \cos \theta$   
 强度:  $I \propto \cos^2 \theta$   
 ③ 多缝干涉  
 ④ Beats (拍)  
 两个不同频率的波叠加:  
 $z = z_0 \sin(k_1 x + \omega_1 t) + z_0 \sin(k_2 x + \omega_2 t)$   
 合成为:  
 $z = 2z_0 \sin(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}x + \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}t) \cos(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}x - \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}t)$   
 $f = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{4\pi} = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2}$  ( $\omega$  更便利)

声强: Intensity  
 $I = \frac{P}{S}$   
 $\beta = 10 \log_{10}(\frac{I}{I_0})$  dB (单位)  
 声速:  $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$   
 $\Delta v = \frac{v}{v_0} \Delta v_0$   
 $\Delta \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \Delta \lambda_0$   
 $\Delta f = \frac{f}{f_0} \Delta f_0$   
 $\Delta \omega = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \Delta \omega_0$   
 $\Delta k = \frac{k}{k_0} \Delta k_0$   
 $\Delta \phi = \frac{\phi}{\phi_0} \Delta \phi_0$   
 $\Delta \theta = \frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \Delta \theta_0$   
 $\Delta \alpha = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_0} \Delta \alpha_0$   
 $\Delta \beta = \frac{\beta}{\beta_0} \Delta \beta_0$   
 $\Delta \gamma = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_0} \Delta \gamma_0$   
 $\Delta \delta = \frac{\delta}{\delta_0} \Delta \delta_0$   
 $\Delta \epsilon = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} \Delta \epsilon_0$   
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 $\Delta \zeta = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta_0} \Delta \zeta_0$   
 $\Delta \eta = \frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \Delta \eta_0$

liquid!

④ 有粘性

$$Re = \frac{\rho L v}{\eta}$$

基础:  $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ ,  $p = \rho g h$ ,  $F_g = \rho \eta g V_{排}$

① 伯努利方程: 假设流体不可压缩

连续方程:  $V_1 A_1 = V_2 A_2$  (一个管子粗细不同)

伯努利方程:  $p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g h_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g h_2$

→ 定性: 流体速度大压强小

② 有粘性: 泊肃叶定律



长L, 距中心r的: 速度v(r) =  $\frac{\Delta p}{4\eta L} (a^2 - r^2)$  (当r=a, v=0)

半径a, 长L, 压强差Δp:  $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi a^4 \Delta p}{8\eta L}$

③ 表面张力

$F_{\text{向上}} = \gamma \cdot (2\pi r) \cos\theta$

表面张力 接触角

高度:  $h = \frac{r(2\pi) \cos\theta}{\rho \pi r^2 g} = \frac{2\gamma \cos\theta}{\rho r g}$

Solid:

Stress: 作用强度:  $S = \frac{F}{A}$

(体积:  $p = \frac{F}{A \Delta x}$ , 假设作用在单位长度)

Strain: 变形程度: ①

① 压缩:  $e = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$  (较小)

② 伸长 (固体被压缩, 另两端会伸长)

$\frac{\Delta U}{W} = -\sigma e$  (相当于两端有σe的位移)

③ 体积:  $\frac{\Delta V}{V} = 1 - [(1-e)(1+\sigma e)(1+\sigma e)]^3 \approx e$  (σ较小)

杨氏模量

材料性质:

① 杨氏模量: 压缩:  $\frac{\sigma}{e} = Y$

② 体积:  $B = -\frac{p}{\frac{\Delta V}{V}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Y}{1-2\nu}$

③ 剪切:  $G = \frac{F/A}{\frac{\Delta L}{L}}$

④ 剪切:



$e = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$

$\frac{L_0 - L}{L_0} = \frac{L_0 - \sqrt{L_0^2 - 4L^2}}{L_0} \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{(1+\nu)}$

波速: 横波:  $v = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$   
纵波:  $v = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$





$$PV=nRT=NkT$$

压强(Pa)  
体积  
温度: 以K为单位, 0: 绝对零度  
1: 物质的量 N: 总分子数  
(=8.31 J/(mol·K))  $k = \frac{R}{N_A} = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} J/K$

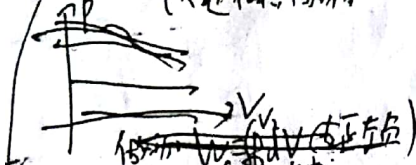
Thermodynamics  
Basic

$$\left[ P + a \left( \frac{n}{V} \right)^2 \right] \left( \frac{V}{n} - b \right) = RT$$

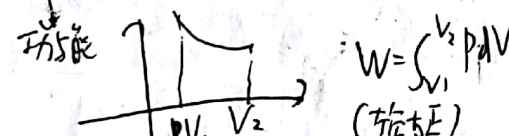
a: 分子间力  
b: 分子大小

功与能量

可逆与不可逆: 可逆过程  $PV=nRT$   
不可逆过程: 做功



内能: 比热容与状态  
C: 比热容  
C' 序数:  $C' = A C$  (序数)  
 $C_{gas} (C = mc)$   
 $\Delta Q = mc \Delta T$   
 $= C_V \Delta T$  (恒V)  
 $= C_P \Delta T$  (恒P)  
 $C_P = C_V + nR$   
Q 2.5 T 有关 (理想气体)



恒压 (Isobaric)  
恒容 (Isochoric)  
恒温 (Isothermal)  
绝热 (Adiabatic)

关系 (热):  $\Delta U = \Delta W + \Delta Q$   
热: 热力学第一定律

过程	方程	方程
恒压 Isobaric	$\Delta W = P \Delta V$ $\Delta Q = C_P (\Delta T)$	$\Delta U = -P \Delta V + C_P \Delta T$ $C_P = C_V + nR$
恒容 Isochoric	$\Delta U = \Delta Q$ $\Delta W = \Delta Q = S$	$\Delta W = \Delta Q$ $= S \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$
恒温 Isothermal	$\Delta U = 0$ $\Delta W = \Delta Q = S$	$\Delta U = \Delta Q = C_V \Delta T$
绝热 Adiabatic	$\Delta Q = 0$ $\Delta U = \Delta W = S$	$PV^\gamma = P_0 V_0^\gamma$ ( $\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$ )

效率:  $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H}$  (热机)  
热机: 热机效率

统计物理:

一般的 Boltzmann:  $f(v) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-E/k_B T}$   
对单位速度:  $\left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-mv^2/2k_B T}$   
 $\int_0^\infty f(v) dv = 1$

三维分布:  $f(v) = \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-mv^2/2k_B T}$   
分布 (Maxwell):  $4\pi \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-mv^2/2k_B T}$

平均动能:  $\langle E \rangle = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$   
平均速度:  $\langle v \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{8k_B T}{\pi m}}$   
均方根速度:  $\sqrt{\langle v^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{3k_B T}{m}}$

压强:  $P = \frac{2U}{3V}$   
理想气体:  $P = \frac{n}{V} k_B T$   
恒容:  $\Delta Q = n C_V \Delta T$   
恒压:  $\Delta Q = n C_P \Delta T$

热力学第二定律:  $\Delta S \geq 0$   
熵:  $S = k_B \ln \Omega$   
熵变:  $\Delta S = \int \frac{dQ}{T}$

热力学第三定律:  $S \rightarrow 0$  as  $T \rightarrow 0$   
绝对零度:  $T = 0$

热力学第一定律:  $\Delta U = \Delta W + \Delta Q$   
热力学第二定律:  $\Delta S \geq 0$

热力学第三定律:  $S \rightarrow 0$  as  $T \rightarrow 0$   
绝对零度:  $T = 0$

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由 扫描全能王 扫描创建



