

第八章 机械波

8-1 解: 该波的波方程为

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y &= 0.02 \cos \frac{\pi}{9} \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) \\ &= 0.02 \cos \frac{\pi}{9} \left(t - \frac{x}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(2) x 轴正方向距原点 5 m 处质元振动方程为

$$\begin{aligned} y_5 &= 0.02 \cos \frac{\pi}{9} \left(t - \frac{5}{2} \right) \\ &= 0.02 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{9} t - \frac{5}{18} \pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

(3) $t = 2.5$ s, $x = 5$ m 时

$$\begin{aligned} y_5 &= 0.02 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{9} \times 2.5 - \frac{5}{18} \pi \right) \\ &= 0.02 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$t = 2.5$ s $x = 0$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= 0.02 \cos \frac{5}{18} \pi \\ &\doteq 0.0128 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

8-2 解: (1) 波源的振动方程为

$$y = 0.001 \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} t + \varphi_0 \right)$$

$t = 0$ 时 $y = 0$ $v_y > 0$

$$\therefore \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{0.01} = 200\pi$$

$$\therefore y = 0.001 \cos \left(200\pi t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

当波沿 x 轴正向传播时, 波方程为

$$y = 0.001 \cos \left[2\pi \left(100t - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$= 0.001 \cos \left[2\pi (100t - x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

当波沿 x 轴负向传播时,波方程为

$$y = 0.001 \cos \left[2\pi (100t + x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$(2) \quad x = 9 \text{ m 时} \quad \varphi_9 = 2\pi (100t - 9) - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = 10 \text{ m 时} \quad \varphi_{10} = 2\pi (100t - 10) - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_{10} - \varphi_9 = -2\pi$$

8-3 解: (1) $\omega = 2\pi\nu = 1000\pi$

设波方程为 $y = A \cos \left[1000\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) + \varphi_0 \right]$

$$= A \cos \left[1000\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{350} \right) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$

$$= 1000\pi \left(t - \frac{x_1}{350} \right) + \varphi_0 - \left[1000\pi \left(t - \frac{x_2}{350} \right) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{20}{7} \pi (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \times \frac{7}{20\pi} \approx 0.117 \text{ m}$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta t = 10^{-3} \text{ s} \quad \Delta x = 0$$

$$\Delta\varphi = 1000\pi (\Delta t)$$

$$= 1000\pi \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= \pi$$

8-4 解: (1) 波源振动方程为

$$y = 5 \times 10^{-3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \left(t + \frac{2}{1} \right)$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-3} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} t + \pi \right)$$

(2) 该波的波方程为

$$y = 5 \times 10^{-3} \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) + \pi \right]$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-3} \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (t - x) + \pi \right]$$

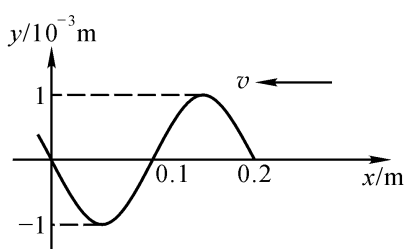


图8.5

8-5 解: (1) 设波源振动方程为

$$y_0 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$A = 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi \frac{v}{\lambda} = 2\pi \times \frac{330}{0.2}$$

$$= 3300\pi$$

$$t = 0 \text{ 时 } y = 0 \quad v_y < 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore y_0 = 10^{-3} \cos \left(3300\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

(2) 此波的波方程为

$$y_0 = 10^{-3} \cos \left[3300\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{v} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$= 10^{-3} \cos \left[3300\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{330} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$(3) \quad t = \frac{1}{330} \text{ s}, \quad x = 0.1 \text{ m 时}$$

$$y = 10^{-3} \cos \left[3300\pi \left(\frac{1}{330} + \frac{0.1}{330} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$= 10^{-3} \cos \left[11\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$v_y = \dot{y} = -3300\pi \times 10^{-3} \sin \left[3300\pi t + 10\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$= -3.3\pi \sin \left[3300\pi \times \frac{1}{330} + 10\pi \times 0.1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$= -3.3\pi$$

$$= -10.36 \text{ (m/s)}$$

8-6 解: (1) \because 能量密度 $E^0 = \rho \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{V} \right)$

\therefore 最大能量密度 $E_{\max}^0 = \rho \omega^2 A^2$

能流密度 $I = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2 V$

已知 $I = 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J/s.m}^2 \quad V = 300 \text{ m/s}$

最大能量密度 $E_{\max}^0 = \rho \omega^2 A^2 = \frac{2I}{V} = \frac{2 \times 9.0 \times 10^{-3}}{300}$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/m}^3$$

平均能量密度 $\overline{E^0} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2$

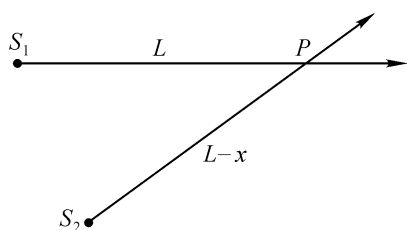
$$= \frac{I}{V} = \frac{9.0 \times 10^{-3}}{300}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/m}^3$$

(2) 两相邻同相位波间的总能量

$$E = \overline{E^0} \Delta V = \overline{E^0} VTs$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \overline{E^0} V \frac{1}{v} \pi \frac{d^2}{4} \\
 &= 3 \times 10^{-5} \times 300 \times \frac{1}{300} \times \pi \times 0.07^2 \\
 &= 4.62 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$



8-7 解: 此二横波振动方向相同, 波长相同, 在同一种媒质中传播, 波速相同, 因此, 其周期相同, 圆频率也相同. 传到 P 点的此二横波方程可写成

$$y_1 = A_1 \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{L}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$y_2 = A_2 \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{L-x}{\lambda} \right)$$

(1) 在 P 点的合振动最强时, 二横波在该点引起的分振动相

位应该相同. 即

$$2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{L-x}{\lambda} \right) - 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{L}{\lambda} \right) = \pm 2k\pi$$

由此得 $x = \pm k\lambda$ 已知 $\lambda = 0.34 \text{ m}$

取 $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 时, 则得

$$x = 0, 0.34 \text{ m}, 0.68 \text{ m}, 1.02 \text{ m}$$

(2) 在 P 点的合振动最弱时, 二横波在该点引起得分振动相位应相反. 即

$$2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{L-x}{\lambda} \right) - 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{L}{\lambda} \right) = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$

由此得 $x = \pm \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \lambda$, 已知 $\lambda = 0.34 \text{ m}$

取 $k = 0, 1, 2$ 时, 则得

$$x = 0.17 \text{ m}, 0.51 \text{ m}, 0.85 \text{ m}$$

8-8 解:

$$\nu = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi\nu = 200\pi$$

$$V = 200 \text{ m/s}$$

图8.8

$$\lambda = \frac{V}{\nu} = \frac{200}{100} = 2 \text{ (m)}$$

以 A 点为原点建立 Ox 坐标系,因甲波在 A 点所引起的质点位移为正最大

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{甲波方程为 } y_{\text{甲}} &= A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{V} \right) \\ &= A \cos \left[200\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{200} \right) + \varphi \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{乙波方程为 } y_{\text{乙}} &= A \cos \left[\omega \left(t + \frac{x}{V} \right) + \varphi \right] \\ &= A \cos \left[200\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{200} \right) + \varphi \right] \end{aligned}$$

乙波在 B 点所引起的质元位移为负最大

\therefore 当 $t=0$ 时, 在 $x=20 \text{ m}$ 处

$$200\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{200} \right) + \varphi = \pi$$

$$\frac{20}{200} \times 200\pi + \varphi = \pi$$

$$\varphi = -19\pi$$

当 AB 间的点因干涉而静止时,甲、乙两波在该点的位相差满足

$$\left[200\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{200} \right) + \varphi \right] - 200\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{200} \right) = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\text{即 } 2\pi x - 19\pi = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$x = k + 10 \text{ (m)}$$

当 $k = \pm 10, \pm 9, \pm 8, \dots, 0$ 时, $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 20 \text{ m}$ 处各点静止

$$8-9 \text{ 解: (1) 波方程 } y = A \cos \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

$$y_1 = 0.06 \cos [\pi(x - 4t)]$$

$$= 0.06 \cos \left[2\pi \left(2t - \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$y_2 = 0.06 \cos [\pi (x + 4t)]$$

$$= 0.06 \cos \left[2\pi \left(2t + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]$$

\therefore 二波的波长 $\lambda = 2 \text{ m}$. 二波的频率 $\nu = \frac{1}{T} = 2 \text{ (Hz)}$

二波的波速 $V = \lambda \nu = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ m/s}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y &= y_1 + y_2 = 0.06 \cos(4\pi t - \pi x) + 0.06 \cos(4\pi t + \pi x) \\ &= 0.12 \cos \pi x \cos 4\pi t \end{aligned}$$

波节位置 $\pi x = \pm (2k + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$x = \pm \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right) (\text{m}) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

(3) 波腹位置 $\pi x = \pm k\pi$

$$x = \pm k (\text{m}) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

(4) 波腹处振幅为 0.12 m

(5) $x = 1.2 \text{ m}$ 处振幅

$$\begin{aligned} A_{12} &= |0.12 \times \cos \pi x| = |0.12 \times \cos \pi \times 1.2| \\ &= |0.12 \cos 216^\circ| = 0.0971 (\text{m}) \end{aligned}$$

8-10 解: 由入射波方程可知 $A = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$, $\omega = 200\pi$, $V = 200 \text{ m/s}$

$$\lambda = \frac{V}{\nu} = \frac{V \cdot 2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{200 \times 2\pi}{200\pi} = 2 \text{ m}$$

因入射波在自由端反射时, 设有半波损失, 即反射波和入射波在界面处位相相同, 而传播方向相反.

入射波原点处初相位为零. 入射波在界面处比原点相位落后 $\Delta \varphi_1 = 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = 2\pi \frac{5.5}{2} = 5.5\pi$

反射波在坐标原点处比界面处相位落后 $\Delta\varphi_2 = 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = 5.5\pi$, 界面处反射无半波损失, 故反射波在坐标原点处初相位为 $\varphi = -(\Delta\varphi_1 + \Delta\varphi_2) = -11\pi$

\therefore 反射波方程为
$$y = 1 \times 10^{-3} \cos \left[200\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{200} \right) - \pi \right]$$

8-11 解: 对 A 来说, 即观察者静止, 声源运动. 因此, A 听到的频率为

$$\nu' = \frac{v}{v - v_{\text{源}}} \nu = \frac{340}{340 - 10} \times 1000 = 1030 \text{ (Hz)}$$

A 听到的拍频 $\nu_{\text{拍}} = |\nu' - \nu| = |1030 - 1000| = 30 \text{ (Hz)}$

对 B 来说, 即声源静止, 观察者运动的情况. 因此, B 听到的频率

$$\nu'' = \left(1 + \frac{v_{\text{观}}}{v} \right) \nu = \left(1 + \frac{10}{340} \right) \times 1000 \doteq 1029 \text{ (Hz)}$$

B 听到的拍频为

$$\nu_{\text{拍}}' = |\nu'' - \nu| = |1029 - 1000| \doteq 29 \text{ (Hz)}$$

8-12 解: 若音叉的观察者直接听到音叉的频率为 ν_1 , 听到经墙反射的频率为 ν_2 , 因波源(音叉)在运动, 所以

$$\nu_1 = \frac{v}{v + v_s} \nu_0 \quad \nu_2 = \frac{v}{v - v_s} \nu_0$$

其中 v 为观察者观测到的波的传播速度, 因观测者静止, 所以 v 的声波在空气中的波速 v_s 为波源的速率. ν_0 为音叉振动频率

拍频
$$\nu = |\nu_1 - \nu_2| = \left(\frac{v}{v - v_s} - \frac{v}{v + v_s} \right) \nu_0 = \frac{2vv_s}{v^2 - v_s^2} \nu_0$$

$$\therefore \nu_0 = \frac{v^2 - v_s^2}{2vv_s} \nu = \frac{(340^2 - 2.5^2)}{2 \times 340 \times 2.5} \doteq 204.1 \text{ (Hz)}$$