第九章 机械振动



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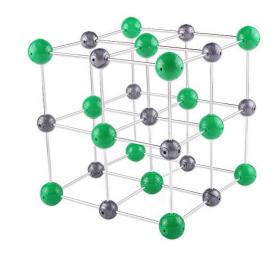
- §9.1 简谐振动 振幅 周期 频率 相位
- §9.2 旋转矢量
- §9.4 简谐运动的能量
- §9.5 简谐振动的合成 拍现象



§ 9.1-9.4 简谐振动







举例:

力学:机械振动,指位移x随时间t的往复变化;

电学:电磁振动,指电场、磁场等电磁量随时间t的往复变化;

晶体学: 微观振动, 如晶格点阵上原子的振动。

广义振动: 任一物理量(如位移、电流等)在某一数值附近往复变化

受力受迫振动受力自由振动

阻尼自由振动

无阻尼自由振动

非谐振动

简谐振动

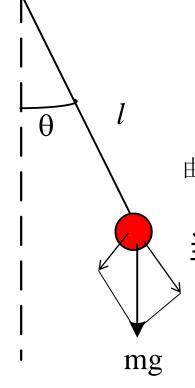
一、动力学方程

举例: 弹簧振子

根据胡克定律 f = -kx

由牛顿第二定律,弹簧振子所受的力为

一起集,学更派了的
$$f = ma = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$



举例: 单摆 小球沿切线方向的运动学方程为: (规定逆时针转时角位移为正)

$$mg\sin\theta = -m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

曲
$$\upsilon = l \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$
 上式可以写成 $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0$

当9较小时,由如下近似:
$$\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{1}{6}\theta^3 + \cdots \approx \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow g/l = \omega^2$$
 则有: $\frac{d^2\theta}{d^2t} + \omega^2\theta = 0$

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

凡是满足此方程形式的均为简谐振动---判断方法之一

运动学方程
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0 \qquad$$
 动力学方程 物理上,选用
$$x = A\cos\left(\omega t + \varphi\right) \dots$$
运动学方程

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

凡是满足位移随时间作余弦变化的均为简谐振动---判断方法之二

$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = |\omega A|$$

加速度
$$a = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

$$a_{\text{max}} = \left| -A\omega^2 \right|$$

位移与加速度之间的关系

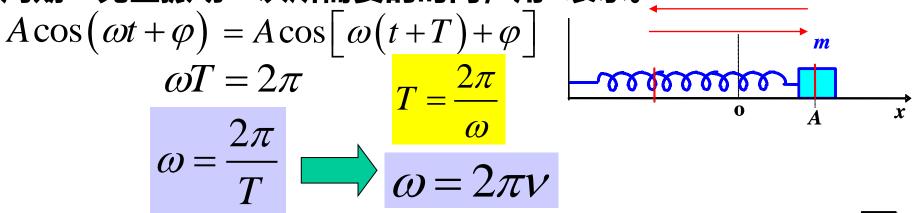
$$a = -\omega^2 x$$

三、描述简谐振动的物理量

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

1、周期、频率、角频率

周期:完全振动一次所需要的时间,用T表示。

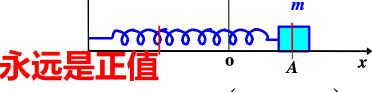


弹簧振子
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$
 单摆 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

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

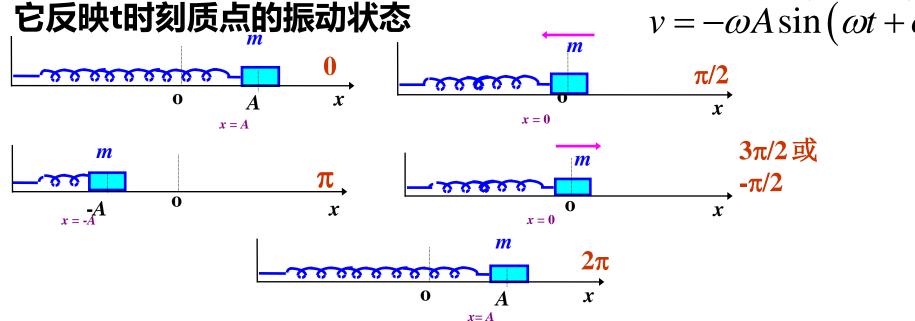
振幅: 质点离开平衡位置的最大距离, A永远是正值

3、相位 $\omega t + \varphi$



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

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



4、初相(t=0时的相位) φ

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

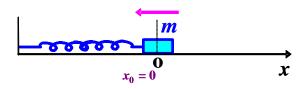
$$t=0, \varphi=0$$

初始位置
$$\chi = A$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & m \\
 & A \\
 & x_0 = A
\end{array}$$

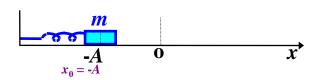
$$t=0$$
, $\varphi=\pi/2$

初始位置
$$\chi = 0$$



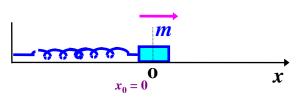
$$t=0, \varphi=\pi$$

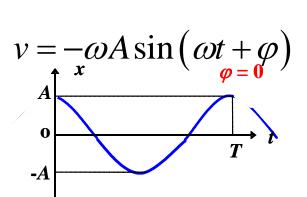


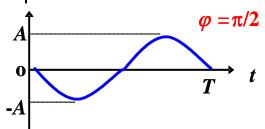


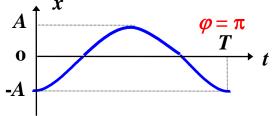
$$t=0$$
, $\varphi=3\pi/2$

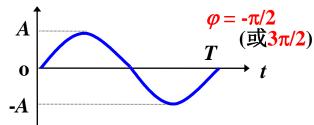
初始位置 x=0











例题1、质点作简谐振动A=4cm, v=0.5Hz, t=1s时x= -2cm, 且向X正方向运动,写出振动表达式。

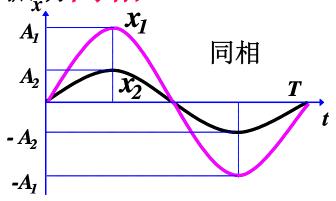
解: 设振动表达式为
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 已知 $\omega = 2\pi v = \pi$ 则 $x = 0.04\cos(\pi t + \varphi)$ 由已知,有 $-0.02 = 0.04\cos(\pi + \varphi)$ $\cos(\pi + \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2}$ 则 $\varphi = \pm \pi/3$ 此时向x正方向运动,故 V>0,因此 $\sin(\pi + \varphi) < 0$ 即 $\sin(\varphi) > 0$ 如 $\sin(\varphi) > 0$

5、相位差
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$
 $x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$ 其相位差为: $\Delta \varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_2) - (\omega t + \varphi_1) = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$

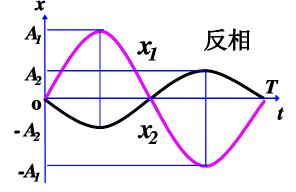
> 同相和反相

当
$$\Delta \varphi = \pm 2k\pi \quad (k=0,1,2,...)$$
时,

两振动同相

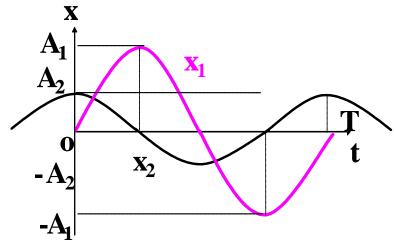


当
$$\Delta \varphi = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$
 ($k = 0,1,2,...$)时,两振动反相



> 超前和落后

领先、落后以小于π的相位角来判断!!!



位移、速度与加速度的关系

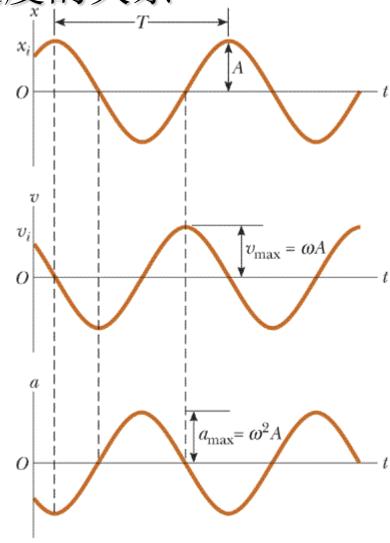
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \phi) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \phi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \phi) = \omega^2 A (\omega t + \phi + \pi)$$

结论:

- (1) 速度超前位移π/2 的相位
- (2) 加速度超前位移π相位



6、由初始条件求振幅和相位

若已知初始时振动的 位移和速度,即

设 t = 0时,振动位移: $x = x_0$

振动速度: $v = v_0$

$$\begin{cases} x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ \upsilon = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t=0} \begin{cases} x_0 = A\cos\varphi \\ \upsilon_0 = -\omega A\sin\varphi \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t=0} \frac{\upsilon_0}{-\omega} = A\sin\varphi$$



$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}$$

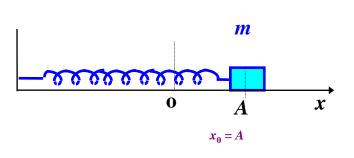
$$\varphi = \arctan\left(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}\right)$$

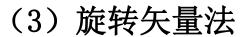
四、简谐振动的表示方法

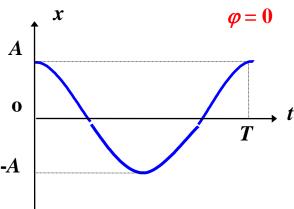
- - (2) 振动曲线

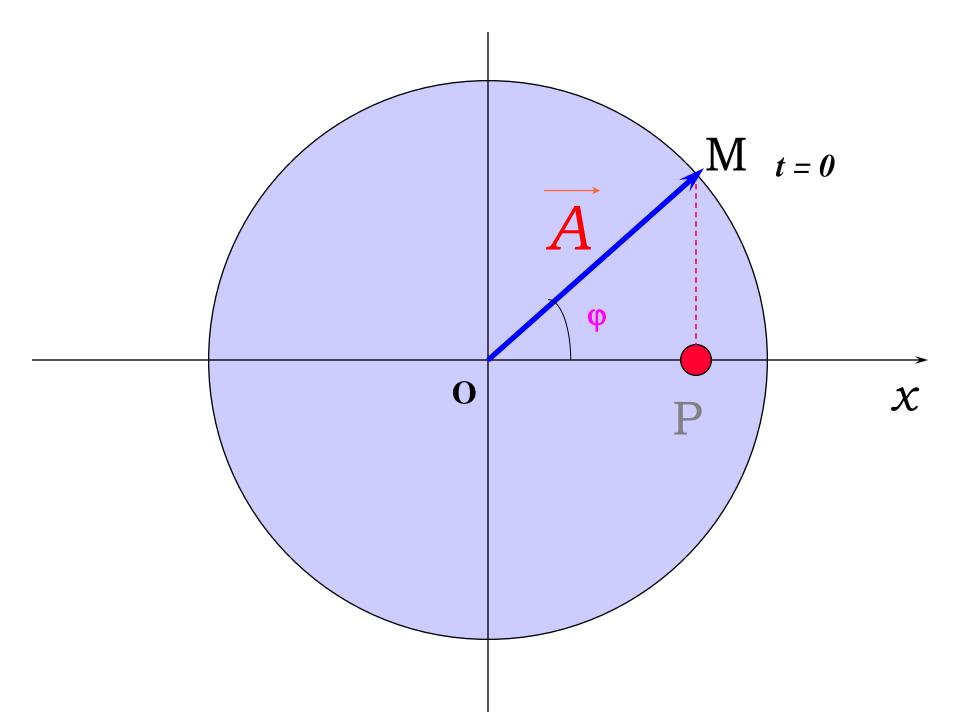
$$t=0, \varphi=0$$

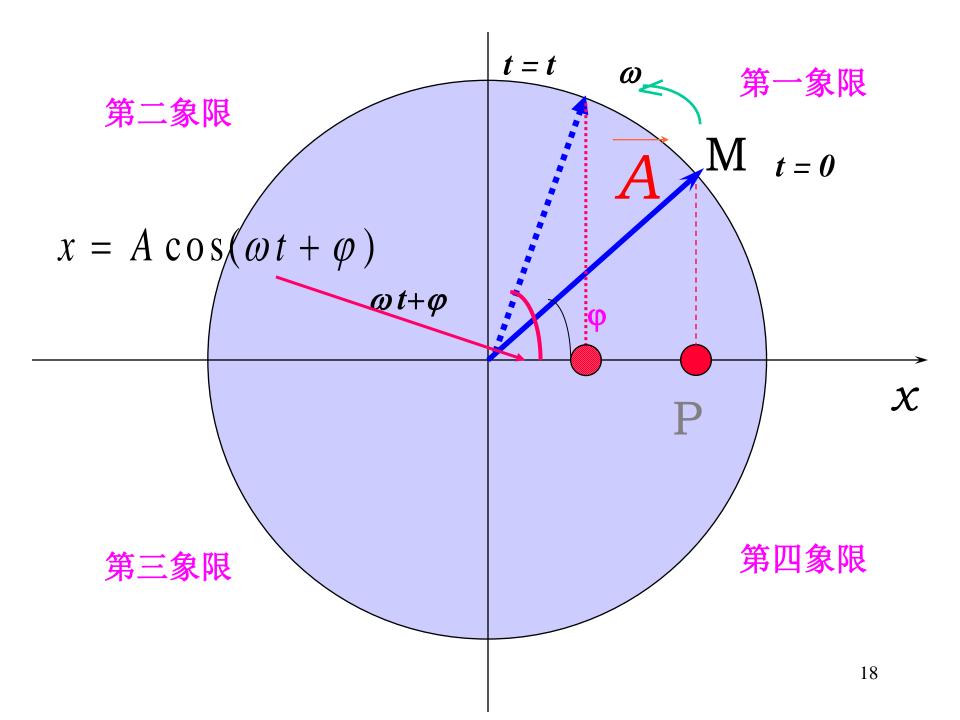
初始位置 $\chi = A$



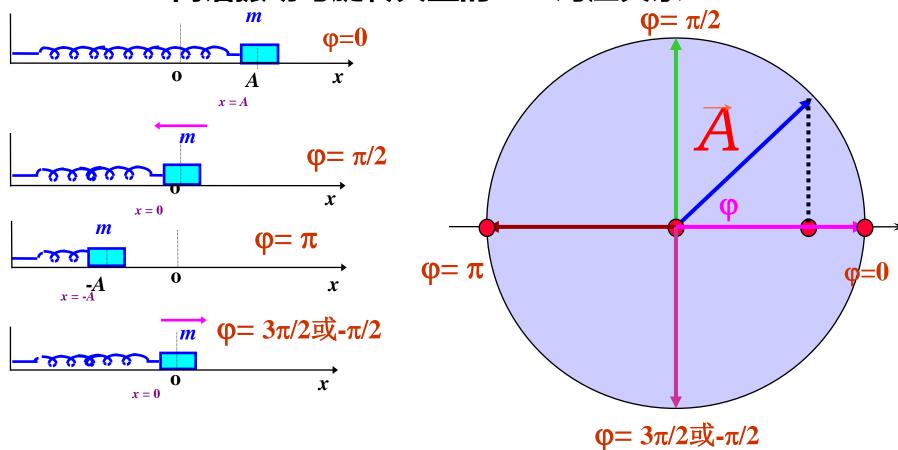








简谐振动与旋转矢量的一一对应关系



例题1、质点作简谐振动A=24cm,T=4s,t=0s时位移为 +12cm,且向X正方向运动,写出振动表达式。

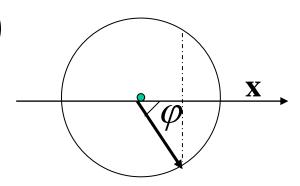
解: 设振动表达式为 $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

已知
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

已知
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
则 $x = 0.24\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \varphi\right)$

由旋转矢量法得到初相位 $\varphi =$

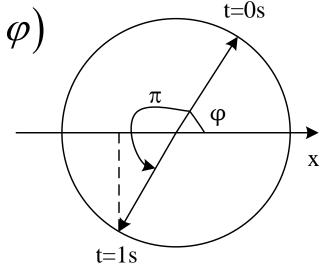
$$x = 0.24 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



例题2、质点作简谐振动A=4cm, v=0.5Hz, t=1sHz=-2cm, E=4cm, E=4cm,

解: 设振动表达式为
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

已知
$$\omega = 2\pi v = \pi$$
 则 $x = 0.04\cos(\pi t + \varphi)$



画半径为0.04m的圆,选出x = -0.02m的位置,此时的矢量在第二或第三象限,考虑振子向x轴正方向运动,因此矢量在第三象限。由于T = 2s,故从T = 0到t = 1s矢量旋转了 π ,故t = 0的位置得到初相也得到

$$\mathbf{DI} \quad x = 0.04 \cos \left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

五、简谐振动的能量 以弹簧振子为例,平衡位置处势能为零 1 动能
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2A^2\sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 $= \frac{1}{2}kA^2\sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$ $E_{k\max} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$ $, E_{k\min} = 0$ $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$ $E_{p\max} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$ $, E_{p\min} = 0$

3 机械能
$$E = E_k + E_p$$

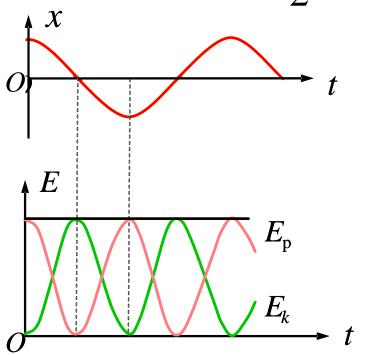
= $\frac{1}{2}kA^2\sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

注意: (1) 振子在振动过程中, 动能和势能分别随时间变化,但任

- 一时刻总机械能保持不变。
 - (2) 由起始能量求振幅

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2E_0}{k}}$$

- (3) 写出E表达式,证明 $\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$
- - 简谐振动判断方法之三



例 当简谐振动的位移为振幅的一半时,其动能和势能各占总能量的多少? 物体在什么位置时其动能和势能各占总能量的一半?

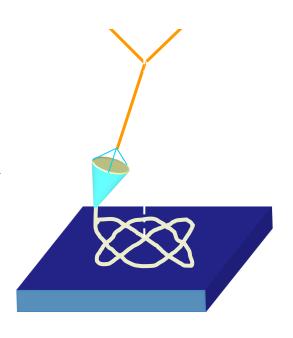
解:
$$E = E_p + E_k = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

当 $x = A/2$ 时: $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}k\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}E$
 $E_k = E - E_p = \frac{3}{4}E$

$$\frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \qquad x_0 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A = \pm 0.707A$$

§ 12.4 谐振动的合成

- 1. 同方向同频率谐振动的合成
- 2. 同方向不同频率谐振动的合成 拍
- 3. 相互垂直谐振动的合成



同方向同频率的简谐振动的合成

1、解析法 $x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1)$ $x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$

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

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

$A\cos\varphi$

 $A\sin\varphi$

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

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

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} \qquad \tan \varphi = \frac{A_1\sin\varphi_1 + A_2\sin\varphi_2}{A_1\cos\varphi_1 + A_2\cos\varphi_2}$$

 \rightarrow 结论:合振动 x 仍是简谐振动

2、旋转矢量法
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$
 $x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$

合振动:

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

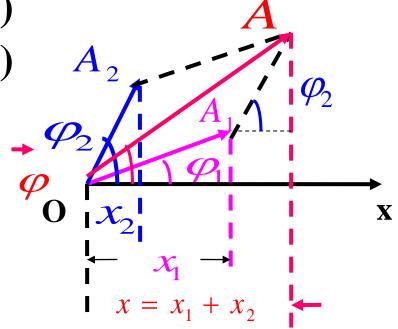
$$A_x = A_1\cos\varphi_1 + A_2\cos\varphi_2$$

$$A_y = A_1\sin\varphi_1 + A_2\sin\varphi_2$$

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

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

> 结论: 与解析法求得的结果一致,方法直观、简捷.





(1)若两分振动同相

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

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

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

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm 2k\pi$$
 $(k=0,1,2,...)$

$$(k=0,1,2,...)$$

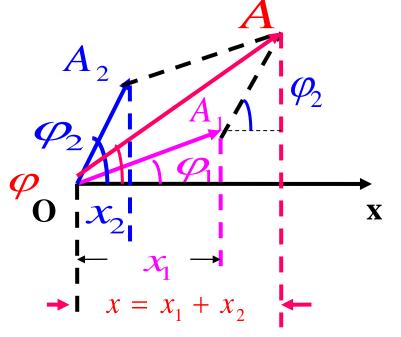
则 $A=A_1+A_2$,两分振动相互加强

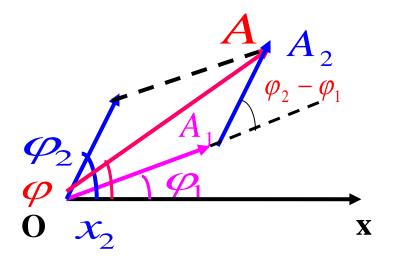
(2) 若两分振动反相
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$
 $(k=0,1,2,...)$,

则 $A=|A_1-A_2|$,两分振动相互减弱

如 $A_1=A_2$,则 A=0,表示质点静止

3、n个同方向同频率简谐振动的合成





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

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

设有
$$n$$
 个同方向、同频率、振幅 a 相同、初相差依次为一常量 ϵ 的谐振动,它们的振动分别为 $x_1 = a\cos \omega t$ $x_2 = a\cos(\omega t + \varepsilon)$ $x_3 = a\cos(\omega t + 2\varepsilon)$ $x_n = a\cos[(\omega t + (n-1)\varepsilon]]$ 求合振动的振动方程。

 $x = a\cos \frac{n\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{n\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{n\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $x = 2R\sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

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

$$A = a \frac{\sin n\varepsilon/2}{\sin \varepsilon/2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \varepsilon) - \frac{1}{2}(\pi - n\varepsilon) = \frac{n-1}{2}\varepsilon$$

故

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = a\frac{\sin\frac{n\varepsilon}{2}}{\sin\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}\cos[\omega t + \frac{(n-1)\varepsilon}{2}]$$

$$\Rightarrow isin\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

 π $n\varepsilon$

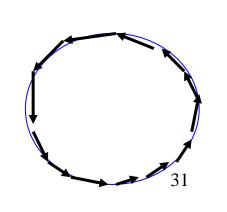
(1) 各分振动初相相同, \tilde{p} $\epsilon=2k\pi$

$$A = na$$

(2) 各分振动初相差为
$$\varepsilon = \frac{2k'\pi}{n}$$
, $k' \neq nk$

$$A = a \frac{\sin k'\pi}{\sin \frac{k'\pi}{n}} = 0$$

n



同方向不同频率的简谐振动的合成,拍

分振动: $\begin{cases} x_1 = A\cos\omega_1 \ t \\ x_2 = A\cos\omega_2 t \end{cases}$

$$x_2 = A\cos\omega_2 t$$

合振动: $x = x_1 + x_2 = A\cos\omega_1 t + A\cos\omega_2 t$

$$= 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2})t \cdot \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2})t$$

$$\stackrel{\text{""" = }}{=} \omega_2 \cong \omega_1 \text{"" = } \omega_2 - \omega_1 << \omega_2 + \omega_1 \text{"" = } \omega_2 + \omega_1 \text{"" = } x = A(t)\cos\omega t$$

其中
$$A(t) = 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t)$$
 $\cos \omega t = \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t)$

$$\cos \frac{-}{\omega t} = \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t)$$

随 t 缓变

\mathbf{m}_t 快变

 \rightarrow 结论:合振动 x 可看作是振幅缓变的简谐振动。

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2})t \cdot \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2})t$$

$$2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2})t \cdot \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2})t$$
的振幅时强
时弱的现象
$$1 = \frac{1}{T_b} = 2 \cdot \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = v_2 - v_1$$

三、相互垂直的简谐振动的合成

1、同频率相互垂直的简谐振动合成

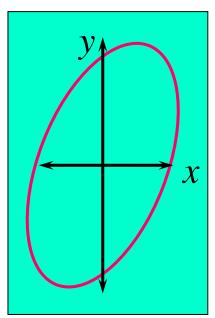
$$x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \quad y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{A_1} = \cos \omega t \cos \varphi_1 - \sin \omega t \sin \varphi_1$$

$$\frac{y}{A_2} = \cos \omega t \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \omega t \sin \varphi_2$$

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







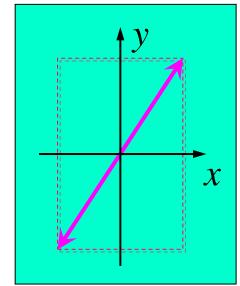
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$
(1) $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$ (或 $2k\pi$)时

$$(1) \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0 (或 2k\pi)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} = 0 \qquad \left(\frac{x}{A_1} - \frac{y}{A_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{A_1} - \frac{y}{A_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{A_2}{A_1} x \quad \text{Resp.} \quad \frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0$$



轨迹离开平衡位置的位移为

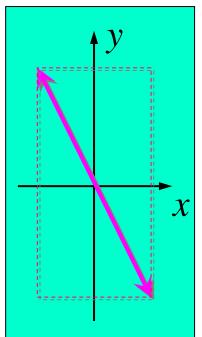
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} + \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} = 0 \qquad \left(\frac{x}{A_1} + \frac{y}{A_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{A_1} + \frac{y}{A_2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{A_2}{A_1}x$$
 , $\Re \approx : -\frac{A_2}{A_1} < 0$

轨迹离开平衡位置的位移为

$$S = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$



讨论:
$$\frac{x}{A}$$

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

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

结论: 质点振动轨迹为顺时 针的椭圆



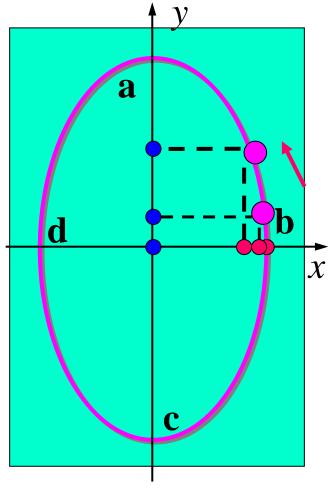
a

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

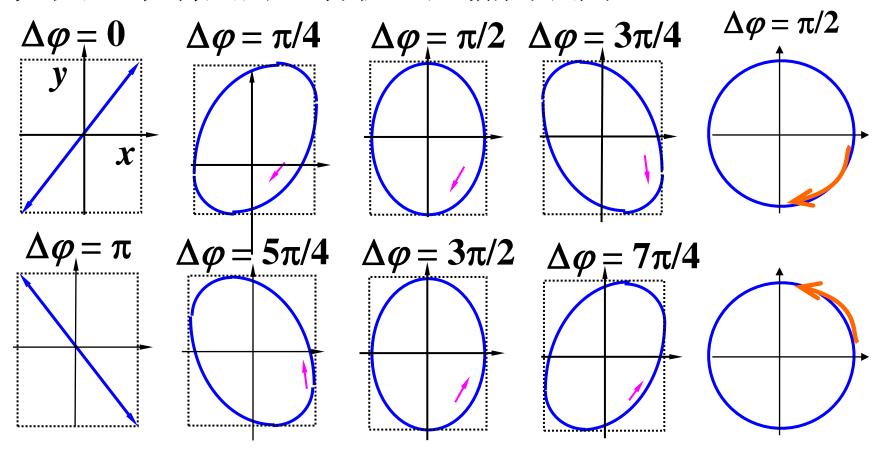
$$(4) \qquad \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

结论: 质点振动轨迹为逆时针 的椭圆



光矢量末端点的运动轨迹是椭圆或圆



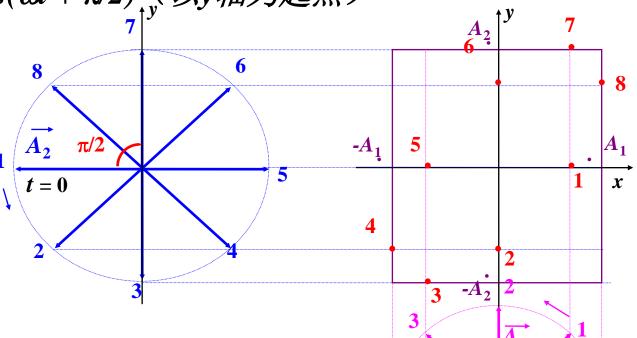
椭圆和圆偏振光可看成两束频率相同、振动方向相互垂直、相位差恒定的线偏振光的合成。

采用旋转矢量法画简谐振动的合成

 $x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \pi/4)$ (以x轴为起点)

 $y = A_2 cos(\omega t + \pi/2)_{+v}$ (以y轴为起点)





依据: 合成轨迹上每一个点都是对应位置振动点的合成;

方法:找对应位置点,如y1和

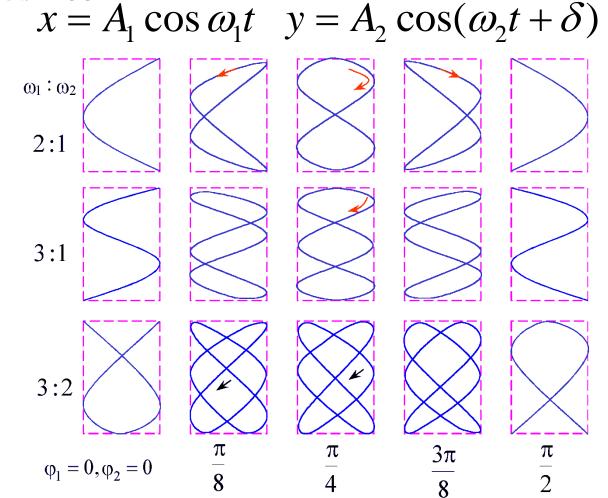
x1, y2和x2



 \boldsymbol{x}

2、不同频率相互垂直的简谐振动合成

- (1) ω_1 、 ω_2 之比为非整数时,合成运动为非周期运动,轨迹永不闭合;
- (2) ω_1 、 ω_2 之比为整数时,**合成运动仍是周期运动,轨迹是稳定的闭合曲线**(李萨如右图).



1. 简谐振动方程

本章小结

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

2. 简谐振动的相位

 $(\omega t + \varphi)$ 是 相位,决定 t 时刻简谐振动的运动状态.

3. 简谐振动的运动微分方程

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

4. 由初始条件振幅和初相位

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}} \qquad \varphi = \arctan(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0})$$

$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

总机械能:

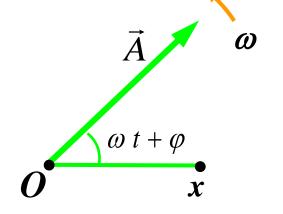
$$E = E_{\rm k} + E_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

平均能量:

$$\overline{E}_{k} = \overline{E}_{p} = \frac{1}{2}E = \frac{1}{4}kA^{2}$$

6. 谐振动的旋转矢量表示

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



- 7. 简谐谐振动的合成
- (1) 同方向同频率谐振动的合成 合振动仍为简谐振动,和振动的振幅取决于两个分振动的振幅及 相差,即 $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$
- (2) 同方向不同频率谐振动的合成

当两个分振动的频率相差较小时,产生拍的现象,拍 频为

$$v = |(\omega_2 - \omega_1)/(2\pi)| = |v_2 - v_1|$$

(3) 相互垂直的两个谐振动的合成

若两个分振动的频率相同,则合振动的轨迹一般为椭圆;若两个分振动的频率为简单整数比,则合振动的轨迹为李萨如图形.