


简谐振动的表达式

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

A : 振幅

ω : 角频率

$\omega t + \varphi$: 相位

φ : 初相

速度

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

以相同角频率随时间做周期性变化

加速度

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= \omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

(1) 振幅

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

x_0, v_0 : 在 $t=0$ 时振动物体的位移和速度

(2) 周期, 频率, 角频率
 $T \quad f \quad \omega$

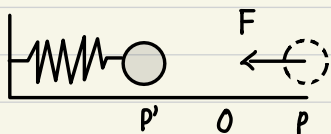
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{T}$$

(3) 相位, 初相

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

简谐振动研究

① 弹簧振子



牛二定律

$$F = ma$$

胡克定律

$$F = -kx$$

k: 劲度系数 (不是计算机的k)

$$a = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

固有角频率

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

固有频率

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

固有周期

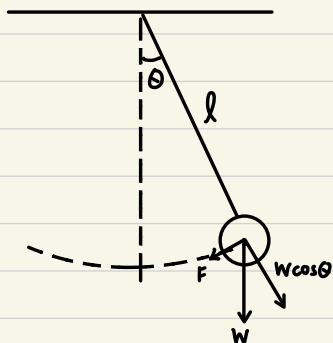
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

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

简谐运动的微分方程

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

② 单摆与复摆



假设 θ 非常小 \downarrow

$$F = -mg\theta = -\frac{mg}{l}x = -kx$$

$$M = -mgl\theta$$

$$M = J\alpha$$

M: 力矩

$$\alpha = -\frac{mgl}{J}\theta$$

$$J = ml^2$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{g}{l}\theta$$

固有角频率

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

固有频率

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

固有周期

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$\alpha = -\omega^2\theta$$

简谐运动的微分方程

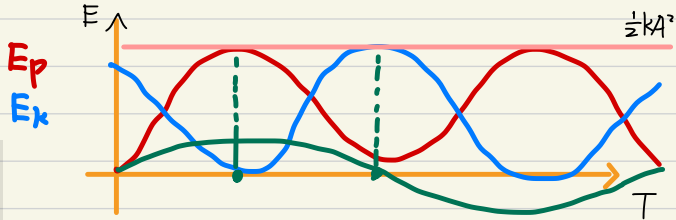
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \omega^2\theta = 0$$

★ 复摆的固有频率

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{J}}$$

简谐振动的能量特征

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}mA^2\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$



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

若谐振动周期为 T ($T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$)

$\Rightarrow E_k$ 和 E_p 的周期为 $\frac{T}{2}$ (角频率为 2ω)

$$\because E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mA^2\omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

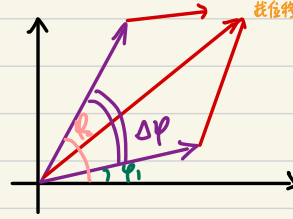
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

同方向简谐振动的合成

合成结果可由两条途径求解：解析法

旋转矢量法

只求：一个中心，两个等长点
按位移作垂线，根据速度含一个



① 同频率 → 还是简谐振动

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

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

↓

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

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

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

$$A_{\max} = A_1 + A_2$$

$$A_{\min} = |A_1 - A_2|$$

② 不同频率 → 不是简谐

$$x_1 = A \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2 = A \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

↓

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + A \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \\ &= 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t\right) \end{aligned}$$

振动之和 >> 振动之差 的简谐振动合成时，呈周期变化的现象叫做拍

— 拍为一个周期

$$f = |f_2 - f_1|$$

拍频

波动

平面简谐波的波函数

沿X轴正向传播

$$y = A \cos \left(\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) + \varphi \right)$$

有两个自变量的方程

① 固定 x

令 $x = x_0$ ，这时波动方程退化为质点振动方程

$$y = A \cos \left(\omega t - \underbrace{\omega \frac{x_0}{u} + \varphi}_{\text{初相}} \right)$$

② 固定 t

令 $t = t_0$ ，波形曲线的正向最大位移为波峰，负向最大位移为波谷。

!!! 坐标原点处的质点振动的初相等于整个波动的初相。

两点相位差与距离差的关系

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \Delta \varphi$$

第4章

光的干涉

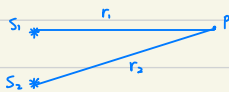
两光波叠加

∠ 相干

P处的光强量的振动

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = A_1 \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi r_1}{\lambda} + \varphi_1 \right) \\ E_2 = A_2 \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi r_2}{\lambda} + \varphi_2 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$E^2 = E_1^2 + E_2^2 + 2E_1 E_2 \cos \Delta\varphi$$



合振动的振幅

$$A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(r_2 - r_1)$$

光强分布

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos \Delta\varphi$$

光强平均值

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_0^{\Delta t} I dt = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_0^{\Delta t} \cos(\Delta\varphi) dt$$

光的相干叠加

相干条件① 振动频率相同

② 振动方向相同

③ 相位差恒定

$$\bar{I} = \underbrace{I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos \Delta\varphi}_{\substack{I_{\max} \cdot I_{\min} \\ (-2\sqrt{I_1 I_2})}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{干涉相长, } \Delta\varphi = \pm 2k\pi \\ \text{干涉相消, } \Delta\varphi = \pm (2k+1)\pi \end{cases} \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots)$$

∠ 非相干

$$\Delta\varphi \text{ 恒定} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\Delta t} \cos \Delta\varphi dt = 0$$

$$\therefore \bar{I} = I_1 + I_2$$

光程与光程差

	速度	波长	频率
真空	c - 光速	λ	f
介质	u - 波速	λ'	

波速
↓

$$c = f\lambda$$

介质的折射率

$$n = \frac{c}{u} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda'}$$

真空波长最长

真空中相位差 $\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda}$

介质中相位差 $\Delta\varphi' = \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda'} = \frac{2\pi nr}{\lambda}$

定义 nr 为光程

$$nr = \frac{c}{u}r = ct \quad (\text{介质光程等于相同时间内光在真空走过的路程})$$

光程差 $\delta = n_2 r_2 - n_1 r_1 \begin{cases} \text{明纹, } \delta = \pm k\lambda, (k=0,1,2,\dots) \\ \text{暗纹, } \delta = \pm (k-\frac{1}{2})\lambda, (k=1,2,\dots) \end{cases}$

$$\delta \leftrightarrow \Delta\varphi \Rightarrow \Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta$$

光程差相等的点构成同一条干涉条纹

相邻两条明(或暗)纹之间光程差的变化为 λ

透镜的等光程性

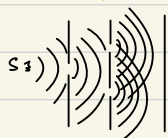
透镜会改变光线的传播方向,但对各光线不会引起附加的光程差

光从光疏到光密介质界面反射损失半个波长(半波损失)

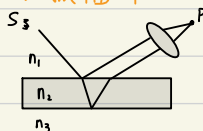
分波阵面干涉

普通光源 → 相干光源的方法

分波阵面法



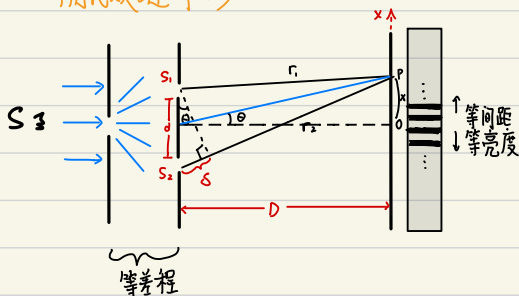
分振幅法



当 $\begin{cases} n_3 > n_2 > n_1 \\ n_3 < n_2 < n_1 \end{cases}$ 无附加光程差 (无半波损失)

当 $\begin{cases} n_3 > n_2 < n_1 \\ n_3 < n_2 > n_1 \end{cases}$ 有附加光程差 (有半波损失)

杨氏双缝干涉



$$\delta = r_2 - r_1 = \pm k\lambda = \pm(k - \frac{1}{2})\lambda = d \sin \theta$$

明 暗

$$X = \frac{D}{d} \delta \rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \pm k\lambda \frac{D}{d} & (\text{明纹到中心距离}) \\ X = \pm (k - \frac{1}{2})\lambda \frac{D}{d} & (\text{暗纹到中心距离}) \end{cases}$$

薄膜干涉

等倾干涉
(无穷远处)

等厚干涉
<a>后面

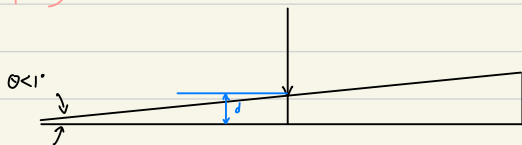
$$\delta = 2d \sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$$

纹距 $\Delta X = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$

光强 $\begin{cases} I_{\max} = 4I_0 \rightarrow \text{单缝时的光强} \\ I_{\min} = 0 \end{cases}$

等厚干涉

劈尖干涉



一般情况 $\delta = 2nd \left(+ \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \begin{cases} \delta = k\lambda & \text{明 } k=1,2,3 \dots \\ \delta = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗 } k=0,1,2 \dots \end{cases}$

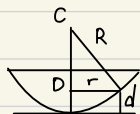
同花顺没有 $+\frac{\lambda}{2}$

两相邻条纹 $\Delta d = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$

条纹间距 $l \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$ (近似 θ)

$l \approx \frac{\lambda}{2n\theta}$

牛顿环



$\delta = 2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} \begin{cases} \delta = k\lambda & \text{(明) } k=1,2,3 \dots \\ \delta = (k+\frac{1}{2})\lambda & \text{(暗) } k=0,1,2 \dots \end{cases}$

第 k 个暗环的半径 $\begin{cases} \text{明纹: } r = \sqrt{(k-\frac{1}{2})\lambda R} & (k=1,2,\dots) \\ \text{暗纹: } r = \sqrt{k\lambda R} & (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{cases}$

光的干涉

干涉条纹明暗条件

$$\delta = \begin{cases} \pm k\lambda & \text{明} \\ \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗} \end{cases}$$

杨氏双缝

$$\delta = \frac{d}{D} nx$$

注意有无半波损失

薄膜干涉

等倾 $\delta = 2d\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$

等厚 $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{劈尖} \\ \text{牛顿环} \end{matrix} \right] \delta = 2dn_2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$

衍射条纹明暗条件 (半波带)

$$\delta = \begin{cases} \pm k\lambda & \text{暗} \\ \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明} \end{cases}$$

单缝衍射

$$\delta = a \sin \varphi$$

光的衍射

光栅衍射

多光束干涉 — 光栅方程

$$d \sin \varphi = \pm k\lambda$$

$$k_{\max} < \frac{a+b}{\lambda}$$

单缝衍射 — 缺级现象

$$k = \frac{a+b}{a} k'$$

$$(a+b) \sin \varphi = \pm k\lambda$$

光的偏振

偏振光的获得

光的干涉

分波阵面干涉

杨

$$\delta = n_2 r_2 - n_1 r_1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \delta = k\lambda & \text{明 } (k=0,1,2,\dots) \\ \delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗 } (k=1,2,3,\dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$$

$$x = \frac{D}{d} \delta$$

分振幅干涉

└ 等倾

等厚

(不考)

劈尖

$$\delta = 2nd + (\frac{\lambda}{2})$$

若同花顺则无, 否则有

$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \delta = k\lambda & \text{明 } (k=1,2,3,\dots) \\ \delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗 } (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta d = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

牛顿环

$$\delta = 2nd + (\frac{\lambda}{2})$$

若同花顺则无, 否则有

$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \delta = k\lambda & \text{明 } (k=1,2,3,\dots) \\ \delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗 } (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \delta = k\lambda & \text{明 } (k=1,2,3,\dots) \\ \delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗 } (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{第 } k \text{ 个暗环的半径 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{明纹: } r = \sqrt{(k-\frac{1}{2})\lambda R} \quad (k=1,2,\dots) \\ \text{暗纹: } r = \sqrt{k\lambda R} \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{明纹: } r = \sqrt{(k-\frac{1}{2})\lambda R} \quad (k=1,2,\dots) \\ \text{暗纹: } r = \sqrt{k\lambda R} \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$r = \sqrt{2Rd}$$

光学口诀

光程差很重要

明条纹整波长

暗条纹半波长

衍射明暗要对调

光的衍射 (半波带法)

单缝衍射

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= b \sin \theta \\ \left[\begin{aligned} \delta &= (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明} \\ \delta &= k\lambda & \text{暗} \end{aligned} \right. \\ \Delta x &= \frac{f}{b} \lambda \end{aligned}$$

光栅衍射

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= d \sin \theta \\ \delta &= k\lambda & \text{明} \\ \delta &= (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗} \\ \text{缺级: } \frac{d \sin \theta}{b \sin \theta} &= \frac{k\lambda}{k'\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{b} = \frac{k}{k'} \end{aligned}$$

马吕斯定律

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$$



布儒斯特定律

$$\tan i_B = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{\text{后一种折射率}}{\text{前一种折射率}}$$