General Physics (1) Oscillations

periodic motion (or harmonic motion) = any motion that repeats at regular intervals, 即在不受的時間間隔不斷重視完全 相目的状態。此時間隔解做週期 period (T), 週期 的倒数稻店频率(f),即f=一一用以計量單位時間內運動 重現了多少次。頻率單位為herte (Hz), 其因次為時間倒製因次。

1 hertz = 1 1/2 = 1 oscillation per second = 15

Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM) 陶瓷鱼鱼。

②以此避鬼型式横连的: (Ct) = Xm cos (wt+ 中)
phase w, o 為常數(即不為時間的函數)

> 每當 wt增加 2元,簡諧運動狀態完全重現,即WT=2元 ω = angular frequency (β β β), $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{ω}{2π}$ 單位: radian per second.

速度 vct) = $\frac{d \times ct}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\times_{m} \cos(\omega t + \phi) = -\omega \times_{m} \sin(\omega t + \phi) \right]$ $\Delta z = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[-\omega \chi_{m} \sin(\omega t + \phi) \right] = -\omega^{2} \chi_{m} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

 $\Rightarrow \alpha(t) = -\omega^2 \chi(t)$

加速度方面總是相反於 displacement 之方向, 且两者三絕對值差 wi信

亦可定義簡諧運動為方程式 dx = - Wx 方程式的解,其中一例子存殖等 $F = m\alpha = -k\alpha \implies m \frac{d^{2}\chi}{dt^{2}} = -k\alpha \implies \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

常用記記: 水= dex. 水= dt2x 競作 x-dot, x-double-dot

世名微镜的未塑造三角函数之微多,可時簡單 python code 驗證 第用(前延来) $\frac{d}{dx}\sin(ax+b) = a\cos(ax+b)$ $\frac{d}{dx}\cos(ax+b) = -a\sin(ax+b)$, a,b 為学數.

せい書出 a cos (ax+b)及 sīn(acx+ax)+b) - sin(ax+b) 並測試在 ax -> o 時 這两個函數是否看起朱相同

亦可用等建率圆超星的三物理直视望助記憶、! (随後補充)

呂ः普亨

General Physics (I) Oscillation

3彈簧三能量字局(F=-kx=ma運動)

日本時(玄角 = Uct) = $\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\chi_m^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$ $= \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$ $= \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi)$

信息 = E(t) = U(t) + K(t) = zkxm² [cosをw++ゆ) + sin²(w++ゆ)]
= zkxm² 不陽過引電運化

simple harmonic oscillation 過程中,
基份能往渡程 多接

Damped Simple Harmonic Motion (例如彈簧受阻力或厚接力三情形)

一個遊行 simple harmonic motion 的条件可编写 oscillator (電震子)

是oscillator爱外力影響而便動能過時間減少,有此oscillator的 運動者damped oscillation

若污滅少動能,此维外为方向须嶼速度方向相反:

olamping constant (為正實数)

damping fore: Fa = - bv

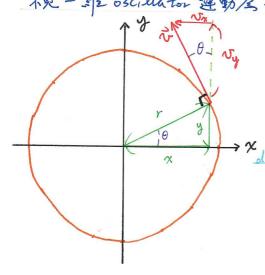
Equation of damped oscillation: $-bV - kX = m\alpha \longrightarrow -b\dot{X} - kX = m\dot{X}$ Solution of damped oscillation Equation: $\chi(t) = \chi_m e^{-bt/2m} \cos(\omega't + \phi)$ $\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$

> 物理直報。因明力,震軸障碍的成小。因外力使速度變慢,週期較沒有damping之情的長,按頻率及 角頻率降低

General Physics (I) Oscillation

慶望 oscillaton問題之一般一生技巧。利用等建学圆超運動 建飞物理直視, 巨幫助記, 意解的型式 (回顧講義 Mensuner, Vectors, Motion)

视一维 oscillator 運動在等建率圆超運動在水動上的投影



By definition
$$\begin{cases} r = ronstant \\ \theta = 2\pi t = 2\pi f t = \omega t \end{cases}$$

velocity.

$$\nabla_{x} = -|\nabla| \sin \theta, \quad \nabla = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = 2\pi f r = \omega r$$

$$= -r \omega \sin \theta = -r \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$= \frac{d\chi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (r \cos(\omega t + \phi))$$

北東水及dx之型式,即可簡單看出。

$$-\frac{d}{dt}(\cos(\omega t + \phi)) = \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\sqrt{2} \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + \phi) = \cos(\omega t) \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin(\omega t) \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$= -\sin(\omega t)$$

也物理首體可直接看出三角函數的微分結果!

可知用一個被愛数描述x及了軸上之投影位置: Z=rros0+2rsin0 = + (0050 + ising) 取實部 Re(3)=X, 图为海南上投影任置, 取庫部 Im(3)=Y 即为Y轴上投影任置

General Physics (I) Oscillation

重要报码: 解 oscillation 微分方程码, 都久猜解有 Aeioz 複數型式, 解实後再取實部來提取有物理意義的部分

Frample 1. Simple Harmonic oscillation
$$\dot{\chi} = \frac{-k}{m} \chi, \quad \dot{\Xi} \quad \chi = A e^{i(\omega t + \phi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\chi} = -\omega^2 A e^{i(\omega t + \phi)} = -\omega^2 \chi = \frac{-k}{m} \chi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \int_{-m}^{k} \frac{k}{m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1243}{m} = Re(\pi) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Example 2. Damped Harmonic oscillation $-bx'-k\pi = mx', \quad f \equiv x = Ae^{\lambda}(\omega t + \phi)$ $\Rightarrow \chi(-\lambda b\omega - k) = \chi(-m\omega^2).$ $\Rightarrow \omega = c + d\lambda, \quad c, d \neq \emptyset, \quad \emptyset = (c^2-d^2) + 2cd\lambda$ $\Rightarrow -\lambda b(c + d\lambda) - k = -\lambda bc + bd - k = -m(c^2-d^2) - 2mcd\lambda$ $\Rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dx} = bc = 2mcd \Rightarrow d = \frac{b}{2m}$ $\Rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dx} = bd - k = -m(c^2-d^2)$ $\Rightarrow bd - k = -m(c^2-d^2)$ $\Rightarrow bd - k = -m(c^2-d^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^{2}}{2m} - k = -m \left(c^{2} - \frac{b^{2}}{4m^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^{2}}{2m} - k = -m \left(c^{2} - \frac{b^{2}}{4m^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^{2}}{4m^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = c + d\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^{2}}{4m^{2}}}$$

$$\forall A = A e^{\lambda} (wt + \phi) = A e^{\lambda} (ct + \phi) - dt = A e^{-dt} \lambda (ct + \phi)$$

$$= A e^{\lambda} (wt + \phi) = A e^{\lambda} (ct + \phi)$$

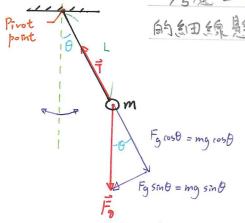
$$= A e^{\lambda} (ct + \phi)$$

$$= A e^{\lambda} (ct + \phi)$$

General Physics (I) Oscillations

Simple Pendulum (12 1/2)

芳虚一質量為的外球,以一長度多し,無質量,不可拉伸的細線懸吊。線及小球可光極軸(proot)自由擺動



對小球做为的分解,發頭小球愛向下的重力反災 線方向的張力。並且,国線不可拉伸,重力沿線方向分量大小 特於張力大小。故小球促發垂直線方向之等力 mgsing 在 0=0位置小球不发 等力,故稱此位置為 aguilibrium position.

 $I = mL^2$

自加速度 《二台 游及

~= Id - Lmgsin0 = mL' 0

是摆動酶度不大,即6→0,到 sing→0.

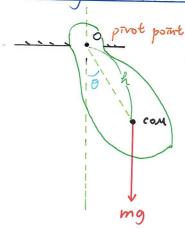
=> -Lmg0 = mL20

/E 0 = A eiwt ⇒ - Lmg = -m L² ω²

是知道L,测量T可且得出重力加速度g

 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \int \frac{L}{3}$

Physical Pendulum (物理提)



鏡是為m, 態對於prvot port O質可 統O轉動之間間慢。其質心距离住O為長度先 同可體之轉動慢量為工。

提動週期之推導與 simple pendulum大致相同不見回回問題在質心處愛重力 mg.

 $|\vec{y}| = |\vec{x}| + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = |\vec{y}|$ $\Rightarrow \omega = \int \frac{mgh}{I} = \frac{1}{T} = 2\pi \int \frac{I}{mgh}$