波動 Wave motion

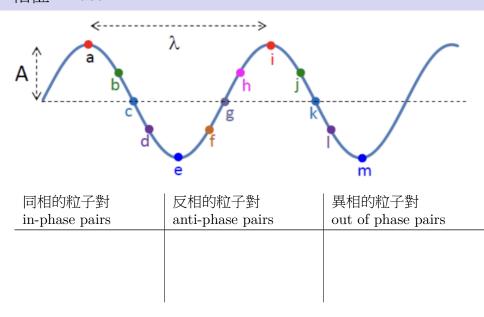
波動學第一課 II

周末班

相位 Phase

- 每個質點可以有不同的相位。
 Particles can have different phases.
- 兩個距離為 $0\lambda \cdot 1\lambda \cdot 2\lambda \cdot ...$ 的質點屬於**同相**。 Particles that are at distances of 0λ , 1λ , 2λ , ... are **same phase**.
- 兩個距離為 $\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot ...$ 的質點屬於**反相**。 Particles that are at distances of $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$, $1\frac{1}{2}\lambda$, $2\frac{1}{2}\lambda$, ... are **anti-phase**.
- 不是同相也不是反相的質點屬於**異相**。
 Particles that are neither in-phase nor anti-phase are out-of-phase.

相位 Phase



相位差 phase difference

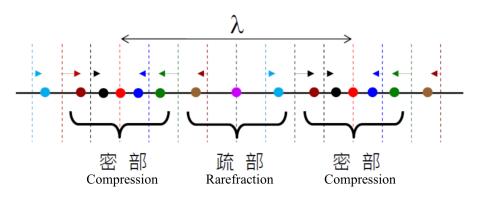
- 同相的質點之間的距離為 $0\lambda \cdot 1\lambda \cdot 2\lambda \cdot \dots$, The distance between two in-phase particles is $0\lambda \cdot 1\lambda \cdot 2\lambda \cdot \dots$, 相位差分別為 The phase difference is respectively $0 (= 0^{\circ}) \cdot 2\pi (= 360^{\circ}) \cdot 4\pi (= 720^{\circ}) \cdot \dots$
- 反相的質點之間的距離為 $\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot \dots$, The distance between two anti-phase particles is $\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}\lambda \cdot \dots$,

相位差分別為 $\pi(=180^\circ)$ 、 $3\pi(=540^\circ)$ 、 $5\pi(=900^\circ)$ 、... The phase difference is respectively $\pi(=180^\circ)$ 、 $3\pi(=540^\circ)$ 、 $5\pi(=900^\circ)$ 、...

相位差 phase difference

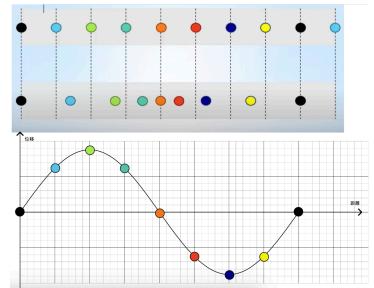
- 同相的質點必定在任何時候以相同方向移動。
 Particles in phase must always move in the same direction at any given time.
- 反相的質點必定在任何時候以相反方向移動。
 Particles out of phase must always move in the opposite directions at any given time.
- 兩個同相(反相)的質點的速率可以是不一樣。
 The speeds of two particles in phase (out of phase) can be different.

縱行波 Longitudinal travelling wave

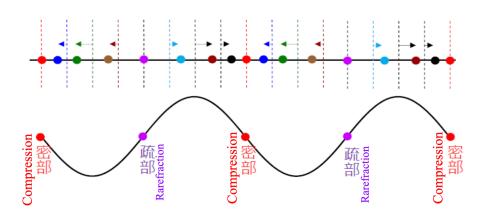


• 上圖粒子上的箭矢是位移,不是速度。
The arrows in the above diagram are displacements, not velocities.

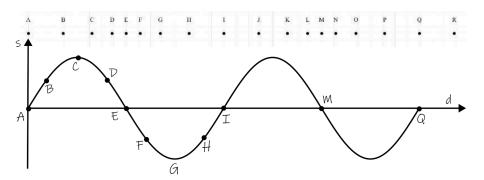
以位移距離線圖來表達縱波 Representing Longitudinal Waves on Displacement-distance graph



以位移距離線圖來表達縱波 Representing Longitudinal Waves on Displacement-distance graph

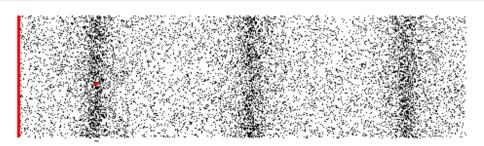


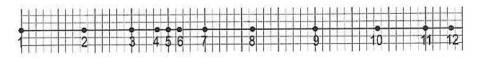
以位移距離線圖來表達縱波 Representing Longitudinal Waves on Displacement-distance graph



縱行波 Longitudinal travelling wave

- 密/疏部中心 ⇔ 其粒子位於平衡位置
 Centers of compressions / rarefactions ⇔ particles at equilibrium position
- 縱波的密部 / 疏部的中央**並不對應**於橫波的波峰 / 波谷。 Centers of compressions / rarefactions of a longitudinal traveling wave are **NOT** the counterparts of the crests/ troughs of a transverse traveling wave.
- 密部內所有粒子的速度方向均與縱波傳播的方向相同。反之,疏部內所有粒子的速度方向與縱波傳播的方向相反。
 All particles inside a compression are moving in the same direction of the propagation of the wave, while those inside a rarefaction are moving in the opposite direction.
- 密部和疏部的中央,位移是零但速率均是最大。
 At the central part of a compression or a rarefaction, the displacement is zero and the speed is the greatest.





上面的圖示顯示了在某一瞬間,一個聲波從左向右傳播時,空氣粒子的 位置。

The above figure shows the positions of the air particles when a sound wave is travelling from left to right at a certain instant.

以下關於聲波中密部中心位置的敘述哪些是正確的?

Which of the following statements about the position of the centre of compression in the sound wave are correct?

- (1) 位置 5 的粒子位於密部中心。 Particle at position 5 is at the centre of compression.
- (2) 靠近密部中心的兩側粒子正在朝向其移動。
 Particles on both sides immediately next to the centre of compression are moving towards it.
- (3) 在聲波中,密部中心處的氣壓最高。

 The air pressure is the highest at the centre of compression in the sound wave.

(承上題)關於在圖中所示的聲波中的粒子 5,以下哪些敘述是正確的? Which of the following statements about particle 5 in the sound wave at the instant shown in the figure are correct?

- (1) 它的位移為零。 Its displacement is zero.
- (2) 與波中的其他空氣分子相比,它的速度是最大的。 Its velocity is the largest compared to other air molecules in the wave.
- (3) 與波中的其他空氣分子相比,它的加速度是最大的。 Its acceleration is the largest compared to other air molecules in the wave.

(承上上題)以下哪對粒子是同相振動的?

Which of the following pairs of particles are vibrating in phase?

- (1) 位於位置 1 和位置 5 的粒子。 Particles at positions 1 and 5
- (2) 位於位置 1 和位置 9 的粒子。 Particles at positions 1 and 9
- (3) 位於位置 9 和位置 11 的粒子。Particles at positions 3 and 11

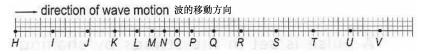
(承上上上題) 在所示瞬間之後,位置 1 和 7 的粒子運動方向如何? What are the directions of motion of particles at positions 1 and 7 immediately after the instant shown?



Completed.

下圖展示了一個縱波在某一瞬間從左向右傳播。

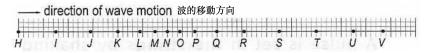
The following diagram shows a longitudinal wave travelling from left to right at a certain instant.



下列哪項陳述是正確的?

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. 在 H 和 V 之間的距離是 1.5λ 。 The distance between H and V is 1.5λ .
- B. 位置 K 的粒子達到了最大位移。
 The particle at position K is at its maximum displacement.
- C. 在所示瞬間,位於位置 R 的粒子向右移動。
 The particle at position R is moving to the right at the instant shown.
- D. 位於位置 M 和位置 S 的粒子在同相振動。
 Particles at positions M and S are vibrating in phase.



(承上題)相對於位置 H 的粒子,以下哪個粒子的振動相位相差 180° ?

Which of the following particles is vibrating 180° out of phase relative to particle at position H?

- A. J
- B. L
- C. N
- D. P

Completed.