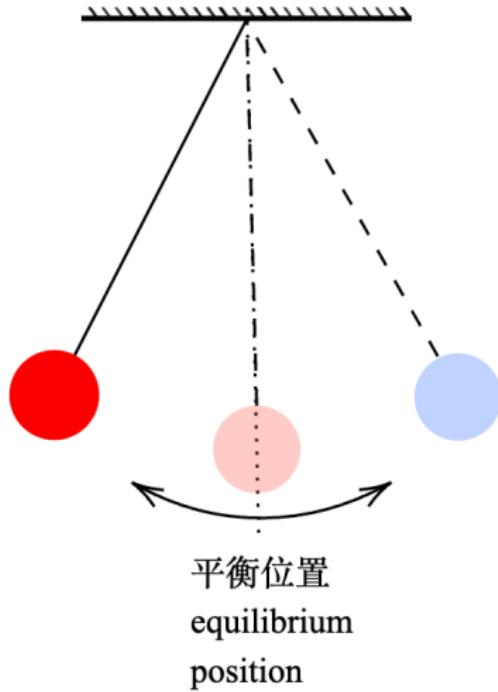


波動 Wave motion

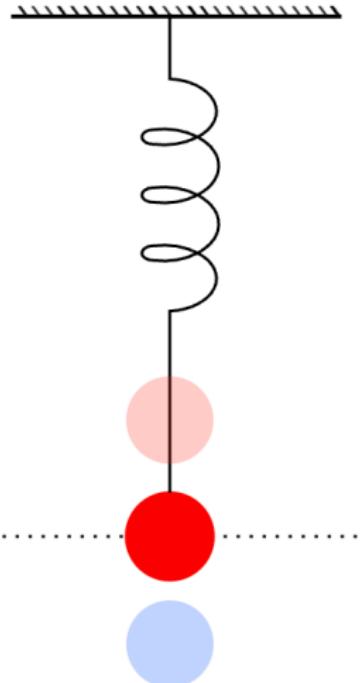
波動學第一課

周末班

振動 oscillation



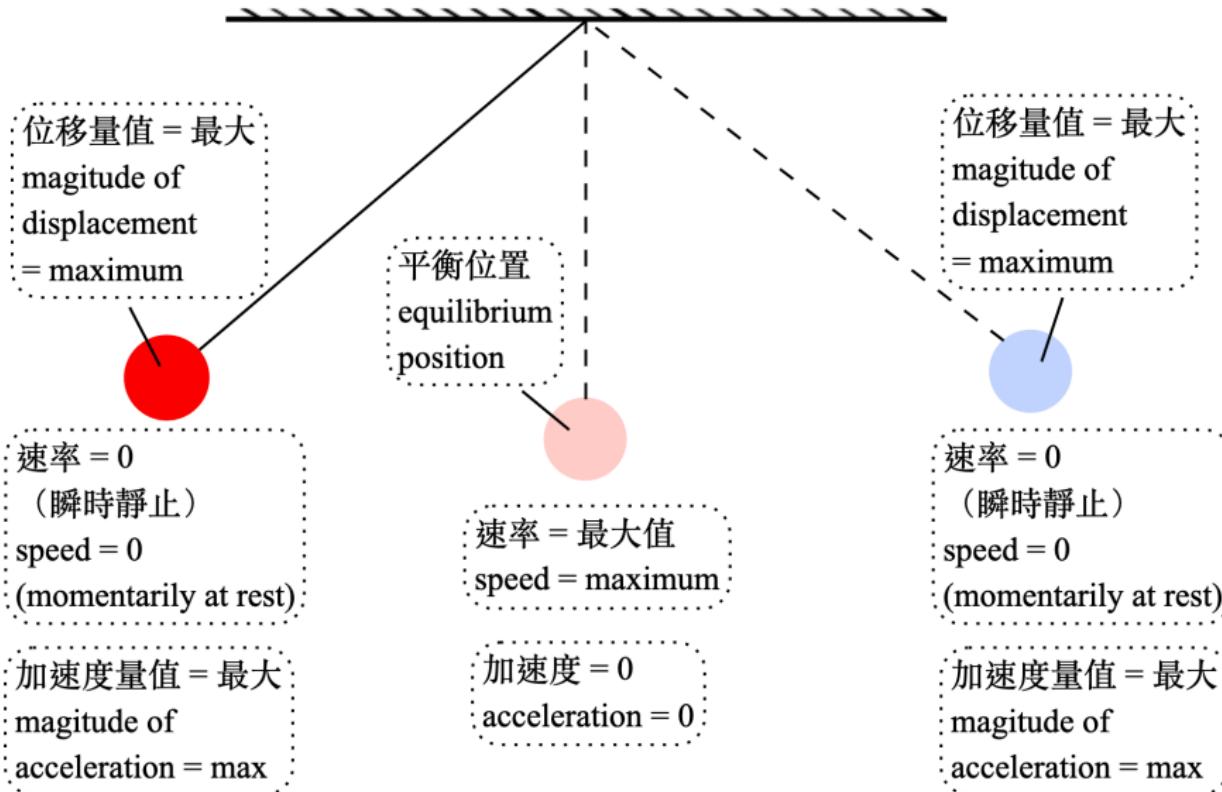
平衡位置
equilibrium
position



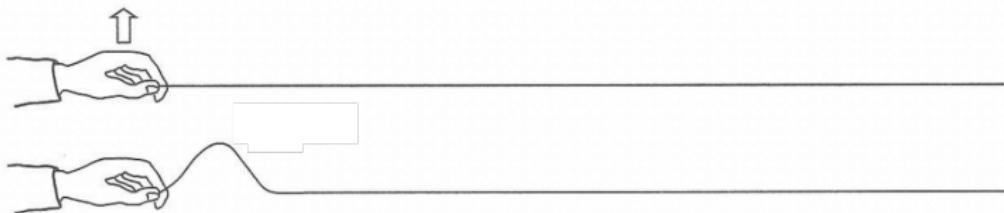
振動 oscillation

- 振動過程是物件圍繞着一個**平衡位置**進行週期性運動。
During an oscillation process, an object oscillates around the equilibrium position periodically.
- 在平衡位置中，物件的速率是最大值。
At equilibrium position, speed of the object is at maximum.
- 振動過程中也存在兩個極端位置，當中物件是**瞬時靜止**。
At two extreme ends of oscillation, the object is momentarily at rest.

振動 oscillation

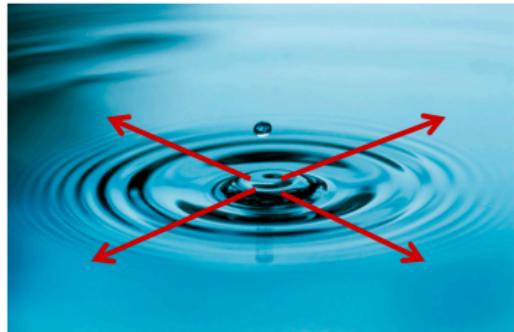


脈衝 Pulse



- 脈衝是一個持續短暫時間的波。
A pulse of wave is a short duration of a wave.
- 如果給一條繩子一股脈衝，它會以固定的速率在繩子上移動。
If a string is given a single disturbance, a pulse travels along the string with a steady speed.

波動 Wave



波動的種類 Types of waves

- 波動是一種**能量的傳播**形式。

Wave is a form of **propagation of energy**.

- 波動可分為**橫波**和**縱波**。

Waves can be categorized into **transverse waves** and **longitudinal waves**.

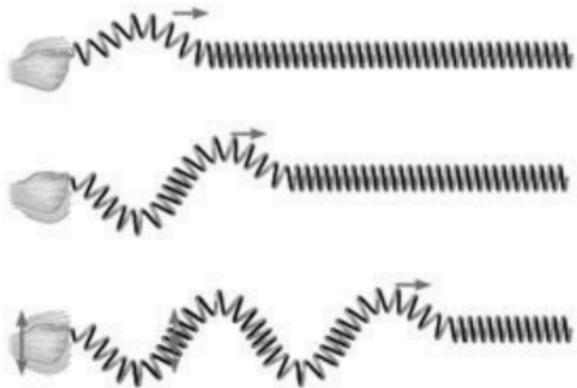
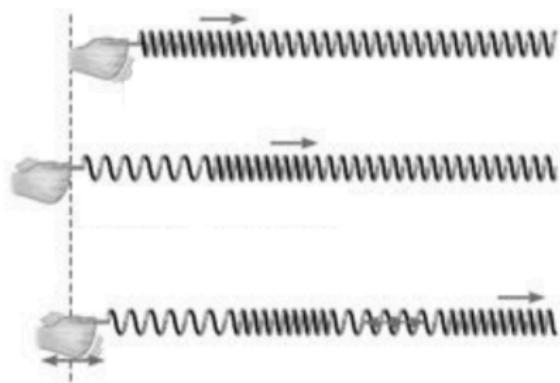
- 橫波中，粒子的振動方向與波動的傳播方向互相**垂直**。

In a transverse wave, the oscillation of the particles are **perpendicular** to the direction of propagation.

- 縱波中，粒子的振動方向與波動的傳播方向互相**平行**。

In a longitudinal wave, the oscillation of the particles are **parallel** to the direction of propagation.

橫波和縱波 Tranverse and longitudinal waves



機械波和電磁波 Mechanical and electromagnetic wave

橫波的例子：

Examples of transverse wave:

- 水波 water wave
- 繩子上的波
wave on a string
- 地震波 seismic wave
- 可見光 visible light
- 無線電波 radiowave
- 微波 microwave
- 紅外輻射 infrared radiation
- 紫外輻射
ultraviolet radiation
- X 射線 X-ray
- 伽碼射線 γ wave

縱波的例子：

Examples of longitudinal wave:

- 彈簧上的波
wave on a spring
- 聲波和超聲波
sound wave
- 地震波 seismic wave

波動的種類 Types of waves

- 波動亦可分為機械波和電磁波。

On the other hand, waves can be categorized into mechanical waves and electromagnetic waves (EM waves).

- 對於**機械波**來說，波動的傳播需要**介質**。

For a **mechanical wave**, it requires a **medium** to travel.

- 機械波的例子：

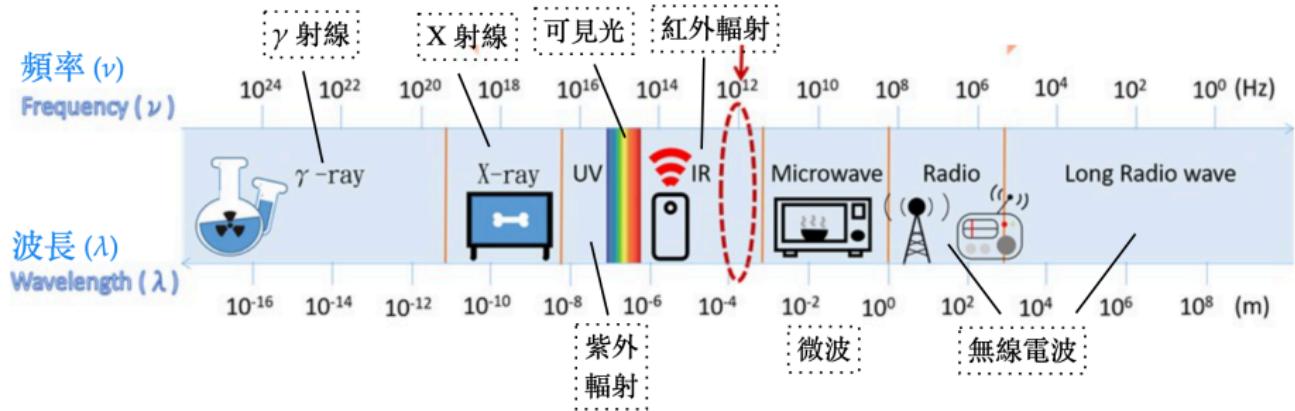
Some examples of mechanical wave:

- ▶ (橫波 transverse wave) 彈簧上的波 Wave on a spring
- ▶ (橫波 transverse wave) 水波 Water wave
- ▶ (縱波 longitudinal wave) 聲波 Sound wave
- ▶ (橫 + 縱 transverse + longitudinal) 地震波 Seismic wave

- 另一種波是**電磁波**，不是機械波，它不需要介質來傳播。

A non mechanical wave is called a **electromagnetic wave**, it does not require a medium to travel.

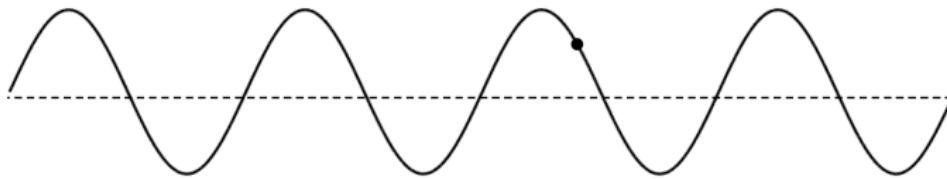
電磁波譜 Electromagnetic spectrum



電磁波的性質 Properties of electromagnetic wave

- 電磁波是由振動的電場及磁場組成。
Electromagnetic wave is formed by oscillating electric and magnetic fields.
- 電磁波可以在真空中傳播，機械波則不能。
Electromagnetic waves can travel in vacuum while mechanical wave cannot.
- 電磁波只能是橫波。
Electromagnetic wave can only be transverse wave.
- 在電場或磁場下，所有電磁波都不會偏轉其傳播方向。
Neither electric or magnetic fields can deflect a EM wave.

描述波 Describing waves



平衡位置 Equilibrium position

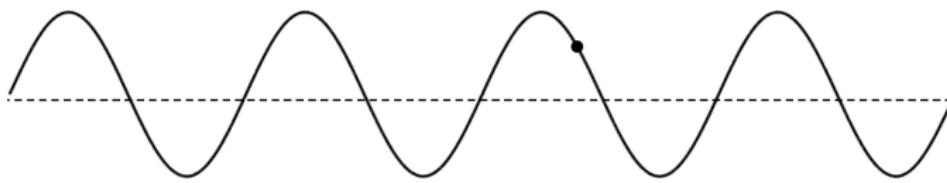
假設沒有波，質點應該所在的位置。

The position where the particle would naturally rest in the absence of wave.

位移 Displacement (y)

- 質點從其平衡位置至現時位置的距離和方向。
distance and direction of a particle from equilibrium position to current position.
- 位移是一個向量。

描述波 Describing waves



振幅 Amplitude (A)

- 質點離平衡位置的**最大位移**。

The maximum displacement from equilibrium position.

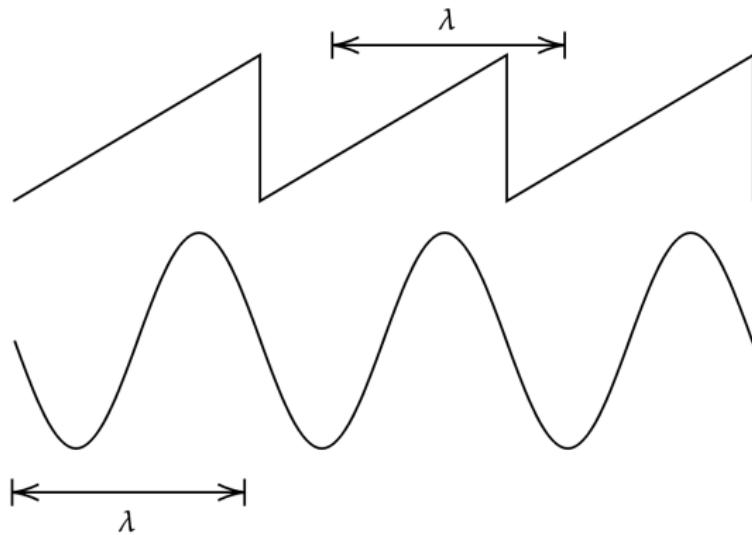
- 振幅和波的質點的機械能有關。

Amplitude is related the mechanical energy of a particle in a wave.

- ▶ 振幅較大的波盛載較多的能量。

Greater amplitude means greater mechanical energy.

波長 Wavelength λ



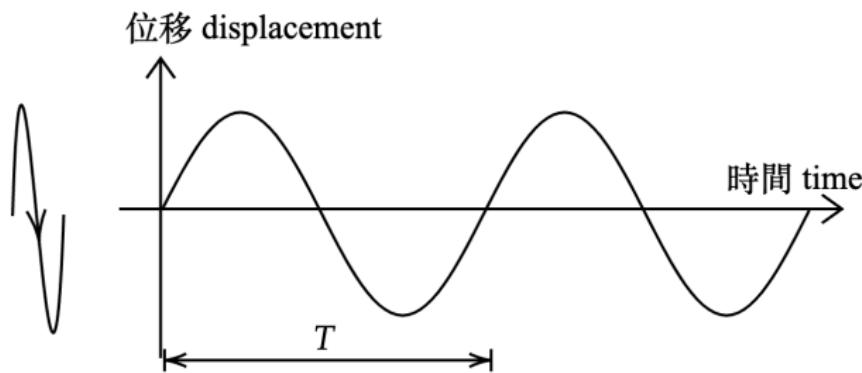
- 波長是一個質點完成一個完整振動時，波行走距離。
Wavelength is the distance travelled by a wave in one complete oscillation.

波長 Wavelength λ

- 也是波重複自身形狀的最短距離。
Also it is the shortest distance such that the waveform repeats itself.
- 也是兩個同相的點之間的最短距離。
Also it is the shortest distance between two particles when they are in phase.
- 單位 Unit: [m]

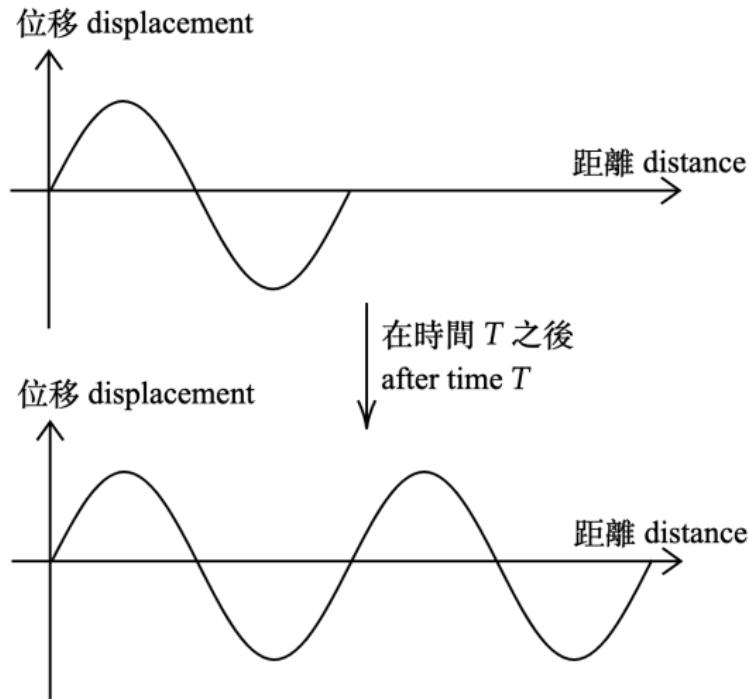
週期 Period T

- 波的週期 T 是每個質點完成一個完整振動所需的時間。
The period of a wave T is the time required for a particle to complete one oscillation.
- 單位 Unit: [s]



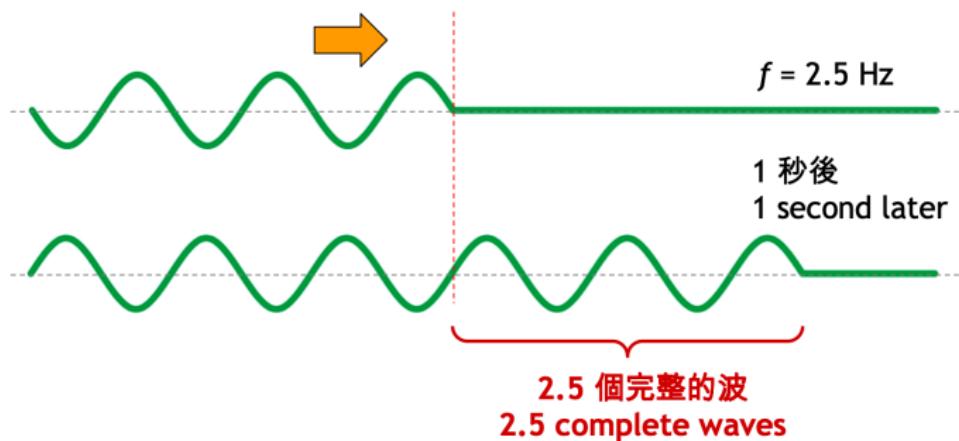
週期 Period T

- 週期 T 也是一個行波傳播一個波長距離所需的時間。
;.. the time for a travelling wave to travel one wavelength.



頻率 Frequency f

- 頻率 f 是質點在一秒內完成多少次循環。
Frequency is the number of cycle per second.
- 或是一秒內有多少個完整的波經過某點。
Also is the number of complete waves passing a point per second
- 單位 Unit: [Hz]



頻率 Frequency f

- 在同一個連續波中，所有質點必須具有相同的頻率。
For the same continuous wave, all particles must have same frequency.
- 頻率的大小僅取決於**波源**。
The magnitude of frequency depends only on the **source** of the wave.

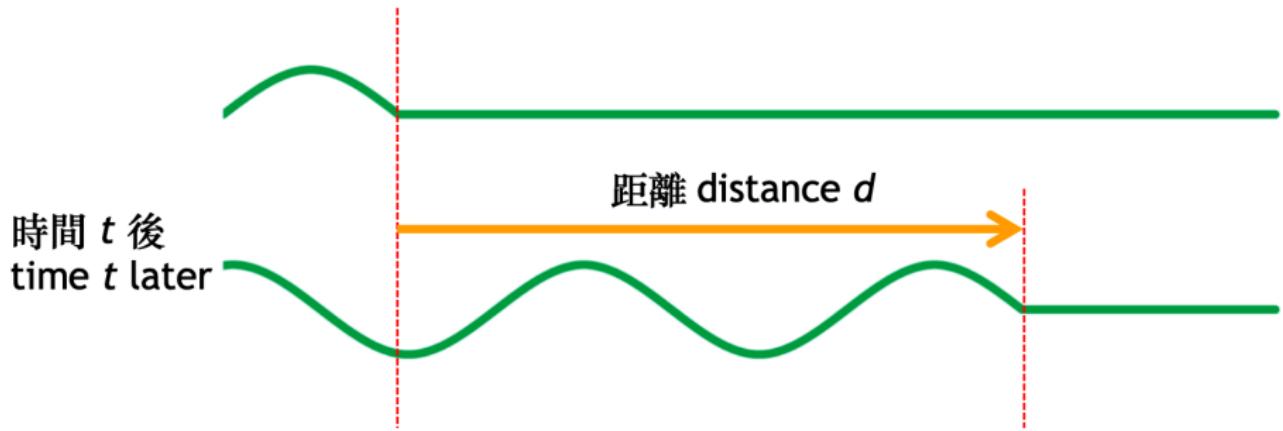
頻率和週期的關係 Relationship between frequency and period

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

波速 speed of wave v

一列波在每單位時間內的傳播距離。

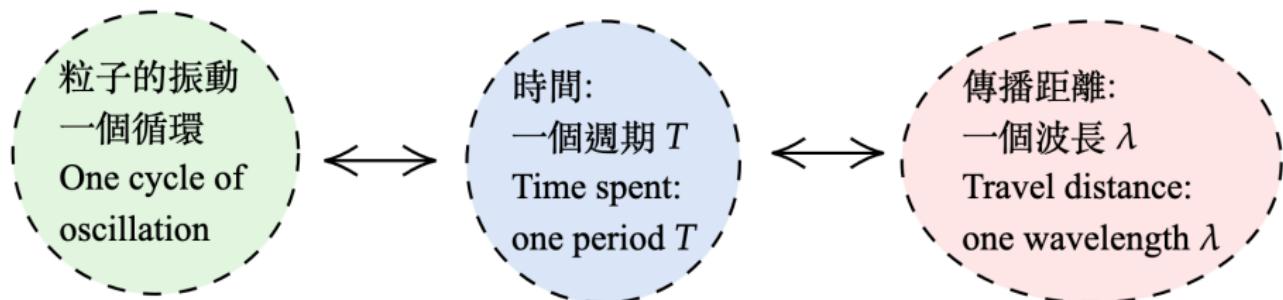
Distance travelled by a train of waves per unit time



$$v = \frac{d}{t}$$

波速 v

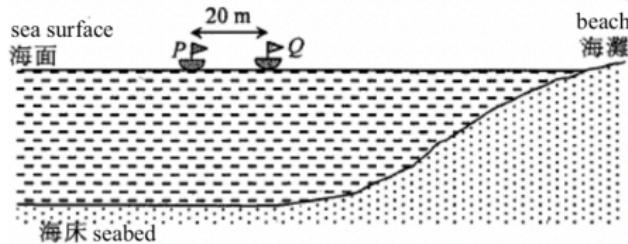
- 對於行波來說：
For a travelling wave:



波動方程式

$$v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$
$$v = f\lambda$$

例題 Example



圖中顯示某海灘的切面圖及兩隻小船所在的位置。 $PQ = 20\text{ m}$ 。現有平直的波浪向着海灘前進。波浪從 P 運行至 Q 需時 4 s。求波浪在 P 、 Q 之間運行時的平均速率。

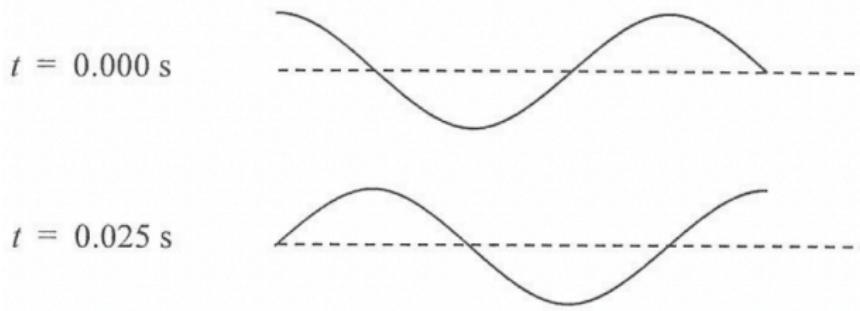
The figure shows a cross-section of a certain beach and the positions of two small boats. $PQ = 20\text{ m}$. There are straight waves advancing towards the beach. It takes 4 s for the wave to travel from P to Q . Please calculate the average speed of the wave between P and Q .

例題 Example

下圖是相同的繩子在不同時間的情況，求最大的週期和波動對應的移動方向。

The figure below shows the same rope in different time intervals.

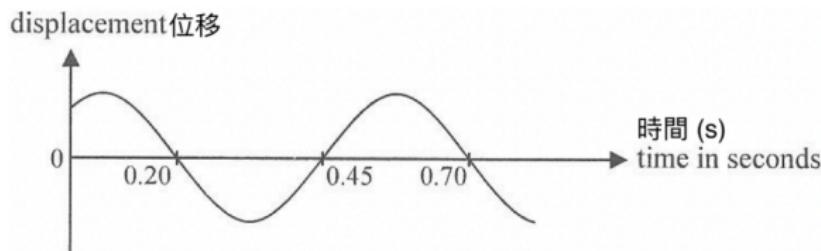
Determine the maximum period and the corresponding direction of the wave motion.



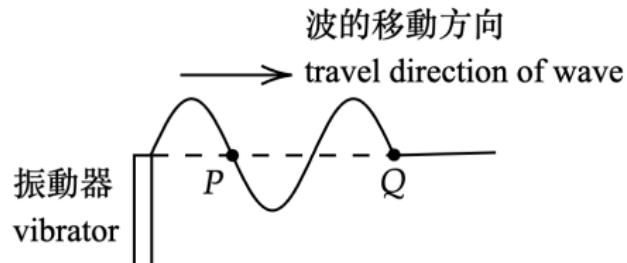
例題 Example

圖中是一個質點在行波中的位移-時間圖。求波的頻率。

The figure shows the displacement-time graph of a particle in a wave.
Find the frequency of the wave.



例題 Example

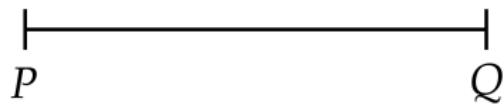


一振動器在一根繩上產生行波。上圖顯示該繩在某瞬間的形狀。下列各圖中，那個顯示在四分之一週期後， P 和 Q 之間該繩的形狀？

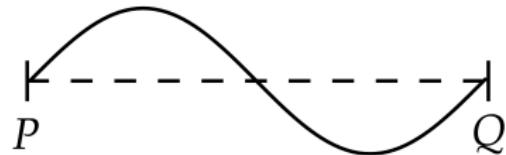
An vibrator is generating travelling wave on a rope. The figure above shows shape of the rope. Which of the following figures correctly shows the waveform between P and Q after a quarter period?

例題 Example

A.



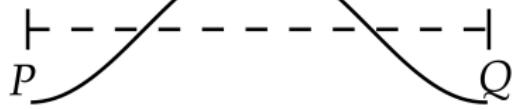
B.



C.



D.



例題 Example

當一列水波經過一枚放在水中的木塞時，木塞在 2 s 內上下振動了四次。水波兩個相鄰波峰之間的距離為 10 cm。求水波的速率。

When a series of water waves pass through a wooden cork placed in the water, the cork oscillates up and down four times within 2 s. The distance between two adjacent wave peaks is 10 cm. Calculate the speed of the water waves.

例題 Example

一個水槽中盛有水，一個振動器在水面振動。它設定成每秒振動 20 次。
A water tank contains water, and a vibrator vibrates on water surface.
The vibrator vibrates 20 times per second.

- (a) 求它產生的水波的週期。

Find the period of the water wave produced by the vibrator.

例題 Example

(b) 若水波的波速是 32 cm s^{-1} ，求水波的波長。

If the water wave speed is 32 cm s^{-1} , find its wavelength.

例題 Example

(c) 寫出兩個方法增加水波波長。

Write down two ways to increases the wavelength of the water wave.

波速 speed of wave v

- 波的速度取決於波所傳播的**介質**。

The speed of wave depends on **medium** of the wave.

- 例如：光波在空氣、水和玻璃中會以不同的速度傳播。

For example: light have different travel speed in air, water and glass.

影響波速的因素：

Factor affecting speed of wave:

水波 Water wave

深水快，淺水慢。

Speed is greater in deeper water.

影響波速的因素 Factor affecting speed of wave

繩子上的橫波 Transverse wave on a rope

$$\bullet v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

- 張力 Tension $T \uparrow \rightarrow$ 波速 speed \uparrow 。
- 繩子每米的質量 Mass per unit length $\mu \uparrow \rightarrow$ 波速 speed \downarrow 。

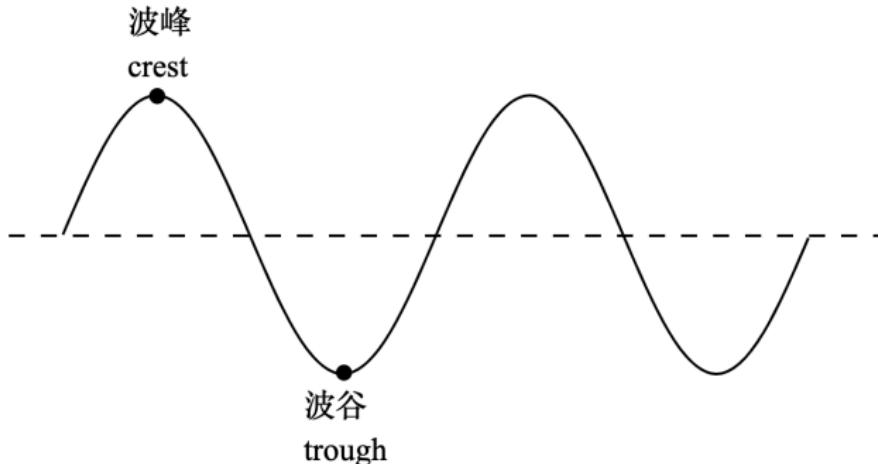
聲波 Sound wave

波速比較 Speed comparison : $v_{\text{固體 solid}} > v_{\text{液體 liquid}} > v_{\text{氣體 gas}}$ °

電磁波 Electromagnetic wave

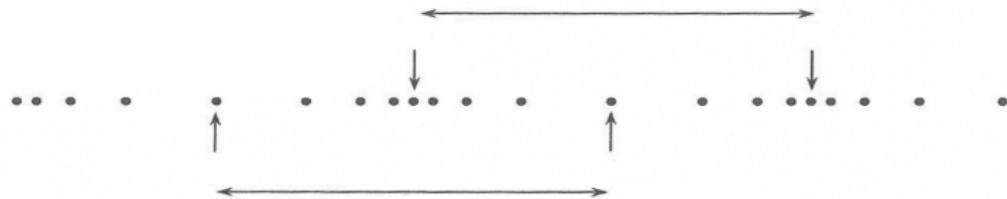
折射率 Refractive index $n \uparrow \rightarrow$ 波速 speed \downarrow 。

波峰和波谷 Crest and trough



- 波峰（波谷）和相鄰波峰（波谷）之間的距離等於一個波長 λ 。
Distance between adjacent crest (or trough) is equal to one wavelength λ .
- 若質點在波峰或波谷上，位移的量值等於振幅 A 。
When a particle is at crest or trough, its displacement is equal to amplitude A .

密部中心和疏部中心 Compression centre and rarefaction centre



- 質點在密部和疏部時，其處於平衡位置。
Particles at both compression and rerefraction centres are located at equilibrium position.
- 密部（疏部）和相鄰密部（疏部）之間的距離等於一個波長 λ 。
Distance between adjacent compression (or rerafaction) centres is equal to one wavelength λ .

密部中心和疏部中心 Compression centre and rarefaction centre

- 密部和疏部上的質點速率為最大值。

The speed of the particle at compression and rerafaction centres is at maximum.

- 密部（疏部）和相鄰密部（疏部）中間的質點處於極端位置，其位移等於振幅。

The particle at the midpoint between two adjacent compression (or rarefaction) is in its extreme position, with a displacement equal to the amplitude.

關係線圖 Displacement relation graphs

位移-距離圖 displacement-distance graph

表示一瞬間各個質點的位移情況。

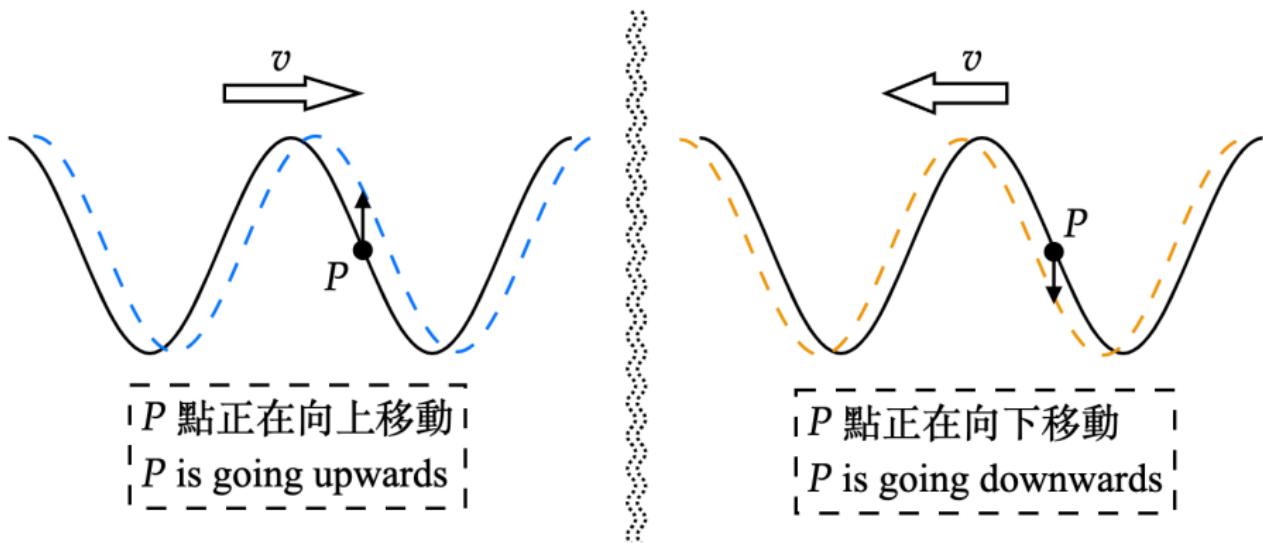
Indicates the displacements of all particles at a certain instant.

位移-時間圖 displacement-time graph

表示一個質點在不同時間段的位移情況。

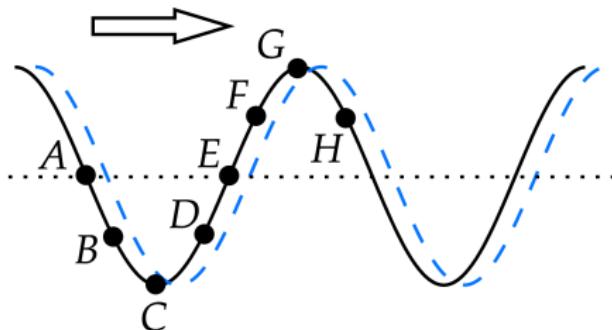
Indicates the displacement of a single particle at different times.

行波和位移-距離圖 Travelling wave and displacement-distance graph



- 注意在同一樣波形，各質點的移動方向取決於行波的傳播方向。
Note that in the same wave pattern, the direction of motion for each particle depends on the direction of wave propagation.

行波 Travelling waves



速度最大量值 greatest velocity	加速度最大量值 greatest magnitude of acceleration	動能最大 greatest KE	勢能最大 greatest PE
速度最小量值 lowest velocity	加速度 = 0 acceleration = 0	動能最小 lowest KE	勢能最小 lowest PE

行波 Travelling wave

- 在行波中，每個質點具有相同的能量 (KE + PE)，和相同的振幅。

In a wave motion, each particle has the same amount of energy (KE + PE) and the same amplitude.

- 在行波中，波形和能量向前傳播。

In a travelling wave, waveform and energy travel forward.

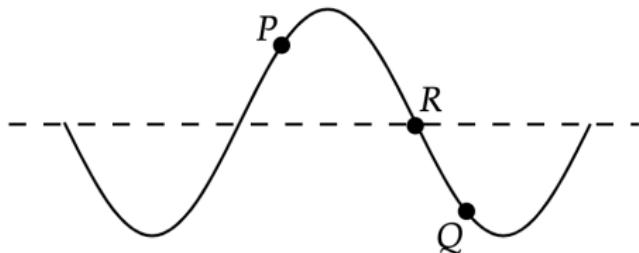
- 質點只會以平衡位置為中心進行振動。

The particles oscillates around equilibrium position.

- 質點的移動速率 \neq 行波的速率。

The speed of particles \neq speed of the wave.

例題 Example



如上圖所示，一道橫行波沿着一根繩子傳播。在圖示時刻，質點 P 正向上移動。下列各項敘述，那一項**不正確**？

From the figure above, a transverse wave is propagating along a rope. At the given moment, particle P is moving upward. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

例題 Example

- A. 這道波正向左移動。
This wave is moving to the left.
- B. 質點 P 和 Q 以相同振幅振動。
Particles P and Q are oscillating with the same amplitude.
- C. 質點 Q 在圖示時刻正向下移動。
Particle Q is moving downward at the given moment.
- D. 質點 R 在圖示時刻靜止不動。
Particle R is stationary at the given moment.