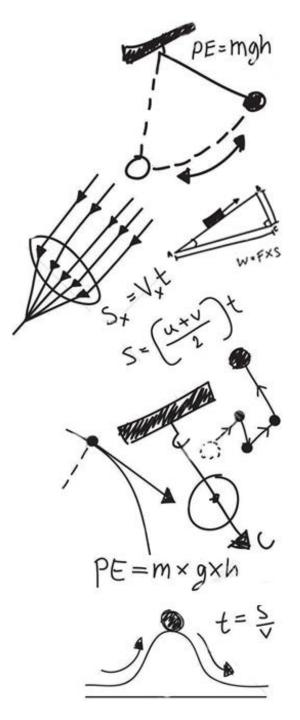


惠更斯原理、波的衍射、

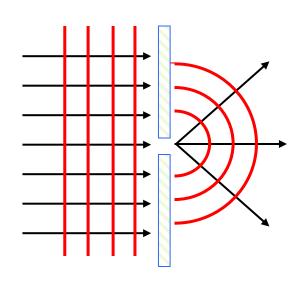
叠加和干涉



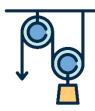


惠更斯提出:

(1) 行进中的波面上任意一点都可看作 是新的子波源;

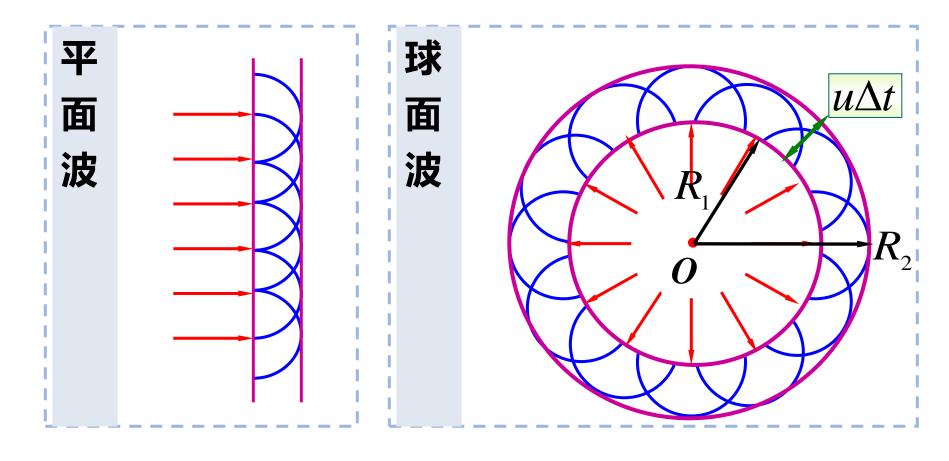


- (2) 所有子波源各自向外发出许多子波;
- (3) 各个子波所形成的包络面,就是原波面在一定时间内所传播到的新波面。
- (4) 亦适用于电磁波,非均匀和各向异性媒质;



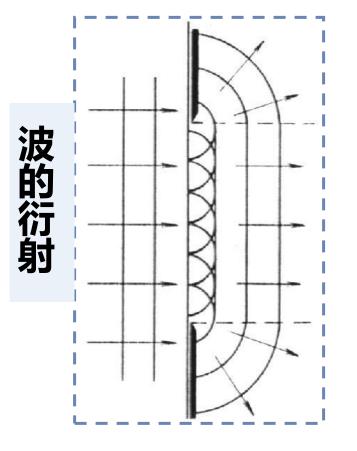
惠更斯原理

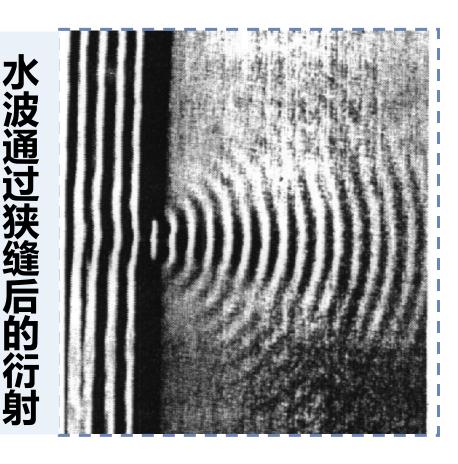
介质中波动传播到的各点都可以看作是发射子波的波源, 而在其后的任意时刻,这些子波的包络就是新的波前.



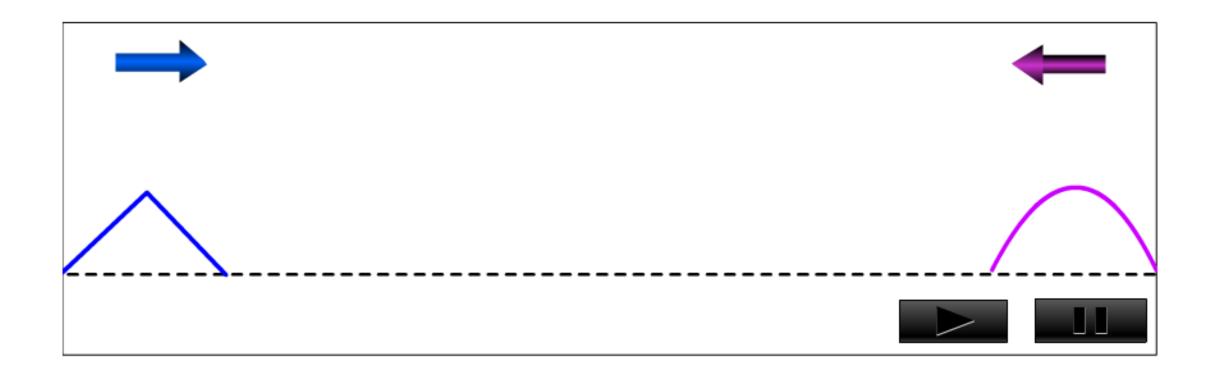


波在传播过程中遇到障碍物时,能绕过障碍物的边缘, 在障碍物的阴影区内继续传播.









占 (1) 几列波相遇之后,仍然保持它们各自原有的特征

(频率、波长、振幅、振动方向等)不变,并按照原来的

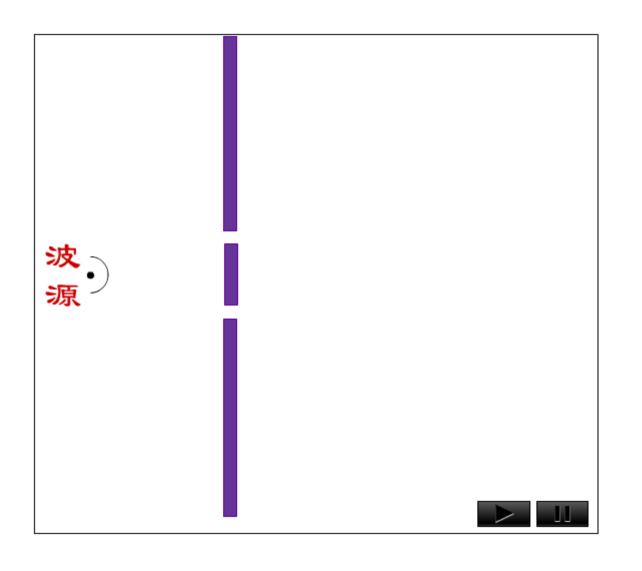
方向继续前进,好象没有遇到过其他波一样.(独立性)

一(2)在相遇区域内任一点的振动,为各列波单独存在时

在该点所引起的振动位移的矢量和.(矢量叠加)

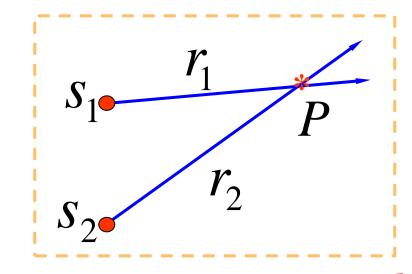


四、波的干涉



频率相同、振动方向 平行、相位相同或相位差 恒定的两列波相遇时,使 某些地方振动始终加强, 而使另一些地方振动始终 减弱的现象,称为波的干 涉现象.

> 波的相干条件



波源振动

- 1)频率相同;
- 2)振动方向平行;
- 3)相位相同或相位差恒定.

$$y_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$
$$y_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$y_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$y_{1p} = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_1}{\lambda})$$

$$y_{2p} = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2 - 2\pi \frac{r_2}{\lambda})$$

点P 的两个分振动

$$r_1$$
 r_2
 r_2

$$\begin{cases} y_{1p} = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1 - 2\pi \frac{r_1}{\lambda}) \\ y_{2p} = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2 - 2\pi \frac{r_2}{\lambda}) \end{cases}$$

$$y_p = y_{1p} + y_{2p} = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi}$$

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

下 讨论 $\left\{egin{array}{l} A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi} \ \Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi\,rac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} \end{array} ight.$

1) 合振动的振幅(波的强度)在空间各点的分布随位置而变,但是稳定的.

$$\Delta \varphi = \pm 2k \, \pi \quad k = 0,1,2,\cdots$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 \quad \text{振动始终加强}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \pm (2k+1) \, \pi \quad k = 0,1,2,\cdots$$

$$A = |A_1 - A_2| \quad \text{振动始终减弱}$$

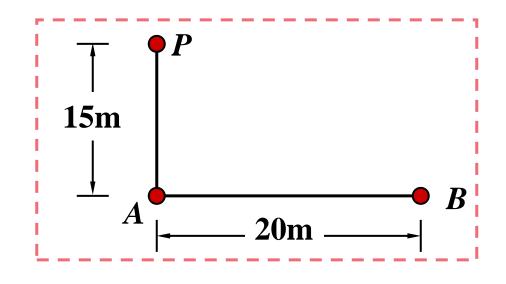
$$\Delta \varphi = \text{其他} \quad |A_1 - A_2| < A < A_1 + A_2$$

讨论
$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi} \\ \Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - 2\pi\,rac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} \end{array}
ight.$$

若
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$$
则 $\Delta \varphi = -2\pi \frac{\delta}{\lambda}$ 波程差 $\delta = r_2 - r_1$

$$\delta = \pm k\lambda$$
 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$ $A = A_1 + A_2$ 振动始终加强 $\delta = \pm (k+1/2)\lambda$ $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$ $A = |A_1 - A_2|$ 振动始终减弱 $\delta =$ 其他 $|A_1 - A_2| < A < A_1 + A_2$

例 如图所示, A、B 两点为同一介质中两相干波源.其振幅皆为5cm,频率皆为100Hz, 但当点 A 为波峰时, 点B 适为波谷.设波速为10m/s, 试写出由A、B发出的两列波传到点P 时干涉的结果.



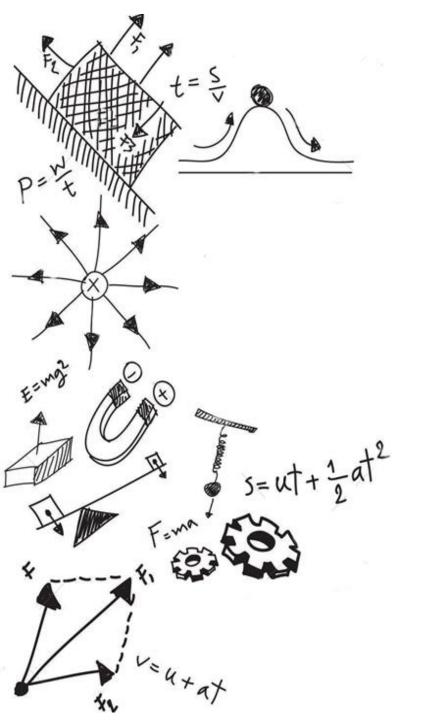
解
$$BP = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2}$$
 m = 25 m

$$\lambda = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{10}{100} \,\text{m} = 0.10 \,\text{m}$$

设A 的相位较B 超前,

$$\phi_A - \phi_B = \pi$$
 .

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_B - \varphi_A - 2\pi \frac{BP - AP}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{25 - 15}{0.1} = -201\pi$$
 点P 合振幅 $A = |A_1 - A_2| = 0$



Thanks!

