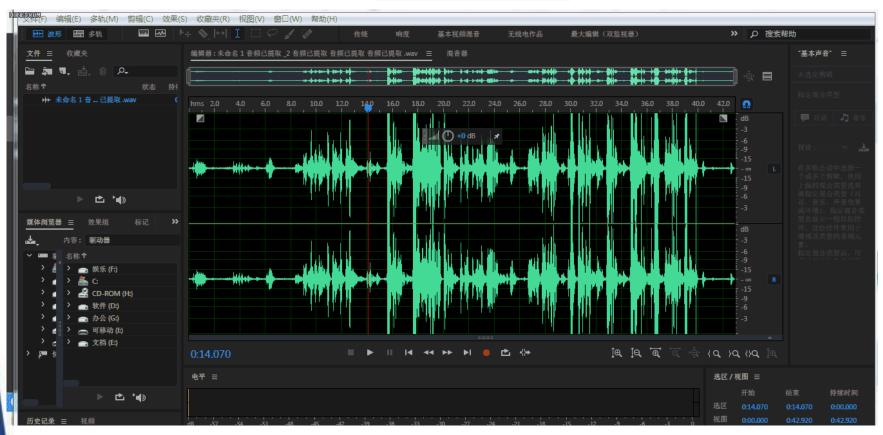




简谐运动的合成_音频处理





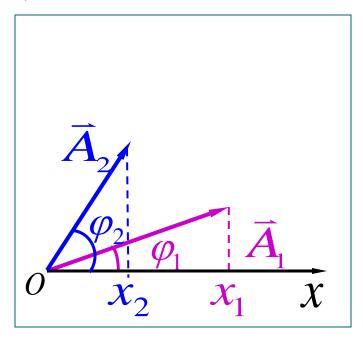


一 两个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

设一质点同时参与 两独立的同方向、同频 率的简谐振动:

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

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



两振动的位相差 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 常数$

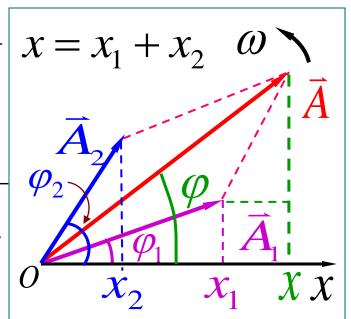


$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

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

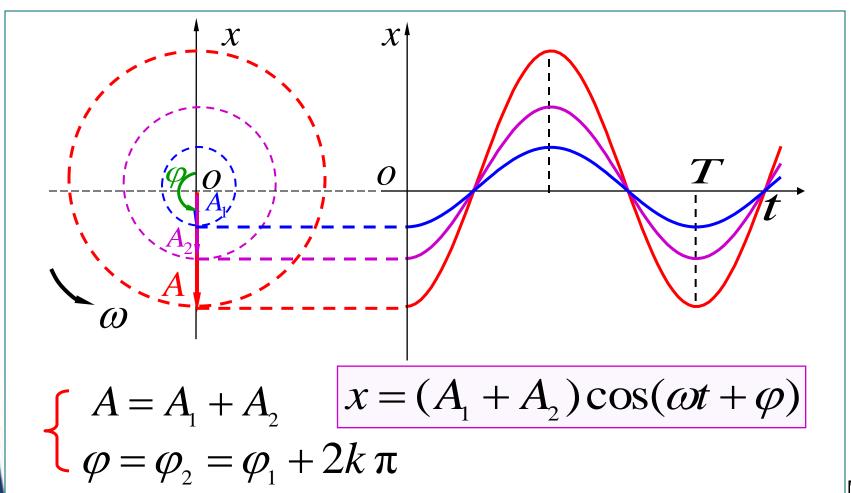
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$



两个同方向同频率简谐运动合成 后仍为同频率的简谐运动

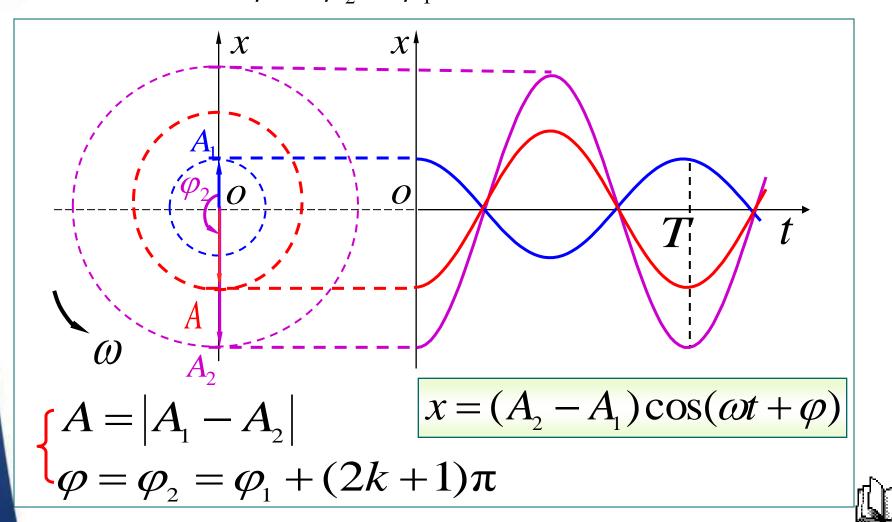


(1) 相位差 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_{\gamma} - \varphi_{1} = 2k \pi \ (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$





(2) 相位差 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi(k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$





小结

(1) 相位差
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$$
 $(k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

加强

(2) 相位差
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$$
 $(k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$

$$A = |A_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} - A_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}|$$

减弱

(3) 一般情况

$$|A_1 + A_2| > A > |A_1 - A_2|$$





- 1、收音机的调谐就是利用共振来接收某一频率的电台广播。
- 2、弦乐器的琴身和琴筒,当短频率与长频率出现倍数的关系时,就会产生共振,成为用来增强声音的共鸣器。
- 3、股市技术分析中存在的共振现象往往能提供非常有效的介入时机。
- 4、消声器利用共振吞掉噪声,而且还能转变为热量来进行使用。
- 5、女高音高频的歌声会造成玻璃杯周遭的空气分子随之振动,并且频率与其共振频率相同,于是这个玻璃杯也会随之发生振动。而这名歌唱家的嗓音足够嘹亮,玻璃杯就可能因为大幅度的振动而碎裂。





二 两个相互垂直的同频率的简谐 运动的合成

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

质点运动轨迹 (椭圆方程)

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$



简谐运动的合成 9-5

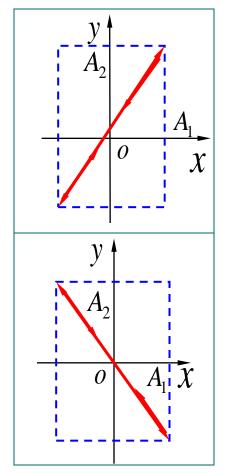
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

(1)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$$
或 2π

$$y = \frac{A_2}{A_1} x$$

(2)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi$$

$$y = -\frac{A_2}{A_1} x$$



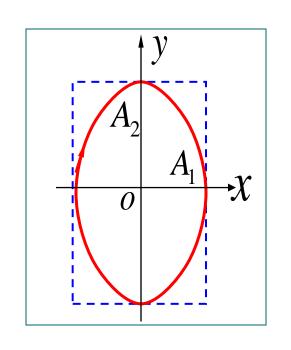


$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

(3)
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm \pi/2$$

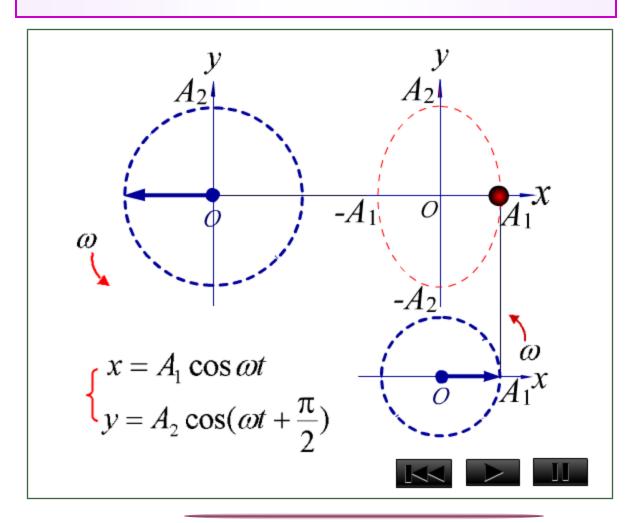
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

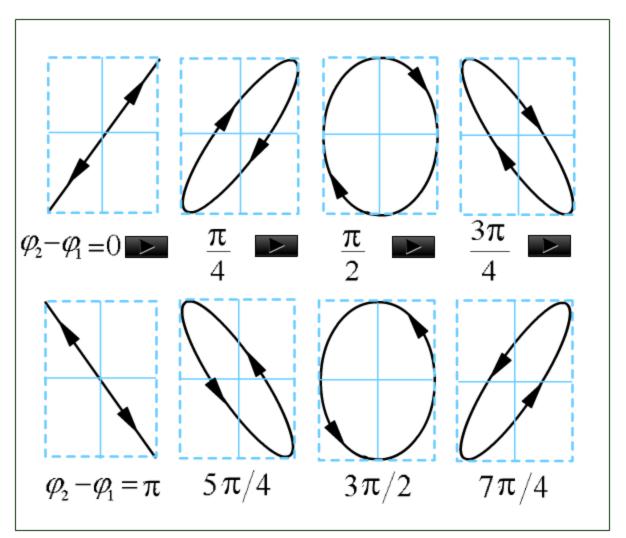




用旋转矢量描绘振动合成图









*三 多个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

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

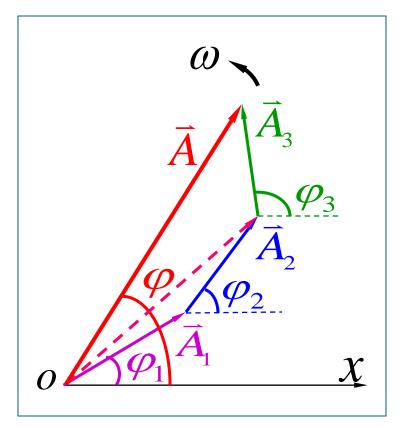
$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

• • • • • • • •

$$x_n = A_n \cos(\omega t + \varphi_n)$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

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



多个同方向同频率简谐运动合成仍为

简谐运动



$$x_1 = A_0 \cos \omega t$$

 $x_2 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + \Delta \varphi)$
 $x_3 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + 2\Delta \varphi)$
 $x_N = A_0 \cos[\omega t + (N-1)\Delta \varphi]$

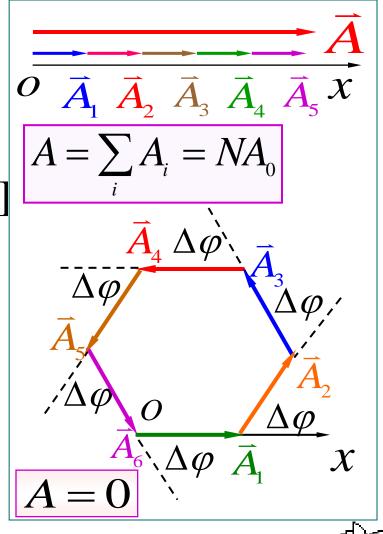


(1)
$$\Delta \varphi = 2k\pi$$

$$(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

(2) $N\Delta \varphi = 2k'\pi$

$$(k' \neq kN, k' = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

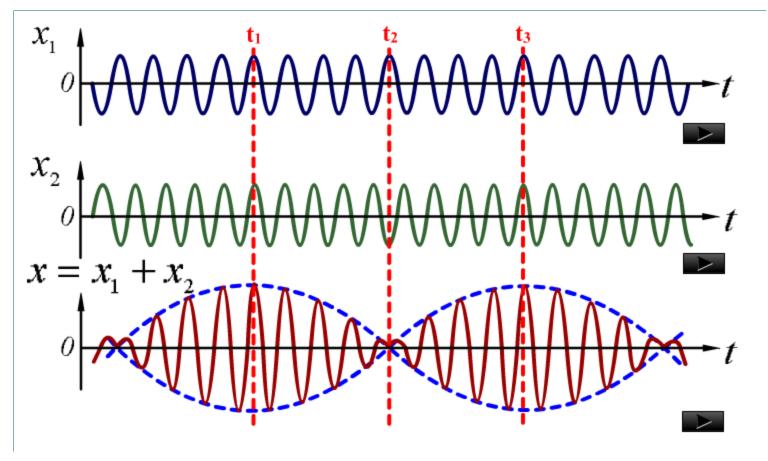






四两个同方向不同频率简谐运动

的合成







频率较大而频率之差很小的两个同方 向简谐运动的合成,其合振动的振幅时而 加强时而减弱的现象叫拍.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t = A_1 \cos 2\pi v_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t = A_2 \cos 2\pi v_2 t \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

讨论
$$A_1 = A_2$$
, $|\nu_2 - \nu_1| << \nu_1 + \nu_2$ 的情况



◆ 方法一

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos 2\pi v_1 t + A_2 \cos 2\pi v_2 t$$

$$x = (2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t) \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 + v_1}{2}t$$

振幅部分

振动频率
$$v = (v_1 + v_2)/$$

振动频率
$$v = (v_1 + v_2)/2$$

振幅 $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} A_{\text{max}} = 2A_{\text{max}} \\ A_{\text{min}} = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$x = (2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2}t)\cos 2\pi \frac{v_2 + v_1}{2}t$$

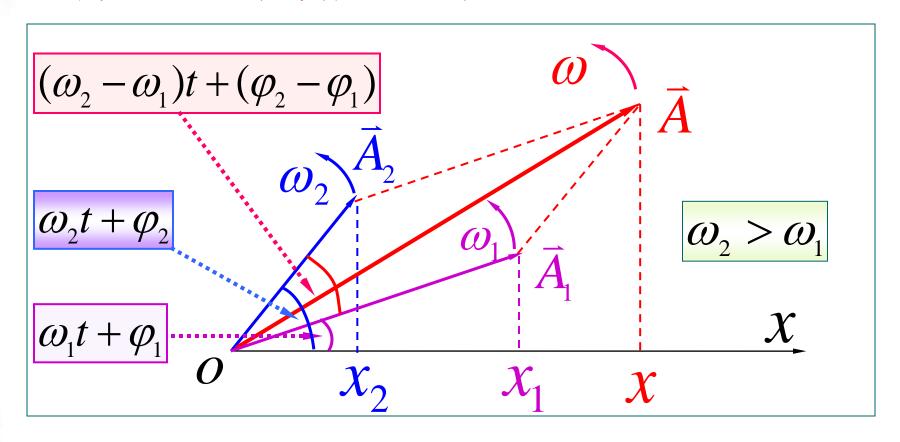
$$2\pi \frac{v_2 - v_1}{2} T = \pi \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad T = \frac{1}{v_2 - v_1}$$

$$v = v_2 - v_1$$

__ 拍频(振幅变化的频率)



◆ 方法二:旋转矢量合成法



$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 2 \pi (v_2 - v_1)t$$

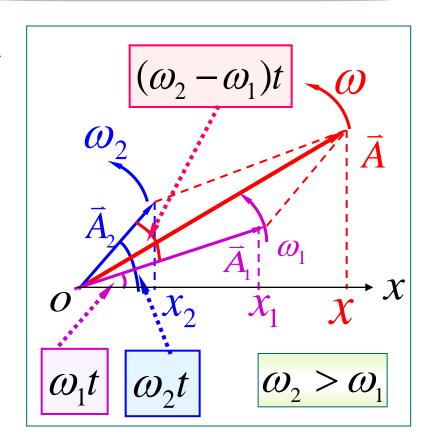


振幅 $A = A_1 \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \Delta \varphi)}$ $= \left| 2A_1 \cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t) \right|$

拍频
$$\Rightarrow v = v_2 - v_1$$

振动圆频率

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{A} \qquad \omega = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}$$





五、两个频率不同、相互垂直谐振动的合成

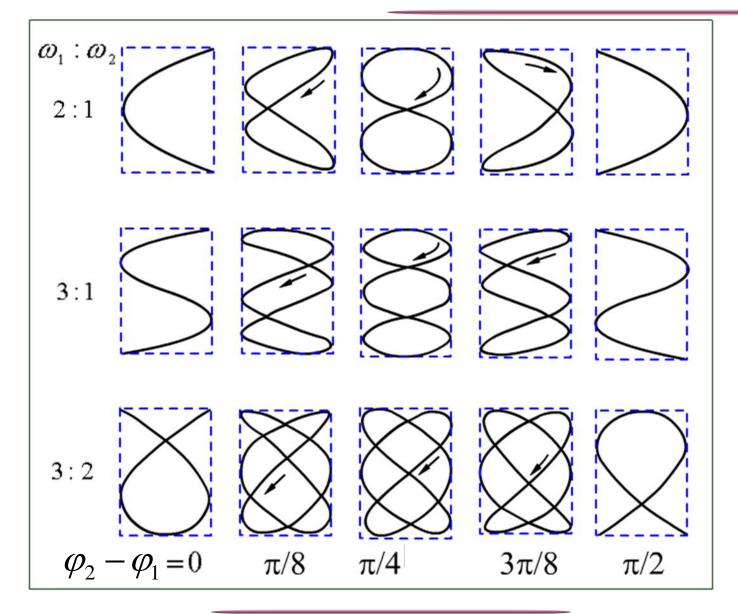
$$x = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$y = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

ω_1/ω_2	轨迹	周期性
整数	闭合曲线	周期性运动
非整数	非闭合曲线	非周期性运动

测量振动频率和相位的方法。





李萨如图