

例 一质量为 0.01kg 的物体作简谐运动，其振幅为 0.08m ，周期为 4s ，起始时刻物体在 $x = 0.04\text{m}$ 处，向 Ox 轴负方向运动. **试求**

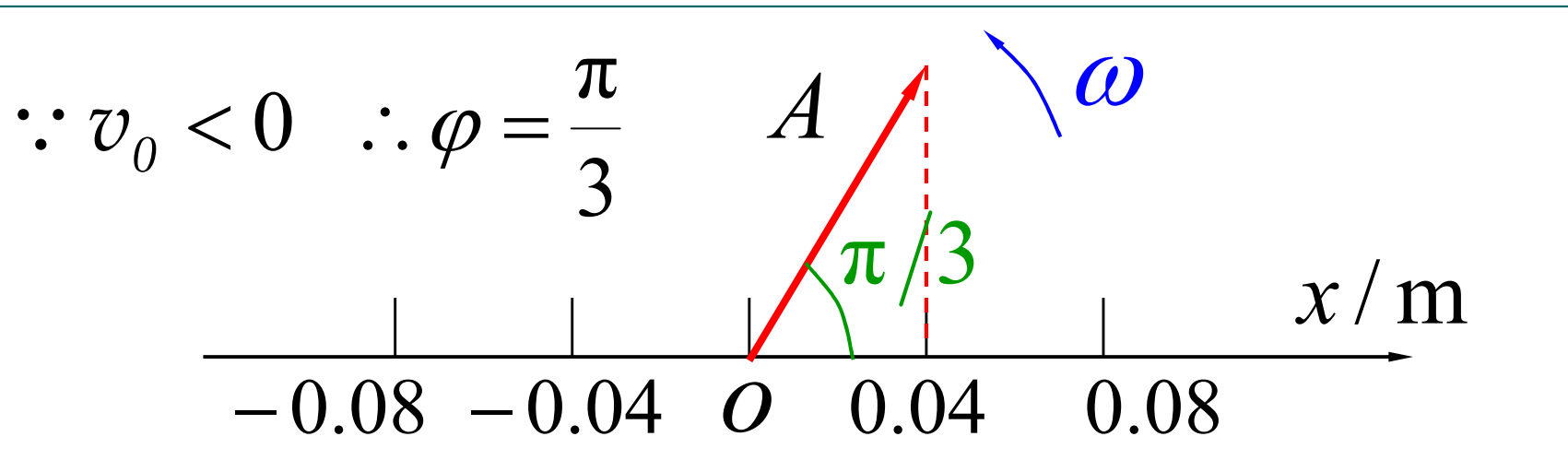
(1) $t = 1.0\text{s}$ 时，物体所处的位置和所受的力；

(2) 由起始位置运动到 $x = -0.04\text{m}$ 处所需要的最短时间.

解: $A = 0.08\text{m}$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}\text{s}^{-1}$

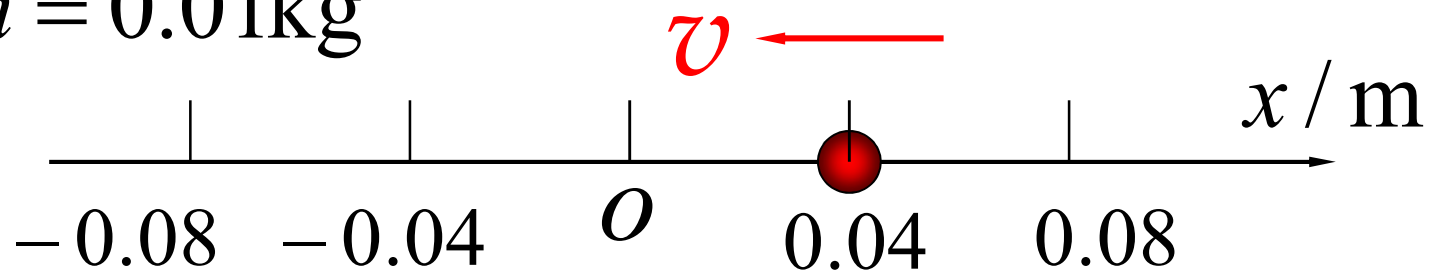
$t = 0, x = 0.04\text{m}$ 代入 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$0.04 = 0.08 \cos \varphi$ $\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$



$$x = 0.08 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$m = 0.01\text{kg}$$

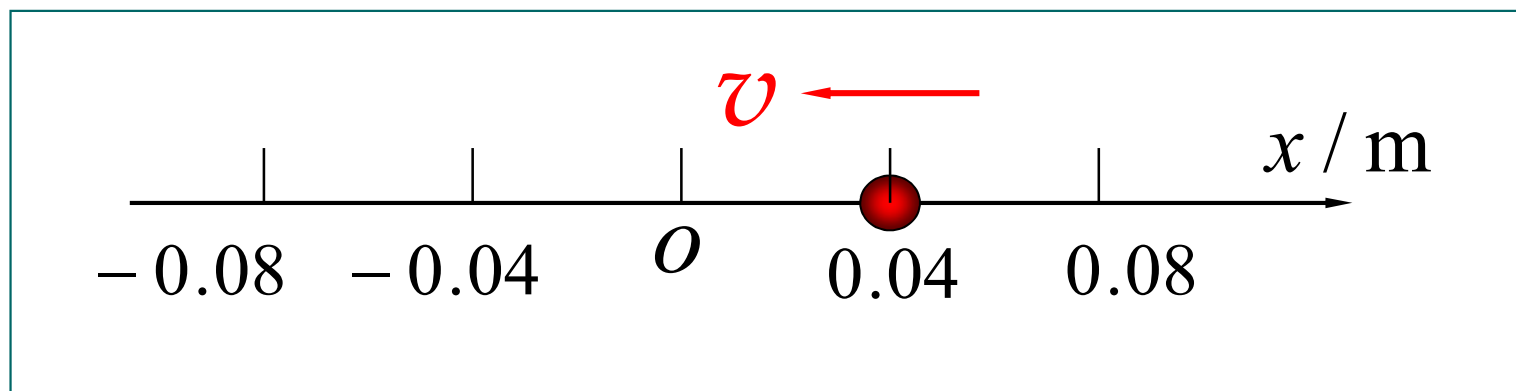


$$x = 0.08 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$t = 1.0\text{s} \quad \text{代入上式得} \quad x = -0.069\text{m}$$

$$F = -kx = -m\omega^2 x = 1.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

(2) 由起始位置运动到 $x = -0.04\text{m}$ 处所需要的最短时间.

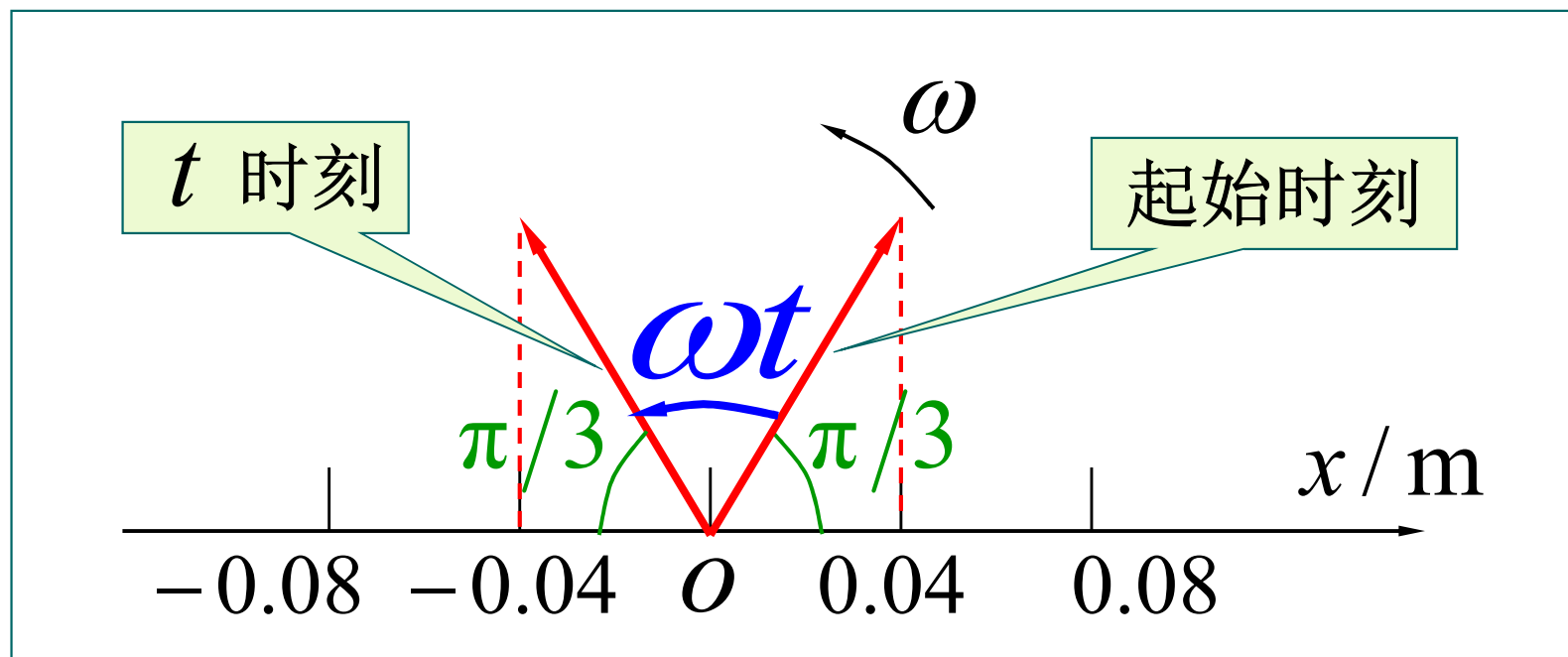


法一 设由起始位置运动到 $x = -0.04\text{m}$ 处所需要的最短时间为 t

$$-0.04 = 0.08 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$t = 0.667\text{s}$$

解法二



$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$t = 0.667 \text{ s}$$

6-3 简谐运动的能量

◆ 以弹簧振子为例

$$F = -kx \quad \begin{cases} x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ v = -A \omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

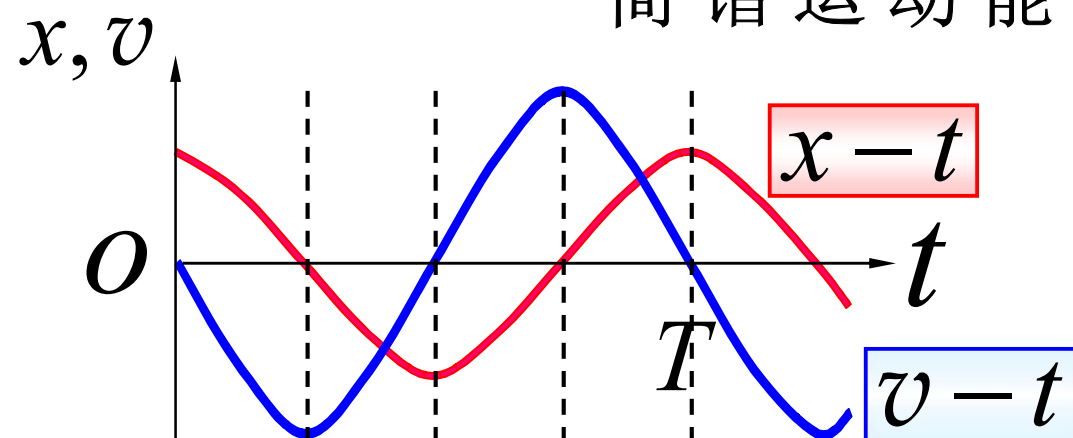
$$\begin{cases} E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) \\ E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega^2 = k / m$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \propto A^2 \text{ (振幅的动力学意义)}$$

线性回复力是保守力，作简谐运动的系统机械能守恒

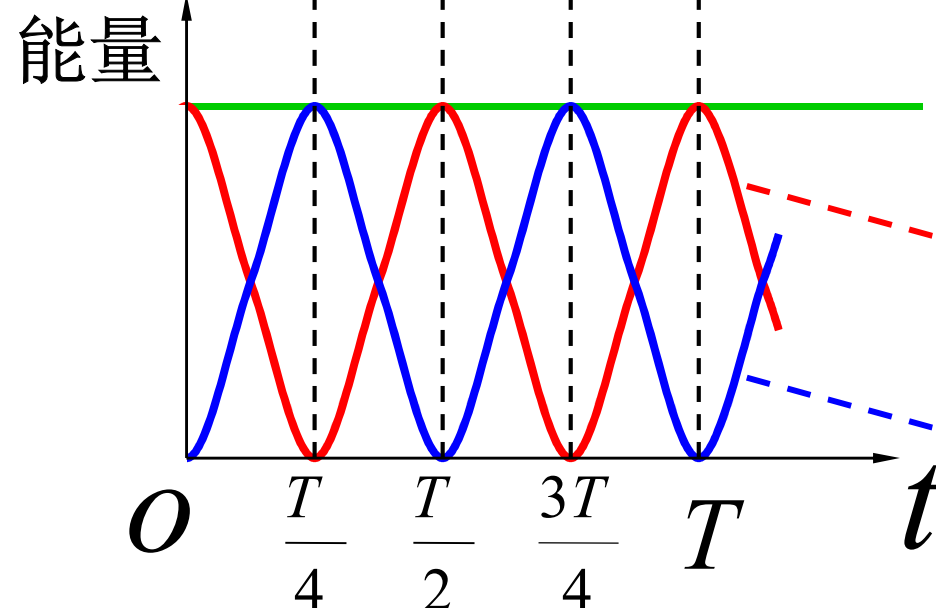
简谐运动能量图



$$\varphi = 0$$

$$x = A \cos \omega t$$

$$v = -A \omega \sin \omega t$$



$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

例 质量为 0.10kg 的物体，以振幅 $1.0\times 10^{-2}\text{m}$ 作简谐运动，其最大加速度为 $4.0\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ ，**求**：

(1) 振动的周期； **(2)** 通过平衡位置的动能；

(3) 总能量； **(4)** 物体在何处其动能和势能相等？

解：

$$a_{\max} = A\omega^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_{\max}}{A}} = 20\text{s}^{-1} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314\text{s}$$

$$E_{\text{k},\max} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 = 2.0\times 10^{-3}\text{J}$$

$$T = 0.314 \text{ s} \quad E_{k,\max} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

(3) 总能量;

$$E = E_{k,\max} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

(4) 物体在何处其动能和势能相等?

$$E_k = E_p \text{ 时,} \quad E_p = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{由 } E_p = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2E_p}{m\omega^2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \quad x = \pm 0.707 \text{ cm}$$

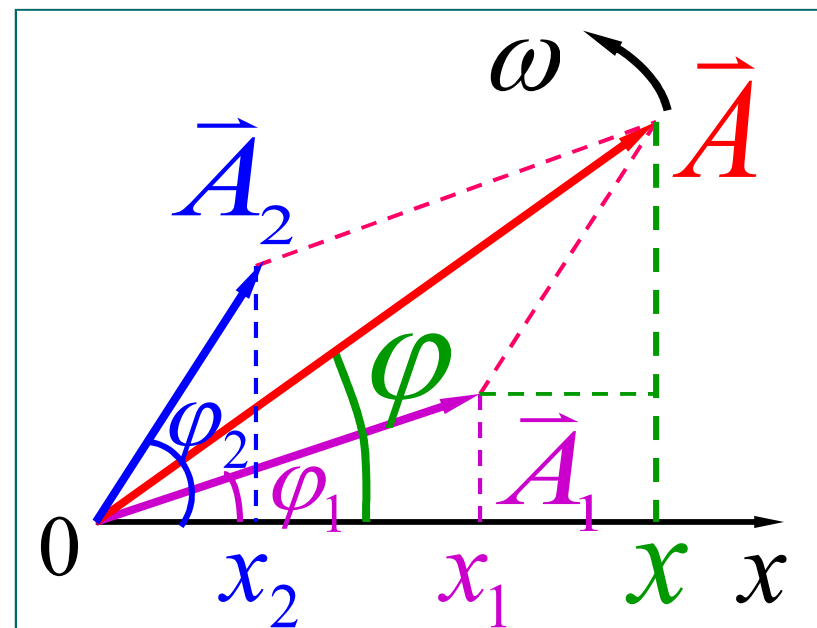
6-4 简谐运动的合成

一 两个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

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



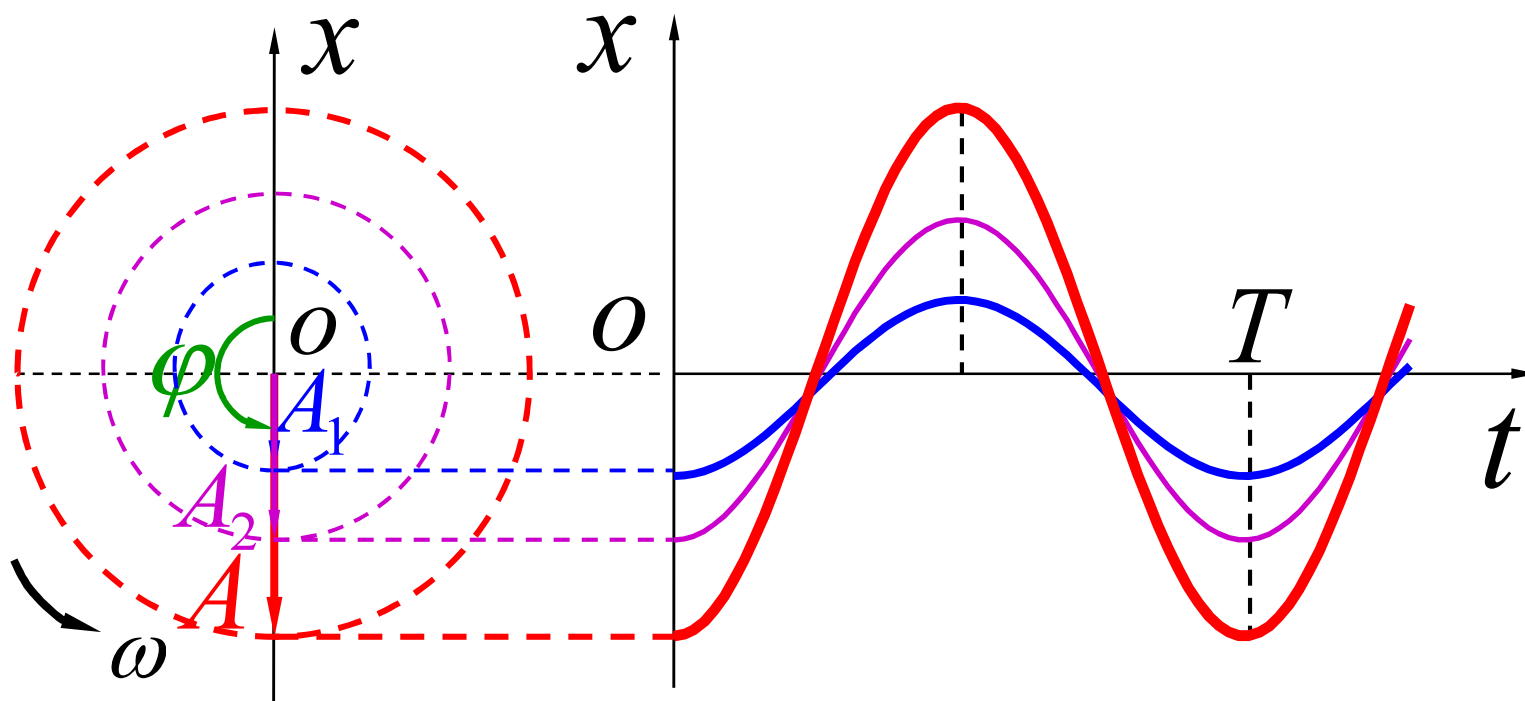
$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} \\ \tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2} \end{cases}$$

两个同方向同频率简谐运动合成后仍为简谐运动

讨论

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

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



$$\begin{cases} A = A_1 + A_2 \\ \varphi = \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

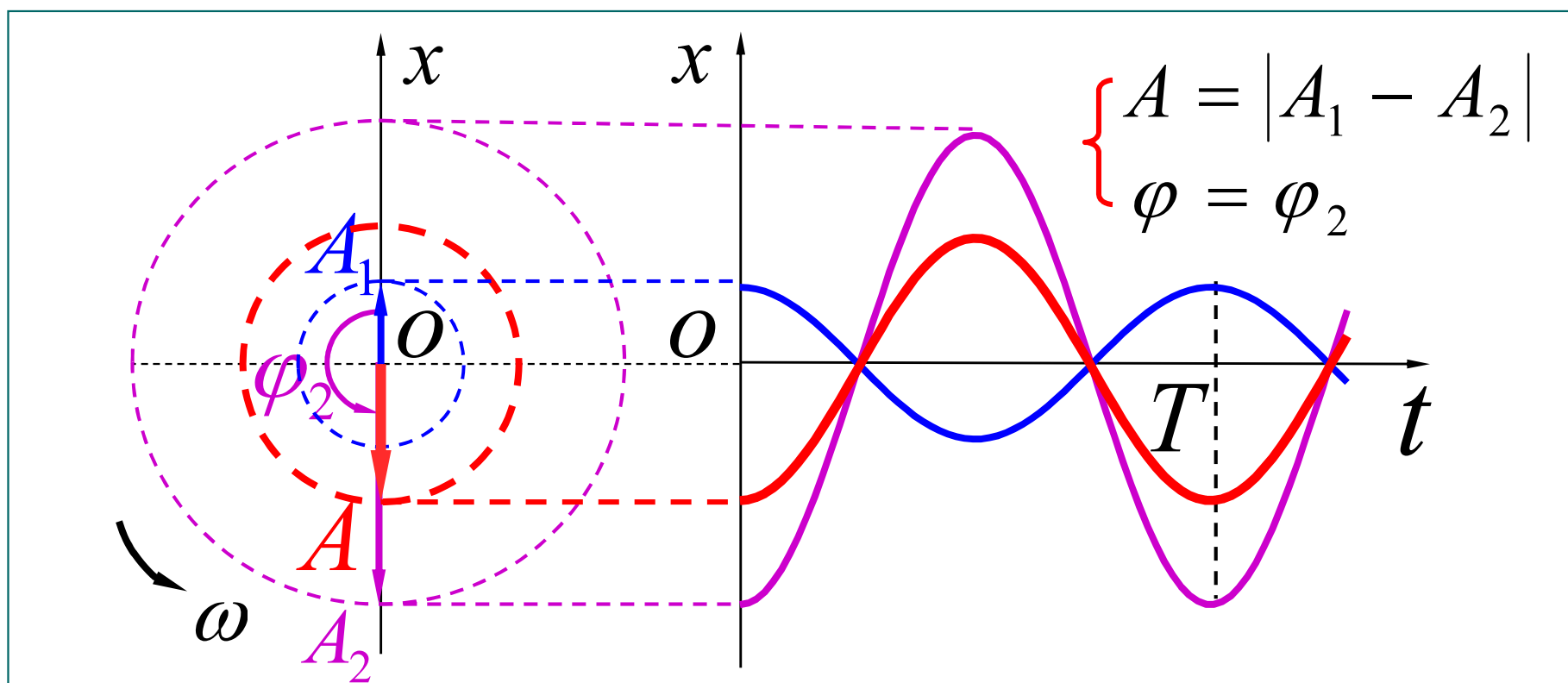
$$x = (A_1 + A_2) \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$x = (A_2 - A_1) \cos(\omega t + \pi)$$



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

➤ 相位差 $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$

1) 相位差 $\Delta\varphi = 2k\pi \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

相互加强

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

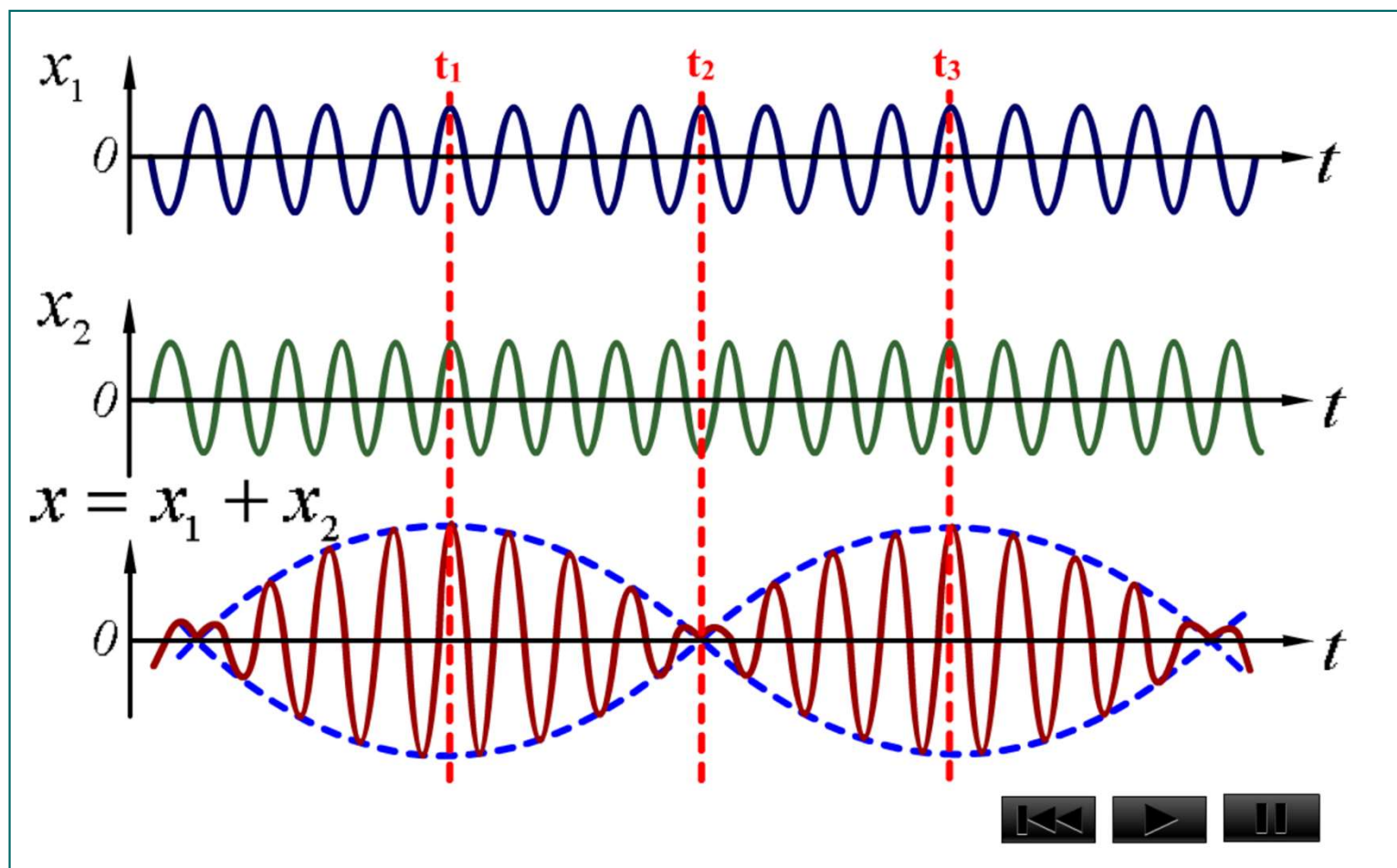
$$A = |A_1 - A_2|$$

相互削弱

3) 一般情况

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

二 两个同方向不同频率简谐运动的合成 拍现象



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。

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t = A_1 \cos 2\pi \nu_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t = A_2 \cos 2\pi \nu_2 t \end{cases} \quad x = x_1 + x_2$$

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

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos 2\pi \nu_1 t + A_2 \cos 2\pi \nu_2 t$$

$$x = \left(2 A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right) \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 + \nu_1}{2} t$$

振幅部分

合振动频率

$$x = \left(2 A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right) \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 + \nu_1}{2} t$$

振幅部分

合振动频率

振动频率 $\nu = (\nu_1 + \nu_2)/2$

振幅 $A = \left| 2 A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right|$

$$A_{\max} = 2 A_1$$

$$A_{\min} = 0$$

$$2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} T = \pi \quad T = \frac{1}{\nu_2 - \nu_1}$$

$$\nu = \nu_2 - \nu_1$$

拍频 (振幅变化的频率)

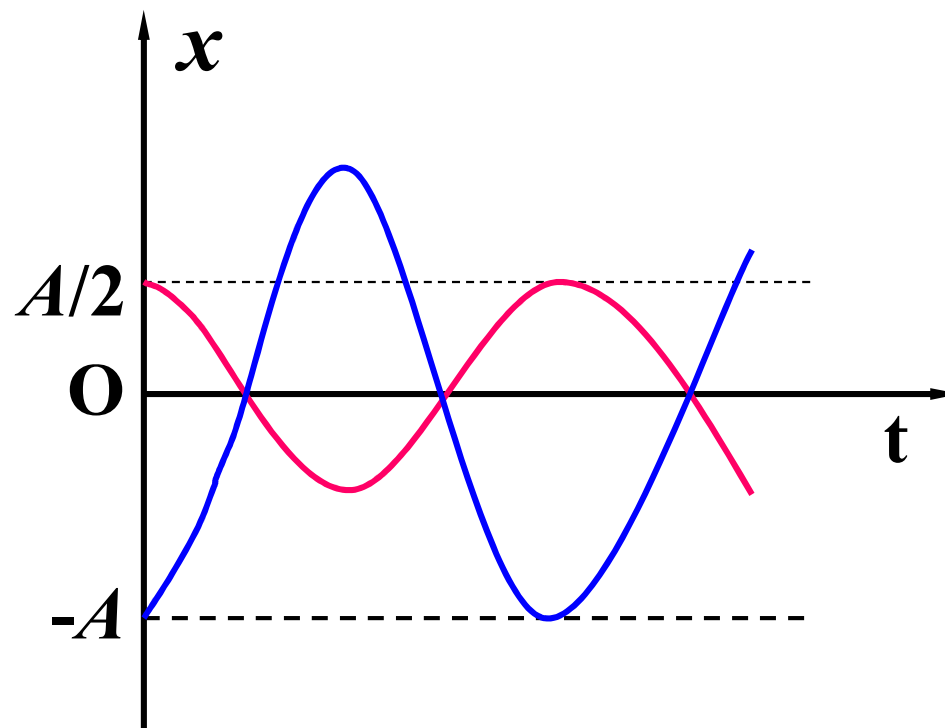
例1 图中所画的是两个简谐振动的振动曲线. 若这两个简谐振动可叠加, 则合成的余弦振动的初相为

(1) $3\pi/2$

★ (2) π

(3) $\pi/2$

(4) 0



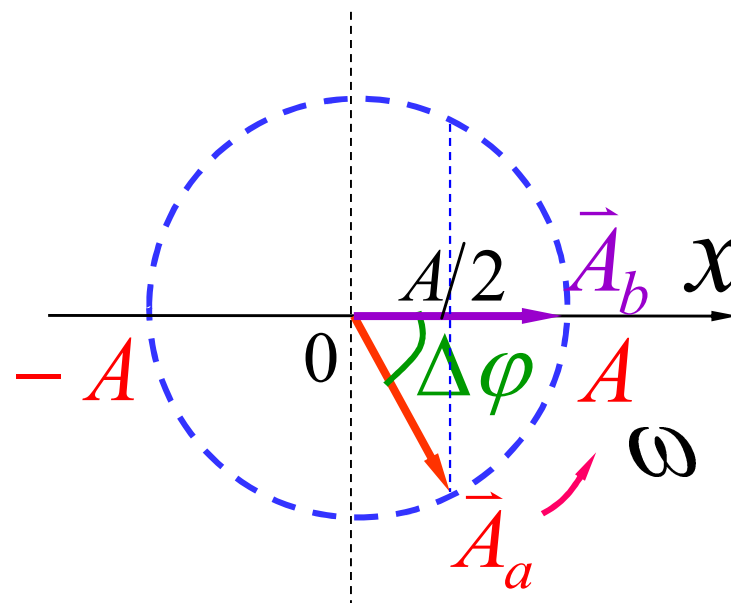
例2 一质点作谐振动，周期为 T ，当它由平衡位置向 x 轴正方向运动时，从二分之一最大位移处到最大位移处这段路程所需要的时间为

(1) $T/4$ (2) $T/12$

★ (3) $T/6$ (4) $T/8$

$$\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi/3}{2\pi} = \frac{\Delta t}{T}$$

$$\Delta t = T/6$$



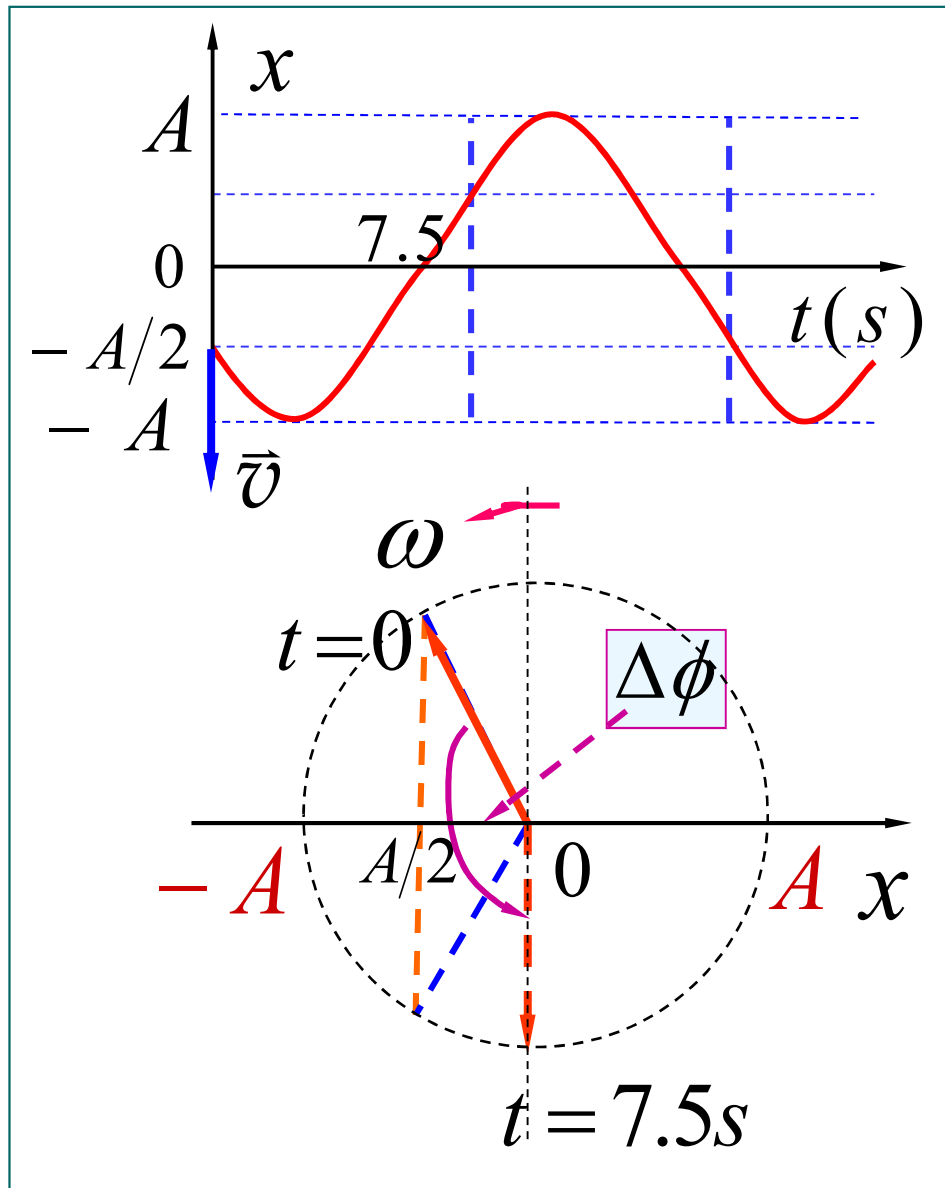
例3 已知两个同方向的简谐振动：

$$x_1 = 0.04 \cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{3}),$$

$$x_2 = 0.03 \cos(10t + \varphi)$$

则 (1) $x_1 + x_2$ 为最大时, φ 为 $2k\pi + \pi/3$

(2) $x_1 + x_2$ 为最小时, φ 为 $2k\pi + 4\pi/3$



例4 一简谐运动的运动曲线如图所示，**求**振动周期．

$$t = 0 \quad x = -\frac{A}{2} \quad v < 0$$

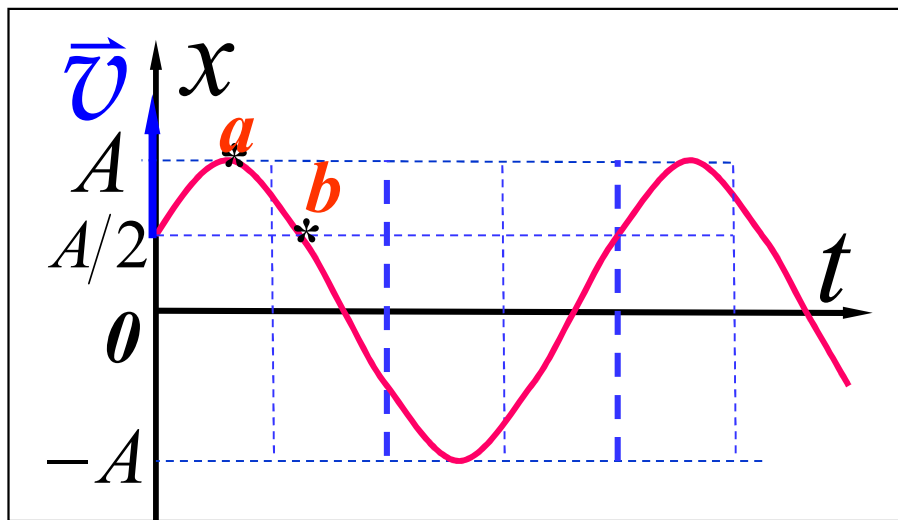
$$t = 7.5\text{s} \quad x = 0 \quad v > 0$$

$$\Delta\phi = 5\pi/6$$

$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{\Delta t}{T} = \frac{7.5}{T}$$

$$T = 18\text{s}$$

例5 已知谐振动的 A 、 T ，求 **1)** 如图简谐运动方程，
2) 到达 a 、 b 点运动状态的时间。



$$\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\because v_0 > 0, \sin \varphi < 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

解法一

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

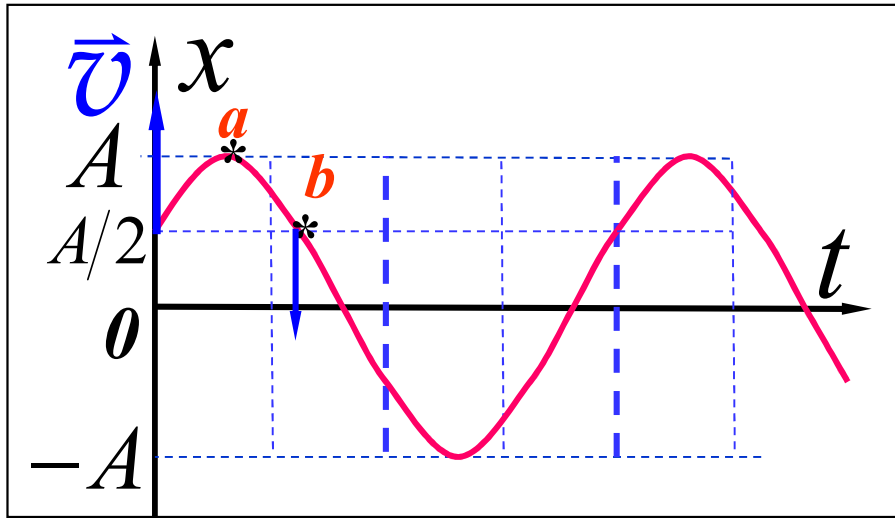
从图上可知

$$t = 0, x = \frac{A}{2}, v > 0$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = A \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



$$x = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$A = A \cos\left(\omega t_a - \pi/3\right)$$

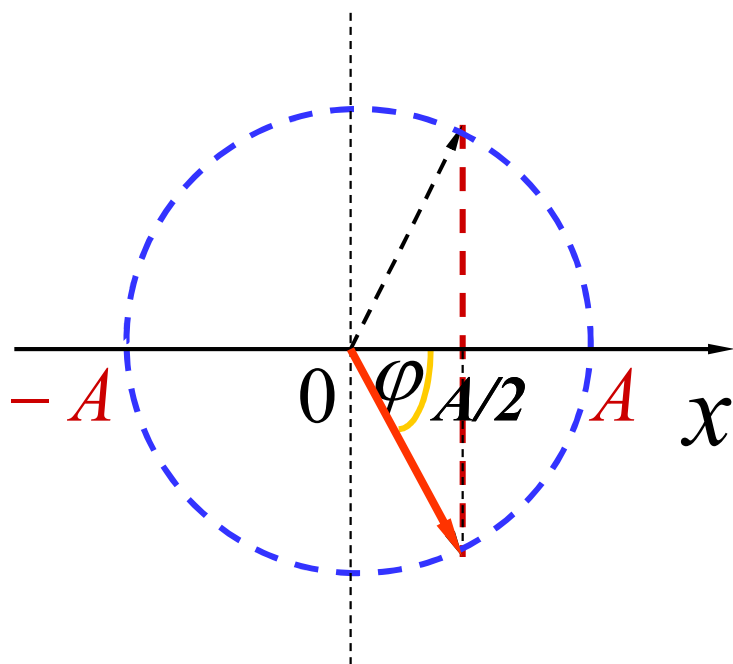
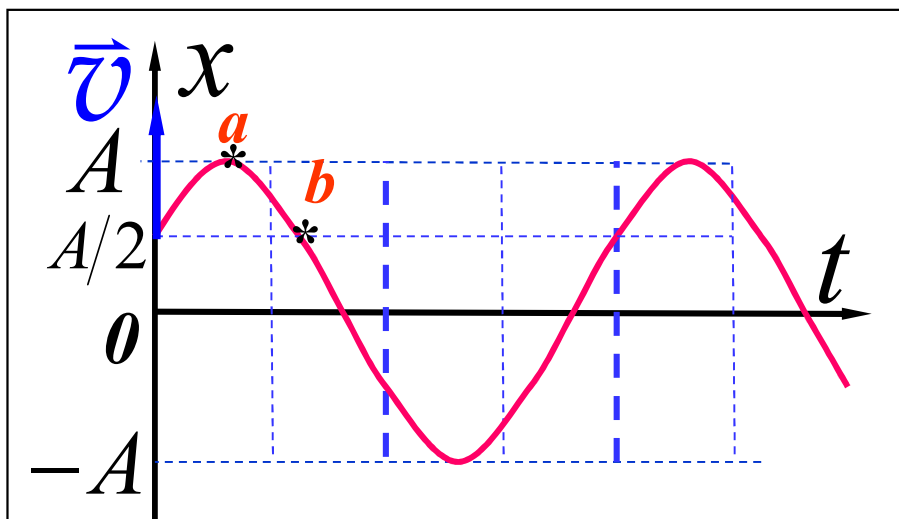
$$\omega t_a - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi \dots$$

$$\because \left(\omega t_a - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = A \cos\left(\omega t_b - \pi/3\right)$$

$$\omega t_b - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{3} \dots \quad \therefore \frac{2\pi}{T} t_a - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0 \quad \boxed{t_a = \frac{T}{6}}$$

$$\because \left(\omega t_b - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \varphi < 2\pi \quad \therefore \frac{2\pi}{T} t_b - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \boxed{t_b = T/3}$$



解法二

用旋转矢量法求初相位

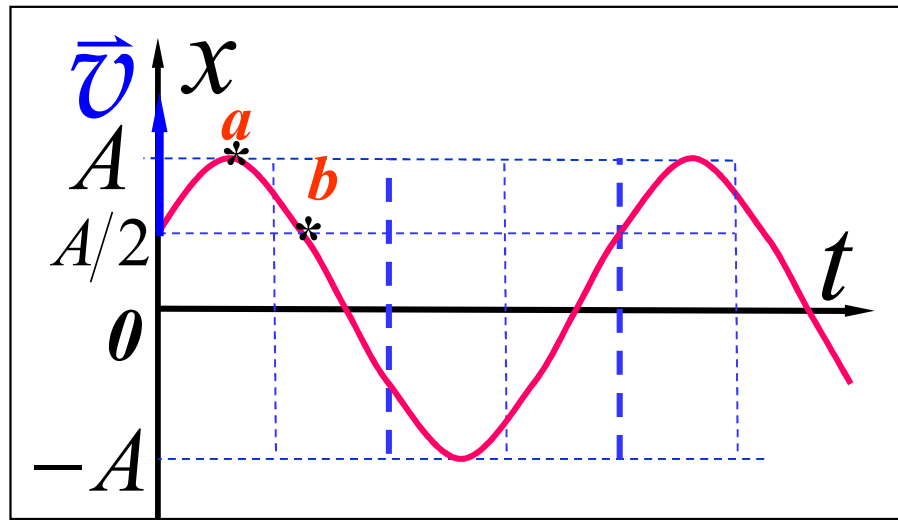
$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$t = 0, x = \frac{A}{2}, v > 0$$

矢量位于 x 轴下方时 $v > 0$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

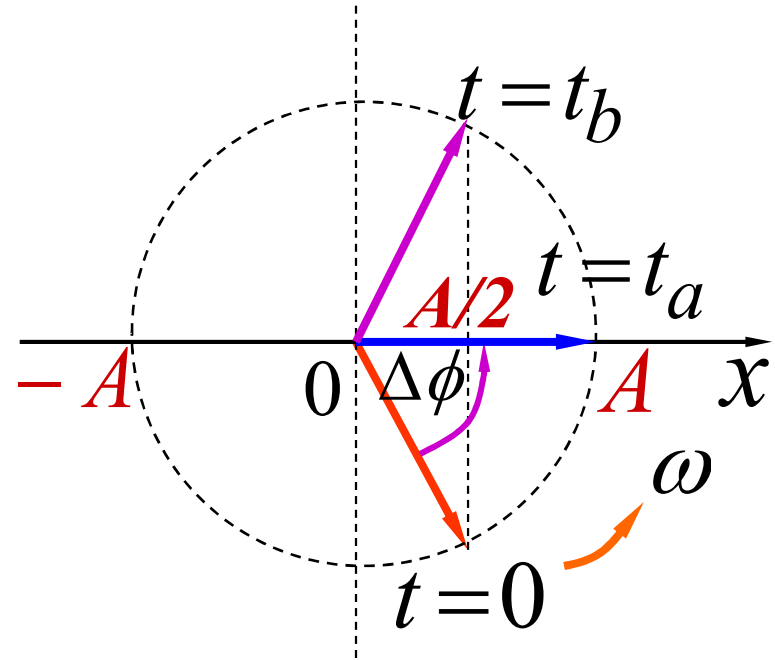
$$x = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



$$x = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\Delta\phi = 0 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$t_a = \frac{\Delta\phi}{2\pi} T = \frac{T}{6}$$



$$\Delta\phi = \frac{\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$t_b = \frac{\Delta\phi}{2\pi} T = \frac{T}{3}$$

例6 求两个同方向同频率的简谐振动的合振幅

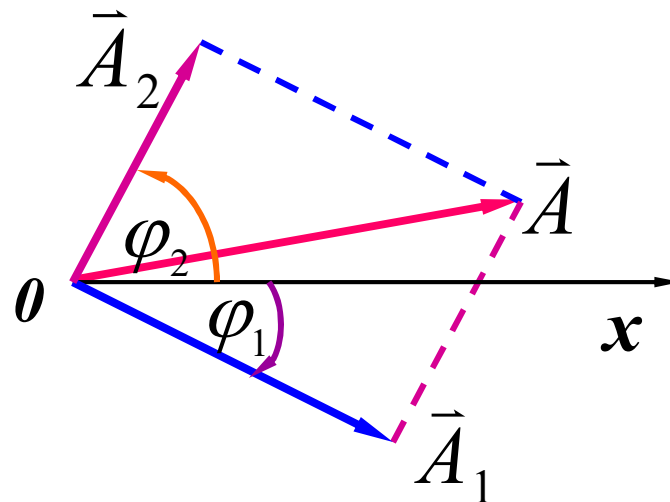
$$x_1 = (3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) \cos(\omega t - \pi/6)$$

$$x_2 = (4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) \cos(\omega t + \pi/3)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

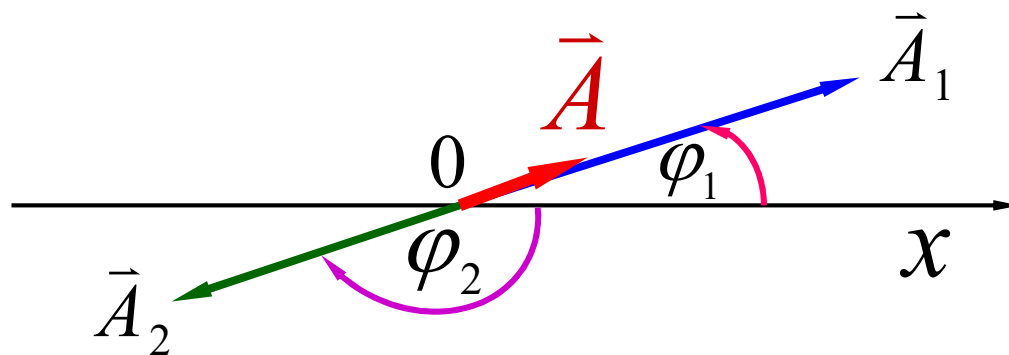
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} \\ &= 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



例7 一质点同时参与两个在同一直线上的简谐振动，求合振动的振幅和初相位。

$$x_1 = (4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) \cos(2\text{s}^{-1}t + \pi/6)$$

$$x_2 = (3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) \cos(2\text{s}^{-1}t - 5\pi/6)$$



$$\Delta\varphi = \pi \quad A = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \varphi = \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = (1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) \cos(2\text{s}^{-1}t + \pi/6)$$