

# § 9.3 简谐振动的能量

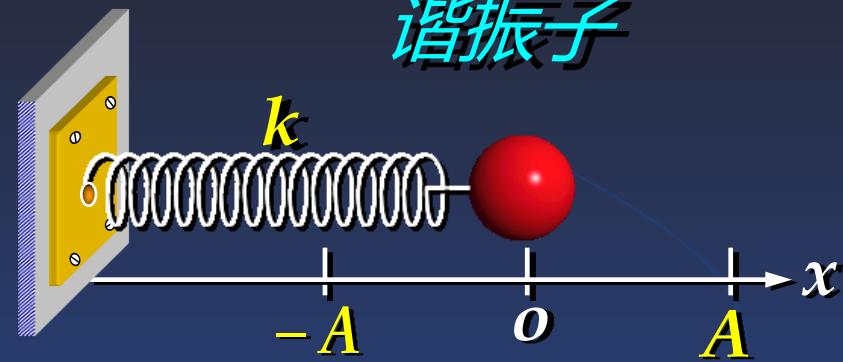


# 一、振动动能/势能/总能量

简谐振动:

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

$$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$



**振动动能:**  $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$= \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

**振动势能:**  $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

**振动总能量:**  $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

$t=0$  时:  $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{m}{k}v_0^2} = \sqrt{x_0^2 + v_0^2/\omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

**振动势能:**  $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

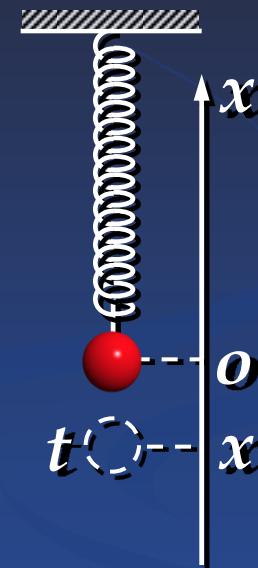
**振动总能量:**  $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

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**注意:**

▲ 谐振子的**振动势能不一定等于其弹性势能**;

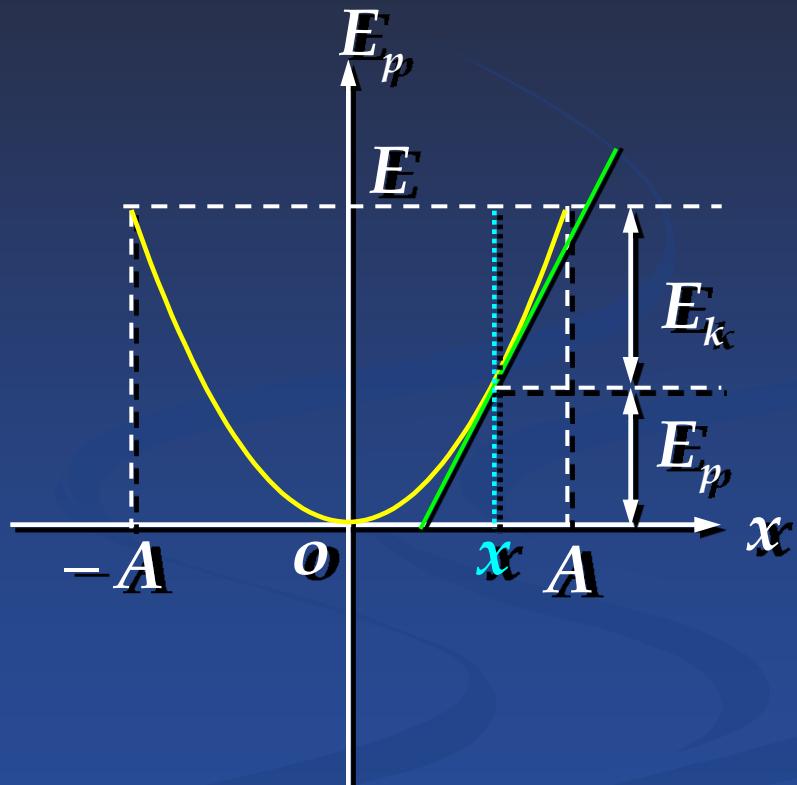


## 二、势能、能量曲线

谐振动势能曲线：

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

恢复力： $F = -\frac{dE_p}{dx} = -kx$



## 二、势能、能量曲线

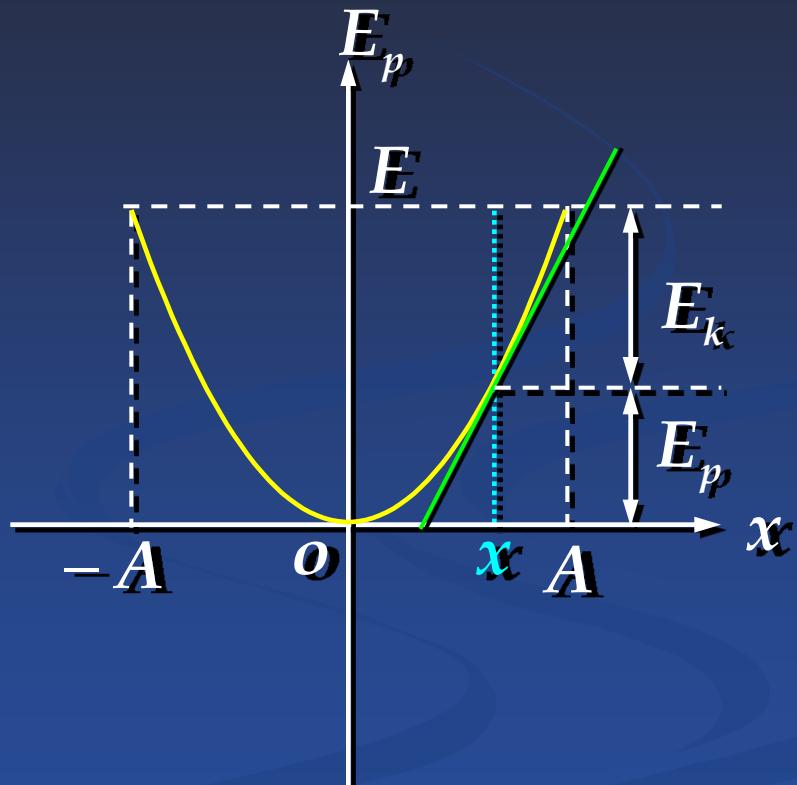
谐振动势能曲线：

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

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$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}A$  时：

$$E_p = E_k = \frac{1}{4}kA^2$$



谐振动能量曲线：

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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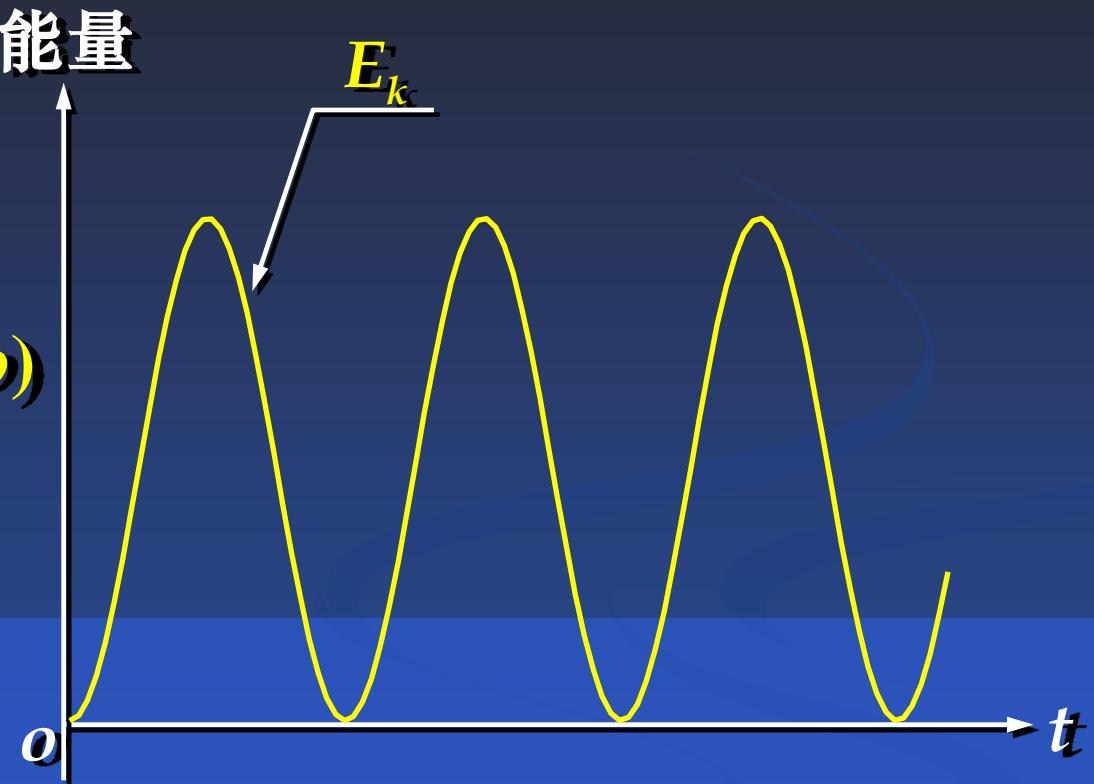


Fig.  $\varphi = 0$  时的能量曲线

## 谐振动能量曲线：

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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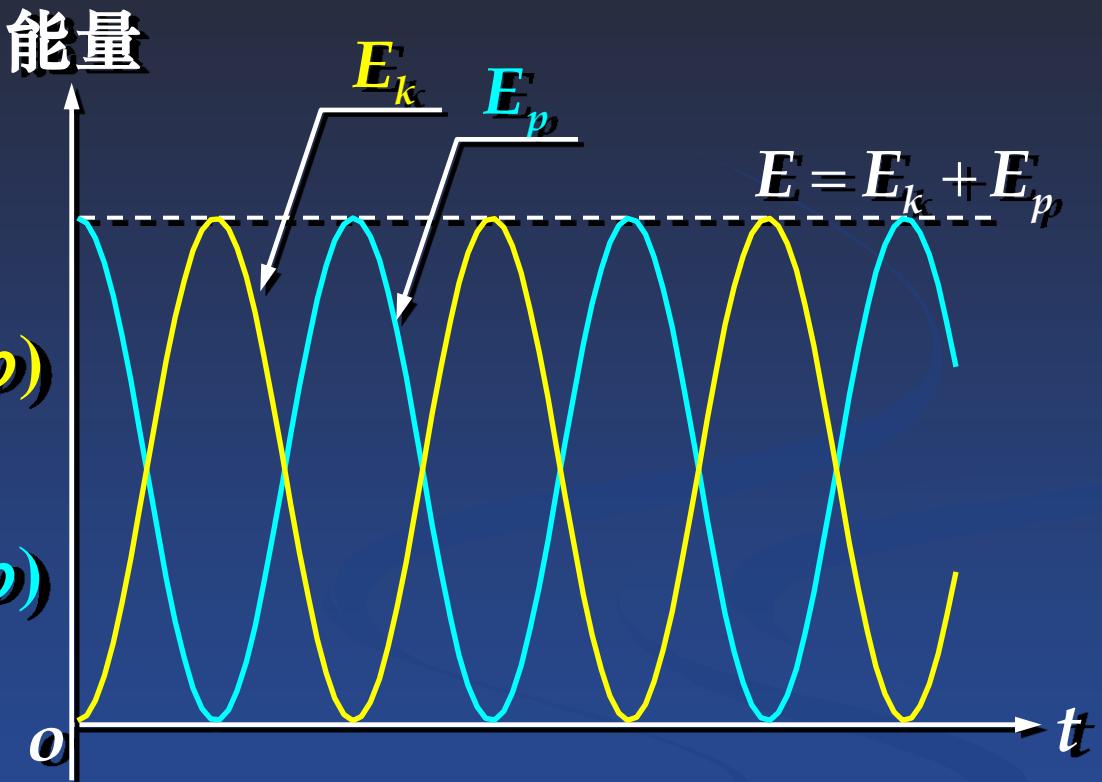


Fig.  $\varphi = 0$  时的能量曲线

**例** 质量为 $0.10\text{kg}$ 的物体以振幅 $1.0\times10^{-4}\text{m}$ 作简谐振动，其最大加速度为 $4.0\times10^{-2}\text{m/s}^2$ ，求 $T$ 、 $v_{max}$ 、总能量 $E$ 。

**解**  $a_{max} = \omega^2 A$      $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_{max}}{A}} = 20\text{s}^{-1}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314\text{s}$$

在平衡位置处， $v = v_{max}$ ；  $v_{max} = \omega A = 2.0\times10^{-3}\text{ m/s}$

总能量：  $E = E_k + E_p = E_{kmax} = E_{pmax} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

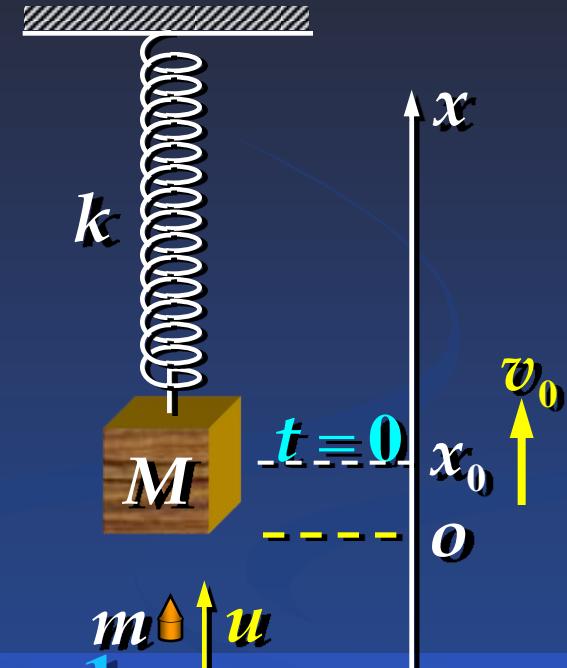
$$= \frac{1}{2}mv_{max}^2 = 2.0\times10^{-7}\text{ J}$$

**课堂练习** 如图, 已知:  $k$ 、 $m$ 、 $M$ 、 $u$ , 子弹击中木块并留在其中, 求碰撞后系统振动方程。

**提示** 击中后, 系统初始状态:

$$v_0 = \frac{mu}{M+m} \quad x_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(M+m)v^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$



总能量:  $E = E_k + E_p = E_{kmax} = E_{pmax} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv_{max}^2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

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**答案:**  $x = A \cos(\sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m}}t + \varphi)$

$$A = \frac{mg}{k} \sqrt{1 + \frac{ku^2}{(M+m)g^2}}$$

