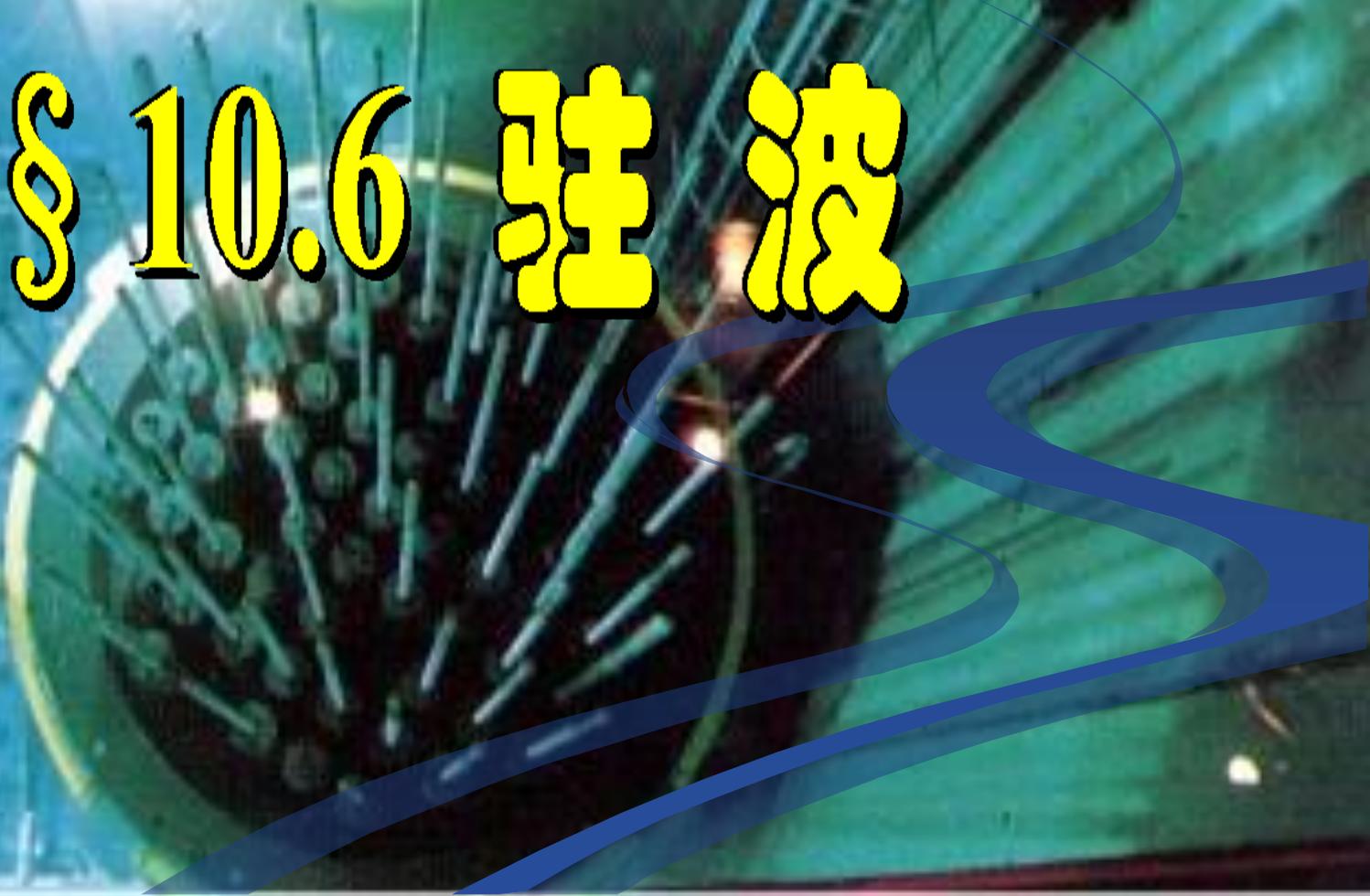


§ 10.6 驻波

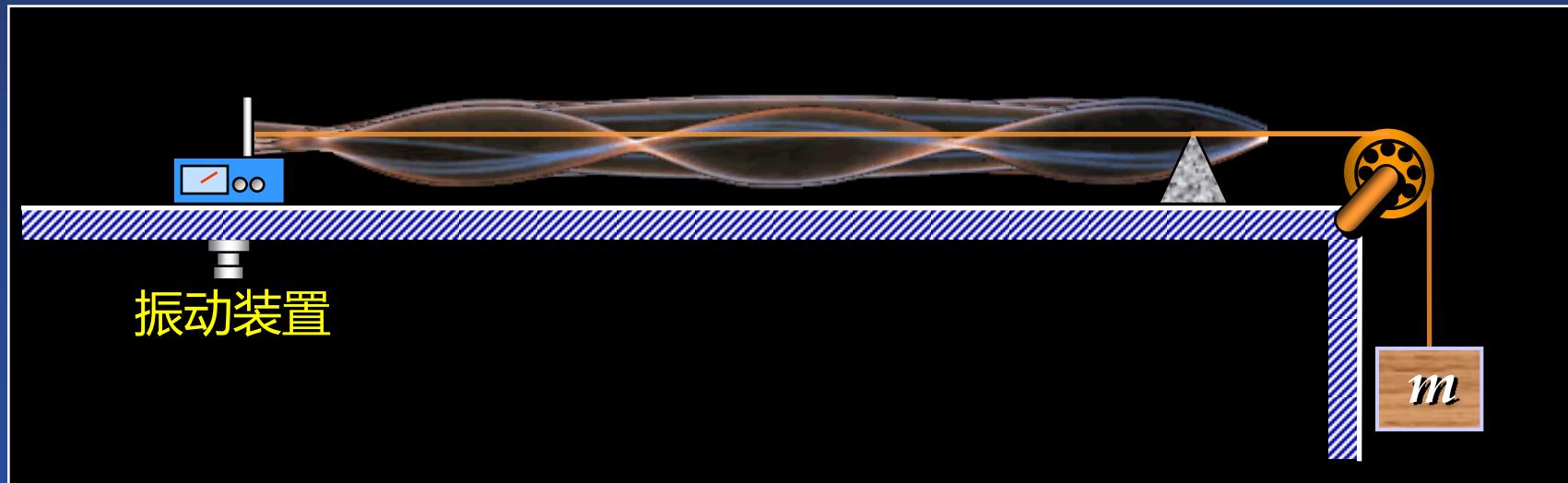


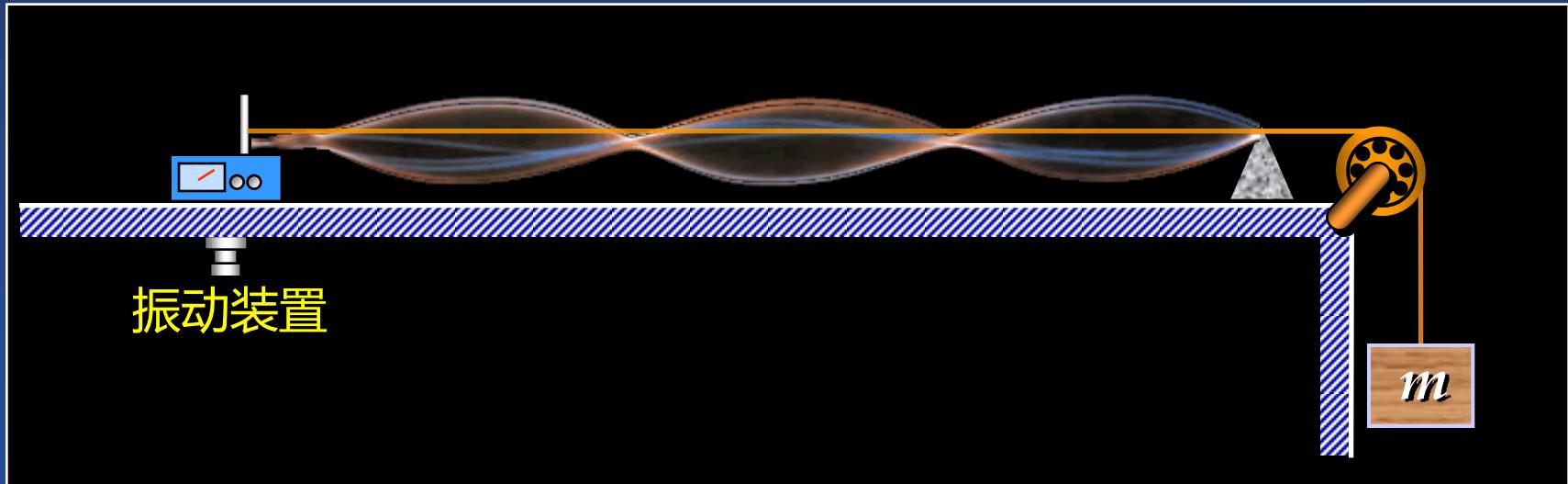
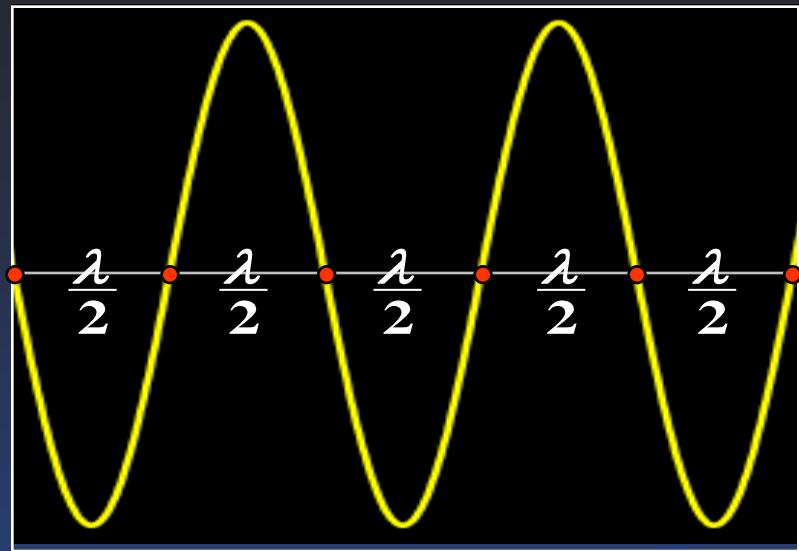
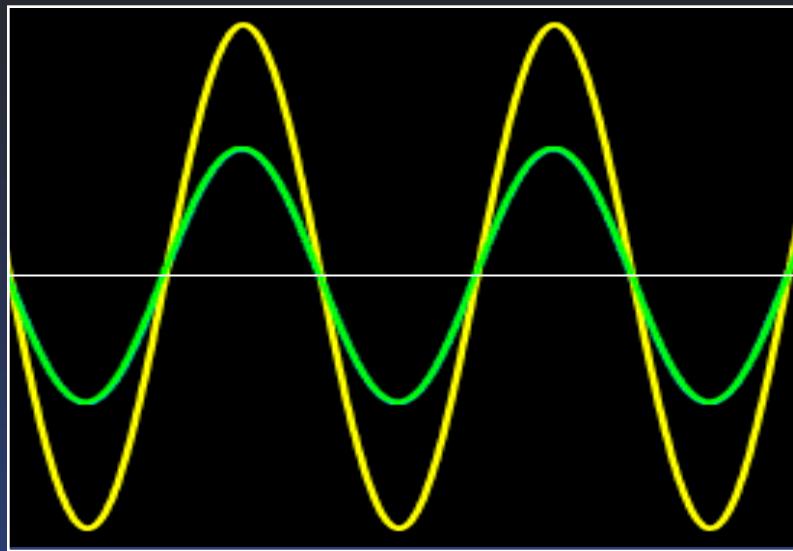
一、驻波的形成

形成条件：两列相干波沿相反方向传播并相遇。

现象：叠加区域各点振幅不同，但不随时间变化；

出现 **波节点**(振幅为零) 和 **波腹点**(振幅最大)。





二、驻波方程

右图: $\varphi_{1O} = \varphi_{2O} = 0$

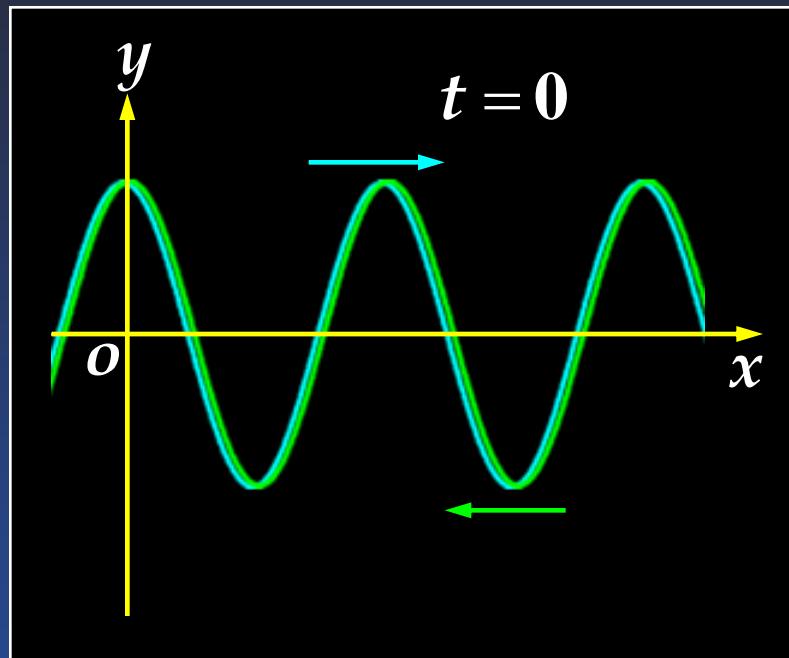
$$y_1 = A \cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right]$$

$$y_2 = A \cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right]$$

合振动:

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = A \cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right] + A \cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right]$$

$$= [2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)] \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



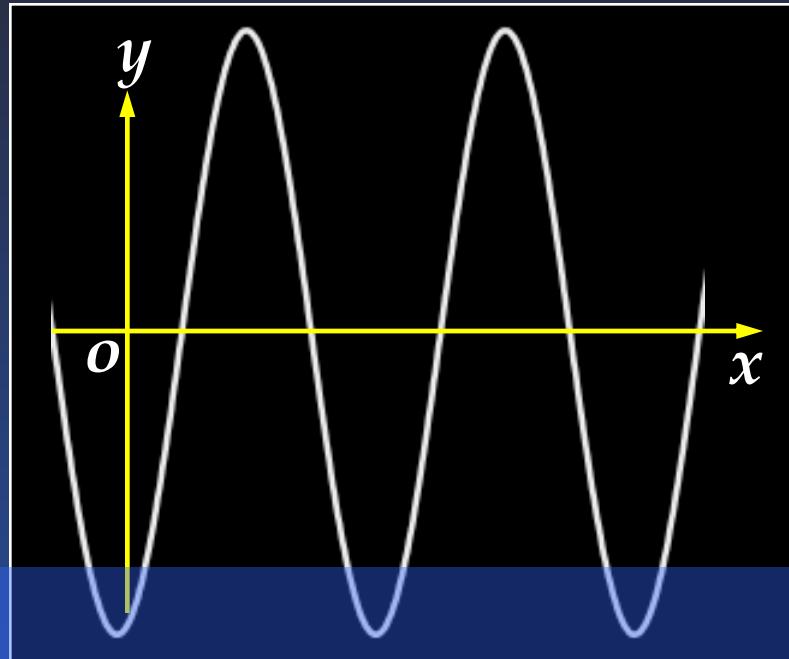
令: $A(x) = 2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)$

则, 驻波方程:

$$y = A(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$

合振动:

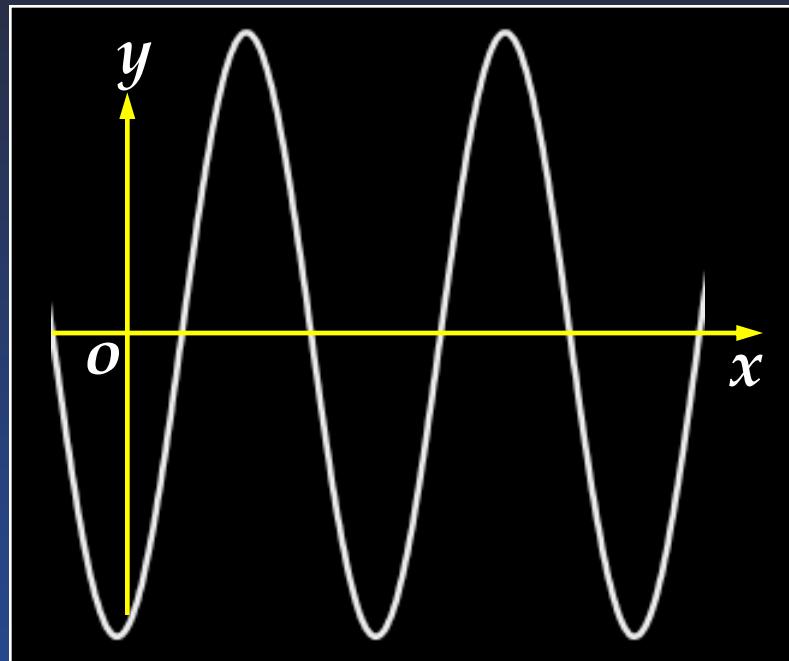
$$y = y_1 + y_2 = [2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)] \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



令: $A(x) = 2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)$

则, 驻波方程:

$$y = A(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$



讨论:

振幅分布:

驻波振幅: $0 \leq |A(x)| = \left| 2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right) \right| \leq 2A$

波腹点: $|A(x)| = 2A$ 本例中: $\left|2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)\right| = 2A$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x_k = k\pi \quad x_k = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

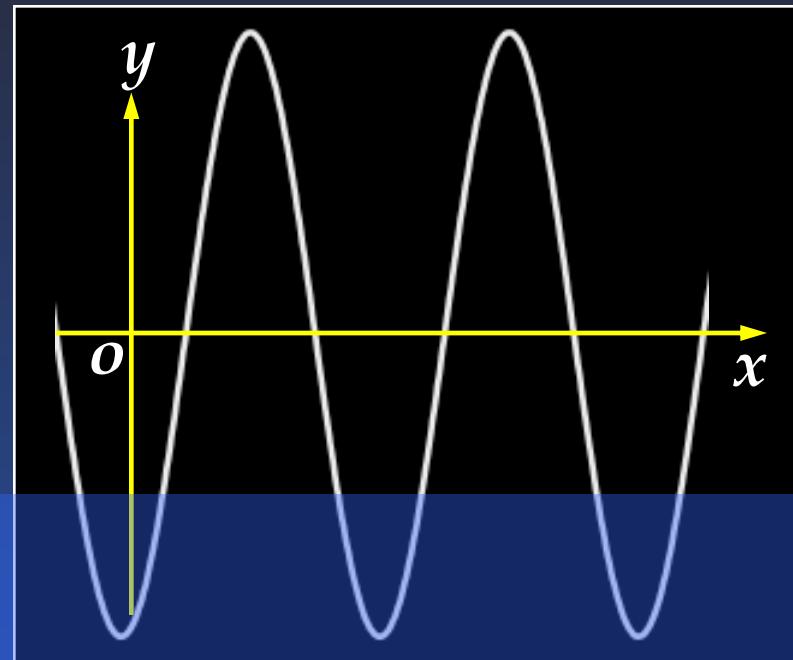
$$(k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

波节点: $|A(x)| = 0$

讨论:

振幅分布:

驻波振幅: $0 \leq |A(x)| = \left|2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)\right| \leq 2A$



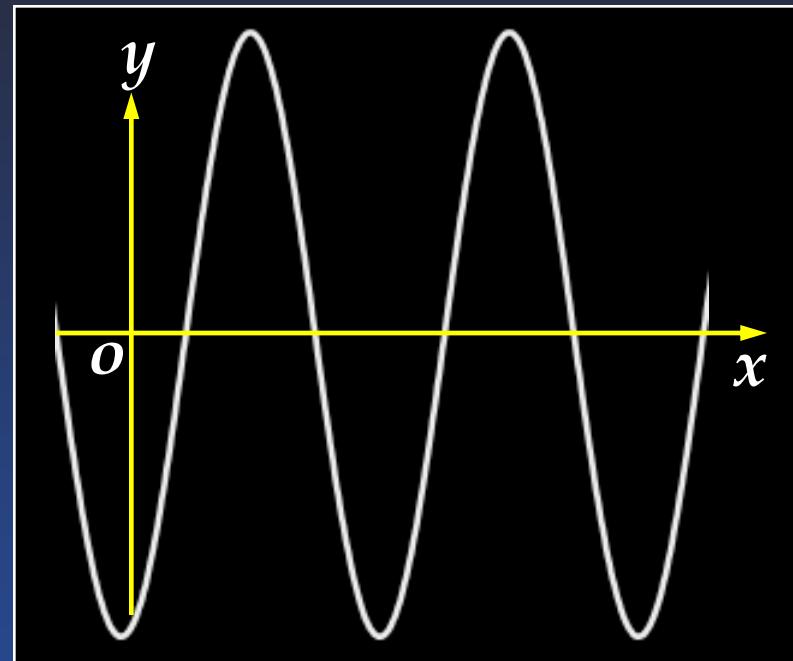
波腹点: $|A(x)| = 2A$ **本例中:** $\left|2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)\right| = 2A$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x_k = k\pi \quad x_k = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

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

波节点: $|A(x)| = 0$

$$\left|2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)\right| = 0 \quad (\text{本例})$$



$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi, \quad x_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\frac{\lambda}{2},$$

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

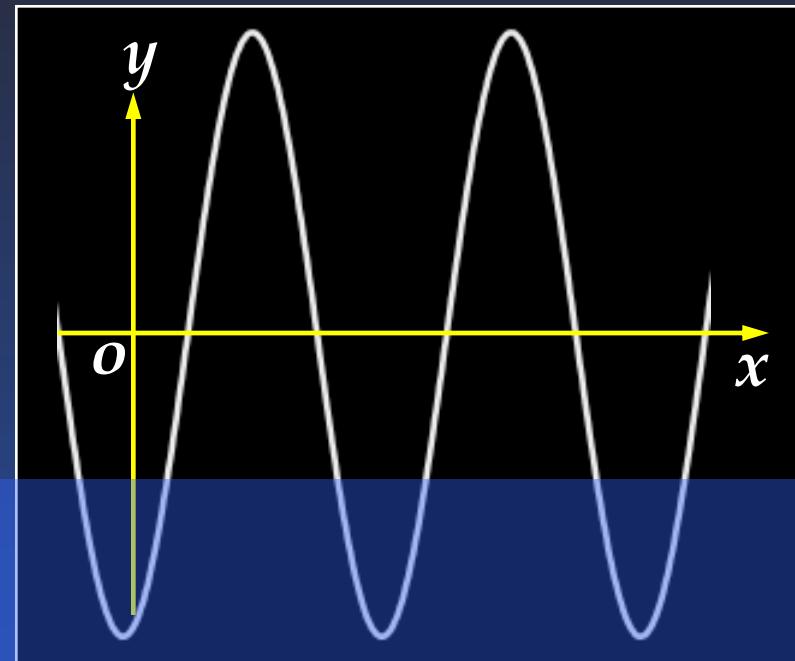
②位相分布:

$$y = [2A \cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x)] \cdot \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t)$$

$$\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x) > 0: \phi(t) = \frac{2\pi}{T}t$$

$$\cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x) < 0: \phi(t) = \frac{2\pi}{T}t + \pi$$

$$\left|2A \cos(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x)\right| = 0 \text{ (本例)}$$



$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi, \quad x_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\frac{\lambda}{2},$$

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

②位相分布：

$$y = [2A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right)] \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right) > 0: \phi(t) = \frac{2\pi}{T}t$$

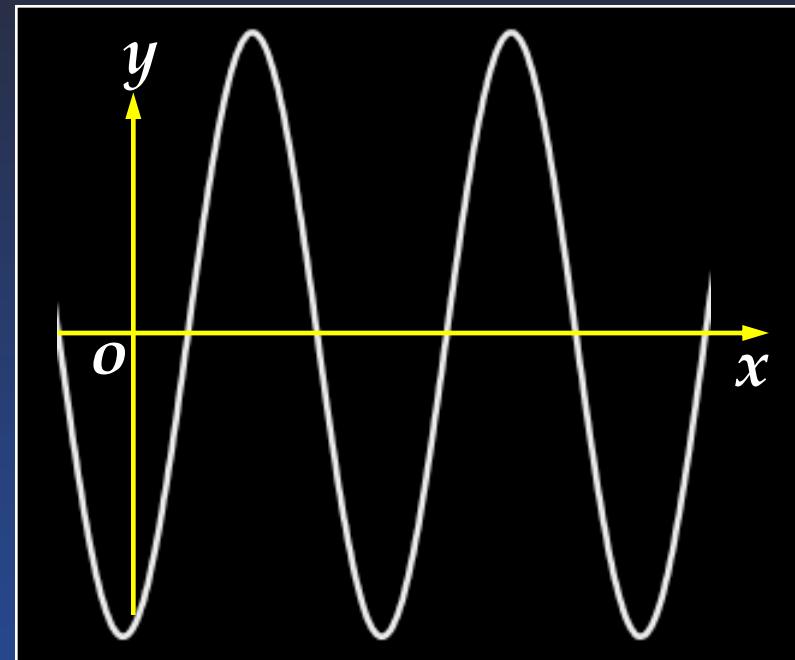
$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x\right) < 0: \phi(t) = \frac{2\pi}{T}t + \pi$$

结论：

1. 相邻两个波节点间各点位

相相同，运动同向；

2. 关于波节点对称的两点位相相差 π ，运动反向！



结论：

1. 相邻两个波节点间各点位

相相同，运动同向；

2. 关于波节点对称的两点位相相差 π ，运动反向！

⑤能量分布：

最大位移处： $y = \pm 2A$ ，波节处静止，处势能最大；

平衡位置处： $y = 0$ ，波腹处动能最大；



不传播能量

例 已知: t 时刻行波和驻波曲线上某点的运动方向或运动趋势, 试画出此刻各点运动方向或趋势及 $T/4$ 和 $T/2$ 后各自波形。

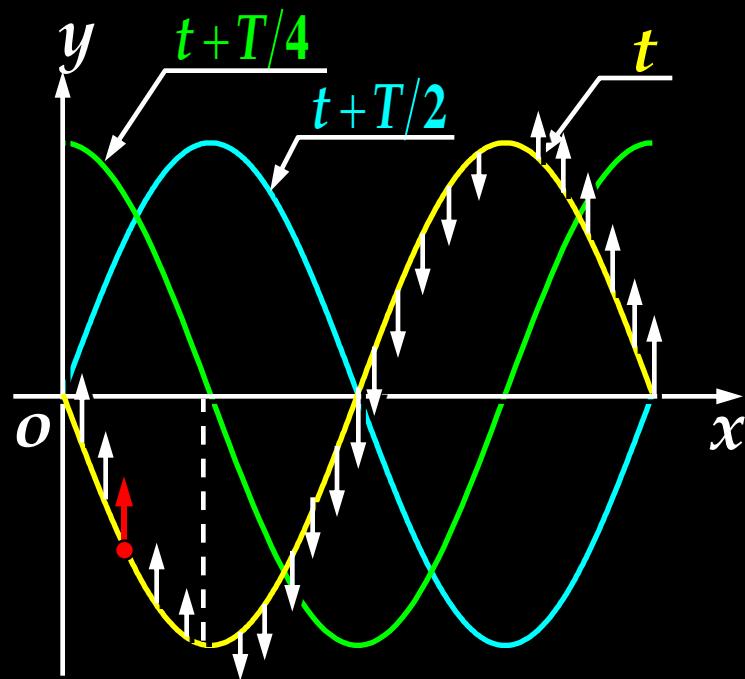


Fig. 1 t 时刻行波波形曲线

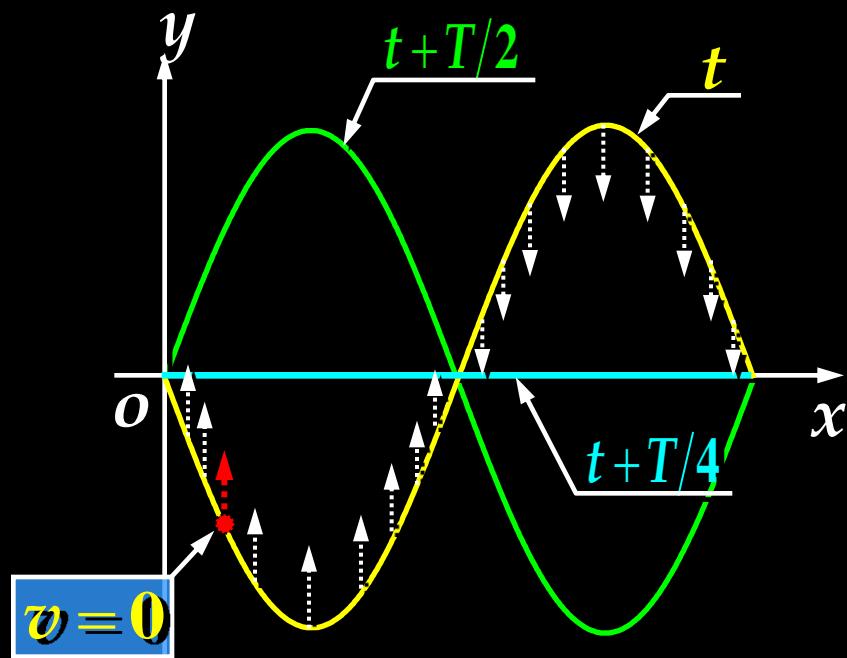


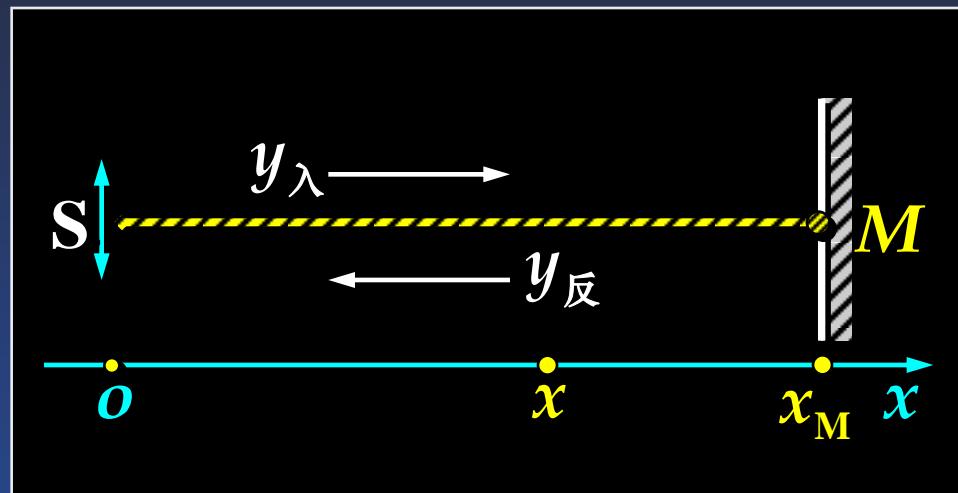
Fig. 2 t 时刻驻波波形曲线

三、入射波与反射波形成的驻波

设 波源 S 的振动方程为: $y_o = A \cos(\omega t)$

$$y_\lambda = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x\right)$$

$$y_{\lambda M} = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M\right)$$



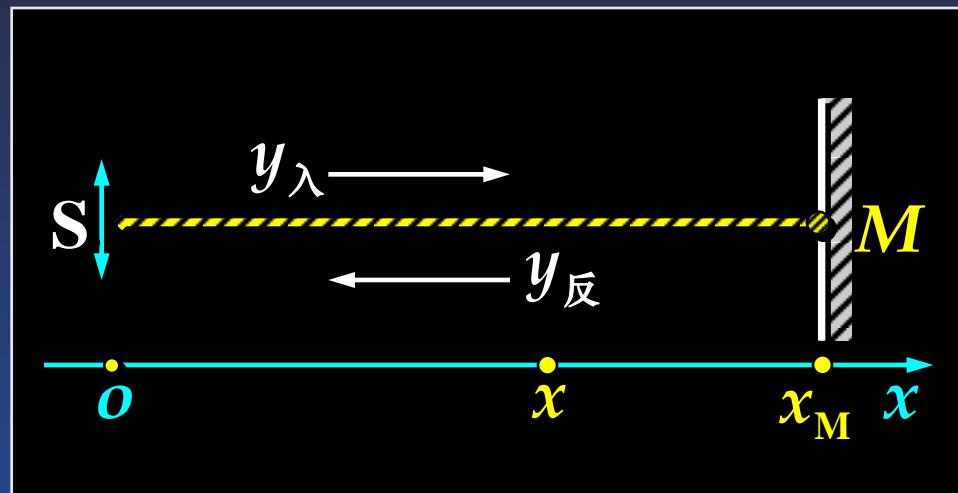
M点位移大小: $y_M = y_{\lambda M} + y_{\lambda M} = 0$

$$y_{\lambda M} = -y_{\lambda M} \longrightarrow y_{\lambda M} = A \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \pi\right)$$

半波损失：波由**波疏媒质**入射到**波密媒质**在反射时，反射波**在反射点与入射波有 π 位相突变！**

M端可看成反射波源：

$$y_{\text{反}} = A \cos[\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \pi]$$



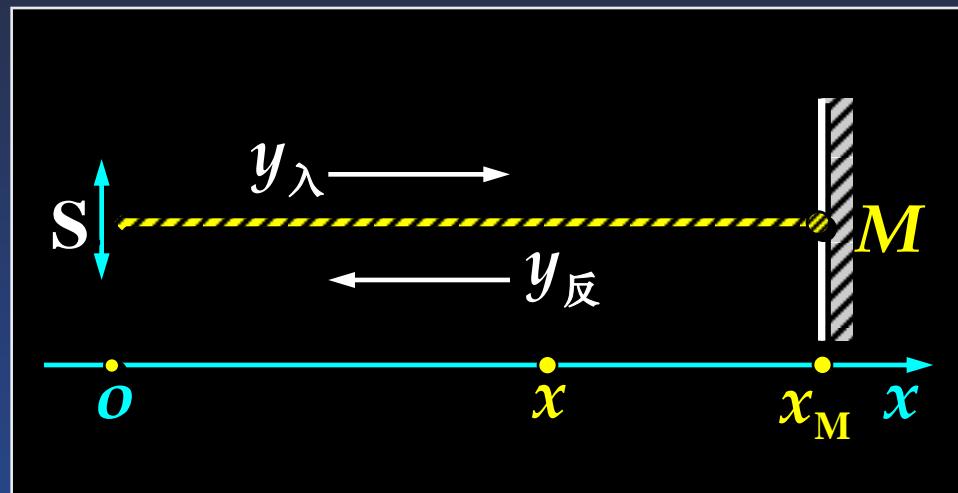
M点位移大小： $y_M = y_{\lambda M} + y_{\text{反}M} = 0$

$$y_{\text{反}M} = -y_{\lambda M} \longrightarrow y_{\text{反}M} = A \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \pi)$$

半波损失：波由**波疏媒质**入射到**波密媒质**在反射时，反射波**在反射点与入射波有 π 位相突变！**

M端可看成反射波源：

$$y_{\text{反}} = A \cos \left[\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \pi - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (x_M - x) \right]$$



$$y_{\text{反}} = A \cos \left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x - \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \pi \right) \quad (\text{反射波波函数})$$

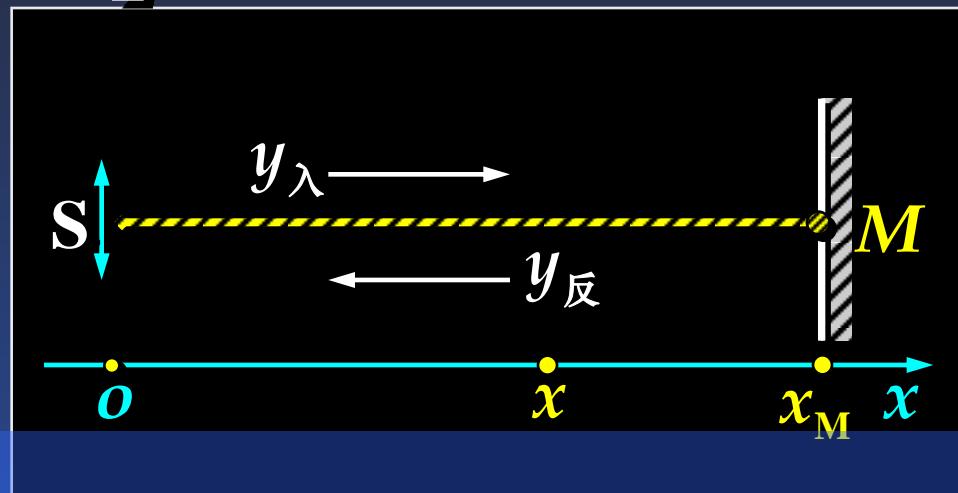
驻波: $y = y_\lambda + y_{\text{反}} = A(x) \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$A(x) = 2A \cos[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - x_M) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

波节点: $A(x) = 0$

$$x_k = x_M - k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$-\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x_M - x)]$$



$$y_{\text{反}} = A \cos(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x - \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \pi) \quad (\text{反射波波函数})$$

驻波: $y = y_{\lambda} + y_{\text{反}} = A(x) \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \frac{\pi}{2})$

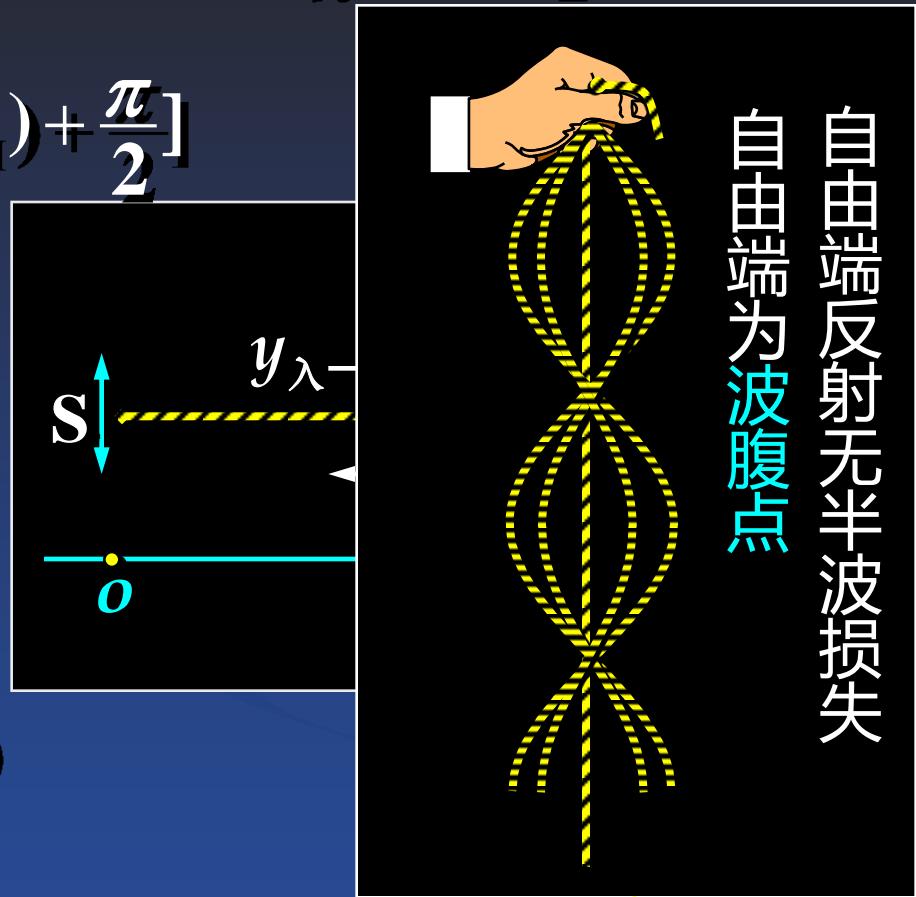
$$A(x) = 2A \cos[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - x_M) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

波节点: $A(x) = 0$

$$x_k = x_M - k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$(k=0, 1, 2, \dots, [\frac{2x_M}{\lambda}])$$

波腹点: $|A(x)| = 2A \longrightarrow x_k = x_M - (k + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda}{2}$



驻波: $y = y_{\lambda} + y_{\text{反}} = A(x) \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x_M + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$A(x) = 2A \cos[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - x_M) + \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

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波腹点: $|A(x)| = 2A \longrightarrow x_k = x_M - (k + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda}{2}$

▲ 声驻波

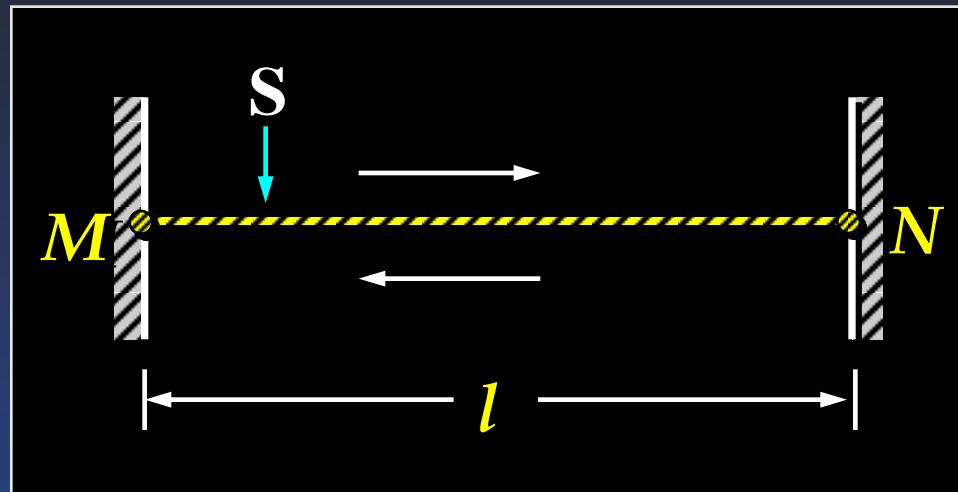
▲ 光驻波

四、振动的简正模式

形成稳定的驻波条件：

$$l = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \lambda_n = \frac{2l}{n}$$

频率需满足：



$$(k=0, 1, 2, \dots, [\frac{2x_M}{\lambda}])$$

波腹点： $|A(x)| = 2A \longrightarrow x_{k_c} = x_M - (k + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda}{2}$

四、振动的简正模式

形成稳定的驻波条件：

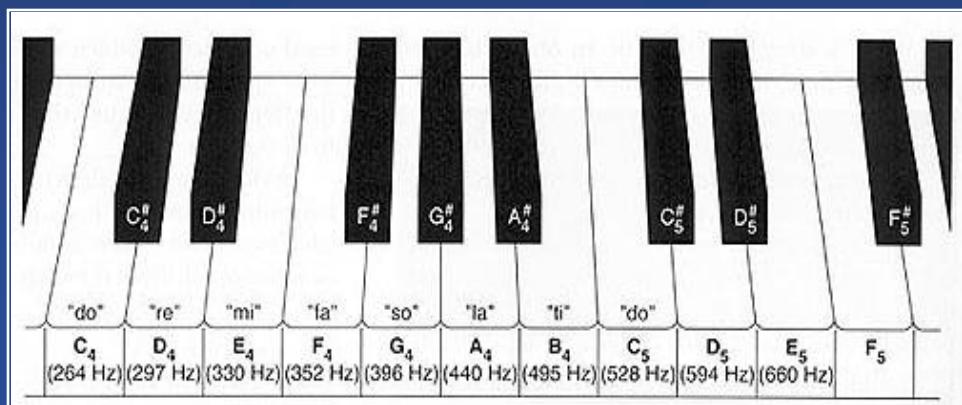
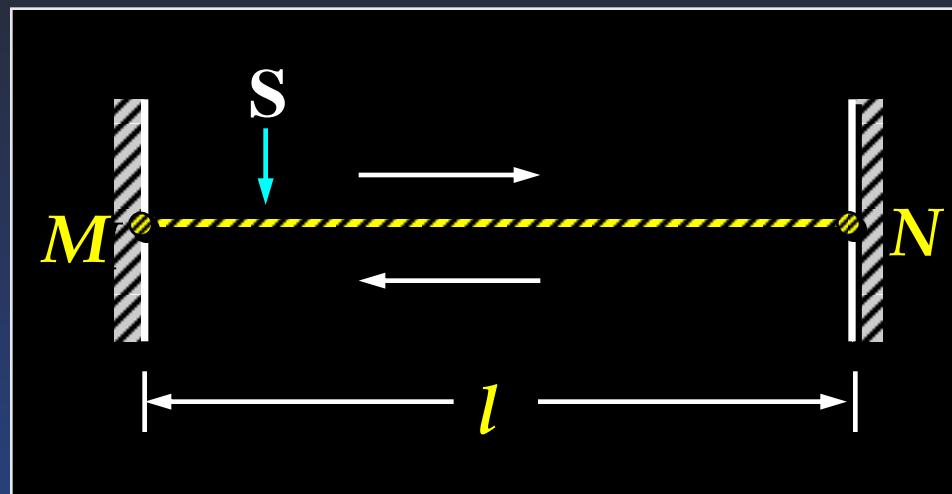
$$l = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \lambda_n = \frac{2l}{n}$$

频率需满足：

$$\nu_n = \frac{u}{\lambda} = n \frac{u}{2l}$$

基频: $\nu_1 = \frac{u}{2l}$ (音调)

谐频: ν_2, ν_3, \dots (音色)



归纳:

1. 驻波形成条件: 两相干波反向相遇。

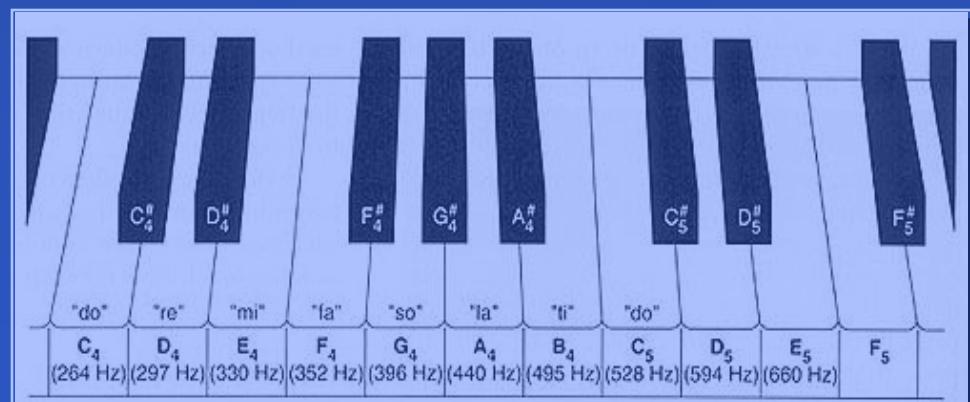
2. 驻波特点:

振幅分布: 波腹点与波节点的位置

$$\nu_n = \frac{u}{\lambda} = n \frac{u}{2l}$$

基频: $\nu_1 = \frac{u}{2l}$ (音调)

谐频: ν_2, ν_3, \dots (音色)



归纳：

1. 驻波形成条件：两相干波反向相遇。

2. 驻波特点：

振幅分布：波腹点与波节点的位置

相位分布：相邻两个波节点间各点位相相同；

关于波节点对称的两点位相相差 π ！

3. 两端固定弦线上的振动模式