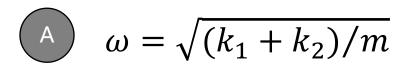
大学物理 B(1)

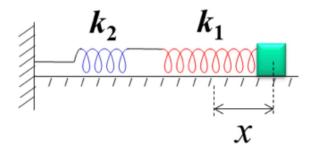
清华大学物理系

一个弹簧劲度系数为k,被切成两段大小长度一样的两部分,每部分的劲度系数为

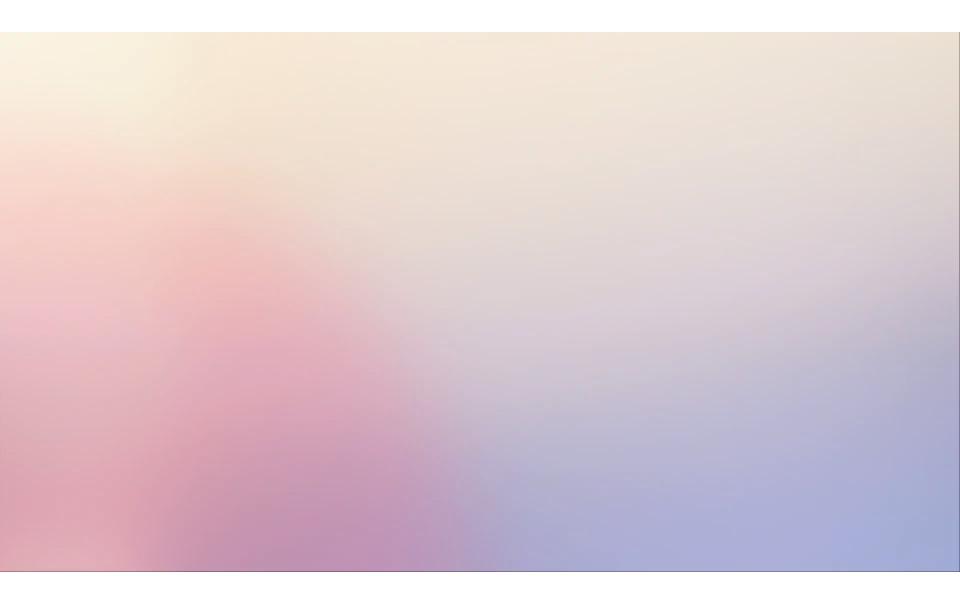
- $\begin{pmatrix} A \end{pmatrix}$ k
- **B** 2k
- c k/2

两弹簧劲度系数为 k_1 和 k_2 ,末端物块质量为m,求此系统的角频率





- $\omega = \sqrt{k_1 k_2 / [(k_1 + k_2)m]}$
- $\omega = \sqrt{(k_1 + k_2)/2m}$
- $\omega = \sqrt{(k_1 k_2)/m}$





罗 潜 共 振 仪

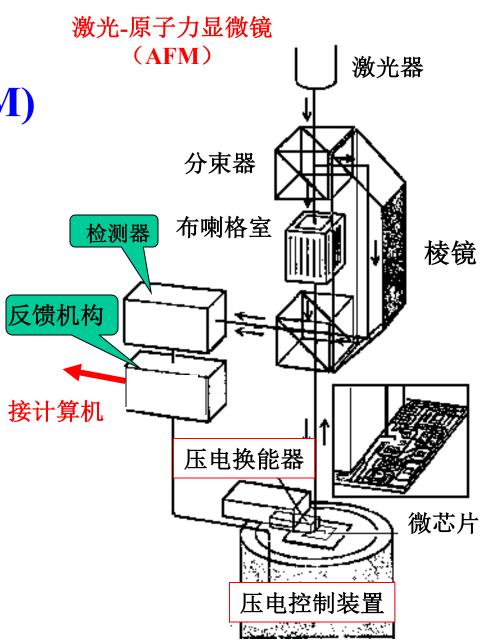
清华大学出版社

激光——

原子力显微镜(AFM)

一根钨探针或硅探 针受原子力,振动 频率变化,由激光 干涉探测到

> 试样通常是 微电子器件





挑战者号航 天飞机失事







低温使O圈失效,火 箭固有振动使O圈处 产生缝隙,火焰泄 露,高温烧穿燃料 箱,发生爆炸。







$$\tau = -mgl \sin \theta$$

$$\approx -mgl\theta = I\ddot{\theta}$$

$$\theta << 1$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl}{I}}$$

(简谐振动)

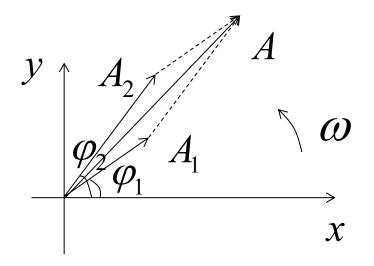
$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = h \cos \omega t$$

§ 6.6 同振动方向、同频率简谐振动合成

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

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

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$
 代数或几何法
= $A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$



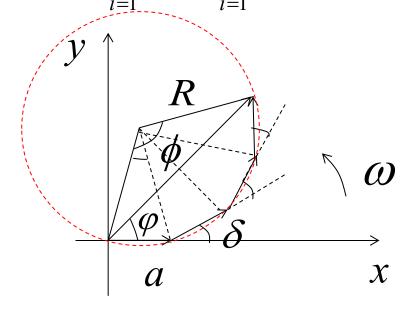
$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

同振动方向同频率简谐振动合成简谐振动

应用: 双缝干涉

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a \cos[\omega t + (i-1)\delta]$$
 应用背景: 光栅



等N边型一部分

$$\phi = n\delta$$

$$\phi = n\delta$$

$$\varphi = \frac{(n-1)\delta}{2}$$

$$R\sin\frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$R\sin\frac{\phi}{2} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$R\sin\frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \qquad R\sin\frac{\phi}{2} = \frac{A}{2} \qquad A = a\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin\frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$A = \max ?$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

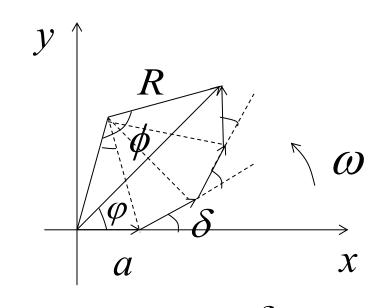
$$A = 0$$
?

$$A = \max ?$$

$$\delta = 2m\pi$$
 $m = 整数$ $A = na$

$$A = 0$$
?

$$n$$
条缝 $n\delta = 2k\pi$ $n,k = 整数$ $k/n \neq 整数$



$$A = a \frac{\sin \frac{n\delta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

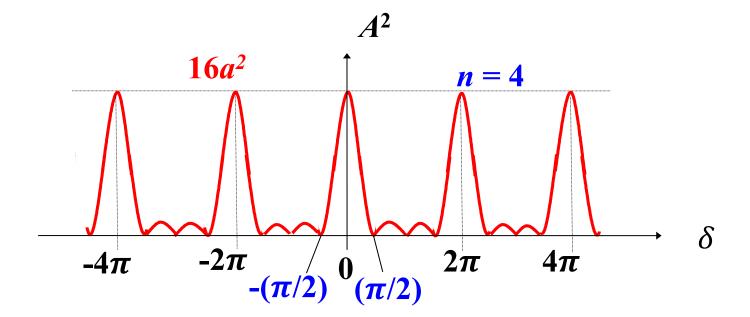
两个极大
$$\delta = 2m\pi, 2(m+1)\pi$$
 之间,有 $n-1$ 个 0 点
$$k = mn + 1, ..., mn + n - 1$$

$$\frac{k}{n} = m + \frac{1}{n}, m + \frac{2}{n}, \dots, m + \frac{n-1}{n}$$

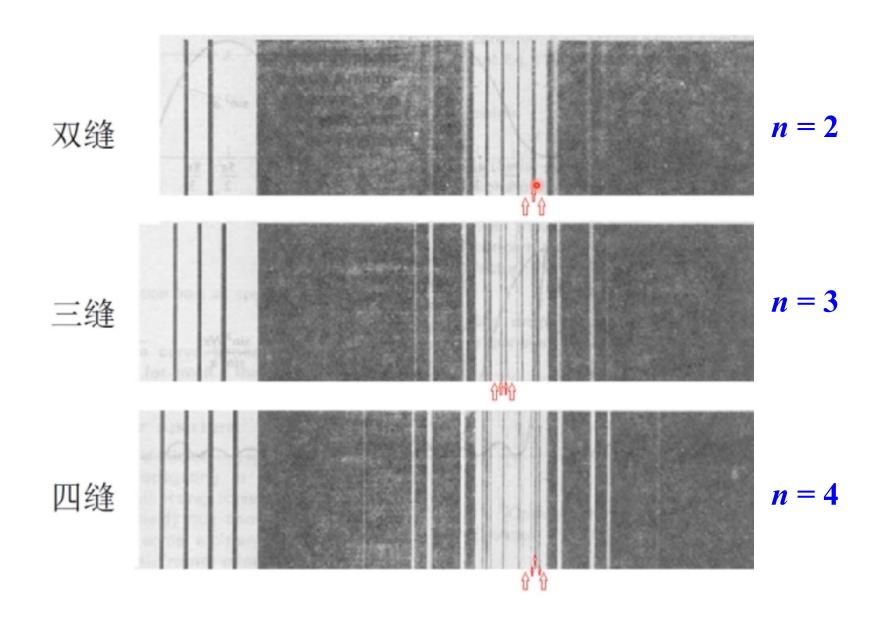
$$n = 4 4\delta = 2k\pi$$

$$4 \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} A^2 = a^2 \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$\delta = \pi/2 \delta = \pi \delta = 3\pi/2$$







Y1、Y2、Y3是三个同方向、同频率、振幅都为A的简谐振动,Y2超前Y1 $\Delta \phi$,Y3超前Y2 $\Delta \phi$ 。 当 $\Delta \phi = \Delta \phi_1$ 时,三个振动的合振动的振幅为3A; 当 $\Delta \phi = \Delta \phi_2$ 时,三个振动的合振动为零。

- Α Δφ1等于0或者2π , Δφ2等于π
- □ Δφ₁等于π , Δφ₂等于2π/3

§ 6.7 同振动方向不同频率简谐振动合成

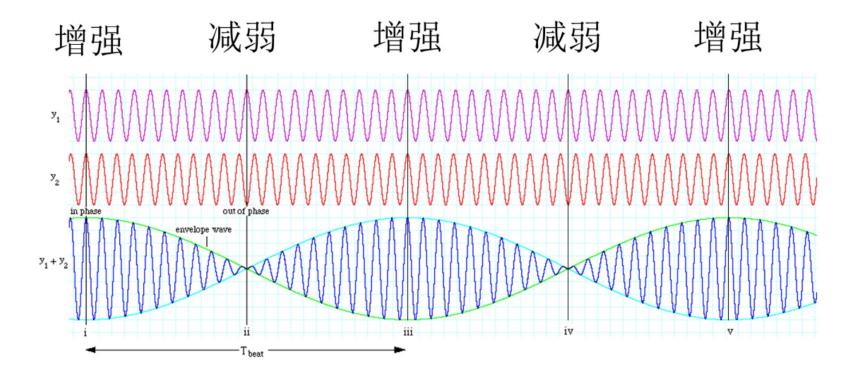
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$= 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2})\cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t + \frac{\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2})$$

不再是简谐振动

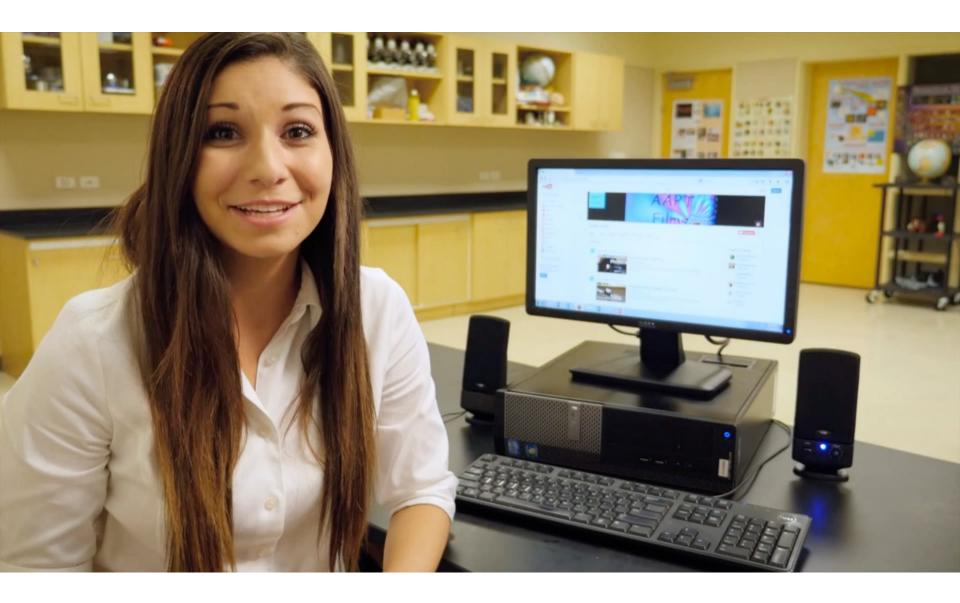


$$v_1 = 0.794$$
Hz $v_2 = 0.833$ Hz

$$v = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} = 0.814$$
Hz $v_{beat} = 0.039$ Hz







§ 6.8 *频谱分析(谐振分析)

任何复杂周期振动

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \omega_n t + b_n \sin \omega_n t)$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(\omega_n t + \phi_n) \qquad \omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T} = n\omega_1$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t)dt$$

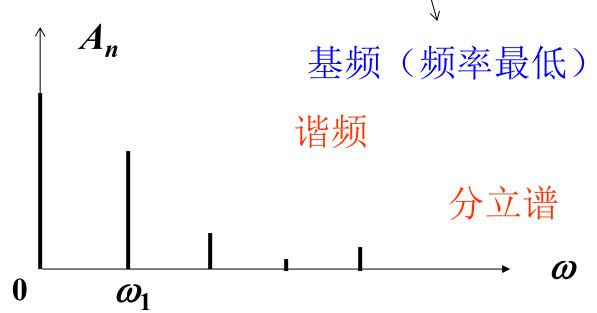
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos n \frac{2\pi}{T} t dt$$

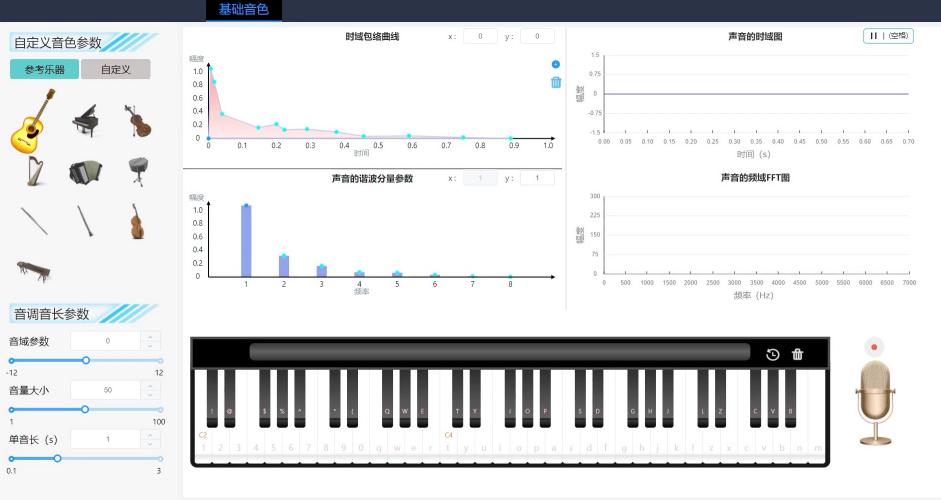
$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin n \frac{2\pi}{T} t dt$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T} = n\omega_1$$

简谐振动的叠加

频率是基频的 整数倍数

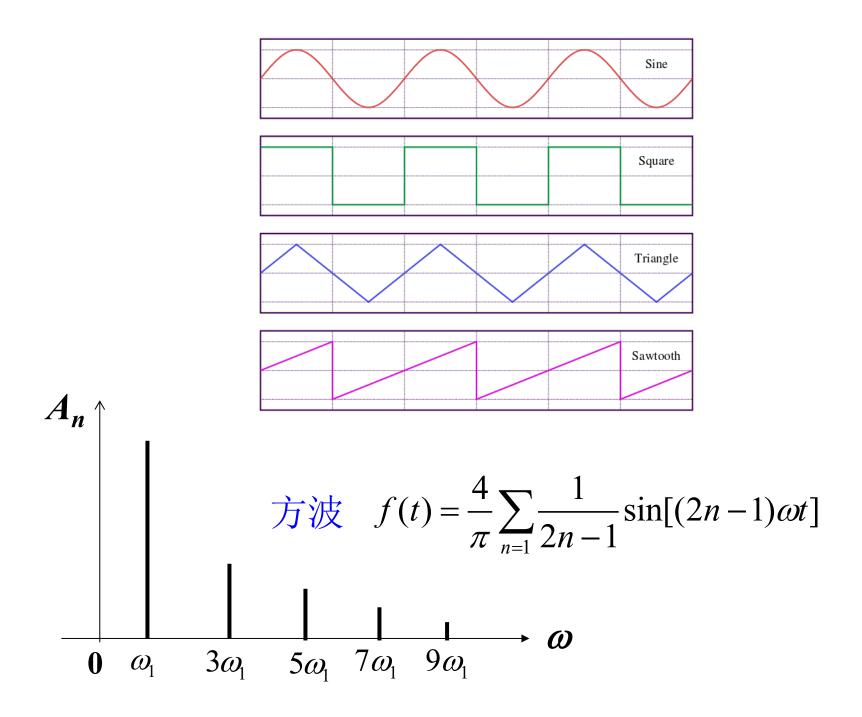












三角波
$$f(t) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n-1)^2} \sin[(2n-1)\omega t]$$

harmonics: 1



$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin(n\omega t)$$

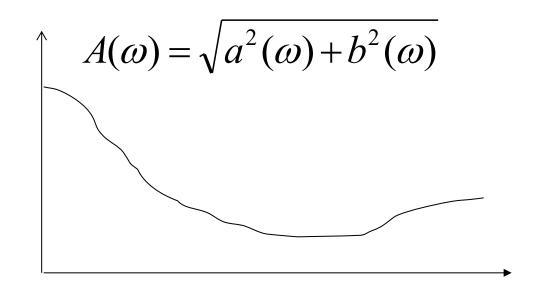
harmonics: 1

$$f(t) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} [a(\omega)\cos\omega t + b(\omega)\sin\omega t]d\omega$$

任何非周期运动

$$a(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$b(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt$$



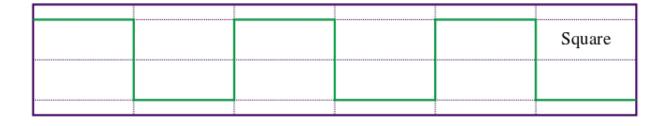
连续谱





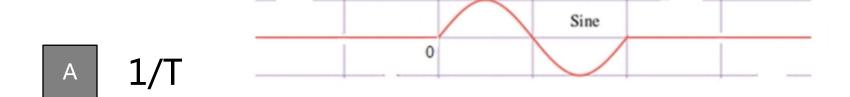
某方波的周期为T,因此该方波的频率是1/T

A 是



B 否

周期为T的正弦函数,只有一个周期长度,其频率是



- B 只包含1/T的整数倍频
- 连续分布的各种频率
- D 1/T及其附近的频率为主要成分

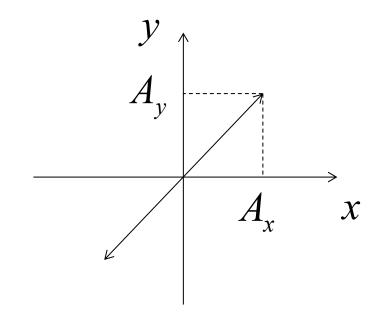
§ 6.9 振动方向相互垂直的简谐振动合成

$$x = A_x \cos(\omega_x t + \varphi_x)$$
$$y = A_y \cos(\omega_y t + \varphi_y)$$

同频率, 同相位

$$x = A_x \cos \omega t$$

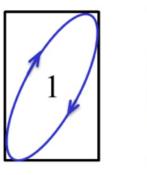
$$y = A_y \cos \omega t$$

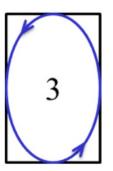


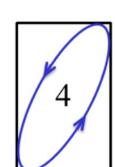
同频率,不同相位?

振动方向互相垂直的两组简谐振动, $x = A_x \cos \omega t$, $y = A_y \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 当 φ 分别为 $\pi/2$ 和 $3\pi/2$ 时,对应的合成振动情况为

- (A) 1,4
- B 4,1
- 2,3
- D 3,2







§ 6.9 振动方向相互垂直的简谐振动合成

$$x = A_x \cos(\omega_x t + \varphi_x)$$
$$y = A_y \cos(\omega_y t + \varphi_y)$$

同频率, 同相位

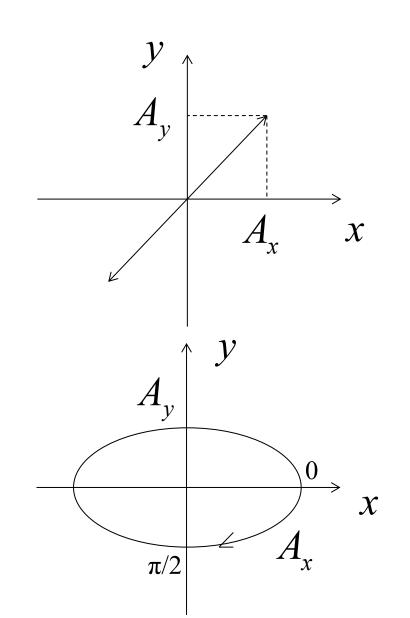
$$x = A_x \cos \omega t$$

$$y = A_v \cos \omega t$$

同频率,不同相位

$$x = A_x \cos \omega t$$

$$y = A_y \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



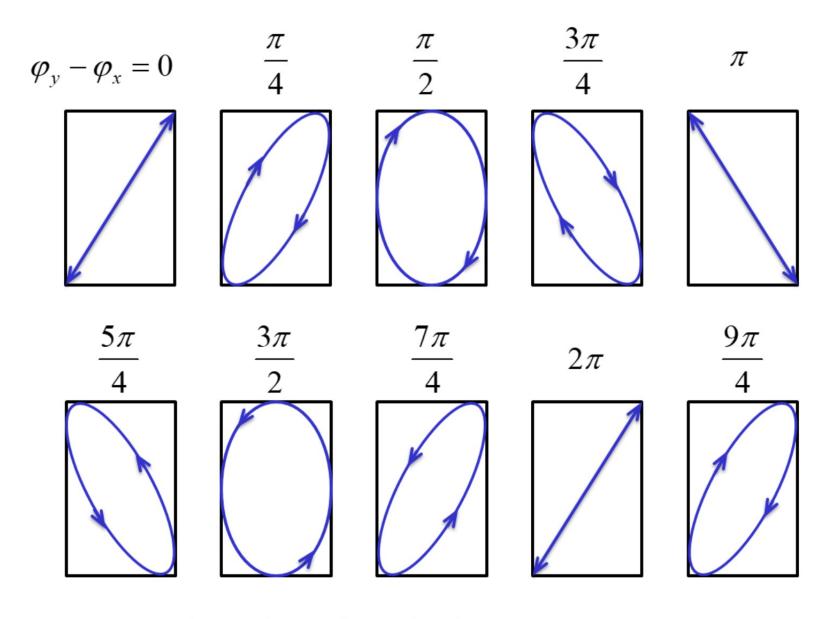
$$x = A_x \cos \omega t$$

$$y = A_{\nu} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = A_{\nu} (\cos \omega t \cos \varphi - \sin \omega t \sin \varphi)$$

$$\frac{y}{A_{v}} = \frac{x}{A_{x}} \cos \varphi - \sin \omega t \sin \varphi$$

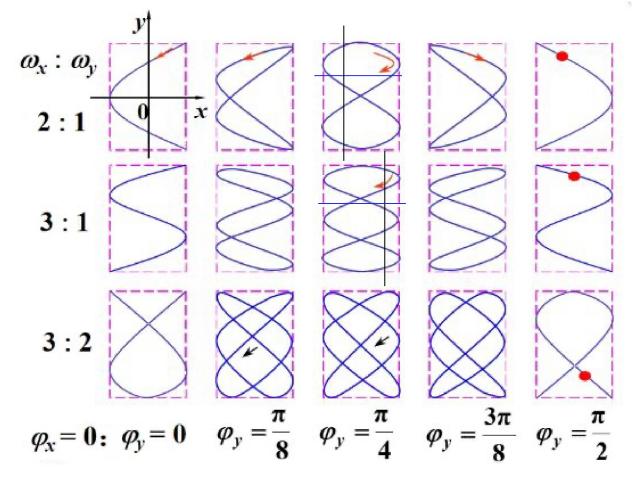
$$\left(\frac{y}{A_y} - \frac{x}{A_x}\cos\varphi\right)^2 = \sin^2\varphi \left(1 - \cos^2\omega t\right)$$
$$= \sin^2\varphi \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{A_x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{A_{x}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{A_{y}^{2}} - \frac{2xy}{A_{x}A_{y}}\cos\varphi = \sin^{2}\varphi$$



两个垂直方向同频率简谐振动的合成

不同频率



频率整数比—利萨茹图(闭合曲线)

应用丨精确测频

若

频

率

非

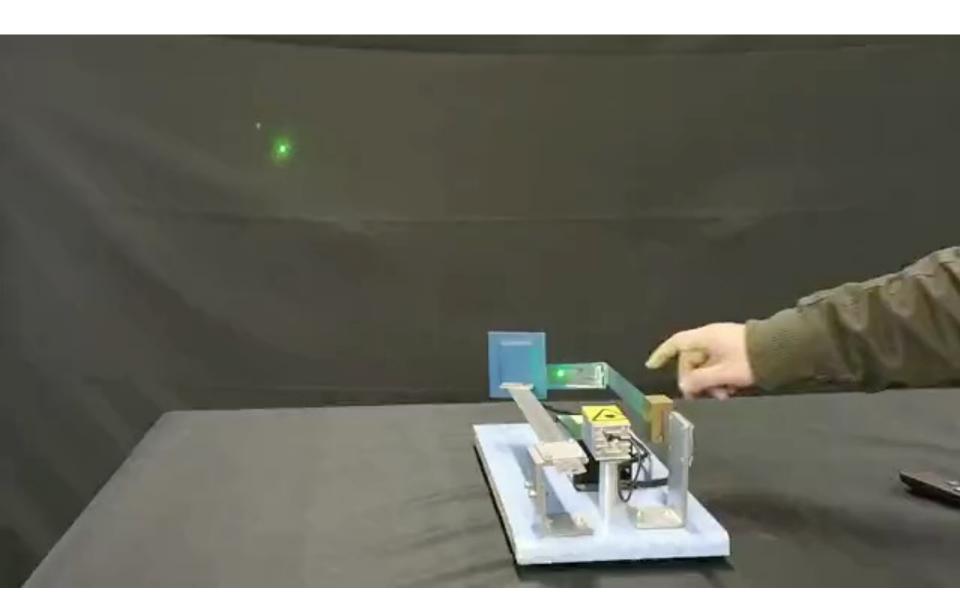
整

数

比

曲线不闭

合



如果质点同时参与两个互相垂直、同频率的简谐振动,质点的运动轨迹一般是[填空1],也可能退化为[填空2],具体形状与这两个简谐振动的[填空3]有关。