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热学、方爱平

大学物理——机械振动、波和波动光学、刘丹东



2023秋 大学物理

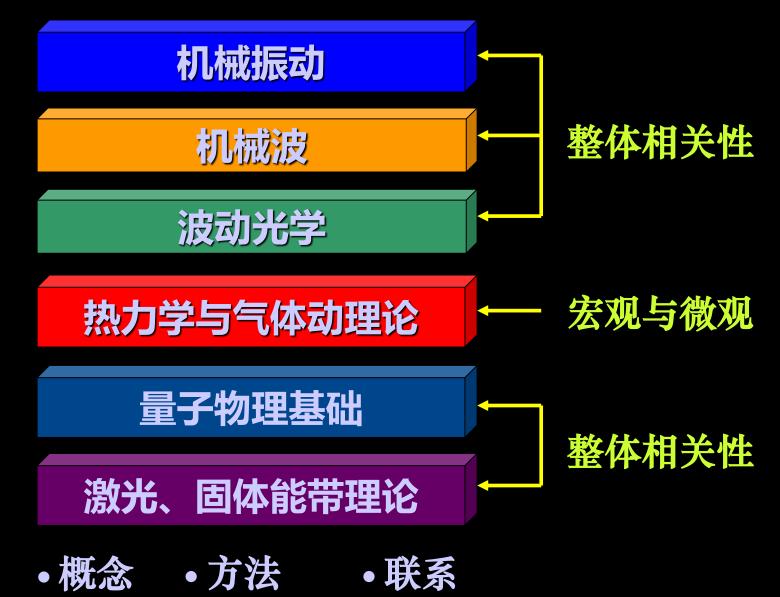
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本学期的任务和要求



4

● 作业: (待定)

举一反三,一题多解,扎实练习

以平时成绩(20%)记入期末成绩

注意: 按学校规定缺交作业1/3以上者,不能参加期末考试

● 期中考试:作为平时成绩(30%)记入期末成绩(8周周末)

● 期末考试: 占总成绩50%

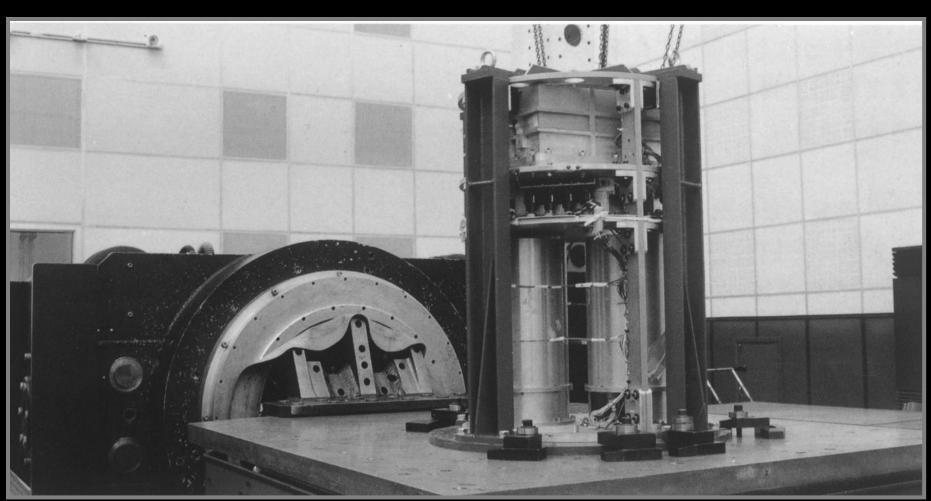
题型: 选择题、填空题、计算及证明题等

● 答疑时间安排:

2-16周 周一,周三 晚 7:00 ~ 9:00 地点: 主楼C-202

另每两周安排单独答疑一次: 地点、时间: 待定

第三篇振动波动光学第7章机械振动



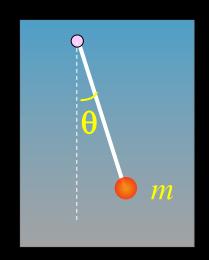
§ 7.1 简谐振动

一. 简谐振动

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

二. 描述简谐振动的特征量

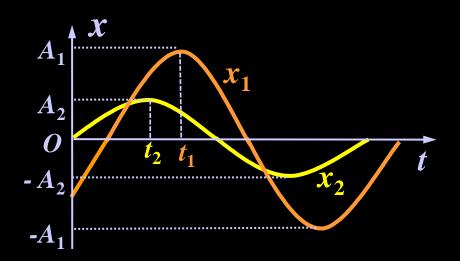
- 1. 振幅 A—由初始条件决定
- 2. 周期T和频率 ν —固有 $\nu = 1/T$ (Hz)
- 3. 相位—由初始条件决定





$$\omega = 2\pi v = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

• 超前和落后

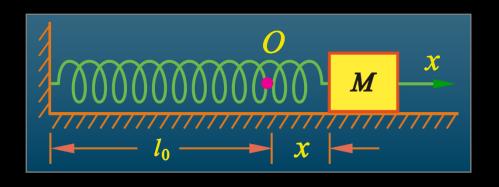


若 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 > 0$,则 x_2 比 x_1 早 $\Delta \varphi$ 达到正最大,称 x_2 比 x_1 超前 $\Delta \varphi$ (或 x_1 比 x_2 落后 $\Delta \varphi$)。

三. 谐振子

1. 受力特点:

线性回复力 F = -kx



2. 动力学方程

$$F = -kx = ma$$

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
其中 の为 固有(圆)频率
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$
动力学方程

3. 速度和加速度

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

$$= \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = A_v \cos(\omega t + \varphi_v) \qquad \varphi_v = \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a = \omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi)$$

$$= A_a \cos(\omega t + \varphi_a) \qquad \varphi_a = \varphi + \pi$$

4. 由初始条件求振幅和初相位

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



$$x_0 = A\cos\varphi$$

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



$$v_0 = -\omega A \sin \varphi$$

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

$$\varphi = \mathsf{tg}^{-1}(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0})$$

另:
$$A^2 = x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2} = x_0^2 + \frac{mv_0^2}{k} = \frac{2}{k} \left(\frac{k}{2}x_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2\right)$$

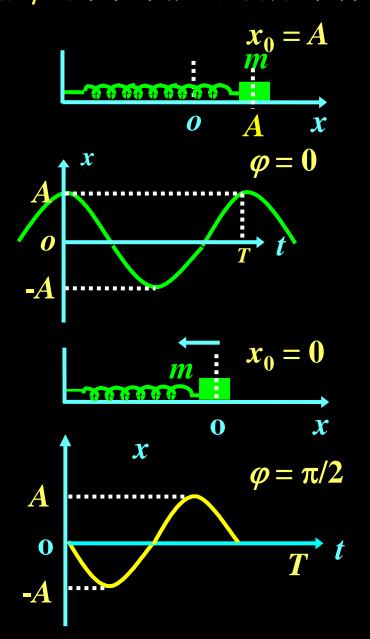
$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E_0}{k}}$$

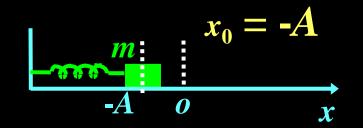
振子的初始弹性势能

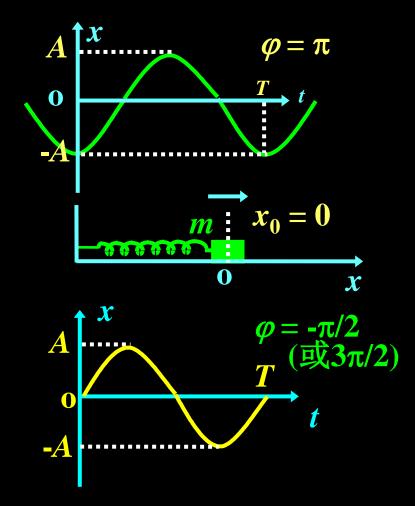
振子的初始动能

注意: 如何最后确定 φ ?

初相p的数值决定于初始条件

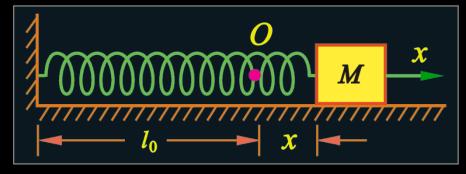






例 一质点沿X轴作简谐振动,A=0.20m, T=2s,当t=0时,质点对平衡位置的位移 $x_0=0.10m$,向轴正向运动.

求 简谐振动表达式

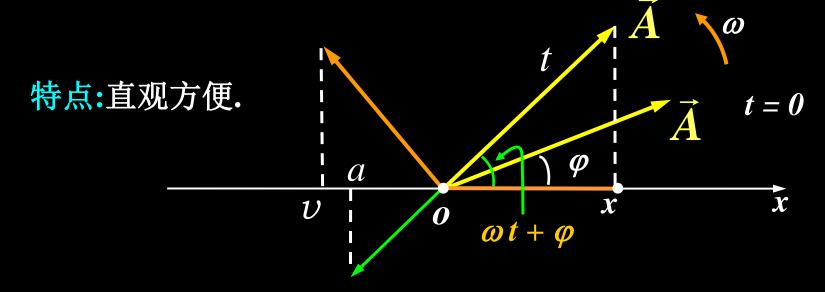


解
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 0.2\cos(\pi t + \varphi)$$

$$t = 0 \exists t, \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 0.20\cos(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

五. 旋转矢量法



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

 $v = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \omega A\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$
 $= A_v \cos(\omega t + \varphi_v)$ 速度方向?
 $a = \omega^2 A\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \pi) = A_a \cos(\omega t + \varphi_a)$

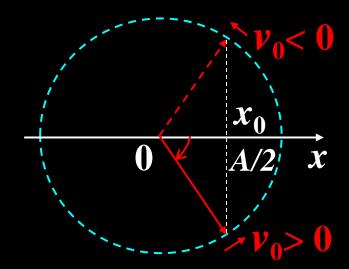
物理模型与数学模型比较:

	谐振动	旋转矢量
\boldsymbol{A}	振幅	半径
φ	初相	初始角坐标
$\omega t + \varphi$	相位	角坐标
ω	圆频率	角速度
T	谐振动周期	圆周运动周期

利用旋转矢量法确定简谐振动的初位相:

- (1)由x的值得两根矢量
- (2)根据速度的正负取其一

例:
$$x_0 = A/2$$
 $v_0 > 0$ $\Rightarrow \varphi = ?$



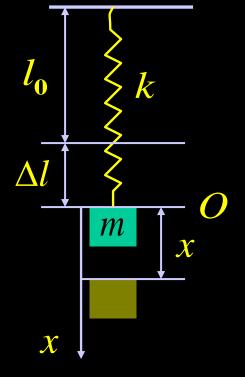
答:
$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

用旋转矢量法研究振动合成也很方便。

[例题]已知简谐振动,A=4 cm,v=0.5 Hz, t=1s时 x=-2cm且向x正向运动,写出振动表达式。

$$\phi = \pi/3$$
, $x = 4\cos(\pi t + \pi/3)$ cm $x = 1$ s时 失量位置

例 竖直方向的弹簧振子, 求振动方程。



解分析系统受力

$$\sum f_i = mg - k(\Delta l + x) = mg - k\Delta l - kx = -kx$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

- 该运动是谐振动
- 重力仅改变平衡位置

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$=0.17\cos(\omega t - 0.939) \text{ m}$$

• 初始条件:

$$x_0 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

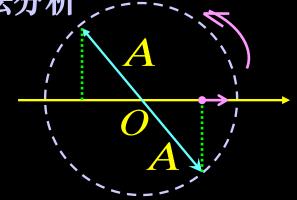
 $v_0 = 2.4 \text{ m/s}$
 $m = 0.4 \text{ kg}$

$$k = 0.125 \, \text{N/cm}$$

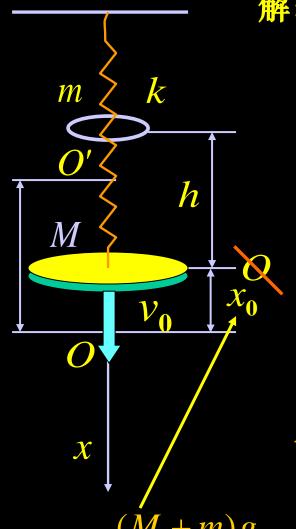
• 旋转矢量法分析

$$A = 0.17m$$

$$\varphi_0 = -53.8^{\circ}, 126.2^{\circ}$$



例 一振动系统,如图示。求振动方程?



$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) \iff A, \omega, \varphi_0 = ?$$

• 频率
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M+m}}$$

- 小环作自由落体 $v = \sqrt{2gh}$
- 碰撞时,系统动量守恒

$$mv = (M+m)v_0 \implies v_0 = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{M+m}$$

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

$$x_0 = \frac{(\dot{M} + m)g}{k} - \frac{Mg}{k} = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\varphi_0 = tg^{-1} \left(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} \right)$$



简谐振动的能量(以水平弹簧振子为例)

1. 动能

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2}\sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) \begin{cases} E_{k \max} = \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} \\ E_{k \min} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{E}_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} E_k dt = \frac{1}{4} kA^2$$

2. 势能

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 $\bar{E}_p = \frac{1}{4}kA^2$

3. 机械能

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$
 (简谐振动系统机械能守恒)

单摆

以小球为研究对象,作受力分析.

P 重力, T 绳的拉力.

设 ∂ 角沿逆时针方向为正.

$$P + T = ma$$
 (牛顿第二定律)

沿切向方向的分量方程为

$$-P\sin\theta = m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \begin{cases} v = l\dot{\theta} \\ \sin\theta = \theta - \frac{1}{6}\theta^3 + \dots \approx \theta \end{cases} (小角度时)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$$

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

> 结论: 小角度摆动时, 单摆的运动是谐振动.

周期和角频率为:
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$



例: 复摆(物理摆)

如图所示,设刚体对轴的转动惯量为J. 设t=0 时摆角向右为最大,且角度为 θ_0

求 振动周期和振动方程.

(刚体绕定轴转动定律)

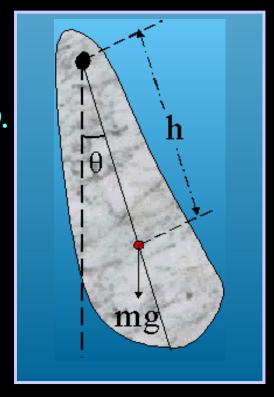
$$M = -mgh\sin\theta = J\beta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mgh}{J}\sin\theta = 0$$

$$\theta < 5^{\circ}$$
时, $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mgh}{J}\theta = 0 \implies \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{J}} \quad \blacksquare$$

振动方程 $\theta = \theta_0 \cos \omega t$



$$T=2\pi\sqrt{rac{J}{mgh}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$



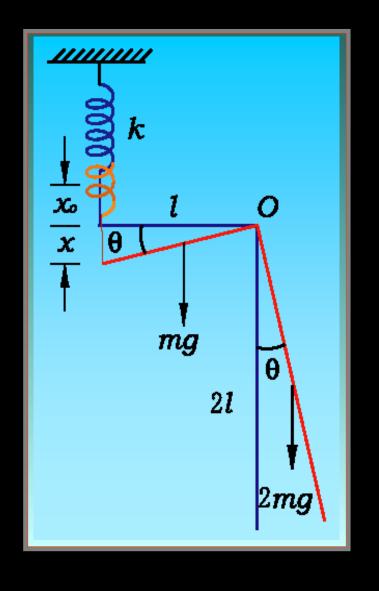


- 例 如图所示,一直角均质细杆,水平部分杆长为 l,质量为 m,竖直部分杆长为 2l,质量为 2m,细杆可绕直角顶点处的固定轴 O 无摩擦地转动,水平杆的未端与劲度系数为 k 的弹簧相连,平衡时水平杆处于水平位置。
- 求 杆作微小摆动时的周期。

解
$$kx_0l = mg\frac{l}{2}$$

$$M = mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta - 2mgl \sin \theta$$
$$-k(x_0 + x)l \cos \theta$$

 $\cos\theta \approx 1; \sin\theta \approx \theta; x \approx l\theta$



$$M = -(2mgl + kl^2)\theta$$

刚体绕定轴转动定律

$$J\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} = -(2mgl + kl^{2})\theta - J = \frac{1}{3}ml^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(2m)(2l)^{2} = 3ml^{2}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} + \frac{2mg + kl}{3ml}\theta = 0 \longrightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2mg + kl}{3ml}}$$

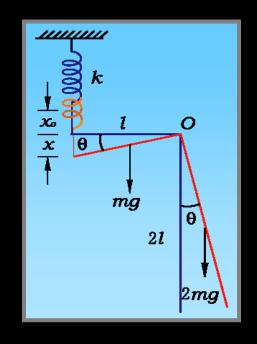
$$\theta = \theta_{0}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3ml}{2mg + kl}}$$

能量的方法(t 时刻系统的能量)

$$E = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^{2} + \frac{1}{2}k(x_{0} + x)^{2} - mg(\frac{1}{2}l\sin\theta) + 2mgl(1 - \cos\theta) = C$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3}ml^2 + \frac{1}{3}(2m)(2l)^2 = 3ml^2$$



$$J\omega\ddot{\theta} + k(x_0 + x)\dot{x} - \left[\frac{mgl}{2}\cos\theta - 2mgl\sin\theta\right]\dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\cos\theta \approx 1; \sin\theta \approx \theta; x \approx l\theta \quad kx_0 l = mg\frac{l}{2}$$

$$J\ddot{\theta} + (2mgl + kl^2)\theta = 0$$
 (其它步骤同上)

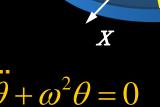
扭摆

以圆盘为研究对象

在 θ (扭转角) 不太大时, 圆盘受到的力矩为

$$M_z = -D\theta$$
 (D为金属丝的扭转系数)

$$J_Z \overset{\cdot \cdot \cdot}{\theta} = -D\theta$$
 (刚体绕定轴转动定律)



金属丝

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{D}{J_Z}\theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{D}{J_z}\theta = 0 \qquad \qquad \Leftrightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{D}{J_z} \qquad \qquad \ddot{\theta} + \omega^2\theta = 0$$

> 结论: 在扭转角不太大时, 扭摆的运动是谐振动.

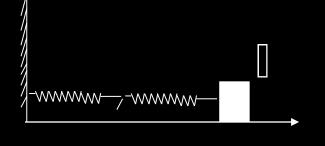
周期和角频率为:
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J_z}{D}}$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{D}{J_z}}$

弹簧的串并联问题

串联:
$$F = F_1 = F_2$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2 \Longrightarrow \frac{F}{k} = \frac{F_1}{k_1} + \frac{F_2}{k_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$



思考1: 等分n段,每段 k_0 =?

思考2: n段串联,等效
$$k_0$$
=?

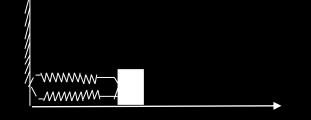
并联:
$$x = x_1 = x_2$$

$$F = F_1 + F_2 = k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2$$

$$k = k_1 + k_2$$

$$k_0 = nk$$

$$k_0 = k/n$$



例 有一振动曲线, 如图示。试求物体振动方程和第一次通过

零值的时间。

解:解(1)求振动方程

$$x = 2.0\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \varphi\right)$$

$$t = 0 \Longrightarrow x = 1.0$$



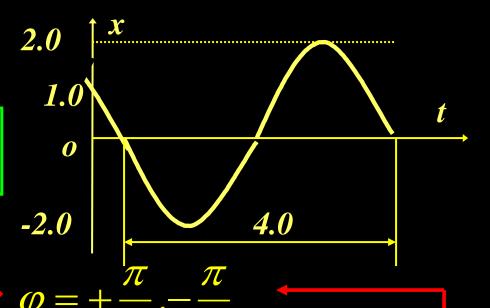


$$1.0 = 2.0 \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = -\omega A \sin(\varphi < 0)$$

$$x = 2.0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)(SI)$$

$$x = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \mathbf{0}$$



$$in \varphi < \mathbf{0}$$

运动学方程

$$t=\frac{1}{3}(SI)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例 连通管中液体柱的运动,如图示。 已知液体的总质量为 $m=\rho LS$,忽略粘滞阻力。求振动周期。

解:液体柱内各部分具有相同速率。

t 时刻, 系统动能为

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \rho LS \left(\frac{d\psi}{dt} \right)^2$$

t 时刻, 系统势能为

$$E_p = \rho \psi Sg \psi = \rho Sg \psi^2$$



• 时间求导:
$$\rho LS\left(\frac{d\psi}{dt}\right)\left(\frac{d^2\psi}{dt^2}\right) + 2\rho Sg\psi\frac{d\psi}{dt} = 0$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{2g}}$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}}$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dt^2} + \frac{2g}{L}\psi = \mathbf{0}$$



简谐振动总结

分析振动系统



求动力学方程



求运动学方程







- 动力学特征 F = -kx
- 运动学特征 $a = -\omega^2 x$
- 能量特征 $\overline{E} = \overline{C}$



- 求解圆频率 0
 - 求解振动周期

$$T=\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



- 求解初相
- 初始条件
- 曲线法
- 旋转矢量法

§7.2 简谐振动的合成

一. 同方向同频率的简谐振动的合成

1. 分振动:

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

2. 合振动:

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

$$= (A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2) \cos \omega t - (A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2) \sin \omega t$$

$$A \cos \varphi$$

$$A \sin \varphi$$

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

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



结论: 合振动 x 仍是简谐振动

$$\Rightarrow$$

讨论:

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

(1) 若两分振动同相,即 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm 2k\pi$ (k=0,1,2,...)

$$(k=0,1,2,...)$$

则 $A=A_1+A_2$,两分振动相互加强;当 $A_1=A_2$ 时, $A=2A_1$

(2)若两分振动**反相,**即 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm (2k+1)\pi$ (k=0,1,2,...)

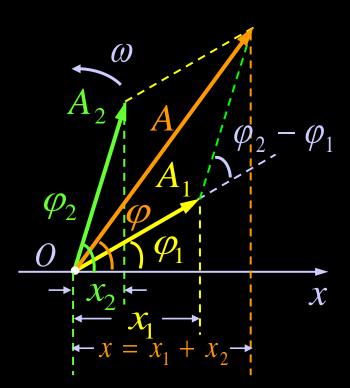
则 $A=|A_1-A_2|$,两分振动相互减弱;当 $A_1=A_2$ 时, A=0

旋转矢量法处理谐振动的合成

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$
$$= A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

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



推广: n 个同频率简谐振动的合成

设 n 个简谐振动,A 相同,初相依次相差一个恒量。

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A \cos (\omega t + \delta) \\ x_3 = A \cos (\omega t + 2 \delta) \\ \dots \\ x_n = A \cos (\omega t + (n-1)\delta) \end{cases}$$

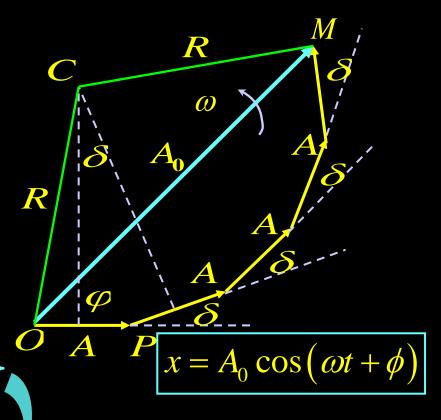
求解合振动方程

$$\angle OCM = n\delta \longrightarrow |A_0| = 2R \sin \frac{n\delta}{2}$$

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

合振动的振幅

$$|A_0| = A \sin \frac{n\delta}{2} / \sin \frac{\delta}{2}$$



合振动的初相

$$\varphi = \angle COP - \angle COM = \frac{n-1}{2}\delta$$

例 有三个同方向、同频率的简谐振动,振动方程分别为:

解 合振动振幅为:

$$A = \sqrt{(A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2 + A_3 \cos \varphi_3)^2 + (A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2 + A_3 \sin \varphi_3)^2}$$

$$= A_0 \sqrt{(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{3})^2 + (\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{3})^2}$$

$$= 0.05 \sqrt{1 + 3} = 0.10 \text{(m)} \quad \text{合振动初相位 } \phi \text{为}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2 + A_3 \sin \varphi_3}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2 + A_3 \cos \varphi_3} = \pi/3$$

$$\frac{A_2 \cos \varphi_1 + A_3 \cos \varphi_2}{A_4 \cos \varphi_3} = \pi/3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Phi = A_3 \cos \varphi_1 + A_3 \cos \varphi_2 + A_3 \cos \varphi_3$$

$$\Phi = A_3 \cos \varphi_1 + A_3 \cos \varphi_2 + A_3 \cos \varphi_3$$

二. 同方向不同频率的简谐振动的合成

1. 分振动:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t \end{cases}$$

2. 合振动:
$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$A$$
 有最大值 $A = A_1 + A_2$

当
$$(\omega_2 - \omega_1) t = (2k+1)\pi$$
 时,

$$A$$
 有最小值 $A = A_1 - A_2$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\omega_{2} & \lambda & \lambda \\
A_{2} & \lambda & \lambda \\
\omega_{1} & \lambda & \lambda \\
\omega_{2} & \lambda & \lambda \\
\omega_{1} & \lambda & \lambda \\
\omega_{2} & \lambda & \lambda \\
\omega_{1} & \lambda & \lambda \\
\lambda &$$

合振动振幅变化的频率为:
$$v = \left| \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2\pi} \right| = \left| v_2 - v_1 \right|$$

结论: 合振动 x 不再是简谐振动

两个频率相近的音叉相互接近,将会听到合成的声音

时强时弱地周期变化---拍



● 振幅相同不同频率的简谐振动的合成

1. 分振动:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A\cos\omega_1 t \\ x_2 = A\cos\omega_2 t \end{cases}$$

2. 合振动:
$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A\cos\omega_1 t + A\cos\omega_2 t$$
$$= 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2})t \cdot \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2})t$$

当
$$\omega_2 \cong \omega_1$$
 时, $\omega_2 - \omega_1 << \omega_2 + \omega_1$, $\Leftrightarrow x = A(t)\cos \omega t$

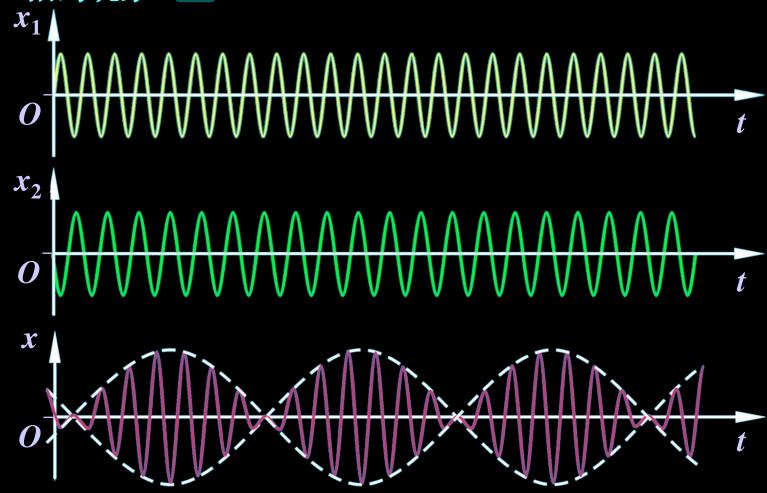
其中
$$A(t) = 2A\cos(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t)$$
, $\cos\overline{\omega}t = \cos(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}t)$

随t缓变

随t快变

结论: 合振动 x 可看作是振幅缓变的简谐振动。

3. 拍的现象



拍频:单位时间内合振动振幅强弱变化的次数,即

$$v = |(\omega_2 - \omega_1)/2\pi| = |v_2 - v_1|$$

拍频: 可用于测定频率



三. 垂直方向同频率简谐振动的合成

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

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

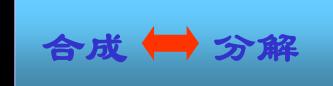


当 $\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = k \pi (k 为整数)$ 时:

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} \pm 2\frac{x}{A_1}\frac{y}{A_2} = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{x}{A_1} \pm \frac{y}{A_2} = 0$$

当
$$\Delta \varphi = (2k+1) \pi/2 (k 为整数)$$
时:

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

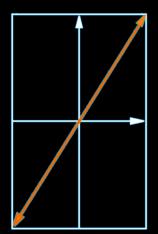


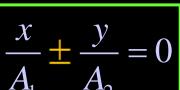
$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$

(第一象限)

$$\Delta \varphi = \pi/2$$

(第二象限)



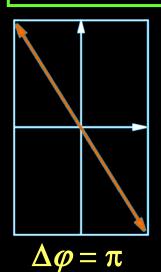


$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos \omega \ t \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega \ t + \Delta \varphi) \end{cases}$$



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





(第三象限) $\Delta \varphi = 3\pi/2$

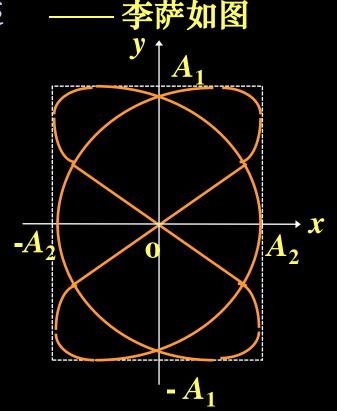
(第四象限)

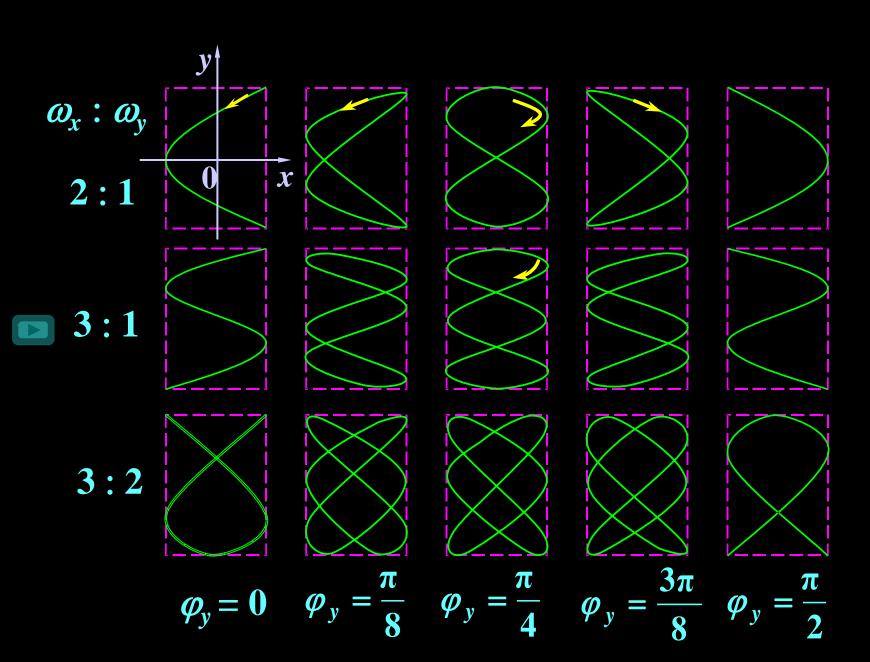
四. 垂直方向不同频率简谐振动的合成

- 两分振动频率相差很小 $\Delta \varphi = (\omega_2 \omega_1) t + (\varphi_2 \varphi_1)$
 - —— 可看作两频率相等而 φ_2 φ_1 随 t 缓慢变化合运动轨 迹将按上页图依次缓慢变化
- 两振动的频率成整数比 —— 稳定轨迹

如:
$$\omega_x : \omega_y = 3 : 2$$
 $\varphi_2 = 0, \varphi_1 = \pi / 4$

- 李萨如图 —— 周期性振动
- 两个频率比不成整数比、相互 垂直振动的合成运动轨迹为永 不闭合的曲线 —— 合成运动为 非周期运动。





同方向同频率的简谐振动的合成

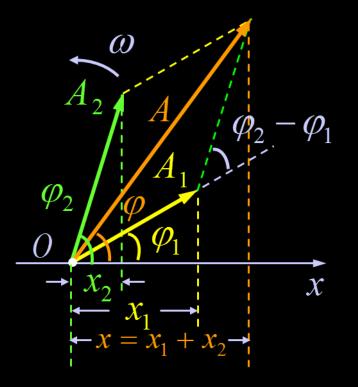
1. 分振动:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega \ t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega \ t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

2. 合振动:

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

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



合振动 x 仍是简谐振动

当
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm 2k\pi$$
 时, $A = A_1 + A_2$ — 振动加强

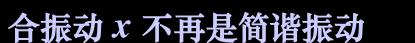
当
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$
 时, $A = |A_1 - A_2|$ ——振动减弱

同方向不同频率的简谐振动的合成

- 1. 分振动: $x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t$ $x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t$
- 2. 合振动: $x = x_1 + x_2$

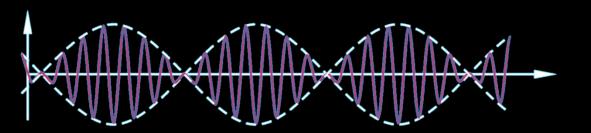
当
$$(\omega_2 - \omega_1) t = 2k\pi$$
 时, $A = A_1 + A_2$

当
$$(\omega_2 - \omega_1) t = (2k+1)\pi$$
 时, $A = A_1 - A_2$



$$A_1 = A_2 \implies x = x_1 + x_2 = 2A\cos\left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}\right)t \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}\right)t$$

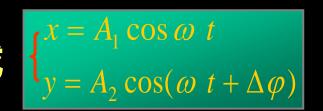
合振动 x 可看作是振幅缓变的简谐振动。



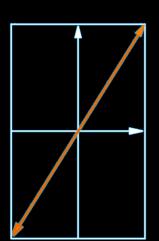
拍现象

$$v = |(\omega_2 - \omega_1) / 2\pi|$$
$$= |v_2 - v_1|$$

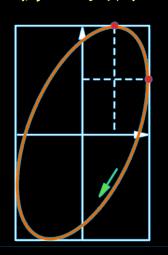
垂直方向同频率简谐振动的合成



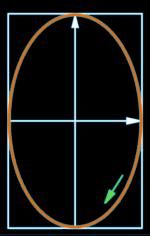
$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$



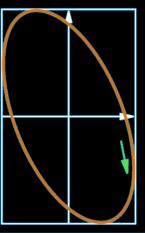
(第一象限)

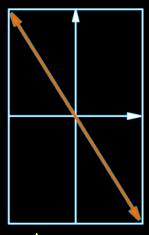


 $\Delta \varphi = \pi/2$

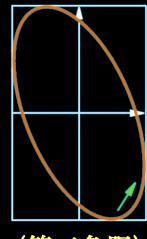


π/2 (第二象限)

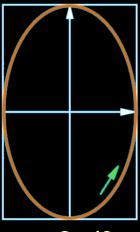




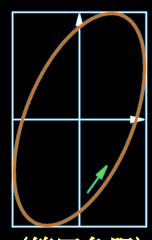




(第三象限)



 $\Delta \varphi = 3\pi/2$



(第四象限)

