

振动和波

答案

1.解: 切向力为 $-mg \sin \theta$, 运动方程为

$$ml \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -mg \sin \theta$$

当 θ 很小时, $\sin \theta \doteq \theta$, 方程简化为

$$ml \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -mg \theta$$

即

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \omega^2 \theta = 0, \quad \omega^2 = g/l$$

由机械能守恒

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgl(1 - \cos \theta)$$

对时间求导

$$0 = mv \frac{dv}{dt} + mgl(\sin \theta) \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

即

$$ml^2 \ddot{\theta} + mgl \dot{\theta} = 0$$

得到

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

2.解: 可得 $k = 2, E_{max} = \frac{1}{2}kx_m^2 = 0.16J$, 根据 $\frac{1}{2}mv_m^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$, 得到 $m = 0.5kg$
 $t = 0, 0.2 = 0.4 \cos \phi$, 且 $v_0 < 0$, 可得 $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$, 振动方程为 $y = 0.4 \cos[(\frac{k}{m})^{1/2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}] = 0.4 \cos[2t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$

3.解: (1)根据 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$, 得到 $v = (\frac{kA^2}{m})^{1/2}$,
 水平方向动量守恒,

$$v_1 = \frac{mv}{m+m_0} = \frac{m}{m+m_0}(\frac{kA^2}{m})^{1/2},$$

$$A' = [\frac{1}{k}(m+m_0)v_1^2]^{1/2} = (\frac{m}{m+m_0})^{1/2}A$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m+m_0}}, T' = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m+m_0}{k}}.$$

(2)能量损失

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 - \frac{1}{2}k(A')^2 = \frac{1}{2}k\frac{m_0}{m_0+m}A^2$$

$$(3)T'' = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m+m_0}{k}}, \text{振幅不发生变化, } v'_m = (\frac{kA^2}{m+m_0})^{1/2}$$

5.解: (1) $\lambda = 20/2 = 10m$ D点振动相位超前A点, 得 $y_D = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos(4\pi t - \pi + \frac{9}{10}2\pi) = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos(4\pi t + \frac{4}{5}\pi)$.

(2)D点振动相位落后于A点, 得 $y_D = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos(4\pi t - \pi - \frac{9}{10}2\pi) = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos(4\pi t - \frac{14}{5}\pi) = 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos(4\pi t - \frac{4}{5}\pi)$

6.解: (1)设入射波波函数 $y = A \cos[\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x + \phi]$, 根据初始条件, 当 $t = 0, x = 0$, 得 $\phi = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 由 $\omega A(-\sin \phi) > 0$, 确定 $\phi = \frac{3}{2}\pi$.

(2)入射波在 $x = \frac{3}{4}\lambda$ 处的振动为 $y = A \cos[\omega t - \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\pi] = A \cos[\omega t]$, 由于半波损失, 反射波在反射点的振动方程为 $A \cos[\omega t + \pi]$, 则波函数为

$$y_r = A \cos[\omega t + \pi - \frac{\frac{3}{4}\lambda - x}{\lambda}2\pi] = A \cos[\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

(3)合成波 $y_{i,r} = 2A \cos[\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}] \sin \omega t$, 静止点坐标 $x = \frac{2k+1}{4}\lambda$

四2.在无衰减情况下, 行波波线上各点振动振幅相等. 行波波线上各点振动相位不同, 各点机械能随时间周期变换, 说明能量随波而传递. 驻波参与振动各点振幅不同, 振动相位在连续的两组波节间有 π 的跃变, 能量在波节和波腹间传递.