

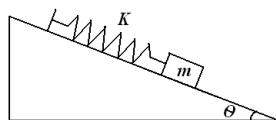
第6章 振动 答案

一、选择题

1、A; 2、C; 3、B; 4、D; 5、B; 6、A; 7、C; 8、B; 9、B; 10、B;
11、B; 12、B; 13、D; 14、B

二、计算题

1、解:



设此时弹簧伸长量为 X_0

$$mg \sin \theta = k X_0 \quad X_0 = mg \sin \theta / k$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0, \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

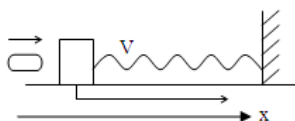
2、解: 根据已知条件可以求得弹簧的劲度系数

$$k = \frac{F}{x} = \frac{10}{5.0 \times 10^{-2}} = 2.0 \times 10^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{于是, 振动系统的角频率为: } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2.0 \times 10^2}{2.5}} \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 8.9 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}.$$

$$\text{所以, 物体的振动周期为 } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 7.0 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}$$

3、解:



$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 40 \quad mV_0 = (M + m)V \quad V = \frac{mV_0}{M + m} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m + M)V^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2; \quad A = 0.05 \text{ m} \quad x = 0.05 \cos(40t - \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

4、解: (1) 将位移与时间的关系与简谐振动的一般形式: $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$\text{相比较, 可以得到角频率 } \omega = \frac{5}{2} \pi / \text{s}, \text{ 频率 } \nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{5}{4} \text{ Hz}, \text{ 周期 } T = \frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ s}, \text{ 振幅}$$

$$A = 0.1 \text{ m}, \text{ 初相位 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(2) $t = 2 \text{ s}$ 时质点的位移

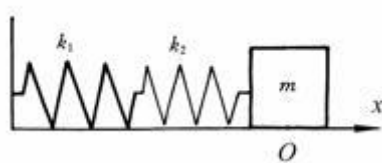
$$x = 0.1 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} \times 2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) m = 0.1 \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) m = -0.1 \cos\frac{\pi}{3} m = -5.0 \times 10^{-2} m$$

$t = 2 \text{ s}$ 时质点的速度

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -0.25\pi \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \pi m s^{-1} = 0.68 m \cdot s^{-1}$$

$$t = 2 \text{ s} \text{ 时质点的加速度 } a = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x = \frac{5\pi^2}{16} m \cdot s^{-2} = 31 m \cdot s^{-2}$$

5、解：



以平衡位置 O 为坐标原点，建立如图 6-6 所示的坐标系。当物体由原点 O 向右移动 x 时，弹簧 1 伸长了 x_1 ，弹簧 2 伸长了 x_2 ，并有

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

物体所受的力为： $F = -k_1 x_1 = -k_2 x_2 = -kx = -k(x_1 + x_2)$ ，

式中 k 是两个弹簧串联后的劲度系数。由上式可得

$$x_1 = \frac{F}{k_1}, \quad x_2 = -\frac{F}{k_2}$$

于是，物体所受的力可另写为： $F = -k(x_1 + x_2) = k\left(\frac{F}{k_1} + \frac{F}{k_2}\right)$

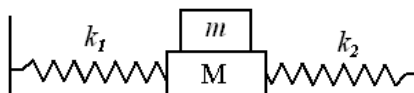
由上式可得： $\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$

所以 $k = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$

装置的振动角频率为： $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_1 k_2}{m(k_1 + k_2)}}$

装置的振动频率为： $\nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k_1 k_2}{m(k_1 + k_2)}}$

6、解：



$$-k_1 x - k_2 x = -(k_1 + k_2)x$$

$$-(k_1 + k_2)x = (M + m)a$$

$$a_{\max} = \frac{\mu mg}{m} = \mu g$$

$$x_{\max} = \frac{M + m}{k_1 + k_2} \mu g$$

7、解：(1)将 $t=0$ 和 $x=-A$ 代入

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi), \quad \text{得 } -A = A \cos \varphi, \quad \therefore \cos \varphi = -1, \varphi = \pi$$

(2)根据 $t=0, x=0$ 以及 $t=0, v>0$, 可以得到

$$A \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$-\omega A \sin \varphi > 0$$

由上两式可以解得

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(3) \text{由 } t=0, x=\frac{A}{2} \text{ 和 } v<0 \text{ 可以得到 } \frac{A}{2} = A \cos \varphi, \quad -\omega A \sin \varphi < 0$$

$$\text{由上两式可以解得 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(4) \text{由 } t=0, x=\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 和 } v>0 \text{ 可以得到 } A \cos \varphi = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$-\omega A \sin \varphi > 0$$

$$\text{由上两式可以解得 } \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

8、解：初相位为零的简谐振动可以表示为 $x = A \cos \omega t$

振动系统的动能和势能可分别表示为

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega t; \quad E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$\text{因为 } \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}, \text{ 所以势能可以表示为 } E_p = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$\text{当 } E_k = E_p \text{ 时, 应有 } \cos^2 \omega t = \sin^2 \omega t, \text{ 即 } 2 \sin^2 \omega t = 1, \quad \therefore \sin \omega t = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{由上式解得 } \omega t = \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{将 } \omega = 2\pi/T \text{ 代入上式, 得: } t = \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{T}{2} = \left(\frac{n}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\right) T, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{或 } t = (2n+1) \frac{T}{8}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

9、解：设物体的质量为 m , 以平衡位置 O 为坐标原点建立如图 6-9 所示的坐标系。物体所受的力, 有向下的重力 mg 和向上的支撑力 N , 可以列出下面的运动方程

$$N - mg = ma \quad (1)$$

由简谐振动

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

$$\text{可以求得加速度 } a = -A \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

当振动达到最高点时, 木板的加速度的大小也达到最大值, 为

$$a_{\max} = -A_{\max} \omega^2 \quad (2)$$

负号表示加速度的方向向下。如果这时物体仍不脱离木板，物体就能够跟随木板一起上下振动。将式(2)代入式(1)，得

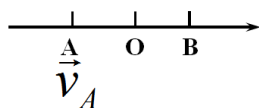
$$N = mg - mA_{\max} \omega^2 \quad (3)$$

物体不脱离木板的条件是 $N \geq 0$

取其最小值，并代入式(3)，得 $mg = mA_{\max} \omega^2$

于是可以求得物体和木板一起振动的最大振幅，为 $A_{\max} = \frac{g}{\omega^2} = \frac{g}{4\pi^2 \nu^2}$

10、解：



由 A、B 两点具有相同的速率，则有 A、B 两点分别处于平衡位置对称的两侧，又因为 AB=10cm，故 OA=5cm OB=5cm，即 $x_A = -0.05$ ， $x_B = 0.05$

设 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$

$$t=0 \text{ 时 } -0.05 = A \cos(\varphi_0)$$

$$t=1 \text{ s 时 } 0 = A \cos(\omega + \varphi_0)$$

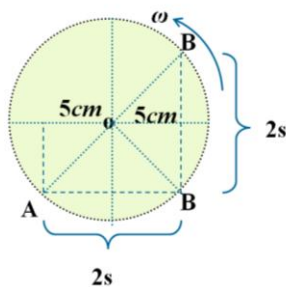
$$t=2 \text{ s 时 } 0.05 = A \cos(2\omega + \varphi_0)$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} / 2 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 结合速度 } v_A > 0, \text{ 故: } \varphi_0 = \frac{5}{4}\pi, A = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore x = 5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{5}{4}\pi\right), \quad v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{5}{4}\pi\right)$$

$$v_0 = -5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi = 3.925 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$$

另解：旋转矢量法，

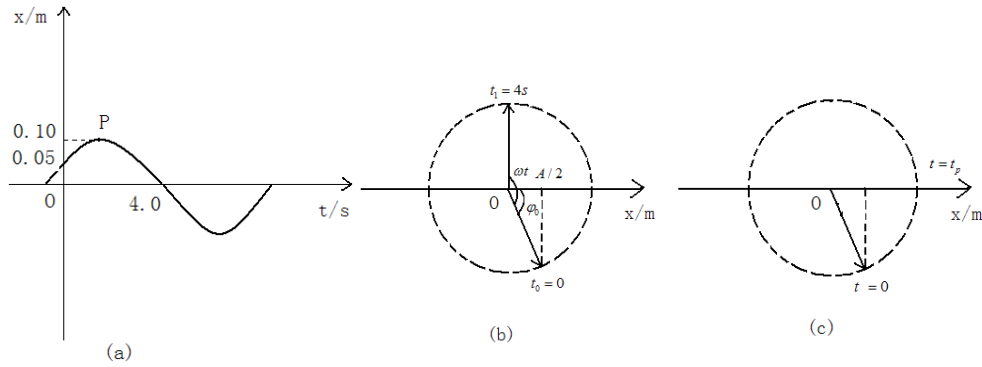


$$\text{由图可知 } A = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}, \quad \varphi_0 = \frac{5}{4}\pi, \quad \omega = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore x = 5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{5}{4}\pi\right), \quad v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t + \frac{5}{4}\pi\right)$$

$$v_0 = -5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi = 3.925 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$$

11、解：



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

由图可知， $A = 0.1\text{m}$ ， $\varphi_0 = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ ， $\omega = (\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}) / 4 = \frac{5}{24} \pi$

故： $x = 0.1 \cos(\frac{5}{24} \pi t - \frac{\pi}{3})$

(2) $\varphi_p = 0$

(3) $\varphi_p = \frac{5}{24} \pi t - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0$ ， $t = \frac{8}{5} = 1.6\text{s}$

12、解：(1) $a_{\max} = A\omega^2 = A(\frac{2\pi}{T})^2$

$T^2 = (2\pi)^2 A / a_{\max} = (2\pi)^2 \times 1 \times 10^{-2} / 4$ ， $T = 0.314\text{s}$

(2) $E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$ ， $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ ， $k = (2\pi)^2 m / T^2 = (2\pi)^2 \times 0.1 / 0.314^2 = 40$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times (1 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{J} = E_k$$

(3) $E_k = E_p$ ， $\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi_0) = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi_0)$

$$\tan^2(\omega t + \varphi_0) = k / (m \omega^2) = 40 / (0.1 \times (\frac{2\pi}{0.314})^2) = 1$$
， $\omega t + \varphi_0 = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\therefore x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \times \cos(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \pm 0.707 \times 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

(4) $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) = \frac{1}{2} A$ ， $\omega t + \varphi_0 = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi_0) = \frac{1}{4} E$$

$$E_k = E - E_p = \frac{3}{4} E$$

13、解：(1) $x = 0.1 \cos(8\pi t + \frac{2}{3} \pi)$

由波动表达式可知： $A = 0.1\text{m}$ ， $\varphi_0 = \frac{2}{3} \pi$ ， $T = \frac{2\pi}{8\pi} = \frac{1}{4} \text{s}$

$$v_{\max} = A\omega = 0.8\pi = 2.51\text{m/s}, \quad a_{\max} = A\omega^2 = 0.1 \times (8\pi)^2 = 63.1\text{m/s}^2$$

$$(2) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad k = \omega^2 / m = (8\pi)^2 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = 6.31$$

$$f_{\max} = kA = 6.31 \times 0.1 = 0.631\text{N}$$

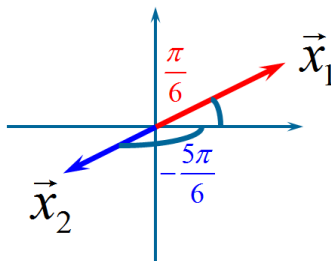
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6.31 \times 0.1^2 = 3.16 \times 10^{-2}\text{J}$$

$$\overline{E_k} = \overline{E_p} = \frac{1}{4}kA^2 = 1.58 \times 10^{-2}\text{J}$$

$$E_k = E_p = \frac{1}{2}E = \frac{1}{4}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2, \quad x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}A = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{20}\text{m}$$

$$(3) \quad \Delta\varphi = 8\pi t_2 + \frac{2}{3}\pi - (8\pi t_1 + \frac{2}{3}\pi) = 8\pi(t_2 - t_1) = 32\pi$$

14、解：（1）旋转矢量法，由 x_1 和 x_2 两个矢量合成可得 $x = 0.1\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{6})$



（2）振动合成法

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_1 + x_2 = 0.4\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 0.3\cos(2t - \frac{5\pi}{6}) \\ &= 0.4(\cos 2t \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin 2t \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) + 0.3(\cos 2t \cos(-\frac{5\pi}{6}) - \sin 2t \sin(-\frac{5\pi}{6})) \\ &= 0.1\cos 2t \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - 0.1\sin 2t \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= 0.1\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{aligned}$$