



1. 推导弦键系统的波动方程:

$$f(x, t) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{T}{\mu} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

其中 $\mu = \mu(x) \Rightarrow \mu(x+a) = \mu(x)$ 具有周期性

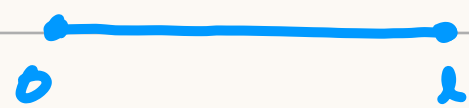
分离变量法 $u(x, t) = y(x) e^{\pm i\omega t}$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) (-\omega^2) e^{\pm i\omega t} - \frac{T}{\mu(x)} \frac{d^2 y(x)}{dx^2} e^{\pm i\omega t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{T} \mu(x) y(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu(x) = \mu_0 + \sum_k m \delta(x - ka) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{\omega^2}{T} \mu(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y''(x) + Q(x)y(x) = 0 \\ Q(x) = Q(x+a) \end{cases}$$



$$y(x+a) = p y(x)$$

$$y(x) = e^{ikx} p(x) \quad ; ik = \frac{\ln p}{a}$$

其中 $p(x)$ 是以 a 为周期的周期函数.

$$\begin{aligned} & (ik)^2 e^{ikx} p(x) \\ & + e^{ikx} p''(x) \\ & + 2p'(x) ike^{ikx} \\ & + Q(x) e^{ikx} p(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$p''(x) + 2ikp'(x) + (Q(x) - k^2)p(x) = 0$$

$$\text{在 } x \neq ka \text{ 处, 应满足 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{\mu_0 \omega^2}{T} y = 0 \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{T}} \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow y = A \sin kx + B \cos kx$$



$$y(x+Na) = y(x)$$

$$y'(x+Na) = y'(x)$$

$$p^N = 1$$

$$ik = \frac{\ln p}{a}$$

$$y(x) = e^{ikx} p(x) \quad y'(x) = ike^{ikx} p(x) + e^{ikx} p'(x)$$

$$ike^{ikx} e^{ikNa} p(x+Na) + e^{ikx} e^{ikNa} p'(x+Na)$$

$$= ike^{ikx} p(x) + e^{ikx} p'(x)$$

$$e^{ikNa} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{2n\pi}{Na} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$y(x) = e^{ikx} p(x) \quad k = \frac{n\pi}{Na} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots, N-1)$$

$$\mu(x) = \mu_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} m \delta(x - ia) \quad -\Delta < x < Na - \Delta$$

$$\xi = \frac{x}{a} \quad \delta^2 = \frac{\mu_0 \omega^2 a^2}{T}$$

$$\eta = \frac{m}{\mu_0 a} \quad \tau = \frac{\Delta}{a}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + \delta^2 y = 0 \quad \xi \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{dy}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi+} - \left(\frac{dy}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi-} + \eta \delta^2 y(\xi) = 0 & \xi = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1 \\ y(\xi_+) = y(\xi_-) & \xi = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(-\tau) = y(N-\tau) = 0$$

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad T(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\eta \delta & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y = A \cos \delta \xi + B \sin \delta \xi$$

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} T(\delta(\xi + \tau)) \varphi(-\tau) & \xi < 0 \\ T(\delta \xi) M T(\delta \tau) \varphi(-\tau) & 0 \leq \xi < 1 \\ T(\delta(\xi - \text{trunc}(\xi))) M T(\delta(\text{trunc}(\xi) - \xi + 1)) \varphi(\xi - 1) & \xi \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{不妨令 } \varphi(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

实验步骤:

N m_b μ



① 测 a . 平均间距和方差

② 在 $N=6$ $\begin{cases} T=0 \\ T=\frac{1}{3} \\ T=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ 测前 13 个本征 f

③ 在 $N=7$...

④ 画出前两部分的颜色散关系

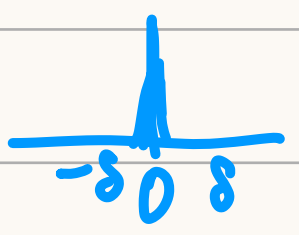
⑤ $N \rightarrow \infty$. 弦球起的前两个通带
给出第一禁带宽度

⑥ 定性测 $T=\frac{1}{3}$ (②中) . 第一禁带内的本征皮函数
标出节点位置

⑦ 第二频带底和第三 ~ . 脉冲频率的理论表达式和
理论值 . 并与实验结果比较

理论求解办法:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{T} \left[\mu_0 + m_b \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \delta(x - ia) \right] y = 0$$

$0 < x < a$ 时:  $y' \Big|_{-\delta}^{\delta} + m_b \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \delta(x-0) y dx = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{T} \mu_0 y = 0 \quad \frac{\omega^2}{T} m_b y(0) = 0$$

设 $k = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{T}} \omega$, 则 $y = A \sin kx + B \cos kx \quad (0 < x < a)$

利用布洛赫定理 ($-\Delta < x < 0$ 时)

$$y = e^{-ika} [A \sin k(x+a) + B \cos k(x+a)]$$

$x=0$ 处连续: 和导数突变:

$$\begin{cases} B = e^{-ika} [A \sin ka + B \cos ka] \\ Ak - e^{-ika} k [A \cos ka - B \sin ka] = \frac{\omega^2 m_b B}{T} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A e^{-ika} \sin ka + B (e^{-ika} \cos ka - 1) = 0 \\ A (k - e^{-ika} k \cos ka) + B (k e^{-ika} \sin ka - \frac{m_b \omega^2}{T}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos ka = \cos ka - \frac{m_b \omega^2}{2Tk} \sin ka$$

$$\text{令 } ka = z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{T}} \omega a, \quad \beta = \frac{m_b \omega^2 a}{2T}$$

$$f(z) = \cos z + \beta \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

加入边界条件 $x = -\Delta$ 时 $y = 0$

$$e^{-ika} (A \sin k(a-\Delta) + B \cos k(a-\Delta)) = 0$$

$$x = Na - \Delta \text{ 時 } y = 0$$

$$e^{i(N-1)ka} (A \sin k(x - (N-1)a) + B \cos k(x - (N-1)a)) = 0$$

\downarrow
 $Na - \Delta$
 $a - \Delta$

