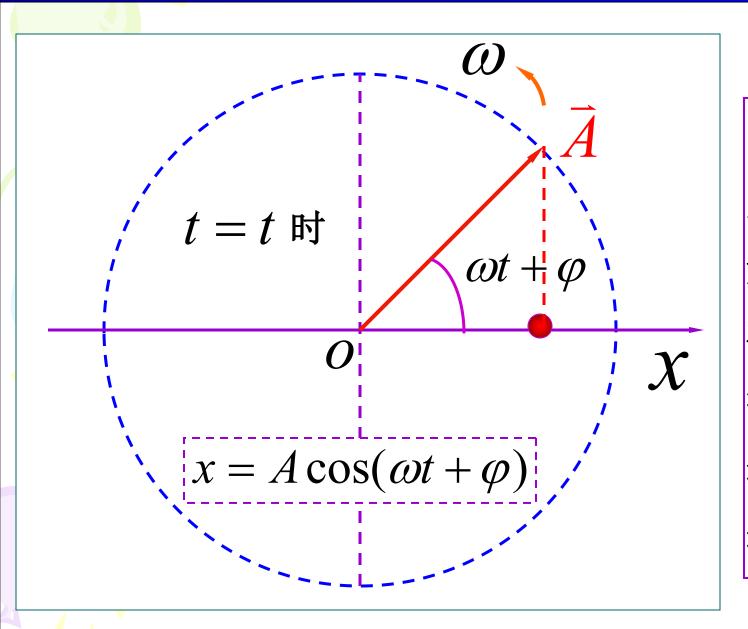


以0为 原点旋转矢 量和的端点 在X轴上的 投影点的运 动为简谐运 动.

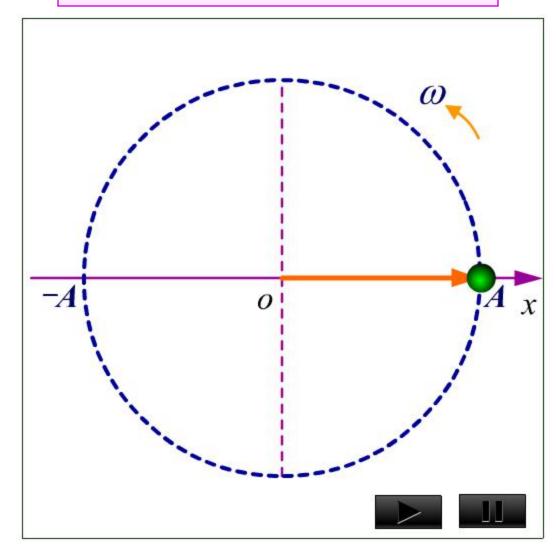


以0为 原点旋转矢 量力的端点 在X轴上的 投影点的运 动为简谐运 动.

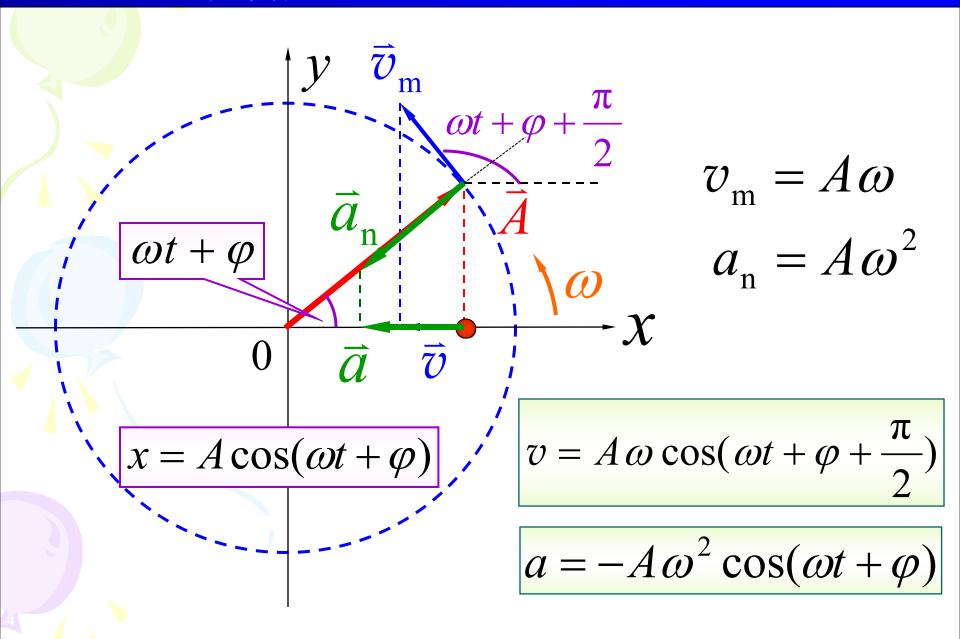


旋转 矢量 4 的 端点在X 轴上的投 影点的运 动为简谐 运动.

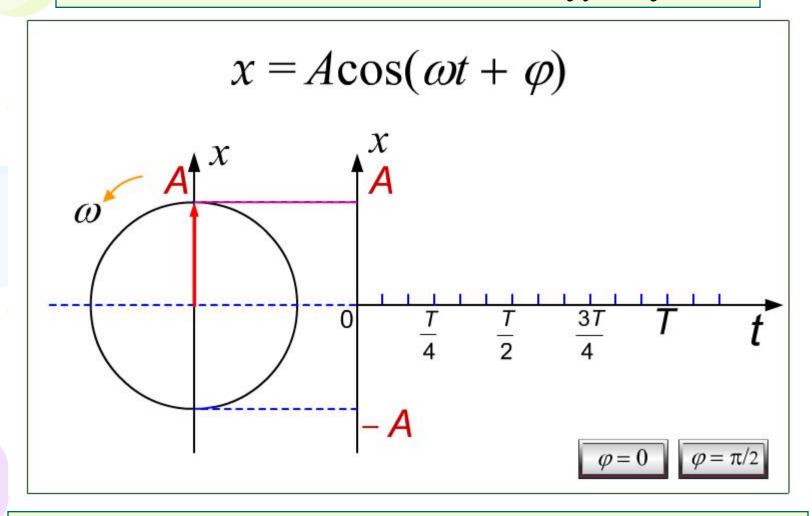
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$







用旋转矢量图画简谐运动的 $\chi-t$ 图



 $T = 2\pi/\omega$ (旋转矢量旋转一周所需的时间)





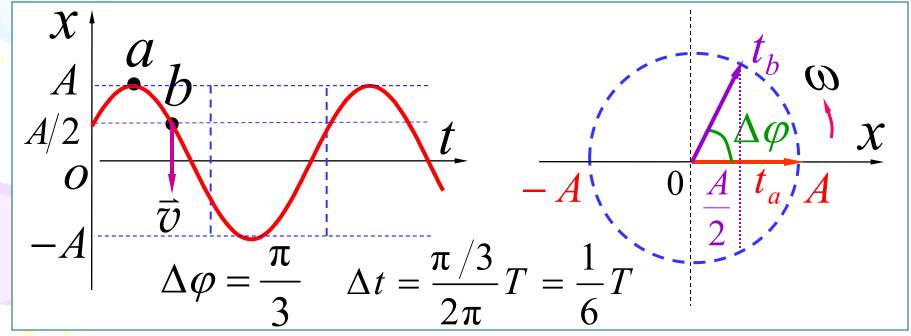
讨论

- > 相位差:表示两个相位之差.
- 1) 对同一简谐运动,相位差可以给出两运动状态间变化所需的时间. $\Delta \varphi = (\omega t_2 + \varphi) (\omega t_1 + \varphi)$

$$x_1 = A\cos(\omega t_1 + \varphi)$$

$$x_2 = A\cos(\omega t_2 + \varphi)$$

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\omega}$$

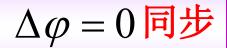


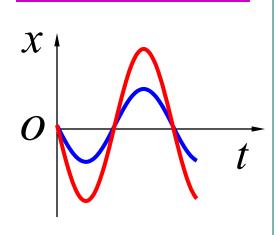
2)对于两个同频率的简谐运动,相位差表示它们间步调上的差异. (解决振动合成问题)

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

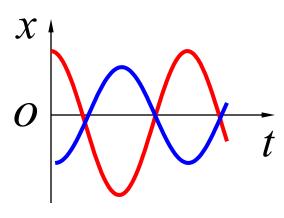
$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_2) - (\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$

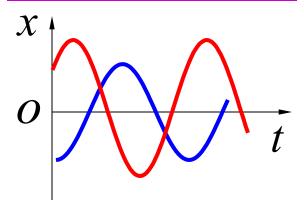




$$\Delta \varphi = \pm \pi \, \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{H}$$

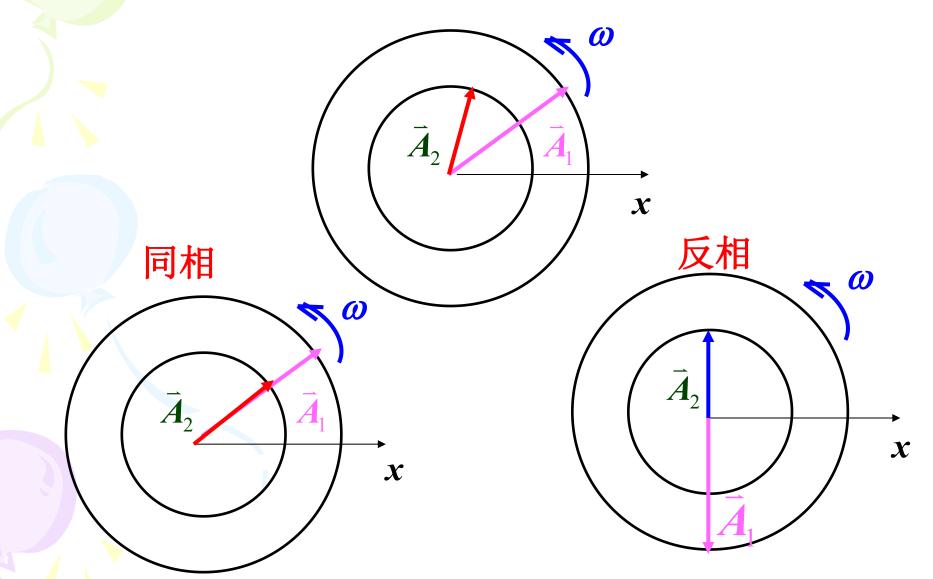








用旋转矢量表示位相关系



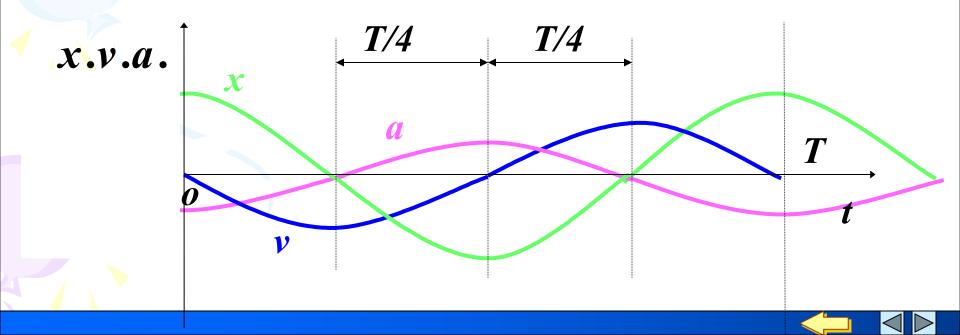


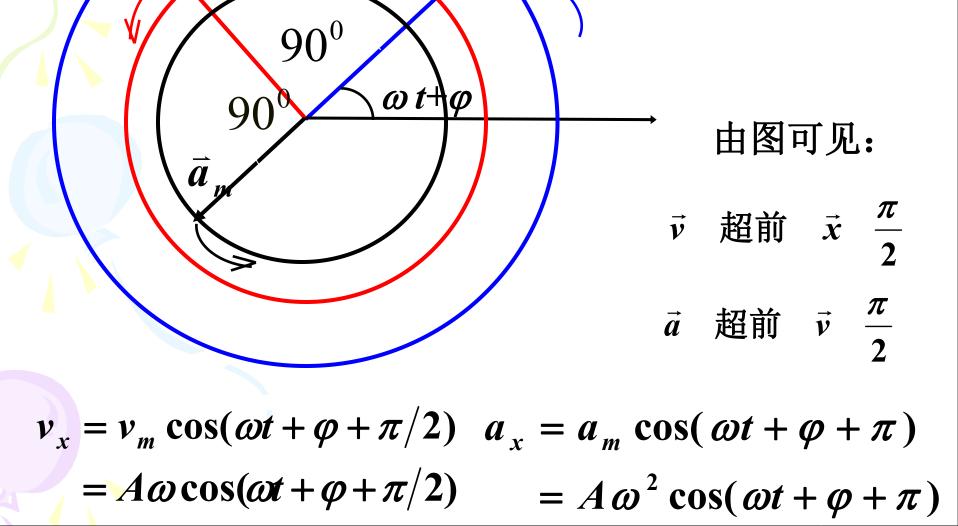
谐振动的位移、速度、加速度之间的位相关系

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

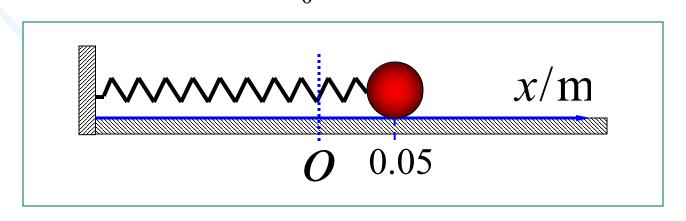
$$v = -A \omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) = v_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$a = -A \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) = a_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0 + \pi)$$





- 例1 如图所示,一轻弹簧的右端连着一物体,弹簧的劲度系数 $k = 0.72 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$,物体的质量m = 20 g.
- (1) 把物体从平衡位置向右拉到 x = 0.05m 处停下后再释放,求简谐运动方程;
- (2) 求物体从初位置运动到第一次经过 $\frac{A}{2}$ 处时的速度;
- (3) 如果物体在 x = 0.05m 处时速度不等于零,而是具有向右的初速度 $v_0 = 0.30$ m·s⁻¹ 求其运动方程.

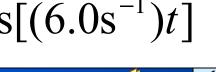


M (1)
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.72 \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-1}}{0.02 \,\mathrm{kg}}} = 6.0 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

由旋转矢量图可知 $\varphi = 0$

田庭转矢重图可知
$$\varphi = 0$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = (0.05\text{m})\cos[(6.0\text{s}^{-1})t]$$



(2) 求物体从初位置运动到第一次经过 $\frac{A}{2}$ 处时的速度;

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

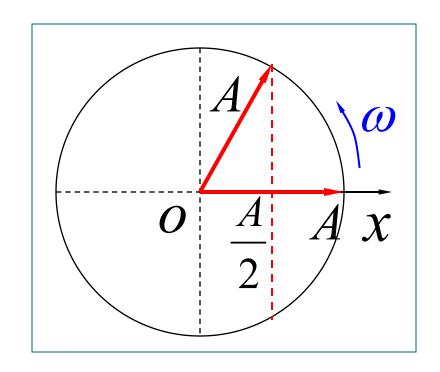
$$\cos(\omega t) = \frac{x}{A} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3} \, \mathbb{Z} \, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

由旋转矢量图可知 $\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$v = -A\omega \sin \omega t$$

$$= -0.26 \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$
 (负号表示速度沿 Ox 轴负方向)

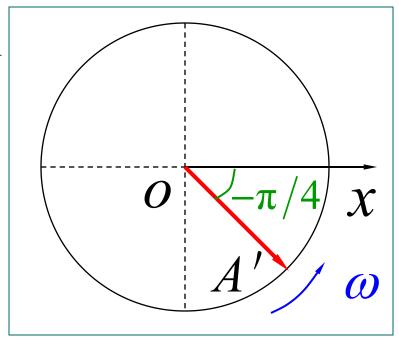


(3) 如果物体在 x = 0.05m 处时速度不等于零,而是具有向右的初速度 $v_0 = 0.30$ m·s⁻¹ 求其运动方程.

$$\mathbf{R} A' = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}} = 0.0707 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$\tan \varphi' = \frac{-v_0}{\omega x_0} = -1$$

$$\varphi' = -\frac{\pi}{4} \cancel{3} \pi$$



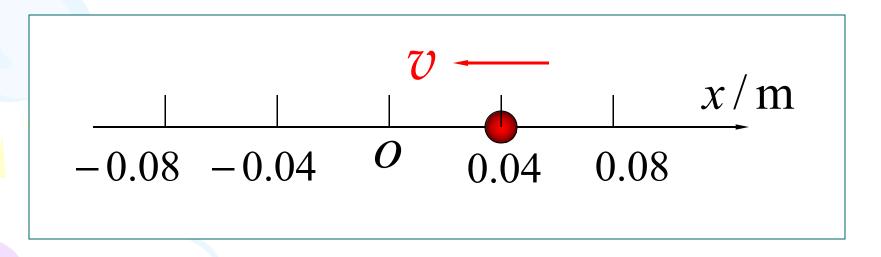
因为 $v_0 > 0$,由旋转矢量图可知 $\varphi' = -\pi/4$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = (0.0707 \,\mathrm{m})\cos[(6.0 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1})t - \frac{\pi}{4}]$$



例2 一质量为 0.01 kg 的物体作简谐运动,其振幅为 0.08 m ,周期为 4 s ,起始时刻物体在 x = 0.04 m 处,向 Ox 轴负方向运动(如图). 试求

(1) t = 1.0s 时,物体所处的位置和所受的力;



$$\mathbf{M} = 0.08 \mathrm{m}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2} s^{-1}$$





$$A = 0.08$$
m

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2} s^{-1}$$

$$t = 0, x = 0.04$$
m

$$t = 0, x = 0.04$$
m $\Re \lambda x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$0.04m = (0.08m)\cos\varphi$$

$$\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

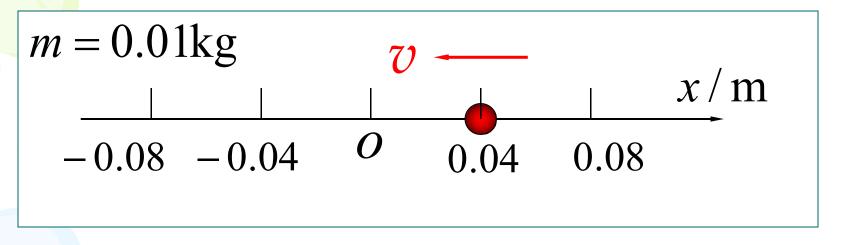
$$v_0 < 0 \quad \therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad A$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \qquad \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad \frac{x/m}{-0.08 - 0.04} \qquad 0.04 \qquad 0.08$$

$$x = (0.08 \,\mathrm{m}) \cos[(\frac{\pi}{2} \,\mathrm{s}^{-1})t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$







$$x = (0.08 \,\mathrm{m}) \cos[(\frac{\pi}{2} \,\mathrm{s}^{-1})t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

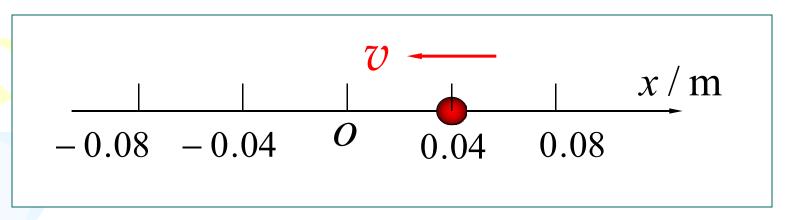
 $t = 1.0 \,\mathrm{s}$ 代入上式得 $x = -0.069 \,\mathrm{m}$

$$F = -kx = -m\omega^{2}x$$

$$= -(0.01\text{kg})(\frac{\pi}{2}\text{s}^{-1})^{2}(-0.069\text{m}) = 1.70 \times 10^{-3}\text{ N}$$



(2) 由起始位置运动到 x = -0.04m 处所需要的最短时间.



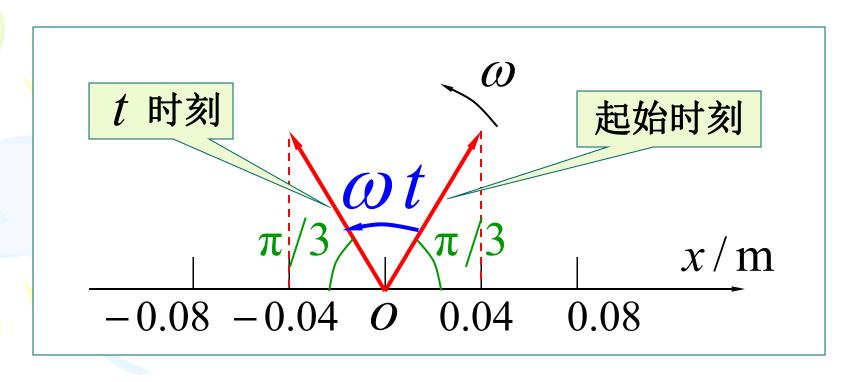
法一 设由起始位置运动到 x = -0.04m 处所需要的最短时间为 t

$$-0.04m = (0.08m)\cos[(\frac{\pi}{2}s^{-1})t + \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

$$\arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{\pi}{3}s = \frac{2}{3}s = 0.667s$$

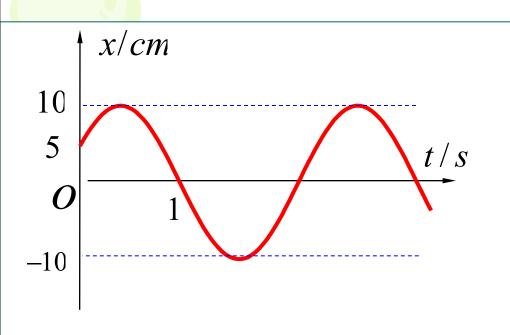


解法二



$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 $\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} s^{-1}$ $t = \frac{2}{3} s = 0.667 s$





 $t_1 = 1$

求x~t曲线

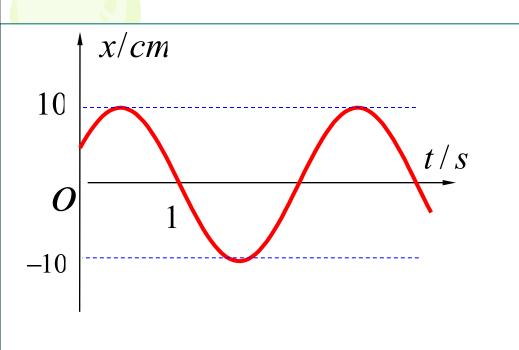
设振动方程为

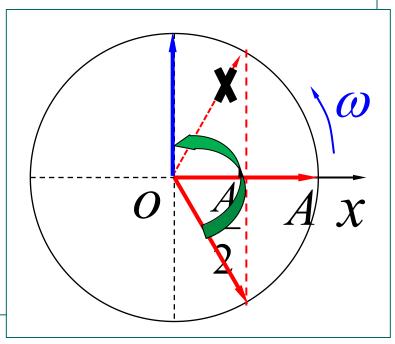
$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$v_0 = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{A}{2}, v_0 > 0, \therefore \phi_0 = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$
$$x_1 = 0, v_1 < 0, \therefore \phi_1 = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\phi_1 = \omega \times 1 + \frac{5}{3}\pi = \frac{5}{2}\pi \implies \omega = \frac{5}{6}\pi \implies x_b = 10\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{3})cm$$





$$\varphi_0 = \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

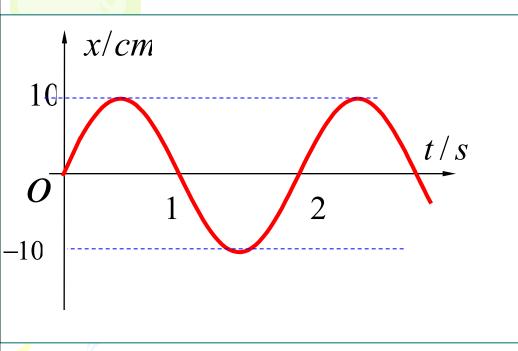
$$\varphi_0 = \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

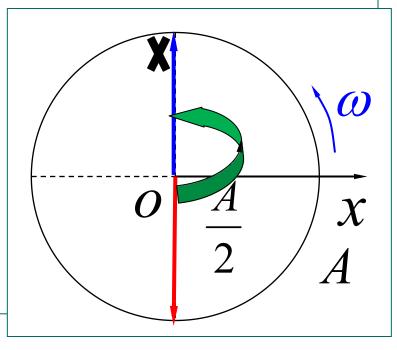
$$\Delta \phi = \omega t = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$\omega = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$A = 10cm \qquad \therefore x = 10\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi t + \frac{5}{3}\pi)cm$$







设振动方程为

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

$$v_0 = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$t = 0x_0 = 0, v_0 > 0, : \phi_0 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$T=2s \implies \omega = \pi$$

$$A = 10cm$$





已知某简谐振动的 速度与时间的关系曲线如图

所示, 试求其振动方程。

解: 方法1

设振动方程为

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

$$v_0 = -\omega A \sin \varphi_0 = -15.7 cm s^{-1}$$

$$a_0 = -\omega^2 A \cos \varphi_0 < 0$$

$$\therefore \omega A = v_m = 31.4 cms^{-1}$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \cancel{\mathbb{Z}} \frac{5}{6} \pi \qquad \underbrace{a_0 < 0, \cancel{\mathbb{Z}} \cos \varphi_0 > 0} \qquad \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

:
$$\omega A = v_m = 31.4 cm s^{-1}$$
 : $\sin \varphi_0 = -\frac{v_0}{\omega A} = \frac{15.7}{31.4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$t=1 \quad v=15.7cms^{-1}$$

$$t = 1 \quad v = 15.7 cm s^{-1} \quad \therefore \sin(\omega \cdot 1 + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{v}{\omega A} = -\frac{v}{v_m} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot 1 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \pi \mathbb{R} \frac{11}{6} \pi$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot 1 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \pi \mathbb{Z} \frac{11}{6} \pi$$

$$cos(\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot 1 + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) < 0 \atop 6} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot 1 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \pi$$

$$\omega = \pi = 3.14s^{-1}$$
 : $A = \frac{v_m}{\omega} = \frac{31.4}{3.14} = 10cm$

故振动方程为
$$x = 10 \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6})cm$$

方法2: 用旋转矢量法辅助求解。

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

$$v = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi) = v_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$v_m = \omega A = 31.4 cm s^{-1}$$





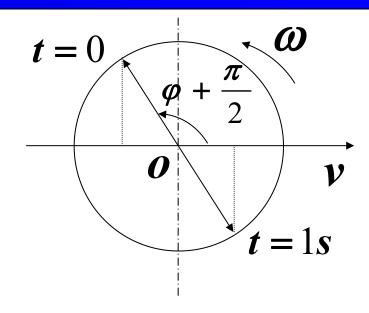
v的旋转矢量 与v轴夹角表 $\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 示t 时刻相位

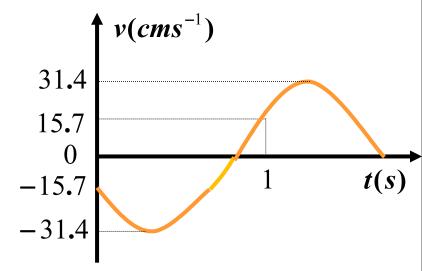
由图知
$$\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{3}\pi \longrightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\omega \cdot 1 = \pi \longrightarrow \omega = \pi s^{-1}$$

$$A = \frac{v_m}{\omega} = \frac{31.4}{3.14} = 10cm$$

$$x = 10 \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6})cm$$





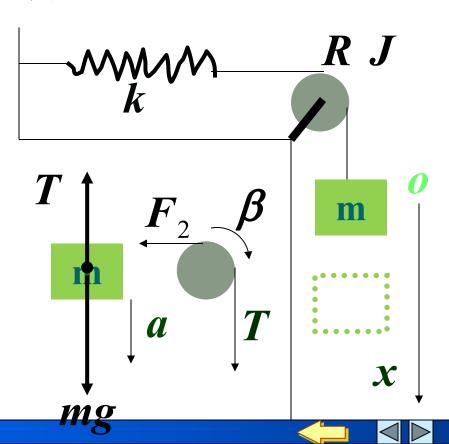




例:如图所示,振动系统由一倔强系数为k的 轻弹簧、一半径为R、转动惯量为J的 定滑轮和一质量为m的物体所组成。使物体略偏离平衡位置后放手,任其振动,试证物体作简谐振动,并求其周期T.

解:取位移轴ox,m在平衡位置时,设弹簧伸长量为 Δl ,则

$$mg - k\Delta l = 0$$



14 - 3 旋转矢量

第十四章 机械振动

当m有位移x时

$$mg - T = ma$$

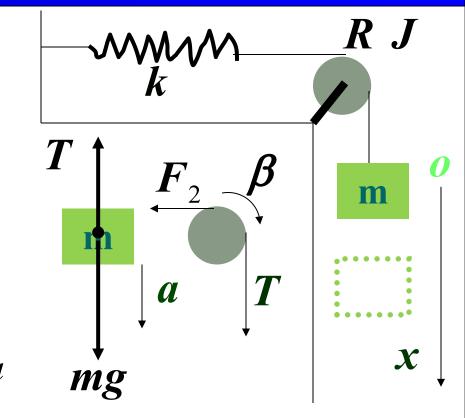
$$[T - k(\Delta l + x)]R = J\beta$$

$$a = \beta R$$

考虑到 mg

$$mg = k\Delta l$$

联立得
$$-kx = \left(m + \frac{J}{R^2}\right)a$$



$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m + (J/R^2)}x = 0$$
 — 物体作简谐振动

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m + (J/R^2)}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m + (J/R^2)}{k}}$$





例:如图 $m=2 \times 10^{-2}kg$, 平衡时弹簧形变为 $\Delta l=9.8cm$, 建如图的坐标轴,取向下为正方向,平衡时为坐标原点。t=0时 $x_0=-9.8cm$, $v_0=0$

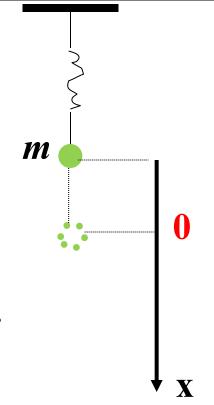
- (1) 取开始振动时为计时零点,写出振动方程; (2) 若取 $x_0=0$, $v_0>0$ 为计时零点,写出振动方程, 并计算振动频率。
- 解: (1) 确定平衡位置 $mg=k\Delta l$ 取为原点

$$k=mg/\Delta l$$

令向下有位移 x,则 $f=mg-k(\Delta l + x)=-kx$

:.作谐振动 设振动方程为 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\Delta l}} = \sqrt{\frac{9.8}{0.098}} = 10 \, rad / s$$





由初条件得

$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (\frac{v_0}{\omega})^2} = 0.098 m$$

$$tg\,\varphi_0 = -\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0} = 0 \therefore \varphi_0 = 0$$
或者 π

由 $x_0 = A\cos\varphi_0 = -0.098 < 0$: $\cos\varphi_0 < 0$, 取 $\varphi_0 = \pi$

振动方程为: $x=9.8\times10^{-2}cos(10t+\pi)$ m

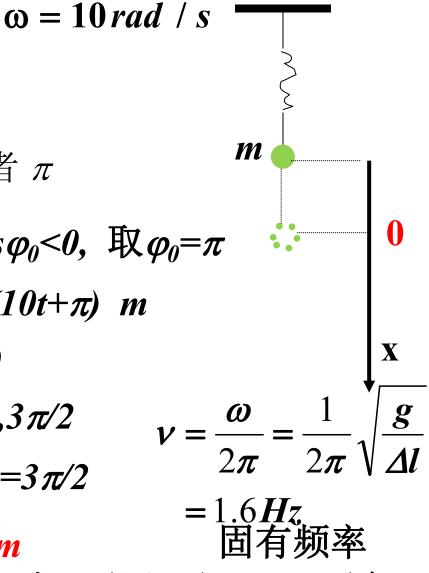
(2)
$$t=0$$
 时 $x_0=0$, $v_0>0$

$$x_0 = A\cos\varphi_0 = 0$$
, $\cos\varphi_0 = 0$ $\varphi_0 = \pi/2$, $3\pi/2$

$$v_0 = -A \omega \sin \varphi > 0$$
, $\sin \varphi_0 < 0$, $\Re \varphi_0 = 3\pi/2$

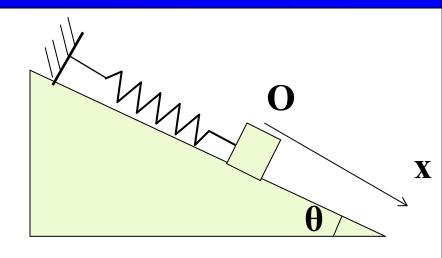
$$\therefore x = 9.8 \times 10^{-2} \cos(10t + 3\pi/2)$$
 m

对同一谐振动取不同的计时起点 φ 不同,但 ω 、 Λ 不变



如图所示,轻弹簧的劲度系数为k,物体在光滑斜面上振动

- (1)证明其运动仍为简谐振动
- (2) 求系统的振动频率



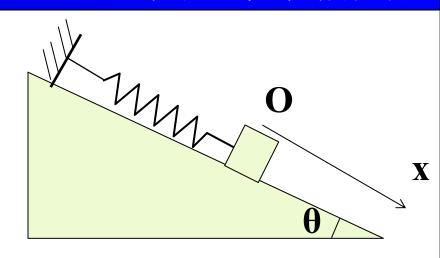
分析:要证明一个系统是否做简谐振动,首先要分析 受力,看是否满足简谐运动的受力特征(或简谐运动 微分方程),建立如图坐标。设系统平衡时物体所在 位置为坐标原点O,Ox轴正向沿斜面向下,分析受力



设物体平衡时弹簧伸长为x₀

则由物体受力平衡,有

$$mg \sin \theta = kx_0$$



物体沿x轴移动位移x时,弹簧又被拉伸(或压缩)x

则物体受力为 $F = mg \sin \theta - k(x_0 + x) = -kx$

曲牛二律
$$F = -kx = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$
 $\omega^2 = k/m$ $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$

由此可证,物体做简谐振动,振动频率为

$$v = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{k/m}$$





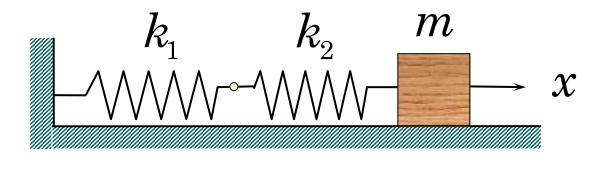
讨论

- (1)斜面倾角θ对弹簧是否做简谐运动以及振动的频率均不产生影响。无论弹簧水平,斜置还是竖直悬挂,物体均作简谐振动,而且振动频率相同,均由弹簧振子的固有性质决定,这就是称为固有频率的原因
- (2) 若一个谐振子系统受到一个恒力(以使系统中不出现非线性因素为限)作用,只要将坐标原点移至恒力作用下新的平衡位置,则该系统仍是一个原系统动力学特征相同的谐振子系统。



练习: 两个弹簧串联构成弹簧系统, 劲度系数分别为 k_1 、 k_2 , 求振动频率。

解: m位移x, 两弹簧伸长各 为 x_1 、 x_2 ,



$$F_1 = -k_1 x_1, \qquad F_2 = -k_2 x_2$$

$$F_2 = -k_2 x_2$$

$$F = -k(x_1 + x_2)$$

k为系统的劲度系数,

$$F = F_1 = F_2$$

$$F = k \left(\frac{F_1}{k_1} + \frac{F_1}{k_2} \right) = k \left(\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} \right) F$$





$$F = k \left(\frac{F_1}{k_1} + \frac{F_1}{k_2} \right) = k \left(\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} \right) F$$

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

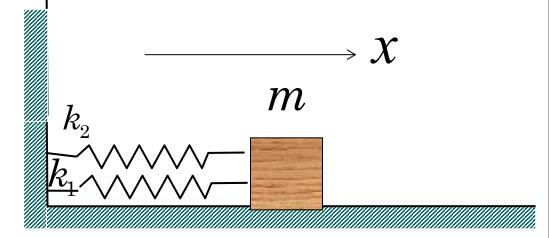
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$u = rac{\omega}{2\pi} = rac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{rac{k_1 k_2}{m(k_1 + k_2)}}$$





证明其是否为简谐振动,并且求出振动,并且求出振动周期



解: 平衡位置为x=0, m偏离平衡位置为x,

两弹簧的位移都为x, $x_1=x_2=x$

$$F_1 = -k_1 x_1 = -k_1 x$$
, $F_2 = -k_2 x_2 = -k_2 x$

$$F = F_1 + F_2 = -(k_1 + k_2)x = -kx$$

k为系统的劲度系数

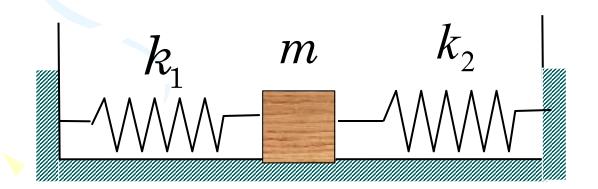




并联弹簧的倔强系数为 k ,则有 $k=k_1+k_2$

其振动周期为
$$T=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_1+k_2}}$$

两个弹簧串联构成弹簧系统, $\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$ 劲度系数分别为 k_1 、 k_2 ,



练习: 1、一个单摆的摆长为L,摆球质量为m,当其作小角度摆动时,在下列情况下周期各为多少,(设地球上的重力加速度为g)(1)在月球上,已知月球上的重力加速度为1/6g; (2)在环绕地球的同步卫星上; (3)在以加速度a上升的升降机; (4)在以加速度g下降的升降机中。

2、一弹簧振子,弹簧的劲度系数为0.32 N/m, 重物的质量为0.02 kg, 则

这个系统的固有频率为_____,相应的振动周期为__

3 一质点作周期为T的简谐运动,质点由平衡位置正方向运动到最大位移一半处所需的最短时间为()

4、已知某简谐运动的运动曲线如图所示,位移的单位为

厘米,时间的单位为秒,求此简谐运动的方程.

