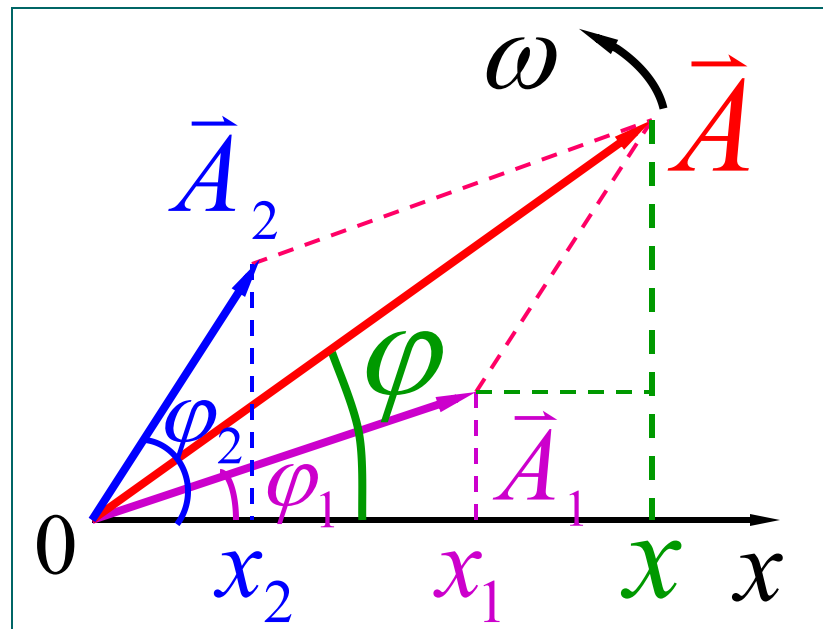


一 两个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

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

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

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



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

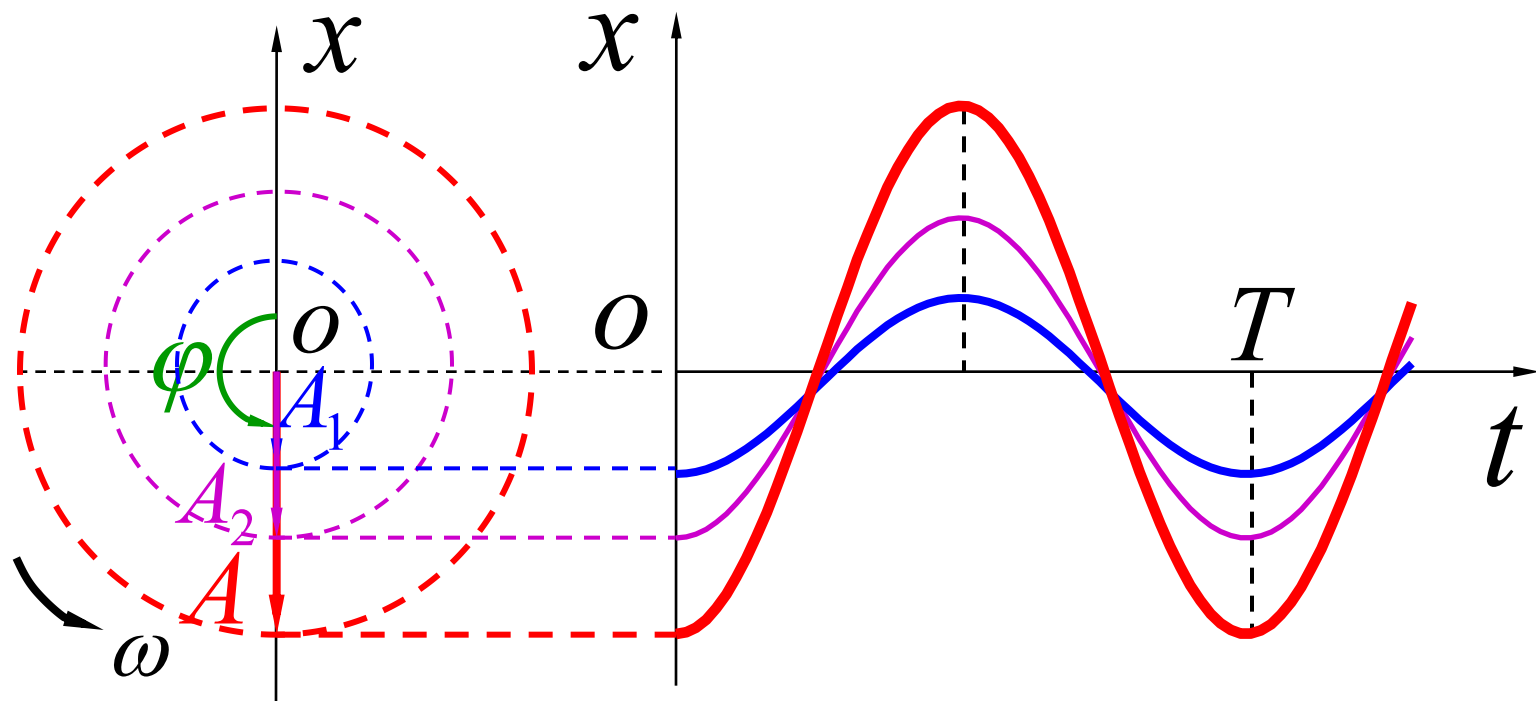
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

两个同方向同频率简谐运动合成后仍为简谐运动

讨论

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

1) 相位差 $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)



$$\begin{cases} A = A_1 + A_2 \\ \varphi = \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

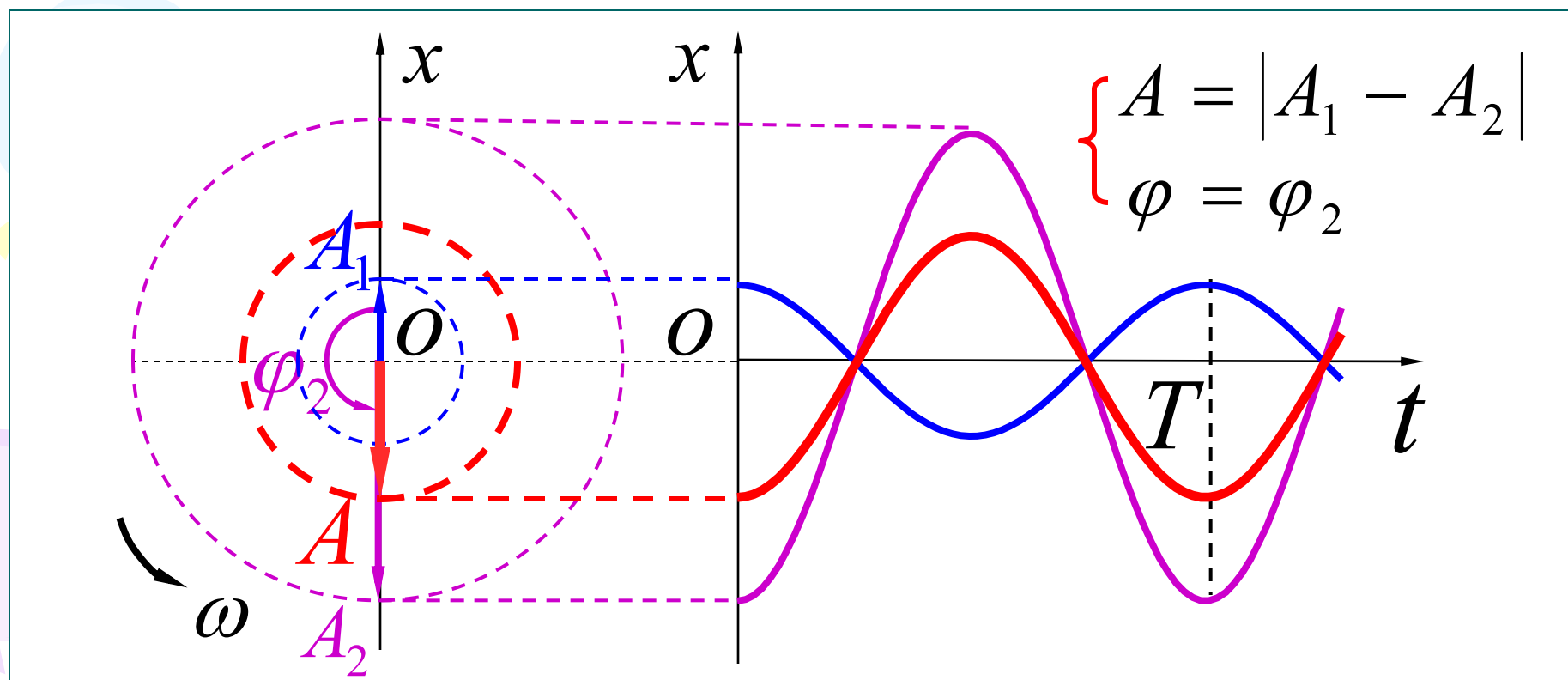
$$x = (A_1 + A_2) \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

2) 相位差 $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$)

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

$$x = (A_2 - A_1) \cos(\omega t + \pi)$$



1) 相位差 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$)

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

相互加强

2) 相位差 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k + 1)\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$)

$$A = |A_1 - A_2|$$

相互削弱

3) 一般情况

$$A_1 + A_2 > A > |A_1 - A_2|$$



二 多个同方向同频率简谐运动的合成

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

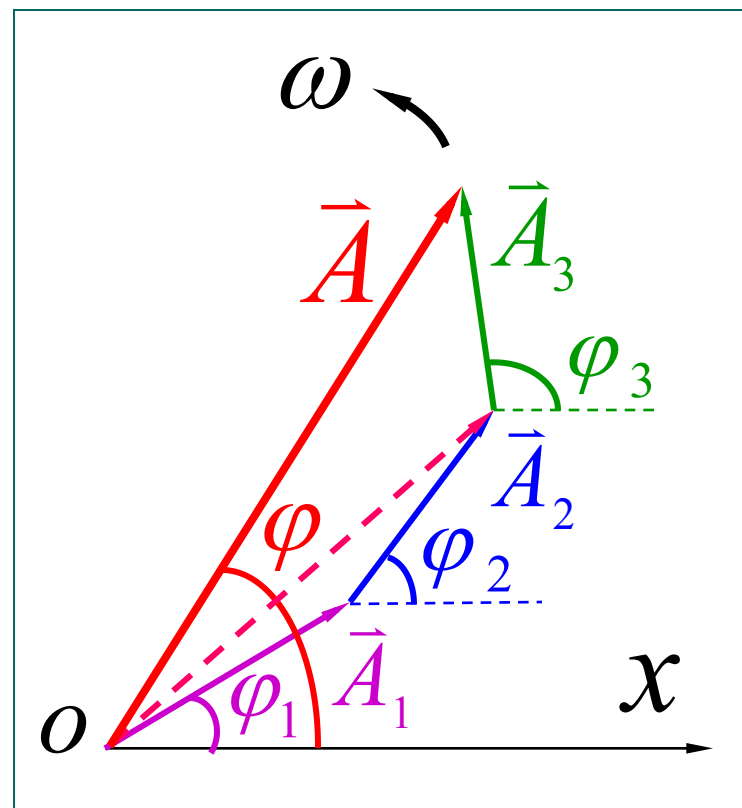
$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

.....

$$x_n = A_n \cos(\omega t + \varphi_n)$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n$$

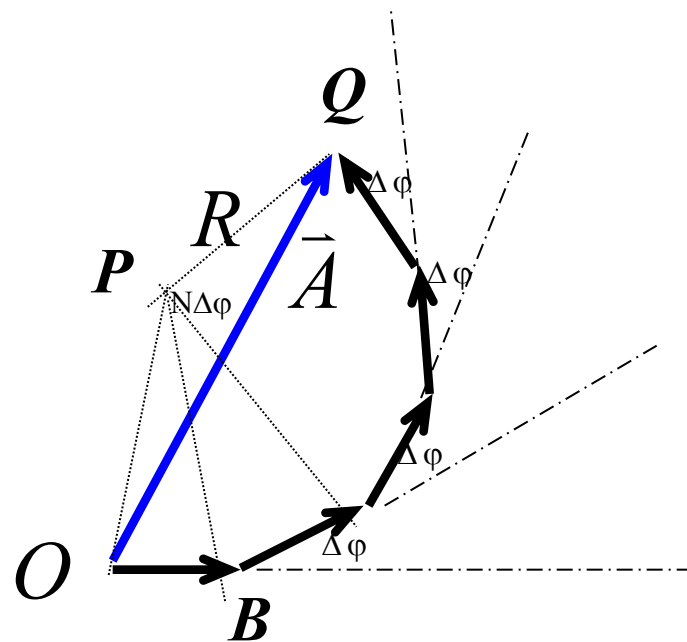
$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$



多个同方向同频率简谐运动合成仍为简谐运动

同方向的N个同频率简谐振动，设它们的振幅相等，初相位依次差一个恒量。求合振动。
已知它们的表达式为：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = A_0 \cos \omega t \\ x_2 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + \Delta\varphi) \\ x_3 = A_0 \cos(\omega t + 2\Delta\varphi) \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ x_N = A_0 \cos[\omega t + (N-1)\Delta\varphi] \end{array} \right.$$



解：在 $\triangle OPQ$ 中： $A = 2R \sin(N\Delta\varphi / 2)$

在 $\triangle OPB$ 中： $A_0 = 2R \sin(\Delta\varphi / 2)$

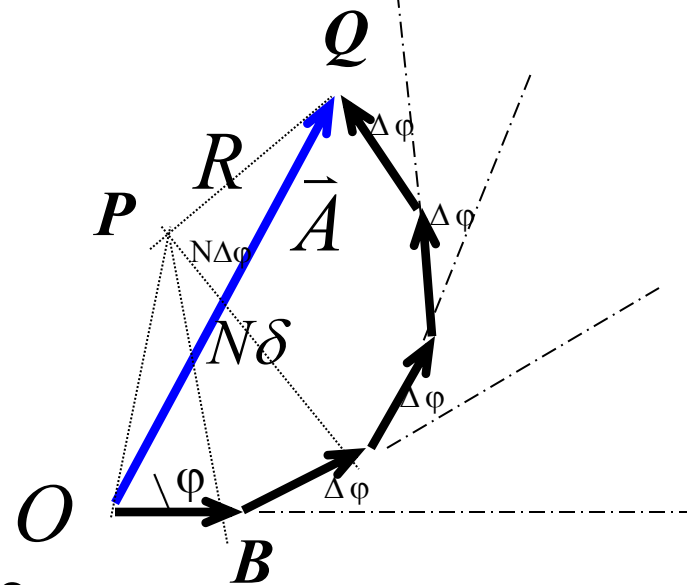
上两式相除得

$$A = A_0 \frac{\sin(\frac{N \Delta \varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\Delta \varphi}{2})}$$

$$\because \angle POQ = (\pi - N\Delta\varphi) / 2$$

$$\because \angle POB = (\pi - \Delta\varphi) / 2$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \angle POB - \angle POQ = (N-1)\Delta\varphi / 2$$



所以，合振动的表达式

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

$$= A_0 \frac{\sin(N\Delta\varphi / 2)}{\sin(\Delta\varphi / 2)} \cos(\omega t + \frac{N-1}{2} \Delta\varphi)$$

讨论

$$1) \Delta \varphi = 2k\pi$$

$$(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

即各分振动同相位时，合振动的振幅最大。

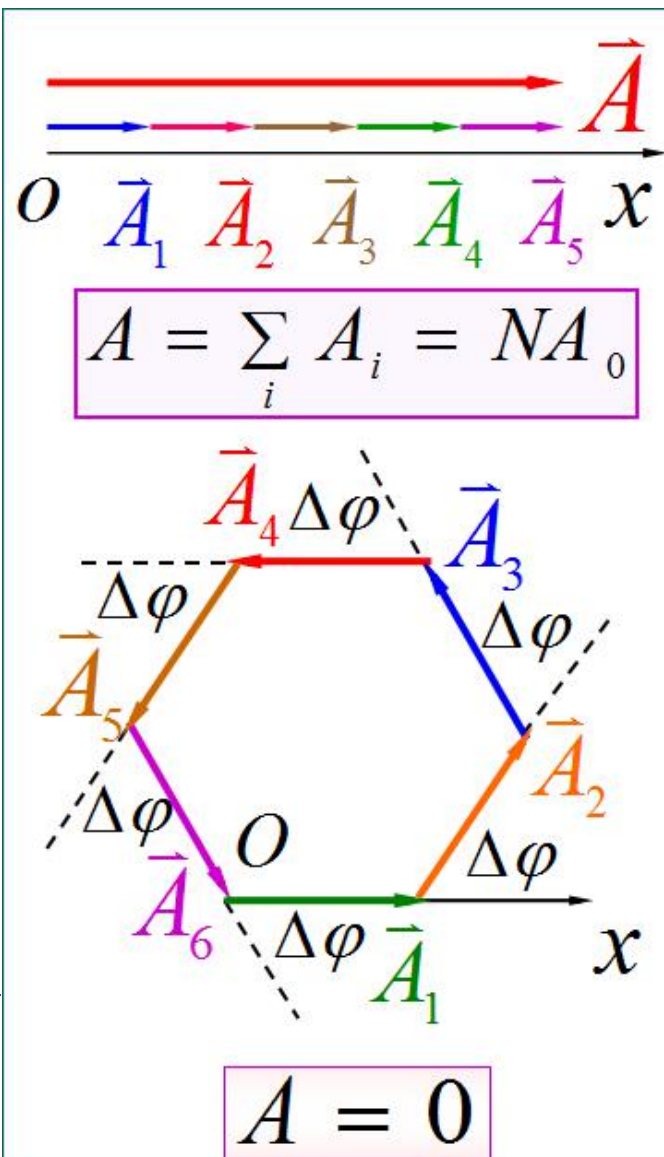
$$2) N \Delta \varphi = 2k'\pi$$

$$(k' \neq kN, k' = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

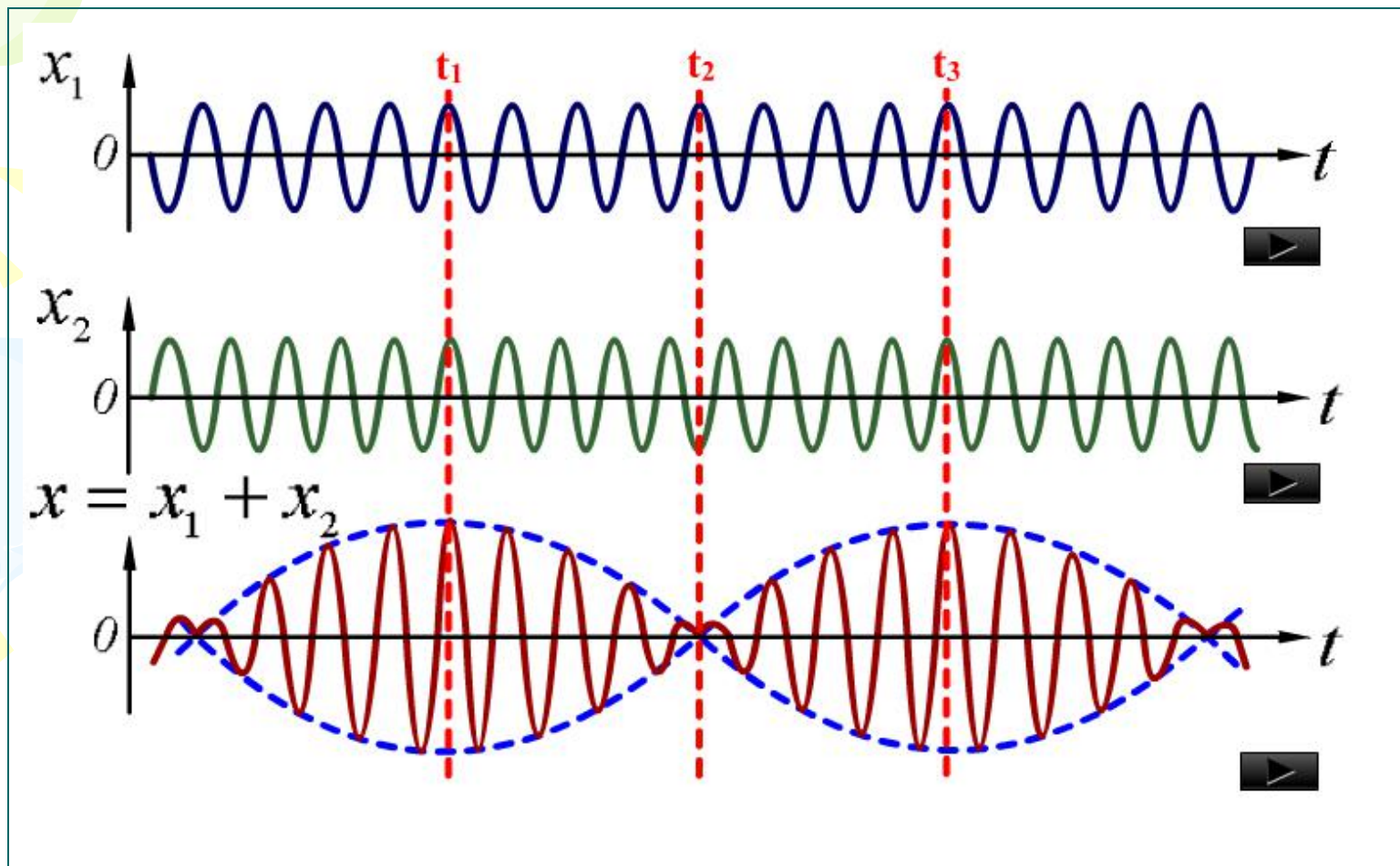
N 个矢量依次相接构成一个**闭合**的多边形。

这时各分振动矢量依次相接，构成闭合的正多边形振动的振幅为零。

以上讨论的多个分振动的合成在说明光的干涉和衍射规律时有重要的应用。



三 两个同方向不同频率简谐运动的合成



频率较大而频率之差很小的两个同方向简谐运动的合成，其合振动的振幅时而加强时而减弱的现象叫拍。



$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t = A_1 \cos 2\pi \nu_1 t \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t = A_2 \cos 2\pi \nu_2 t \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

讨论 $A_1 = A_2$, $|\nu_2 - \nu_1| \ll \nu_1 + \nu_2$ 的情况

◆ 方法一

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = A_1 \cos 2\pi \nu_1 t + A_2 \cos 2\pi \nu_2 t$$

$$x = \left(2 A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right) \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 + \nu_1}{2} t$$

振幅部分

合振动频率

$$x = \left(2 A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right) \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 + \nu_1}{2} t$$

振幅部分随 t 缓变

合振动频率随 t 快变

振动频率

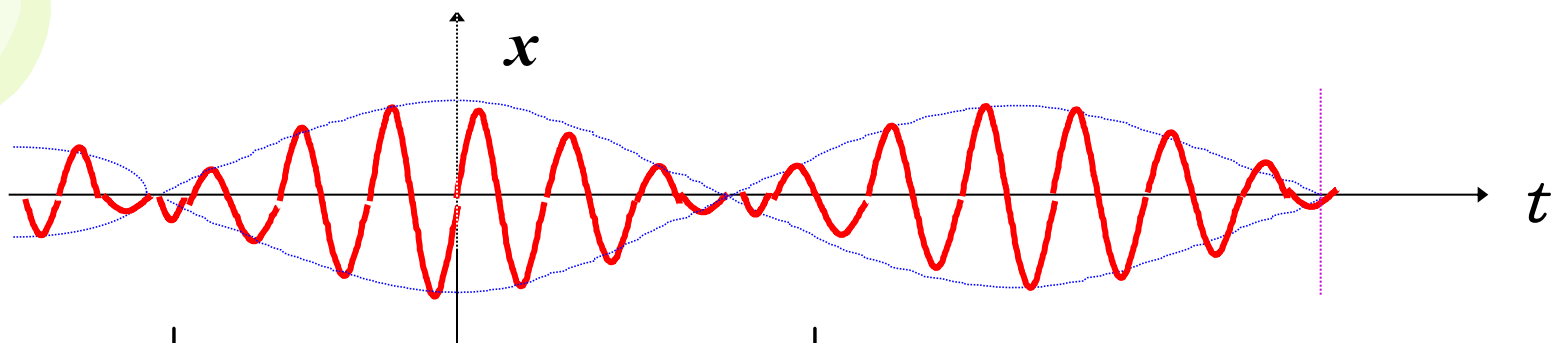
$$\nu = (\nu_1 + \nu_2)/2$$

振幅

$$A = \left| 2 A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right|$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{\max} = 2 A_1 \\ A_{\min} = 0 \end{cases}$$





$$A = \left| 2A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} t \right|$$

拍频：单位时间内强弱变化的次数

$$2\pi \frac{\nu_2 - \nu_1}{2} T = \pi$$

$$T = \frac{1}{\nu_2 - \nu_1}$$

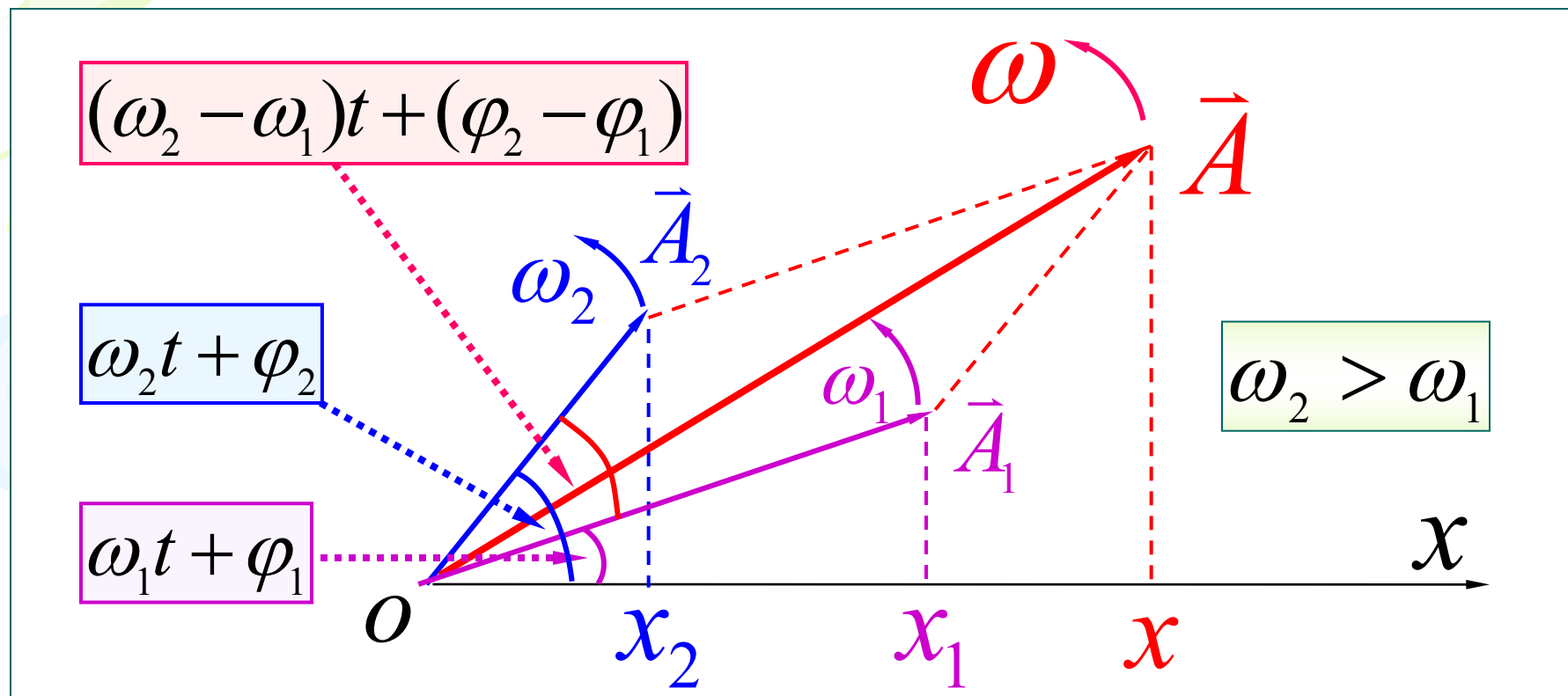
$$\nu = \nu_2 - \nu_1$$

拍频（振幅变化的频率）

$$\omega_{\text{拍}} = \omega_2 - \omega_1 \quad \text{或:} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}$$



◆ 方法二：旋转矢量合成法



$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi} \quad \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta\varphi = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \quad \Delta\varphi = 2\pi(\nu_2 - \nu_1)t$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t$$

$$A_1 = A_2$$

振幅

$$A = A_1 \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \Delta\varphi)}$$

$$= \left| 2A_1 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}t\right) \right|$$

拍频

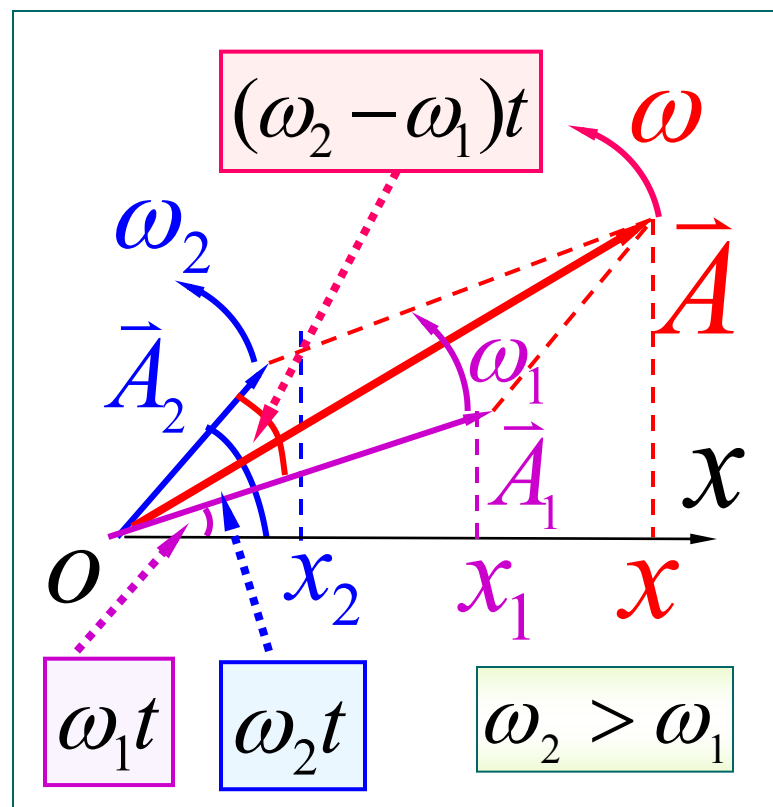
$$\nu = \nu_2 - \nu_1$$

(拍在声学 and 无线电技术中的应用)

振动圆频率

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{A}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}$$



四 两个相互垂直的同频率简谐运动的合成

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

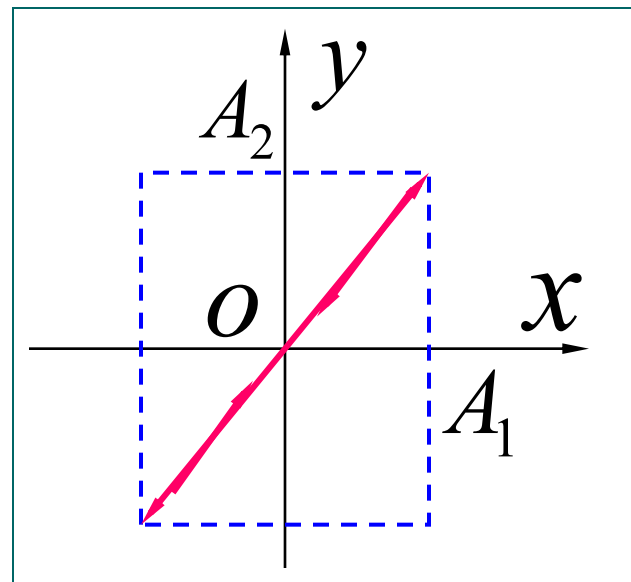
质点运动轨迹 (椭圆方程)

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

讨论

1) $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$ 或 2π

$$y = \frac{A_2}{A_1} x$$



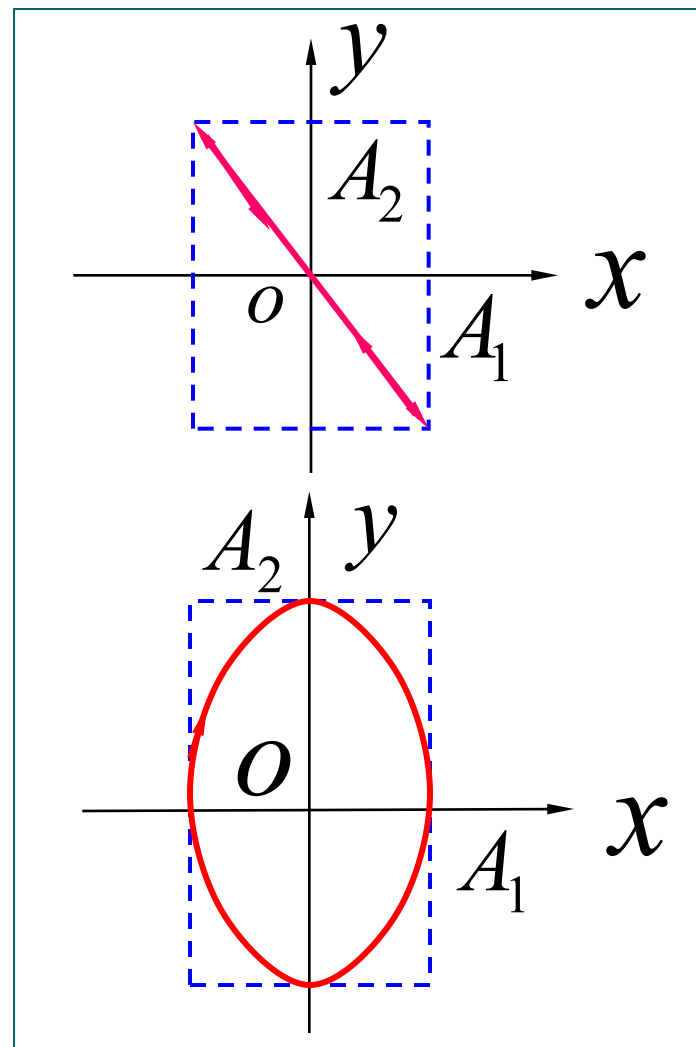
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_2} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

2) $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi \quad y = -\frac{A_2}{A_1} x$

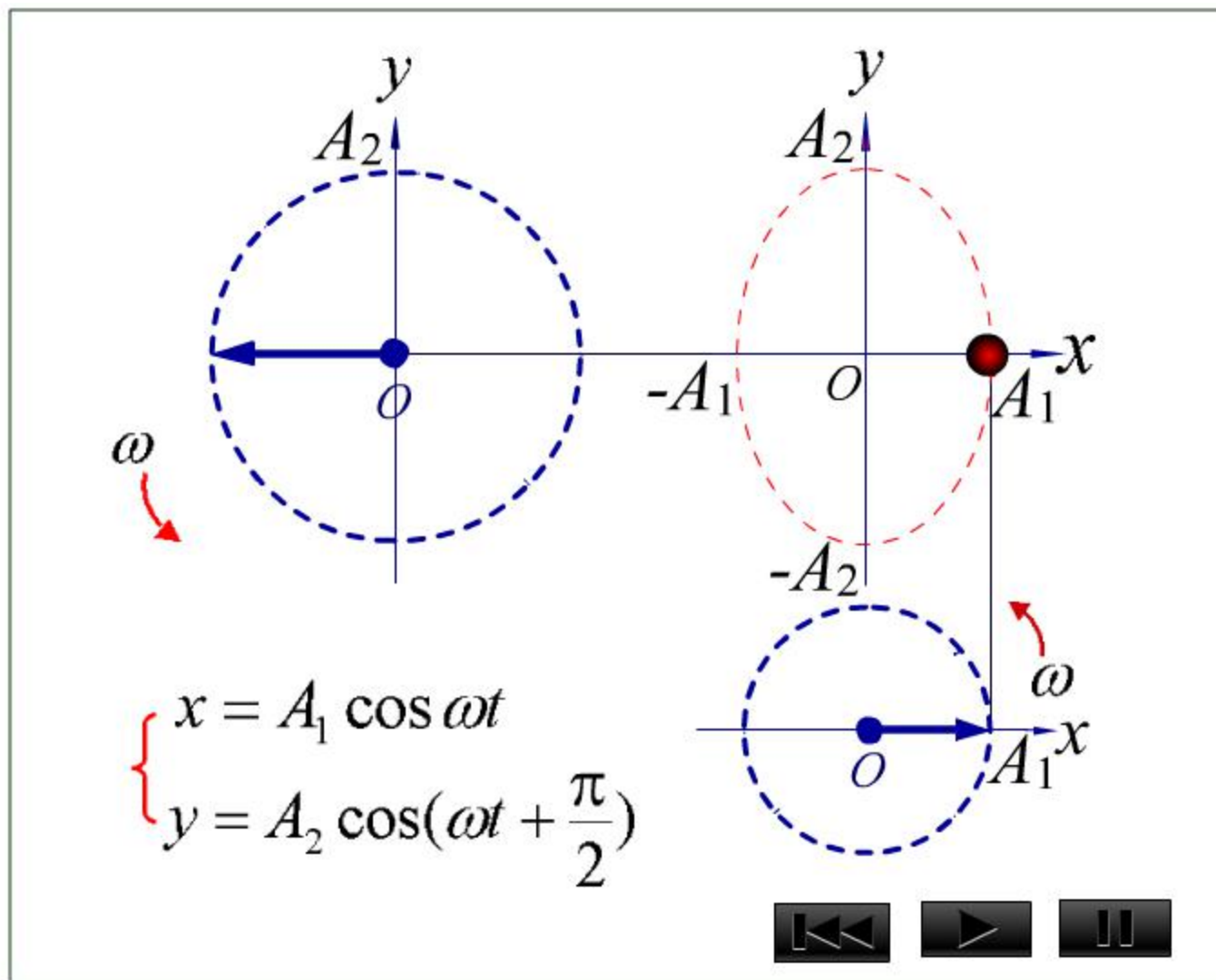
3) $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pm\pi/2$

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

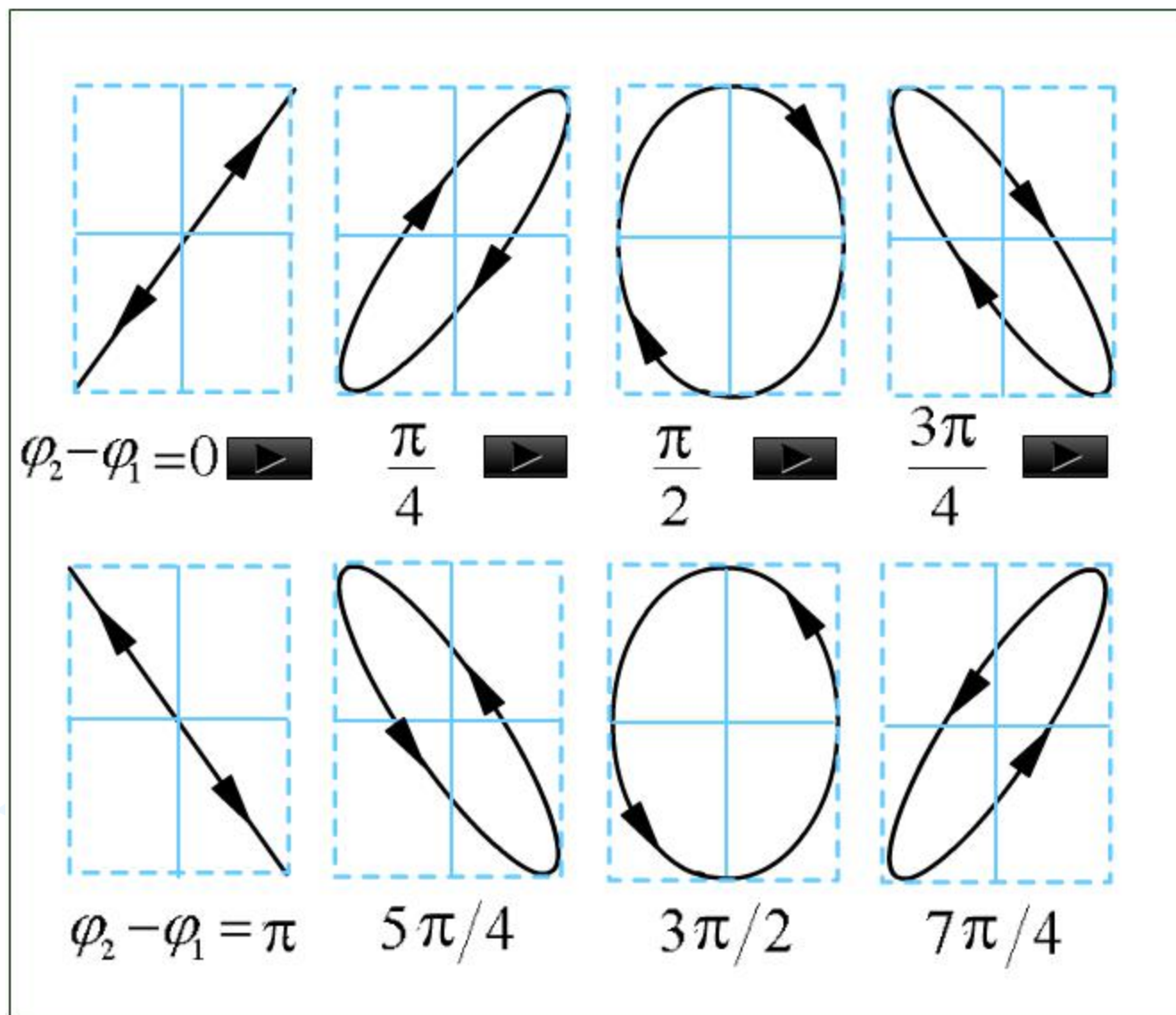
$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos \omega t \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$



用旋转矢量描绘振动合成图



两相互垂直同频率不同相位差
简谐运动的合成图



五 两相互垂直不同频率的简谐运动的合成

$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_1 = 0$$

$$\varphi_2 = 0, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{m}{n}$$

测量振动频率
和相位的方法

李萨如图

