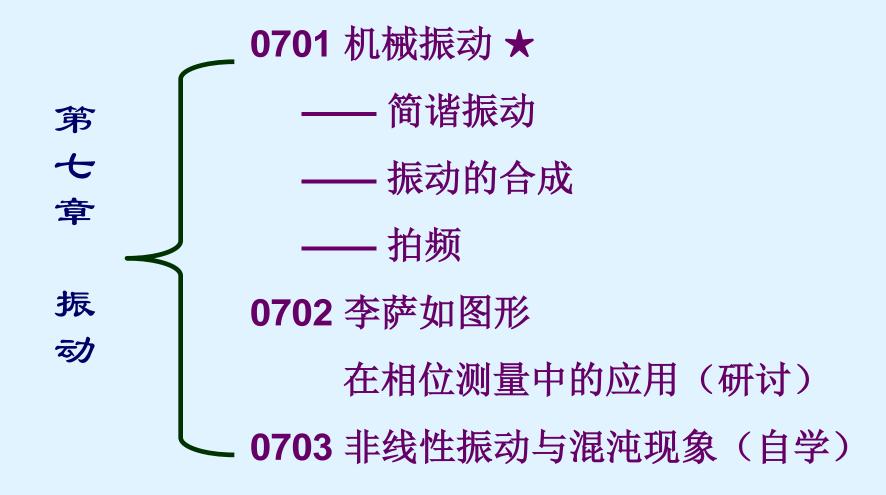
振动与波 波动光学

振动,机械波 光的干涉、衍射和偏振

狭义相 对论 狭义相对论运动学 狭义相对论动力学

量子力学

量子物理基本原理、精细观测光电器件、量子信息



# 01 自然界和工程中的振动现象 振动现象在生活中无处不在, 你能想到哪些现象与振动有关?



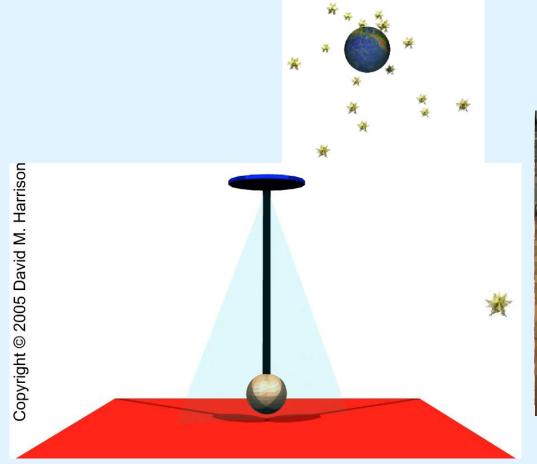






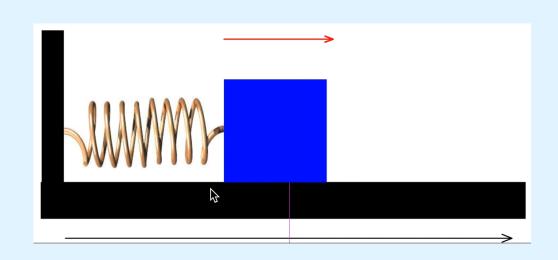
无人机颤振解体

振动 —— 一个物理量在某一个值的附近作周期性变化



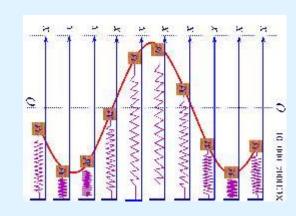


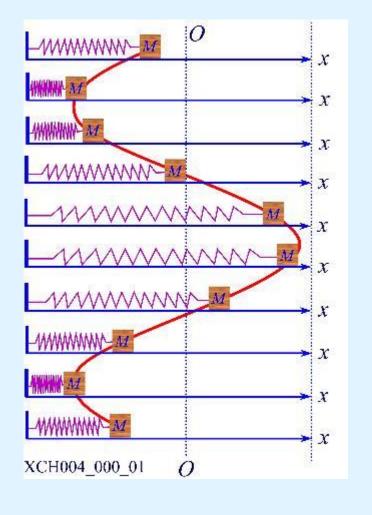
傅科摆——1851年在巴黎伟人祠用长67米的摆做了实验 摆的周期T=16.5 秒,相对地球摆面转过0.05° 经过32小时,摆面转动一周——**地球在自转**!



# 机械振动

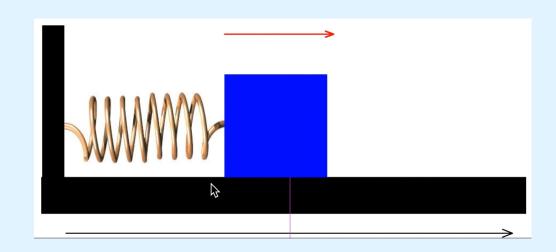
—— 物体在稳定平衡位置作往返运动





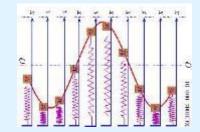
# 思考题

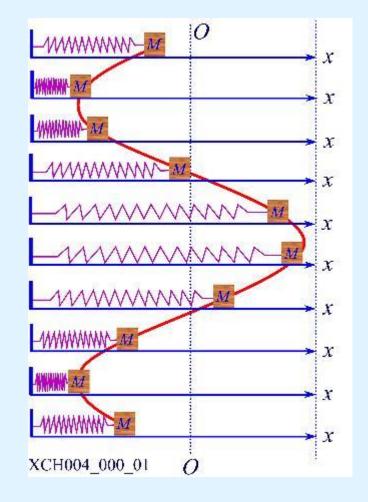
上图中横轴和纵轴代表的是什么?



### 机械振动

—— 物体在稳定平衡位置作往返运动





# 简谐振动

—— 物体运动的**位置与时间**关系按**余弦规律**变化 物体运动方程  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

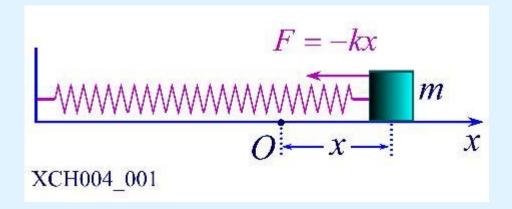
### 02 简谐振动

### 一维弹簧振子 —— 物体m做一维运动

弹性力

$$F = -kx$$

弹性力 F = -kx 动力学方程  $m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$ 



$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0 \qquad \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \quad ----- \quad 圆频率$$

质点的位移

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 —— 简谐运动方程

#### 简谐振动的运动学方程

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + W^2x = 0$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
—— 质点的位移

质点的速度

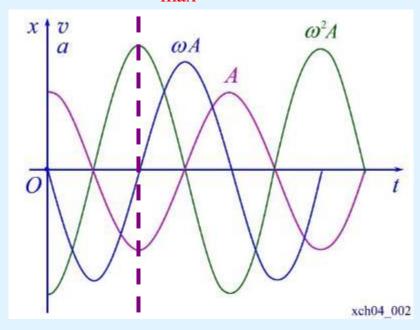
$$U = \frac{dx}{dt} = -WA\sin(Wt + j)$$

$$\upsilon = -\upsilon_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

#### 质点的加速度

$$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -W^2A\cos(Wt + j')$$
$$= -\omega^2 x$$

$$a = -a_{\text{max}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

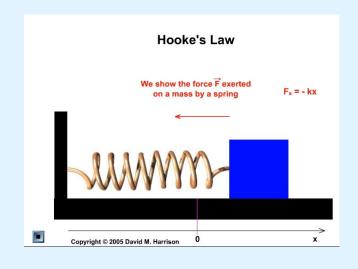


# 描述简谐振动的物理量

简谐振动的运动方程  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

振幅A —— 位移最大值\_\_\_恒为正

周期7——完成一次全振动所需的时间



$$v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

对弹簧振子 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

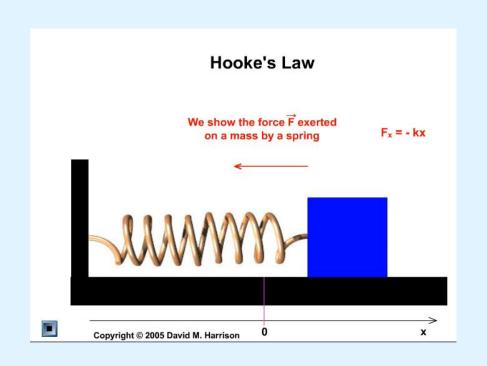
角频率 
$$\omega = 2\pi v$$

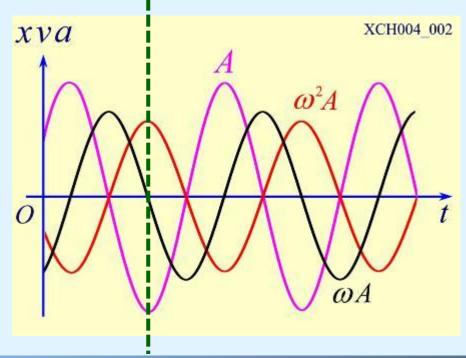
$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

φ — 简谐运动的初相\_\_决定开始运动的状态

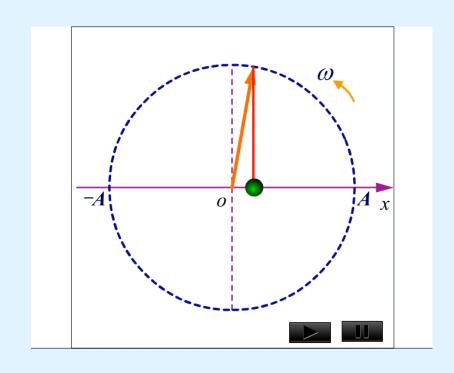
 $\omega t + \varphi$  —— 决定任一时刻简谐运动的状态

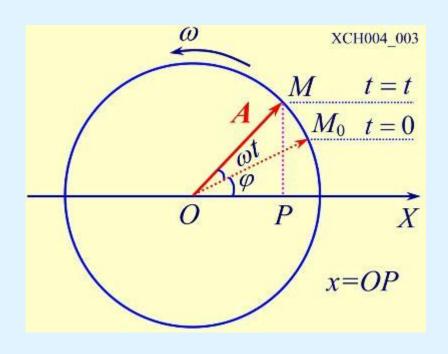
### ——简谐运动的相\_\_相位





### 旋转矢量表示法



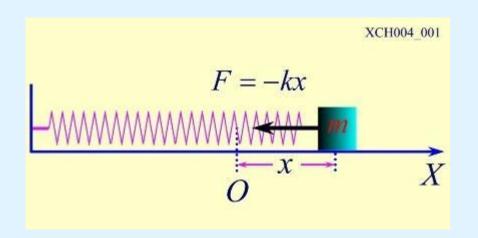


任一时刻在X轴上的投影  $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

# 简谐振动的能量

—— 弹簧原长处势能为零

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



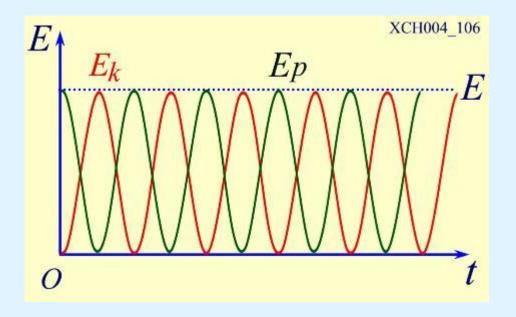
动能 
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mA^2\omega^2\sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$
   
势能  $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

机械能  $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$  简谐振动系统的总机械能守恒

#### 简谐振动 —— 动能、势能和机械能变化曲线

$$\begin{cases} E_k = \frac{1}{2}mA^2\omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) \\ E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2\cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$



# 常见的简谐振动

#### ▶ 単摆

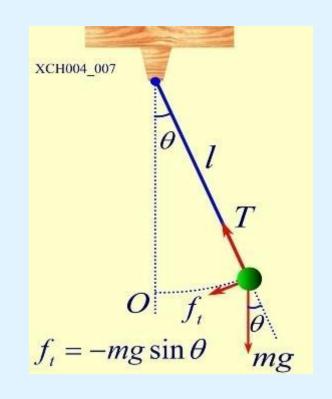
转过角度6时受到切向力

$$f_t = -mg \sin \theta$$
 角位移很小时  $\theta < 5^0$ 

$$f_t = -mgq \quad \sin\theta = \theta - \frac{1}{3!}\theta^3 - \dots \approx \theta$$

切向运动方程

$$-mg\theta = m\frac{d\upsilon}{dt} = m\frac{d(l\omega)}{dt} = ml\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = 0$$

简谐运动的微分方程

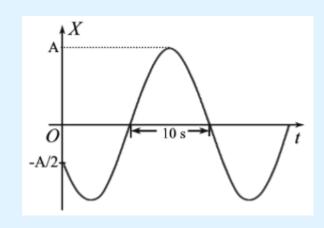
# 例题7-1. 根据下图所示的质点振动曲线,写出振动方程

# 简谐振动方程 $x = A\cos(Wt + j)$

$$T = 20s$$

$$2\rho \quad \rho$$

$$W = \frac{2p}{T} = \frac{p}{10} rad / s$$



#### 试用旋转矢量法解题

【例题7-2】一物体沿x轴作简谐振动,其速度最大值  $U_m = 3 \cdot 10^{-2} m/s$ ,

振幅  $A = 2 (10^{-2})$  m,若 t = 2s 时,物体处于平衡位置且向x轴的负方向运动。

求 1)振动周期T; 2)加速度的最大值; 3)振动方程

$$U_{m} = AW$$

$$\langle W = 1.5rad/s \qquad \qquad X_{t=2} = 0.02\cos(1.5 \cdot 2 + j) = 0$$

$$U_{0} = -0.03\sin(1.5 \cdot 2 + j) < 0$$

$$T = \frac{2p}{W} = \frac{4p}{3} = 4.19s$$

$$\cos(3+j) = 0$$

$$\sin \varphi > 0$$

$$\langle a_{m} = AW^{2} = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}^{2}$$

$$\langle x = 0.02\cos(1.5t + \frac{p}{2} - 3)(SI) \qquad \langle j = \frac{p}{2} - 3 \rangle$$

# 03 振动的合成

- ——> 同方向、同频率的简谐振动的合成 ★
- ——> 同方向、不同频率的简谐振动的合成
- ——>相互垂直、同频率的简谐振动的合成
- ——>相互垂直、不同频率的简谐振动的合成

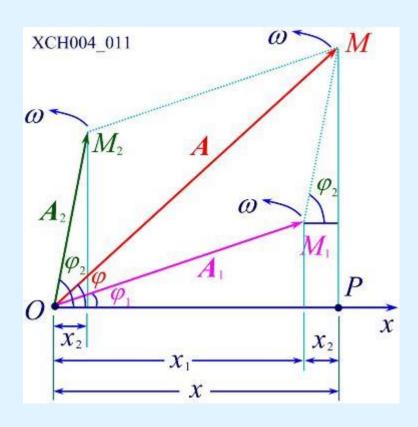
1 同方向同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

质点同时参与两个沿水方向独立的同频率的简谐运动

振动 1 
$$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$$

振动 2 
$$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$$

合成运动 
$$x = x_1 + x_2$$
  
=  $A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$ 



### 旋转矢量的表示

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

$$\begin{cases} A\cos\varphi = A_1\cos\varphi_1 + A_2\cos\varphi_2 \\ A\sin\varphi = A_1\sin\varphi_1 + A_2\sin\varphi_2 \end{cases}$$

振动振幅 
$$A = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

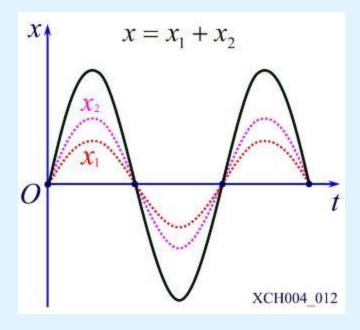
初相 
$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

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

# 什么时候振幅最大?

$$\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = 1$$
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$$

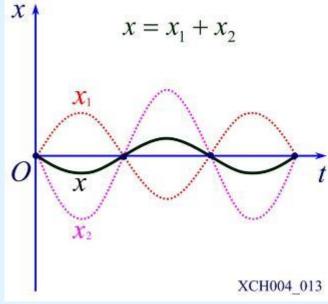
$$A = A_1 + A_2$$



# 什么时候振幅最小?

$$\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = -1$$
$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$A = |A_1 - A_2|$$



# 一质点同时参与了三个简谐振动,它们的振动方程分别为:

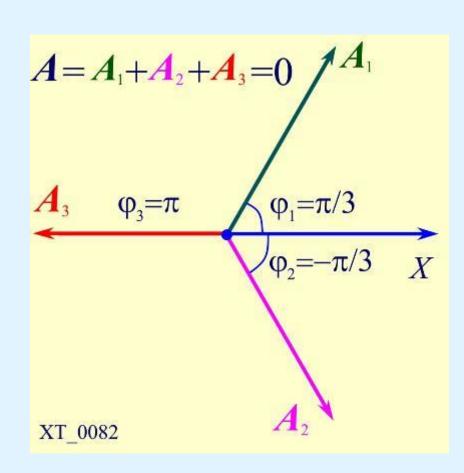
$$x_{1} = A\cos(Wt + \frac{p}{3})$$

$$x_{2} = A\cos(Wt + \frac{5p}{3})$$

$$x_{3} = A\cos(Wt + p)$$

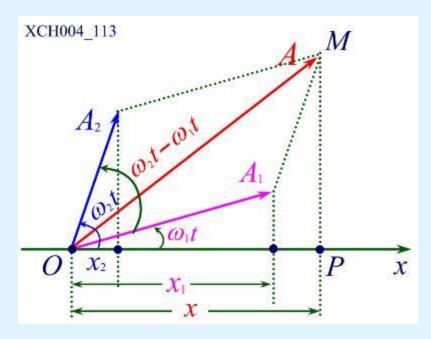
# —— 合成运动的运动方程为

$$x = 0$$



#### 2 同方向不同频率的两个简谐振动的合成

两个同方向频率不同简谐运动  $\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos(W_1 t + j_{10}) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(W_2 t + j_{20}) \end{cases}$ 



假设
$$j_{10} = j_{20} = 0$$

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

$$= A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + A_2 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$A = \int A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\omega_2 t - \omega_1 t)$$

—— 合成运动振幅随时间变化

—— 不是简谐运动

令 
$$A_1 = A_2 = A_0$$

$$x = A_0 \cos \omega_1 t + A_0 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$= 2A_0 \cos \frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_1)t}{2} \times \cos \frac{(\omega_2 + \omega_1)t}{2}$$
令 
$$\omega_2 + \omega_1 \ge |\omega_2 - \omega_1|$$

$$A = 2A_0 \left|\cos \frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_1)t}{2}\right|$$
— 缓慢变化

—— 合成振动近似为谐振动\_\_产生"拍"效应

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_0 \cos(W_1 t + j_{10}) \\ x_2 = A_0 \cos(W_2 t + j_{20}) \\ |W_2 - W_1| << W_1, W_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = A \cos(\frac{W_2 + W_1}{2} t + \frac{j_{20} + j_{10}}{2}) \\ A = 2A_0 \left| \cos(\frac{W_2 - W_1}{2} t + \frac{j_{20} - j_{10}}{2}) \right| \end{cases}$$

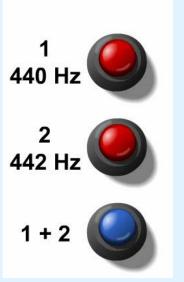
$$\omega_{\dot{\mathsf{H}}} = |\omega_2 - \omega_1|$$

$$v_{\dot{\mathsf{H}}} = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$v_{\dot{\mathsf{H}}} = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$v_{\dot{\mathsf{H}}} = |v_2 - v_1|$$

XCH004 014



合成振动近似为谐振动 —— 产生"拍"效应

Formation of Beats

作业: W1 简谐振动

- 3 相互垂直的简谐振动的合成
  - 1 同频率相互垂直的两个简谐振动的合成

$$\mathbf{x}$$
 轴方向  $x = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1)$  消去时间  $\mathbf{y}$  轴方向  $y = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)$ 

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1A_1}\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

- —— 合成运动轨迹方程
- ——椭圆方程

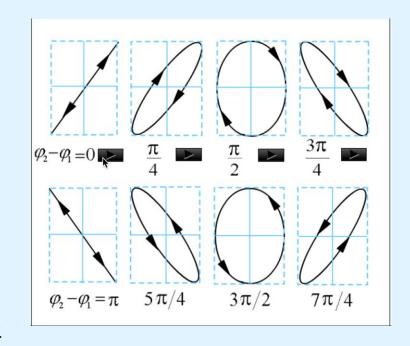
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_1} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

1) 
$$\triangleq \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$$
  $y = \frac{A_2}{A_1}x$ 

2) 
$$\Rightarrow \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi$$

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

—— 24象限

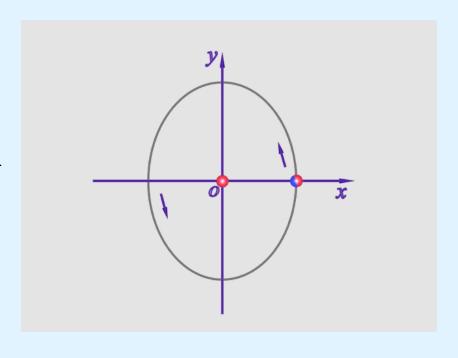


$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_1} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

**3)** 
$$\triangleq \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

**4)** 
$$\triangleq \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

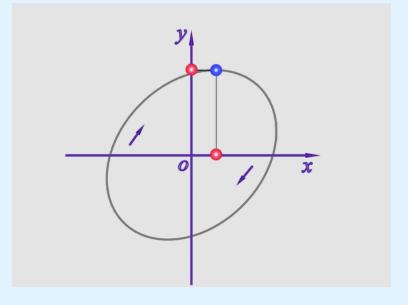
$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} = 1$$
 — 逆时针 — 运动被限制在一个矩形范围内

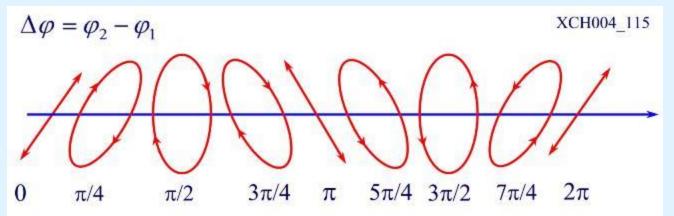


$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_2^2} - \frac{2xy}{A_1 A_1} \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \sin^2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

**5)** 初相差/<sub>2</sub> - /<sub>1</sub> 为任意值

—— 轨迹为斜椭圆



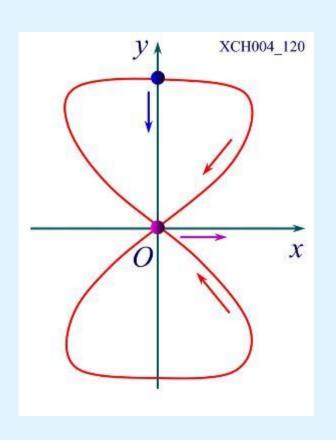


#### 4 不同频率相互垂直的两个简谐振动的合成

# —— 合成运动轨迹与两个频率 及初相差均有关

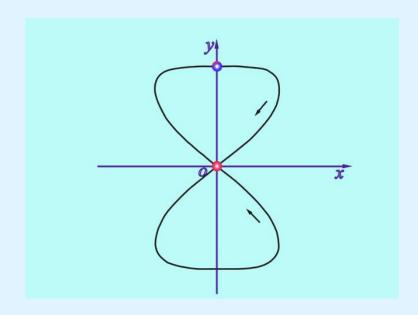
$$\begin{cases} x = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ y = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 2 : 1 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

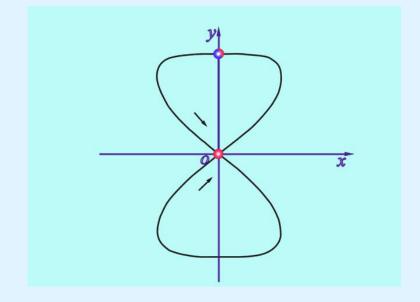


——运动轨迹为李萨如图形

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



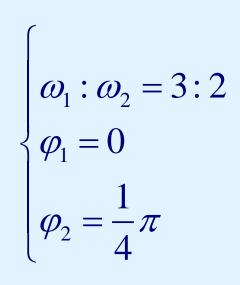
$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 2 : 1 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \\ \varphi_2 = \pi / 4 \end{cases}$$

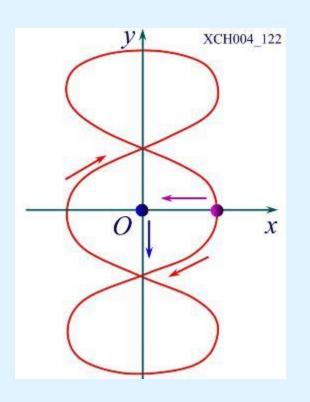


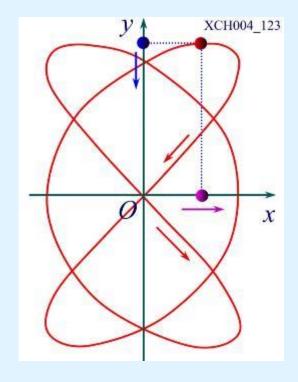
$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 2 : 1 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \\ \varphi_2 = 7\pi / 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 3:1 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

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







# 两个频率不同\_\_相互垂直简谐振动的合成 —— 李萨如图形

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

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 2 : 1 \\ \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 3 : 1 \\ \omega_1 : \omega_2 = 3 : 2 \end{cases}$$

