

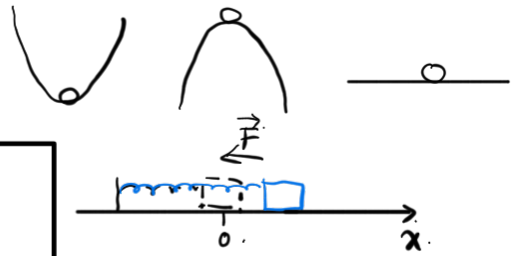
振动与波

基本振动形式：① 简谐振动 ② 阻尼振动 ③ 受迫振动(共振)

简谐振动

平衡位置：稳定，不稳定，随遇。

$$\vec{F} = -kx \quad ma = -kx \quad a = \ddot{x} \quad m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$$



二阶常系数微分方程 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$

解为两个实根. $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$
 解为两个相同实根. $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{\lambda x}$
 解为两个复根 $(\alpha \pm \beta i)$. $y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

二阶非齐次线性方程. 找特解 $y^*(x)$ $y = y^*(x) + C_1 y_1(x) + \dots$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{k}{m} = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} i \quad x = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

振子的能量：
 $v = -\omega A \sin \omega t + \varphi$
 $a = -\omega^2 A \cos \omega t + \varphi$

相位
 振幅
 角频率
 初相位

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

$$E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \quad \text{能量守恒}$$

单摆振动周期 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ 复摆振动周期 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{mgd}}$

一维保守力 $\int_{x_0}^x \vec{F} dx = U(x_0) - U(x) \Rightarrow F = -\frac{dU}{dx}$

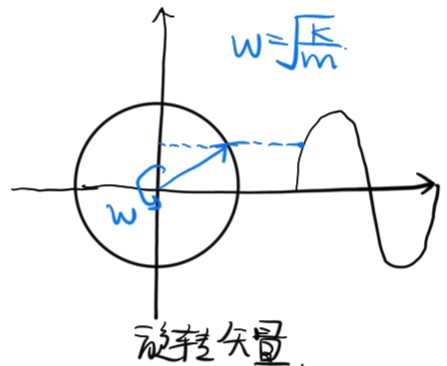
在平衡位置 x_0 处展开

$$U(x) = U(x_0) + \frac{dU}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} (x-x_0) + \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=x_0} \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2} + \dots$$

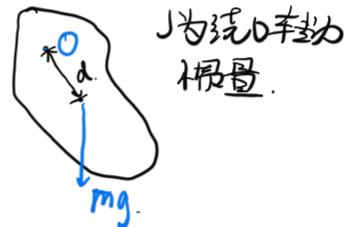
$$= U(x_0) + \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=x_0} \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2} + o((x-x_0)^2)$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = 2 \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=x_0} (x-x_0) \quad F = -kx$$

\Rightarrow 一维保守力必弹性



旋转矢量



J为绕O转动惯量

振动的合成与分解

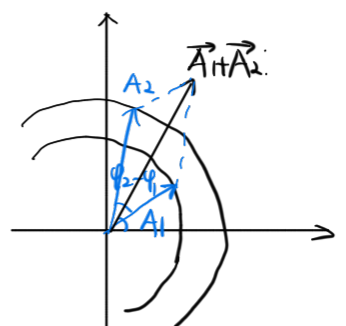
同方向同频率合成 $x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega t + \varphi_1 \quad x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega t + \varphi_2$

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

$$= (A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2) \cos \omega t - (A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2) \sin \omega t$$

$$= A \cos \omega t + \varphi$$

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



同方向不同频率: $x_1 = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + \varphi_1$, $x_2 = A_2 \cos \omega_2 t + \varphi_2$.

$x_1 + x_2 \approx 2A \cos \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} \cos \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2}$. 振幅变化的简谐

$U = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{|\omega_1 - \omega_2|}{2\pi} = \nu_1 - \nu_2 = \Delta \nu$ 称为拍频.

相互垂直方向合成 “李萨如图形”

① 角频率比为有理数 $\frac{\omega_x}{\omega_y} = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow T_{总} = pT_y = qT_x$
 ② --- 无理数. 曲线不重复.

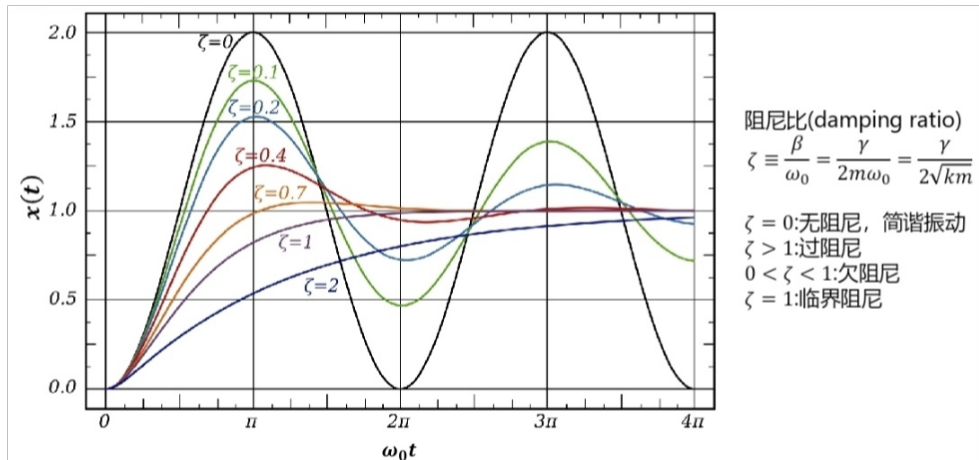
阻尼振动. 能量的耗散形式: ① 摩擦阻力 \Rightarrow 热能. ② 能量以波的形式传播.

$-kx - r\dot{x} = m\ddot{x}$ (正方向向上). (r 为 **阻力系数**).

β 为 **阻尼系数**. $\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$. $\beta = \frac{r}{2m}$.

特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 2\beta\lambda + \omega_0^2 = 0$ $\lambda = -\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}$

过阻尼
* 临界阻尼
欠阻尼



① 过阻尼.

解为 $y = e^{-\beta t} (c_1 e^{\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t})$ 衰减, 无振动.

② 欠阻尼.

解为 $y = e^{-\beta t} (c_1 \cos \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} t + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} t) = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} t + \varphi)$

③ 临界阻尼 $\beta = \omega_0$.

解为 $y = (c_1 + c_2 t) e^{-\beta t}$. 无振动. 回到原点时间最快.

阻尼振动的能量损失 (欠阻尼)

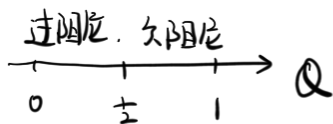
$x = e^{-\beta t} A_0 \cos(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} t + \varphi) \approx A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos \omega_0 t + \varphi$.

$v = \dot{x} = -A_0 \omega_0 e^{-\beta t} \sin \omega_0 t + \varphi$.

$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot A_0^2 \omega_0^2 e^{-2\beta t} \sin^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) + \frac{1}{2} k A_0^2 e^{-2\beta t} \cos^2 \omega_0 t + \varphi$
 $= \frac{1}{2} k A_0^2 e^{-2\beta t} = E_0 e^{-2\beta t}$

一个周期内损失的能量: $\Delta E = E(t) (1 - e^{-2\beta T})$

定义 $Q \equiv 2\pi \frac{E}{\Delta E} = 2\pi \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\beta T}} \approx \frac{\pi}{\beta T} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{km}}{r}$ 为品质因数.



受迫振动

① F为常数. $m\ddot{x} = -kx - r\dot{x} + F_0 \Leftrightarrow$ 平衡位置改变.

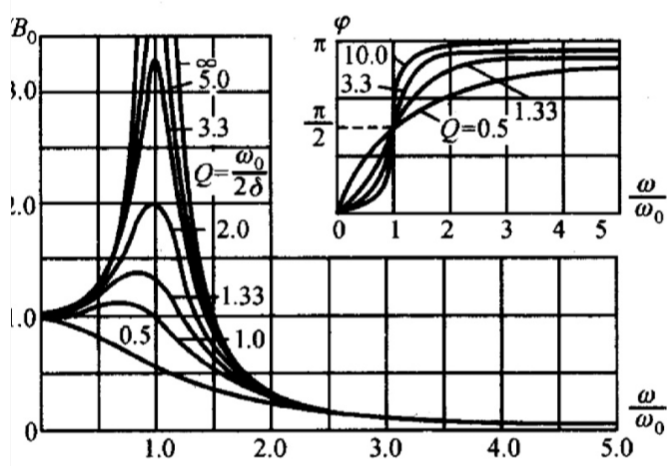
② F为简谐驱动力 $F = f_0 \cos \omega t \quad \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x + 2\beta \dot{x} = \frac{f_0}{m} \cos \omega t$

特解 $x = B \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$
 $\tan \varphi = \frac{2\beta \omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$
 $B = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega^2}}$

① $\omega \ll \omega_0$. $B = \frac{f_0}{\omega_0^2} \varphi \rightarrow 0$. 与F同相变化.

② $\omega \gg \omega_0$. $B = \frac{f_0}{\omega^2} \rightarrow 0$. $\varphi \rightarrow \pi$. (反相位).

③ $\omega = \omega_0$. $B = \frac{f_0}{2\beta \omega_0} \quad \varphi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\frac{B}{B_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$ (共振).



B达到极值: $\omega_r = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2}$

(b) * 速度共振 (速度振幅达最大值)
 $\omega_r = \omega_0$

(a) 锐度: 共振曲线的尖锐程度.
 $\omega_r = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\beta^2} \Rightarrow B_r = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{4\beta^2 \omega_0^2 - 4\beta^4}}$
 $= \frac{2\beta f_0}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$

$\frac{B_r}{2} = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \beta^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 \omega_0^2}}$

$\Rightarrow 2\beta^2 (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + 8\beta^4 \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \beta^2 \quad (\omega = \omega_r \pm \Delta\omega)$

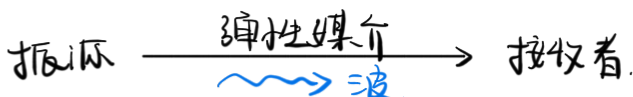
$\Delta\omega = \pm\beta$

锐度 $S = \frac{\omega_r}{2\Delta\omega} \approx \frac{\omega_0}{2\Delta\omega} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\beta} = Q$

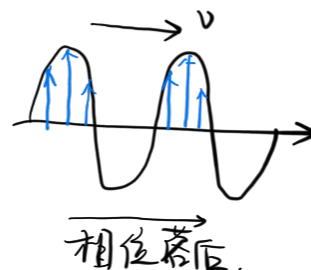
Q越大越尖, 即阻尼越小越尖.

* 粒子共振, 微扰法. (非线性振动).

机械波



波的种类: 机械波 (弹性波) 物质波
 电磁波 横波、纵波
 引力波

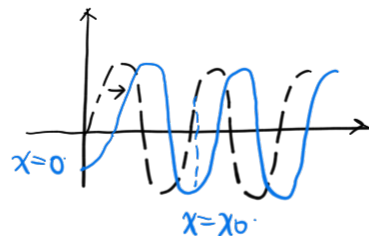
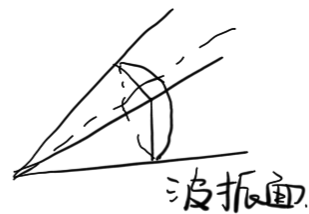


• 波振面: 相位相同的点构成的曲面. (最前边为波前).

• 波长 λ • 周期 T • 频率 ν

• 波速 u * 振动状态单位时间传播距离.

• 波数 k . 2π 长度的波长数量. $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$



平面简谐波波动方程

$x=0$ 处 $y = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$x=x_0$ 处 $y = A \cos(\omega(t - \frac{x_0}{u}) + \varphi)$

$= A \cos \omega t - \frac{\omega x_0}{u} + \varphi$

$= A \cos(\omega t - kx + \varphi)$

$u = \lambda \nu = \lambda \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$
 $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = k$

Remark ① 当 y 一定时 $\omega t_1 - kx_1 + \varphi = \omega t_2 - kx_2 + \varphi \Rightarrow \omega(t_1 - t_2) = k(x_1 - x_2)$

相距 $x_2 - x_1$ 的两点, 要过 $t_2 - t_1$ 才能达到与前一点相位相同.

\Rightarrow 相位传播速度 $u = \frac{\omega}{k}$

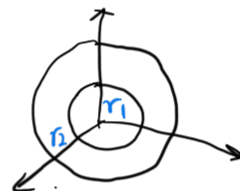
② 空间中传播的平面简谐波: $y(\vec{r}, t) = A \cos(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} + \varphi)$

$|\vec{k}| = k$ $\frac{\vec{k}}{k} = \vec{e}$ 为波传播方向.



③ 球面简谐波 $y(r, t) = A r \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi)$

$A r = \frac{r_0}{r} A_0$ (能量守恒) $A r^2 \propto E_{面} \quad \frac{4}{3}\pi r_2^2 \cdot E_{面} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r_1^2 \cdot E_{面}$

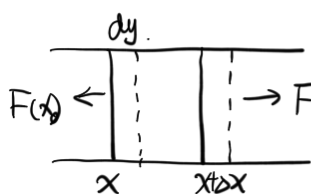


波动方程

平面简谐波 $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - u^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = 0$

且 $\frac{dy}{dx} \propto \frac{F}{S}$ 更进一步: $E = \frac{F}{S} / \frac{dy}{dx}$ 称为杨氏模量.

弹性棒中纵波



$F(x) = ES \frac{dy}{dx} |_{x=x_0}$ $F(x+dx) = ES \frac{dy}{dx} |_{x_0+dx}$

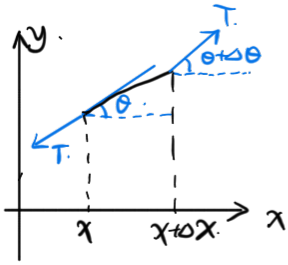
$F(x_0+dx) - F(x_0) = \rho S dx \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$

$ES \frac{dy}{dx} |_{x_0+dx} - ES \frac{dy}{dx} |_{x_0} = \rho S dx \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$

$ES \left(\frac{\frac{dy}{dx} |_{x_0+dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} |_{x_0}}{dx} \right) = \rho S \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$

$E \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \rho \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - \frac{E}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$

弦中的横波



$$F = T \sin(\theta + \Delta\theta) - T \sin\theta$$

$$\text{绳的单位长度质量为 } \lambda, \quad \Delta m = \lambda \frac{\Delta x}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \lambda \frac{\Delta x}{\cos\theta} = T (\tan(\theta + \Delta\theta) - \tan\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \lambda = T \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$\tan(\theta + \Delta\theta) - \tan\theta = \frac{\tan\theta + \Delta\theta - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan^2\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - \frac{T}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow u = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\lambda}}$$

空气中纵波

若气体满足 $pV^\gamma = \text{const}$ (绝热过程)

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\gamma p_0}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma p_0}{\rho_0}}$$

p_0 为静止压强, ρ_0 为静止密度

色散 波在相同介质中相速度与波长相关 (在频率有偏时)

$$y_1 = A \cos(\omega_1 t - k_1 x) \quad y_2 = A \cos(\omega_2 t - k_2 x)$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = A_0 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t - \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} x\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} x\right)$$

$$= A(t) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t - \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} x\right)$$

$$u_p = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{k_1 + k_2} \approx \frac{\omega_1}{k_1} \quad \text{相速度几乎不变}$$

群速度 (始终跟着振幅为 A' 的点动)

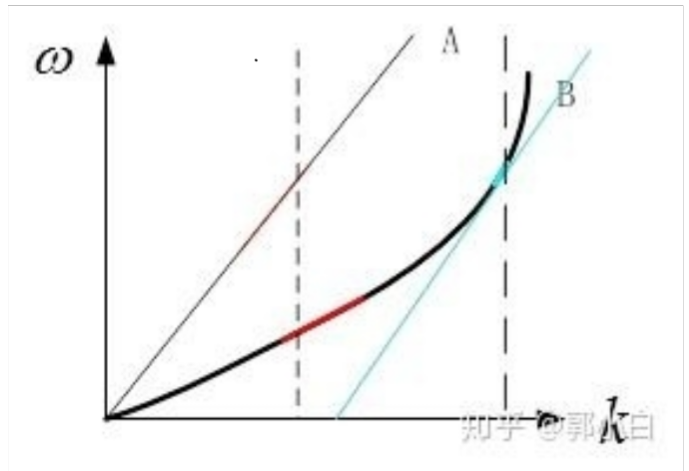
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} x = \text{const} \quad \Rightarrow u_g = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{k_1 - k_2} = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

$$= \frac{d(\omega_p k)}{dk} = u_p + \frac{d u_p}{dk} \cdot k$$

$$\Rightarrow u_g = u_p - \lambda \frac{d u_p}{d\lambda}$$

这里的 u_g 是一些 u_p 连续变化的波, 对其中一个波定密度后的结果

由内波定到连续



波的能量

$$\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \rho \Delta V \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)^2$$

$$\Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2} k (\Delta y)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{E S}{\Delta x} (\Delta y)^2 = \frac{1}{2} E \Delta V \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2$$

$$\text{对于简谐波} \quad \Delta E = \Delta E_k + \Delta E_p = \rho \Delta V \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega(t - \frac{x}{u})$$

$$\text{能量密度 } \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta V} \quad \text{平均能量密度 } \bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2$$

$$\text{能流密度 } \bar{i} = \frac{dE}{dt ds} = \frac{\varepsilon dV}{dt ds} = \varepsilon u$$

波的能量 $\vec{I} = \vec{E} \vec{u}$

★ 波的能量守恒方程: $\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\epsilon \vec{u}) = 0$



波的传播

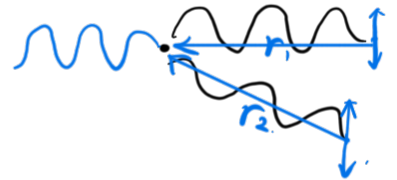
• 反射, 折射定律.

• 惠更斯原理. 波前 = 点波源发出的波的包络.

• 波的叠加原理: $\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial t^2} - u^2 \frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial x^2} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 y_2}{\partial t^2} - u^2 \frac{\partial^2 y_2}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 (y_1 + y_2)}{\partial t^2} - u^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = 0$

• 波的叠加

- 条件: ① 振动频率相同. ② 振动方向相同.
 ③ 初相位差恒定.



$y = y_1 + y_2 = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta}$

相位差 $2n\pi$ 时加强, $(2n+1)\pi$ 时减弱.

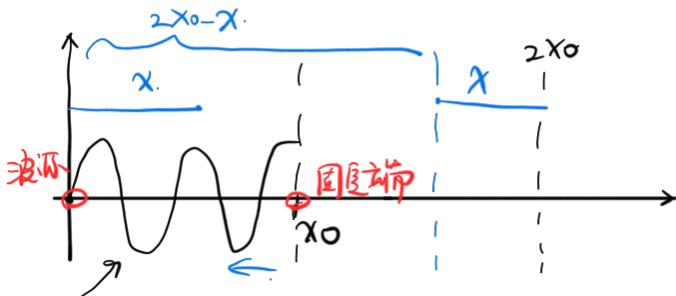
驻波 \longleftrightarrow 行波

$y_1 = A \cos(\omega t - kx + \varphi_1)$ $y_2 = A \cos(\omega t + kx + \varphi_2)$

$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos(kx + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2}) \cos(\omega t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2}) = A' \cos(\omega t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2})$

是一种振动, 不再是波动.

振动最大为波腹 $kx + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2} = n\pi$ 振幅为 0 为波节 $kx + \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2} = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$



$y_1 = A \cos \omega t - kx + \varphi$ 反射波 $y_2 = A \cos \omega t - k(2x_0 - x) + \varphi + \pi$

$y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos(\omega t - kx_0 + \varphi) \cos(kx - kx_0)$ $x = x_0$ 时振幅应为 0

多普勒效应

频率 = 单位时间内波数 n .

① 观察者不动, 波源运动.

$t_1 \rightarrow t_1 + T - \frac{T v_s}{u}$ 波长变短, 波速不变.

$$v' = \frac{1}{T'} = \frac{1}{T - \frac{T v_s}{u}} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{u}{u - v_s} = \frac{u}{u - v_s} v$$

② 波源不动, 观察者动.

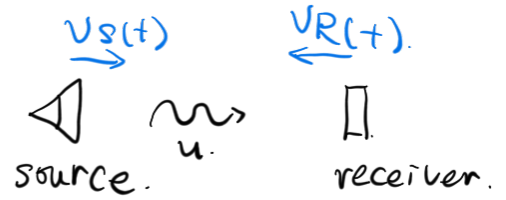
$$v' = \frac{1}{T'} = \frac{u + v_r}{\lambda} = \frac{u + v_r}{T u} = \frac{u + v_r}{u} v$$

③ 两者都动.

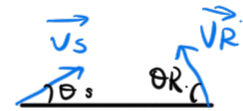
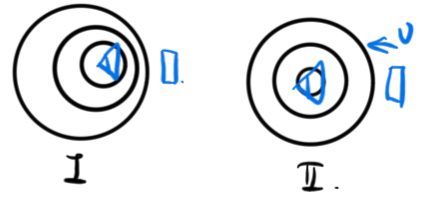
$$v' = \frac{u + v_r}{u - v_s} v$$

④ 不共线

$$v' = \frac{u + v_r \cos \theta_r}{u - v_s \cos \theta_s} v$$

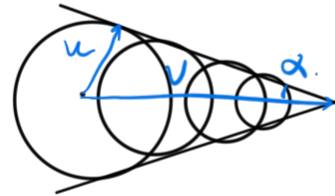


相对介质静止参考系



马赫锥与冲击波

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{u}{v_s} = \frac{1}{M}$$



红移型式	转换的架构	所在度规	定义
多普勒红移	伽利略转换	欧几里得度规	$z = \frac{v}{c}$
相对论性多普勒	洛伦兹变换	闵可夫斯基度规	$z = \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right) \gamma - 1$
宇宙论的红移	广义相对论转换	FRW度规	$z = \frac{a_{now}}{a_{then}} - 1$
重力红移	广义相对论转换	史瓦西度规	$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}}} - 1$