

一 阻尼振动

现象：振幅随时间减小

原因：阻尼

阻力系数

动力学分析：阻尼力 $F_r = -Cv$

$$-kx - Cv = ma$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + C \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$



$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + C \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$x = A e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

振幅

角频率

固有角频率

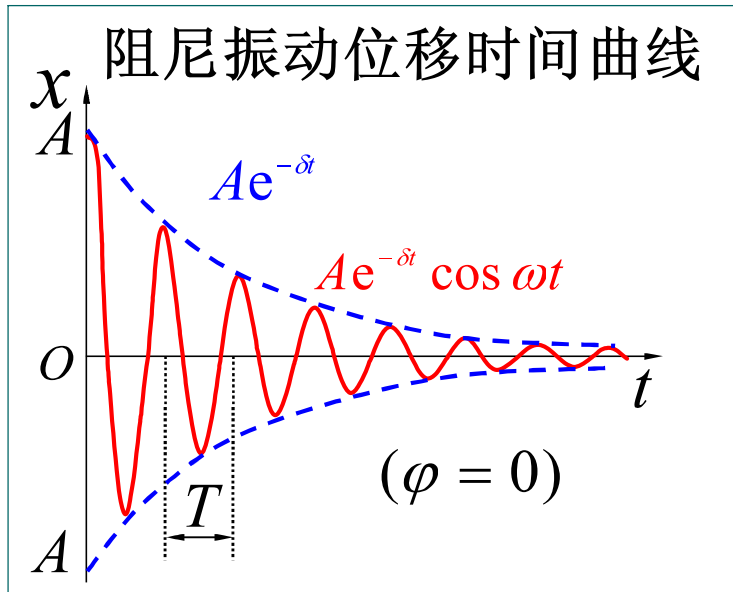
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \omega_0 &= \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ \delta &= C/2m \end{aligned} \right.$$

阻尼系数

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi / \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

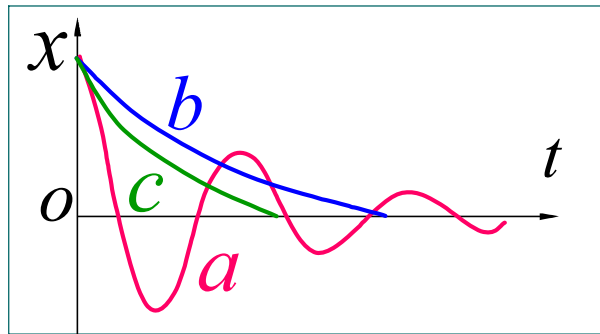


$$x = A e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$



三种阻尼的比较

- (a) 欠阻尼 $\omega_0^2 > \delta^2$
- (b) 过阻尼 $\omega_0^2 < \delta^2$
- (c) 临界阻尼 $\omega_0^2 = \delta^2$



例 有一单摆在空气（室温为 20°C ）中来回摆动. 摆线长 $l = 1.0\text{ m}$, 摆锤是半径 $r = 5.0 \times 10^{-3}\text{ m}$ 的铅球. 求 (1) 摆动周期; (2) 振幅减小 10% 所需的时间; (3) 能量减小 10% 所需的时间; (4) 从以上所得结果说明空气的粘性对单摆周期、振幅和能量的影响.

(已知铅球密度为 $\rho = 2.65 \times 10^3\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$, 20°C 时空气的粘度 $\eta = 1.78 \times 10^{-5}\text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$)



已知 $l = 1.0 \text{ m}$, $r = 5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$, $\rho = 2.65 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$
 20°C , $\eta = 1.78 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ 求 (1) T

解 (1) $\omega_0 = \sqrt{g/l} = 3.13 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$F_r = -6\pi r \eta v = -Cv$$

$$\delta = C/2m = 9\eta/4r^2 \rho = 6.04 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\because \delta \ll \omega_0$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}} \approx \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \approx 2 \text{ s}$$



已知 $l = 1.0 \text{ m}$, $r = 5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$, $\rho = 2.65 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$
 20°C , $\eta = 1.78 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ 求 (2) $A' = 0.9A, t?$
(3) $E' = 0.9E, t?$

解(2) 有阻尼时 $A' = A e^{-\delta t}$

$$0.9A = A e^{-\delta t_1} \quad t_1 = \frac{\ln(1/0.9)}{\delta} = 174 \text{ s} \approx 3 \text{ min}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{E'}{E} = \left(\frac{A'}{A}\right)^2 = e^{-2\delta t}$$

$$0.9 = e^{-2\delta t_2} \quad t_2 = \frac{\ln(1/0.9)}{2\delta} = 87 \text{ s} \approx 1.5 \text{ min}$$



二 受迫振动

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + C \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = F \cos \omega_p t$$

驱动力

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad 2\delta = C/m \quad f = F/m$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$



$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$

驱动力的
角频率

$$x = A_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}} \quad \tan \psi = \frac{-2\delta \omega_p}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2}$$



三 共振

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = f \cos \omega_p t$$

$$x = A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_p^2) + 4\delta^2 \omega_p^2}} \quad \frac{dA}{d\omega_p} = 0$$

$$x = A_0 e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + A \cos(\omega_p t + \psi)$$



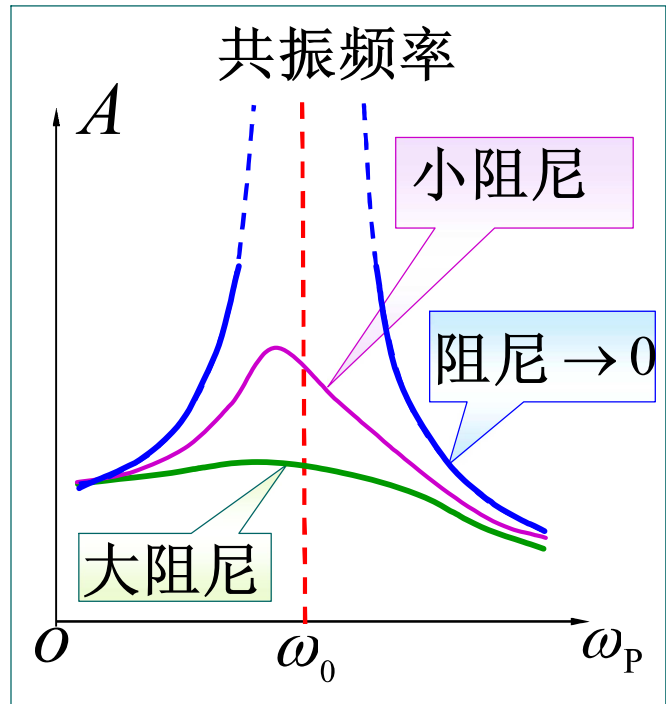
共振频率

$$\omega_r = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\delta^2}$$

共振振幅

$$A_r = \frac{f}{2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}$$

共振现象及
应用



选择进入下一节:

9-2 旋转矢量

9-3 单摆和复摆

9-4 简谐运动的能量

9-5 简谐运动的合成

9-6 阻尼振动 受迫振动 共振

9-7 电磁振荡

