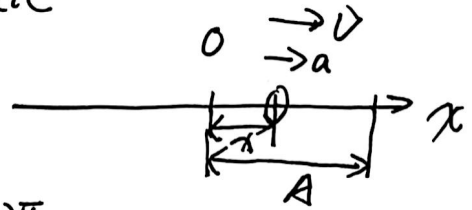


振动

简谐运动: 质点运动时, 如果离开平衡的位移 x (或角位移 θ) 按正(余)弦规律随时间变化

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



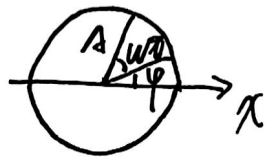
A: 振幅 ω : 角频率 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

频率: $\nu = \frac{1}{T} \Leftrightarrow \omega = 2\pi\nu \Rightarrow x = A \cos(2\pi\nu t + \varphi)$

对于该式有: $a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$, $v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

则: 简谐运动加速度与位移成正比而反向

简谐与圆匀有联系:



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

$(\omega t + \varphi)$ 称为时刻 t 振动的相位; $t=0$ 时, φ 为初相

$$\text{对于 } \begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases} \quad \Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$

$\Delta\varphi = 0$: 同相; $\Delta\varphi = \pi$: 反相; 其他值: 不同相

$a = -\omega^2 x$, i.e., $F = -m\omega^2 x$, 这样的力称为回复力

反过来推: 若已知 $F = -kx$, 则作简谐, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}, \quad \text{同时: } t=0 \text{ 下已知 } x_0 \text{ 与 } v_0$$

$$\text{因 } x_0 = A \cos\varphi, \quad v_0 = -\omega A \sin\varphi$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}, \quad \varphi = \arctan\left(-\frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}\right)$$



△注意到: 对于同 ω 下, v_0 方向决定了 φ 值; 否则 v_0 未知下, 只能求出 φ 有两种可能值 (if $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$)

单摆 & 简谐:



$$f_t - mg \sin \theta, \quad \theta \rightarrow 0, \quad \sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\therefore f_t = -mg\theta \quad \text{则 } k = mg$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

△: 在稳定位置附近的微小振动为简谐运动.

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \left[\frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{d^2 E_p}{d\alpha^2} \right)_{\alpha=0} \right]^{1/2}$$

简谐能量: $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ (以弹簧振子为例)

$$\text{而 } \begin{cases} E_p = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \\ E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases} \quad \therefore \bar{E} = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \quad (\omega^2 = k/m)$$

$$\bar{E}_p = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E_p dt = \frac{1}{4} k A^2, \quad \bar{E}_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E_k dt = \frac{1}{4} k A^2$$

$$(\star) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

阻尼: 简谐有时受阻力, 且与速度成正比:

$$f_r = -\gamma v = -\gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$$

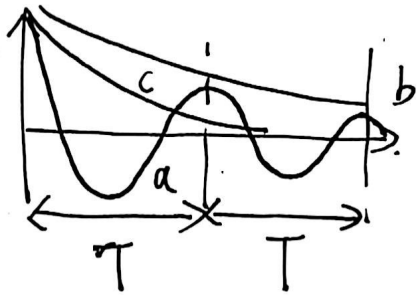
$$\text{则 } m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx - \gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\left(\text{令 } \omega_0 = \frac{k}{m} \quad 2\beta = \frac{\gamma}{m}, \text{ 则 } \beta \text{ 为阻尼系数} \right)$$

$$\text{解有: } x = A_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$



其中, $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$, $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$



a. 欠 b 过 c. 临界

用次数来衡量品质:

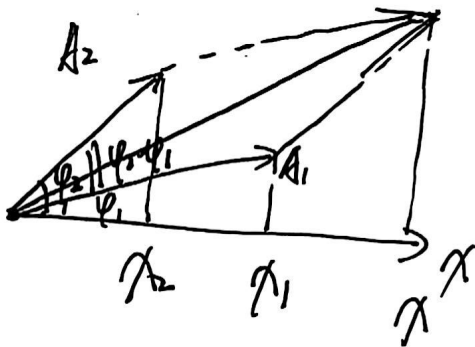
$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\tau}{T} = \omega\tau, \quad \tau = \frac{1}{2\beta}$$

τ 为能量减小至 $1/e$ 倍所用时间

同一直线上同频率的简谐合成:

同直线 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} x_1 &= A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2 &= A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{aligned} \right. \quad \begin{aligned} x &= x_1 + x_2 \\ &= A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \end{aligned}$

则 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} \\ \tan \varphi &= \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2} \end{aligned} \right.$



→ 一清二楚

若: ① $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 2k\pi$
 $A = A_1 + A_2$

同一直线上不同频率的简谐合成 ② $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = (2k+1)\pi$
 $A = |A_1 - A_2|$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x_1 &= A \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) \\ x_2 &= A \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi) \end{aligned} \right. \quad \begin{aligned} x &= x_1 + x_2 \\ &= 2A \cos \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} t \cos \left(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2} t + \varphi \right) \end{aligned}$$

若 ω_1, ω_2 相差大, 则 $\omega_2 - \omega_1 \ll \omega_2 + \omega_1$

因此振幅可视为 $|2A \cos \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} t|$

及称为拍频:

ω 可视为 $\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2}$; 单位时间内振动增强/减弱

拍频: $\nu = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} \right) = \frac{\omega_2}{2\pi} - \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} = \nu_2 - \nu_1$

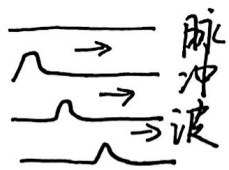


机械波

横波: 质元振动方向与波传播方向垂直
传播本质是能量传播

纵波: 平行

行波:



数学描述:

设平面波沿 x 轴正向传播, 质元沿 y 轴振动

$$y = f(t - \frac{x}{v}), \text{ 其中原点处振动: } y_0 = f(t).$$

x 处 t 时刻质元振动

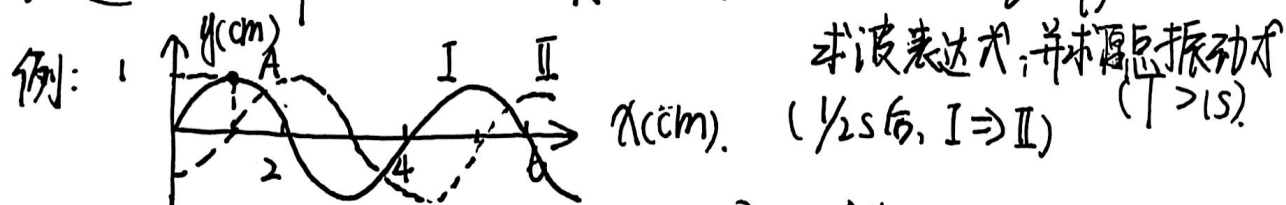
平面简谐波: $y_0 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 则 x, t 处 y 振动:

$$y = A \cos[\omega(t - \frac{x}{v}) + \varphi], \quad \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \quad (\text{化})$$

简谐波描述物理量: 空间: 波长 λ , 波数 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ (单位长度波相位变)

时间: 周期 T , 频率 f , 角频率: $\omega = 2\pi f$

波速: $v = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda f = \frac{\omega}{k}$, 则: $A \cos(\omega(t - \frac{x}{v}) + \varphi) = A \cos(\omega t - kx + \varphi)$

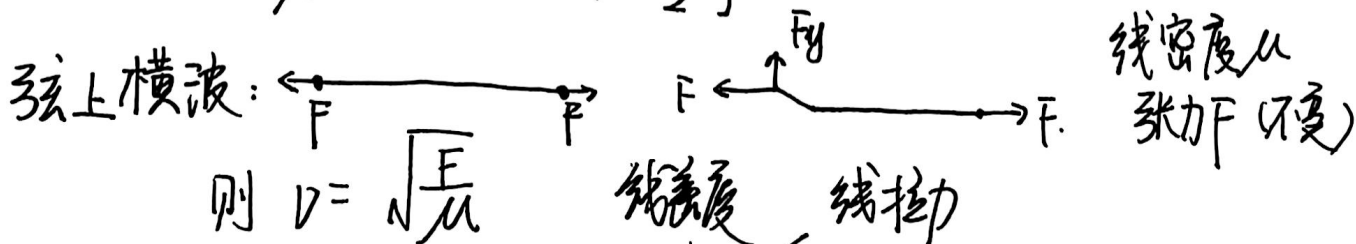


有: $A = 0.01m, \lambda = 0.04m, v = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{0.01m}{0.5s} = 0.02m/s$

$T = \frac{0.04m}{0.02m/s} = 2s, \omega = \pi$, 初: $A \cos(\omega t + \varphi), 0 = A \cos \varphi, \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

而: 又原点初时振动向下, 故 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($\sin \varphi > 0$)

$$\therefore y_0 = 0.01 \cos(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



平面简谐波功率: $P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu} F \omega^2 A$



而势能: $\Delta E_p = \frac{1}{2} F \Delta x k^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t - kx)$ 能量变化 (相比平衡态)

动能: $\Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \mu \Delta x \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t - kx)$

又: $v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\mu}} \therefore \Delta E_p = \Delta E_k, \Delta E = \Delta x \mu \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t - kx)$

波的干涉现象: 若频率相同, 振动方向相同, 相位差恒定
相遇后一些点振动始终加强, 一些始终减弱

$$y_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1 - kr) \quad \text{则 } y = y_1 + y_2 = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$y_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2 - kr)$$

where: $A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi, \Delta\varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - k(r_1 - r_2)$

$r_2 - r_1 = \pm n\lambda$: 相长 $r_2 - r_1 = \pm (2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 相消

驻波: A 同 ω 同 (ω 同), 振动方向相同的波以相反方向传播, 叠加而形成

$$y_1 = A \cos(\omega t - kx) \quad y = 2A \cos kx \cos \omega t$$

$$y_2 = A \cos(\omega t + kx)$$

$kx = \pm n\pi$: 有 max 振幅: 腹; 最小: 节 $kx = \pm (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$

简正模式: $n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} = L \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

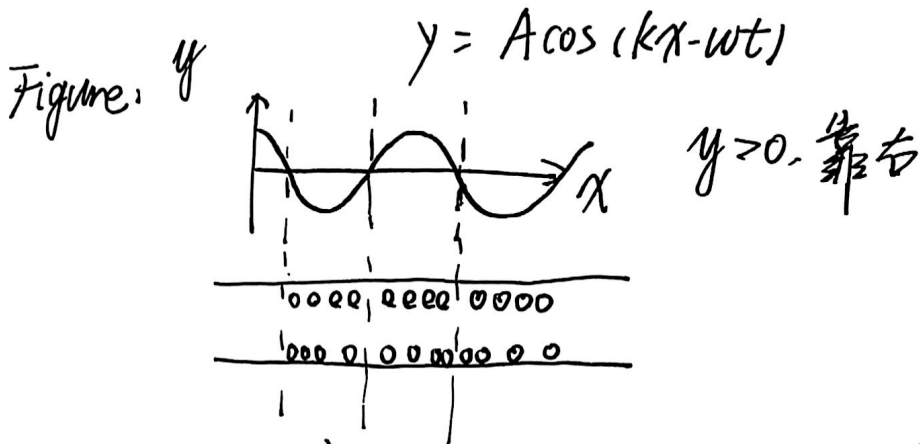
$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{nv}{2L}, \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$



声波与听力: Sound & hearing

声波是纵波, 传波方向与振荡方向同向

考虑 $y(x,t) \Rightarrow$ 任意位置小元相对于平衡位置的位移, x



弹性细棒中纵波的波动方程和波速: $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{Y}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$
 \therefore 声速为: $v = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$, ρ 为棒体密度, Y 为杨氏模量
 Δ 横波: $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\mu}}$

纵波的能量: 设波在体密度为 ρ 的弹性介质中传播, 在波线上取一个体积元 dV , 则 t 时刻:

$$y = A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right), \quad v y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -\omega A \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

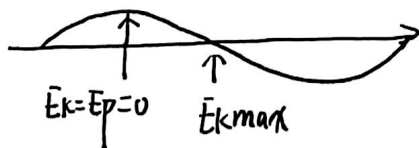
$$dE_k = \frac{1}{2} dm v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho dV A^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

弹性势能: $\frac{1}{2} \rho A^2 dV \omega^2 \sin^2 \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$

\therefore 体积元总能量: $\rho dV A^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$

$E_k = E_p$ 随时间周期性变化, $T' = T_{\text{波动}}/2$

振动中动能与势能相位差为 $\pi/2$, 波动中动能与势能相同



波动能量随时间变化, 振动系统的机械能保持恒定



能量密度: 单位体积介质中的波动能量

$$\epsilon = \frac{dE}{dV} = \rho \cdot A^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t - \frac{x}{v}) \quad \text{可见随时间作周期性变化}$$

平均: $\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \epsilon dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \rho A^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t - \frac{x}{v}) dt = \frac{1}{2} \rho A^2 \omega^2$

能流密度: (波的强度) (声强)

单位时间通过垂直于波传播方向上单位面积的平均能量

$$I = v \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \rho A^2 \omega^2 v \quad \text{单位: } W/m^2$$

测定声强级 (I.L) 的特定单位为“贝尔”, 更常用 dB, 1 贝尔 = 10 dB

$$I.L \text{ (强度级)} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{I}{I_0} \right) \quad I_0 \text{ 为人类听到的最小平均强度}$$

$$I_0 = 1 \times 10^{-12} W \cdot m^{-2}$$

i.e., $I = I_0 \cdot 10^{I.L/10}$, eg. $I.L. = 115 \text{ dB}$, $I = 10^{-12} \times 10^{11.5} = 0.316 W/m^2$

多普勒效应: 若波源、观察者运动在连线上, 波源 f_s , λ , v

若二者相对于介质静止时, 显然 $f_L = f_s$

但: $\vec{v}_s \rightarrow$ $\leftarrow \vec{v}_L$ ① $\vec{v}_s = 0$ $f_L = \frac{v + v_L}{\lambda} = \frac{v + v_L}{v} f_s$ (波源静止)

$\xrightarrow{\text{波在介质中传播速度 } v}$

② $\vec{v}_L = 0$. $f_L = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{v - v_s} f_s$

③ 均动: $f_L = \frac{v + v_L}{v - v_s} f_s$, 且若 S, L 运动不在二者连线上

$$f_L = \frac{v + v_L \cos \theta_L}{v - v_s \cos \theta_s} f_s$$

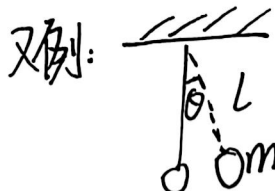
若波源 $> v$ 呢? 上述计算无意义, $\sin \alpha = \frac{v}{v_s}$
 α 为马赫锥顶角



振动: 核心: 找 $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$ 表达式, 便有 ω 了

且可以看出, ω 与输入能量等无关, 只与 $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$ 式有关
E 可影响振幅

有 $m \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx$, 则 $\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0$, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$



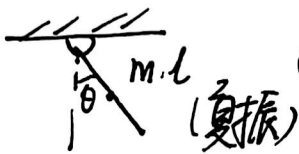
又例: θ 关于 t 呢?

$-mg \sin \theta = m \cdot a_{\tau} = m \cdot l \cdot \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2}$

$J = I = \frac{m l^2}{2}$
($T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$)

$\theta \rightarrow 0, \sin \theta \rightarrow \theta \quad \therefore -g\theta = l\ddot{\theta}$
 $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$, 则 ω 角频率 $\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$, $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

又例: 换为刚体: 杆 m, l 力矩 $-mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \ddot{\theta}$

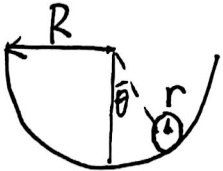


$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{2l}\theta = 0$, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2l}}$

转动惯量

球滚动 (ω 为转动角速度)

也可用机械能守恒列式: $E = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} m r^2 \omega^2 + mg(R-r)(1 - \cos \theta)$



$v_c = (R-r)\dot{\theta}$, $v_c = \omega r$ (两边求导)

$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{5g}{7(R-r)}\theta = 0$

振幅, 配平能量

初相, 能量守恒

有了 ω , 求振动表达式不用套: $A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) = x$

$v = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$, $a = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

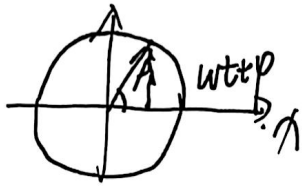
有初始条件: x_0 与 v_0 . 那么知 ω 后, 可以求 A & φ :

$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2}$, $\varphi = -\arctan \frac{v_0}{\omega x_0}$

整个振动机械能: $E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$, 动能与势能相反协调
(弹簧振子)



最后,参考圆可助于看 $x(t)$:



在 x 轴上投影即为 $x_t = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

之前 $m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$ 解 ω , 还可以从另一视角解:

若 $F = -kx$, i.e., F 与 x 呈正比关系, 则 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

Eq. Q, q 同种电荷

$$F = k \frac{Qq}{(a+x)^2} - \frac{kQq}{(a-x)^2}, \quad \text{因为 } x \ll a, \text{ 则 } \frac{x}{a} \approx 0$$

$$\therefore F = kQq \left(\frac{1}{(a^2(1+\frac{x}{a})^2) - \frac{1}{a^2(1-\frac{x}{a})^2}} \right) \quad (x \rightarrow 0, (1+x)^{-2} \sim 1 - 2x)$$

$$= \frac{kQq}{a^2} \left(1 - \frac{2x}{a} - 1 - \frac{2x}{a} \right) = -\frac{4kQq}{a^3} x \quad \therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{4kQq}{ma^3}}$$

阻力振动: 除了外力 F , 还有与 v 相关阻力: (复数法)

$$f = -\gamma \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx - \gamma \frac{dx}{dt}$$

设 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \frac{\gamma}{m} = 2\beta$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0, \quad \text{设 } x = A e^{i(\omega t + \phi)}, \text{ 代入:}$$

$$- \omega^2 + i \cdot 2\beta\omega + \omega_0^2 = 0, \quad \omega = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} + i\beta}{1}$$

若 $\omega_0 > \beta$, 设一个 ω 为: $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} + i\beta$, 代入 x :

$$A e^{i(\omega t + \phi)} \text{ 的 } i(\omega t + \phi) = -\beta t + [i\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} t + \phi]$$

$$\text{Re}\{x\} = A e^{-\beta t} e^{i(\dots)} = A e^{-\beta t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} t + \phi)$$

若 $\beta > \omega_0$, $\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} = \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} i$, $\omega = i(\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})$

$$i(\omega t + \phi) = i\phi - (\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2}) t, \quad \text{Re}\{x\} = A_1 e^{-\beta t + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t} + A_2 e^{-\beta t - \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t}$$

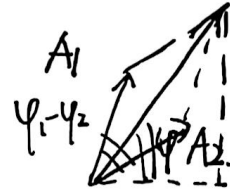


若 $\beta = \omega_0$, $\omega = i\beta$, $\tilde{x} = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\beta t}$, 在临界停下 ($\tilde{x} \rightarrow 0$)

最后: 振动的合成

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

$x = x_1 + x_2$



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

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

若 $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = 2k\pi$: 同相 $\Rightarrow A_1 + A_2$

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

$\Downarrow |A_1 - A_2|$

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

$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$

不同 ω :

$x_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$

$x = x_1 + x_2$

$x_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$

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

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

频率差 \Downarrow

振幅随 t 变化! 这便是拍频, 定义 $\Delta \omega = |\omega_2 - \omega_1|$

$\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} |\omega_2 - \omega_1| = |\nu_2 - \nu_1|$. ν 为 frequency

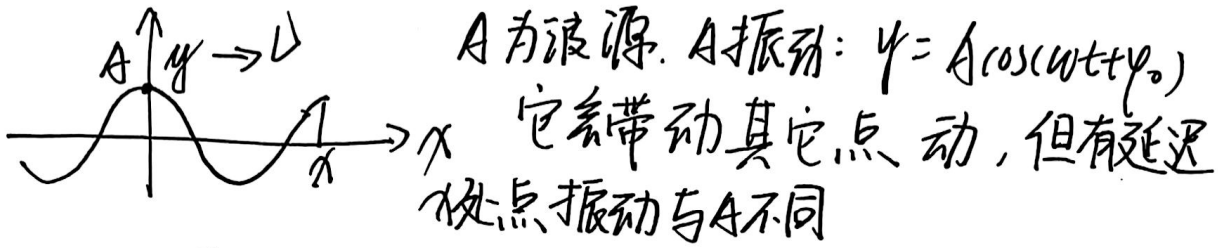
上述均为同相, $x = x_1 + x_2$; 若不在同一直线? 略 (out of scope)



波动: (机械波) 要介质、波源

横波 行波

波动方程: 振动中 $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$, $F = -kx$



$\Delta t = \frac{x}{v}$, 则延后为 $\frac{x}{v}$ $y(x, t) = A \cos(\omega t - \frac{x}{v} + \phi_0)$

波长 λ : 一个完整周期长度, $v = f \cdot \lambda$, 定义 $k = \frac{\omega}{v}$ 为波数

$k = \frac{\omega}{v} = 2\pi f \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 可以理解为: 单位长度内周期个数.

$\therefore y = A \cos(\omega t - kx + \phi_0)$, denoted as u , i.e., $u = v$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t - kx + \phi_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t - kx + \phi_0), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -k^2 A \cos(\omega t - kx + \phi_0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{k^2}{\omega^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0}$$

这便是波动方程核心! 地位类似于 $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$

用上述模板分析, 可以推一些弹性介质中波速公式的推导

① 拉应力 $\frac{\Delta l}{l}$

$$\frac{F}{S} = Y \frac{\Delta l}{l} = Y \cdot \frac{du}{dx}, \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$$

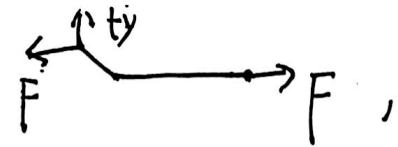
心 杨氏模量

② 切应力 $\frac{\Delta b}{b}$

$$\frac{F}{S} = G \frac{\Delta b}{b}, \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

心 切变模量



弦上横波:  , $v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$, μ 为线密度

在波动中: $dE_k = dE_p$, 无机械能守恒

$$\Delta E_p = \Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x \mu \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t - kx) , \Delta E = \Delta x \mu \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t - kx)$$

弦上横波功率: $P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu F} \omega A^2$

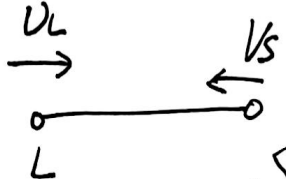
驻波: $u_1 = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$ $u_2 = A \cos(\omega t + kx)$ (振动方向同, 反方向传)

$$u = u_1 + u_2 = 2A \cos kx \cos \omega t , \text{ 不传传播!}$$

$kx = n\pi$: 有 max 振幅, 波腹; $|kx| = \pm(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$, 波节


简正模式: 两端定死, 则 $l = \frac{\lambda}{2} n$, $v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$

$$\lambda = \frac{2l}{n} , f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{nv}{2l} , \text{ 则 } \frac{v}{2l} \text{ 为基频}$$

多普勒效应: $f_L = \frac{v+u_L}{v-u_S} f_s$, 

\hookrightarrow 弦上.
驻波能量分析:

振至最大位移时,  , 有 a 无 u 故无 E_k .

而有势能, 集中于波节; 至平衡位置时  ,

有 u 无 a , 无势能有 E_k , 集中于波腹



温度与热量:

第零定律: 若 B, C 与 A 同时达到热平衡, 则 B, C 也处于热平衡

理想气体方程: $pV = nRT$, 温度仅取决于气体的共同性质

$$T_K = T_C + 273.15$$

热量定义: 仅由于温度差而发生的热量传递称为热传递, 以此方式传递的能量称为热量 Q

卡路里 (cal): 将 1g 水从 $14.5^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 15.5^\circ\text{C}$ 所需能量

(比) 热容: $C = \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \frac{Q}{T}$ $C_m = C/n$ (摩尔)

$$C_{tx} = C/m$$

热辐射: 受热的物体会辐射电磁波, 强度和强度按频率分布与辐射体温度与性质有关。若辐射体对电磁波吸收与辐射达到平衡, 则热辐射特性只取决于温度 常量 (斯特藩)。

热幅射速率 H 与温度 T 关系: $H = \underbrace{A}_{\text{幅射面面积}} \underbrace{\epsilon \sigma T^4}_{\text{幅射率}}$

净热幅射速率 $H_{net} = \underbrace{A \epsilon \sigma (T^4 - T_s^4)}_{\text{环境温度}}$

热学性质: 根据系统与环境关系, 可分类如下:

孤立: $m \times Q \times$

封闭: $m \times Q \checkmark$

开放: $m \checkmark Q \checkmark$

绝热: $Q \times$


热力学平衡态必要条件: 力学 & 热 & 质量平衡条件

$$pV = nRT \Rightarrow pM = pRT$$

R : 气体常数.



重要例题: 求大气层气压随高度变化, 设所有海拔 $T=0^\circ\text{C}$

考虑:  $y_1 P_1$
 $y_2 P_2$

依流体力学:

$$P_1 + \rho g y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \rho g y_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

则

$$\therefore \rho (y_1 - y_2) g = P_2 - P_1$$

$$\rho g = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{y_1 - y_2}, \quad \rho g = -dp/dy, \quad \rho = \frac{PM}{RT}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dp}{dy} = -\frac{PM}{RT} g, \quad \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \frac{1}{P} dp = -\frac{Mg}{RT} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} dy$$

$$\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = -\frac{Mg}{RT} (y_2 - y_1) \quad \therefore \frac{P_2}{P_1} = e^{-Mg(y_2 - y_1)/RT}$$

平均碰撞频率: $\bar{z} = \sqrt{2} \pi d^2 \bar{v} n$

平均自由程: 气体单个分子连续两次同其它分子碰撞之间通过的距离:

$$\bar{\lambda} = \bar{v} / \bar{z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 n}$$

玻尔兹曼常数.

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle_{av} = \frac{3RT}{2N_A}, \quad \left[k = \frac{R}{N_A} \right] = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle_{av} = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

因此若只考虑平动, O_2 平均动能与平均速度是多少?

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}, \quad \frac{1}{2} m \langle v^2 \rangle_{av} = \frac{3}{2} kT \quad (\text{实则 } \frac{3}{2} kT, \text{ 但说了只着平动})$$

Maxwell - Boltzman distribution function:

$$f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}}$$

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}, \quad \text{最概然: } \frac{df(v)}{dv} = 0, \quad v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2TK}{m}}$$

$$\text{平均速率(期望): } \bar{v} = \int_0^\infty v f(v) dv = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}}$$

$$\text{类似地: } \bar{v^2} = \int_0^\infty v^2 f(v) dv = \frac{3kT}{m} = \frac{3RT}{\mu}, \quad \sqrt{\bar{v^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} = v_{rms}$$

则理想气体分子平均动能: $\bar{E}_k = \frac{1}{2} m \bar{v^2} = \sum \frac{1}{2} m \overline{v_{x,y,z}^2} = \frac{3}{2} kT$

\therefore 系统分子每个自由度都有相等的平均动能, 为 $\frac{kT}{2}$



那分子自由度有多少? 单原子: $3 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}R = C_V$ (分子自由度热容)

双原子: $5 \Rightarrow C_V = \frac{5}{2}R$
 $\rightarrow \bar{\epsilon}_k = \frac{5}{2}kT$
 $\rightarrow \frac{5}{2}RT$

$\rightarrow \bar{\epsilon}_k = \frac{5}{2}kT$
 \rightarrow 总内能: $\frac{5}{2}nRT$

v 即为 n 物质的量

重要例题: 一容器中间隔板分为二半, 一半 He, 20k; 一半 O₂, 310K, 两者压强相等, 求去掉隔板后混合的温度:

同 $PV = \nu RT$ He $\nu_1 T_1 = \nu_2 T_2$ O₂, $E_{总} = \frac{3}{2} \nu_1 R T_1 + \frac{5}{2} \nu_2 R T_2 = \frac{8}{2} \nu_1 R T_1$

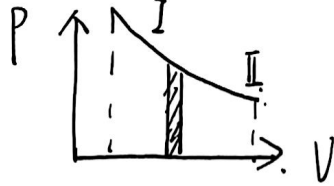
后: T 为 T , $E = \frac{3}{2} \nu_1 R T + \frac{5}{2} \nu_2 R T = (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5\nu_2}{2\nu_1}) \nu_1 R T //$

$\therefore T = \frac{8T_1}{3 + 5\nu_2/\nu_1} = 284K$

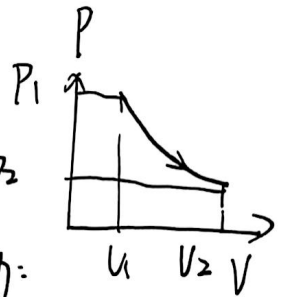
热力学第一定律

气体被压缩时, 外界对系统做正功, 反之负功

$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$



外界对系统做正功



Eq: ν mol 理想气体 T 不变, 体积 $V_1 \rightarrow V_2$, 功:

$PV = \nu RT$, 则 $W = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = - \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{\nu RT}{V} dV = -\nu RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} < 0$

($V \uparrow$, 气体做功, 外界做负功)

绝热方程: $pV^\gamma = C_1$, $TV^{\gamma-1} = C_2$, $p^{\gamma-1} T^{-\gamma} = C_3$

气体摩尔定压热容为 $C_{p,m} = \frac{i}{2}R + R$ 定压, 直接 $\int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$

而 $\times \times$ 定体热容 $C_{v,m}$; $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$, 则 $\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \nu \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_{v,m} dT$

$C_{v,m} = \frac{i}{2}R$

$C_p = C_v + R$

$\gamma = \frac{i+2}{i} = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$

理想气体内能改变可由定体热容求得



$C_{p,m}$ 等压 $a \rightarrow b$ 过程吸收热量: $C_{p,m} (T_b - T_a) = \frac{i+2}{2} R (T_b - T_a)$

$C_{v,m}$ 等体 $a \rightarrow b$ 过程吸热: $C_{v,m} (T_b - T_a) = \frac{i}{2} R (T_b - T_a)$

↳ 等体: $pV = nRT$, 由于不做功, 吸热直接反映为内能变换.

$\Delta Q = C \cdot \Delta T \cdot n$ (12)

内能与热力学第一定律: $\Delta U = U_f - U_i = W_a$

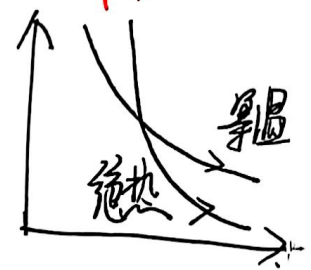
外界在绝热过程中对系统所做的功转换成了系统的内能

$T V^{\gamma} = C_1$ $p V^{\gamma} = C_2$ $\frac{p^{1-\gamma}}{T} = C_3$ 绝热过程中关键性质

绝热过程系统对外做的功

$W = \frac{p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2}{\gamma - 1}$

另一种表述 $W = n C_{v,m} (T_1 - T_2)$



热力学第二定律



循环过程:

正循环 顺时针

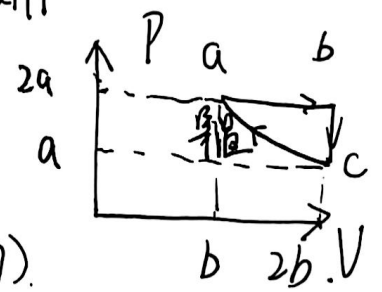
热机效率:

$e = \frac{W_{\leftarrow \text{engine 做功}}}{Q_H \leftarrow \text{热机吸收}}$

$\Delta U = 0$
 $= 1 - \left| \frac{Q_C}{Q_H} \right|$

热机损失热量

例 1 mol O_2 作如图循环, 求效率.

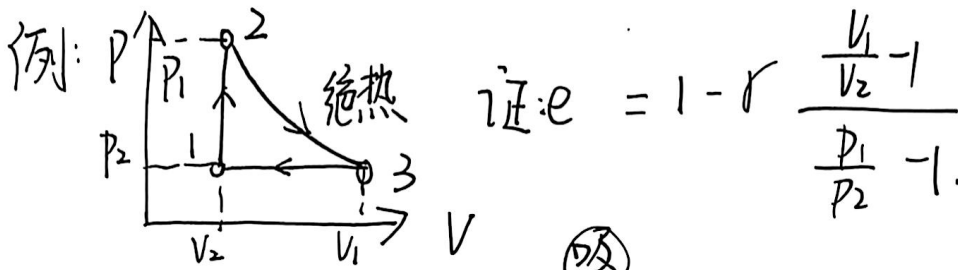


$Q_{ab} = (T_b - T_a) \cdot \nu \cdot C_{p,m} = \frac{7}{2} T_a$

$Q_{bc} = (T_c - T_b) \cdot \nu \cdot C_{v,m}$ (= 气体对外做功)

$Q_{ca} = \nu R T_a \cdot \int_{V_c}^{V_0} \frac{1}{V} dV = R T_a \ln \frac{V_0}{2V_0}$

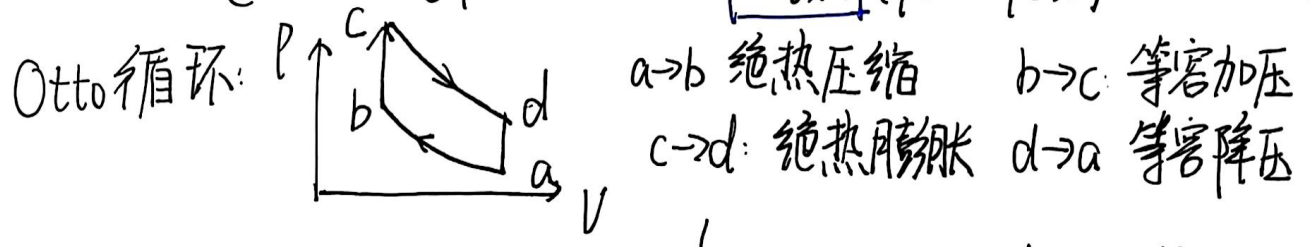
$e = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \left| \frac{Q_{bc} + Q_{ca}}{Q_{ab}} \right| = 1 - \frac{C_{v,m} \cdot T_a + R T_a \ln 2}{C_{p,m} T_a}$
 $= \frac{7 - 5 - 2 \ln 2}{5 + 2} = 8.77\%$



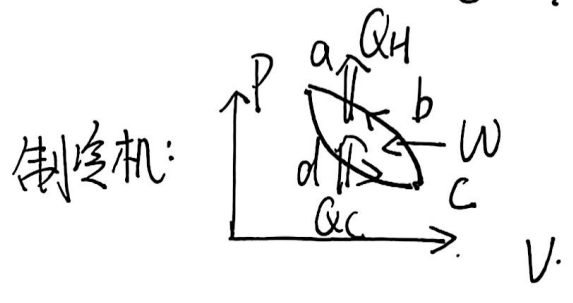
等体: $Q_{12} = n C_{V,m} (T_2 - T_1)$ $Q_3 = 0$
 $= C_{V,m} \left(\frac{P_1 V_1}{R} - \frac{P_2 V_2}{R} \right)$

$pV = nRT$ $|Q_{23}| = 0$ $P_2 V_1 = nRT_3$
 $Q_{31} = n C_{p,m} (T_2 - T_3)$ $P_1 V_2 = nRT_2$

$|Q_{31}| = C_{p,m} \left(\frac{P_2 V_1}{R} - \frac{P_1 V_2}{R} \right) = \gamma$
 $e = 1 - \frac{|Q_{31}|}{Q_{12}} = 1 - \frac{C_{p,m} (P_2 V_1 - P_1 V_2)}{C_{V,m} (P_1 V_2 - P_2 V_2)} = 1 - \gamma \frac{V_1/V_2 - 1}{P_1/P_2 - 1}$

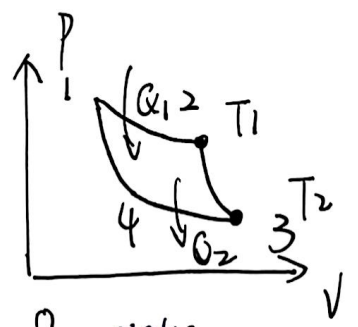


$e = 1 - \frac{1}{r^{\gamma}}$, r : compression ratio.
i.e., $V \rightarrow rV$



$Q_H + Q_C - W = 0$
 $|Q_H| = |Q_C| + |W|$
 致冷系数: $k = \frac{|Q_C|}{|W|} = \frac{|Q_C|}{|Q_H| - |Q_C|}$

卡诺循环热机: 理论上证明是效率最高的。
 两个等温和两个绝热过程



$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

熵变: $\Delta S = \int_0^{\text{state}} \frac{dQ}{T}$ $ds = \frac{dQ}{T}$ status.
 Eg. 水 0°C \rightarrow 100°C, $c = 4190 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$, $\Delta S = S_2 - S_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{dQ}{T}$
 $= \left| \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right| \cdot m c dT = m c \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1.31 \times 10^3 \text{ J/K}$

理想气体的熵公式:

$$S(T, V) = nC_V \ln T + nR \ln V + S_0$$

or: $S(T, P) = nC_p \ln T - nR \ln P + S_0$

