

习题 7 答案

7-1 D

7-2 C

7-3 A

7-4 A, C

7-5 D

7-6 $A; \frac{B}{C}; \frac{2\pi}{B}; \frac{2\pi}{C}; CD$

7-7 0.233 m

7-8 130 cm; 299 m/s

7-9 $\pi; \frac{3}{2}\pi$

7-10 $A\cos\left[2\pi\left(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + \pi\right]; A\cos\left[2\pi\left(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right]$

7-11 略

7-12

解析: (1) 振动方程为

$$y = 6.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) = 6.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} (t - 3)$$

(2) 由(1)得

$$y = 6.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} (t - 3) = 6.0 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{5} t - \frac{3\pi}{5} \right)$$

因此该点与波源的相位差为 $-\frac{3\pi}{5}$ 。

7-13

解析: (1) 波动方程为

$$y = A \cos \left[w \left(t - \frac{x}{\mu} \right) + \varphi \right] = 0.1 \cos \left[4\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{20} \right) \right]$$

将 $\lambda = 10$ m, $x = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ 代入上式, 可得

$$y = 0.1 \cos [4\pi(t - 0.25)]$$

$$(2) \text{ 振速为 } v = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -0.4\pi \sin \left[4\pi \left(t - \frac{x}{20} \right) \right]$$

将 $t = \frac{T}{2} = 0.25$ s, $x = \frac{\lambda}{4} = 2.5$ m 代入上式, 可得

$$v = -0.4\pi \sin [4\pi(0.25 - 0.125)] = -1.26 \text{ m/s}$$

即质点的振速为 1.26 m/s

7-14

解析: (1) 由题可知, $A = 3 \times 10^{-2}$, $\varphi_0 = -\frac{1}{4}$, $u = 20$, $\omega = 4\pi$

以 A 为坐标原点, 波函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= A \cos \left[\omega \left(t + \frac{x}{u} \right) + \varphi_0 \right] \\ &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left[4\pi \left(t + \frac{x}{20} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \right] \\ &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left(4\pi t + \frac{\pi}{5} x - \pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

将 $x=9$ 代入公式, 得 D 点的振动方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} y_D &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left(4\pi t + \frac{\pi}{5} \times 9 - \pi \right) \\ &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos 4\pi(t - 0.2) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 以 O 为坐标原点, 波函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= A \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x - x_a}{u} \right) + \varphi_0 \right] \\ &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left[4\pi \left(t - \frac{x - 5}{20} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \right] \\ &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left(4\pi t - \frac{\pi}{5} x \right) \end{aligned}$$

同理, 得 D 点的振动方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos \left(4\pi t - \frac{\pi}{5} x \right) \\ &= 3 \times 10^{-2} \cos 4\pi(t - 0.2) \end{aligned}$$

7-15

解析: (1) 根据公式 $\bar{I} = \bar{\omega} u$, 得平均能流密度

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\bar{I}}{u} = \frac{18 \times 10^{-3}}{340} = 5.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/m}^3$$

最大能量密度

$$\omega_{\max} = 2\omega = 2 \times 5.3 \times 10^{-5} = 1.06 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J/m}^3$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \bar{\omega} \Delta v = \bar{\omega} (\lambda s) \\ &= \bar{\omega} \frac{u}{v} (\pi r^2) \\ &= 5.3 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{340}{300} \times \pi \left(\frac{10}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= 4.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

即每两个相邻同相面间的波段中含有 $4.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$ 。

7-16

解析: 由题可知

$$BP = \sqrt{15^2 + 20^2} = 25 \text{ m}, \lambda = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

设 A 的相位较 B 超前, $\varphi_A - \varphi_B = \pi$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_B - 2\pi \frac{BP-AP}{\lambda} = -\pi - 2\pi \frac{25-15}{0.1} = -201\pi$$

点 P 振动减弱, 合振幅为:

$$A = |A_1 - A_2| = 0$$

所以 P 点保持不动。

7-17

解析:

(1) 由题可知, 入射波波动方程为 $y_{\lambda} = A \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$, 自由端不存在半波损失, 反射波的波动方程为:

$$y_{\text{反}} = A \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

(2) 驻波方程为

$$y = y_{\lambda} + y_{\text{反}} = A \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + A \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) = A \cos 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \cos 2\pi \frac{1}{T}$$

(3) 满足以下条件为波腹: $\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = k\pi$, $x = k \frac{\lambda}{2}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

满足以下条件为波节: $\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} = (2k+1)\pi$, $x = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{4}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

7-18

解析:

(1) 设 $y = A \cos \omega(t + \varphi)$, 当处于 B 点时, 有

$$x_0 = -A,$$

$\therefore \varphi = \pi$

$\therefore$ 是以波速 u 向 x 轴方向传播的, $\therefore y = A \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) + \pi \right]$

(2) 设 $y_{\lambda} = A \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) + \varphi_1 \right]$

当以 D 为坐标原点, 初始条件 $t=0$ 时, $x_0=0$, $\therefore \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore y_{\lambda} = A \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

由于反射波有半波损失, 则

$$y_{\text{反}} = A \cos \left[\omega \left(t + \frac{x}{u} \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \right] = A \cos \left[\omega \left(t + \frac{x}{u} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

(3) 合成波:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= y_{\lambda} + y_{\text{反}} \\ &= A \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + A \cos \left[\omega \left(t + \frac{x}{u} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ &= 2A \sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \cos \omega t \quad (\omega = 2\pi v) \end{aligned}$$

当 $\left| \sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \right| = 1$ 时, 可有:

$$2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = (2k+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = (2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4}, k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$$

所以波腹坐标为 $-\frac{\lambda}{4}, -\frac{3\pi}{4}\lambda, -\frac{5\pi}{4}\lambda \dots$

当 $\sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = 0$ 时, 有:

$$2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = k\pi$$

$$\therefore x = k \frac{\lambda}{2}, k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$$

所以波节坐标为 $0, -\frac{\lambda}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}\lambda \dots$

7-19

解析:

(1) $\because$ 沿 x 轴正方向传播, $u = 4 \text{ m/s}$, $A = 4 \text{ cm} = 0.04 \text{ m}$, $T = 4$, $\therefore \omega = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore$ 波的方程为: $y = 0.04 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \left(t - \frac{x}{4} \right)$

(2) 图略。

7-20

解析:

设火车的速度为 v_0 , 声速为 v , 当火车靠近时, 声波的波长被压缩为

$$\lambda' = vT - v_0T = \frac{v - v_0}{f_0}$$

观察者听到的频率即

$$440 = \frac{v - v_0}{f_0} \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

同理, 当火车远离时, 有

$$392 = \frac{v - v_0}{f_0} \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

联立①②式解得

$$v_0 = 19 \text{ m/s}$$

即火车行驶的速度为 19 m/s 。