

第十七章：机械波。(2003年-2017年)

选择题

①

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} \quad (\text{反比关系})$$

A

②

A

③

A

④

A

⑤

B

⑥

$$f_0 = \frac{v \pm v_0}{v \mp v_s} f_s$$

$$f_B = \frac{v + v_B}{v + v_A} f_A$$

∴ 若  $v_A < v_B$ , B 收到的频率较高。  
若  $v_A > v_B$ , B 收到的频率较低。

A

⑦

C

⑧

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

$$y = 0.2 \cos 2\pi \left( 100t - \frac{x}{4} \right)$$

$$y = 0.2 \cos 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{0.01} - \frac{x}{4} \right)$$

$$T = 0.01 \quad \lambda = 4$$

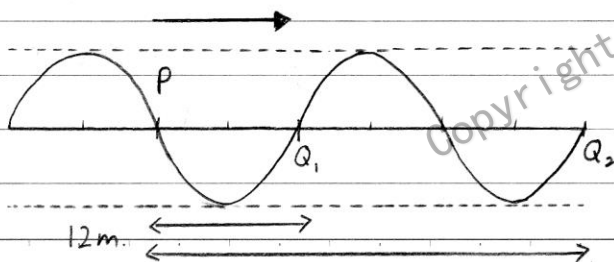
$$v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

$$= \frac{4}{0.01} \times 4$$

$$= 400 \text{ms}^{-1} \#$$

C

⑨



$$T = 0.8 \text{s} ; f = 1.25 \text{Hz}$$

PQ:  $v = f\lambda$

$$= 1.25 \times 1.2 \times 2$$

$$= 3 \text{ms}^{-1} \#$$

PQ<sub>2</sub>:  $v = f\lambda$

$$= 1.25 \times 1.2 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 1 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

C

⑩ A

⑪ D

⑫ C

⑬  $v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{6}{0.4} = 15 \text{ms}^{-1} \#$

$v = f\lambda$

$15 = f(4)$

$f = 3.75 \text{Hz} \#$

$T = 0.267 \text{s} \#$

C

⑭ 开管:  $v = f\lambda$       闭管:  $v = f\lambda$

$v = f_1(2L)$        $v = f_2(4L)$

$f_1 = \frac{v}{2L}$        $f_2 = \frac{v}{4L}$

$f_1 : f_2 = 2 : 1$

⑮  $y_1 = 6 \sin 800\pi t$        $y_2 = 5 \sin 804\pi t$

$y_1 = 6 \sin 2\pi(400t)$        $y_2 = 5 \sin 2\pi(402t)$

拍频 =  $f_2 - f_1 = 402 - 400 = 2 \text{Hz}$

B

16) B

17) 情况 I:  $f_0 = \frac{v+v_0}{v-v_s} f_s$  (4)

情况 II:  $f_0 = \frac{v-v_0}{v+v_s} f_s$  (1)

情况 III:  $f_0 = \frac{v-v_0}{v-v_s} f_s$  (2)

情况 IV:  $f_0 = \frac{v+v_0}{v} f_s$  (3)

B

18)

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{u}{v}$$
$$\frac{\sin 30}{\sin 50} = \frac{u}{v}$$
$$\frac{u}{v} = 0.65$$

A

19) B

20)

21)

$$v = f\lambda$$
$$= 1480(0.059 \times 4)$$
$$= 349.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

C

22)

$$f_0 = \frac{v \pm v_0}{v \mp v_s} f_s$$
$$= \frac{370}{370-80} \times 500$$
$$= 637.9 \text{ Hz}$$

B

23)

$$y = A \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$y = 2 \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{5} - \frac{x}{2.4} \right)$$

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$\frac{5}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{T} \lambda$$

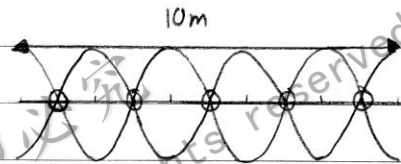
$$\lambda = \frac{5T}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{0.6 \times 5}{2.4}$$

$$= 1.25 \text{ s}$$

A

24)



$$v = f\lambda$$

$$400 = 100 \lambda$$

$$\lambda = 4 \text{ m}$$

C

作答题

① (a)  $x$  是波前进的距离而  $y$  是质点振动时离平衡位置的位移。

(b) 振幅 =  $0.06 \text{ m}$  #  $v = \frac{1}{T} \lambda$

波长 =  $0.24 \text{ m}$  #  $0.48 = \frac{1}{T} \times 0.24$

周期 =  $0.5 \text{ s}$  #  $T = 0.5 \text{ s}$  #

(c)  $y = A \cos 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$

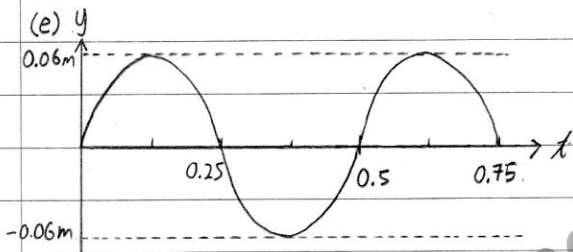
$$y = 0.06 \cos 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{0.5} - \frac{x}{0.24} \right) \text{ m} \#$$

(d)  $v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$   $y = 0.06 \cos 2\pi \left( \frac{2.5}{0.5} - \frac{1.2}{0.24} \right)$

$$= 0.06 \text{ m} \#$$

$$= \frac{1.2}{0.48}$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ s} \#$$



② (a) 机械振动在介质中的传播叫做机械波。在传播过程中，介质中的各质点只在原地作上下或左右的振动，并不随波向前移动。质点振动方向与波的前进方向相同的称为纵波，互相垂直的称为横波。

(b) (i) 
$$v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{s}{0.2} = 25 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$$

(ii) 
$$v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{7}{0.2} = 35 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$$

③ (a) • 利用共鸣仪研究空气柱的共鸣现象，并利用已知频率的音叉，测定声音在空气中行进的速度。  
• 利用已知的声速及共鸣管，测定新音叉的频率。

(b) 最好做到与管的方向平行，因为声波是纵波，空气分子振动的方向平行于管内，则声波即可沿管更好的传播行进。

(c) 
$$v = 331 + 15 \times 0.6 = 340 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$v = f\lambda$$
  

$$340 = f(1.2 \times 4)$$
  

$$f = 70.83 \text{ Hz}$$

(d) 
$$v = f\lambda$$
  

$$= 80(0.98 \times 4)$$
  

$$= 313.6 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$$

④ (a) 
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$
      
$$2v = \sqrt{\frac{T'}{\mu}}$$
  

$$2\sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{T'}{\mu}}$$
  

$$\frac{4T}{\mu} = \frac{T'}{\mu}$$
  

$$T' = 4T \#$$

(b) (i) 声波的波长加大了。因为对观察者而言，声波的方向和风速的方向相同，空气的移动使声波的波长增加。

(ii) 观察者与声源都静止不动，声波的频率不变。声速与波长是正比关系，所以声速相对增加。

(c) (i) 声音频率的改变  

$$= f_{01} - f_{02}$$
  

$$= \frac{v}{v - v_s} f_s - \frac{v}{v + v_s} f_s$$
  

$$= \frac{330}{330 - 40} \times 320 - \frac{330}{330 + 40} \times 320$$
  

$$= 78.7 \text{ Hz} \#$$

(ii) 
$$v = f\lambda$$
  

$$v = \frac{v}{v - v_s} f_s \lambda$$
  

$$330 \times \frac{330}{330 - 40} \times 320 \lambda$$
  

$$\lambda = 0.91 \text{ m} \#$$

⑤ 
$$v_p = \frac{s}{t_p}$$
      
$$v_s = \frac{s}{t_s}$$
  

$$8 = \frac{s}{t_p}$$
      
$$4.5 = \frac{s}{t_s}$$
  

$$t_p = \frac{s}{8}$$
      
$$t_s = \frac{s}{4.5}$$

$$\frac{t_s}{s} - \frac{t_p}{s} = 6 \times 60$$
  

$$\frac{1}{4.5} - \frac{1}{8} = 360$$
  

$$s = 3703 \text{ km} \#$$

⑥ (a) 声强是描述声波能量传输的快慢和方向的物理量。即单位时间内通过垂直于声波传播方向的单位面积的平均声能。

(b) (i)  $v = f\lambda$        $n_1\lambda = 3$   
 $344 = 300\lambda$        $n_1 \times 1.147 = 3$   
 $\lambda = 1.147\text{m}$        $n_1 = 2.616$

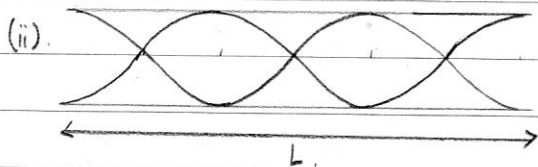
$n_2\lambda = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}$   
 $n_2 \times 1.147 = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}$   
 $n_2 = 3.144$

相位差 =  $(3.144 - 2.616) \times 2\pi$   
 $= 3.32 \text{ rad}$

(ii) 若要听到最小的声音, 相位差必须是  $\pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, \dots$

$\frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{\lambda} \times 2\pi = \pi$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{\lambda} \times 2\pi f = \pi$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{344} \times 2f = 1$   
 $f = 284 \text{ Hz}$

(c) (i)  $v = f\lambda$   
 $344 = f(0.4 \times 4)$   
 $f = 215 \text{ Hz}$



$v = f\lambda$        $\frac{3}{2}\lambda = L$   
 $344 = 215\lambda$        $\frac{3}{2} \times 1.6 = L$   
 $\lambda = 1.6\text{m}$        $L = 2.4\text{m}$

⑦ (a) 两列振幅相同, 频率相同而沿相反方向传播的波重叠而波形随时间而改变, 但是不向任何方向移动的波面形成驻波。

(b) (i)  $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.04} = 25 \text{ Hz}$   
 $\lambda = 2 \times 1.2 = 2.4\text{m}$   
 $v = f\lambda = 25 \times 2.4 = 60 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(ii)  $v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$   
 $60 = \sqrt{\frac{T}{0.01 + 1.2}}$   
 $T = 30\text{N}$

(iii)  $y = A \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$   
 $y = 0.06 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{0.04}\right)$   
 $y = 0.06 \sin 50\pi t$

⑧ (a)  $y = 0.04 \sin 4\pi \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{x}{4.8}\right)$   
 $y = 0.04 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{1} - \frac{x}{2.4}\right)$

$y = A \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$

振幅,  $A = 0.04\text{m}$

周期,  $T = 1\text{s}$

波长,  $\lambda = 2.4\text{m}$

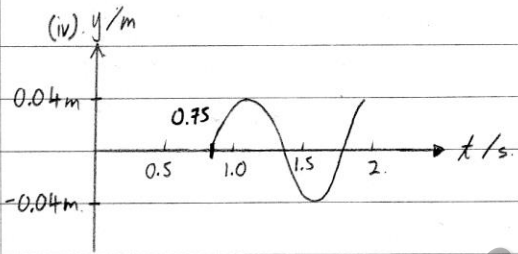
波速,  $v = f\lambda = \frac{1}{1} \times 2.4 = 2.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(b) (i)  $y = 0.04 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{1} - \frac{x}{2.4}\right)$   
 $= 0.04 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{2}{1} - \frac{1.8}{2.4}\right)$   
 $= 0.04 \text{ m}$  (波峰)

(ii)  $v = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}$   
 $v = \frac{1.8}{2.4} \times 0.04 \times 2$   
 $= 0.75 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(iii) 经过平衡位置时, 速度是最大的。

$v_{\text{max}} = A\omega$   
 $= A \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)$   
 $= 0.04 \left(\frac{2\pi}{1}\right)$   
 $= 0.25 \text{ ms}^{-1}$



$$(ii) \frac{V_i}{V_r} = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 60}{\sin 45}$$

$$= 1.22 \#$$

(iii) 因为从深海到岸边,海水深度是逐渐变浅的。水波的传播过程中发生折射,相当于从波速快的介质进入波速慢的介质,折射角变小。所以,波平面总是大致和海岸线平行。

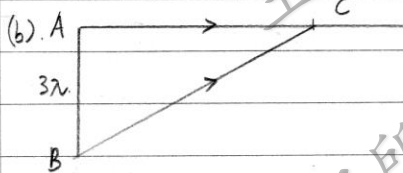
9 (a) (i) 干涉是两列或两列以上的波在空间中重叠时发生叠加从而形成新的波形的现象被称为波的干涉。

(ii) 由于波源和观察者之间的相对运动,使到观察者听到的频率发生变化的现象。

$$(11) (a) \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{40}{25 \times 1000}}$$

$$= 40 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$$



C点为发生破坏性干涉的点,所以两列波的相位差必定是  $\pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, \dots$

$$\frac{BC - AC}{\lambda} \times 2\pi = \pi$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(AB)^2 + (AC)^2} - AC}{\lambda} \times 2\pi = \pi$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(3\lambda)^2 + (AC)^2} - AC}{\lambda} \times 2 = 1$$

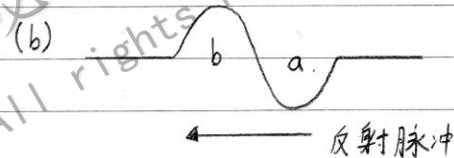
$$2 \sqrt{9\lambda^2 + (AC)^2} - 2AC = \lambda$$

$$\sqrt{9\lambda^2 + (AC)^2} = \frac{\lambda + 2AC}{2}$$

$$9\lambda^2 + (AC)^2 = \frac{(\lambda + 2AC)^2}{4}$$

$$36\lambda^2 + 4(AC)^2 = \lambda^2 + 4AC\lambda + 4(AC)^2$$

$$AC = 8.75\lambda \#$$



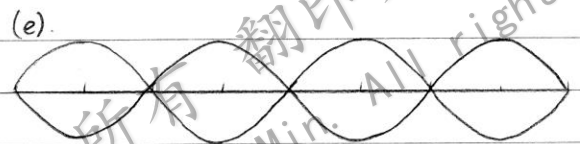
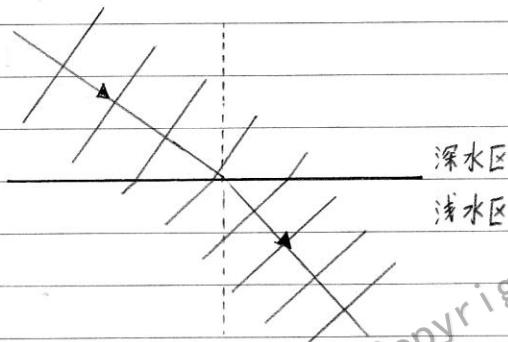
$$(c) \quad v = f\lambda$$

$$40 = f(0.8 \times 2)$$

$$f = 25 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(d) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f_1 = 25 \text{ Hz} \\ f_2 = 50 \text{ Hz} \\ f_3 = 75 \text{ Hz} \\ f_4 = 100 \text{ Hz} \end{array} \right\} \text{振动频率为 } 25 \text{ Hz, } 50 \text{ Hz, } 75 \text{ Hz, } \text{和 } 100 \text{ Hz 时弦上将出现驻波}$$

10 (i)



⑫ (i) 向上.

(ii)  $v = f\lambda$

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

$$2 = f(4)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$f = 0.5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.5} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = 3.14 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

质点B的瞬时速度

$$= A\omega$$

$$= 0.1 \times 3.14$$

$$= 0.314 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$