

General Physics I Midterm Review Outline / 普物 I 期中复习提纲 (Mechanics 讲义全覆盖版)

Main reference / 主参考: [普物I/reference books/mechanics_0306.pdf](#)

Supplement / 补充参考: [slides](#) 课件、[homework](#) 作业、[midterm](#) 历年期中卷。

Goal / 目标: 按教学参考书 [General Physics I Classical Mechanics](#) 的章节尽量完整覆盖知识, 同时保留期中常考解题方法。

1 How To Use This Outline / 使用方式

- First pass / 第一遍: 按 Chapter 1-10 顺序扫知识点, 补齐概念。
- Second pass / 第二遍: 只看 [Problem Methods / 解题方法](#) 和 [Formula Checklist / 公式清单](#)。
- Final pass / 考前最后一遍: 看每章 [Vocabulary / 生词](#), 确保英文题干能读懂。

2 Reference Book Coverage Map / 参考书覆盖地图

| Book chapter / 讲义章节 | Sections / 小节 | Covered here / 本提纲位置 |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 Kinematics / 运动学 | 1.1 1D motion; 1.2 vectors; 1.3 higher-dimensional motion; 1.4 frame of reference | Ch. 1 |
| 2 Newton's Laws / 牛顿定律 | three laws; inertial/non-inertial frames; applications; drag | Ch. 2 |
| 3 Work and Energy / 功和能 | generic forces; work; power; work-energy theorem; potential; conservation; equilibrium | Ch. 3 |
| 4 Momentum / 动量 | momentum from Newton's law; conservation; collisions; many-particle system | Ch. 4 |
| 5 Gravitation / 万有引力 | Kepler's laws; Newtonian gravity; satellites; escape speed | Ch. 5 |
| 6 Rigid Bodies / 刚体 | rotational kinematics; rotational dynamics; rolling | Ch. 6 |
| 7 Angular Momentum / 角动量 | particle angular momentum; torque; conservation; rigid bodies | Ch. 7 |
| 8 Simple Harmonic Motion / 简谐运动 | equilibrium; SHM; stable equilibrium; damped; forced; coupled; molecules and solids | Ch. 8 |
| 9 Wave Motion / 波动 | wave function; superposition; reflection; waves in solid; wave equation | Ch. 9 |
| 10 Sinusoidal Waves / 正弦波 | sinusoidal waves; energy transfer; beating; standing waves; Fourier; Doppler | Ch. 10 |

3 Ch. 1 Kinematics / 运动学

3.1 1.1 Motion in One Dimension / 一维运动

Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Particle approximation / 质点近似: object size is negligible compared with other length scales / 物体尺寸相对问题尺度可忽略。
- Position / 位置: $x(t)$; displacement / 位移:

$$\Delta x = x_f - x_i$$

- Distance / 路程: path length / 路径长度, 总是非负; displacement / 位移可正可负。
- Average velocity and speed / 平均速度与平均速率:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, \quad \bar{s} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

- Instantaneous velocity and acceleration / 瞬时速度与加速度:

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

- Integral relations / 积分关系:

$$v(t) = v_0 + \int a(t) dt, \quad x(t) = x_0 + \int v(t) dt$$

- Constant acceleration / 匀加速:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= v_0 + at, \\ x &= x_0 + v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2, \\ v^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0). \end{aligned}$$

- SI units and dimensions / 国际单位与量纲: length $[L]$, mass $[M]$, time $[T]$; dimension check / 量纲检查是防错工具。

Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. For function problems / 函数题: differentiate to get velocity and acceleration / 求导得速度、加速度。
2. For graph problems / 图像题: slope gives derivative / 斜率给导数; area gives integral / 面积给积分。
3. For constant acceleration / 匀加速题: 先判断 a 是否常量, 不要乱用匀加速公式。
4. Always attach units / 最后补单位; 中间统一化成 SI units / 国际单位。

3.2 1.2 Vectors / 矢量

Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Vector / 矢量: has magnitude and direction and obeys vector algebra / 有大小方向且满足矢量代数。
- Scalar / 标量: has magnitude only / 只有大小。
- Unit vector / 单位矢量:

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{\mathbf{A}}{|\mathbf{A}|}$$

- Vector addition / 矢量加法: head-to-tail rule / 首尾相接法; component addition / 分量相加。
- Cartesian components and magnitude / 笛卡尔分量与大小:

$$\mathbf{A} = A_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + A_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + A_z \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \quad |\mathbf{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

- Polar coordinates / 极坐标:

$$x = r \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \phi$$

- Polar unit vectors / 极坐标单位矢量:

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}}_r \text{ (radial / 径向), } \quad \hat{\mathbf{u}}_\phi \text{ (tangential / 切向)}$$

Their directions change with ϕ / 方向随角度变化。

Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Decompose first / 先分解: 把矢量写成分量再算。
2. Use polar coordinates for circular/central motion / 圆周或中心力问题优先考虑极坐标。
3. Be careful with time-dependent unit vectors / 注意随时间变化的单位矢量, 极坐标不能像固定基矢那样直接忽略导数。

3.3 1.3 Motion in Higher Dimensions / 高维运动

Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Position, velocity, acceleration vectors / 位置、速度、加速度矢量:

$$\mathbf{r} = x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + z\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}, \quad \mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$$

- Component equations / 分量方程: x, y, z directions are independent when axes are orthogonal / 正交方向可分别处理。
- Projectile motion / 抛体运动: when air resistance is ignored / 忽略空气阻力,

$$a_x = 0, \quad a_y = -g$$

- Circular motion / 圆周运动:

$$a_r = -\frac{v^2}{R} = -\omega^2 R, \quad a_t = R\alpha$$

Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Vector equation first / 先写矢量式，再投影。
2. For projectile motion / 抛体运动: 水平匀速，竖直匀加速。
3. For circular motion / 圆周运动: 径向负责速度方向变化，切向负责速率变化。

3.4 1.4 Frame of Reference / 参考系

Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Frame of reference / 参考系: observer + coordinate system + clock / 观察者、坐标系、时钟。
- Galilean transformation / 伽利略变换: if S' moves with velocity \mathbf{V} relative to S ,

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}' + \mathbf{V}t, \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}' + \mathbf{V}, \quad \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}'$$

- Inertial frame / 惯性系: Newton's laws hold without fictitious forces / 牛顿定律可直接使用。

Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Choose the easiest inertial frame / 选择最方便的惯性系。
2. Relative motion problems / 相对运动题: 先写 $r_A - r_B$ 或速度关系。
3. Do not use Newton's second law directly in accelerating frames unless adding fictitious force / 加速参考系要加伪力。

Vocabulary / 生词

- kinematics: 运动学
- dynamics: 动力学
- particle approximation: 质点近似
- displacement: 位移
- distance: 路程
- instantaneous: 瞬时的
- derivative: 导数
- integral: 积分
- dimension: 量纲
- vector: 矢量
- scalar: 标量
- unit vector: 单位矢量
- Cartesian coordinate: 笛卡尔坐标
- polar coordinate: 极坐标
- frame of reference: 参考系

- Galilean transformation: 伽利略变换

4 Ch. 2 Newton's Laws of Motion / 牛顿运动定律

4.1 Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Newton's first law / 牛顿第一定律: no net external force means constant velocity / 无合外力则速度恒定。
- Inertia / 惯性: resistance to change of velocity / 抵抗速度改变的性质。
- Newton's second and third laws / 牛顿第二、第三定律:

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}, \quad \mathbf{F}_{12} = -\mathbf{F}_{21}$$

- Mass vs weight / 质量与重量: mass is intrinsic / 质量是物体属性; weight is gravitational force / 重量是重力。
- Non-inertial force / 非惯性力、伪力: in frame accelerating with $\mathbf{a}_{\text{frame}}$, add

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{fictitious}} = -m\mathbf{a}_{\text{frame}}$$

- Galilean invariance / 伽利略不变性: Newton's second law has the same form in all inertial frames / 牛顿第二定律在各惯性系同形式。
- Common forces / 常见力:
 - gravity / 重力: mg
 - normal force / 支持力: perpendicular to surface / 垂直接触面
 - tension / 张力: along string / 沿绳
 - friction / 摩擦力: static $f_s \leq \mu_s N$; kinetic $f_k = \mu_k N$
 - drag / 阻力: $R = bv$ or $R = cv^2$, opposite velocity / 方向与速度相反
- Terminal speed / 终端速度: drag balances gravity / 阻力与重力平衡时速度不再增加。

4.2 Problem Methods / 解题方法

- Choose inertial frame and axes / 选择惯性系和坐标轴。
- Draw a free-body diagram for each object / 每个物体单独画受力图。
- Write Newton's second law in components / 分量写牛顿第二定律。

$$\sum F_x = ma_x, \quad \sum F_y = ma_y$$

- Add constraints / 加约束: same rope tension if massless rope and frictionless pulley / 理想绳滑轮张力相同; same acceleration magnitude for connected bodies / 连接体加速度大小相关。
- For circular motion / 圆周运动: radial equation often

$$\sum F_r = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

- For drag / 阻力题: 写微分方程, 如 falling with linear drag:

$$mg - bv = m\frac{dv}{dt}, \quad v_t = \frac{mg}{b}$$

4.3 Vocabulary / 生词

- force: 力
- net external force: 合外力
- inertia: 惯性
- inertial frame: 惯性系
- non-inertial frame: 非惯性系
- fictitious force: 伪力
- Galilean invariance: 伽利略不变性
- tension: 张力
- normal force: 支持力
- friction: 摩擦

- drag force: 阻力
- terminal speed: 终端速度

5 Ch. 3 Work and Energy / 功和能量

5.1 3.1 Generic Forces / 一般力下的运动

Knowledge Points / 知识点

- If force depends on position / 若力依赖位置:

$$a = v \frac{dv}{dx}, \quad m \frac{dv}{dt} = F(x) \Rightarrow mv \frac{dv}{dx} = F(x)$$

- If force depends on time / 若力依赖时间: integrate acceleration over time / 对时间积分。
- If force depends on velocity / 若力依赖速度: solve differential equation / 解微分方程。

5.2 3.2 Work and Power / 功和功率

Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Work and power / 功和功率:

$$W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}, \quad W = Fd\cos\theta, \quad P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

- Work is scalar / 功是标量: positive work increases kinetic energy / 正功增加动能。

5.3 3.3 Work-Kinetic Energy Theorem / 动能定理

- Kinetic energy and work-kinetic theorem / 动能与动能定理:

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2, \quad W_{\text{net}} = \Delta K$$

5.4 3.4-3.6 Potential and Energy Conservation / 势能与能量守恒

- Conservative force / 保守力: work independent of path / 做功与路径无关。
- Potential energy and force / 势能与力:

$$\Delta U = -W_{\text{conservative}}, \quad F_x = -\frac{dU}{dx}, \quad \mathbf{F} = -\nabla U$$

- Common potentials / 常见势能:

$$U_g = mgy, \quad F = -kx, \quad U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

- Mechanical energy and non-conservative work / 机械能与非保守力做功:

$$E = K + U, \quad \Delta K + \Delta U = W_{\text{nc}}$$

5.5 3.7 Equilibrium / 平衡

- Equilibrium / 平衡:

$$F = 0, \quad \frac{dU}{dx} = 0$$

- Stability / 稳定性:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} > 0, & \text{stable equilibrium,} \\ \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} < 0, & \text{unstable equilibrium.} \end{cases}$$

- Neutral equilibrium / 随遇平衡: nearby potential nearly flat / 附近势能近似平坦。

5.6 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Ask first: force method or energy method? / 先判断用力还是能量。
2. For displacement-dependent force / 位移相关力: $W = \int F dx$ 。
3. For path-independent force / 保守力: use potential energy / 用势能。
4. For friction / 有摩擦: write W_{friction} explicitly / 显式写摩擦做功。
5. For equilibrium / 平衡题: solve $dU/dx = 0$; judge stability by second derivative / 二阶导判断稳定性。

5.7 Vocabulary / 生词

- work: 功
- power: 功率
- kinetic energy: 动能
- potential energy: 势能
- conservative force: 保守力
- non-conservative force: 非保守力
- path independent: 路径无关
- equilibrium: 平衡
- stable: 稳定的
- unstable: 不稳定的

6 Ch. 4 Momentum / 动量

6.1 Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Momentum, Newton's second law, and impulse / 动量、牛顿第二定律和冲量:

$$\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v}, \quad \mathbf{F}_{\text{net}} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}, \quad \mathbf{J} = \int \mathbf{F} dt = \Delta\mathbf{p}$$

- Conservation of momentum / 动量守恒: if total external force or impulse is zero / 外力或外冲量为零。
- Inelastic collision / 非弹性碰撞: kinetic energy not conserved / 动能不守恒。
- Perfectly inelastic collision / 完全非弹性碰撞: objects stick together / 碰后粘在一起。
- Elastic collision / 弹性碰撞: momentum and kinetic energy both conserved / 动量、动能都守恒。
- Center of mass and center-of-mass motion / 质心与质心运动:

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{M}, \quad M\mathbf{a}_{\text{cm}} = \mathbf{F}_{\text{ext}}$$

- Internal forces / 内力: cancel in total momentum if Newton's third law holds / 对总动量相互抵消。

6.2 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Choose system / 选系统: 判断哪些力是外力。
2. Use conservation component-wise / 分方向使用守恒: 外冲量为零的方向才守恒。
3. Collision sequence / 碰撞顺序: 先动量, 再看是否能量守恒。
4. For many-particle systems / 多粒子系统: 用质心方程简化整体运动。
5. For variable-mass-looking problems / 类变质量题: 小心系统边界和动量流。

6.3 Vocabulary / 生词

- momentum: 动量
 - impulse: 冲量
 - collision: 碰撞
 - elastic collision: 弹性碰撞
 - inelastic collision: 非弹性碰撞
 - center of mass: 质心
 - internal force: 内力
 - external force: 外力
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7 Ch. 5 The Law of Gravitation / 万有引力定律

7.1 Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Kepler's first law / 开普勒第一定律: planet orbits are ellipses with the Sun at one focus / 行星绕太阳椭圆运动, 太阳在焦点。
- Kepler's second law / 开普勒第二定律: equal areas in equal times / 相等时间扫过相等面积。
- Kepler's third law / 开普勒第三定律: $T^2 \propto a^3$ / 周期平方与半长轴三次方成正比。
- Universal gravitation and gravitational field / 万有引力与引力场:

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}, \quad g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

- Shell theorem idea / 球壳定理思想: outside a spherical mass distribution acts like point mass at center / 球外等效为中心点质量。
- Satellite circular orbit / 卫星圆轨道:

$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

- Orbital speed, period, potential energy, and escape speed / 轨道速度、周期、势能、逃逸速度:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}, \quad T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM}}, \quad U = -\frac{GMm}{r}, \quad v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

7.2 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Circular orbit / 圆轨道: set gravity equal to centripetal force / 万有引力提供向心力。
2. Escape problem / 逃逸题: set final energy at infinity to zero / 无穷远处总能量取零。
3. Satellite period / 卫星周期: combine $v = 2\pi r/T$ with gravity equation.
4. Central-force small perturbation / 中心力小扰动: write effective potential / 写等效势。

7.3 Vocabulary / 生词

- gravitation: 引力
 - universal gravitation: 万有引力
 - orbit: 轨道
 - ellipse: 椭圆
 - focus: 焦点
 - satellite: 卫星
 - escape speed: 逃逸速度
 - gravitational potential energy: 引力势能
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8 Ch. 6 Rigid Bodies / 刚体

8.1 6.1 Rotational Kinematics / 转动运动学

- Rigid body / 刚体: distances between all mass elements remain fixed / 各质点间距离不变。
- Angular displacement / 角位移: θ 。
- Angular velocity / 角速度: $\omega = d\theta/dt$ 。
- Angular acceleration / 角加速度: $\alpha = d\omega/dt$ 。
- Constant angular acceleration / 匀角加速度公式:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= \omega_0 + \alpha t, \\ \theta &= \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2, \\ \omega^2 &= \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0).\end{aligned}$$

- Linear-angular relations / 线量角量关系:

$$s = r\theta, \quad v_t = r\omega, \quad a_t = r\alpha, \quad a_r = r\omega^2$$

8.2 6.2 Rotational Dynamics / 转动动力学

- Torque and moment of inertia / 力矩与转动惯量:

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}, \quad \tau = rF\sin\theta, \quad I = \int r^2 dm$$

- Rotation dynamics, energy, work, power / 转动动力学、能量、功、功率:

$$\sum \tau = I\alpha, \quad K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2, \quad W = \int \tau d\theta, \quad P = \tau\omega$$

- Parallel-axis theorem / 平行轴定理:

$$I = I_{\text{cm}} + Md^2$$

- Common moments of inertia / 常见转动惯量:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| object / 物体 | I |
| point mass / 质点 | mr^2 |
| hoop / 圆环 | MR^2 |
| solid disk or cylinder / 实心圆盘或圆柱 | $\frac{1}{2}MR^2$ |
| solid sphere / 实心球 | $\frac{2}{5}MR^2$ |
| thin spherical shell / 薄球壳 | $\frac{2}{3}MR^2$ |
| rod about center / 杆绕中心 | $\frac{1}{12}ML^2$ |
| rod about end / 杆绕端点 | $\frac{1}{3}ML^2$ |

8.3 6.3 Rolling / 滚动

- Rolling without slipping and rolling kinetic energy / 无滑动滚动与滚动动能:

$$v_{\text{cm}} = R\omega, \quad a_{\text{cm}} = R\alpha, \quad K = \frac{1}{2}Mv_{\text{cm}}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_{\text{cm}}\omega^2$$

- Static friction in rolling / 滚动中的静摩擦: may do no work for pure rolling on fixed ground / 对固定地面纯滚动可不做功, 但提供力矩。

8.4 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Separate translation and rotation / 平动和转动分开写。

2. For rolling incline / 斜面滚动:

$$Mg\sin\theta - f = Ma, \quad fR = I\alpha, \quad a = R\alpha$$

3. For pulleys / 滑轮题: block equation + pulley torque equation + no-slip string constraint.

4. Use energy when rolling constraint holds / 无滑动滚动且静摩擦不耗能时可用能量。

5. If surface is frictionless / 光滑面: no torque about CM, angular speed may remain constant / 对质心无力矩, 角速度不变。

8.5 Vocabulary / 生词

- rigid body: 刚体
- rotational kinematics: 转动运动学
- torque: 力矩
- moment of inertia: 转动惯量
- parallel-axis theorem: 平行轴定理
- rolling: 滚动
- rolling without slipping: 无滑动滚动
- angular acceleration: 角加速度

9 Ch. 7 Angular Momentum / 角动量

9.1 Knowledge Points / 知识点

- Angular momentum, torque, and theorem / 角动量、力矩与定理:

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}, \quad \boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}, \quad \boldsymbol{\tau}_{\text{net}} = \frac{d\mathbf{L}}{dt}$$

- Conservation of angular momentum / 角动量守恒: if net external torque is zero / 合外力矩为零。
- System of particles / 质点系: internal torques cancel under central internal forces / 中心内力下内力矩抵消。
- Rigid body fixed-axis angular momentum / 刚体定轴角动量:

$$L = I\omega$$

- Central force / 中心力: torque about center is zero, so angular momentum is conserved / 关于力心力矩为零, 角动量守恒。

9.2 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Choose origin / 选参考点: 角动量和力矩都依赖参考点。
2. If force passes through origin / 若力过原点: torque is zero / 力矩为零。
3. Use angular momentum conservation for sudden events / 突然事件、碰撞、径向冲击常用角动量守恒。
4. For rigid bodies / 刚体题: connect

$$\tau = I\alpha, \quad L = I\omega, \quad K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

9.3 Vocabulary / 生词

- angular momentum: 角动量
 - torque: 力矩
 - external torque: 外力矩
 - central force: 中心力
 - fixed axis: 定轴
 - conservation: 守恒
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10 Ch. 8 Simple Harmonic Motion / 简谐运动

10.1 8.1 Equilibrium / 平衡

- Equilibrium of point mass and extended body / 质点与刚体平衡:

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = 0, \quad \sum \tau = 0$$

- Static equilibrium / 静力平衡: linear and angular acceleration both zero, object at rest / 线加速度和角加速度为零且静止。

10.2 8.2 Harmonic Oscillator and SHM / 谐振子与简谐运动

- Hooke's law, SHM equation, and solution / 胡克定律、简谐方程与解:

$$F = -kx, \quad m\ddot{x} = -kx, \quad \ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

- Velocity and acceleration / 速度与加速度:

$$v = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \phi), \quad a = -\omega^2 x$$

- Energy / 能量:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

10.3 8.3 Motion Near Stable Equilibrium / 稳定平衡附近的小振动

- Taylor expansion / 泰勒展开:

$$U(x) \approx U(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}U''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

- Effective spring constant and small oscillation frequency / 等效劲度系数与小振动频率:

$$k_{\text{eff}} = U''(x_0), \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k_{\text{eff}}}{m}}$$

- Pendulum small angle / 单摆小角:

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{L}\theta = 0, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

10.4 8.4 Damped Oscillator / 阻尼振动

- Damping force and equation / 阻尼力与方程:

$$F_d = -bv, \quad m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

- Underdamped / 欠阻尼: oscillates with decaying amplitude / 振幅衰减但仍振动。
- Critical damping / 临界阻尼: returns fastest without oscillating / 不振荡最快回平衡。
- Overdamped / 过阻尼: no oscillation, slow return / 不振荡且回归慢。
- Damping reduces mechanical energy / 阻尼使机械能耗散。

10.5 8.5 Forced Oscillator / 受迫振动

- Driving force and equation / 驱动力与方程:

$$F(t) = F_0\cos(\omega_d t), \quad m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = F_0\cos(\omega_d t)$$

- Transient response / 暂态响应: depends on initial condition and decays / 与初始条件有关并衰减。
- Steady-state response / 稳态响应: oscillates at driving frequency / 以驱动频率振动。

- Resonance / 共振: amplitude becomes large when driving frequency is near natural frequency / 驱动频率接近固有频率时振幅大。

10.6 8.6 Coupled Oscillators and Normal Modes / 耦合振子与简正模

- Coupled oscillator / 耦合振子: motion of one coordinate affects another / 坐标间相互影响。
- Normal mode / 简正模: all parts oscillate at same frequency with fixed relative amplitude and phase / 各部分同频且相对振幅相位固定。
- In-phase mode / 同相模: coordinates move together / 同向运动。
- Out-of-phase mode / 反相模: coordinates move oppositely / 反向运动。
- General motion / 一般运动: superposition of normal modes / 简正模叠加。

10.7 8.7 Molecules and Solids / 分子与固体

- Around potential minimum / 势能极小值附近: interatomic potential can be approximated as harmonic / 原子间势可近似为谐振子。
- Elastic properties / 弹性性质 come from microscopic restoring forces / 来自微观恢复力。
- Young's modulus / 杨氏模量: stretch/compression stiffness / 拉伸压缩刚度。
- Shear modulus / 剪切模量: shear stiffness / 抗剪刚度。
- Bulk modulus / 体积模量: compression stiffness / 抗体积压缩刚度。

10.8 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Identify equilibrium / 找平衡点。
2. Linearize / 线性化: small angle, small displacement, ignore higher-order terms / 小量近似, 忽略高阶项。
3. Match to SHM form / 化为 $q'' + \omega^2 q = 0$ 。
4. For coupled oscillators / 耦合振子: write matrix equations or add/subtract equations to find normal coordinates / 写矩阵或加减方程找简正坐标。
5. For forced/damped systems / 阻尼受迫: 先区分 natural frequency, driving frequency, damping / 区分固有频率、驱动频率、阻尼。

10.9 Vocabulary / 生词

- simple harmonic motion: 简谐运动
- oscillator: 振子
- damping: 阻尼
- damped oscillator: 阻尼振子
- forced oscillator: 受迫振子
- resonance: 共振
- transient: 暂态的
- steady state: 稳态
- normal mode: 简正模
- in-phase: 同相
- out-of-phase: 反相
- Young's modulus: 杨氏模量
- shear modulus: 剪切模量
- bulk modulus: 体积模量

11 Ch. 9 Wave Motion / 波动

11.1 9.1-9.2 Introduction and Wave Function / 波的引入与波函数

- Wave / 波: propagation of disturbance and energy through a medium / 扰动和能量在介质中传播。

- Mechanical wave / 机械波: needs medium / 需要介质。
- Transverse wave / 横波: disturbance perpendicular to propagation direction / 振动方向垂直传播方向。
- Longitudinal wave / 纵波: disturbance parallel to propagation direction / 振动方向平行传播方向。
- Wave function / 波函数: $y(x, t)$ or $u(x, t)$ describes displacement / 描述介质位移。
- Traveling wave forms / 行波形式:

$$f(x - vt) \quad (\text{right-moving}), \quad f(x + vt) \quad (\text{left-moving})$$

11.2 9.3 Superposition and Interference / 叠加与干涉

- Superposition principle / 叠加原理: in linear medium, resultant displacement is algebraic sum / 线性介质中位移代数相加。
- Constructive interference / 相长干涉: waves reinforce / 波增强。
- Destructive interference / 相消干涉: waves cancel partly or completely / 波相互抵消。

11.3 9.4 Transmission and Reflection / 透射与反射

- Reflection / 反射: wave returns at boundary / 波在边界返回。
- Transmission / 透射: wave continues into another medium / 波进入另一介质。
- Fixed end reflection / 固定端反射: inverted pulse / 脉冲反相。
- Free end reflection / 自由端反射: not inverted / 不反相。
- Boundary condition / 边界条件 determines phase / 边界条件决定反射相位。

11.4 9.5 Waves in a Solid / 固体中的波

- Atomic chain model / 原子链模型: atoms connected by effective springs / 原子由等效弹簧连接。
- Continuum approximation / 连续介质近似: wavelength much larger than atomic spacing / 波长远大于原子间距。
- Longitudinal wave in solid / 固体纵波: displacement along propagation direction / 位移沿传播方向。
- Wave speed increases with stiffness and decreases with mass density / 波速随刚度增大而增大, 随密度增大而减小。

11.5 9.6 Linear Wave Equation / 线性波动方程

- Linear wave equation / 线性波动方程:

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

- String transverse wave speed / 弦横波速度:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

- Derivation idea / 推导思路: take small string element dx ; use vertical tension component difference / 取小绳元, 利用张力竖直分量差。

11.6 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Identify wave direction from argument / 由函数自变量判断方向: $x - vt$ 右行, $x + vt$ 左行。
2. To derive wave equation / 推导波动方程: 小段受力 + 牛顿第二定律 + 小角近似。
3. Reflection questions / 反射题: write incident plus reflected wave and apply boundary condition / 入射波加反射波并套边界条件。
4. If medium parameters vary / 若介质参数变化: 波速和波形可能随位置变, 正弦波不一定仍是解。

11.7 Vocabulary / 生词

- wave: 波
- medium: 介质
- transverse wave: 横波

- longitudinal wave: 纵波
- wave function: 波函数
- superposition: 叠加
- interference: 干涉
- constructive: 相长的
- destructive: 相消的
- reflection: 反射
- transmission: 透射
- boundary condition: 边界条件
- continuum approximation: 连续介质近似

12 Ch. 10 Sinusoidal Waves / 正弦波

12.1 10.1 Sinusoidal Wave Function / 正弦波函数

- Sinusoidal wave / 正弦波:

$$y = A\sin(kx - \omega t + \phi) \quad \text{or} \quad y = A\cos(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

- Amplitude / 振幅: A 。
- Wave number / 波数:

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

- Wavelength / 波长: λ 。
- Angular frequency, period, and wave speed / 角频率、周期、波速:

$$\omega = 2\pi f, \quad T = \frac{1}{f}, \quad v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \lambda f$$

- Medium particles perform SHM / 介质质点做简谐运动，但波形传播 / 质点振动，波传播。

12.2 10.2 Energy Transfer / 能量传输

- Kinetic energy density / 动能密度:

$$u_k = \frac{1}{2}\mu \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

- Potential energy density / 势能密度: from stretching of string / 来自弦被拉伸。
- Average energy density / 平均能量密度 for sinusoidal string wave:

$$\bar{u} \propto \mu \omega^2 A^2$$

- Energy propagates with wave / 能量随波传播。

12.3 10.3 Interference and Beating / 干涉与拍

- Same frequency and direction / 同频同向叠加: resultant amplitude depends on phase difference / 合振幅取决于相位差。
- Interference conditions / 干涉条件:

$$\Delta\phi = 2n\pi \quad (\text{constructive}), \quad \Delta\phi = (2n + 1)\pi \quad (\text{destructive})$$

- Beating / 拍: two close frequencies superpose / 两个接近频率叠加。
- Beat frequency / 拍频:

$$f_{\text{beat}} = |f_1 - f_2|$$

12.4 10.4 Standing Waves / 驻波

- Standing wave / 驻波: two equal-amplitude waves traveling opposite directions / 两列等幅反向波叠加。
- Typical form / 典型形式:

$$y = 2A \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)$$

- Node / 波节: always zero displacement / 位移恒为零。
- Antinode / 波腹: maximum amplitude / 振幅最大。
- String fixed at both ends / 两端固定弦:

$$\lambda_n = \frac{2L}{n}, \quad f_n = \frac{nv}{2L} = nf_1, \quad f_1 = \frac{v}{2L}$$

12.5 10.5 Fourier Analysis / 傅里叶分析

- Fourier idea / 傅里叶思想: periodic functions can be written as sums of sinusoidal functions / 周期函数可分解为正弦余弦叠加。
- Harmonic / 谐波: integer multiple of fundamental frequency / 基频整数倍。
- Square wave / 方波 often needs odd harmonics / 常由奇次谐波叠加表示。
- Physical meaning / 物理意义: complex waveforms are superpositions of simple sinusoidal waves / 复杂波形可分解成简单正弦波。

12.6 10.6 Doppler Effect / 多普勒效应

- Doppler effect / 多普勒效应: observed frequency changes due to relative motion / 相对运动导致观测频率改变。
- Moving observer / 观察者运动: toward source increases frequency / 靠近声源频率升高。
- Moving source / 波源运动: toward observer shortens wavelength / 靠近观察者波长变短。
- For sound / 对声波: wave speed is relative to medium / 波速相对介质决定。
- Useful convention / 常用记号: v wave speed, v_O observer speed, v_S source speed; signs depend on whether moving toward each other / 符号取决于是否相向运动。

12.7 Problem Methods / 解题方法

1. Read $kx - \omega t$ / 读波函数: 方向、 $A, k, \omega, \lambda, f, v$ 。
2. Verify wave equation / 验证波动方程: compute second derivatives and require $\omega^2 = v^2 k^2$ 。
3. Superposition / 叠加题: use trig identities / 用三角恒等式。
4. Standing wave boundary / 驻波边界: fixed end means node / 固定端是波节。
5. Fourier questions / 傅里叶题: 先判断奇偶性, odd functions use sine series / 奇函数用正弦级数。
6. Doppler questions / 多普勒题: 先分清 source moving or observer moving / 先分清波源动还是观察者动。

12.8 Vocabulary / 生词

- sinusoidal: 正弦的
- amplitude: 振幅
- wavelength: 波长
- wave number: 波数
- angular frequency: 角频率
- energy density: 能量密度
- phase difference: 相位差
- beating: 拍
- standing wave: 驻波
- node: 波节
- antinode: 波腹
- harmonic: 谐波
- Fourier analysis: 傅里叶分析

- Doppler effect: 多普勒效应

13 High-Frequency Exam Templates / 高频考试题型模板

13.1 Template A: Free-Body and Constraint Problems / 受力与约束题

1. Draw free-body diagram / 画受力图。
2. Choose axes / 选轴: 斜面题沿斜面和垂直斜面, 圆周题径向和切向。
3. Write Newton's second law / 写牛顿第二定律。

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$$

4. Add constraint equations / 加约束方程。
5. Solve and check limiting cases / 求解并检查极限情况。

13.2 Template B: Energy Problems / 能量题

1. Identify conservative and non-conservative forces / 区分保守力和非保守力。
2. Write the energy equation / 写能量方程。

$$K_i + U_i + W_{nc} = K_f + U_f$$

3. For rotation / 转动加上 K_{rot} 。
4. For rolling / 滚动加上 $v = R\omega$ 。

13.3 Template C: Collision Problems / 碰撞题

1. Momentum conservation first / 先动量守恒。
2. If elastic / 若弹性, 再加动能守恒。
3. If perfectly inelastic / 若完全非弹性, 碰后共同速度。
4. Check direction signs / 检查方向正负。

13.4 Template D: Central Force and Perturbed Orbit / 中心力与受扰轨道

1. Conserved angular momentum / 中心力下角动量守恒:

$$L = mr^2\dot{\theta}$$

2. Write effective radial energy / 写径向等效能量:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mr\dot{r}^2 + \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} + V(r)$$

3. Circular orbit condition / 圆轨道条件:

$$\frac{dU_{\text{eff}}}{dr} = 0$$

4. Small oscillation / 小振动:

$$\omega_r^2 = \frac{U_{\text{eff}}''(r_0)}{m}$$

13.5 Template E: Rolling Rigid Body / 滚动刚体

1. Translation / 平动:

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = M\mathbf{a}_{\text{cm}}$$

2. Rotation / 转动:

$$\sum \tau_{\text{cm}} = I_{\text{cm}}\alpha$$

3. Constraint / 约束: if no slipping / 无滑动时

$$a_{\text{cm}} = R\alpha$$

4. Energy / 能量:

$$K = \frac{1}{2}Mv_{\text{cm}}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_{\text{cm}}\omega^2$$

13.6 Template F: Coupled Oscillators / 耦合振动

1. Write linear equations / 写线性方程。
2. Try normal coordinates / 尝试 $x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2$ 或 $\theta_1 + \theta_2, \theta_1 - \theta_2$ 。
3. Get eigenfrequencies / 求简正频率。
4. Superpose normal modes / 简正模叠加。
5. Use initial conditions / 用初始条件定振幅和相位。

13.7 Template G: Wave Equation / 波动方程

1. Take a small element / 取小元。
2. Find net restoring force / 求恢复力。
3. Apply Newton's second law / 用牛顿第二定律。
4. Use small-angle or continuum approximation / 用小角或连续近似。
5. Match to $y_{tt} = v^2 y_{xx}$ / 对照标准波动方程读出波速。

14 Formula Checklist / 公式总表

Kinematics / 运动学

$$\begin{aligned}v &= \frac{dx}{dt}, & a &= \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}, \\v &= v_0 + at, & x &= x_0 + v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2, \\v^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x, & \mathbf{r} &= x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + z\hat{\mathbf{k}}.\end{aligned}$$

Newton, work, energy, momentum / 牛顿定律、功、能量、动量

$$\begin{aligned}\sum \mathbf{F} &= m\mathbf{a}, & mg - bv &= m\frac{dv}{dt}, \\W &= \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}, & P &= \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}, \\W_{\text{net}} &= \Delta K, & \mathbf{F} &= -\nabla U, \\E &= K + U, & \mathbf{p} &= m\mathbf{v}, \\J &= \Delta \mathbf{p}, & \mathbf{F} &= \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}.\end{aligned}$$

Gravitation and rotation / 引力与转动

$$\begin{aligned}F_g &= \frac{GmM}{r^2}, & U_g &= -\frac{GmM}{r}, \\v_{\text{orbit}} &= \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}, & T_{\text{orbit}} &= 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM}}, \\v_{\text{esc}} &= \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}, & \boldsymbol{\tau} &= \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}, \\ \sum \tau &= I\alpha, & I &= \int r^2 dm, \\I &= I_{\text{cm}} + Md^2, & K_{\text{rot}} &= \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2, \\L &= \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}, & L_{\text{fixed axis}} &= I\omega.\end{aligned}$$

Rolling and oscillation / 滚动与振动

$$\begin{aligned}v_{\text{cm}} &= R\omega, & a_{\text{cm}} &= R\alpha, \\ \ddot{x} + \omega^2 x &= 0, & x(t) &= A\cos(\omega t + \phi), \\ \omega_{\text{spring}} &= \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, & \omega_{\text{pendulum}} &= \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}, \\ m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx &= 0, & m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx &= F_0\cos(\omega_d t).\end{aligned}$$

Waves / 波动

$$\begin{aligned}y_{\text{right}} &= f(x - vt), & y_{\text{left}} &= f(x + vt), \\ \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} &= v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}, & v_{\text{string}} &= \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}, \\ y(x, t) &= A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi), & k &= \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \\ \omega &= 2\pi f, & v &= \frac{\omega}{k} = \lambda f, \\ \lambda_n &= \frac{2L}{n}, & f_n &= \frac{nv}{2L}, \\ f_{\text{beat}} &= |f_1 - f_2|.\end{aligned}$$