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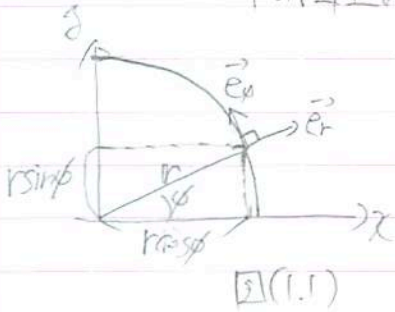
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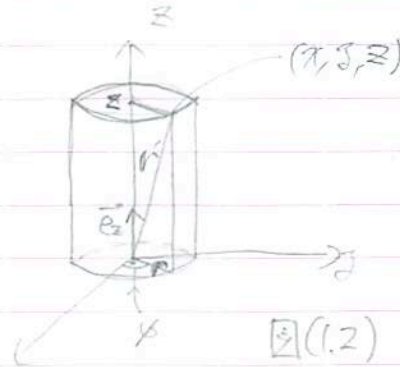
力学A

座標変換の例

円柱座標, 2D極座標



図(1.1)

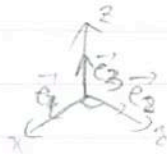


図(1.2)

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

$$\vec{r}' = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \phi \\ r \sin \phi \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

任意のベクトル \vec{u}



$$\vec{u} = \vec{e}_1 u_x + \vec{e}_2 u_y + \vec{e}_3 u_z = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ u_z \end{pmatrix} = Q \vec{u} \quad (1-1)$$

$$Q = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$$

$$= (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\phi, \vec{e}_z) \begin{pmatrix} u_r \\ u_\phi \\ u_z \end{pmatrix} = Q_{r\phi z} \vec{u}_{r\phi z} \quad (1-2)$$

$$Q_{r\phi z} = (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\phi, \vec{e}_z)$$

図(1.1)と図(1.2)からわかるように

$$\vec{e}_r = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} |\vec{e}_r| \cos \phi \\ |\vec{e}_r| \sin \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e}_\phi = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} -|\vec{e}_\phi| \sin \phi \\ |\vec{e}_\phi| \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e}_z = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{e}_r| = |\vec{e}_\phi| = r \text{ 長さ}$$

よって

$$Q_{r\phi z} = (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\phi, \vec{e}_z) = Q \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = Q^T \quad (1-3)$$



式(1-1), (1-2), (1-3)より

$$\theta V = \theta_{r\phi z} V_{r\phi z} \Rightarrow V = T V_{r\phi z}$$

$$= \theta T V_{r\phi z}$$

$$\hat{T} \cdot T = E_3$$

$$\hat{T} = T^{-1}$$

T: 直交行列

$$V_{r\phi z} = T^{-1} V = \hat{T} V \quad (1-4)$$

↑
一般のベクトルVについて

速度ベクトル (rにある質点の)

$$\vec{V} = \dot{\vec{r}} = \theta V = \theta \dot{\vec{r}}$$

$$V = \dot{\vec{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi \\ \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

式(1-4)より

$$V_{r\phi z} = \hat{T} V = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \cos \phi - r \dot{\phi} \sin \phi \\ \dot{r} \sin \phi + r \dot{\phi} \cos \phi \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ r \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{e}_r \dot{r} + \vec{e}_\phi r \dot{\phi} + \vec{e}_z \dot{z}$$

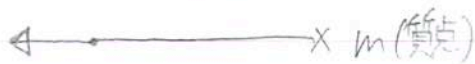
$$\vec{a} = \ddot{\vec{r}} = \theta a$$

$$a = \ddot{\vec{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{r} \\ \ddot{\phi} \\ \ddot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{e}_r (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2) + \vec{e}_\phi (2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi}) + \vec{e}_z \ddot{z}$$

$$a_{r\phi z} = \hat{T} a$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \\ 2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi} \\ \ddot{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

★ 中心力の下での運動質点に働く力 $\vec{F} \propto \vec{r}$ 中心力といふ

$$\vec{F} = k\vec{r} \quad \begin{array}{l} k \text{ は } \vec{r} \text{ に依存してよい} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{知らず} \end{array}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\ddot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\vec{p}} \quad , \quad \vec{p} = m\dot{\vec{r}} = m\dot{\vec{r}}$$

運動量

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{p}}$$

$$\vec{F} = k\vec{r} \quad , \quad \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = k\vec{r} \times \vec{r} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{0} &= \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{p}} = \vec{r} \times \frac{d}{dt}\vec{p} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) - \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p}}_{\vec{0}} \quad m \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

 $\vec{F} \propto \vec{r}$ ならば (中心力のみが働く場合)

$$\vec{0} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} \quad , \quad \vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \quad : \text{角運動量 (運動量のモーメント)}$$

↳ 角運動量は定数ベクトル ; 時間に依存しない, 保存量
運動の定数

$\vec{L} = \vec{c}$
(定数ベクトル)



\vec{F} を柱座標で表現

↑ 中心力

$$\vec{F} = F_r \vec{e}_r \quad (\vec{e}_\phi, \vec{e}_z \text{ は現れない})$$

$$F_\phi = 0, \quad F_z = 0$$

成分ごとの運動方程式 (*)

$$F_r = m a_r$$

$$0 = F_\phi = m a_\phi = m(2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi})$$

$$0 = F_z = m a_z = m \ddot{z}$$

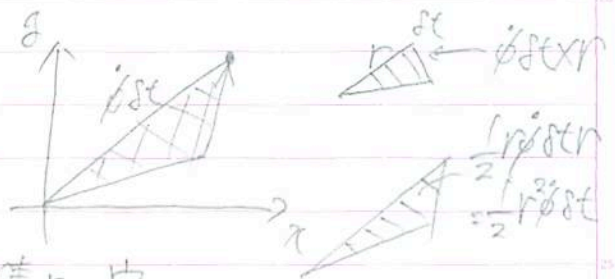
$$0 = m \ddot{z} \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2}at + z_0$$

z 方向へは等速運動

$$\begin{aligned} 2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi} &= \frac{1}{r}(2r\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r^2\ddot{\phi}) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} r^2 \dot{\phi} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} (2r\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r^2\ddot{\phi}) \end{aligned}$$

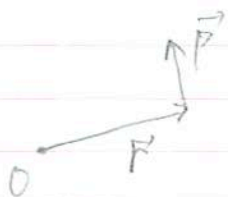
$$F_\phi = 0 = m \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} r^2 \dot{\phi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} r^2 \dot{\phi} = 0, \quad r^2 \dot{\phi} = \text{定数}$$

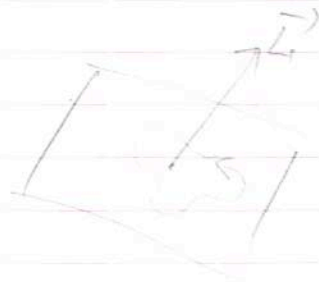


単位時間あたり動径が掃く部分の面積は一定
面積速度一定の法則

中心力 $\rightarrow L = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}'$ 一定

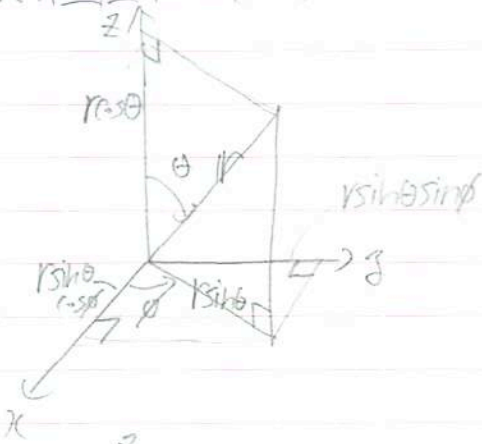


$L \perp \vec{r}$
 $L \perp \vec{p}'$ \rightarrow 軌道面に
法線と打
平面内の運動(行)





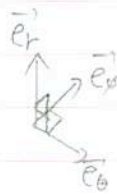
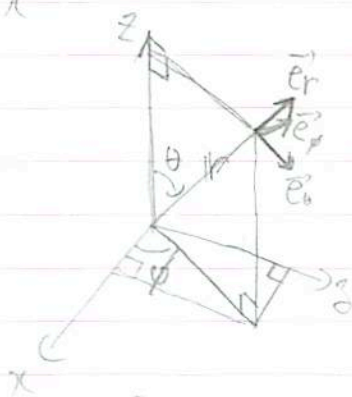
★ 極座標 (3D)



$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{10} &\rightarrow 2\pi \\ &- \pi \rightarrow \pi \end{aligned}$$

經度



$(\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\phi)$: 右手系

$$\vec{e}_r = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} = \theta \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} = \theta \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r} = (e_r, e_\theta, e_\phi) r = \theta r$$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} \right|^2 = \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi) + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_\theta &= \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} = \theta \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \theta \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ r \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ -r \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \right|^2 = r^2 \quad \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \right| = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_\phi &= \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \phi} = \theta \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \phi} \\ &= \theta \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \phi \\ \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \phi} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \phi} \right|^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta \quad \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \phi} \right| = r \sin \theta$$



任意のベクトル \vec{v}

$$= (\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\phi) = \theta \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_r \\ \vec{e}_\theta \\ \vec{e}_\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \theta \mathcal{V} = \theta_{\text{rot}} \mathcal{V}_{\text{rot}}$$

$$= \theta T \mathcal{V}_{\text{rot}}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\phi & \cos\theta \cos\phi & -\sin\phi \\ \sin\theta \sin\phi & \cos\theta \sin\phi & \cos\phi \\ \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{V} = T_{\text{rot}} \mathcal{V}_{\text{rot}}$$

$$\hat{T} \cdot T = E_3$$

直交行列