

II

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

 $\frac{\gamma}{\omega_1}$ の値が $\gamma < 2\omega_1$ のときは $\gamma < 2\omega_1$ とおくと ω_1 とおくと

$$a) \quad x = e^{\alpha t} \quad \text{Eit} \lambda \text{ の整理}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 (1 - e^{-\gamma\tau})$$

$$d^2 + \gamma d + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\gamma} \log 2 //$$

$$\therefore d = -\frac{\gamma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4}}$$

 ω_1 とおくと

$$x = A e^{(-\frac{\gamma}{2} + i\omega_1)t} + A^* e^{(-\frac{\gamma}{2} - i\omega_1)t}$$

$$(\because x = x^*)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} a e^{i\phi} \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$x = a e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi) //$$

$$b) \quad \dot{x} = a(-\frac{\gamma}{2}) e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi)$$

$$- a e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \omega_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi)$$

$$\text{初期条件 } x|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \dot{x}|_{t=0} = v_0 //$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -a\omega_1 = v_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{v_0}{\omega_1})$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{v_0}{\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin \omega_1 t //$$

$$\hookrightarrow \dot{x} = \frac{v_0}{\omega_1} (-\frac{\gamma}{2}) e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin \omega_1 t$$

$$+ v_0 e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cos \omega_1 t //$$

$$c) \quad \omega \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{2} \quad \text{と } \omega_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$x = \frac{v_0}{\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin \omega_1 t$$

$$\rightarrow v_0 t e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} //$$

d) ① ②

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) = -m\gamma \dot{x}^2$$

 $\int_0^\tau \dot{x}^2 dt = \int_0^\tau \dot{x}^2 dt$

$$\frac{1}{2} x \left(\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \right) = \int_0^\tau m\gamma \left(-\frac{v_0^2}{2\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin \omega_1 t + v_0^2 e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cos^2 \omega_1 t \right) dt$$

 $\int_0^\tau \dot{x}^2 dt$

$$(\text{右辺}) \doteq m\gamma \int_0^\tau \left(-\frac{v_0^2}{\omega_1} \sin \omega_1 t \cos \omega_1 t + v_0^2 \cos^2 \omega_1 t \right) e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} dt$$

$$\int_0^\tau e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega_1 t dt = \left[e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \left(-\frac{1}{4\omega_1} \right) \cos 2\omega_1 t \right]_0^\tau - \int_0^\tau \frac{\gamma}{4\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \cos 2\omega_1 t dt$$

 $(\gamma/\omega_1)^n (n \geq 2)$ の積分は $\frac{1}{\omega_1} \int_0^\tau e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin 2\omega_1 t dt$ とおくと

$$\int_0^\tau e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \frac{1 + \cos 2\omega_1 t}{2} dt = -\frac{1}{2\gamma} (e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}\tau} - 1) + \left[\frac{1}{4\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin 2\omega_1 t \right]_0^\tau$$

$$- \int_0^\tau \frac{\gamma}{4\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t} \sin 2\omega_1 t dt$$

 $\hookrightarrow a = \frac{\gamma}{2\omega_1}$

$$\doteq \frac{1}{2\gamma} (1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}\tau}) + \frac{1}{4\omega_1} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}\tau} \sin 2\omega_1 \tau$$

$$\doteq \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}\tau}) + \frac{\gamma}{4\omega_1} m v_0^2 e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}\tau} \sin \omega_1 \tau$$

(2)

$$a) U(x, y) = - \int_0^{\vec{r}} -k(x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} kx^2 + \frac{1}{2} ky^2$$

等ポテンシャル面は、原点を中心とする円。

$$b) \vec{l} = m \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\dot{\vec{l}} = m \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{v} + m \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{v}}$$

$$= \vec{v} \times \vec{v} + m \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$= \vec{0}$$

∴ \vec{l} は保存量。

c) 運動方程式

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_1: m\ddot{x} = -kx \\ \vec{e}_2: m\ddot{y} = -ky \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{単振動の} \\ \text{方程式} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \vec{e}_1 + B \cos(\omega t + \theta) \vec{e}_2$$

($\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$)

$$d) \vec{v} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \phi) \vec{e}_1 - \omega B \sin(\omega t + \theta) \vec{e}_2$$

初期条件 $\vec{r}|_{t=0} = a \vec{e}_2, \vec{v}|_{t=0} = v_0 \vec{e}_1$

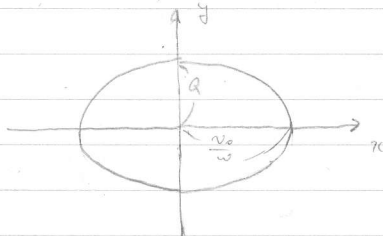
$$\begin{cases} A \cos \phi = 0, B \cos \theta = a \\ -\omega A \sin \phi = v_0, -\omega B \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}, A = -\frac{v_0}{\omega}$$

$$\theta = 0, B = a$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = -\frac{v_0}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \vec{e}_1 + a \cos \omega t \vec{e}_2$$

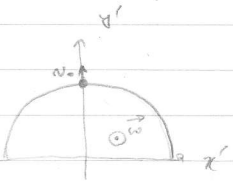
$$= \frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t \vec{e}_1 + a \cos \omega t \vec{e}_2$$



← 楕円軌道 //

③

2)



運動方程式

$$m \ddot{\vec{r}}' = -mg \vec{e}_2' - 2m \vec{\omega} \times (\dot{\vec{r}}')_{\mathcal{S}'}$$

$$m(\ddot{x}' \vec{e}_1' + \ddot{y}' \vec{e}_2') = -mg \vec{e}_2' - 2m \vec{\omega} \times (\dot{x}' \vec{e}_1' + \dot{y}' \vec{e}_2')$$

$$m \ddot{x}' = 2m \omega \dot{y}' \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$m \ddot{y}' = -mg - 2m \omega \dot{x}' \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\ddot{x}' = -2\omega \dot{y}' - \underbrace{4\omega^2}_{4\omega^2} x'$$

$$x' = -\frac{1}{3} \omega g t^3 + at^2 + bt + c$$

$$\text{初期条件 } x'|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \dot{x}'|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \ddot{x}'|_{t=0} = 2\omega v_0 = 2\omega v_0$$

$$x' = -\frac{1}{3} \omega g t^3 + \omega v_0 t^2$$

$$\text{落下する時間 } \tau = \frac{2v_0}{g}$$

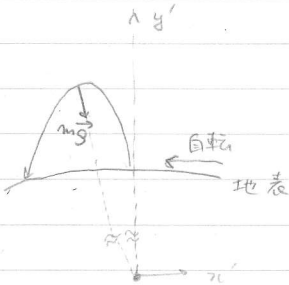
$$\therefore x'|_{t=\tau} = -\frac{1}{3} \omega g \frac{8v_0^3}{g^3} + \omega v_0 \frac{4v_0^2}{g^2} = \frac{4v_0^3}{3g^2} = \frac{4}{3} \omega \frac{v_0^3}{g^2} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 7.3 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{24.5^3}{9.8^2}$$

$$= 0.01490 \dots$$

$\therefore 1.5 \text{ cm}$ (赤道上で自転の方向と逆方向へ)

$$\ddot{x}'|_{t=\tau} = -\omega g \frac{4v_0^2}{g^2} + 2\omega v_0 \frac{2v_0}{g} = 0$$

b)



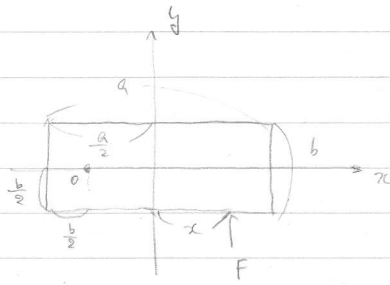
重力は地球の中心方向へ働くから

静止座標系 \mathcal{S} でのとき \vec{x}' 方向に右に曲がる。= ω により地表が $-\vec{x}'$ 方向への速度 $\omega y'$ ほど速くなる $+\vec{x}'$ 方向に $\omega x'$ ほど速くなる。

(4)

$$a) I_G = 4 \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{M}{ab} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} M (a^2 + b^2) //$$



$$b) I = I_G + M \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right)^2$$

$$= M \left(\frac{1}{3} a^2 - \frac{1}{2} ab + \frac{1}{3} b^2 \right) //$$

c) 重心の運動方程式

$$M \ddot{y} = F \Rightarrow M \dot{y} = f \left(\int_0^{t^*} F dt \right)$$

O 中心の回転運動の方程式

$$I \dot{\omega} = F \left(x + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right) \Rightarrow I \omega = f \left(x + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right)$$

O の初速度 0

$$\dot{y} = \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right) \omega$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{f}{M} = \frac{a-b}{2} \cdot \frac{f \left(x + \frac{a-b}{2} \right)}{I} \\ \therefore x = \frac{2I}{M(a-b)} - \frac{a-b}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

b) 式 I を消去して

$$x = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a-b} //$$