

2004

[1] $x(t) = \sqrt{at^3 + b \log t} + \frac{b}{x}$

(1)
$$v(t) = \frac{3at^2 + \frac{b}{x}}{2\sqrt{at^3 + b \log t}}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{(6at - \frac{b}{x^2})\sqrt{at^3 + b \log t} - (3at^2 + \frac{b}{x}) \frac{3at^2 + \frac{b}{x}}{2\sqrt{at^3 + b \log t}}}{2(at^3 + b \log t)}$$

$$= \frac{2(6at - \frac{b}{x^2})(at^3 + b \log t) - (3at^2 + \frac{b}{x})^2}{4(at^3 + b \log t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$F(t) = ma(t) = m \cdot \frac{2(6at - \frac{b}{x^2})(at^3 + b \log t) - (3at^2 + \frac{b}{x})^2}{4(at^3 + b \log t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(2) $a(t) = \frac{1}{m}(Ae^{at} + B \sin(bt))$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a}e^{at} - \frac{B}{b} \cos(bt)) + C$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a^2}e^{at} - \frac{B}{b^2} \sin(bt)) + Ct + C'$$

$t=0$ のとき, v_0, x_0 となる

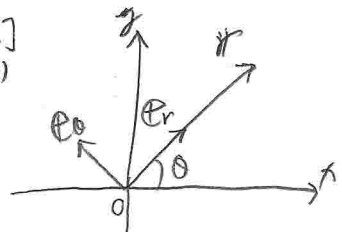
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a} - \frac{B}{b}) + C = v_0 \\ \frac{A}{ma^2} + C' = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C = v_0 - \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a} - \frac{B}{b}) \\ C' = x_0 - \frac{A}{ma^2} \end{cases}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a}(e^{at}-1) - \frac{B}{b}(\cos(bt)-1)) + v_0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a^2}(e^{at}-1) - \frac{B}{b^2} \sin(bt)) + (v_0 - \frac{1}{m}(\frac{A}{a} - \frac{B}{b}))t + x_0$$

[2]
(1)

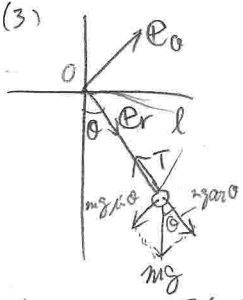


$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_r &= -\dot{\theta} \sin \theta e_x + \dot{\theta} \cos \theta e_y \\ &= \dot{\theta} e_\theta \\ \dot{e}_\theta &= -\dot{\theta} \cos \theta e_x - \dot{\theta} \sin \theta e_y \\ &= -\dot{\theta} e_r \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.K.D.})$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r} &= \dot{r} e_r + r \dot{e}_r = \dot{r} e_r + r \dot{\theta} e_\theta \\ \ddot{r} &= \ddot{r} e_r + \dot{r} \dot{e}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} e_\theta + r \ddot{\theta} e_\theta + r \dot{\theta} \dot{e}_\theta \\ &= \ddot{r} e_r + 2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} e_\theta + r \ddot{\theta} e_\theta - r \dot{\theta}^2 e_r \\ &= (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2) e_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt}(r^2 \dot{\theta})) e_\theta \end{aligned}$$

(3)



$$F_r = mg \cos \theta - T$$

$$F_\theta = -mg \sin \theta$$

動径方向の運動方程式は,

$$m \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = mg \cos \theta - T + m r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$r = l \quad \therefore \quad \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$T = mg \cos \theta + m l \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \quad *$$

θ方向の運動方程式は

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) = -m g r \sin \theta$$

$$r = l \quad \therefore \quad \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta \quad **$$

両辺 $\frac{d\theta}{dt}$ をかけ,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \right\} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{g}{l} \frac{d}{dt} \cos \theta$$

$$t=0 \text{ のとき, } \theta = \theta_0, \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0 \quad \therefore \quad t \rightarrow \infty \text{ のとき, } \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0$$

$$\int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \right\} dt = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \frac{g}{l} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{g}{l} (\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0)$$

$$\frac{g}{l} \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{g}{l} (\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{2g}{l} (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

* 1.5 1.7

$$T = mg \cos \theta + 2mg (\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)$$

$$= 3mg \cos \theta - 2mg \cos \theta_0$$

θが1.2より小さいとき, sin θ ≈ θ が成り立つ。***

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta \quad \therefore \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x \quad \text{同様に}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \theta_0 \cos \omega t, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad \text{周期 } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

(4) $\mathbf{e}_r \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta = -\sin\theta \cos\theta \mathbf{e}_x + \cos\theta \sin\theta \mathbf{e}_y$ ($\mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{e}_y = 0$)
 $= 0$
 $\therefore \mathbf{e}_r$ と $\mathbf{e}_\theta$ は直交する.

$|\mathbf{e}_r| = \sqrt{(\cos\theta \mathbf{e}_x)^2 + (\sin\theta \mathbf{e}_y)^2} = 1$ ($|\mathbf{e}_x| = |\mathbf{e}_y| = 1$)

$|\mathbf{e}_\theta| = \sqrt{(\sin\theta \mathbf{e}_x)^2 + (\cos\theta \mathbf{e}_y)^2} = 1$ (O.E.D.)

運動方程式

$\frac{1}{2} m \dot{\mathbf{r}}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r} \mathbf{e}_r)^2 + (r \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$

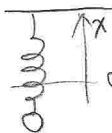
(5) $U(r) = -\int_{\infty}^r -G \frac{Mm}{r^2} dr = -\left[G \frac{Mm}{r} \right]_{\infty}^r = -G \frac{Mm}{r}$

$E = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2 r^2) - G \frac{Mm}{r}$

有効ポテンシャルは何か? 食べるの?

(6) (5)より、4) (教科書p69~711 軌道問題の原理)

[3] (1) 運動方程式は

 $m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -kx(t) - mg$

(2) (1)より

$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m} (x(t) + \frac{mg}{k})$

$x(t) + \frac{mg}{k} = C_0 e^{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t}$

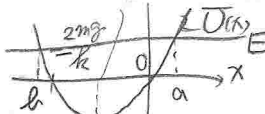
$t=0$ とき x_0 より $C_0 = x_0 + \frac{mg}{k}$

$\therefore x(t) = (x_0 + \frac{mg}{k}) e^{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t} - \frac{mg}{k}$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$, $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

(3) $\square(x) = -\int_0^x (-kx(t) - mg) dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} k x(t)^2 + mgx$

$U(x) = 0$ とき $x = 0, -\frac{2mg}{k}$


運動範囲 $l \leq x \leq a$

$x=0$ のとき $x = -\frac{mg}{k}$, $v > 0$ かつ v

$x=a$ のとき $v=0$, $F < 0$ かつ F 戻す

$-\frac{mg}{k} < x < a$ のとき $v < 0$, $|v|$ 増加

$x = -\frac{mg}{k}$ のとき v max

$l < x < -\frac{mg}{k}$ のとき $v < 0$, $|v|$ 減少

$x=l$ のとき $v=0$, $F > 0$ かつ F 戻す

$l < x < 0$ のとき $v > 0$, $|v|$ 増加

以下 $l \leq x \leq a$ まで運動

4) 運動方程式

$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -kx(t) - mg - l \left| \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \right|$

一般解は $x = \frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + x_0 \cos \omega t$

よって式は

$m(-v_0 \omega \sin \omega t - x_0 \omega^2 \cos \omega t)$

$= -k(\frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + x_0 \cos \omega t) - mg$

$-l \left| v_0 \cos \omega t - x_0 \omega \sin \omega t \right|$

となり

[4] (1) この点においても、力の方向の中心に向かう

ように、力の方向は、一つの中心に向かう

ように、力の方向は、その点から中心までの

距離に比例して存在する。この力を中心力という。

力の方向: $\mathbf{F} = F(r) \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|} = K(r) \mathbf{r}$

力のモーメントの定義より

$\mathbf{L} = [\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}] = [\mathbf{r} \times K \mathbf{r}] = 0$

i.e. $\frac{d\mathbf{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}] = 0$

$\therefore \mathbf{L} = [\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}]$: 一定

つまり、角運動量は保存される。(Q.E.D.)

$$(2) (\text{遠心力}) = F$$

$$(\text{角速度}) = \sqrt{\frac{F \cdot r}{m}}$$

$$(\text{角運動量}) = m r \sqrt{\frac{F \cdot r}{m}} = r \sqrt{F \cdot r m}$$

[5]

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 6x^2y, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 6x^2y \text{ ようして, 保存力である.}$$

$$W = \int_0^2 3x^2 y^2 \Big|_{y=0} dx + \int_0^3 (2x^3 y + 2y) dy \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$= \left[x^3 y^2 \right]_0^2 \Big|_{y=0} + \left[(x^3 + 1) y^2 \right]_0^3 \Big|_{x=0}$$

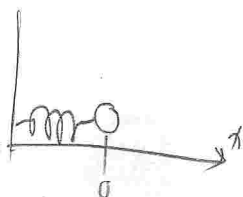
$$= 9$$

$$dU = -(3x^2 y^2 dx + (2x^3 y + 2y) dy)$$

$$= -d(x^3 y^2 + (x^3 + 1) y^2)$$

$$\therefore U = -(2x^3 + 1) y^2$$

2007

[1]
(1)

$$m\ddot{x} = -kx - b\dot{x} \quad 0.4\ddot{x} = -0.8x - 2.4\dot{x}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} + 6\dot{x} + 2x = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 2 = 0) \quad \lambda = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 8}}{2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$\therefore \text{一般解} \quad x = C_1 e^{(-3+\sqrt{7})x} + C_2 e^{(-3-\sqrt{7})x}$$

$$\dot{x} = (-3+\sqrt{7})C_1 e^{(-3+\sqrt{7})x} + (-3-\sqrt{7})C_2 e^{(-3-\sqrt{7})x}$$

$$x=0, \quad x_0 = 5, \quad v_0 = -5$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 5$$

$$(-3+\sqrt{7})C_1 + (-3-\sqrt{7})C_2 = -5$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \frac{-10+5\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}}, \quad C_2 = \frac{10+5\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-10+5\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}} e^{(-3+\sqrt{7})x} + \frac{10+5\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}} e^{(-3-\sqrt{7})x}$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{55-25\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}} e^{(-3+\sqrt{7})x} - \frac{55+25\sqrt{7}}{2\sqrt{7}} e^{(-3-\sqrt{7})x}$$

$$(2) \quad 0.5\ddot{x} = -7.5x - 2.0\dot{x} + 20\sin 3x \quad (\text{単位は...})$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} + 4\dot{x} + 15x = 20\sin 3x \quad *$$

$$r=2, \quad \omega=\sqrt{15}, \quad \omega_0=\sqrt{15-4}=\sqrt{11}, \quad \omega_f=3, \quad f=20$$

各2級形方程式の解法.

$$x = A e^{-2x} \sin(\sqrt{11}x + \delta)$$

$$\text{特解} \quad x = B e^{3ix} \quad \text{と仮定. } x \text{ は複素数.}$$

$$-9B e^{3ix} + 12iB e^{3ix} + 15B e^{3ix} = 20 e^{3ix}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{20}{6+12i} = \frac{10}{3+6i}$$

$$x = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{10}{3+6i} e^{3ix} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{2}{45} \frac{(\cos 3x + i \sin 3x)(3-6i)}{45} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (3 \cos 3x + 6 \sin 3x) = \frac{2}{3} (\cos 3x + 2 \sin 3x)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \cos(3x - \alpha) \quad (\alpha = \tan^{-1} 2)$$

∴ 求める一般解は.

$$x = A e^{-2x} \sin(\sqrt{11}x + \delta) + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \cos(3x - \alpha)$$

$$\dot{x} = \dots$$

$$(3) \quad y \quad m''y = k y$$

$$y = A e^{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} x}$$

$$\dot{y} = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} e^{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} x}$$

初期条件をいはいはす.

[2]

$$(1) \quad W_1 = \int_1^3 3x^2 y^2 \Big|_{y=4} dx + \int_4^5 (2x^3 y + 2 \cos(2y)) \Big|_{x=3} dy$$

$$= (3^3 - 1^3) 4^2 + 3(5^2 - 4^2) + (\sin 10 - \sin 4)$$

$$= 659 + \sin 10 - \sin 8$$

$$W_2 = \int_4^5 (2x^3 y + 2 \cos(2y)) \Big|_{x=1} dy + \int_1^3 3x^2 y^2 \Big|_{y=5} dx$$

$$= 5^2 - 4^2 + \sin 10 - \sin 8 + 5^2 (3^3 - 1)$$

$$= 659 + \sin 10 - \sin 8$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = -4xy \sin(x^2 y) - 2x^3 y^2 \cos(x^2 y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = -2xy \sin(x^2 y) - 2x^3 y^2 \cos(x^2 y)$$

$$= -4xy \sin(x^2 y) - 2x^3 y^2 \cos(x^2 y)$$

よって、1/2倍力になる.

$$U(x, y) = - \int_0^y \cos(2x) - 2x^3 y^2 \sin(x^2 y) \Big|_{y=0} dy$$

$$= - \int_0^y \{ \cos(x^2 y) - x^2 y \sin(x^2 y) \} dy$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} (\sin(2x) - \sin(2a)) - \frac{1}{a^2} (\cos(a^2 x) - \cos(a^2 a))$$

$$+ \frac{1}{a^2} (-a^2 y \cos(a^2 y) + a^2 b \cos(a^2 b) + \sin(a^2 y) - \sin(a^2 b))$$

$$= -b \cos(bx^2) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) - y \cos(a^2 y)$$

$$+ \frac{\sin(2a)}{2} + 2b \cos(a^2 b)$$

[3] 運動方程式は、

$$m\ddot{x}(t) = A e^{at} + B \sin(kt) \quad \therefore \text{両辺積分して}$$

$$m\dot{x}(t) = \frac{A}{a} e^{at} - \frac{B}{k} \cos(kt) + C_1$$

$$m x(t) = \frac{A}{a^2} e^{at} - \frac{B}{k^2} \sin(kt) + C_1 t + C_2$$

$t=0$ のとき v_0, x_0 かつ

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} m v_0 &= \frac{A}{a} - \frac{B}{k} + C_1 \\ m x_0 &= \frac{A}{a^2} + C_2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} C_1 &= m v_0 - \frac{A}{a} + \frac{B}{k} \\ C_2 &= m x_0 - \frac{A}{a^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{A}{a^2} e^{at} - \frac{B}{k^2} \sin(kt) + (m v_0 - \frac{A}{a} + \frac{B}{k}) t + m x_0 - \frac{A}{a^2} \right)$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{A}{a} e^{at} - \frac{B}{k} \cos(kt) + m v_0 - \frac{A}{a} + \frac{B}{k} \right)$$

[4] (1)~(6), 2004 年度問題より略。

(7) $F_r = -\frac{GMm}{r^2}, F_\theta = 0$ のとき、運動方程式は

$$\text{半径方向: } m \frac{dr}{dt^2} = -\frac{GMm}{r^2} + m r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \quad *$$

$$\theta \text{ 方向: } \frac{d}{dt} (m r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt}) = 0 \quad (\text{角運動量保存})$$

$$\therefore m r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = L = \text{一定}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{L}{m r^2} \quad * \text{に代入して、両辺 } m \text{ で割ると}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = -\frac{GM}{r^2} + \frac{L^2}{m^2 r^3} \quad **$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{d}{d\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2} \frac{d}{d\theta}$$

よって ** は、

$$\frac{L}{m r^2} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{L}{m r^2} \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right) = -\frac{GM}{r^2} + \frac{L^2}{m^2 r^3}$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1}{r} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\theta}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{L}{m} \right)^2 u^2 \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(-\frac{du}{d\theta} \right) = -GM u^2 + \frac{L^2}{m^2} u^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{d\theta^2} = -u + \frac{GMm^2}{L^2}$$

この一般解は、

$$u = A \cos(\theta + \delta) + \frac{GMm^2}{L^2}$$

$\therefore r = r(\theta)$ の一般解は

$$r = \frac{1}{\frac{\frac{GMm^2}{L^2} + A \cos(\theta + \delta)}{L^2}} = \frac{GMm^2}{1 + \left(\frac{AL^2}{GMm^2} \right) \cos(\theta + \delta)}$$

$\theta = 0$ のとき r が最小になるようにする。 $\delta = 0$ と $A \geq 0$ とおくと

$$e = \frac{AL^2}{GMm^2} \geq 0$$

$$r < r_0, r = \frac{r_0}{1 + e \cos \theta}$$

(8) (教科書 p.71 の参照)

$$\text{長半径 } a = -\frac{GMm}{2E} = \frac{r_0}{1 - e^2} = \frac{L^2}{GMm^2(1 - e^2)}$$

$$\therefore e^2 - 1 = \frac{2EL^2}{G^2 M^2 m^3}$$

$$e \geq 0 \text{ かつ } e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2EL^2}{G^2 M^2 m^3}}$$

よって、

$$E = E_0 = -\frac{G^2 M^2 m^3}{2L^2} \text{ のとき } e = 0 \quad (A)$$

$$E_0 < E < E_0 \text{ かつ } 0 < e < 1 \quad (\text{楕円})$$

$$E = 0 \text{ のとき } e = 1 \quad (\text{放物線})$$

$$E > 0 \text{ のとき } e > 1 \quad (\text{双曲線})$$

[おまけ問題は類題ばかりなので略。]