

問題 1

I (1) $\vec{r} = r\hat{e}_r$ $\ddot{\vec{r}} = -\frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}\cdot\dot{r} = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2)$ 式1

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2) - \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

ラグランジュ方程式は一般化座標系を用いる。

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} = 0$$

式1. r に関する

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial r}\right) = m\ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{r^2} = 0$$

θ に関する

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta}\right) = 2m r \dot{\theta} + m r^2 \ddot{\theta} - 0 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{m r^2 \dot{\theta}}$

(2) $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta} = r \cdot m r \dot{\theta} = L \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2}$

$$m\ddot{r} = m r \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{r^2} \rightarrow \ddot{r} = r \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{m r^2}$$

$$= \frac{L}{m r^2} \cdot \frac{L}{m r^2} + \frac{\alpha}{m r^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{L}{m}\right)^2 u^3 + \frac{\alpha}{m} u^2$$

$\downarrow \frac{1}{r} = u$

また、 $\ddot{r} = -\left(\frac{L}{m}\right)^2 u^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} \Rightarrow$

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

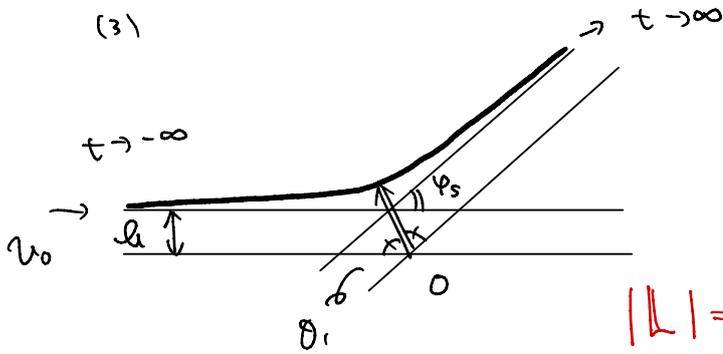
$$\therefore \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = -u - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

さらに $X = u + \frac{\alpha m}{L^2}$ とおくと、 $\textcircled{1}$ 式は、 $\frac{d^2 X}{d\theta^2} = -X$ と変形

この微分方程式の解は $X(\theta) = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0)$ と表せる。
 $\Rightarrow r \in r_2 < r < r_1$

$$u + \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$u = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \quad \textcircled{\text{2}} \quad r = \frac{1}{A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2}}$$



② 運動量は「保存される」と
初速時 $\varepsilon/\sqrt{2}$ である。

$$L = m v_0 l //$$

$$\begin{aligned} |L| &= |r \times p| = |r \times m v_0| = m r v_0 |\sin \theta| \\ &= m r v_0 \frac{l}{r} \\ &= m v_0 l \end{aligned}$$

(4) $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ において r は $\sqrt{2}$ である。

$$= a = \varepsilon/\sqrt{2}. \quad A \cos \theta_1 - \frac{m \alpha}{L^2} = 0 \quad \text{である。} \quad \cos \theta_1 = \frac{m \alpha}{A L^2} //$$

(5) 式(4)を $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ で微分する。

$$\dot{r} = - \left(A \cos \theta - \frac{m \alpha}{L^2} \right)^{-2} \cdot (- A \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta})$$

$$\text{また、} \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2} \text{ より} \quad \dot{r} = \frac{\frac{A L}{m r^2} \sin \theta}{\left(A \cos \theta - \frac{m \alpha}{L^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{A L}{m r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin \theta$$

よって、 $T \rightarrow -\infty$ において

$$v_0 = \frac{A L}{m} \cdot \sin \theta_1 \quad \therefore \sin \theta_1 = \frac{m v_0}{A L} //$$

(6) $\cos \left(\frac{\varphi_2}{2} + \theta_1 \right) = \cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \cos \theta_1 - \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \sin \theta_1 = 0 \quad \text{より}$

$$\tan \frac{\varphi_2}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2}}{\cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2}} = \frac{\cos \theta_1}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{\frac{m \alpha}{L^2}}{\frac{m v_0}{A L}} = \frac{\alpha}{L v_0}$$

II

(7) 同様にして

$$I = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + (r \dot{\theta})^2) + \frac{\beta}{r^n}$$

ラグランジュ方程式より

$$r \text{ について}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial I}{\partial r} = m \ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 + n \frac{\beta}{r^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\theta \text{ について}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} = 2 m r \dot{\theta} + m r^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0 //$$

(8) 垂直方向に静止する。

$$m \cdot 0 - m r_0 \omega_0^2 + n \frac{\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\therefore m r_0 \omega_0^2 = \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}}$$

(9) $m(\ddot{r}_0 + \ddot{\rho}) - m(r_0 + \rho)\dot{\theta}^2 + n \frac{\beta}{(r_0 + \rho)^{n+1}} = 0$

$$\therefore m\ddot{\rho} - m(r_0 + \rho) \left(\frac{L}{m(r_0 + \rho)^2} \right)^2 + \frac{n\beta}{(r_0 + \rho)^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$4m(r_0 + \rho)^2 \dot{\theta} = L \quad \leftarrow \quad \left(\begin{aligned} n\beta (r_0 + \rho)^{-(n+1)} &= n\beta r_0^{-(n+1)} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{r_0}\right)^{-(n+1)} \\ &= n\beta r_0^{-(n+1)} \left(1 - (n+1)\frac{\rho}{r_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} - \frac{n(n+1)\rho}{r_0^{n+2}} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m(r_0 + \rho)^2}$$

$$m\ddot{\rho} - \frac{L^2}{m(r_0 + \rho)^3} + \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} - \frac{n(n+1)\rho}{r_0^{n+2}} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} r_0^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{r_0}\right)^{-3} &= r_0^{-3} \left(1 - \frac{3\rho}{r_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r_0^3} - \frac{3\rho}{r_0^4} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\therefore m\ddot{\rho} = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} - \frac{3L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho - \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} + \frac{n\beta(n+1)\rho}{r_0^{n+2}}$$

∴ $m r_0 \omega_0^2 = m r_0 \left(\frac{L}{m r_0^2} \right)^2 = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} = \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} \quad \text{と } \rho = 0$

$$m\ddot{\rho} = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} - \frac{3L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho - \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} + \frac{(n+1)L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho$$

$$\therefore m\ddot{\rho} = \frac{(n-2)L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho$$

$$n-2 < 0 \Rightarrow n < 2$$

$$\therefore \underline{n = 1}$$