

## 7-7 コマの運動

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● 対称コマ



$$\boxed{I_1 = I_2}$$

$$\left( \text{すなわち } I_3 \neq I_1 \right)$$

$$\left( \underbrace{I_1 = I_2 = I_3 \text{ (等軸)}} \right)$$

① コマの運動を求めよ

$$T = \frac{1}{2} I_1 (\Omega_1^2 + \Omega_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_3 \Omega_3^2$$

$$\text{すなわち: } \begin{cases} \Omega_1 = \dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\psi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \\ \Omega_2 = -\dot{\theta} \sin \psi + \dot{\psi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \\ \Omega_3 = \dot{\psi} + \dot{\psi} \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

力か俵かどうかわからず  $U = 0$ 

$$L = \frac{1}{2} I_1 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\psi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_3 (\dot{\psi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2$$

① Lagrange 方程式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_1 \quad \frac{d}{dt} [I_1 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi} + I_3 \cos \theta (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})] = 0 \\ \varphi_2 \quad \frac{d}{dt} [I_3 (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})] = 0 \\ \theta_1 \quad \frac{d}{dt} (I_1 \dot{\theta}) = I_1 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - I_3 \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) \end{array} \right.$$

上の2つの式  $\Rightarrow$  保存

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi} + I_3 \cos \theta (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) = C \\ I_3 (\dot{\varphi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) = M_3 \end{array} \right.$$

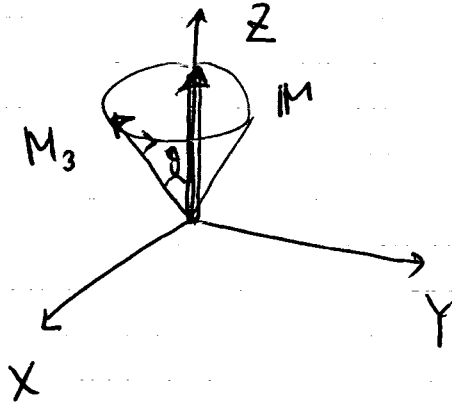
( $C, M_3$  は定数)

上の2つより  $\theta$  に関する式は

$$\boxed{I_1 \ddot{\theta} = I_1 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta M_3}$$

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22の角運動量  $M$  の方向は Z軸 である



$$M = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = C = I_1 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\psi} + I_3 \omega (\dot{\psi} \cos \theta + \dot{\varphi})$$

$$M_3 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = I_3 (\dot{\psi} \cos \theta + \dot{\varphi}) = M \cos \theta$$

(図より明らか)

2.2

$$M = I_1 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\psi} + \cos^2 \theta M$$

$$\therefore M (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = I_1 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\psi} \quad \text{2.2}$$

$$M = I_1 \dot{\psi}$$

θ に関する方程式

$$I_1 \ddot{\theta} = I_1 \frac{M^2}{I_1^2} \sin\theta \cos\theta - \frac{M}{I_1} \sin\theta M \cos\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \dot{\theta} = \text{定数} = B \quad \text{とす}$$

全エネルギー E

$$E = \frac{1}{2} I_1 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\psi}^2 \sin^2\theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_3 (\dot{\psi} \cos\theta + \dot{\psi})^2$$

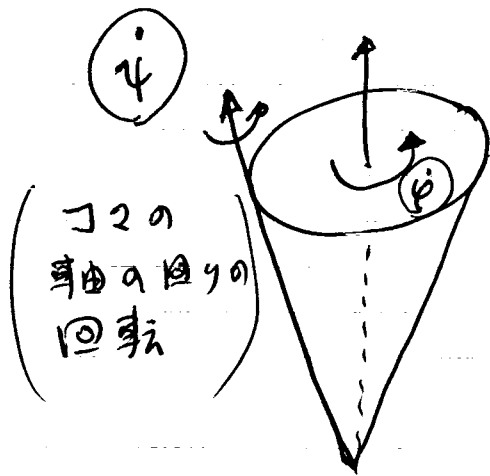
$$\therefore E = \frac{1}{2} I_1 (B^2 + \frac{M^2}{I_1^2} \sin^2\theta) + \frac{M^2}{2I_3} \cos^2\theta$$

E, B, M は定数

より

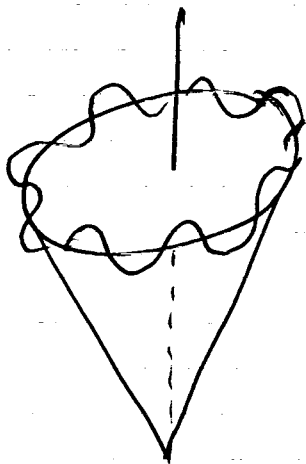
$$\theta = \text{一定}$$

【自転の軸の歳差運動】



φ : 歳差運動  
(Precession)

【自転の歳差運動は？】



自転の歳差運動



歳差運動

(Nutation)

⊙ Euler's eqns

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$\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3$  are the angular velocities

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (I_1 \Omega_1^2 + I_2 \Omega_2^2 + I_3 \Omega_3^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_1 = \dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \\ \Omega_2 = -\dot{\theta} \sin \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \\ \Omega_3 = \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi} \end{cases}$$

⊙  $\psi$  is the angle :

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi}$$

222.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_1} \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial \dot{\psi}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial \dot{\psi}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_3} \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \\ &= I_3 \Omega_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} &= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_1} \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Omega_3} \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial \psi} \\ &= I_1 \Omega_1 (-\dot{\theta} \sin \theta + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi) \\ &\quad + I_2 \Omega_2 (-\dot{\theta} \cos \psi - \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi) \\ &= (I_1 - I_2) \Omega_1 \Omega_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_3 \frac{d\Omega_3}{dt} = (I_1 - I_2) \Omega_1 \Omega_2$$

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z 軸の向きは自由  
 だ、? 対応はなしだ

$$I_1 \frac{d\Omega_1}{dt} = (I_2 - I_3) \Omega_2 \Omega_3$$

$$I_2 \frac{d\Omega_2}{dt} = (I_3 - I_1) \Omega_3 \Omega_1$$

$$I_3 \frac{d\Omega_3}{dt} = (I_1 - I_2) \Omega_1 \Omega_2$$

Euler の方程式

# 〔地球の自転〕

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地球は (2軸2球) 球 : (仮)  $I_1 = I_2 \neq I_3$

$I_1 = I_2$  より  $\Omega_3 = \text{定数} \equiv \omega$  とおく

( $\uparrow \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = T = 1 \text{日}$ )

Euler の方程式より

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\Omega}_1 = \frac{1}{I_1} (I_1 - I_3) \omega \Omega_2 \\ \dot{\Omega}_2 = -\frac{1}{I_1} (I_1 - I_3) \omega \Omega_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \omega \equiv -\frac{1}{I_1} (I_1 - I_3) \omega \quad \text{と定数可と}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\Omega}_1 = -\Delta \omega \Omega_2 \\ \dot{\Omega}_2 = \Delta \omega \Omega_1 \end{cases}$$

その解は  $\begin{cases} \Omega_1 = A \sin(\Delta \omega t) \\ \Omega_2 = A \cos(\Delta \omega t) \end{cases}$

$A$  は定数

$$\left| \frac{I_1 - I_3}{I_1} \right| \approx \frac{1}{305} \quad (\text{観測値})$$

より

$$\frac{1}{\Delta \omega} \approx 305 \frac{1}{\omega}$$

(305 日  $\approx$  1 年  $\approx$  3  
観測値 440 日  $\approx$  1 年)



# 【地球の公転】

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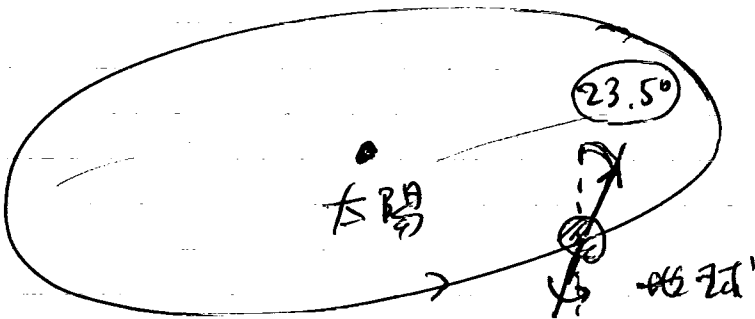
地球の自転軸

公転面に傾いて

23.5°

傾角

傾角



- 地球は太陽と月の重力を受ける



地球の傾き

$$U \approx -\alpha \cos^2 \theta$$



自転軸の歳差運動を引き起こす

日月歳差 ~ 26000年 の周期