

【 L.T.O-h 問題 (5/26) 解答 】

①

1. (a) $m\ddot{x} = -kx$

$$m\dot{x}\ddot{x} = -k\dot{x}x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \right) = - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} k x^2 \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = E$$

(b)

$$T = 2 \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} \left(E - \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \right)}}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} T = 2 \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2E}{k} - x^2}}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \sin \theta \quad \text{e } dx = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$dx = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \cos \theta d\theta \quad \text{d}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} T = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = 2\pi$$

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

2. (a) θ は $\pi/2 < \theta < \pi$ であり、微小体積 $dV = r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$ の意味を r, θ, ϕ の関数として表す。

$$(b) \quad (ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2$$

$$\therefore (ds)^2 = (dr)^2 + r^2(d\theta)^2 + r^2 \sin^2\theta (d\phi)^2$$

$$(c) \quad \dot{\mathbf{P}}_n = \dot{\theta} \cos\theta \cos\phi \mathbf{e}_x - \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \sin\phi \mathbf{e}_x \\ + \dot{\theta} \cos\theta \sin\phi \mathbf{e}_y + \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \cos\phi \mathbf{e}_y \\ - \dot{\theta} \sin\theta \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$= \dot{\theta} \left(\cos\theta \cos\phi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos\theta \sin\phi \mathbf{e}_y - \sin\theta \mathbf{e}_z \right) \\ + \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \left(-\sin\phi \mathbf{e}_x + \cos\phi \mathbf{e}_y \right)$$

" \mathbf{e}_ϕ

$$\therefore \dot{\mathbf{P}}_n = \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \dot{\phi} \sin\theta \mathbf{e}_\phi$$

$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_\theta, \dot{\mathbf{e}}_\phi$ は 同様にして r, θ, ϕ の関数として表す。