

第5章

極座標による 運動の記述

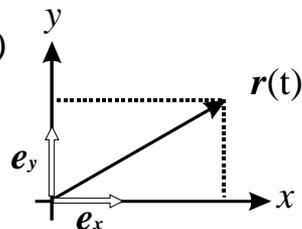
2次元極座標表示

デカルト座標表示

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\mathbf{e}_x + y(t)\mathbf{e}_y = (x(t), y(t))$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}} = \dot{x}\mathbf{e}_x + \dot{y}\mathbf{e}_y = (\dot{x}, \dot{y})$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \ddot{x}\mathbf{e}_x + \ddot{y}\mathbf{e}_y = (\ddot{x}, \ddot{y})$$



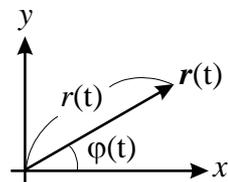
2次元極座標表示

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (r(t), \varphi(t))$$

~~$$\dot{\mathbf{r}} = (\dot{r}, \dot{\varphi})$$~~

~~$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = (\ddot{r}, \ddot{\varphi})$$~~

間違い



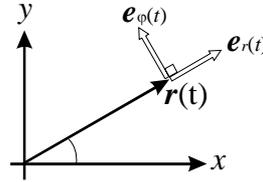
2次元極座標の基底ベクトル

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = r(t) \mathbf{e}_r(t)$$

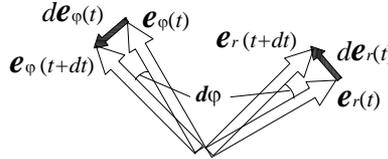
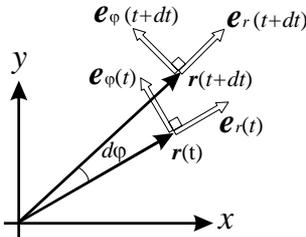
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{d\mathbf{r}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (r(t) \mathbf{e}_r(t))$$

$$= \frac{dr(t)}{dt} \mathbf{e}_r(t) + r(t) \frac{d\mathbf{e}_r(t)}{dt}$$

?



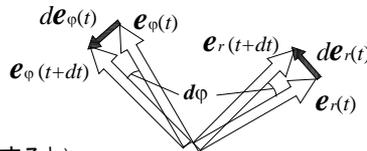
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_r(t) &\parallel \mathbf{r}(t) \\ \mathbf{e}_r(t) &\perp \mathbf{e}_\phi(t) \\ |\mathbf{e}_r(t)| &= |\mathbf{e}_\phi(t)| = 1 \end{aligned}$$



基底ベクトルの時間微分

$$d\mathbf{e}_r(t) = d\phi \mathbf{e}_\phi(t)$$

$$d\mathbf{e}_\phi(t) = -d\phi \mathbf{e}_r(t)$$



両辺を dt で割ると (単位時間あたりの変化にすると)

$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}_r(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \mathbf{e}_\phi(t) \quad (\dot{\mathbf{e}}_r = \dot{\phi} \mathbf{e}_\phi)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}_\phi(t)}{dt} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} \mathbf{e}_r(t) \quad (\dot{\mathbf{e}}_\phi = -\dot{\phi} \mathbf{e}_r)$$

したがって、

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{dr(t)}{dt} \mathbf{e}_r(t) + r(t) \frac{d\mathbf{e}_r(t)}{dt} = \dot{r} \mathbf{e}_r + r \dot{\phi} \mathbf{e}_\phi = (\dot{r}, r\dot{\phi})$$

($\dot{r}, \dot{\phi}$) ではない!

極座標表示における 速度および加速度ベクトル

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{d\mathbf{r}(t)}{dt} = \frac{dr(t)}{dt} \mathbf{e}_r(t) + r(t) \frac{d\mathbf{e}_r(t)}{dt} = \dot{r} \mathbf{e}_r + r \dot{\phi} \mathbf{e}_\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}(t) &= \frac{d\mathbf{v}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r} \mathbf{e}_r + r \dot{\phi} \mathbf{e}_\phi) = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2) \mathbf{e}_r + (2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} + r \ddot{\phi}) \mathbf{e}_\phi \\ &= (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2) \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\phi}) \mathbf{e}_\phi \end{aligned}$$

極座標表示の運動方程式は、

$$\mathbf{F} = F_r \mathbf{e}_r + F_\phi \mathbf{e}_\phi = m \mathbf{a}(t) \rightarrow \begin{cases} F_r = m(\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2) \\ F_\phi = m \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\phi}) \end{cases}$$

等速円運動

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (r(t), \phi(t)) = (r, \omega t)$$

r 成分の運動方程式は、

$$m(\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2) = F_r(t)$$

r は一定なので

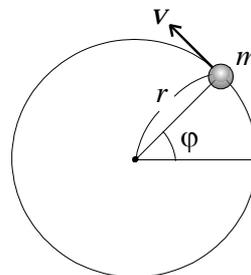
$$F_r(t) = -mr\omega^2 \quad \text{向心力(一定)}$$

成分の運動方程式は、

$$m \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\phi}) \right] = F_\phi(t)$$

r も一定なので、

$$F_\phi(t) = 0 \quad \text{円運動している物体には進行方向の力は働いていない}$$



角速度 ω で回転

単振り子

運動方程式より

$$m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\varphi}^2) = mg \cos \varphi - T \dots$$

$$m \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\varphi}) = -mg \sin \varphi \dots$$

より

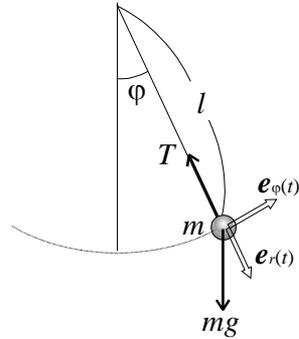
$$-ml\dot{\varphi}^2 = mg \cos \varphi - T$$

$$\rightarrow T = mg \cos \varphi + ml\dot{\varphi}^2$$

より

$$ml\ddot{\varphi} = -mg \sin \varphi$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi \cong -\frac{g}{l} \varphi (\varphi \ll 1)$$



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

$$F_\varphi = -mg \sin \varphi$$