

5.5 他の積分定数を用いた運動方程式

5.5-1

5.5.1 $a, e, I, \epsilon, \tilde{\omega}, \Omega$ を用いた運動方程式

σ, ω, Ω の代わりに

$$\epsilon = \sigma + \omega + \Omega \quad \dots (5.156) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \sigma = \epsilon - \tilde{\omega} \\ \omega = \tilde{\omega} - \Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{\omega} = \omega + \Omega \quad \dots (5.157)$$

$$\Omega = \Omega \quad \dots (5.158)$$

を変数に選ぶ (2.8.1 項参照)

以上の文字 ($a, e, I, \epsilon, \tilde{\omega}, \Omega$) を変数としたときのラグランジュ括弧式は、(A.34)より、(計算方法の詳細は A.2)

$$\begin{aligned} [\epsilon, a] &= \frac{\partial(\epsilon - \tilde{\omega}, L)}{\partial(\epsilon, a)} + \frac{\partial(\tilde{\omega} - \Omega, G)}{\partial(\epsilon, a)} + \frac{\partial(\Omega, H)}{\partial(\epsilon, a)} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial(\epsilon - \tilde{\omega})}{\partial \epsilon} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial(\epsilon - \tilde{\omega})}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial(\tilde{\omega} - \Omega)}{\partial \epsilon} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial a} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial(\tilde{\omega} - \Omega)}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \epsilon} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial a} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} n a - 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} n a \quad \dots (5.159) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[\tilde{\omega}, a] &= \frac{\partial(\mathcal{E}-\tilde{\omega}, L)}{\partial(\tilde{\omega}, a)} + \frac{\partial(\tilde{\omega}-\Omega, G)}{\partial(\tilde{\omega}, a)} + \frac{\partial(\Omega, H)}{\partial(\tilde{\omega}, a)} \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial(\mathcal{E}-\tilde{\omega})}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial(\mathcal{E}-\tilde{\omega})}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\partial(\tilde{\omega}-\Omega)}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial a} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial(\tilde{\omega}-\Omega)}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial a} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}na - 0 + \frac{1}{2}na\eta - 0 + 0 - 0 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}na(\eta - 1) \quad \dots (5.160)
\end{aligned}$$

$$[\tilde{\omega}, e] = -\frac{na^2e}{\eta} \quad \dots (5.161)$$

$$[\Omega, a] = \frac{1}{2}na\eta(a\Omega I - 1) \quad \dots (5.162)$$

$$[\Omega, e] = \frac{na^2e(1 - a\Omega I)}{\eta} \quad \dots (5.163)$$

$$[\Omega, I] = -na^2\eta \sin I \quad \dots (5.164)$$

計算省略

上2つの方法は同じ

この後は、(5.3.1)項の時と同様にし、 $a, e, I, \tilde{e}, \tilde{\omega}, \Omega$ についての運動方程式を求める。

具体的には、基本方程式 (5.100) ~ (5.164) を代入する。

その結果は以下のようになる。

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{e}} \quad \dots (5.165)$$

$$\frac{de}{dt} = -\frac{\eta}{na^2 e} (1-\eta) \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{e}} - \frac{\eta}{na^2 e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \quad \dots (5.166)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{\tan \frac{I}{2}}{na^2 e \eta} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{e}} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right) - \frac{1}{na^2 \eta \sin I} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \Omega} \quad \dots (5.167)$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{e}}{dt} = -\frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R}{\partial a} + \frac{\eta(1-\eta)}{na^2 e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} + \frac{\tan \frac{I}{2}}{na^2 \eta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial I} \quad \dots (5.168)$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{\omega}}{dt} = \frac{\eta}{na^2 e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} + \frac{\tan \frac{I}{2}}{na^2 \eta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial I} \quad \dots (5.169)$$

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{na^2 \eta \sin I} \frac{\partial R}{\partial I} \quad \dots (5.170)$$

これらの軌道要素の組を用いても前節の軌道要素の組の場合と同様に混合永年項が出てくる。

これを避けるために新たな変数 E^I を定義する

$$\frac{dE^I}{dt} = \frac{dE}{dt} + t \frac{dn}{dt} \quad \dots (5.171)$$

(5.171) を (5.168) に代入して、 E^I についての方程式を導く。

$$\frac{dE^I}{dt} - t \frac{dn}{dt} = - \underbrace{\frac{2}{na} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial a} \right)}_{(\because 5.131)} - t \frac{dn}{dt} + \frac{n(1-n)}{na^2 e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} + \frac{\tan \frac{i}{2}}{na^2 n} \frac{\partial R}{\partial i}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dE^I}{dt} = - \frac{2}{na} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial a} \right) + \frac{n(1-n)}{na^2 e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} + \frac{\tan \frac{i}{2}}{na^2 n} \frac{\partial R}{\partial i} \quad \dots (5.172)$$

平均経度 $\lambda = nt + E$ と E^I の関係は、

$$\lambda = nt + E$$

$$= \underbrace{\int n dt}_P + E^I$$

$$= P + E^I \quad \dots 5.173$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \frac{dE^I}{dt} = \frac{dE}{dt} + t \frac{dn}{dt} \\ = \frac{dE}{dt} + \frac{d}{dt}(nt) - n \\ \text{積分} \int \frac{dE^I}{dt} dt = E^I = E + nt - \int n dt \end{array} \right)$$

1. a). P についての方程式は

$$\frac{d^2 P}{dt^2} = - \frac{3}{a^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} \quad (\because 5.142)$$

$$= - \frac{3}{a^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial E^I}$$

$$= - \frac{3}{a^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\dots (5.174)$$

1. b) 5.3-67 も同じことになっている

5.5.2 離心率・軌道傾斜角が小さい場合の運動方程式 5.5-5

このような場合は、しばしば次のような変数が使われる

$$h = e \sin \omega, \quad k = e \cos \omega \quad \dots (5.175)$$

$$p = \sin \frac{I}{2} \sin \Omega, \quad q = \sin \frac{I}{2} \cos \Omega \quad \dots (5.176)$$

摂動関数 R を新しい変数 h, k, p, q の関数と考えると、 R の離心率についての偏微分は、

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial e} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial e} \\ &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} \sin \omega + \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \cos \omega \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \left(h \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} + k \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right) \quad \dots (5.177) \end{aligned}$$

同様に、 R の近日点経度 ω 、軌道傾斜角 I 、昇交点経度 Ω についての偏微分は、

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \omega} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \omega} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial \omega} \\ &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} e \cos \omega + \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} (-e \sin \omega) \\ &= k \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} - h \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \quad \dots (5.178) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial R}{\partial I} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial I} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial I} \\
&= \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{I}{2} \ln \Omega \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{I}{2} a_2 \Omega \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{I}{2} \left(\ln \Omega \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + a_2 \Omega \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_2 \frac{I}{2}}{\ln \frac{I}{2}} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + g \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{I}{2} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + g \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \right) \quad \dots (5.179)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial R}{\partial \Omega} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \Omega} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \Omega} \\
&= \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \left(\ln \frac{I}{2} a_2 \Omega \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \left(-\ln \frac{I}{2} \ln \Omega \right) \\
&= g \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} - p \frac{\partial R}{\partial g} \quad \dots (5.180)
\end{aligned}$$

$e, \tilde{\omega}$ の関数
 まず、 h の方程式を求めよう

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dh}{dt} &= \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial e} \right)_{\tilde{\omega}} \frac{de}{dt} + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right)_e \frac{d\tilde{\omega}}{dt} \\
&= \frac{de}{dt} \ln \tilde{\omega} + \frac{d\tilde{\omega}}{dt} e a_2 \tilde{\omega} \quad \dots (5.181)
\end{aligned}$$

この (5.181) の $\frac{de}{dt} \propto \frac{d\tilde{\omega}}{dt}$ に (5.166) と (5.169) を代入する

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dh}{dt} &= \left(-\frac{\eta}{na^2e} (1-\eta) \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} - \frac{\eta}{na^2e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right) \sin \tilde{\omega} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\eta}{na^2e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} + \frac{\tan \frac{I}{2}}{na^2\eta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial I} \right) e \cos \tilde{\omega} \\ &= \frac{h}{e} \left\{ -\frac{\eta}{na^2e} (1-\eta) \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} - \frac{\eta}{na^2e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{\omega}} \right\} \\ &\quad + k \left\{ \frac{\eta}{na^2e} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e} + \frac{\tan \frac{I}{2}}{na^2\eta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial I} \right\} \quad \dots (5.182) \end{aligned}$$

また、 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial \tilde{\omega}}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial e}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial I}$ に (5.178), (5.177), (5.179) を代入し、整理する

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dh}{dt} &= \frac{h}{e} \left\{ -\frac{\eta}{na^2e} (1-\eta) \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} - \frac{\eta}{na^2e} \left(k \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} - h \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right) \right\} \\ &\quad + k \left\{ \frac{\eta}{na^2e} \cdot \frac{1}{e} \left(h \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} + k \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right) + \frac{\tan \frac{I}{2}}{na^2\eta} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{I}{2} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + q \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{h\eta(1-\eta)}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} - \frac{h\eta k}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} + \frac{h^2\eta}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \\ &\quad + \frac{\eta k h}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} + \frac{\eta k^2}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} + \frac{k p}{2na^2\eta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + \frac{k q}{2na^2\eta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{\eta(k^2+h^2)}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k}}_{\substack{\eta(e^2 \sin^2 \tilde{\omega} + e^2 \cos^2 \tilde{\omega}) \\ na^2e^2 \\ \eta \\ na^2}} - \underbrace{\frac{h\eta(1-\eta)}{na^2e^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon}}_{\substack{h\eta(1-\eta) \\ na^2(1-\eta^2) \\ h\eta \\ na^2(1+\eta)}} + \frac{k}{2na^2\eta} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + q \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \right) \quad \dots (5.183) \\ &= \frac{\eta}{na^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} - \frac{h\eta}{na^2(1+\eta)} + \frac{k}{2na^2\eta} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + q \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \right) \quad \dots (5.183) \end{aligned}$$

残りの変数についても同様の計算をすればいい。
(計算省略、以下結果のみ)

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} \quad \dots (5.184)$$

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{dt} = -\frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R}{\partial a} + \frac{n}{na^2(1+n)} \left(h \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} + k \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right) + \frac{1}{2na^2n} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + q \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \right) \quad \dots (5.185)$$

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = -\frac{n}{na^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} - \frac{k n}{na^2(1+n)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} - \frac{k}{2na^2n} \left(p \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} + q \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \right) \quad \dots (5.186)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{dt} = \frac{1}{4na^2n} \frac{\partial R}{\partial q} - \frac{p}{2na^2n} \left(k \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} - h \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \quad \dots (5.187)$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4na^2n} \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} - \frac{q}{2na^2n} \left(k \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} - h \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial \epsilon} \right) \quad \dots (5.188)$$

以上6式は分母に今回使用している変数 (h, k, p, q) の^{+aε}みずれも含んでいる。すなわち、これらの変数の組を用いることにより見かけ上の特異点が取り除かれた。

離心率 e や軌道傾斜角 I が小さいとき。

すなわち h, k, p, g を1次の微小量とし、2次、3次の微小量は無視するとし、(5.183)~(5.188)を書き直すと、

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R}{\partial e}, \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = -\frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R}{\partial a} \quad \dots(5.189)$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{na^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k}, \quad \frac{dk}{dt} = -\frac{1}{na^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial h} \quad \dots(5.190) \left(\because h = \sqrt{1-e^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{1}{4na^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial g}, \quad \frac{dg}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4na^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \quad \dots(5.191) \checkmark$$

p, g のとり方には他にもバリエーションがあるが、目的は同じで $e=0, I=0$ となる時の見かけの特異点を消すことである。