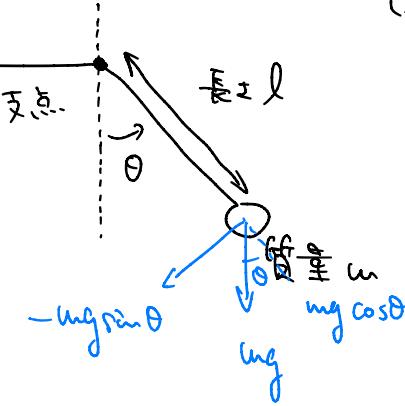


問題 1

I.



$$(1) ml \ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta \approx -mg \theta$$

ゆえに、微分方程式：

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta$$

$$\text{∴ } \theta = A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} \quad \text{式 23.}$$

$$\text{また、 } \dot{\theta} = -i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t}$$

\therefore 初期条件 $t=0$ 时 $\theta=\alpha$ を代入する。

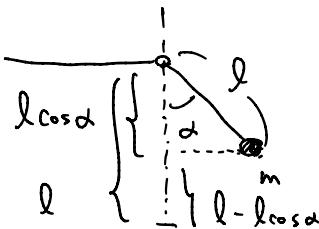
(初速度 $t=0$ 时 $\dot{\theta}=0$ とおき)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = A + B \\ 0 = -A + B \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow A = B = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{∴ } \theta = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} \right),$$

$$= \alpha \cos \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

(2)



エネルギー保存則より

$$\begin{aligned} F &= mg l (1 - \cos \theta) \approx mg l \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} mg l \alpha^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 重力 } T = mg \cos \theta + ml \dot{\theta}^2$$

(4) 平均値 $\langle T \rangle$ の周期 ($= 2\pi/\omega < T \rangle$) を求める。

[解答]

$$T = mg \cos \theta + ml \dot{\theta}^2 \approx mg \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \right) + ml \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha \cos \omega t, \quad \dot{\theta} = -\omega \alpha \sin \omega t \quad (\omega := \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}})$$

$$= mg - \frac{mg}{2} \alpha^2 \cos^2 \omega t + ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

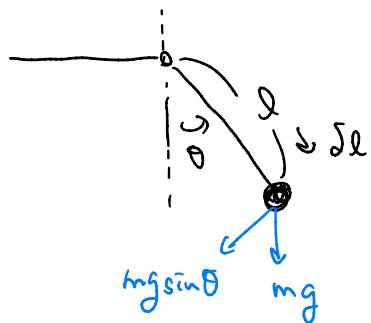
$$\langle T \rangle = mg - \frac{mg}{2} \alpha^2 \underbrace{\langle \cos^2 \omega t \rangle}_{= \frac{1}{2}} + ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 \underbrace{\langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle}_{= \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= mg - \frac{mg}{4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 = mg - \frac{mg}{4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml \cdot \frac{g}{l} \alpha^2$$

$$= mg + \frac{1}{4} mg \alpha^2 = mg \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \right),$$

五

(5) 方位角方位の運動方程式



$$m\ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta \approx -mg\theta$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g\theta}{\alpha}}$$

$$m(l + \delta l) \ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta$$

\downarrow

$$\approx -mg\theta$$

$$\text{假设} \omega^1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l + \delta l}}$$

$$H_2 = \delta \omega = \omega' - \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{l + \delta l}} = \frac{\delta l}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l+\delta l}} = \sqrt{g} \cdot l^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{\delta l}{l} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \left(1 - \frac{\delta l}{2l} \right) \right)$$

微小量近似

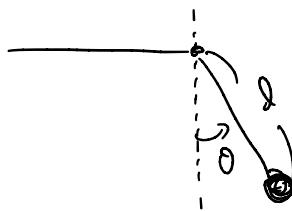
$$(b) \quad \delta w = -\langle T \rangle \delta l$$

$$= -mg \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{a} \right) \delta l$$

$$王乙. 問題文의 \Delta w = \Delta E + \underline{\Delta U} \quad \text{인증 문제} - \rightarrow \text{变化量}$$

$$t_{\text{start}} \quad \Delta E = \Delta w - \Delta v$$

$$z = z'' - \int_0^t (-m\dot{\theta}) \int_0^s l(-\cos \theta) + \tilde{z}_0$$



$$\delta E = -mg\delta l - mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l$$

$$+ \cancel{mg\delta L} - mg\delta L \frac{\cos\delta}{}$$

$$= mg \delta l \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2\right)$$

Augm er ..

$$\delta U = -mg \delta l$$

$$\delta_E = \delta_w - \delta_v$$

$$= -mg\delta l - mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l + mg\delta l$$

$$= -mg \frac{d^2}{4} \delta l$$

$$(7) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d\omega = \frac{dl}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \\ \delta E = -mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} dl \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \therefore -\frac{\alpha^2}{4} mg d\omega = \frac{l}{2l} \int_{\frac{g}{l}}^{g/l} dE \\ -\frac{l}{2} mg l \alpha^2 d\omega = \left(\int_{\frac{g}{l}}^{g/l} dE \right)_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore -\frac{d\omega}{\omega} = \frac{dE}{E} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\omega} = \frac{E}{3} = \text{const}$$

III

(8) 連鎖エネルギー - T より、式で運動エネルギー - U です。

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2, \quad U = -mg l \cos \theta$$

$\ddot{x} = l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2$
 $\ddot{y} = l \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2$
 $x = l \cos \theta$
 $y = l \sin \theta$

$\left. \right]$

$$\text{Lagrangean (T). } L = T - U \\ = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg l \cos \theta.$$

$$\text{一般化運動量 } p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m l^2 \dot{\theta} \quad \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{m l^2}.$$

(9) 連鎖エネルギー - E は、連鎖エネルギー - U の代入式

$$E = T + U = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - mg l \cos \theta.$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{m l^2} \text{ を代入。} E \in p \in \theta \text{ を表す。}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m l^2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{m^2 l^2} - mg l \cos \theta.$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2 m l^2} - mg l \cos \theta$$

$$\approx \frac{P^2}{2ml^2} - mg l \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{P^2}{2ml^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{2/mgl} - mg l.$$

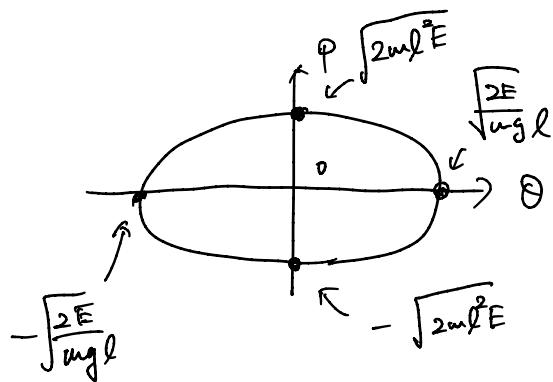
入力式 - a 平衡と、

$$E = \frac{P^2}{2ml^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{2/mgl}$$

2" みな2" .

で、

$$T = \frac{P^2}{2ml^2 E} + \frac{\theta^2}{2E/mgl}$$



(10)

$$\oint p d\theta = (\text{積分用の面積}) \text{ 2" みな2" }.$$

$$\oint p d\theta = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2E}{mgl}} \cdot \sqrt{2ml^2 E} = 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{E}{\omega} = \text{const} -$$

これは、 $\int l d\theta \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi \int p d\theta$ は、