

問題 2

$$I \quad (1) \quad \text{運動エネルギー} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2) \quad \text{より}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2) - \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

ラグランジアン法は一般化座標を用いて。

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} = 0$$

$$\text{より, } \underline{r \text{ に関する}} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial r} \right) = m\ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\underline{\theta \text{ に関する}} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} \right) = 2 m r \dot{r} \dot{\theta} + m r^2 \ddot{\theta} - 0 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right)}_{m r^2 \dot{\theta}} = 0 \Rightarrow m r^2 \dot{\theta} = L \quad \text{より} \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta} = r \cdot m r \dot{\theta} = L \quad \text{より} \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{r} &= m r \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{r^2} \rightarrow \ddot{r} = r \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{m r^2} \\ &= \frac{L}{m r^2} \cdot \frac{L}{m r^2} + \frac{\alpha}{m r^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{L}{m} \right)^2 \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{\alpha}{m r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, } \ddot{r} = - \left(\frac{L}{m} \right)^2 u^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} \quad \text{より}$$

$$- \left(\frac{L}{m} \right)^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = \left(\frac{L}{m} \right)^2 \frac{1}{u^3} + \frac{\alpha}{m} \frac{1}{u^2}$$

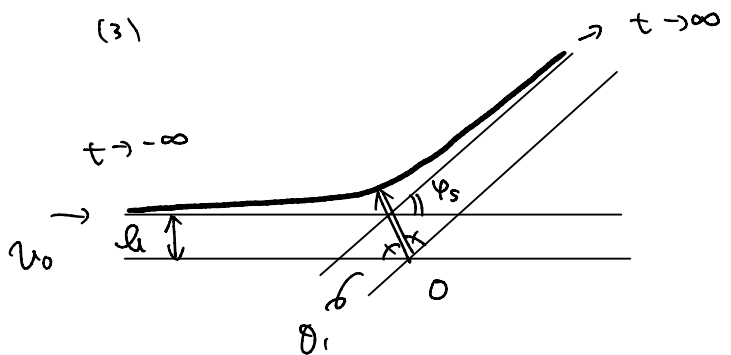
$$\therefore \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = -u - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\text{さらに } X = u + \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \quad \text{とおくと, (1)式は, } \frac{d^2 X}{d\theta^2} = -X \quad \text{となり}$$

は微分方程式の解は $X(\theta) = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0)$ と表せる。
 したがって $r = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2}}$

$$u + \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$u = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \quad \text{より} \quad r = \frac{1}{A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2}}$$



② 運動量は保存される。
初速時 $t \rightarrow -\infty$ とき
 $L = L_{\text{in}} v_0$ //

(4) $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ とき r は $\pm \infty$ になる。
 \Rightarrow 運動量保存。 $A \cos \theta_1 - \frac{m\alpha}{L^2} = 0$ となる。 $\cos \theta_1 = \frac{m\alpha}{AL^2}$ //

(5) 式 (4) を $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ まで適用する。

$$\dot{r} = - \left(A \cos \theta - \frac{m\alpha}{L^2} \right)^{-2} \cdot (-A \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta})$$

また、 $\dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{mr^2}$ より $\dot{r} = \frac{\frac{AL}{mr^2} \sin \theta}{\left(A \cos \theta - \frac{m\alpha}{L^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{AL}{mr^2} \cdot r^2 \sin \theta$

また、 $t \rightarrow -\infty$ とき
 $v_0 = \frac{AL}{m} \cdot \sin \theta_1$ $\therefore \sin \theta_1 = \frac{mv_0}{AL}$ //

(6) $\cos \left(\frac{\varphi_2}{2} + \theta_1 \right) = \cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \cos \theta_1 - \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \sin \theta_1 = 0$ より

$$\tan \frac{\varphi_2}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2}}{\cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2}} = \frac{\cos \theta_1}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{\frac{m\alpha}{L^2}}{\frac{mv_0}{AL}} = \frac{\alpha}{Lv_0}$$

II

(7) 同様に (2)

$$I = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2) + \frac{\beta}{r^n}$$

ラグランジェ方程式より

$$r \text{ について}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial I}{\partial r} = m\ddot{r} - mr\dot{\theta}^2 + n \frac{\beta}{r^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\theta \text{ について}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} = 2mr\dot{\theta} + mr^2\ddot{\theta} = 0$$

//

(8) 重力方向に $\vec{r} = r \hat{r}$ とする。

$$m \cdot 0 - m r_0 \omega_0^2 + n \frac{\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\text{よって} \quad m r_0 \omega_0^2 = \frac{n \beta}{r_0^{n+1}}$$

$$(9) \quad m(\ddot{r} + \dot{\theta}^2 r) - m(r + \rho) \dot{\theta}^2 + n \frac{\beta}{(r + \rho)^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \ddot{r} - m(r + \rho) \left(\frac{L}{m(r + \rho)^2} \right)^2 + \frac{n \beta}{(r + \rho)^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$4m(r + \rho)^2 \dot{\theta} = L \quad \leftarrow \quad \left(n \beta (r + \rho)^{-(n+1)} = n \beta r_0^{-(n+1)} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{r_0} \right)^{-(n+1)} \right.$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m(r + \rho)^2} \quad \left. = n \beta r_0^{-(n+1)} \left(1 - (n+1) \frac{\rho}{r_0} \right) \right.$$

$$= \frac{n \beta}{r_0^{n+1}} - \frac{n(n+1) \rho}{r_0^{n+2}}$$

$$\ddot{r} - \frac{L^2}{m(r + \rho)^3} + \frac{n \beta}{r_0^{n+1}} - \frac{n(n+1) \rho}{r_0^{n+2}} = 0$$

$$\left(r_0^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{r_0} \right)^{-3} = r_0^{-3} \left(1 - \frac{3\rho}{r_0} \right) \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_0^3} - \frac{3\rho}{r_0^4}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{r} = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} - \frac{3L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho - \frac{n \beta}{r_0^{n+1}} + \frac{n \beta (n+1) \rho}{r_0^{n+2}}$$

$$\text{また、} m r_0 \omega_0^2 = m r_0 \left(\frac{L}{m r_0^2} \right)^2 = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} = \frac{n \beta}{r_0^{n+1}} \quad \text{よって}$$

$$\ddot{r} = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} - \frac{3L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho - \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} + \frac{(n+1)L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho$$

$$\therefore \ddot{r} = \frac{(n-2)L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho$$

$$n-2 < 0 \text{ として } n < 2$$

$$\therefore \underline{n = 1}$$