(三度と干渉) 特に音取の子等を理解する。 古典的牙迹或另程才四月17 多晋之玻動方程寸( 四空复:含20代以小部分的"熱平衡状态に知。連続的方复体 (1) 位置 (2,7,2), 時刻 t 一つ一般小で、としてすれて 必わずかな変重が  $P(t, k) = P_0 + F(t, k)$  $P(t, H) = P_0 + P_1(t, H)$ f2 19 58 無視 W(t, t) to capessu

宽度の電車 f(t,H) は Laplacian  $\Delta = \text{div grad} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ 

$$(4) P_0 = \frac{nRT}{V}, P_0 = \frac{nM}{V} \neq LCEE$$

$$f'' = \frac{r}{M}$$

$$(5) V_S = \sqrt{\frac{r}{M}}$$

何 空気 N2 0.8 O2 0.2 (6)  $M = (28 \times 0.8 + 32 \times 0.2) \times 10^{-3} \text{kg/mol}$   $T = 273 \text{K}, R = 8.31 \text{J/(K·mol)}, V = \frac{7}{5}$  $\rightarrow$  (7)  $V_s = 332 \text{ m/s}$ 東頭(10 331.5m/s !! 多気体中の音三度につ112の設建が元程式の導出。 海話の士

で意識更

一般に、保存する量の 定度 P(t,k) と 読ん J(t,k) は 連続の D(t,k) =  $-\operatorname{div} J(t,k)$  を 着たす.

学歌の立 (1) 一元 = - aiv J(K/M) (4/M) (4/M) (4/M) (4/M) (4/M) (4/M) = - Sheav da(h)·J(h/h) = -

(1)  $\pm 1$  (4)  $\frac{\partial P(t, \mathcal{H})}{\partial t} \simeq -P_0 \operatorname{div} V(t, \mathcal{H})$ 

中国的方程式"HE中心ICICICE"(1)升=ma を使う

f(t)  $f(t,H) = -\epsilon^2 \operatorname{grad} P(t,H)$   $f(t,H) = \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} f(t,H) dt$ (5)  $f(t,H) = \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} f(t,H) dt$   $f(t,H) = \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} f(t,H) dt$ (5)  $f(t,H) = \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} f(t,H) dt$ 

(6)  $\{P_0 + f(t, t)\} \xrightarrow{\partial W(t, t)} \simeq - \text{grad } P(t, t)$ (7) Po DV(t, H) ~ - grad P(t, H)

→ 本当はこたかが 役が量の2元とよならかする こてにしてニと言く、

 $P4-(7) \quad (2) \quad P_0 \stackrel{?}{\to} W(t_1 t_1) = -\operatorname{grad} P(t_1 t_1)$   $(1) \stackrel{?}{\to} t \stackrel{?}{\to} \stackrel{?}{\to}$   $(2) \qquad (2)$ 

(2)  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} P(t, t') = -P_0 \operatorname{div} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} V(t, t') = \operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} P(t, t') = \Delta P(t, t')$ (3)  $\begin{cases} P(t, t') = P_0 + P(t, t') \\ P(t, t') = P_0 + P(t, t') \end{cases}$ 

P3-(2) (1)  $\frac{3}{5t}P(t,t) = -P_0 div W(t,t)$ 

 $(4) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} f(t, |t|) = \triangle 9(t, |t|)$ 

密度。夏勤于(大,比)と压力の夏勤?(大,比)を器小"对"

应三度重为方程寸(P5-(4) 気体中の一致の伝播

チはれとりはれて話い、奥条がもうひとつ人生 すばやい変化→断熱変化→ Poissonの原係(2) PP=一定) Ite熱It

1-8= 1

 $-\beta \zeta = (+\alpha x + 0(x^2))$ 

(1)  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} f(t, t') = \triangle Q(t, t')$ 

(3)  $(P_0+Q_1)(P_0+f_1)^{-r} = P_0 P_0^{-r}$  (4)  $(l+\frac{Q_1}{P_0})(l+\frac{f_1}{P_0})^{-r} = 1$ 

(S)  $1+\frac{q}{p_0}-\gamma\frac{f}{e_0}\simeq 1$  (6)  $\frac{q}{p_0}\simeq\gamma\frac{f}{e_0}$ 

 $(7) \ \mathcal{V}(t, \mathcal{H}) = \frac{YP}{P_0} f(t, \mathcal{H})$   $(V_s)^2$ 

(1) t) (8)  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} f(t, t) = \frac{\gamma P_0}{P_0} \Delta f(t, t)$  主使動方程寸?

NewTonは(2)ではなくPP--- 定を使,た(等温変化)→音速がすめた

多三位動が発立とその解

o 三度動 方程 式 (女)  $\frac{2^2}{54^2}$  f(t, r) = (Vs)  $^2$   $\triangle$  f(t, r)

大:時刻 V:位置 f(t, k):未知の実数値度数 Vs>0 定数倍厘)

(水)口音波、弹性玻、電磁域、… の心るまれを含己述

(数)17 偏视分元程工 (PDE = partial differential equation)

定数。 血熱那的生

· f(t, H)か(な)の解なら af(t, H)も (な)の解

· f((t,k), f2(t,k)がめ)の解なる &f((t,k)+Bf2(t,k)も(め)の解

三主 鏡形与の日後的日葵化巨見2113から! ナーテマンでムシ

 $\omega - \lambda \omega = \pi \sqrt{3}$  (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$   $f(t, t) = (v_s)^2 \Delta f(t, t)$ 任意の1変数與数 g(s) に対して (1)  $f(t,t) = g(x-v_st)$  となる (3)  $f(t, H) = g(-x-v_s +)$  とこものの解 速度  $-v_s$  で進む ◎ 3次元人の一般化 任意の単位ベクトル B (4) f(t, )= g(素・トーリッナ)  $(4) \in (3) = (1)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac$ (4)は予方向に運さいで過む三岐 (1),(3)は 3=(土1,0,0)に石当、

(1) 
$$g(s) = A\cos(ks+\theta)$$
 と選ぶ  $k > 0$ ,  $A$ ,  $\theta$  は 意文  $e^{-(1)}$  の(な)の角をは  $e^{-(2)}$   $w = kv_s > 0$  といる  $e^{-(1)}$  の(な)の角をは  $e^{-(2)}$   $w = kv_s > 0$  といる  $e^{-(2)}$   $e^{(2)}$   $e^{-(2)}$   $e^{-(2)}$   $e^{-(2)}$   $e^{-(2)}$   $e^{-(2)}$   $e^{$ 

应于面部的 (水)  $\frac{1}{2}$  f(大,大) = (Vs)  $^2$   $\triangle$  f(大,大)

 $\theta = 0$   $f(t, H) = A cos(kx - \omega t)$ 

 $\chi \text{ (5) } f(0, H) = A \cos(kx)$ 

平面写解 三坡面(子が一定位をとる節曲)が りゃ面に平行な平面

t 硫存1生 (9)  $f(t,0,9,2) = A \cos(\omega t)$  (  $\hat{k} = 1/\lambda$  を 選及  $\epsilon = 1/\lambda$  を  $\epsilon = 1/\lambda$  $\chi=0$ に  $\pi$  (10) WT = 2元 (11) T =  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$  周期  $\pi$  (12)  $\chi=\frac{1}{2\pi}$  電動級 四一般の平面或解 (な)  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} f(t, \pi) = (V_s)^2 \triangle f(t, \pi)$ (1) g(s)=Acos(ks+0) k>0, A, Oは定数 B 任意の単位がクトレ P8-(4)の(水)の解切(2)16= 16号, W=12Vs=161Vs>0 CLZ (3)  $f(t, t') = g(g \cdot t - v_s t) = A \cos(k \cdot t - wt + \theta) = Re[Ae^{ik \cdot t + i\theta} - iwt]$ もちろん 引めを経由になくても(11) (水)の平面三皮解 (4) f(t, H)= A cos(k·H-wt+0) ● 三度製パクトル 見は任意のゼロでありかりんし ・ ゆの方のに埋すい。= しと、進む意 12 CW13 (S) W= Vs/1/2 ・ 角振動数 Wは正にとるのが標準 2" 27512'Y 3 子が一定値を 会けが一定値 会 地と直交する面でる時は 三皮面

应定在速 (水) 号2f(t, 水) = (Vs)2△f(t, 水) 12 >0, W= 12 Vs >0 Y 03 1= (+k,0,0) = 文寸応 93 平面 36 64 (1)  $f_{+}(t/t) = A \cos(kx - \omega t)$ Vs z' Xの正常的へ (2)  $f_{-}(t,t) = A \cos(-kx-\omega t)$  Vs z'  $x \circ \beta \delta \delta \delta \wedge$ 尼吐士的电解 (3)  $f_+(t, t) + f_-(t, t') = 2A \cos(kx) \cos(\omega t)$ 定にものも時 (3) 丁+ (k/k) 「 k (k)  $(4) \in (1) = (1) = (1) = -\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) h(t)$   $(4) = (1) = (1) = -\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) h(t)$   $(5) \triangle h(t) = -(1) + (1) = -(1) + (1) + (1) = -(1) + (1) + (1) = -(1) + (1) + (1) = -(1) + (1$ が成り立ては、角星にある (6) の解の何り (7)  $h(k) = A\cos(k\cdot k + 0)$  (ル(=  $\frac{\omega}{v_s}$ )

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 $(1) \stackrel{\leftarrow}{\overleftarrow{}} (X) = (X)^2 \frac{g''(1) + (V_5 t)}{(X)}$   $(2) \stackrel{\leftarrow}{\overleftarrow{}} (2) = 7$ 

王だ文子和古典数の Laplacian についての公立

(3)  $\triangle \mathcal{L}(|\mathcal{H}|) = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r}\frac{d}{dr}\right)\mathcal{L}(r)\Big|_{r=|\mathcal{H}|} = \mathcal{L}''(|\mathcal{H}|) + \frac{2}{|\mathcal{H}|}\mathcal{L}'(|\mathcal{H}|)$ 

 $(4) \frac{\partial |\mathcal{K}|}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \sqrt{x^2 + 9^2 + 2^2}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{x}{|\mathcal{K}|}$ 

(5)  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3}$ 

 $\text{DETECTATE BETTER } (1) = (1)^2 \triangle f(t, t) = (1)^2 \triangle f(t, t)$ 

 $(7) \triangle h(1 | h|) = \frac{3}{|h|} h'(1 | h|) - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{|h|^3} h'(1 | h|) + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{|h|^2} h''(1 | h|) = h''(1 | h|) + \frac{2}{|h|} h'(1 | h|)$ 

兄(r) 任意の1変数関数

あにもちがうことが すっちいる...

住意のg(s) (=>112 (1)  $f(t, y) = \frac{g(|y| - y, t)}{|y|}$  (水=(0,0,0) は除く、)

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 $(1) \triangle f(t, k) = \triangle \frac{g(lkt - v_s t)}{lkl} = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2\partial}{r}\right) \frac{g(r - v_s t)}{r} \Big|_{r = |k|}$  $(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{g(r-v_st)}{r} \right) = -\frac{g(r-v_st)}{r^2} + \frac{g'(r-v_st)}{r}$ (3)  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \left( \frac{g(r-v_st)}{r} \right) = \frac{2g(r-v_st)}{r^3} - \frac{2g'(r-v_st)}{r^2} + \frac{g''(r-v_st)}{r}$ (4)  $\triangle f(t, t') = \frac{g''(|k'| - V_5 t)}{|k|}$  p[2-(2) < E(k') 2 p[2-(1)] = (1) = (1)野で 面 = 皮の解 (5)  $g(s) = A\cos(ks+\theta)$  k>0, A, B 定数 p(2-(1)) の(水)の解は (6) w = kv >0 c(2) (7)  $f(t, h') = A\cos(k|h'|-wt+\theta) = Re\left[Ae^{ik|h'|+i\theta}e^{-iwt}\right]$ 

多干時の解析 かがA L 1311°B 14 電子(1)))) たるになり)) なるになり))) でるになり))) でるになり))) 音の歌手(はなり) 原点 (0,0,0) (1)  $\begin{cases} H_1 = (a,0,-L) \\ H_2 = (-a,0,-L) \end{cases}$ 

B上の気(x,y)での音の強す (2)  $I(x,y):=\lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt \left\{ f(t,x,y,0) \right\}^{2}$ 

DC+WV (3) -f(t, H)= Re[9(H)e-iwt] = = = {9(H)e-iwt}+9+(H)eiwty

こりを使,2 エスツを  $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T} dt \, e^{\frac{t}{2}i\omega t} = 0 \quad \text{f.y.}$ **李然**3

(6)  $I(x,y) = \lim_{T \to T} \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{T} dt = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{In } & \text{I$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{2} || h(x_{1}) || (x_{1}, y_{1}) = |(x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) - || || = \sqrt{(x_{1} - a)^{2} + 5^{2} + L^{2}}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{1} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h(x_{1}, y_{2})}{V_{1}(x_{1}, y_{2})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{1} || (x_{1}, y_{1}) = || \mathcal{L}_{1} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) ||^{2} = A^{2} \frac{1}{|| V_{1}(x_{1}, y_{2})|^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A^{2}}{(x_{1} - a)^{2} + y^{2} + L^{2}}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{2} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = Re[|| \mathcal{L}_{2} || (x_{1} - a)^{2} + y^{2} + L^{2}]$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{2} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{2} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{2} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{3} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{3} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{3} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{3} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{4} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{4} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{4} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

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$$|| \mathcal{L}_{4} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

$$|| \mathcal{L}_{4} || (x_{1}, y_{1}, 0) = A \frac{e^{ik} h^{2} g_{1}(y_{1}, y_{1})}{V_{2}(x_{1}, y_{1})}$$

(8)  $I_z(x,y) = |Y_z(x,y,0)|^2 = \frac{A^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2 + L^2}$ 

血なりとなってあける (1)  $f_{12}(t, t) = \frac{A\cos(k|t-t|-wt)}{|t-t|} + \frac{A\cos(k|t-t|-wt)}{|t-t|}$   $= Re[(f_1(t)+f_2(t))] e^{-iwt}]$ 

同位相の2つの球菌波 (2)  $I_{12}(x,y) = |\mathcal{Y}_{1}(x,y,0) + \mathcal{Y}_{2}(x,y,0)|^{2}$ 4 part 1-pg or 7812 4 2 50 0 TES!  $= \{ P_1(x,y,0) + P_2(x,y,0) \} \{ P_1(x,y,0) + P_2(x,y,0) \}$ 

=  $[\Psi_{l}(x_{i},y_{i},0)]^{2} + [\Psi_{2}(x_{i},y_{i},0)]^{2} + {\Psi_{l}(x_{i},y_{i},0) \Psi_{2}(x_{i},y_{i},0) + \Psi_{l}(x_{i},y_{i},0) \Psi_{2}^{*}(x_{i},y_{i},0)}$ 

 $I_{\Gamma}(x,9)$   $I_{2}(x,9)$   $\Delta I(x,9)$  干涉項 T,05,19211

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(1) 
$$\Delta I(x,y) = P_1(x,y,0) P_2(x,y,0) + P_1(x,y,0) P_2(x,y,0)$$
  

$$= \frac{1}{V_1(x,y) V_2(x,y)} \left\{ e^{ik_2(v_1(x,y))} - V_2(x,y) \right\} + e^{ik_2(-v_1(x,y))} + e^{ik_2(-v_1(x,y))}$$

石屋かに井を重かする.

$$= \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} (x,9)\frac{1}{9})}{\ln(x,9) \ln(x,9) \ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} (x,9)\frac{1}{9})}{\ln(x,9) \ln(x,9) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9))}{\ln(x,9) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9))}{\ln(x,9) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9))}{\ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9)}{\ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9)}{\ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9)}{\ln(x,9)} + \frac{2 \cos(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x,9) - \frac{1}{2} \ln$$

$$\Gamma_{1}(x,y) = J(x-a)^{2} + y^{2} + L^{2} = L J(1 + L^{2}) - L J(1 + 2L^{2})$$

$$= L + \frac{(x-a)^{2} + y^{2}}{2L}$$

$$= (x-c)^{2} + y^{2} + L^{2} = L J(1 + L^{2})$$

$$= (x-c)^{2} + y^{2} + L^{2} = L J(1 + L^{2})$$

$$= L + \frac{(x-a)^{2} + y^{2}}{2L}$$

(3) 
$$\Gamma_{1}(x_{1}y_{1}) - \Gamma_{2}(x_{1}y_{2}) \simeq \frac{(x_{1}-a)^{2}+y^{2}}{2L} - \frac{(x_{1}+a)^{2}+y^{2}}{2L} = -\frac{2a}{L}x$$
  
分句については単に  $\Gamma_{1}(x_{1}y_{1}) \Gamma_{2}(x_{1}y_{2}) \simeq L^{2}$    
小母については単に  $\Gamma_{1}(x_{1}y_{2}) \Gamma_{2}(x_{1}y_{2}) \simeq L^{2}$ 

分句については単に 
$$r(x,y) r_2(x,y) \simeq L^2$$
   
(4)  $\Delta I(x,y) \simeq \frac{1}{L^2} \cos\left(\frac{2ha}{L}x\right)$    
引流  $x \to x$    
の   
引流  $x \to x$