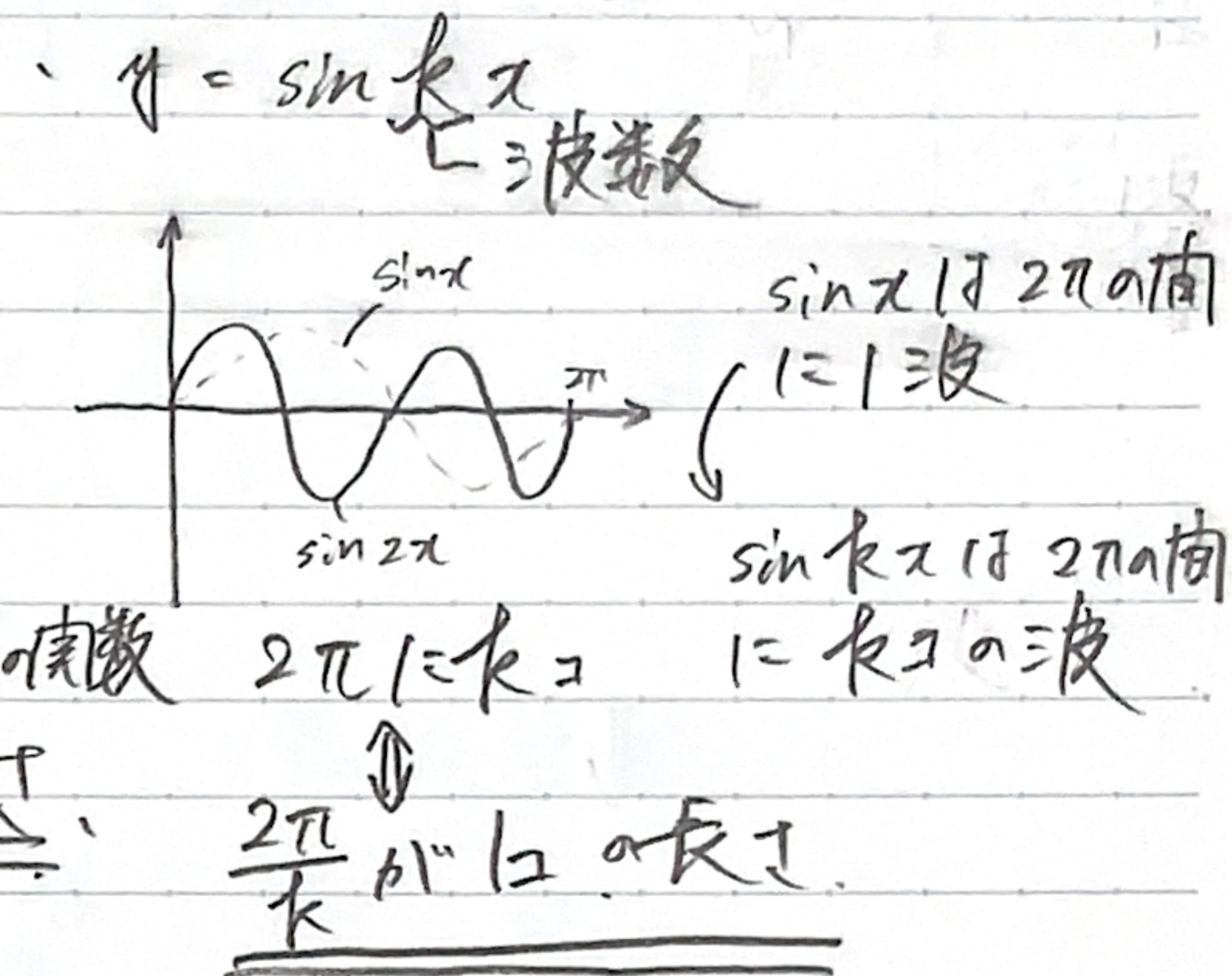
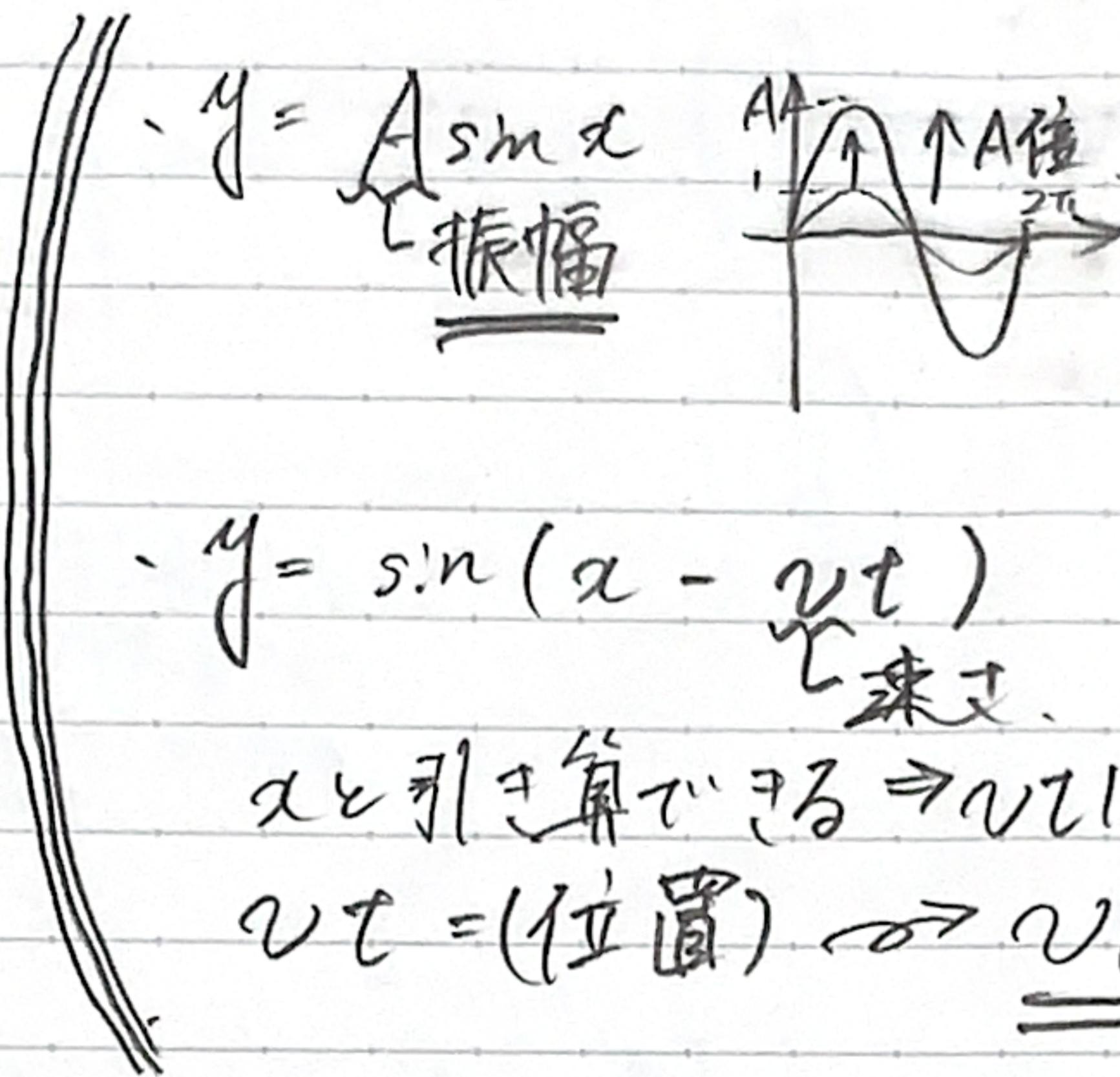


力学波動 力工向 2024 年度

$$(1) y_1(x, t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t) = A \sin k(x - \frac{\omega}{k} t)$$



$$(2) \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} = Ak \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial x^2} = -Ak^2 \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\{g(f(x))\}' = f'(x) g'(f(x))$$

$$(\sin f(x))' = f'(x) \cos f(x)$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial t} = -Aw \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial t^2} = -Aw^2 \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

(4) 波動方程式 \rightarrow

$$\frac{\partial^2 y_{(x,t)}}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y_{(x,t)}}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial t^2} = \frac{w^2}{k^2} \frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial x^2}$$

$$(5) y_1 + y_2 = A \sin(kx - \omega t) + A \sin(kx + \omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -A \sin kx \cos \omega t - A \cos kx \sin \omega t \\ & + A \sin kx \cos \omega t + A \cos kx \sin \omega t \\ & = 2A \sin kx \cos \omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

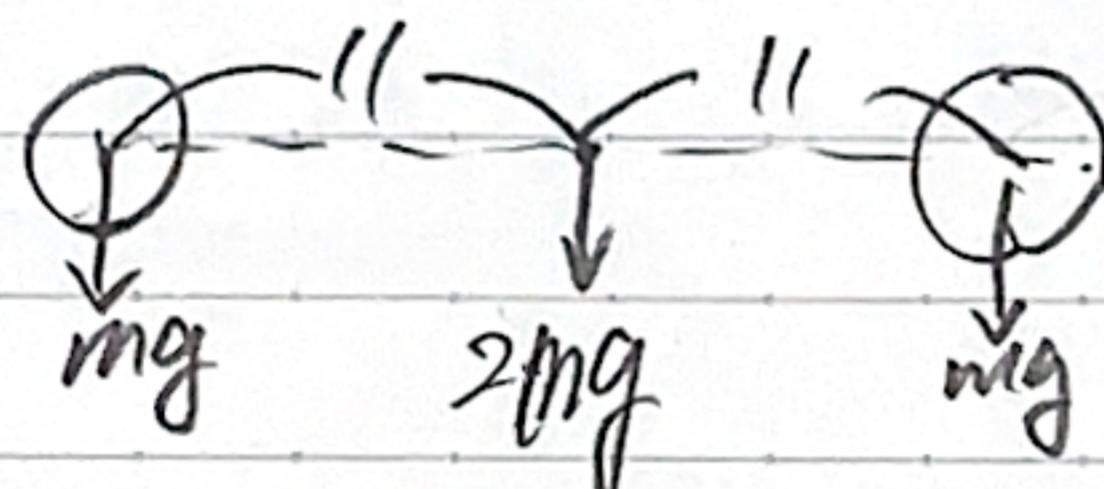
問2. (1) (角運動量 $L = r \times p = m(r \times v)$)

$$l_1 = m \begin{pmatrix} vt \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow$$

$$l_2 = m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ vt+h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow$$

方向同じで $h \ll v$
 2 平行四辺形
 大きさ $\underline{\underline{O}}$ が近似

(2) 質量分布 ($m = \rho \cdot \delta$)



$$R = \frac{1}{2}(l_1 + l_2) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} vt \\ vt+h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

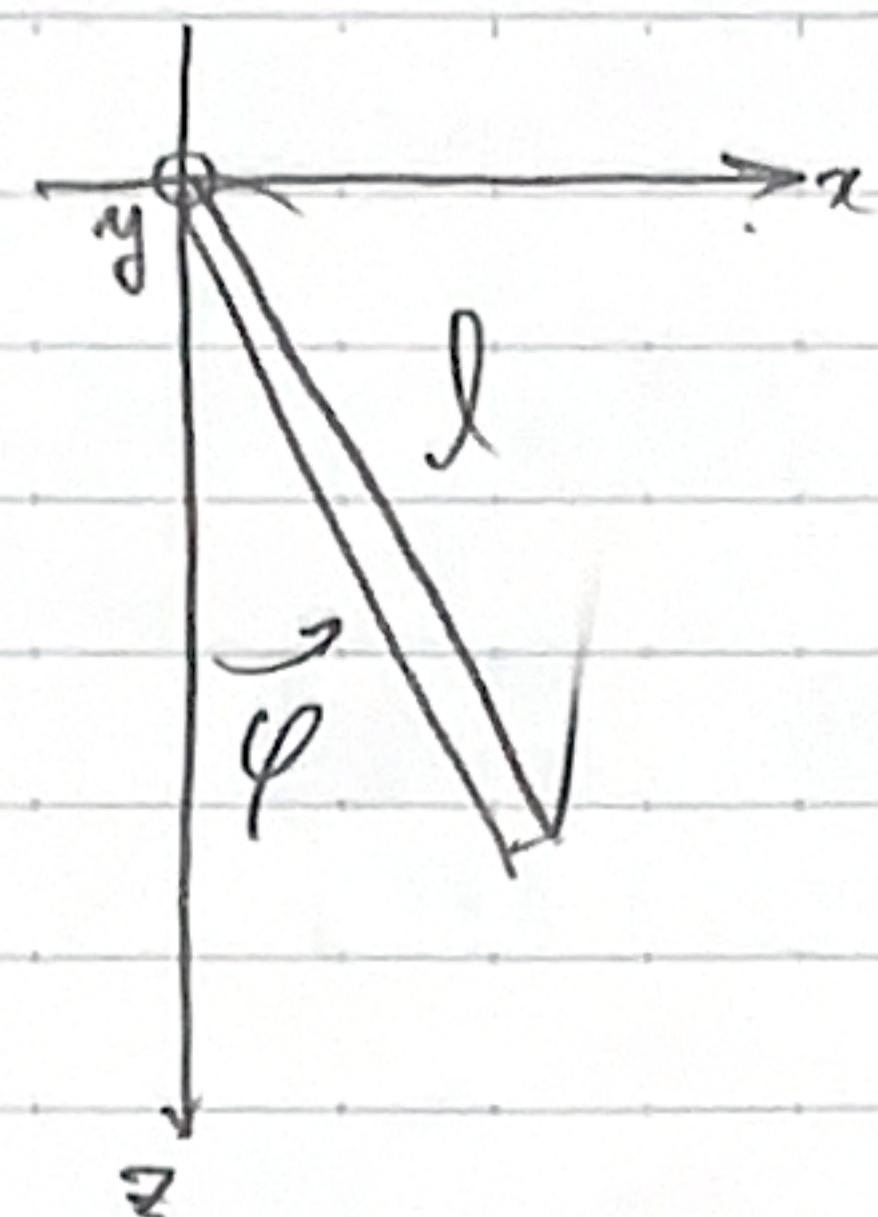
$$(3) IL_G = 2mR \times \frac{d}{dt}R$$

$$= 2m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} vt \\ vt+h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ v^2t - (v^2t + vh) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -vh \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) l_1' = m(r_1 - R) \times \frac{d}{dt}(r_1 - R)$$

$$= m \begin{pmatrix} vt - \frac{vt}{2} \\ -\frac{vt+h}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} v - \frac{v}{2} \\ -\frac{v}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{v^2t}{2} + \frac{vh}{4} \\ \frac{v^2t+vh}{4} - \frac{v^2t}{4} \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{vh}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

問3.



(a)

「一様な棒」の重心が中心が重心

$$\vec{R} = (x, y, z) = \frac{l}{2} (\sin \varphi, 0, \cos \varphi)$$

$$(b) \quad (\vec{r} - \vec{x}) \cdot \vec{F} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{R} \times Mg = \frac{l}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi \\ 0 \\ \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ Mg \end{pmatrix} = \frac{l}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -Mg \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} Mg l \sin \varphi$$

B1 振幅
 重心附近

$$(c) \text{ 条件 } \therefore I \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} Mg l \sin \varphi$$

$\approx \pi$ 、振幅が小さいとき、 $\sin \varphi = \varphi$ と近似できる。

$$I \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} Mg l \varphi$$

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2I} Mg l \varphi$$

この式は単振動の式 $\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$ と同形であり、角速度 ω は実

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{Mg l}{2I}}$$

とする。

$$\therefore \text{(周期)} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2I}{Mg l}}$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \sin \varphi = \cos \varphi, \varphi \ll 1 \text{ とき } \cos \varphi = 1 \right)$$

$$\left(\therefore 0 \text{ 付近 } \approx \text{ における } \sin \varphi \text{ の傾き } \Rightarrow \text{ 傾きの 1 次関数} \right)$$

$$\sin \varphi = \varphi$$

(d) エネルギー保存則

$$\frac{1}{2} I \left| \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right|^2 + \underbrace{(\text{重心の位置エネルギー})}_{\downarrow} = \text{const.} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\left(\sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \rightarrow \int_0^l \frac{M}{2I} (rw)^2 dr = \frac{1}{2} Mg l (1 - \cos \varphi) \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (rw)^2 = \frac{M\omega^2}{2I} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^l = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Ml^2}{3} \right) \omega^2$$

$$\varphi = 0 \text{ のとき } l \left| \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right| = v_0 \text{ とし, } \leftarrow r\omega = v$$

$$(1) = \frac{1}{2} I \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \frac{l^2}{4} + 0 = \frac{I}{2} \left(\frac{v_0}{l} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \text{エネルギー} \left(\left| \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{v_0}{l} \right)^2 - \frac{Mg l}{2} (1 - \cos \varphi)} \right)$$

問4. (ア)

の面積は $\Delta r \ll r$ のとき、内側の九柱が Δr 個あると考へれば……

$$\therefore S = 2\pi r \Delta r$$

⇒ 線の長さの和が面積と同値。

$$\Delta r = \therefore 2\pi r \simeq 2\pi(r + \Delta r)$$

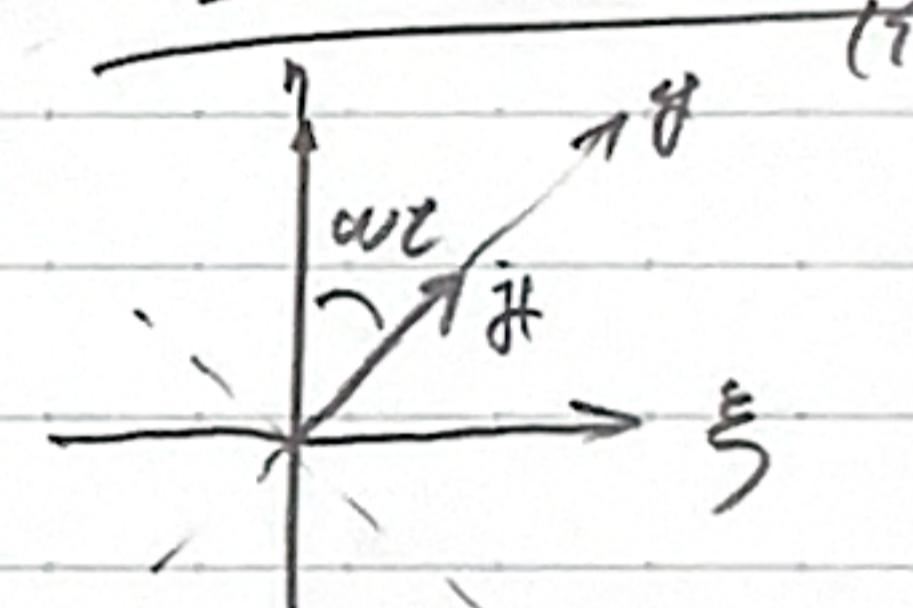
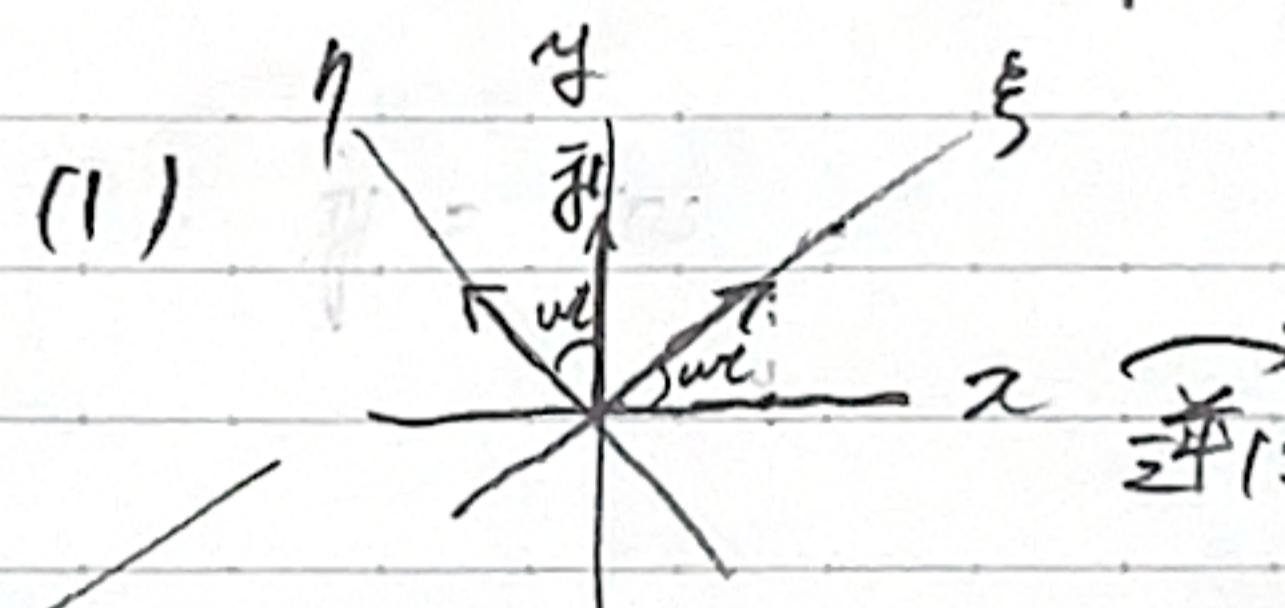
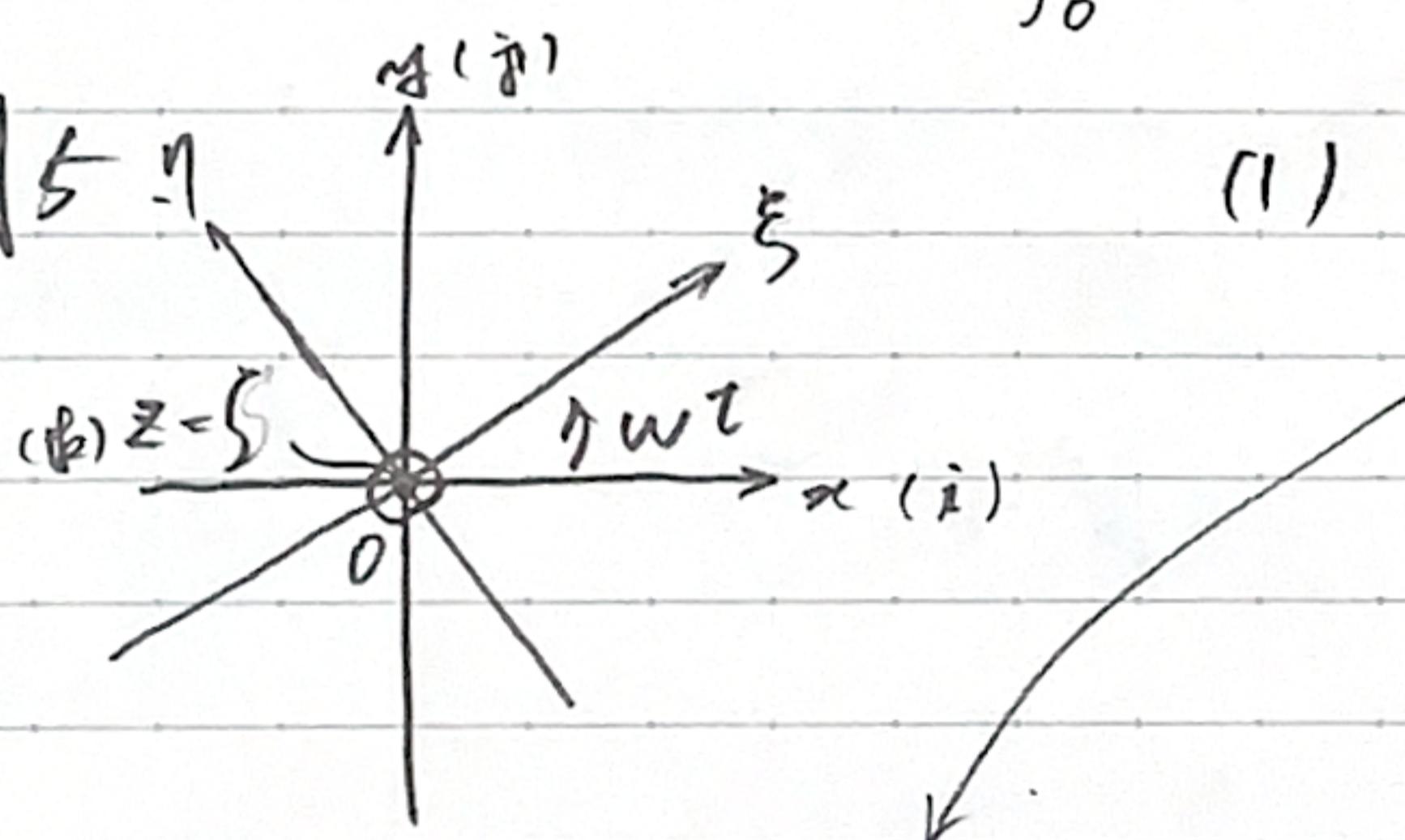
$$\text{慣性モーメント: } I = \int_V \rho r^2 dV = \int_r^a r^2 dm$$

$$\text{ここで用いた運動エネルギー } T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$I = \int_0^a r^2 \cdot \underbrace{\rho 2\pi r dr}_{dm} = \int_0^a \frac{2\pi \rho r^3 dr}{(3)}.$$

$$(1) \quad I = 2\pi \rho \int_0^a r^3 dr = 2\pi \rho \cdot \frac{1}{4} a^4 = \frac{1}{2} \pi \rho a^4$$

問5. (ア)



$$\vec{r} = \rho_x \xi + \rho_y \eta + \rho_z \zeta$$

$$(2) \quad \rho_y = -\dot{\rho}_x \sin(\omega t) + \dot{\rho}_y \cos(\omega t).$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \rho_x = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{\rho}_x \cos(\omega t) + \dot{\rho}_y \sin(\omega t))$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v} + \omega \times \vec{r}$$

$$= -\dot{\rho}_x \omega \sin(\omega t) + \dot{\rho}_y \omega \cos(\omega t).$$

$$(4) \quad (1) \quad \vec{r} = \rho_x \xi + \rho_y \eta \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\rho_x}{dt} \xi + \rho_x \frac{d\xi}{dt} + \frac{d\rho_y}{dt} \eta + \rho_y \frac{d\eta}{dt}$$

$$= \vec{v} + \rho_x \frac{d\xi}{dt} + \rho_y \frac{d\eta}{dt}$$

(6, 7) 省略

(8) 未省略

$$(9) \quad \text{遠心力: } m \omega \times \vec{v}, \quad \text{または } m \omega \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{r}).$$