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『物理灬原理』#|2 <sub>|</sub>4º¼*
                                                                                                              dim7 ≥3
                                                                                                              L(t;X,) = L+0 , t = E
                                                                                                            ∀<sub>t</sub> ∈ [ ( χ(t)-χ<sub>+</sub> ) <sup>⊥</sup> W<sub>L</sub>
                                      30} * ™ W_ < V 2:t.
                                      (4.75) $9.
                                                         (X(t)-X,) L = 0, tell
                                             \frac{1}{V} \frac{A^2(V)}{A^2(V)} \le \frac{V}{A^2(V)} \frac{A^2(V)}{A^2(V)}
                                      P. 87 Prop 2.26 F.).
                                                           ^{3}\sqrt{}^{3}(v) \longrightarrow V ^{3}
                                                         \begin{cases} \langle \chi(\theta - \lambda_*)^{\wedge} L , \uparrow \rangle = \langle \chi(\theta - \lambda_*, \tau_{\omega}(\tau)) \rangle, \uparrow \in \Lambda^{1}(\tau) \\ \langle \chi(\theta - \lambda_*)^{\wedge} L , \uparrow \rangle \langle u, f_{\tau}(S) \rangle \rangle & \langle u, f_{\tau}(S) \rangle \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                             *
\langle S, T^{\alpha}u \rangle = \langle F_{T}(S), u \rangle
\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \langle u^{\alpha}T, S \rangle = \langle u, F_{T}(S) \rangle
                                                               \langle X(t)-X_{0}, T_{L}(\eta) \rangle = 0
                                          dim 7 = 3.
                                                                                              L(t;\chi_b) = L + 0.
                          ♥te『 (X(t)ーXo はひゃ中の、原点をお同一行局上による)
                          co1)

din (T = 3) E1. din (T(Y) = 1.

Thin 4.0 a pried r. E1.45 T. E2.51.7.

din Ray (TL) = 1.

J.-7. Ran (TL) =: £ 17 原意を過ぎ直接.
                                                                                     X(t)ーX。は 見を道文するから、
                            Thm 4.10 より、 X(t)ーX。 は 美を道文す
また、キャルち 原送す金で 予酌 上にある
                               動程単位ペクトルド IS 報道商運動量の表示
                                                                         \chi: \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{V} \setminus \{i\}
                                                                           r(t):= || X/t>/
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Ve(v):
                                                                           e(t):= x(t)/r(+)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              動将単位ベクトル
                             ¥732.
X(t) = r(t) e(t).
                            \begin{split} X\left(t\right)^{2}\dot{X}\left(t\right)&\simeq \left[r\left(t\right)\underline{e\left(t\right)}^{2}\left(\dot{r}^{2}\left(t\right)\underline{e\left(t\right)}+r\left(t\right)\dot{e}\left(t\right)\right)\right]\\ &=\left[r\left(t\right)^{2}e\left(t\right)^{2}\dot{e}\left(t\right)\right] \end{split}
                            (4.83)
                                   面積速度
                                                                                                                                                                                                             X(t+4) X(r)
                                                         X:[→V
:100$&moEio W
                                                           X(t) e W c V
: V a 2 次元靜合空间。
                                 \beta \sim \frac{1}{2} \| \xi \| \| \hat{\mathbf{x}}(\xi) \| \| \mathbf{x}(\xi) \| \sin \phi(\xi)
                                                        cosol(t) = \frac{\langle X(t), \dot{X}(t) \rangle}{\|X(t)\| \dot{X}(t)\|}
                                   位所问みたり 掃く前援
                                           s(t) := \frac{1}{2} ||\hat{X}(t)|| ||X(t)|| \sin q'(t)
                                                           · ###
                               s(t)^{2} = \frac{1}{4} ||\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t)||^{2} ||\mathbf{x}(t)||^{2} \left(1 - \cos \alpha(t)\right)
                                                                  = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \|\dot{\chi}(t)\|^2 \|\chi(t)\|^2 - \left\langle \dot{\chi}(t), \chi(t) \right\rangle^2 \right\}
                                 \frac{1}{4} \| \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t)^{\wedge} \mathbf{x}(t) \|^{2}
\frac{1}{4} \| \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t)^{\wedge} \mathbf{x}(t) \|^{2}
\frac{1}{4} \| \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t)^{\wedge} \mathbf{x}(t) \|^{2}
                          \tilde{\xi} \in \tilde{\zeta}'.

\tilde{\zeta}(t) := \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\chi}(t)^{\tilde{\chi}}(t)
                                                                    : X n 虧積温度
                          (4.94)$").
                            \begin{array}{ll} L(\pm) = \chi(\pm) \uparrow_{f}(t) = m(\pm) \chi(\pm) \dot{\chi}(\pm) \\ &= 2m(\pm) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \dot{\chi}(\pm) \dot{\chi}(\pm)
                                 g: \Phi_{\rho} := (0, \infty) \times [0, 2\pi) \longrightarrow W \setminus \{0\} : \{ij\}.
                                                                                                  (r \ , \ \theta ) \longmapsto \phi(r, \theta)
                                                                                                                                                                        c = (r \cos \theta) e_i + (r \sin \theta) e_i
               (W.d<sup>-1</sup>) : Wのा超皮操系
g<sup>1-1</sup>(x)=(r/0) : Xの)砲座(積
                                 e(t) = \cos \theta(t) e_i + \sin \theta(t) e_2
where \theta : I \longrightarrow (0, 2\pi)
                                    \dot{e}(t) = -\dot{\theta}(t) \sin \theta(t) e_1 + \dot{\theta}(t) \cos \theta(t) e
                               \|\hat{e}(t)\|^2 = \left(-\hat{\theta}(t) \operatorname{rm}\theta(t)\right)^2 + \left(\hat{\theta}(t) \operatorname{cs}\theta(t)\right)^2
= \hat{\theta}(t)^2
                                   e(t)^{\wedge} \dot{e}(t) = \dot{\theta}(t) \omega_{r}^{2} \theta(t) c_{r}^{\wedge} \ell s
+ (-\dot{\theta}(t)) \varepsilon_{r}^{2} \theta(t) c_{r}^{\wedge} \ell s
                                                                                  = à (t) e1^e2
(4.82) r / X
                     \begin{split} & \times \langle \left( p \right)^{\alpha} \hat{\chi}(t) \rangle = \left| F(t)^{2} \hat{g}(t) \right|^{\alpha} \hat{e}(t) \\ & = \left| F(t)^{2} \hat{g}(t) \right|^{\alpha} e_{2} \\ & \leq \left| S(t) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| F(t)^{2} \hat{g}(t) \right|^{\alpha} e_{2} \\ & \left| S(t) \right|^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \left| F(t)^{2} \left| \hat{g}(t) \right|^{\alpha} e_{2} \end{split}
                                                                                                                                                                                             (南桂进庆、杨亥示)
                                                                                                                                                                                                (面積建 。 )
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