

解析力学

拘束系の質点系、運動

$N_p$  個の質点: 質量  $m_1, \dots, m_{N_p}$ , 位置  $\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_{N_p}$   
 外力 (束縛力以外)  $\mathbf{F}_1, \dots, \mathbf{F}_{N_p}$   
 束縛力:  $\mathbf{S}_1, \dots, \mathbf{S}_{N_p}$

運動方程式  $m_i \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{dt^2} = \mathbf{F}_i + \mathbf{S}_i \quad (i=1, \dots, N_p)$

~~束縛系~~

拘束条件  $N_c$

物理系の自由度  $N := 3N_p - N_c$ , ... 独立な座標の個数

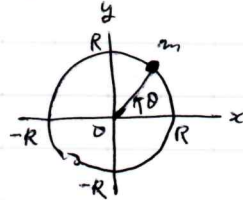
$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(q^1, \dots, q^N)$   
 $q^1, \dots, q^N$ : 一般座標

例 1 質点の平面内、運動

$N_p = 1$ , 拘束条件  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0, N_c = 2$ , 自由度  $N = 3 \times 1 - 2 = 1$

$x = R \cos \theta, y = R \sin \theta$

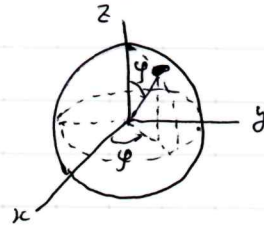
一般座標  $\theta$



1 質点の球面上、運動

$N_p = 1$ , 拘束条件  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, N_c = 1$ , 自由度  $N = 3 \times 1 - 1 = 2$

$\begin{cases} x = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \cos \theta \end{cases}$  一般座標  $\theta, \varphi$



Newton 運動方程式: 座標系, 2つの表現がある

1 質点の2次元運動 (ポテンシャル V)

Descartes 座標

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \\ m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

極座標

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \\ m \frac{d}{dt}(r^2 \dot{\theta}) = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \end{cases}$$

Lagrange 運動方程式 ... 座標系の選定による運動方程式

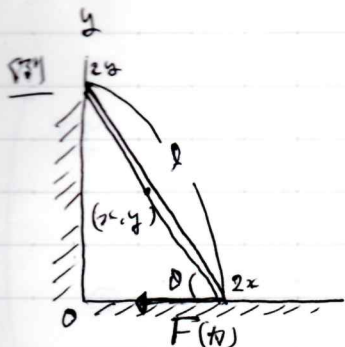
↑  
 変分原理:  $\delta(\text{作用}) = 0$

<静力学>

仮想仕事の原理

質点系が平衡状態にあるとき、~~外力と内力の総和はゼロである~~  
 拘束条件下で微小な変位を施すとき、(束縛力以外の)外力が系に  
 仕事をする。

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \mathbf{F}_i \cdot \delta \mathbf{r}_i = 0, \quad \delta \mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \delta \mathbf{r}_{N_p} : \text{束縛状態での微小変位}$$



長さ \$l\$, 質量 \$m\$ の棒。平衡位置の位置角 \$\theta\$ のとき?

(解) 棒の重心の位置  $x = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta, y = \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$

微小変位を施すとき、外力と重力が仕事をする。

~~$$F \delta x - mg \delta y = 0$$~~

$$\delta x = -\frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \delta \theta, \quad \delta y = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta \delta \theta$$

$$-F \sin \theta \cdot \frac{l}{2} \delta \theta - mg \cos \theta \cdot \frac{l}{2} \delta \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{2mg}{F}$$

□

<動力学>

d'Alembertの原理

質点系が拘束条件下で運動するとき、~~外力と慣性力の総和はゼロである~~  
 系に拘束条件を施す微小変位を施すとき、(束縛力以外の)外力と慣性力が  
 系に仕事をする。

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \left( m_i \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{dt^2} - \mathbf{F}_i \right) \cdot \delta \mathbf{r}_i = 0, \quad \delta \mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \delta \mathbf{r}_{N_p} \text{ 束縛条件での微小変位}$$

□

これを一般座標を用いて書くと、

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i(\mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{r}_i(q^1, \dots, q^N)$$

$$\frac{d \mathbf{r}_i}{dt} = \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \dot{q}^\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q^\alpha} \Rightarrow \dot{q}^\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q^\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{dt^2} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \ddot{q}^\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q^\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \sum_{\beta=1}^N \dot{q}^\alpha \dot{q}^\beta \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q^\alpha \partial q^\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{q}^\alpha \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q^\alpha} + \dot{q}^\alpha \dot{q}^\beta \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}_i}{\partial q^\alpha \partial q^\beta}$$

Einsteinの規約

ギリシヤ文字、添字(一般座標、 $1 \sim N$ )が上下に同じであれば、  
 現れる場合、その添字を  
 和をとるとする。

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$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$$

$$\dot{r}_i = \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \dot{\mathbf{r}}^\alpha$$

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \left( m_i \frac{d^2 r_i}{dt^2} - F_i \right) \cdot \delta r_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \left[ m_i \left( \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt^2} \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} + \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt} \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\beta}{dt} \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \right) - F_i \right] \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \delta \mathbf{r}^\gamma$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \left[ \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right) + \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt} \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\beta}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} F_i \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right] \delta \mathbf{r}^\gamma$$

このとき  $\delta \mathbf{r}^\alpha = 0$  となる  $\alpha$  のみならず  $\alpha = 1, \dots, N$  となる  $\alpha$  についても、

$$\frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right) + \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt} \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\beta}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} F_i \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

( $\alpha = 1, \dots, N$ )

$[g^{\alpha\beta}]$  :  $[g_{\alpha\beta}]$  の逆行列, i.e.,  $g^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\gamma} = \delta^\alpha_\gamma = \begin{cases} 1 & (\alpha = \gamma) \\ 0 & (\alpha \neq \gamma) \end{cases}$

$g_{\alpha\beta} g^{\beta\gamma} = \delta^\gamma_\alpha$

① の両辺を  $g^{\alpha\gamma}$  を掛けたら  $\delta^\alpha_\gamma$  となる (Einstein の規約) :

$$\underbrace{g^{\alpha\gamma} g_{\alpha\beta}}_{\delta^\gamma_\beta} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}^\beta}{dt^2} + \underbrace{g^{\alpha\gamma} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right)}_{\text{--- (2) ---}} \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\alpha}{dt} \frac{d \mathbf{r}^\beta}{dt} = g^{\alpha\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} F_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma}$$

$g_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\beta}$  両辺を  $\mathbf{r}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{r}^\beta$  と交換して

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \left( \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\beta \partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} + \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right) = \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

添字を入れ替えて

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \left( \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\beta \partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} + \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \right) = \frac{\partial g_{\beta\alpha}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \left( \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} \cdot \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} + \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\beta \partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \right) = \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times ((ii) + (iii) - (i)) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial g_{\beta\alpha}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} + \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right)$$

$$\Gamma^\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = g^{\alpha\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 r_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}^\beta} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\gamma} \left( \frac{\partial g_{\beta\alpha}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} + \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} - \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}^\gamma} \right)$$



~~幾何学的運動方程式~~ 幾何学的運動方程式 (一般的名稱,  $n$ -次元)

$$\frac{d^2 \delta^\alpha}{dt^2} + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha \frac{d\delta^\beta}{dt} \frac{d\delta^\gamma}{dt} = \tilde{F}^\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, N), \quad \text{--- (A)}$$

2.2.1

$$g_{\alpha\beta} := \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \delta^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \delta^\beta}, \quad [g^{\alpha\beta}] = [g_{\alpha\beta}] \text{ の逆行列},$$

$$\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha := \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\delta} \left( \frac{\partial g_{\delta\beta}}{\partial \delta^\gamma} + \frac{\partial g_{\delta\gamma}}{\partial \delta^\beta} - \frac{\partial g_{\beta\gamma}}{\partial \delta^\delta} \right), \quad \dots \text{Christoffel の記号}$$

rev. 測地線方程式  $\frac{d^2 h^i}{ds^2} + \sum_{k,l} \Gamma_{kl}^i \frac{dh^k}{ds} \frac{dh^l}{ds} = 0$

$$\Gamma_{kl}^i = \frac{1}{2} g^{ij} \left( \frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial u^l} + \frac{\partial g_{jl}}{\partial u^k} - \frac{\partial g_{kl}}{\partial u^j} \right)$$

$g^{ij} = \frac{\partial h^i}{\partial u^j} \cdot \frac{\partial h^i}{\partial u^j}, \quad [g^{ij}] : [g_{ij}] \text{ の逆行列}$

$$F^\alpha := g^{\alpha\beta} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} F_i \cdot \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \delta^\beta} \quad \text{--- 一般力}$$

~~(通常教科書の定義と若干異なる)~~

運動方程式 (A) の特徴 --- 座標変換  $(\delta^1, \dots, \delta^N) \rightarrow (Q^1, \dots, Q^N)$  に不変

i.e., 別の一般座標  $Q^1, \dots, Q^N$  による二次形式は:

$$\frac{d^2 Q^\alpha}{dt^2} + \tilde{\Gamma}_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha \frac{dQ^\beta}{dt} \frac{dQ^\gamma}{dt} = \tilde{F}^\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, N)$$

$\tilde{\Gamma}_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha, \tilde{F}^\alpha$ : 一般座標  $(Q^\alpha)$  を用いて定義した Christoffel 記号, 一般力

2.2.2

(A) の座標系は 反変  $n$ -次元場 の成分  $n$  個ある

反変  $n$ -次元場の成分  $X^\alpha (x^1, \dots, x^N)$

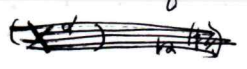
--- 座標変換  $(\delta^1, \dots, \delta^N) \rightarrow (Q^1, \dots, Q^N)$  に対して,  $\delta$  の座標変換規則に従って:

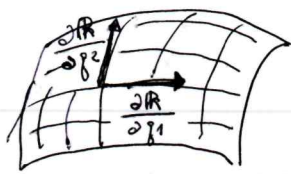
$$X^\alpha \rightarrow \tilde{X}^\alpha = \frac{\partial Q^\alpha}{\partial \delta^\beta} X^\beta \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, N)$$



$$R = (x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2, \dots, x_{N_p}, y_{N_p}, z_{N_p}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3N_p}$$

$$X := X^\alpha \frac{\partial R}{\partial \delta^\alpha} \quad \text{とあるが,} \quad \tilde{X}^\alpha \frac{\partial R}{\partial Q^\alpha} = X^\beta \frac{\partial Q^\alpha}{\partial \delta^\beta} \frac{\partial R}{\partial Q^\alpha} = X^\beta \frac{\partial R}{\partial \delta^\beta}$$





運動曲面上の観測  $v \in T_x$ ,  
物理的  $\frac{d}{dt}$  の加速  
加速度,  $\frac{d}{dt}$  の成分

$(X^d)$  の物理系, 運動曲面  $\{R(x^1, \dots, x^N) \mid (x^1, \dots, x^N) \in \mathcal{D}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$   
の上, 接空間の基底の成分  $e_i$  well-defined である,

$A^{\alpha} := \frac{d^2 x^{\alpha}}{dt^2} + \Gamma^{\alpha}_{\beta\gamma} \frac{dx^{\beta}}{dt} \frac{dx^{\gamma}}{dt}$  "幾何学的な" 加速度.

$f^{\alpha} := \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \Pi_i \cdot \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$

変換規則  $A^{\alpha} \rightarrow \tilde{A}^{\alpha} = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\beta}} A^{\beta}$ ,  $f^{\alpha} \rightarrow \tilde{f}^{\alpha} = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\beta}} f^{\beta}$ . — (B)

<(B) の証明>

~~...~~  $g^{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \tilde{g}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} g^{\mu\nu}$   
 $g^{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \tilde{g}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial x^{\alpha}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} g^{\mu\nu}$

$\therefore \tilde{f}^{\alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x^{\beta}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \left( \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\nu}} \right)$   
 $= \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} m_i \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x^{\beta}} \right) = \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} f^{\mu\nu}$

~~...~~  
 $\frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} f^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\mu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} \frac{\partial x^{\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\sigma}} f^{\lambda\sigma}$

$= \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\mu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} \frac{\partial x^{\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\sigma}} f^{\lambda\sigma} = \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial x^{\mu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\lambda}} \frac{\partial x^{\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\sigma}}}_{\delta^{\lambda\sigma}} f^{\lambda\sigma}$   
 $= \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} = \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} = \delta^{\alpha\beta}$

$\therefore \left[ \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} f^{\mu\nu} \right]$  is  $[\tilde{f}^{\alpha\beta}]$  の成分である.  $\therefore \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} f^{\mu\nu} = \tilde{f}^{\alpha\beta}$

$\tilde{f}^{\alpha} = \tilde{g}^{\alpha\beta} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \Pi_i \cdot \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\beta}} = \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \Pi_i \cdot \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}}$   
 $= \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}} f^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial x^{\beta}}{\partial x^{\gamma}}}_{\delta^{\beta\gamma}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \Pi_i \cdot \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x^{\beta}}$   
 $= \frac{\partial g^{\mu\nu}}{\partial \tilde{x}^{\alpha}} f^{\mu\nu}$