

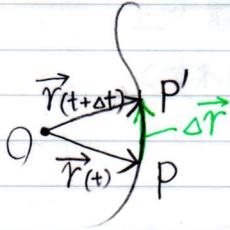
第3回 力学A①

Date H22. 4. 27 No.

$$= \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} B_i C_{\alpha} - \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} B_{\alpha} C_i$$

$$= (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C})(\vec{B})_i - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})(\vec{C})_i \blacksquare$$

4. ベクトルの微分



$$\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t) = \Delta \vec{r}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$

\vec{r} を位置ベクトルとす。 $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v}$: 点Pの速度

\vec{v} の成分は $(\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z})$ ($\dot{x} = \frac{d}{dt}x$)

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{a} : \text{点Pの加速度}$$

\vec{a} の成分は $(\ddot{x}, \ddot{y}, \ddot{z})$ ($\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}x$)

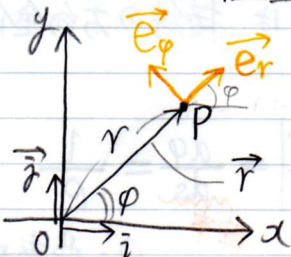
一般に

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \times \vec{B} + \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \times \vec{A}$$

例 (i) 2次元極座標における速度, 加速度の表現



$$\vec{r} = r \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\vec{e}}_r \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_r = (\cos \phi) \vec{i} + (\sin \phi) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{e}_\phi = -(\sin \phi) \vec{i} + (\cos \phi) \vec{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \dot{\vec{e}}_r &= -(\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi) \vec{i} + (\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi) \vec{j} \\ &= \dot{\varphi} (-\sin \varphi \vec{i} + \cos \varphi \vec{j}) \\ &= \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

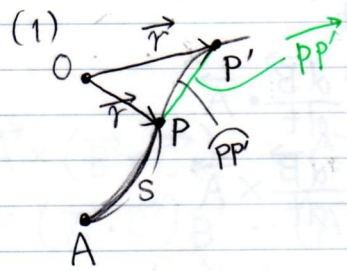
同様にして

$$\dot{\vec{e}}_\varphi = -\dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_r \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{より} \quad \vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{4}$$

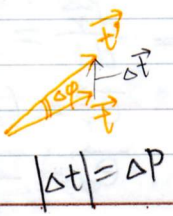
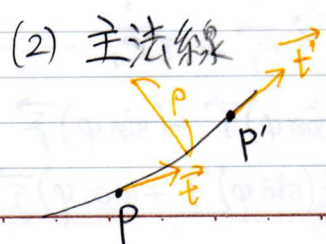
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \\ &= \ddot{r} \vec{e}_r + \dot{r} \dot{\vec{e}}_r + (\dot{r} \dot{\varphi} + r \ddot{\varphi}) \vec{e}_\varphi + r \dot{\varphi} \dot{\vec{e}}_\varphi \\ &= (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2) \vec{e}_r + \underbrace{(2\dot{r} \dot{\varphi} + r \ddot{\varphi})}_{\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt}(r^2 \dot{\varphi})} \vec{e}_\varphi \quad (\because \textcircled{4}) \end{aligned}$$

例 (ii) 空間曲線の接線, 主法線, 陪法線



(1) $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(s)$
 $\vec{t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}$ は P における接線方向の単位ベクトル
 $(\because \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{PP}'}{\Delta s} = 1)$

(したがって) 成分 $\frac{dx}{ds}, \frac{dy}{ds}, \frac{dz}{ds}$ は接線方向全体



$$\left| \frac{d\vec{t}}{ds} \right| = \frac{d\varphi}{ds} = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

曲率

ρ : 曲率成分