

(2) $E > \frac{g}{\alpha}$: 回転運動.

時刻 $t=0$ に最下点 $\varphi=0$ を通るとし.

そのときの $\dot{\varphi}$ の値を ω とおけば,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 &= \omega^2 - 2\frac{g}{\alpha}(1 - \cos\varphi) \\ &= \omega^2 - 4\frac{g}{\alpha}\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2} \quad \left(= 2E + \frac{2g}{\alpha}\cos\varphi\right) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega^2 > 4\frac{g}{\alpha}$$

ゆえに、 $\frac{4g}{\alpha\omega^2} = k^2 < 1$ とおけば,

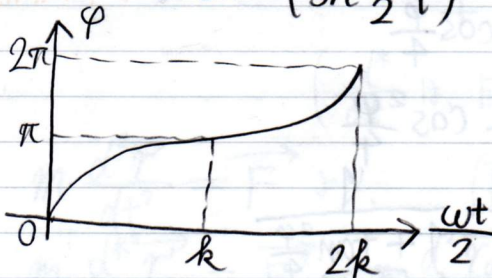
$$\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = \omega^2(1 - k^2\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2})$$

$$2\theta = \varphi$$

楕円積分.

$$\therefore \omega t = \pm \int \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2}}} = \pm 2 \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\theta}} \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

$$\varphi = 2\theta = 2\sin^{-1}\left(\operatorname{sn}\frac{\omega}{2}t\right)$$



$$k = 0.985$$

円周を一周する時間 T は、

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{4}{\omega} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\theta}} \\ &= \frac{4}{\omega} K(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) E = \frac{g}{\alpha} \text{ となる}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{2g}{\alpha} (1 + \cos\varphi) = \frac{4g}{\alpha} \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$\therefore t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{g}} \int \frac{d(\frac{\varphi}{2})}{\cos \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$t=0$ のとき $\varphi=0$ として積分すると、

$$\log \tan\left(\frac{\varphi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} t$$

$$\therefore \tan\left(\frac{\varphi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e^{\pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} t}$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan \frac{\varphi}{4}}{1 - \tan \frac{\varphi}{4}} = e^{\pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} t}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\varphi}{4} = \frac{e^{\pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} t} - 1}{e^{\pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} t} + 1} = \pm \tanh \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} \frac{t}{2}$$

ハイパーボリック tan

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{4} \cos \frac{\varphi}{4}$$

$$= 2 \tan \frac{\varphi}{4} \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{4}$$

$$= 2 \tan \frac{\varphi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\pm 2 \tanh \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} \frac{t}{2}}{1 + \tanh^2 \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} \frac{t}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \pm \tanh \sqrt{\frac{g}{\alpha}} t$$

$\varphi \rightarrow \pm \pi$ となるのは $t \rightarrow \infty$ となる。