

1.1 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ のとき

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}$$

同様にして高次元で偏微分すると

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

1.2 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r^{-1} = -r^{-2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}$ (*)

$V(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\mu}{r}$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} -\vec{\nabla} V(\vec{r}) &= \mu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} r^{-1} \right) \\ &= -\mu r^{-2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} r \right) \quad (\because *) \\ &= -\mu r^{-2} \frac{(x, y, z)}{r} \quad (\because 1.1) \\ &= -\mu r^{-2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \\ &= -\mu \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \quad (\because \hat{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}) \\ &= -\mu \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$

1.3 点電荷 q からのポテンシャル V は $\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} V(\vec{r})$ と表せるので

$$1.2より \quad \vec{F} = -\mu \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{a}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{a}|^3} = -\mu \frac{\hat{r}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{a}|^2}$$

1.4 距離の2乗に反比例する力の例は「クーロン力」ほか万有引力

1.5 $V_s(\vec{r}) = \mu r^n$

のとき $V(\vec{r}) = \mu r^2$

$$\begin{aligned} -\vec{\nabla} V(\vec{r}) &= \mu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} r^2 \right) \\ &= \mu (2x, 2y, 2z) \\ &= 2\mu (x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

ポテンシャル力 $\vec{F} = -2\mu \vec{r}$

はばの弾性力

1.6 $V(\vec{r}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{r}$ $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} C_x \\ C_y \\ C_z \end{pmatrix}$ とおく

ポテンシャル力 $\vec{F} = -\nabla V(\vec{r})$ より
 $= -\vec{r} \cdot \vec{x}$
 $= -\nabla(C_x x + C_y y + C_z z)$
 $= -(C_x, C_y, C_z)$
 $= -\vec{x}$

つまり一定の大きさの力がかかっている力 \vec{F} で逆向きに働いている状態

1.7 質点の運動エネルギー $E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\vec{r}}^2$ とおく

全エネルギー $E = K + V(\vec{r})$

$K \geq 0$ と仮定して $K = E - V(\vec{r}) \geq 0$ かつ \vec{r} の領域 $R = \{ \vec{r} \mid E - V(\vec{r}) \geq 0 \}$ の領域に質点は存在する

1.1 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A = 0$ かつ $A = O(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A = \text{定数}$ かつ $A = O(x)$

= 補定理より $(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$

$= 1 + nx + \frac{1}{2} n(n-1)x^2 + \dots + x^n$
 $= 1 + nx + \underbrace{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} n(n-1) + \dots \right)}_{O(x^2)}$

0 より

$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + o(x)$ 2. $\frac{1}{2} n(n-1) + \dots + x^{n-2} \rightarrow \text{定数 } (x \rightarrow 0)$ より

$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + O(x^2)$

1.2 $\Delta f = f(x+\delta x, y+\delta y, z+\delta z) - f(x, y, z)$

$= f(x+\delta x, y+\delta y, z+\delta z) - f(x, y+\delta y, z+\delta z)$

$+ f(x, y+\delta y, z+\delta z) - f(x, y, z+\delta z)$

$+ f(x, y, z+\delta z) - f(x, y, z)$

$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta z \right) \delta x + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta z \right) \delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \delta z$

$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \delta z + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta y \delta x + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta z \delta x + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta z \delta y \right)}_{O(\delta x \delta y \delta z)}$

$\downarrow \delta x \rightarrow 0, \delta y \rightarrow 0, \delta z \rightarrow 0$

0 より

$\Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \delta z + O(\delta x \delta y \delta z)$

II 20: $f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z)^3$

$$\Delta f = (x+\delta x + y+\delta y + z+\delta z)^3 - (x+y+z)^3$$

$$= (x+y+z)^3 + 3(x+y+z)(\delta x + \delta y + \delta z) + 3(x+y+z)(\delta x + \delta y + \delta z)^2 + (\delta x + \delta y + \delta z)^3 - (x+y+z)^3$$

$$= 3(x+y+z)^2 \delta x + 3(x+y+z)^2 \delta y + 3(x+y+z)^2 \delta z + \{3(x+y+z)(\delta x + \delta y + \delta z)^2 + (\delta x + \delta y + \delta z)^3\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \delta z + o(\delta x, \delta y, \delta z)$$

II 3 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ (链式)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y, \quad \Delta x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \Delta y, \quad \Delta y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

链式法则 (链式微分):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

因为 x, y 是独立变量 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

II 4 向量 - 链式法则

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \Delta x_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \Delta x_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \Delta x_n, \quad \Delta x_i = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_1} \Delta x_1 + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_2} \Delta x_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_n} \Delta x_n$$

II 35 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j}$ 如果 x_j 是 x_i 的函数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial x_j}$

链式法则

链式法则 (链式微分)

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

II5 $f(\vec{r}(t))$ の場合

$$\text{II5) 微分量 } \delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \delta z + o(\delta x, \delta y, \delta z)$$

この両辺を δt で割ると $\delta t \rightarrow 0$ のとき

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \quad \dots (*)$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \\ \frac{dz}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) f$$

II6 保守力 $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla V$ の場合

$$\text{Newton 08 + 1) } \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\text{両辺を } \vec{v} \text{ と内積 } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$= m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} K$$

この両辺を t_i から t_f まで積分すると

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} \frac{dK}{dt} dt = K(t_f) - K(t_i)$$

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dt = - \int_{t_i}^{t_f} (\nabla V) \cdot \vec{v} dt$$

$$= - \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \right) dt$$

$$\therefore \text{II5) の結果と比較して } \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dt = - \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \frac{dV}{dt} dt = - \{ V(t_f) - V(t_i) \} = V(t_i) - V(t_f)$$

$$\therefore K(t_i) + V(t_i) = V(t_f) + K(t_f)$$

ゆえに運動の前後 ($t_i \rightarrow t_f$) において力学的エネルギーは等しい
つまり力学的エネルギーは保存される。