

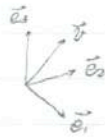
2/2 力学

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ベクトル

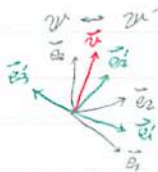
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} &= \vec{e}_1 v_1 + \vec{e}_2 v_2 + \vec{e}_3 v_3 \\ &= (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \mathcal{V}\end{aligned}$$

基底 見方

 $(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$: 不定 \mathcal{V} : 不定 $(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$ を変化させたときどう見られる。

座標変換

$$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$$



規格直交系となる。

$$\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{e} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \mathcal{E} \quad \mathcal{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{e}_i v_i$$

$$\vec{u} = \vec{e}_j' v_j'$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{e}_i v_i \cdot \vec{e}_j' v_j'$$

$$= (\underbrace{\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j'}_{\delta_{ij}}) v_i v_j'$$

$$= \delta_{ij} v_i v_j'$$

$$= v_i u_j = \mathcal{V}' \mathcal{U}$$

 $(\vec{e}_1', \vec{e}_2', \vec{e}_3')$

$$\vec{e}_i' = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \mathcal{E}_i \quad (\mathcal{E}_1')(\mathcal{E}_2')(\mathcal{E}_3')$$

$$(\vec{e}_1', \vec{e}_2', \vec{e}_3') = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \underbrace{(\mathcal{E}_1', \mathcal{E}_2', \mathcal{E}_3')}_{T: 3 \times 3 \text{ 行列}}$$

$$\vec{e}_i' \cdot \vec{e}_j' = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_i' \cdot \mathcal{E}_j'$$

$$\vec{e}_i' \cdot \vec{e}_j'$$

$$\vec{v}' T = \begin{pmatrix} v_1' \\ v_2' \\ v_3' \end{pmatrix} (\mathcal{E}_1', \mathcal{E}_2', \mathcal{E}_3')$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} v_1' \mathcal{E}_1' \\ v_2' \mathcal{E}_2' \\ v_3' \mathcal{E}_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_3 \quad 3 \times 3 \text{ 単位行列}$$

規格直交性

$$\vec{v}' = T^{-1}$$

$$T T^{-1} = E_3$$

$$T^{-1} \vec{v}'$$

直交行列

$$\vec{v}' T = E_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) \begin{matrix} \boxed{T} \\ \downarrow \\ \boxed{T^{-1}} \end{matrix} \\ &= (\vec{e}'_1, \vec{e}'_2, \vec{e}'_3) v' \\ &= (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{matrix} \boxed{T} \\ \downarrow \\ \boxed{T^{-1}} \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$v = T v'$$

$$\vec{v} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) v$$

God Human 人間

右のベクトル量の成分は、 $v = T v'$ という T の交換物。

Newton eq $F = m a$ $m = m'$ 座標変換で不変 (207-)

$$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \quad F = m (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) a$$

$$F = m a \quad \leftarrow \text{右の座標系での Newton eq.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= T F' \\ a &= T a' \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ベクトルの成分の} \\ \text{交換則} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T F' &= T(m a') && T^{-1} \text{を両辺に分ける。} \\ F &= m a' && \text{座標変換後も成立} \end{aligned}$$

⇒ ベクトルの成分で表現した Newton eq は座標系に与らず成立

座標変換とは？

位置ベクトル $\vec{r} = \vec{e}_1 x + \vec{e}_2 y + \vec{e}_3 z$

$$= \vec{e}_1 x + \vec{e}_2 x_2 + \vec{e}_3 z_3$$

$$\vec{r} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) r \quad r = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{e}'_1, \vec{e}'_2, \vec{e}'_3) r'$$

$$r \rightarrow r' \quad r = T r'$$

$$\begin{aligned} |r|^2 &= r \cdot r = \tilde{r} \cdot r = (\tilde{T} r') \cdot T r' \\ &= \tilde{r}' \cdot \underbrace{\tilde{T} T}_{=I} r' = \tilde{r}' \cdot r' = |r'|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\tilde{A} B) = \tilde{B} \cdot \tilde{A}$$

長さは変化しない
回転 (反転同値になる)

$r = T r'$: 回転: 直交変換

$$r = T r' \quad (r)_i = x_i = (T r')_i = \underbrace{T_{ij}}_{\text{行列の積}} x'_j$$

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x'_j} = T_{ij}$$

$$x_i = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x'_j} x'_j$$

一般に、 $v = Tv'$

$$(v)_i = v_i = (Tv')_i = \sum_j T_{ij} v'_j$$

$$v_i = \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x'_j} v'_j$$

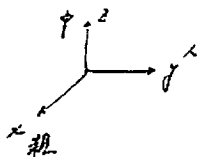
ベクトルの交換則
座標変換

$x_i \rightarrow x'_i$

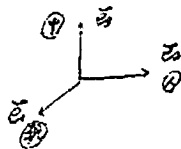
座標系の向き

右系 と 左系 と して 議論する

座標系が右系とは？



$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$ が右系とは



外積

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2 &= \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3 &= \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_1 &= \vec{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_1 &= -\vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_2 &= -\vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3 &= -\vec{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_3 = \vec{0}$$

重要書く上、

$$\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j = \epsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k \quad (*)$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{e}_1 A_1 + \vec{e}_2 A_2 + \vec{e}_3 A_3 = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \cdot A$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{e}_1 B_1 + \vec{e}_2 B_2 + \vec{e}_3 B_3 = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \cdot B$$

$$\epsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i,j,k) = (1,2,3) (2,3,1) (3,1,2) \\ -1 & (1,3,2) (3,2,1) (2,1,3) \\ 0 & \text{その他} \end{cases}$$

↑
↑↑↑↑↑↑↑↑
↑↑↑↑↑↑↑↑

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \times \vec{B} &= (\vec{e}_1 A_1 + \vec{e}_2 A_2 + \vec{e}_3 A_3) \times (\vec{e}_1 B_1 + \vec{e}_2 B_2 + \vec{e}_3 B_3) \\ &= \vec{e}_3 A_2 B_1 - \vec{e}_2 A_3 B_1 \\ &\quad - \vec{e}_3 A_2 B_1 + \vec{e}_1 A_2 B_3 \\ &\quad + \vec{e}_2 A_3 B_1 - \vec{e}_1 A_3 B_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{e}_1 (A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2) + \vec{e}_2 (A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3) + \vec{e}_3 (A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2 \\ A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3 \\ A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}$$

(*) 確認:

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k = \varepsilon_{121} \vec{e}_1 + \varepsilon_{122} \vec{e}_2 + \varepsilon_{123} \vec{e}_3 = \vec{e}_3$$

同様

$$\vec{A} = \vec{e}_i A_i$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{e}_j B_j$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (\vec{e}_i A_i) \times (\vec{e}_j B_j)$$

$$= (\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j) A_i B_j = \varepsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k A_i B_j$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k A_i B_j$$

$$= \vec{e}_k \cdot \varepsilon_{ijk} A_i B_j$$

$k \rightarrow i, i \rightarrow j, j \rightarrow k$ に変えただけ...

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{e}_i \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$$

$$\varepsilon_{jik} = (-1)^{\text{偶数}} \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

$$= \vec{e}_i \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$$

$$= \vec{e}_i (A \times B)_i$$

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k \quad \text{④}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & A_1 \\ \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 & B_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2 \\ A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3 \\ A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1 \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A} \quad \vec{A} \times \vec{A} = 0$$

角運動量 $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} = m\dot{\vec{r}} \quad \text{運動量}$$

Newton eq

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \dot{\vec{p}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{p} = \dot{\vec{p}} = \vec{F}$$

両辺に $\vec{r} \times$: $\vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{p}} = \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{p}}$

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{L} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$= \underbrace{\dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{p}}_{\text{右側}} + \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{p}} = \frac{1}{m} \underbrace{\vec{p} \times \vec{p}}_0 + \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{p}} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \dot{\vec{L}}$$

\vec{N} のE-ax

$$\vec{N} = \dot{\vec{L}} \quad \text{角運動量の運動方程式}$$

$$(\vec{F} = \vec{F})$$