

問題1

(1) $x = l\theta$
 $v = l\dot{\theta} = l\omega$
 角運動量 L は

$$L = l \cdot m v = m l^2 \omega$$

中心からの半径 r 方向に力 F が作用する

$$F = -\text{grad} U(r)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right) \left(-\frac{a}{r^n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{a}{r^n}$$

$$= -\frac{n a}{r^{n+1}}$$

r 方向の EOM は $r = l$ とおくと

$$m(l\ddot{\theta} - l\omega^2) = -\frac{n a}{l^{n+1}}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{n a}{m l^n} \quad \therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{n a}{m l^n}}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m l^n}{n a}}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \int \dot{\theta} = l \sqrt{\frac{n a}{m l^n}} \\ L = l \sqrt{\frac{m n a l}{l^n}} \end{cases}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + U(l)$$

$$= \frac{(n l^n - 2) a}{2 l^n}$$

(2) $E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + U(r)$ ($x=r, v_0=r\dot{\theta}$)

$$(\because \omega^2 = v_r^2 + v_\theta^2 = v_r^2 + r^2 \dot{\omega}^2)$$

$$E = \frac{m}{2} (v_r^2 + r^2 \dot{\omega}^2) - \frac{a}{r^n}$$

2つ $L = m r^2 \omega = \text{const}$ より

$$\omega = \frac{L}{m r^2}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{m}{2} v_r^2 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{L^2}{2m r^2} - \frac{a}{r^n}\right)}_{U_{\text{eff}}(r)}$$

(3) $U_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{L^2}{2m r^2} - \frac{a}{r^n}$

$$U'_{\text{eff}}(r) = -\frac{L^2}{m r^3} + \frac{n a}{r^{n+1}}$$

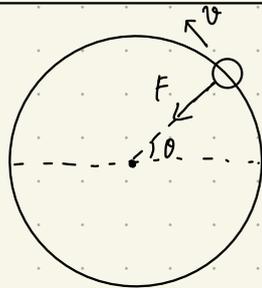
$$U''_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{3L^2}{m r^4} - \frac{(n+1)n a}{r^{n+2}}$$

$$U_{\text{eff}}(l) \doteq \frac{1}{0!} U_{\text{eff}}(l) (r-l)^0 + \frac{1}{1!} U'_{\text{eff}}(l) (r-l)^1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} U''_{\text{eff}}(l) (r-l)^2$$

$$= \frac{L^2}{2m l^2} - \frac{a}{l^n} + \left(-\frac{L^2}{m l^3} + \frac{n a}{l^{n+1}}\right) (r-l)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3L^2}{m l^4} - \frac{(n+1)n a}{l^{n+2}}\right) (r-l)^2$$

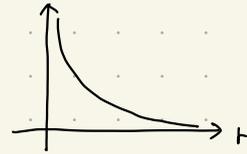


極座標の EOM
 (r 方向)
 $m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) = F_r$
 (theta 方向)
 $m(2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta}) = F_\theta$

→ 今回は $F_\theta = 0$

(4) $U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2m r^2} - \frac{a}{r^n}$

$n=2$ のとき
 $U_{\text{eff}} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$



$n=1$ のとき

$U_{\text{eff}} = 0$ となる極値が存在する

$$\left. \frac{dU_{\text{eff}}}{dr} \right|_{r=l_1} = 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$\frac{L^2}{m l_1^3} = \frac{n a}{l_1^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore l_1^{2-n} = \frac{L^2}{m n a} \Rightarrow l_1 = \left(\frac{L^2}{m n a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2-n}}$$

$n=2$ は不適
 $n=1$ は極値が存在する

$n=1$ のとき EOM は

$$m \ddot{r} = -\frac{\partial U_{\text{eff}}}{\partial r}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[U(l_1) + U'(l_1)(r-l_1) + \frac{U''(l_1)}{2} (r-l_1)^2 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{U''_{\text{eff}}}{2} 2(r-l_1)$$

$$= -U''_{\text{eff}}(l_1) (r-l_1)$$

$r \rightarrow r+l_1$ とおくと

$$\ddot{r} = -\frac{U''_{\text{eff}}(l_1)}{m} r$$

$\omega = \omega$

ω は単振動の角速度

