

宇田雄一「古典物理学」

【1d8b2】  $\exists z \in \mathbb{R}; z = r(t) - Q m(2, 1)/E$  and

$$t = 2nt_0 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha z^2 + 2\beta z + c} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha \sqrt{-\alpha}} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha c}} \right)$$

$$\text{and } \theta(t) = 2n\theta_0 - \frac{h}{\sqrt{-\alpha}} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-\alpha'/r(t) - \beta'}{\sqrt{\beta'^2 - \alpha'^2 A}} \right)$$

【1d8b3】  $\exists z \in \mathbb{R}; z = r(t) - Q m(2, 1)/E$  and

$$t = 2nt_0 + \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha z^2 + 2\beta z + c} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha \sqrt{-\alpha}} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha c}} \right)$$

$$\text{and } \theta(t) = 2n\theta_0 + \frac{h}{\sqrt{-\alpha}} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-\alpha'/r(t) - \beta'}{\sqrt{\beta'^2 - \alpha'^2 A}} \right)$$

【1d9】とは【1d9a】 and 【1d9b】のことだ。

【1d9a】  $Q m(2, 1) = -Z_0 + am(1, 1)$

【1d9b】  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}; [t \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{【1d9b1】}] \text{ and } [t \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{【1d9b2】}]$

【1d9b1】  $\exists z \in \mathbb{R}; z = r(t) - Q m(2, 1)/E$  and

$$t = -\frac{1}{3\beta^2} (\beta z - c) \sqrt{2\beta z + c}$$

$$\text{and } \theta(t) = -\frac{h}{\sqrt{-\alpha}} \cos^{-1} \left( -\frac{\alpha'}{\beta' r(t)} - 1 \right)$$

【1d9b2】  $\exists z \in \mathbb{R}; z = r(t) - Q m(2, 1)/E$  and

$$t = \frac{1}{3\beta^2} (\beta z - c) \sqrt{2\beta z + c}$$

$$\text{and } \theta(t) = \frac{h}{\sqrt{-\alpha}} \cos^{-1} \left( -\frac{\alpha'}{\beta' r(t)} - 1 \right)$$