

1. パラメータを用いて経路を指定する方法で解いてみる：

$$x(t) = t, y(t) = t, t: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(1) \quad I = \int_C [x^2 y dx + (x-1) dy] = \int_0^1 (t^3 + t - 1) dt = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y(t) = t^2, x(t) = t, t: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(2) \quad \int_C [x^2 y dx + (x-1) dy] = \int_0^1 t^2 t^2 dt + \int_0^1 (t-1) 2t dt = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} - 1 = -\frac{2}{15}$$

2.  $\int_A^B \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_A^B P dx + Q dy + R dz$  ( ) の被積分関数について、

$$\text{一般に } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{r^3} \right) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r^3} \right) = x \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{1}{r^3} \right) = x \frac{y}{r} \left( \frac{-3}{r^4} \right) = \frac{-3xy}{r^5} \text{ だから}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{r^3} \right) = 3GmM \frac{xy}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{r^3} \right) = 3GmM \frac{yx}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = -GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{y}{r^3} \right) = 3GmM \frac{yz}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{z}{r^3} \right) = 3GmM \frac{zy}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = -GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{z}{r^3} \right) = 3GmM \frac{zx}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{x}{r^3} \right) = 3GmM \frac{xz}{r^5}$$

より  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0$  となりポテンシャルが存在し、( ) は

積分経路によらず始点と終点の位置だけで決まる。実際、教科書 118 ページ例 1 に

より  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$  などとなるので

$$P dx = -GmM \frac{x}{r^3} dx = -\frac{GmM}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} dx = -\frac{GmM}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} dx$$

$$-\frac{GmM}{r^2} = GmM \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$P dx = GmM \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} dx = GmM \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) dx$$

よって

$$P dx + Q dy + R dz = d \left( \frac{GmM}{r} \right)$$

( ) は

$$\int_A^B \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_A^B P dx + Q dy + R dz = \left[ \frac{GmM}{r} \right]_A^B = GmM \left( \frac{1}{r_B} - \frac{1}{r_A} \right)$$