

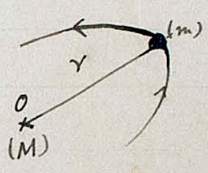
基
物理学 / 根本的法則 = 於テ
空間 / 三次元性が如何に復目ヲナスカ。

P. Ehrenfest, Annalen d. Physik, Bd. 61 (1920), pp. 440-446.

I. gravity + planet / 運動

n th dimension / space $R_n =$ 重力 / 法則ヲ $-K \frac{Mm}{r^{n-1}}$ (central force) (k>0)

Potential energy .. $V(r) = -K \frac{Mm}{(n-2)r^{n-2}} \quad n \geq 3$
 $= K Mm \log r \quad n=2.$



equation of motion ..

$$m \frac{d^2 x_h}{dt^2} = -k \frac{Mm}{r^{n-2}} \frac{x_h}{r} = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_h} \quad (h=1, \dots, n)$$

planet ~~orbit~~ .. plane motion 7 + 2次元空間、 $z=0$ plane = polar coordinates r, θ 7 取ル、energy, equat t 7

$$\frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + V(r) = E \quad (= \text{const.})$$

areal velocity / equat t 7
angular momentum

$$m r^2 \dot{\theta} = \Theta \quad (= \text{const.})$$

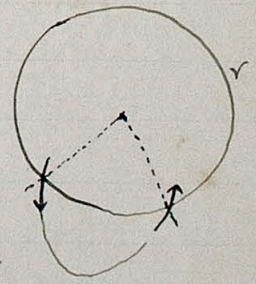
$\dot{\theta}$ 7 eliminate 2.

$$\dot{r} = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m} - \frac{2V}{m} - \frac{\Theta^2}{m^2 r^2}} \quad \text{~~AY^2 + BY^4 - C^2~~}$$

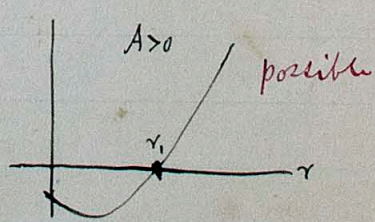
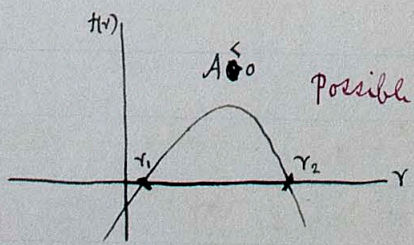
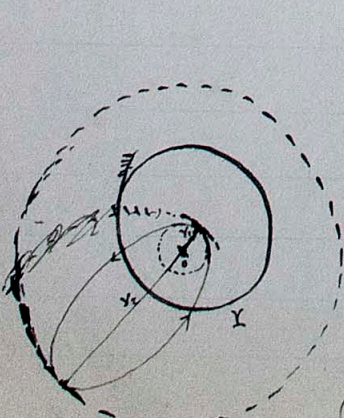
(I). $n \geq 3$. 1 次元.

$$\dot{r} = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{A r^2 + B r^{4-n} - C^2}$$

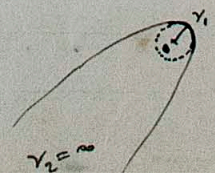
$$A = \frac{2E}{m}, \quad B = \frac{2KM}{n-2} > 0.$$

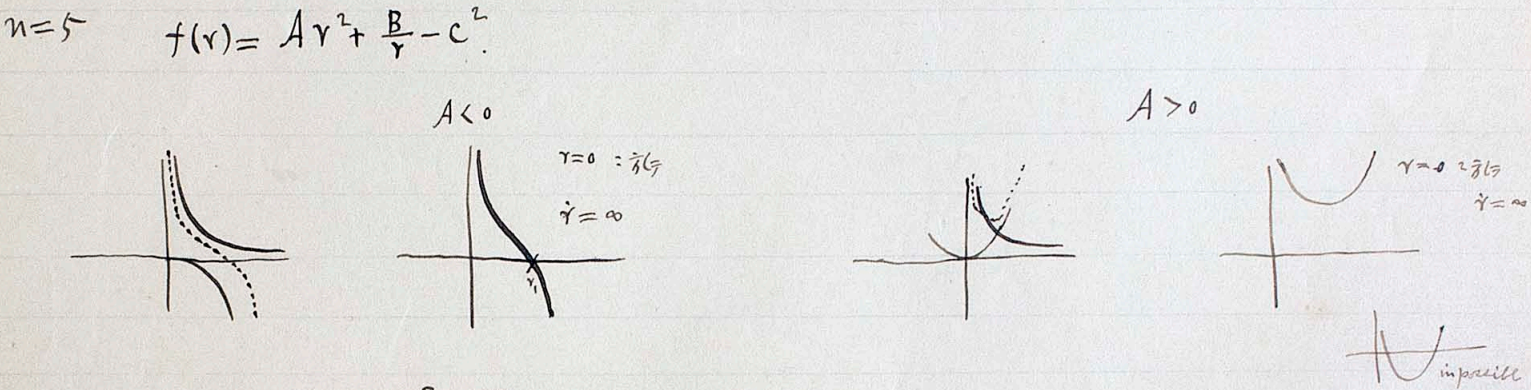
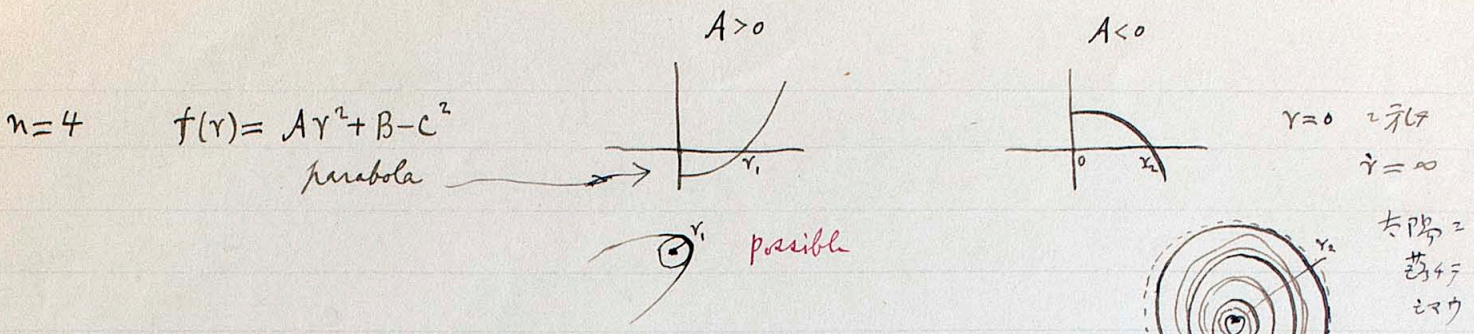


$n=3$. $f(r) = A r^2 + B r - C^2$ parabola $f(0) = -C^2 < 0$.



$$\rho = \frac{b}{2} \frac{1}{1 + e \cos \theta} \quad \rho \geq \rho'$$



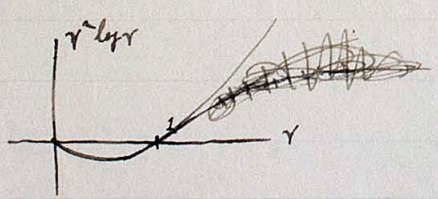


$n=6, 7, \dots$ $f(r) = Ar^2 + \frac{B}{r^p} - C^2$ $n=5$ + 1 円 + 2 円

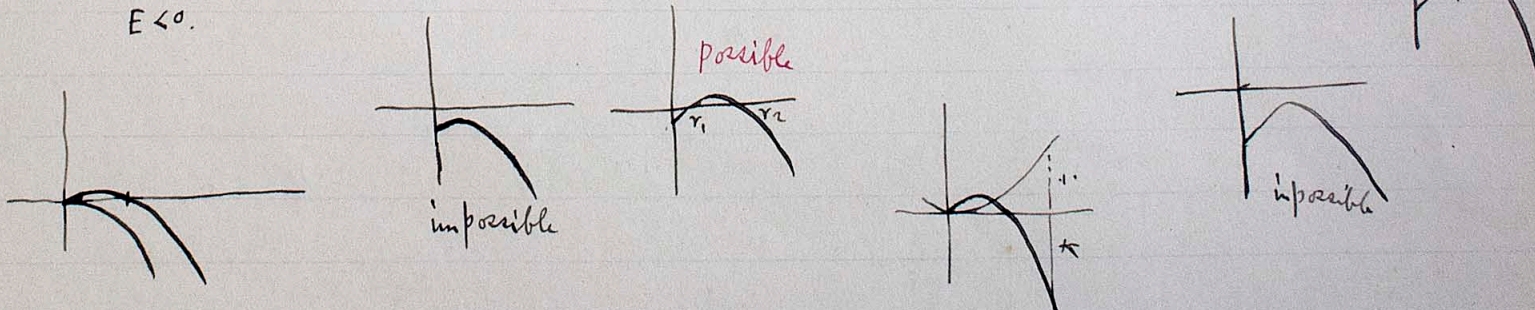
$n=2$ $\dot{r} = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m} r^2 - 2kMr \log r - \frac{h^2}{m^2}}$

$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^2 \log r = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log r}{r^{-2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/r}{-2r^{-3}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3}{-2} = 0$

max: $\frac{d}{dr}(r^2 \log r) = 2r \log r + \frac{r^2}{r} = 0$ $r(2 \log r + 1) = 0$ $r=0, \log r = -\frac{1}{2}$



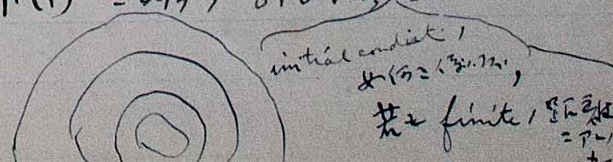
$E < 0$



n	$r_1 = 0$ / to PE + positive values, (内) 1 円 2 円	infinity r / PE 1 円 2 円
2	possible : (close r_2)	impossible
3	possible : (close r_2)	possible
4, 5, ...	impossible	possible

Bertrand's theorem (1873): central force ~~力~~ $F(r) = -\frac{k}{r^2}$, orbit closed \sim

$F(r) = -\frac{k}{r^2}$, $F(r) = \frac{k}{r^2} = PE \sim$



initial condition 7 若 \$u_1\$.

~~波~~ $\gamma u = \Psi$ $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2}$$

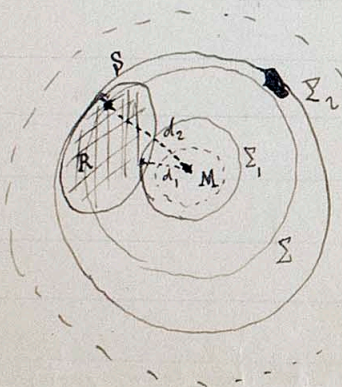
$$\Psi = \Psi_1(r-at) + \Psi_2(r+at)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{r} [\Psi_1(r-at) + \Psi_2(r+at)] \quad \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \text{ arbitrary f.}$$

initial condition 7 满足 2 个 波 Ψ_1, Ψ_2 7 定 4 个, 前者 7 波 往 外 传, 后者 7 波 往 内 传.

某 (x, y, z) 2 个 点, 在 $t = 0$ 时 在 Σ sphere Σ 上, $u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$, initial values, mean = 3 个 决定 也 3 个.

今 disturbance 为: R 之 region = 半径 R 之 sphere Σ , R 以外 / one point M 7 面, M 到 Σ 之 distance, max, min 7 为 d_2, d_1 .



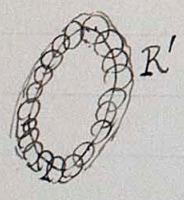
t 为: $t < \frac{d_1}{a}$ 之 前, sphere Σ 之 R 上 共 同 $u(x, y, z, t) = 0$.

t 为: $t > \frac{d_2}{a}$ 之 后, Σ 上 之 R 上 共 同 $u(x, y, z, t) = 0$.

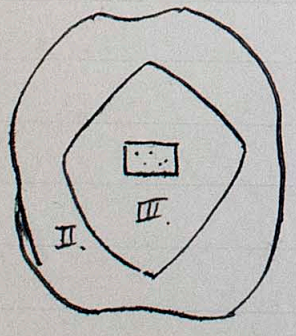
即 t 为: $\frac{d_1}{a} \leq t \leq \frac{d_2}{a}$ 之 时 间 区 间 内

M 为 振 动 之 起 点.

t 之 瞬 间 之 振 动, u 之 velocity 7 速 度.



at 7 normal 之 point, locus (parallel surface) 7 10 个 II



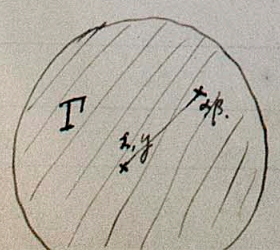
$n=2$ 1 个 合 成, 2 个 波 7 重 复.

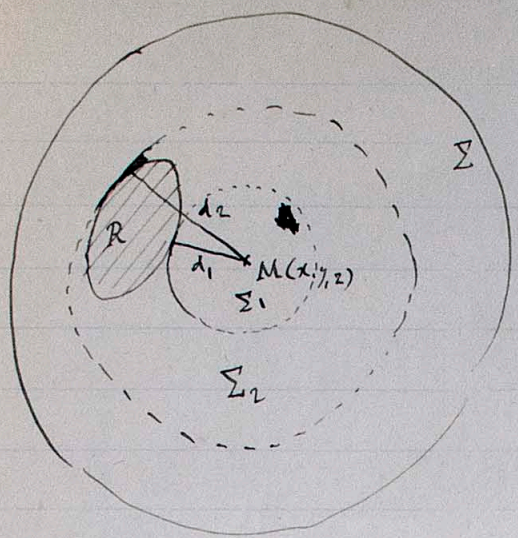
$$\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$u = f(x, y), \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{from } t=0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \varphi(x, y) \end{array} \right\}$$

1 general solution

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_I \frac{\varphi(\alpha, \beta) d\alpha d\beta}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (x-\alpha)^2 - (y-\beta)^2}} + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_I \frac{f(\alpha, \beta) d\alpha d\beta}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (x-\alpha)^2 - (y-\beta)^2}}$$





~~波~~ R 以外 / 真 = 0 (for $t=0, \varphi=0$).

$t < \frac{d_1}{a}$ 上向 circle Σ R 共通部

7 有 $u(x, y, z, t) = 0$.

之加 = $t > \frac{d_2}{a}$ 上向 Σ R 共通部 7 有

故 $u(x, y, z, t) \neq 0$.

一般 =

即 4 ~~波~~ wave front 存在 2 4 次元

~~波~~ wave front が 素 上 何 時 2 次元

wave front 存在 2 次元
vibration 7 次元

$n=1$, t 次元 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$

= 11 ~~波~~ 即 2 次元 $n=2, 3, 4$, wave front post m 次元

Ehrenfest 曰ク 一般 $R_{n+1} = \text{球面}$ R_3 上 10 次元, $R_{2n} =$ 球面 R_2 上 同様 7 次元

1 space + 3, 普遍, wave 1 次元, 現象 7 次元
[Ehrenfest / 波 7 次元, 即 2 次元, wave front 1 次元, wave front 1 次元存在]
[波 1 次元, wave essential property 7 次元]

波 1 次元 7 次元, 即 1 次元
Fedone, Annali di mat.
7 次元

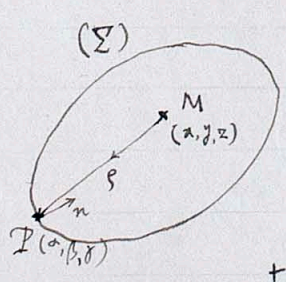
Navier (Hydrodynamique, t. II, 1891) " 2 次元, 波 7 次元 "

即 2 次元, Kirchhoff

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

1 solution $\varphi(x, y, z, t) = \dots$

$$(2) \quad u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{(\Sigma)} \left\{ \frac{\partial u(x, \beta, \gamma, t - \frac{\rho}{a})}{\partial \rho} \cos(n\rho) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u(x, \beta, \gamma, t - \frac{\rho}{a})}{\partial n} \right\} d\omega$$



7 得 列. [(Σ) 7 sphere = 2 次元
変形 2 次元 (1) 1 次元]

即 2 次元 Huygens principle, mathematical expression 7 次元

上 2 次元 (x, y, z) = 2 次元 vibrat 7 次元

即 2 次元 closed surface, element $d\omega$

起 2 次元 vibration, 合成 2 次元 7 次元

$t - \frac{\rho}{a}$ 上 2 次元 $\frac{\rho}{a}$ 時間 / 後 2 次元 $M = \text{素}$ 7 次元

即 2 次元 1 次元, Dunder, Optik 7 次元
即 2 次元 Kirchhoff, 7 次元 Green, theorem 7 次元

formula

$$u = \frac{\psi(t - \frac{r}{a})}{r}$$

$$u = \frac{\psi(r - at)}{r}$$

7 変形 2 次元 7 次元

7 置換 \rightarrow 103-12 \rightarrow 1+1, 2p4 ~~Kirchhoff~~ Huygens, principle
 Kirchhoff, $\int_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS$ essential point, wave eqn. $u = \frac{\psi(r-at)}{r}$
 + π 1, solut \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$

εカウ

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2}$$

カ

$$u = \frac{\lambda}{r} \psi(r-at)$$

$$r^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

+ π 1, solut \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ (ψ arbitrary function) $n=1, n=3 = \text{p.e.}$ 何トカ

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} \dots \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow \text{it's } \lambda \dots$$

$$\left[\frac{n-1}{r} \psi(r) + \psi'(r) \right] \frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at) + \left[\frac{n-1}{r} \psi(r) + 2 \psi'(r) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \psi(r-at) = 0$$

カカ arbitrary funct $\psi = \text{it's } \lambda \dots$

$$\frac{n-1}{r} \psi'(r) + \psi''(r) = 0$$

$$\frac{n-1}{r} \psi(r) + 2 \psi'(r) = 0$$

$$\psi(r) = K \cdot r^{-\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

カカ 第一式: it's $\lambda \dots$

$$\frac{n-1}{r} \psi'(r) + \psi''(r) = -\frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-3}{2} K r^{-\frac{n+3}{2}} = 0$$

$n=1, n=3$

$$\lambda \psi(r) = K \quad \lambda \psi(r) = \frac{K}{r}$$

次 = Volterra (Acta mathematica, 18 (1894), p. 221) ~~...~~

$$u = \frac{\psi}{r} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \psi(r-at) \quad r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

+ π 1, solut $n=1, n=3$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ \rightarrow $n=1, n=3 \rightarrow$
 $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$, $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ region = $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ singular \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$

$n=1 \rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$



カカ 第一式

$$u = \frac{\psi}{r} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \psi(r-at)$$

カ wave = essential + π 1 \rightarrow $n=1, n=3, 4 \rightarrow R_n$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$
 $n=1, n=3$

カカ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{r} \psi(r-at)$

1/2 力の為に

Ehrenfest の retarded potential の研究 eq.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} - \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x_k^2} = \rho$$

1. solut' 2. 4. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4.

R₃:
$$u = \frac{1}{4\pi r} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{[\rho]}{r} dw \quad r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_{2n+1}^2} \quad [\rho]_{t - \frac{r}{a}}$$

R₅:
$$u = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dw \left\{ \frac{[\rho]}{r^3} + \frac{1}{a} \frac{[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}]}{r^2} \right\} \quad [\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}]_{t - \frac{r}{a}}$$

R₇:
$$u = \frac{5}{11\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dw \left[\frac{[\rho]}{r^5} + \frac{1}{a} \frac{[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}]}{r^4} + \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{[\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial t^2}]}{r^3} \right]$$

γ の 2+1+1+1+1+1+1 の 2 個, term 1 個の 1/2 個, R₅, R₇ ...
 2 個の, elect_{now}, mot', R₃ = 2 個の 1/2 個の 1/2 個, the
 spec. 3 次元 + 1 次元の 1/2 個.

IV. Monoatomic gas, specific heat, ratio.

$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{2}{n} \quad \text{+ 次元の 1/2 個}$$

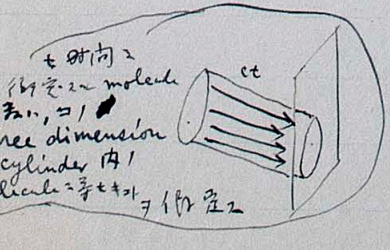
Maxwell, theory

Jean's (gas theory, p. 115) ...

$$p = m v \bar{u^2}$$

p = pressure of gas.
 m = mass of molecule, mass.
 v = unit volume of molecule, 1/2.
 $\bar{u^2}$ = velocity u^2 , mean.

7 次元 n = 1 次元 + 1 次元 + 1 次元 + 1 次元 + 1 次元 + 1 次元 + 1 次元



$$p = m v \bar{u^2} = m v \bar{u_1^2} = \dots = m v \bar{u_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{m v}{n} (\bar{u_1^2} + \bar{u_2^2} + \dots + \bar{u_n^2})$$

$$= \frac{m v}{n} \bar{c^2} \quad \text{mean of } c^2 \text{ (velocity)}$$

Jäger, (p. 29) = 1/2 次元

1 次元, Boyle, Gay-Lussac, Avogadro 等 1 次元 = 1 次元 = 1 次元

