

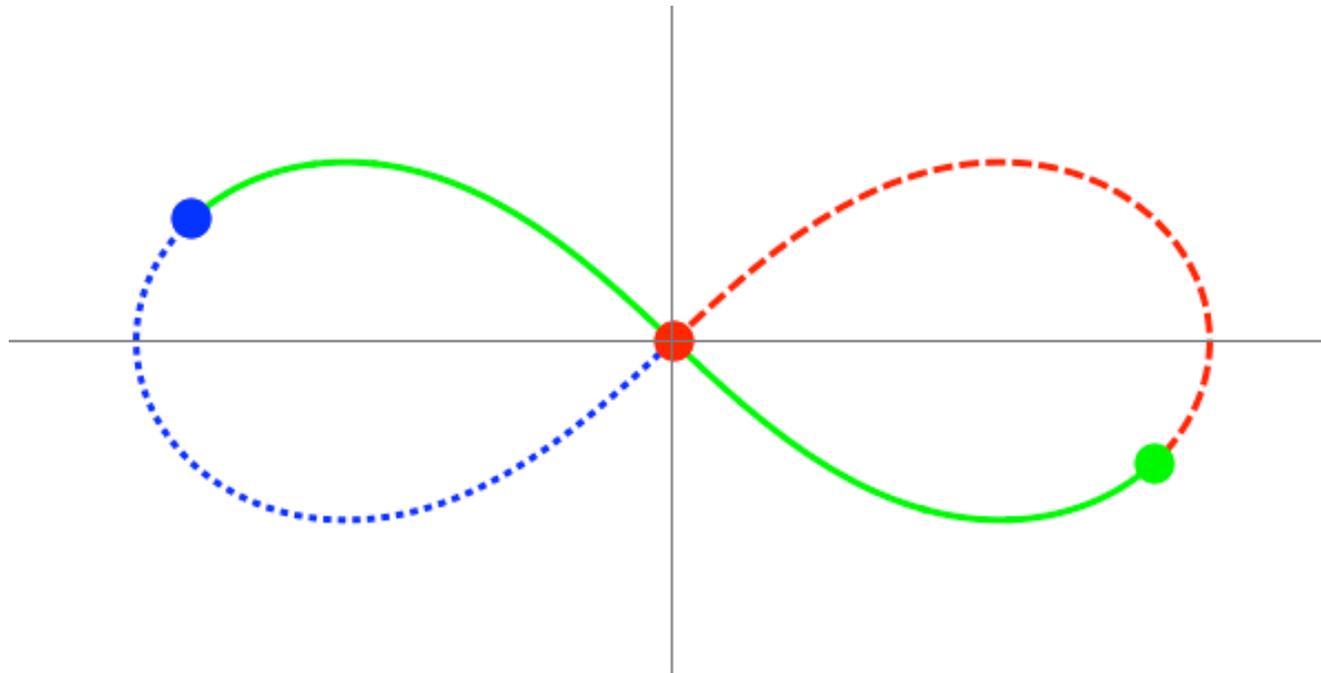
# 複素時間平面上の 三体8の字解

藤原俊朗

2016年1月18日

北里大学一般教育部

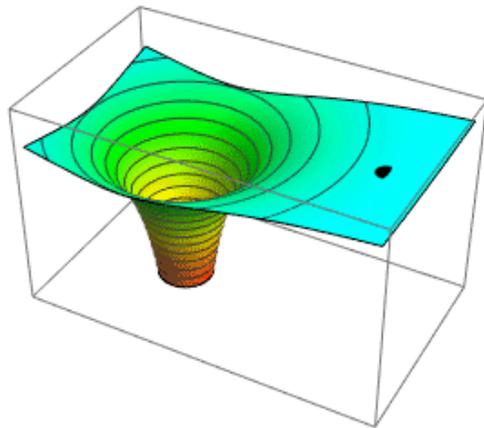
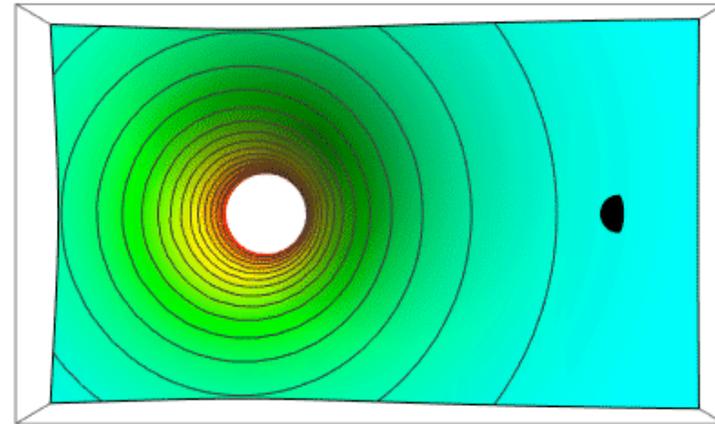
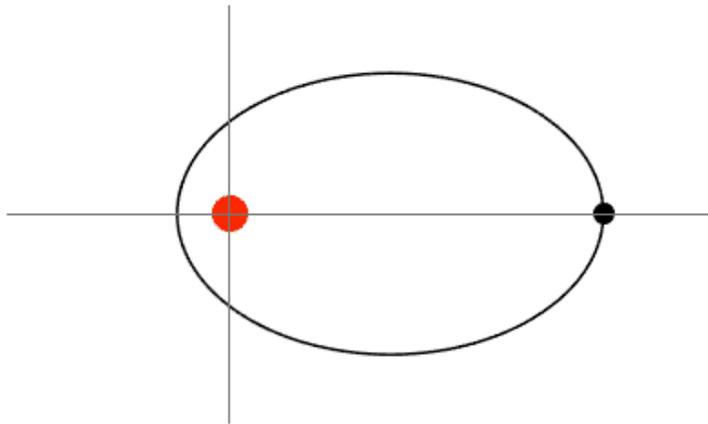
# 三体8の字解



Chenciner & Montgomery, 2000

2001/06/13 夕刊

# 一体問題

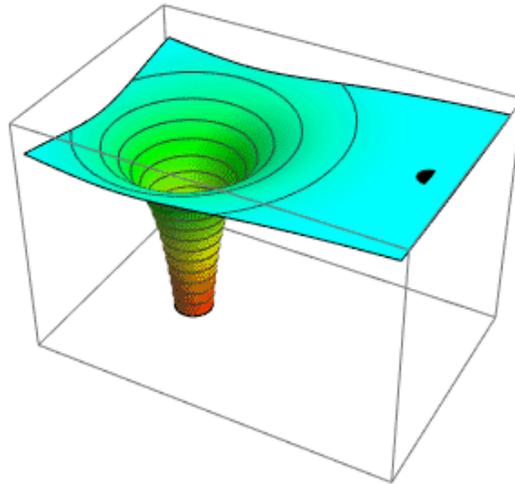
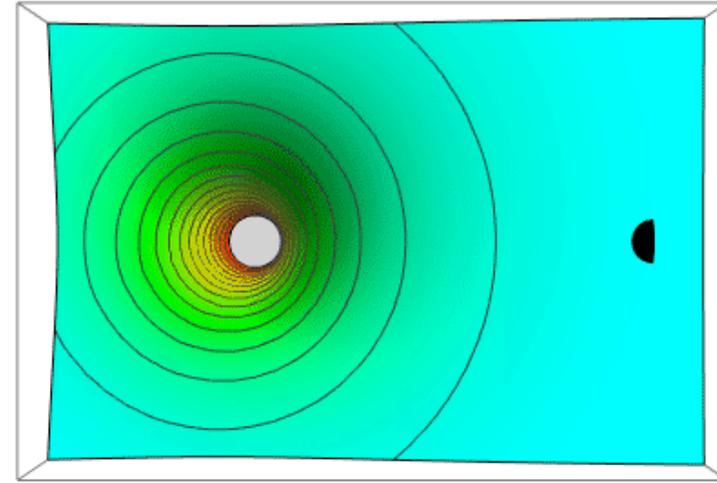
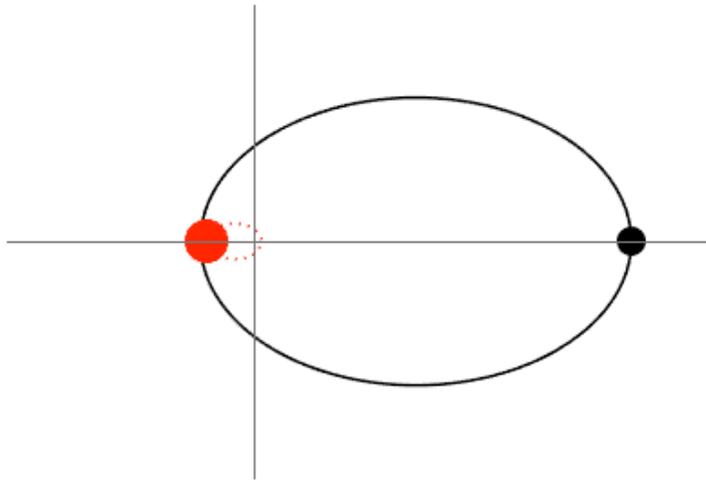


重い星は動かない  
解ける

質量の比は 無限大:1

このモデルは正確ではないが、定性的な理解には良い

# 二体問題

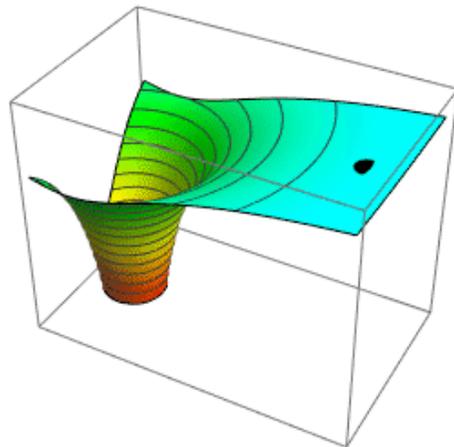
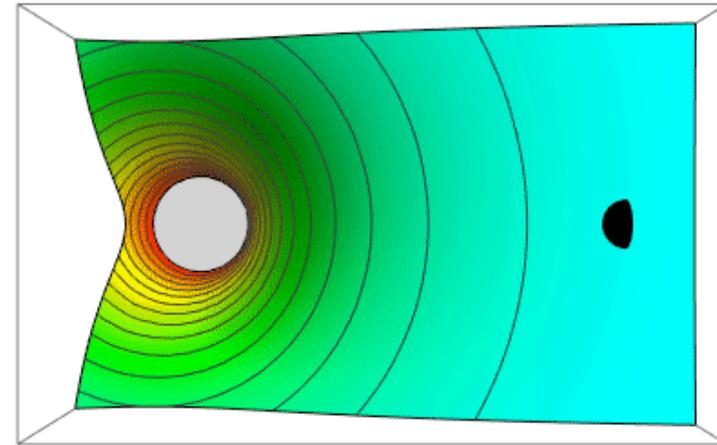
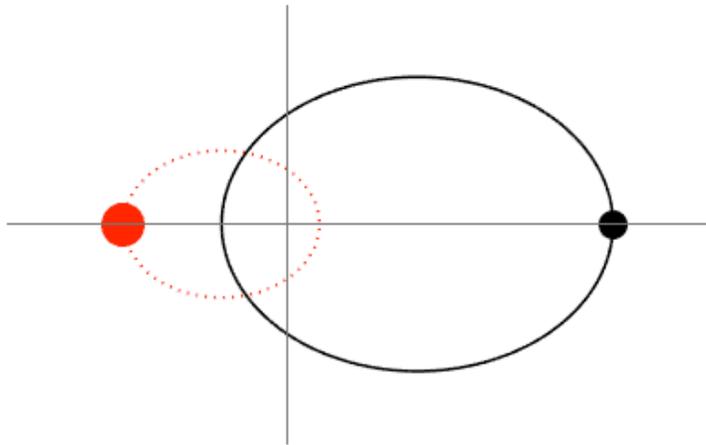


重い星も動く  
解ける

質量の比は 8:1

このモデルは正確ではないが、定性的な理解には良い

# 二体問題

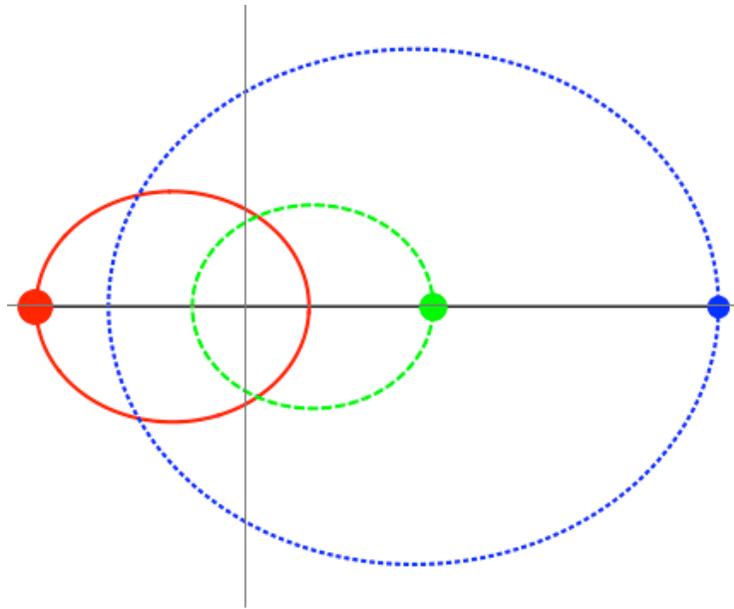


重い星も動く  
解ける

質量の比は 2:1

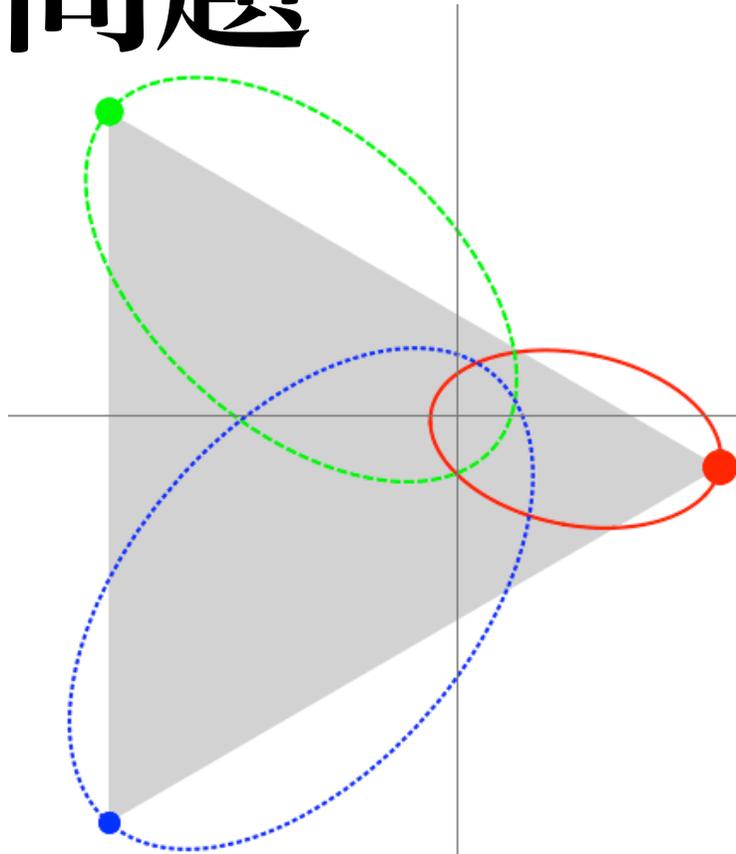
このモデルは正確ではないが、定性的な理解には良い

# 三体問題



Eulerの直線解, 1760年

距離の比は一定

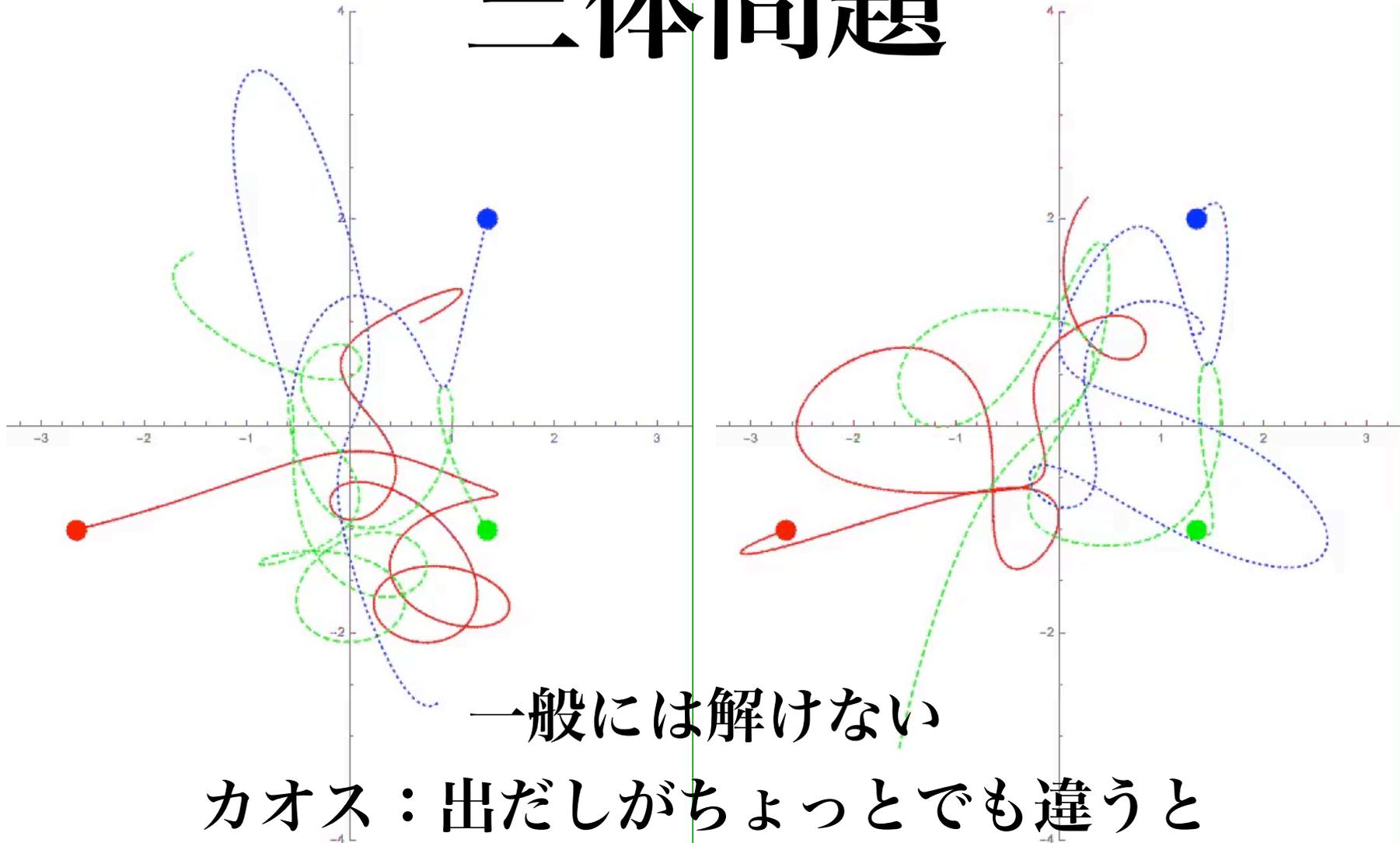


Lagrangeの正三角形解

1771年

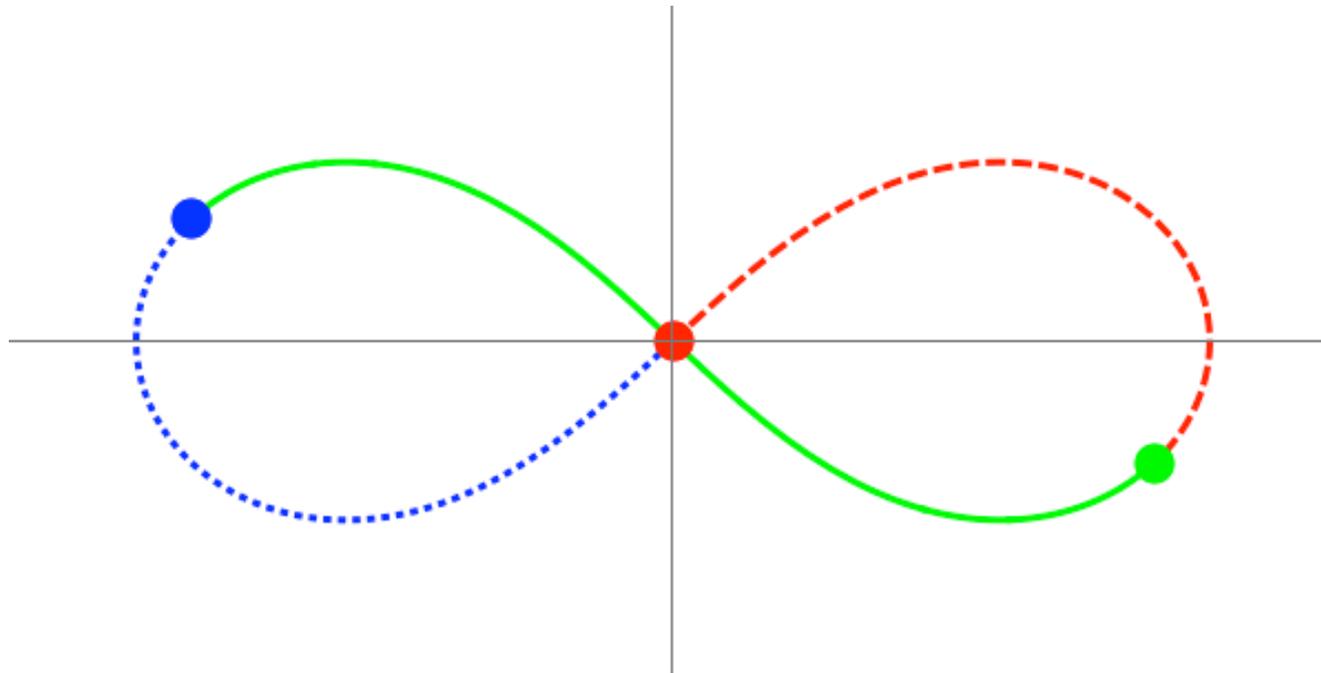
この場合は解ける

# 三体問題



カオス：出だしがちょっとでも違うと  
後の振る舞いが大きく違ってくる

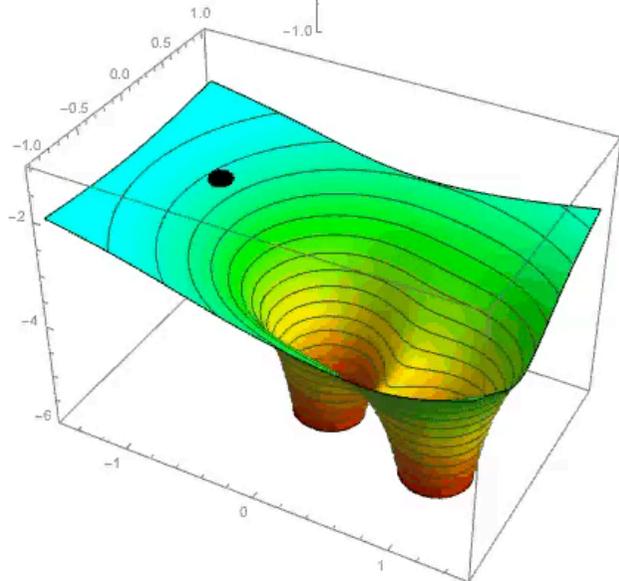
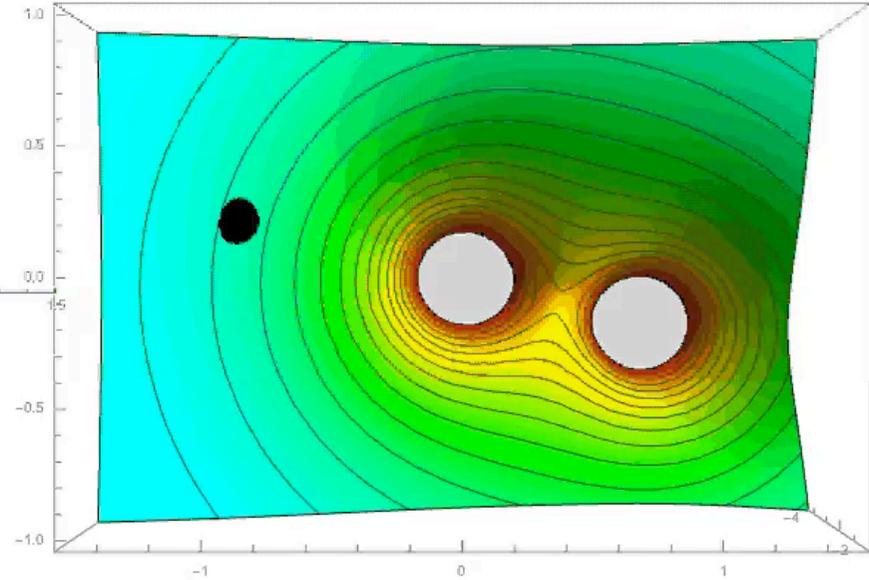
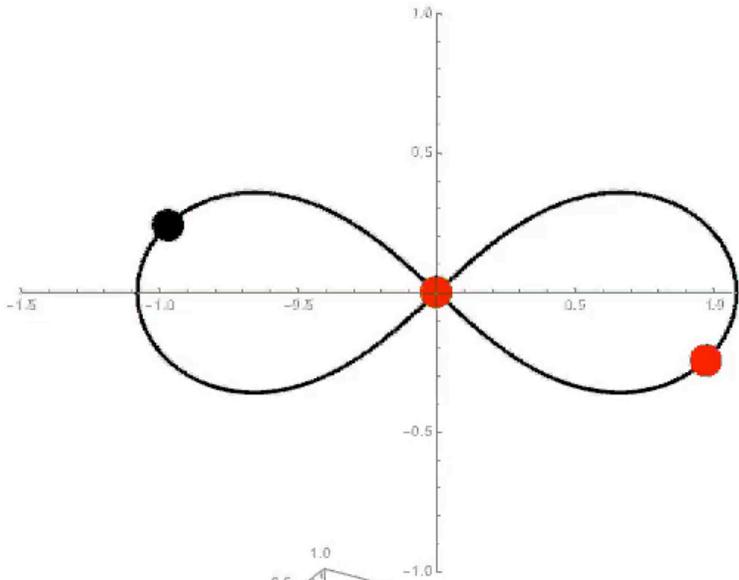
# 三体8の字解



Chenciner & Montgomery, 2000

Euler, Lagrange から230年

# 三体8の字解



このモデルは正確ではないが、定性的な理解には良い

# レムニスケート上の 三体8の字解

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

または  $r^2 = \cos(2\theta)$

Fujiwara, Fukuda & Ozaki, 2003

運動方程式

$$U \sim \log r - r^2$$

# 3体8の字解

複素時間平面での振る舞いを調べる

レムニスケート上の3体8の字解：解けている

$f \sim \frac{1}{r^\beta}$  の下での8の字解:解けていない

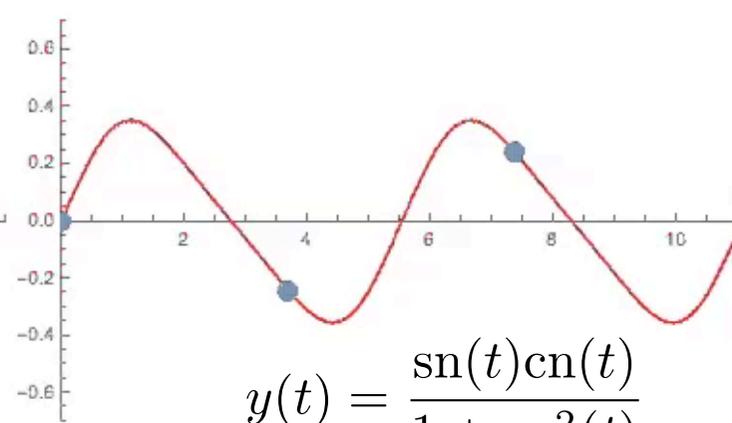
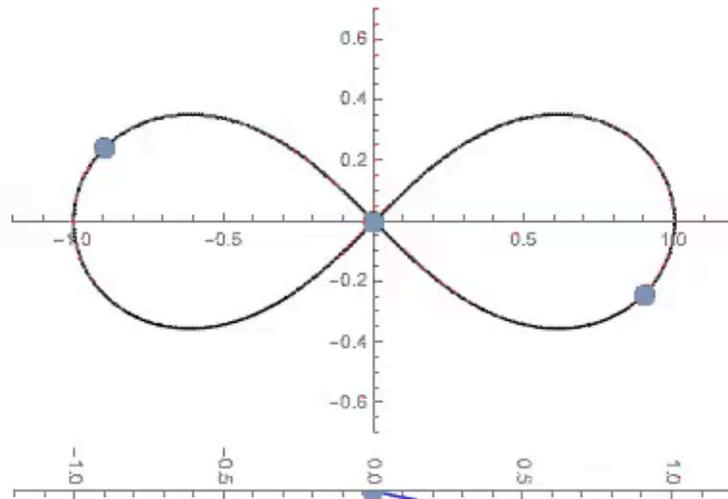
$$f \sim \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f \sim \frac{1}{r^2} \text{ :Newton (この世界)}$$

$$f \sim \frac{1}{r^3} \text{ :強い力}$$

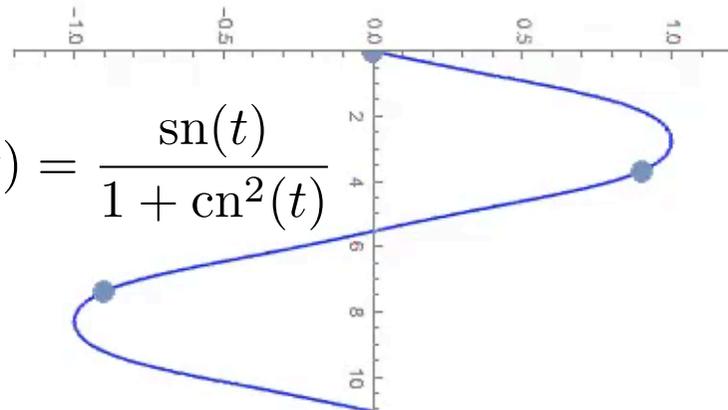
# 複素時間平面上の レムニスケート解

# レムニスケート (上の 三体8の字) 解



$$y(t) = \frac{\text{sn}(t)\text{cn}(t)}{1 + \text{cn}^2(t)}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\text{sn}(t)}{1 + \text{cn}^2(t)}$$



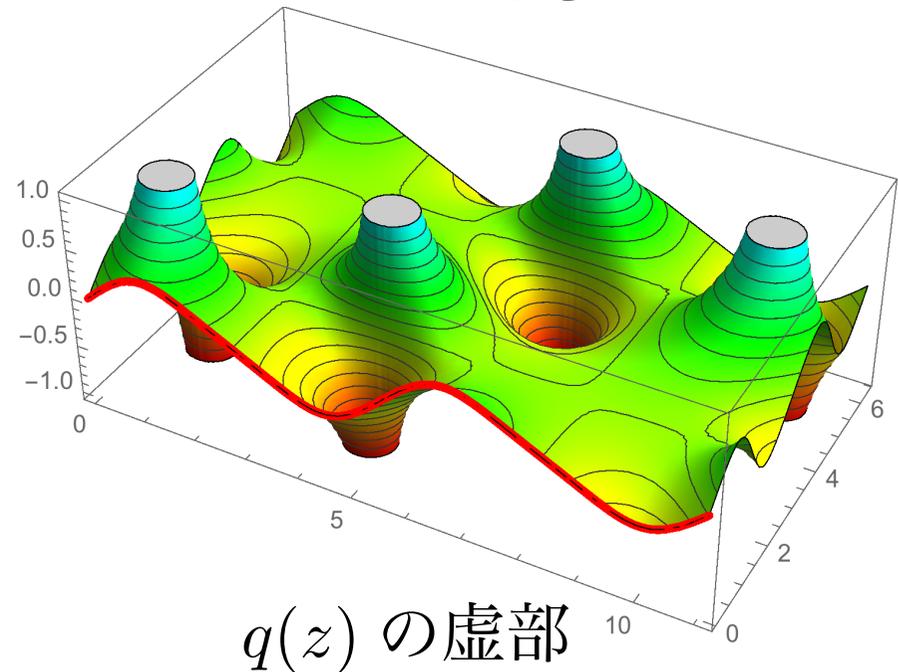
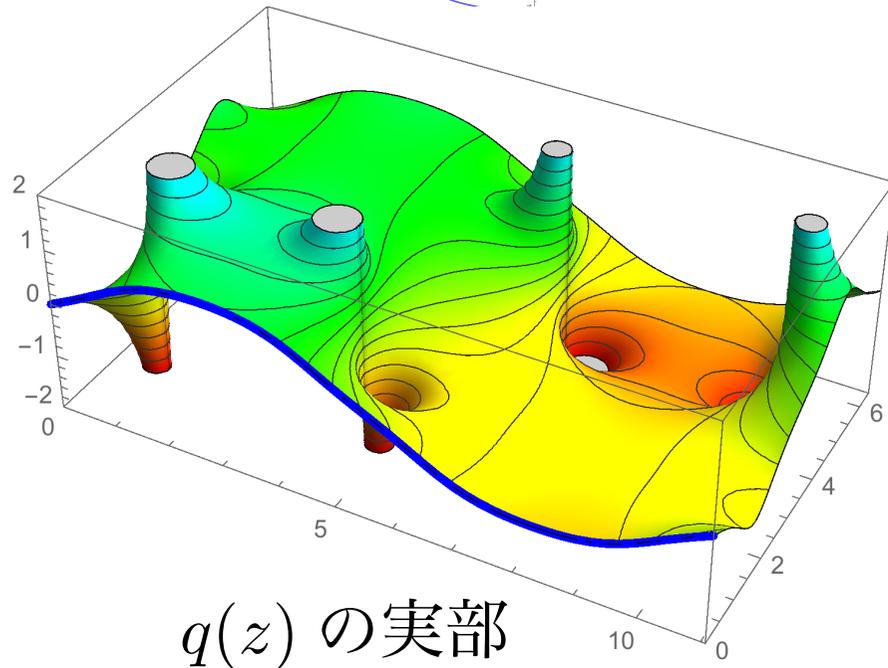
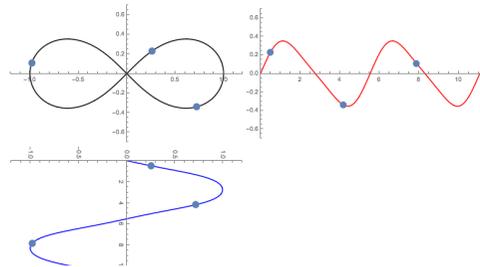
$$\longrightarrow q(z) = x(z) + iy(z)$$

$$z = t + i\tau$$

複素時間平面上の関数

$$i^2 = -1$$

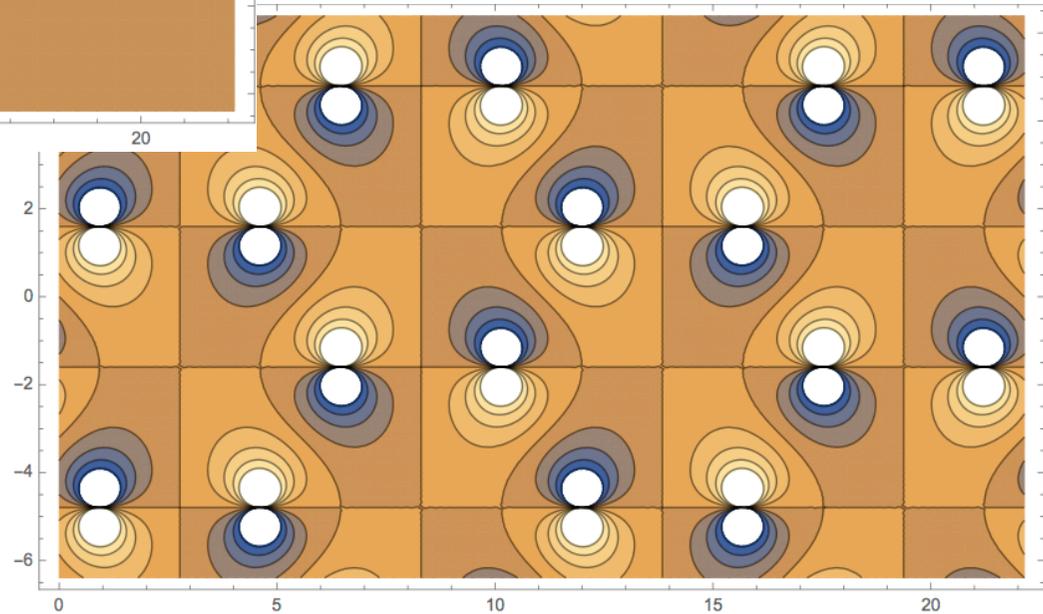
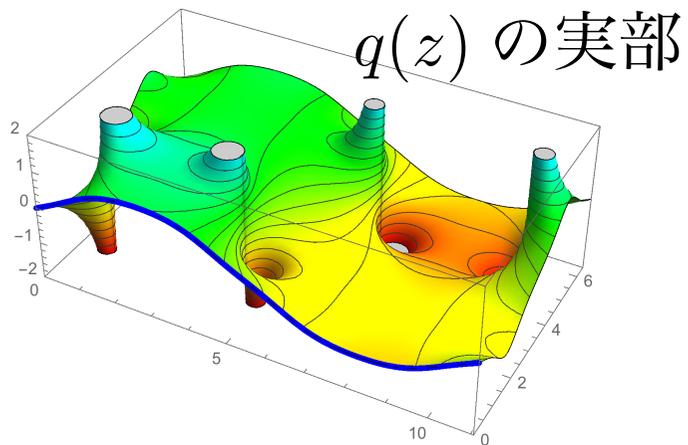
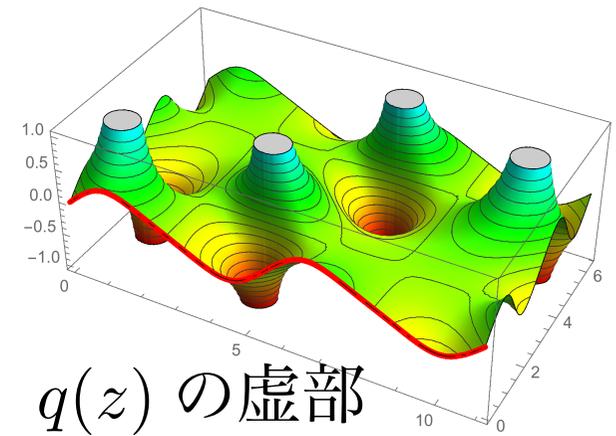
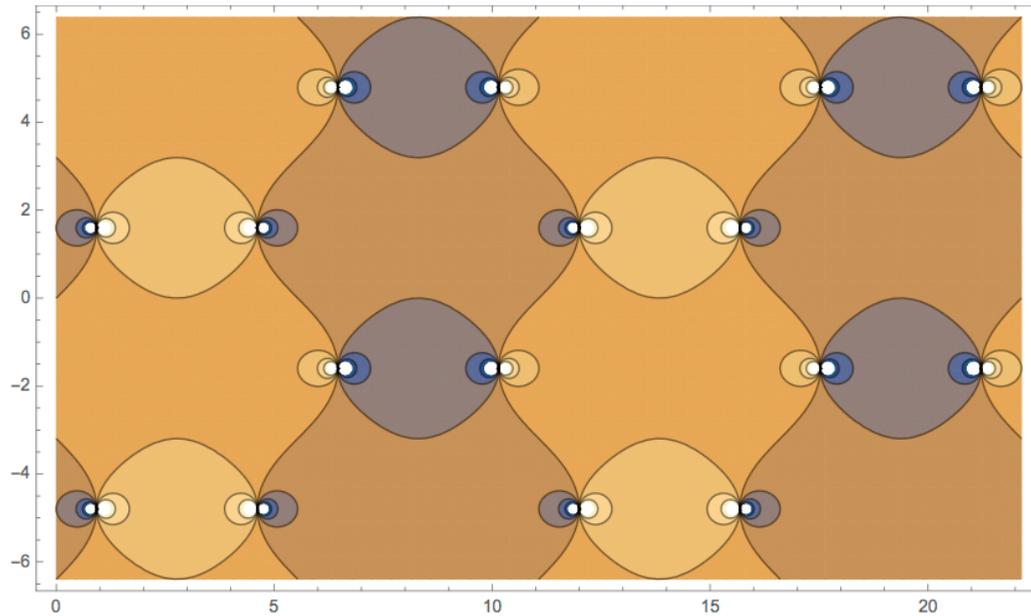
# 複素時間平面上の レムニスケート解



$$q(z) = x(z) + iy(z)$$

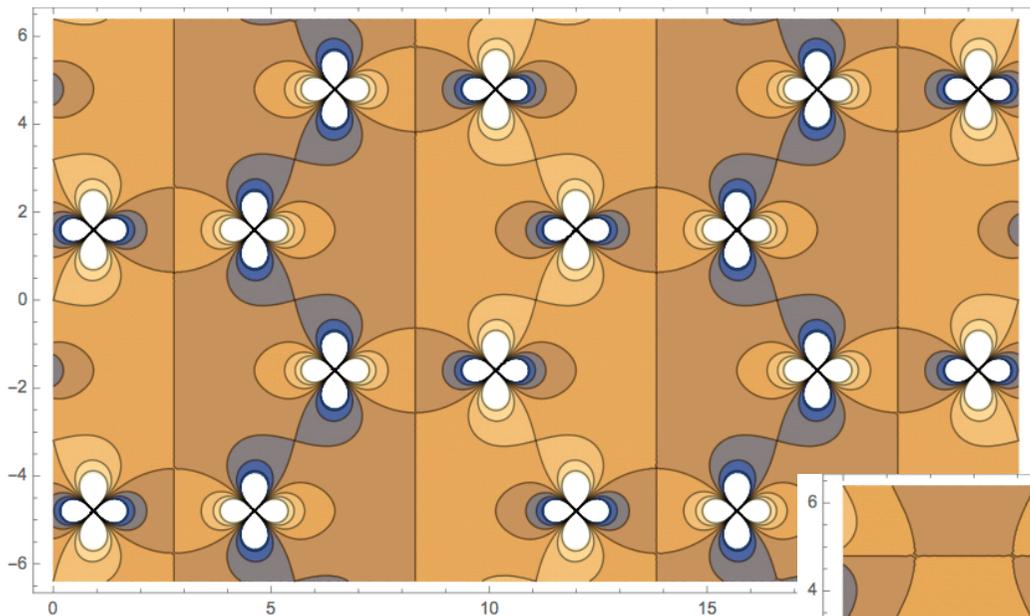
# レムニスケート解

## 粒子の位置

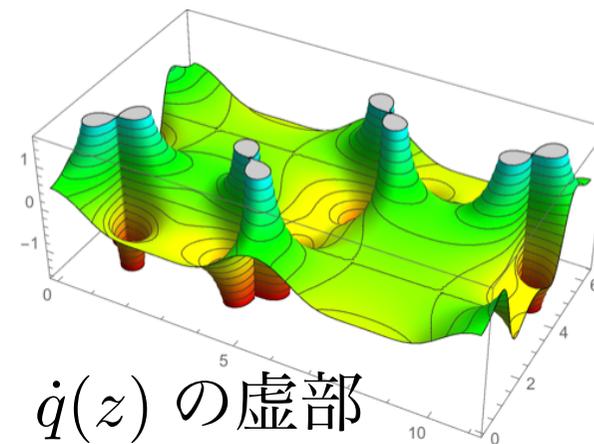
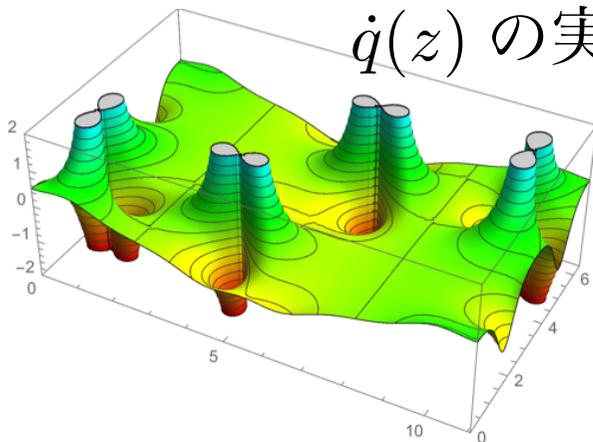


# レムニスケート解

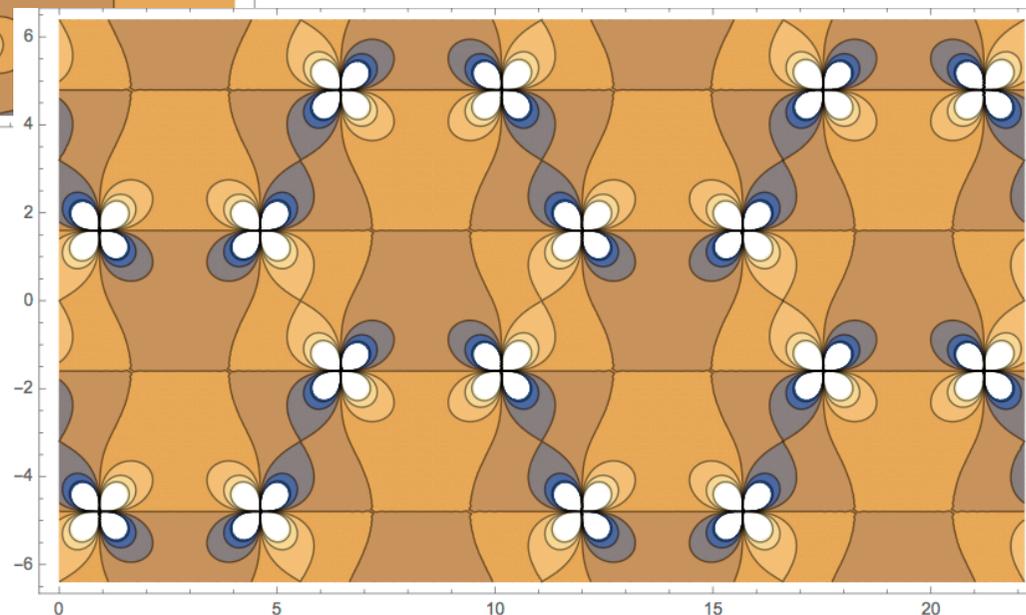
## 粒子の速度



$\dot{q}(z)$  の実部

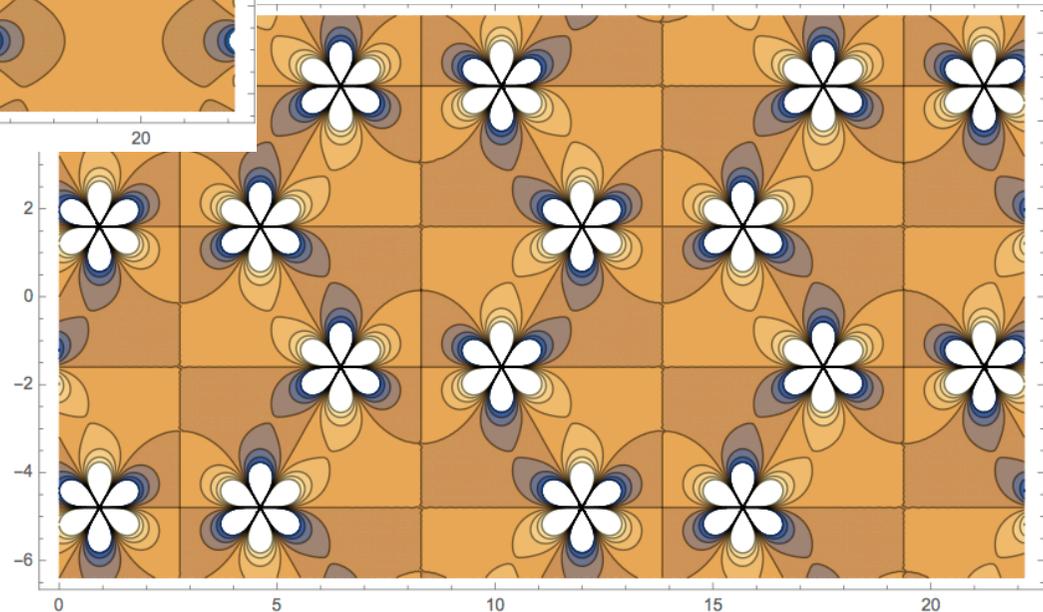
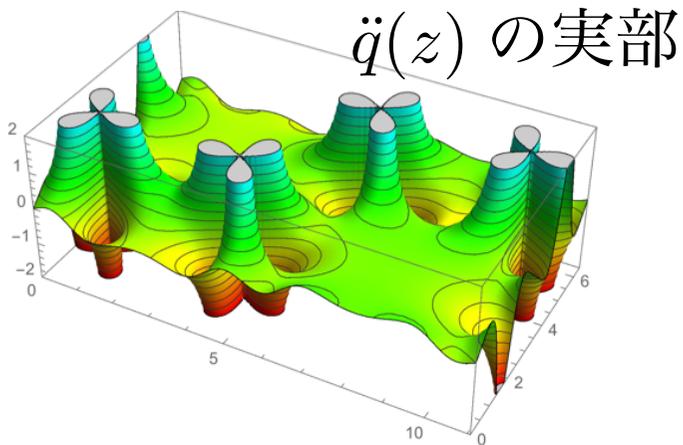
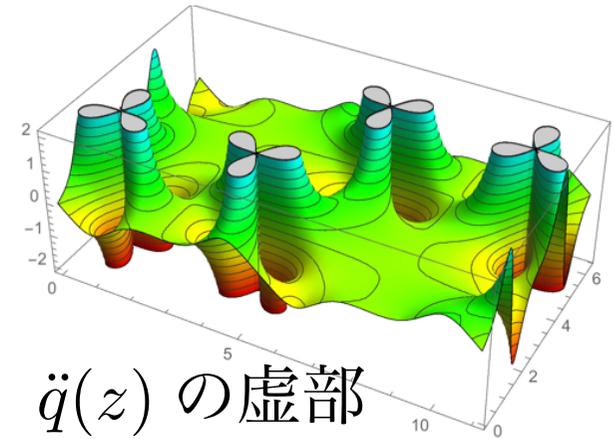
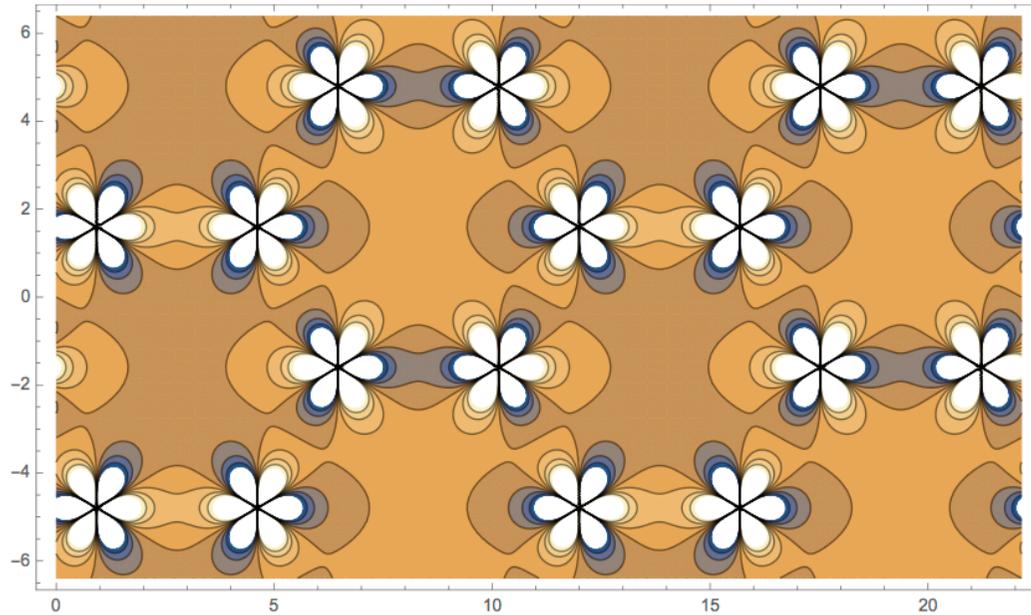


$\dot{q}(z)$  の虚部



# レムニスケート解

## 粒子の加速度

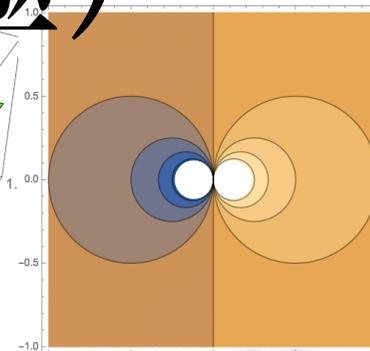
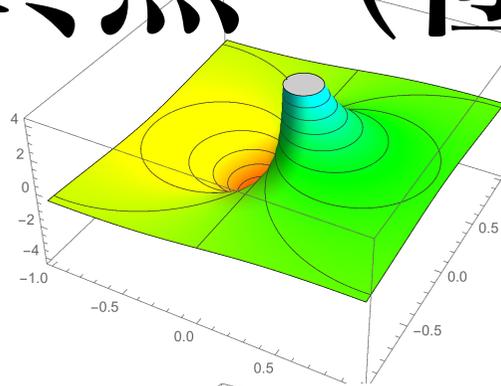
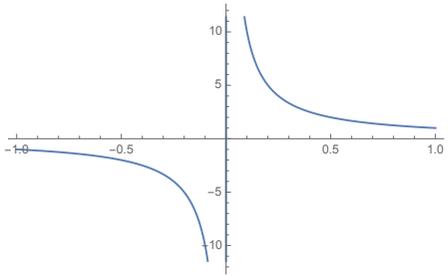


# 特異点 (極)

等高線の

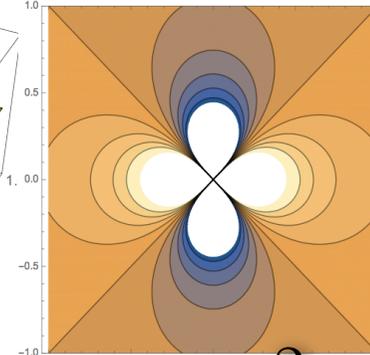
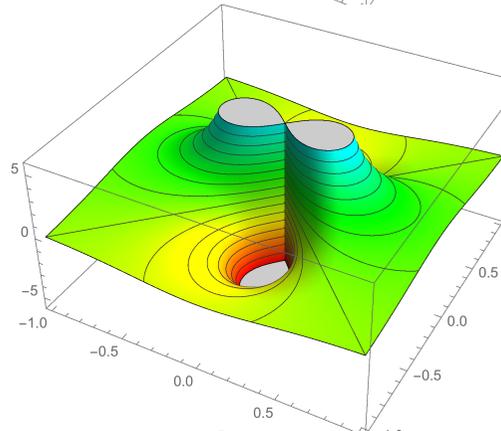
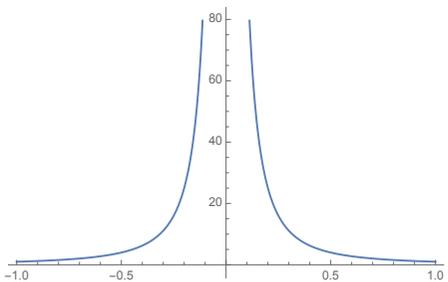
形  
円

$$\frac{1}{z}$$



$$cr = \cos(\theta)$$

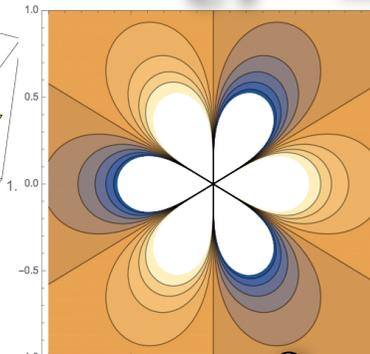
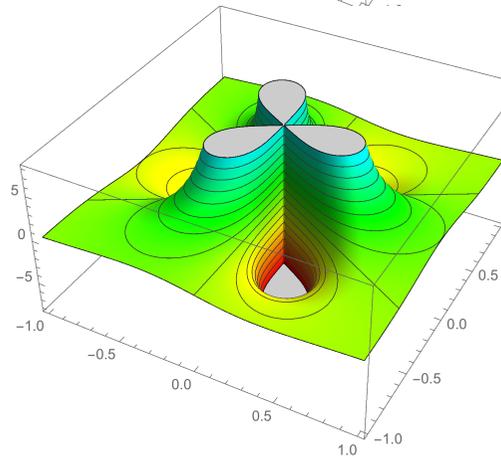
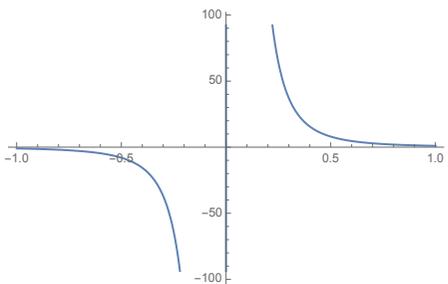
$$\frac{1}{z^2}$$



レムニス  
ケート

$$cr^2 = \cos(2\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{z^3}$$



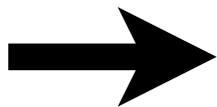
無名

$$cr^3 = \cos(3\theta)$$

# 理由

$$z = re^{i\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z^n} = \frac{e^{-in\theta}}{r^n}$$

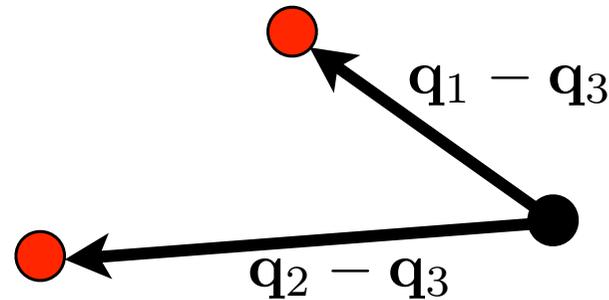
$$\Re\left(\frac{1}{z^n}\right) = c \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos(n\theta)}{r^n} = c$$



$$\Im\left(\frac{1}{z^n}\right) = c \Leftrightarrow \frac{-\sin(n\theta)}{r^n} = c$$

# 運動方程式

$$\frac{d^2 \mathbf{q}_3}{dt^2} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_3) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}_2 - \mathbf{q}_3)$$



$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_3) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_3}{(\mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_3)^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} (\mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_3)$$

↑  
引力ではなく斥力

Fujiwara, Fukuda & Ozaki, 2003

# 特異点 (分岐点)

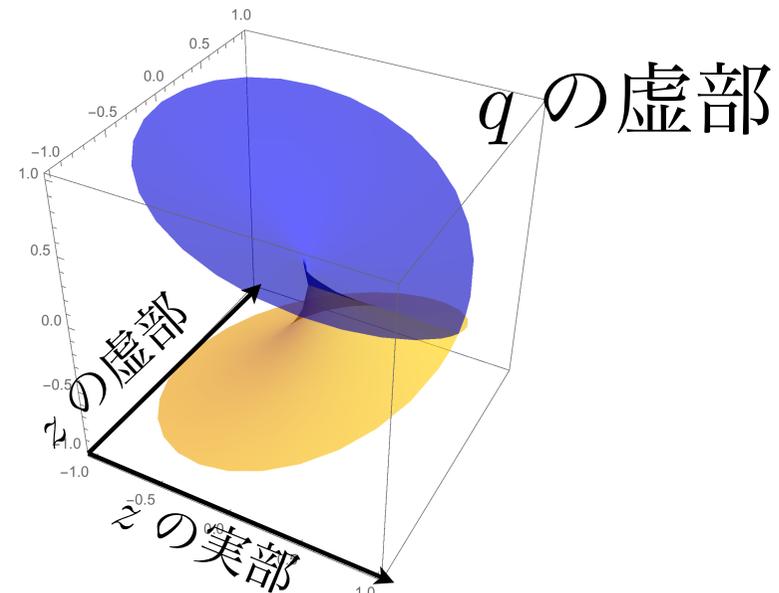
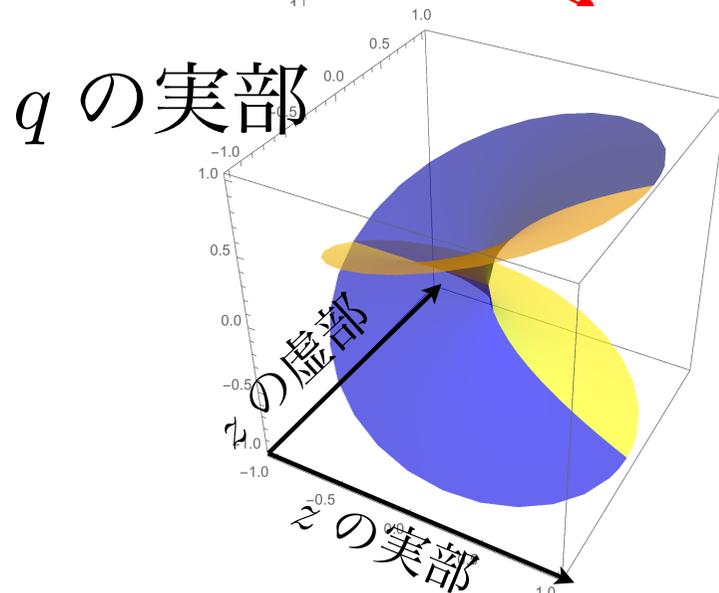
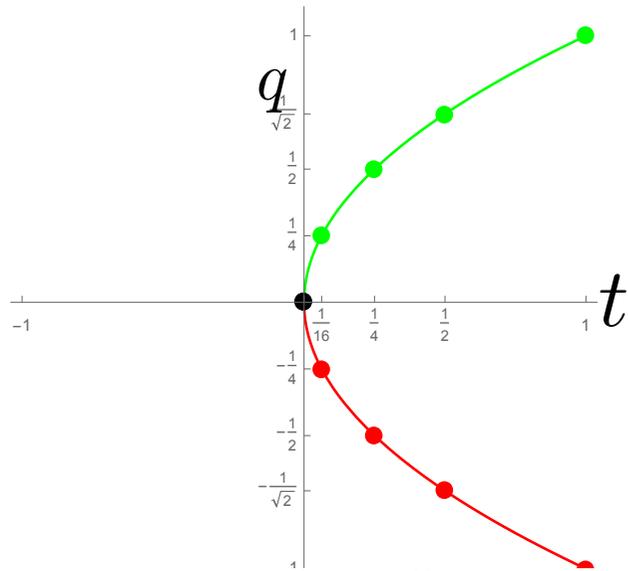
平方根

$$q = z^{1/2} \Leftrightarrow q^2 = z \text{ の解}$$

一周すると符合が逆に、

2周すると戻る

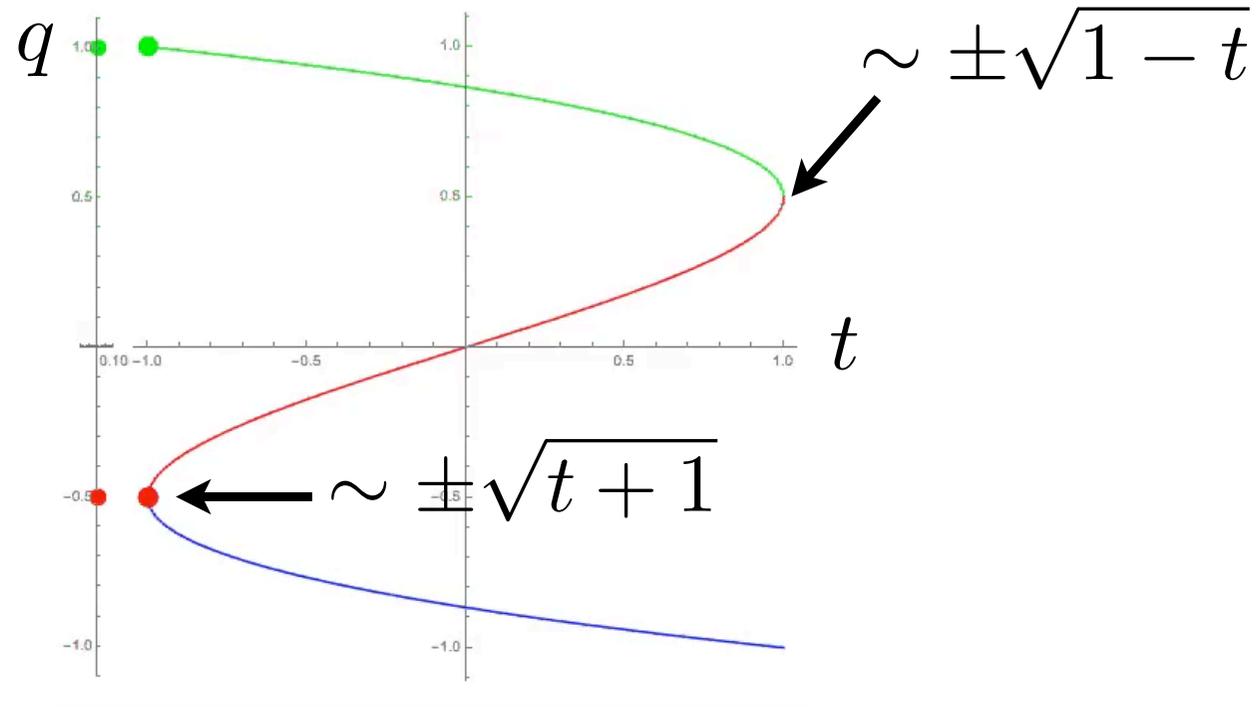
⇒ Riemann面



# 等質量で直線上のみ

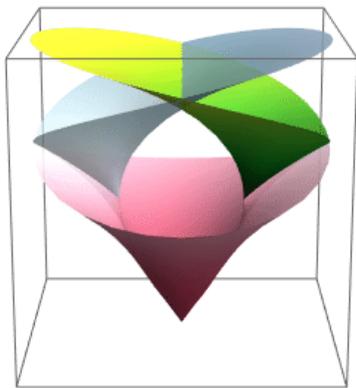
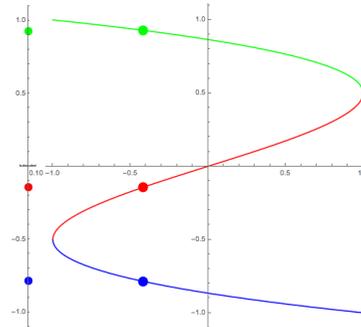
$$U = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(q_1 - q_2)^2} + \frac{1}{(q_2 - q_3)^2} + \frac{1}{(q_3 - q_1)^2} \right)$$

一直線  
力  $\sim \frac{1}{\text{距離}^3}$

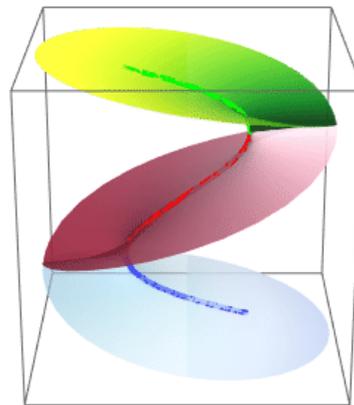


平方根の分岐点を持つ

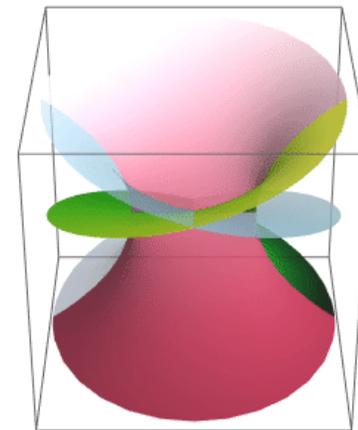
# 等質量で直線上のみ



絶対値



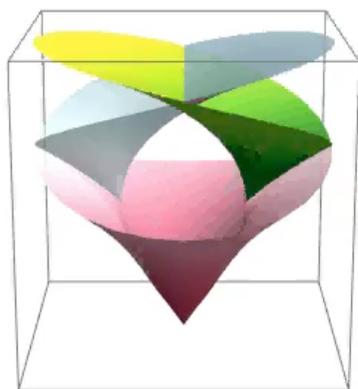
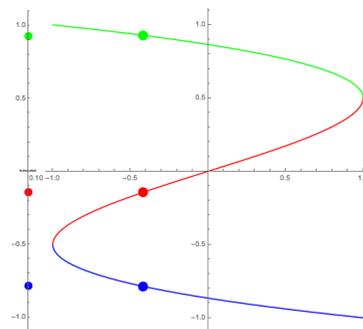
実部



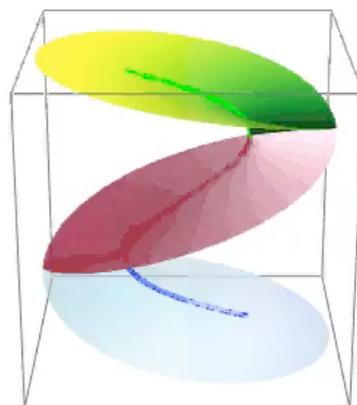
虚部

Riemann面

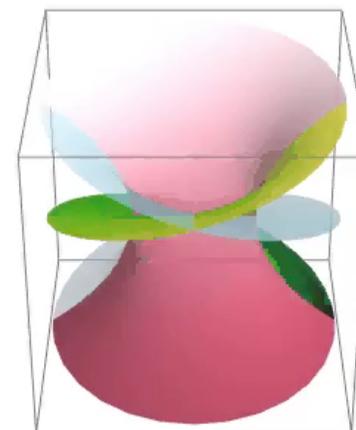
# 等質量で直線上のみ



絶対値



実部



虚部

Riemann面

# 複素平面上の 三体8の字解

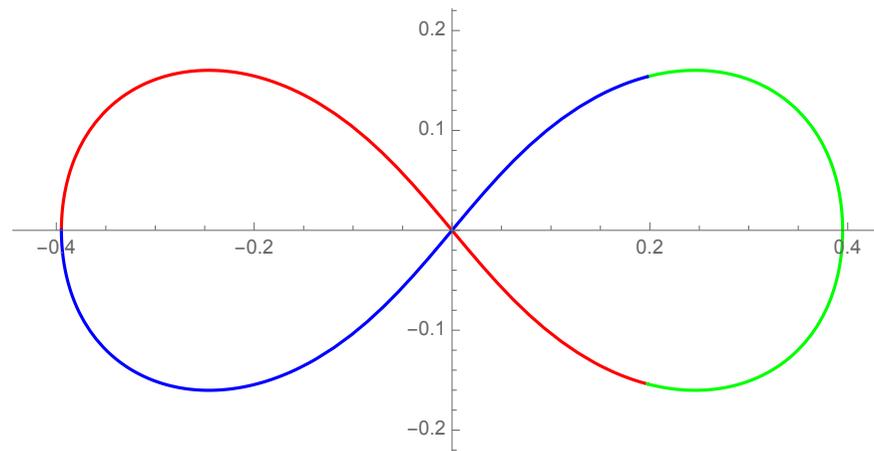
強い力のポテンシャル

$$U \sim -\frac{1}{2r^2}$$

解けていない。

解けないかもしれない

# 強い力の下での 三体8の字解



$$U \sim -\frac{1}{2r^2}$$

$$\text{力} \sim \frac{1}{\text{距離}^3}$$

数値計算

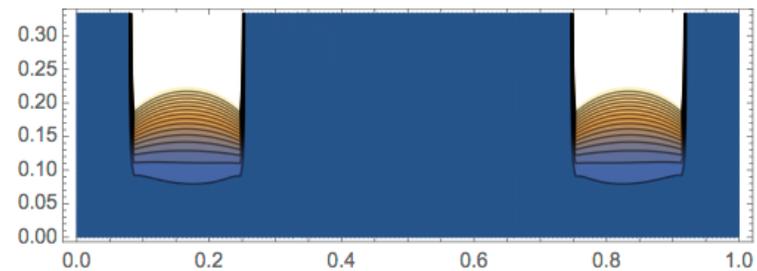
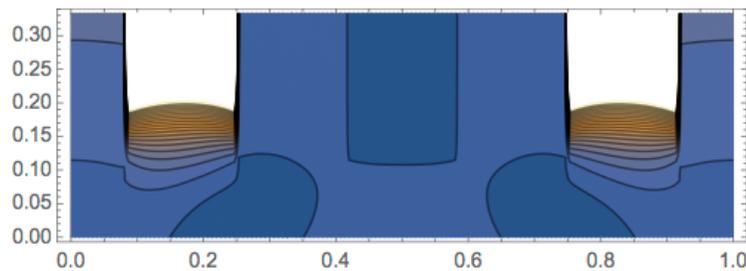
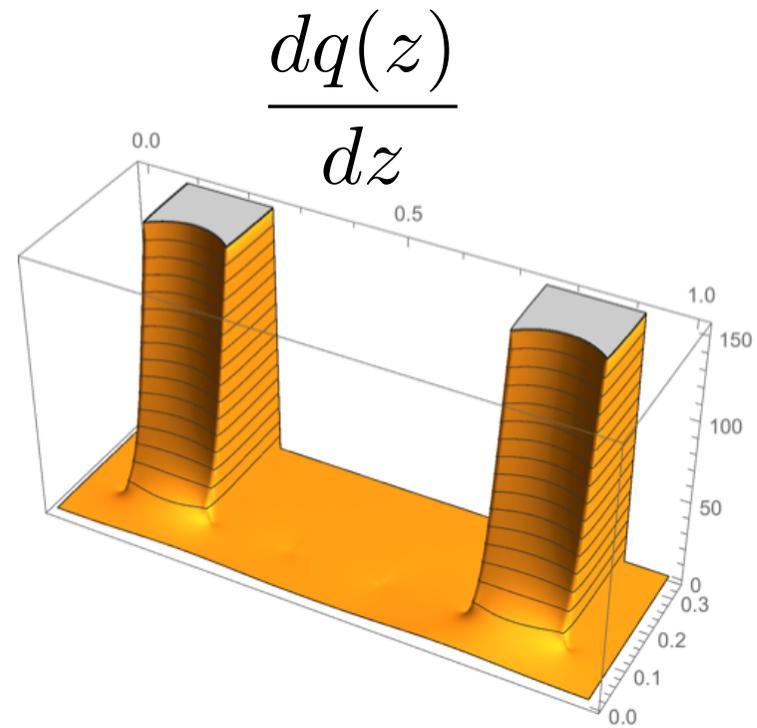
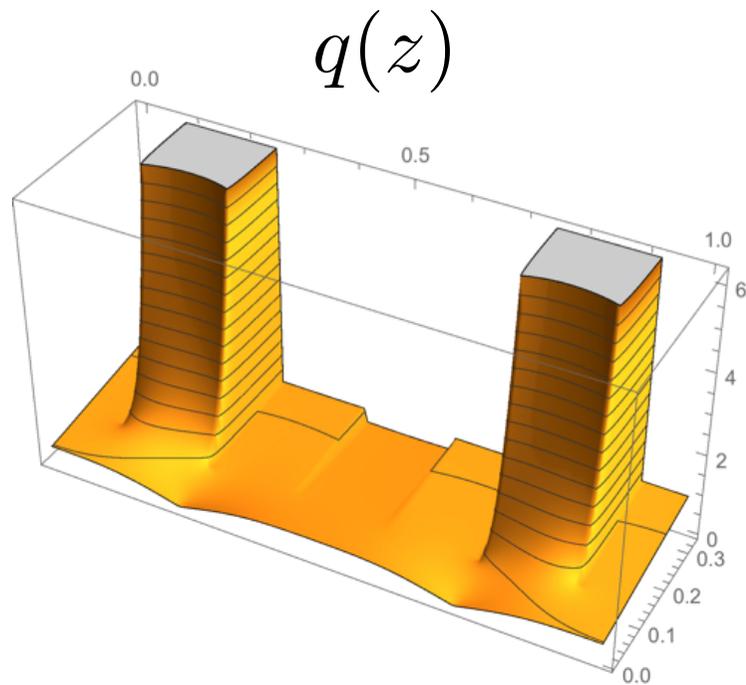
初期値の精度：38桁程度

$$|q_k(T/3) - q_{k+1}| \leq 10^{-38}$$

計算の精度：50桁程度（90桁も）

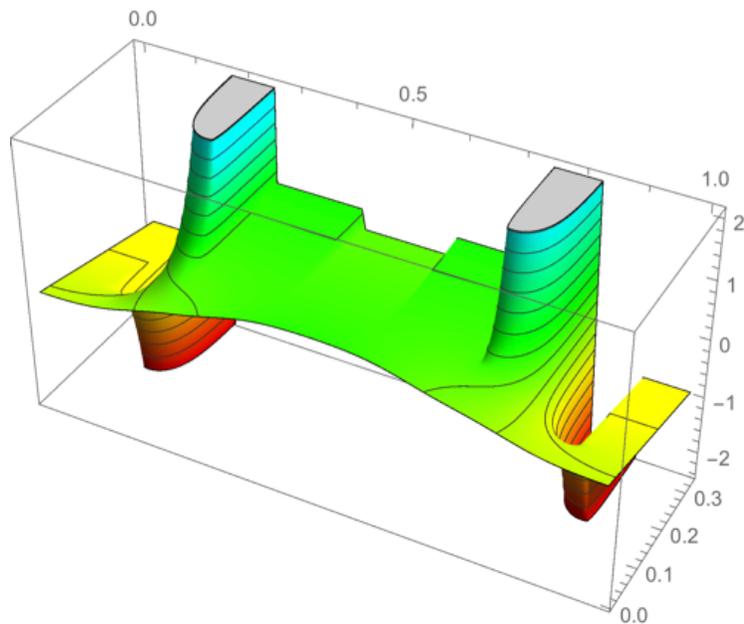
通常は16桁程度

# 8の字解の絶対値

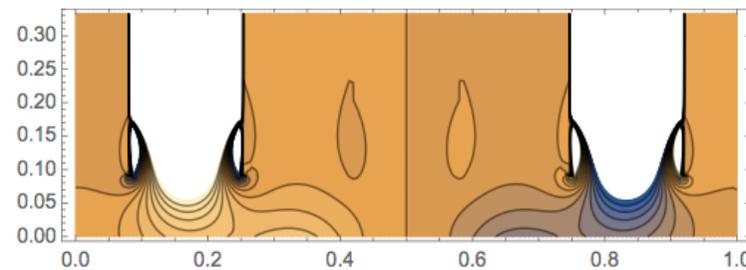
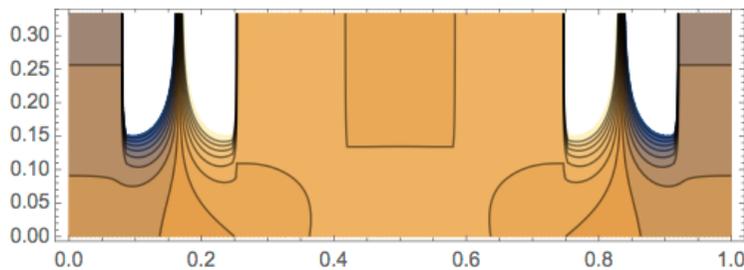
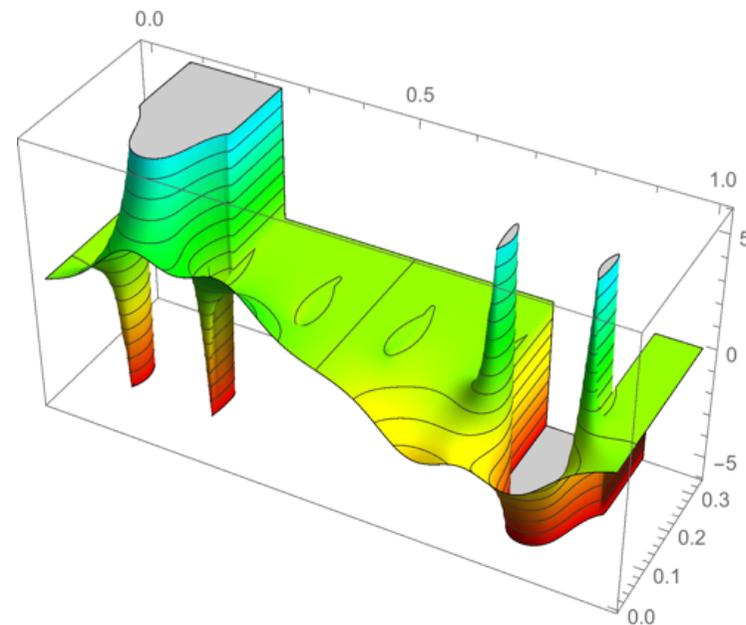


# 8の字解の実部

$q(z)$

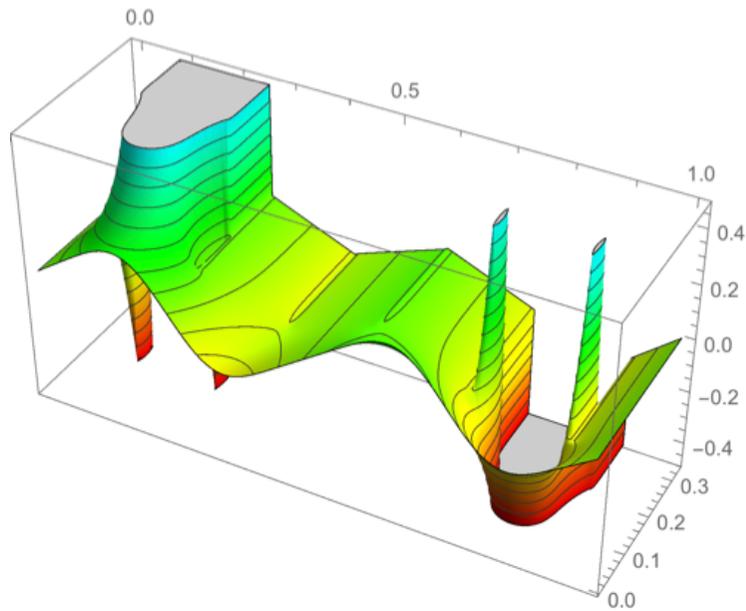


$\frac{dq(z)}{dz}$

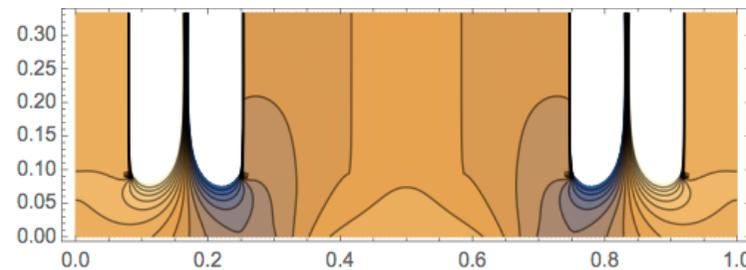
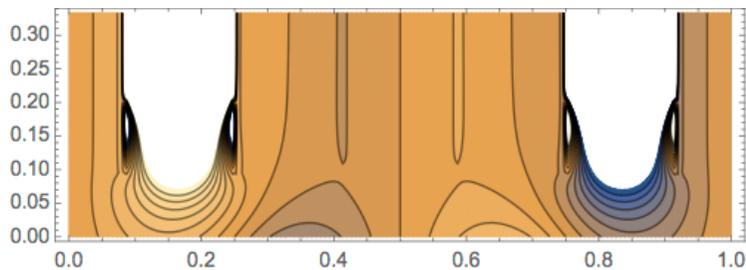
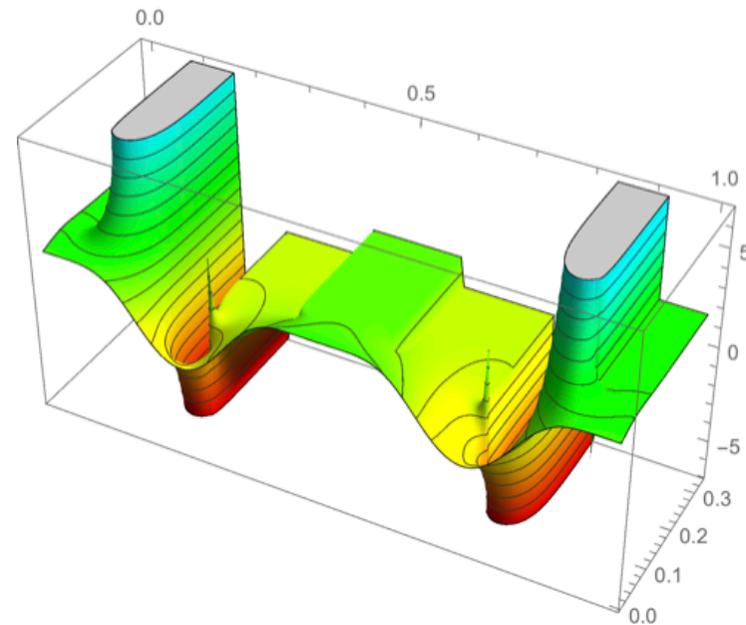


# 8の字解の虚部

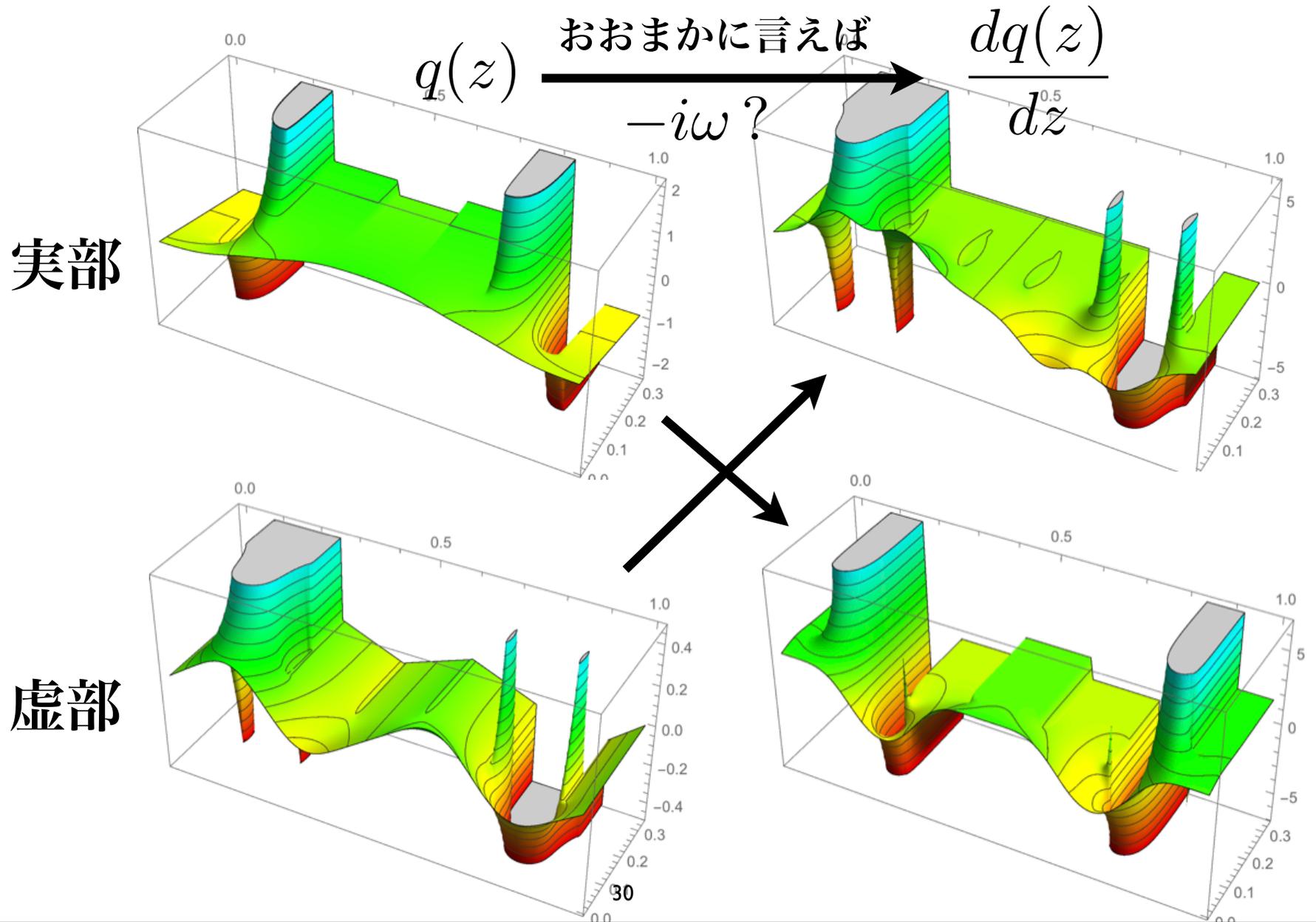
$q(z)$



$\frac{dq(z)}{dz}$



# 8の字解の実部と虚部



# おおまかには

$$q = a + ib, \frac{dq}{dz} = c + id$$

が

$$c \sim b, d \sim -a$$

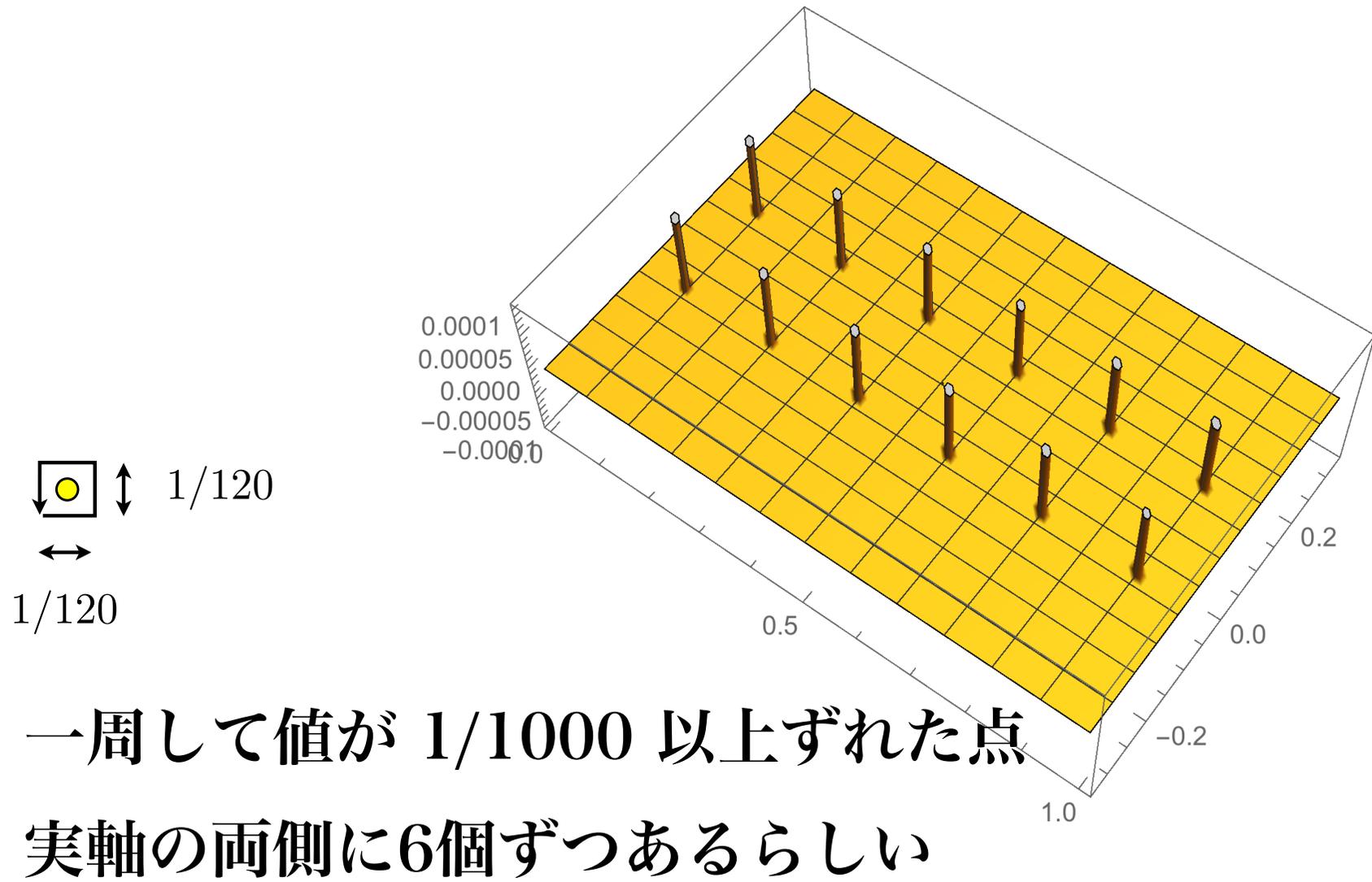
となっているということは,

$$c + id \sim -i\omega(a + ib) = \omega(b - ia)$$


つまり  $\frac{dq}{dz} \sim -i\omega q$

という関係を示唆する

# 8の字解の分岐点の位置



# 現時点のまとめ

- 強い力の下での三体8の字解の複素時間平面上の振る舞いを調べ始めた
- 極はないらしい
- 分岐点の実軸の両側に6個ずつあるようだ
- 分岐点の様子は未だ不明
- 分岐点を内部に含む経路で、元に戻る経路は見つかっていない
- 内部に分岐点を含まない経路で戻ると元に戻る (計算精度が確認できる)