

気象学特論 (a b) (2013 年度秋学期)
最終テスト 解答用紙 (1)

学籍番号 : _____ 氏名 : _____

1. (1)

②の両辺を p で偏微分すると、

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \right) \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) \right\} + \left(\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \omega \quad \text{②'}$$

左辺の第 2 項は、

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial u_g}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) &= \left\{ - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right\} \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial p} \right) \\ &= \frac{f_0}{s^2} \left\{ - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial p} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial p} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial p} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Psi_g}{\partial p} \right) \right\} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

だから、②'は、

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \right) \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) \right\} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \omega \quad \text{②''}$$

① + $f_0 \times \text{②''}$ より、

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \right) \left\{ f_0 + \beta y + \nabla_p^2 \Psi_g + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{f_0^2}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) \right\} = 0$$

したがって、

$$\underline{q = f_0 + \beta y + \nabla_p^2 \Psi_g + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{f_0^2}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right)}$$

(2)

①の両辺を p で偏微分すると、

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\nabla_p^2 \Psi_g \right) \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left\{ \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \left(f_0 + \beta y + \nabla_p^2 \Psi_g \right) \right\} = f_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \omega \quad (1)'$$

②の両辺に ∇_p^2 を作用させると、

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \nabla_p^2 \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) \right\} + \nabla_p^2 \left\{ \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) \right\} = -\nabla_p^2 \omega \quad (2)'''$$

$\frac{f_0}{s^2} \times (1)' - (2)'''$ より、

$$\left(\nabla_p^2 + \frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \right) \omega = \frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left\{ \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \left(f_0 + \beta y + \nabla_p^2 \Psi_g \right) \right\} - \nabla_p^2 \left\{ \vec{u}_g \bullet \nabla_p \left(\frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g \right) \right\}$$

したがって、

$$\underline{A = f_0 + \beta y + \nabla_p^2 \Psi_g}, \quad \underline{B = \frac{f_0}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \Psi_g}$$

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最終テスト 解答用紙（2）

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2. (1)

①に②を代入して、

$$\begin{aligned} &(-i\omega + iUk)(-k^2 - l^2)\hat{\Psi} \exp[ik(kx + ly - \omega t)] \\ &+ i\beta k \hat{\Psi} \exp[ik(kx + ly - \omega t)] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

両辺を $\hat{\Psi} \exp[ik(kx + ly - \omega t)]$ で割って、

$$(-i\omega + iUk)(-k^2 - l^2) + i\beta k = 0$$

$$(\omega - Uk)(k^2 + l^2) + \beta k = 0$$

$$\underline{\omega = Uk - \frac{\beta k}{k^2 + l^2}}$$

(10)

(2)

分散関係式に $\omega = 0$ を代入して、

$$0 = Uk - \frac{\beta k}{k^2 + l^2}$$

$$k^2 + l^2 = \frac{\beta}{U}$$

$$\underline{K = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{U}}}$$

(10)

(3)

$$c_{g_x} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} = U - \frac{\beta(k^2 + l^2) - 2\beta k^2}{(k^2 + l^2)^2} = U + \frac{\beta(k^2 - l^2)}{(k^2 + l^2)^2}$$

(2) の結果より、 $\beta = U(k^2 + l^2)$ だから、

$$c_{g_x} = U + \frac{k^2 - l^2}{k^2 + l^2} U = \underline{\underline{\frac{2k^2}{k^2 + l^2} U}}$$

(10)

(4)

$$c_{g_y} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial l} = \frac{2\beta kl}{(k^2 + l^2)^2}$$

(2) の結果より、 $\beta = U(k^2 + l^2)$ だから、

$$c_{g_y} = \frac{2kl(k^2 + l^2)}{(k^2 + l^2)^2} U = \underline{\underline{\frac{2kl}{k^2 + l^2} U}}$$

(10)

(5)

$$c_{g_x} - U = \left(\frac{2k^2}{k^2 + l^2} - 1 \right) U = \frac{k^2 - l^2}{k^2 + l^2} U$$

$$c_{g_y} = \frac{2kl}{k^2 + l^2} U$$

だから、

$$(c_{g_x} - U)^2 + c_{g_y}^2 = \frac{(k^2 - l^2)^2}{(k^2 + l^2)^2} U^2 + \frac{4k^2 l^2}{(k^2 + l^2)^2} U^2 = U^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{(c_{g_x} - U)^2 + c_{g_y}^2 = U^2}}$$

(10)

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3. (1)

④を②に代入すると、

$$\underline{-k^2(-i\nu - ikU)\hat{\Psi}_3 = \hat{\omega}_2} \quad (2)'$$

④を③に代入すると、

$$\begin{aligned} -i\nu(\hat{\Psi}_1 - \hat{\Psi}_3) - ikU(\hat{\Psi}_1 + \hat{\Psi}_3) &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \hat{\omega}_2 \\ \underline{(-i\nu - ikU)\hat{\Psi}_1 + (i\nu - ikU)\hat{\Psi}_3} &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \hat{\omega}_2 \quad (3)' \end{aligned}$$

(10)

(2)

連立方程式①'～③'は、

$$\begin{pmatrix} -k^2(-i\nu + ikU) & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -k^2(-i\nu - ikU) & 1 \\ -i\nu - ikU & i\nu - ikU & -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\Psi}_1 \\ \hat{\Psi}_3 \\ \hat{\omega}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

と書くことができる。したがって、

$$\underline{A = \begin{pmatrix} -k^2(-i\nu + ikU) & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -k^2(-i\nu - ikU) & 1 \\ -i\nu - ikU & i\nu - ikU & -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \end{pmatrix}}$$

(10)

(3)

行列 A の行列式がゼロだから、

$$\begin{aligned} k^4(-i\nu + ikU)(-i\nu - ikU)\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) - (-k^2)(-i\nu + ikU)(i\nu - ikU) \\ - (-1)(-i\nu - ikU)(-k^2)(-i\nu - ikU) = 0 \\ -k^4(k^2U^2 - \nu^2)\frac{1}{\lambda^2} + k^2(\nu - kU)(\nu - kU) + k^2(\nu + kU)(\nu + kU) = 0 \\ -k^2(k^2U^2 - \nu^2)\frac{1}{\lambda^2} + 2(\nu^2 + k^2U^2) = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}k^2 + 2\right)\nu^2 - k^2U^2\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}k^2 - 2\right) = 0 \\ (k^2 + 2\lambda^2)\nu^2 - k^2U^2(k^2 - 2\lambda^2) = 0 \\ \nu^2 = \frac{k^2U^2(k^2 - 2\lambda^2)}{k^2 + 2\lambda^2} \end{aligned}$$