# ICT(Improved Circuit Theory)入門

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#### 1. はじめに

ICT(Improved Circuit Theory) [1]は 1969 年に稲垣によって開発された線状アンテナアレーの 効率良い解析手法である。給電モデルは柔軟性が低く、間隙容量が無視できる程度のデルタギャ ップ給電で近似することができるモデルに限られる。ICT より以前に、より汎用性が高い解析手 法であるモーメント法(Method of Moments, Moment Method)[2] [3] [4]が誕生していたが、昔の コンピュータの能力は貧弱だったので線状アンテナアレーの解析に適した ICT は計算速度が速く、 メモリ効率が良く八木・宇田アンテナ(図 1)などの線状アンテナアレーの CAD ソフトとして使う のに適していると思われた。そこで元々の論文では述べられていなかった給電点がオフセットさ れた線状アンテナアレーの解析もできるようになり、また基底関数も様々なものを取り込んで改 良されていった。しかし、その後コンピュータが急速に発達し、線状アンテナアレーのモーメン ト法解析も多少時間がかかるが難なくこなせるようになった。その他にもコンピュータの発達と ともに有限要素法(FEM, Finite Element Method), FDTD 法(Finite Difference Time Domain method)などの様々な電磁界解析手法も発達してきた。そのようにして一度衰退したかに思えた ICT であるが、近年アダプティブアレーアンテナの研究が盛んになり、素子間相互結合を含めた アレーアンテナ特性の正確な評価が求められるようになり、演算量が劇的に増えたのでまた ICT が注目を集めている。アダプティブアレーアンテナは図 2 に示すように PHS などの基地局とし て使われ始めた。

ICT はモーメント法解析と非常によく似ている。実は ICT はモーメント法のガラーキン法を用 いた解析と同じなのだが、基底関数として全域基底関数を用い、連立方程式を導出する際に変分 原理(Variational principle)(付録 A.1)を用いるのが特徴である。モーメント法解析を行う場合は あまり意識しないが、その数値解が収束することを説明するためにはより数学的な言葉である変 分原理を使って考察することができる。変分原理は物理学の解析力学の分野でよく用いられる。 ガラーキン法を用いて1素子ダイポールアンテナの境界値問題の積分方程式を解くことは電流分 布の汎関数であるアンテナの入力インピーダンスの変分問題を解くことと全く等価である(それ ぞれの方法で式を導出してみればわかる)。言い換えるとアンテナの入力インピーダンス(電流分 布の汎関数と見なす)はモーメント法で解くべき積分方程式の生成汎関数になっている。ICT は 1素子ダイポールの変分原理を多素子ダイポールアレーに拡張し、その問題を解くための積分方 程式と等価な生成汎関数の停留条件を与えている。生成汎関数はわからないのだが、停留条件を 与えているので問題を解くのに十分である。しかし、変分原理の考え方は慣れないと理解できな いので、本稿では境界値問題から積分方程式を導出し、モーメント法と同様に素直に定式化する。 しかし、ガラーキン法を用いれば変分原理を用いても全く同じ行列方程式が得られる。これにつ いては後の章で説明する。

また本稿では ICT の原理と計算法を示すだけでなく、Mathematica を用いたインピーダンス 行列の効率的な計算法を紹介する。単純だが、式が長くて非常に煩雑な計算が Mathematica を 使うといとも簡単に計算できることに感動していただきたい。



図 1 八木・宇田アンテナ



図2PHSの基地局(東急大井町線緑ヶ丘駅にて)

## 2. 問題



図 3 線状アンテナアレー

図 3 に示すような線状アンテナアレーの解析を行う。給電ギャップ間 $|z_i| \leq \delta_i / 2$ では電磁界は一定であると仮定する。導体棒は N 本あるとする。

#### 3. 支配方程式

導体棒上で電界の接線成分が0になるという境界条件より、図3の系が満たすべき方程式は次のようになる(線電流を仮定してもよい理由は付録A.3参照)。

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} G_{ij}(z_i, z_j) I_j(z_j) dz_j = -V_i u_i(z_i) \qquad (i = 1, \dots, N)$$
(1)

 $G_{ij}$ はアンテナ j上の電流がアンテナiに作る電界の $z_i$ 成分を求めるグリーン関数であり、次のようになる。

$$G_{ij}(z_i, z_j) = -\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_i^2} \right) \frac{\exp\left(-jk_0\sqrt{(z_i - z_j)^2 + d^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(z_i - z_j)^2 + d^2}}$$
(2)

ここで、 $d = d_{ij}(i \neq j), a_i(i = j)$ である。異なるアンテナのときはその中心間の距離とし、同じアンテナのときはそのアンテナの半径とする。

 $u_i$ はギャップ間で

$$u_i(z_i) = \begin{cases} 1/\delta_i & (|z_i| \le \delta_i/2) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

で定義される。よって、 $V_i u_i(z_i)$ はギャップ間の電界を表す。また、 $u_i(z_i)$ の積分値は $\int_{-h_i}^{h_i} u_i(z_i) dz_i = \int_{-\delta_i/2}^{\delta_i/2} \frac{1}{\delta_i} dz_i = 1$ 

であり、常に1なので間隙を無限に小さくしたときは $u_i(z_i)$ はデルタ関数 $\delta(z_i)$ に近づく。

## 4. モーメント法 (ガラーキン法)の適用

論文[1]に書かれているように最初から変分原理を用いると難しくて理解し難いので、ここではま ずモーメント法を適用して解くべき行列方程式を導出し、後の章でそれが変分原理によって導出 した方程式と等価であることを証明する。

#### 4.1 離散化(基底関数で展開)

アンテナ*i*上の電流分布  $I_i$ を次のように基底関数  $f_i^l(l=1,\dots,M)$ の和で表す。

$$I_{i}(z_{i}) = \sum_{l=1}^{M} I_{i}^{l} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i})$$
(3)
  
また、 $\sum_{l=1}^{M} I_{i}^{l}$ を給電点  $z_{i} = 0$ の電流  $I_{i}(0)$  とするために  $f_{i}^{l}(0) = 1$ と規格化しておく。 $I_{i}^{l}$ は未知数で

あり、NM 個の未知数があることになる。電流分布は給電点付近で十分滑らかであり、給電間隙 は非常に小さいとみなせるので、電流値も給電間隙内で一定であると仮定する。式(3)を式(1)に代 入すると

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \sum_{m=1}^{M} I_{j}^{m} f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) dz_{j} = -V_{i} u_{i}(z_{i}) \qquad (i = 1, \dots, N)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} I_{j}^{m} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) dz_{j} = -V_{i} u_{i}(z_{i}) \qquad (i = 1, \dots, N)$$
(4)

## <u>4.2 ガラーキン法の適用</u>

ここで、式(4)に対してガラーキン法(重み付け残差法で、重み関数に基底関数と同じものを用い る方法。付録 A.2 参照)を適用する。つまり、各アンテナi(i=1,...,N)に対して $f_i^l(z_i)$ (l=1,...,M)をかけて $[-h_i,h_i]$ の区間で積分する(NM 個の連立方程式を得る)。  $\int_{-h_i}^{h_i} f_i^l(z_i) \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M I_j^m \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} G_{ij}(z_i,z_j) f_j^m(z_j) dz_j dz_i = -V_i \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} f_i^l(z_i) u_i(z_i) dz_i$ (i=1,...,N: l=1,...,M)

$$\begin{split} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} I_{j}^{m} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} = -V_{i} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) u_{i}(z_{i}) dz_{i} \\ & (i = 1, \cdots, N; \ l = 1, \cdots, M) \end{split}$$

$$\Box \Box \Box \nabla, \qquad (i = 1, \cdots, N; \ l = 1, \cdots, M)$$

$$\Box \Box \nabla, \qquad (i = 1, \cdots, N; \ l = 1, \cdots, M)$$

$$\Box \Box \nabla, \qquad (i = 1, \cdots, N; \ l = 1, \cdots, M) \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} J_{j}^{m} Z_{ij}^{lm} = -V_{i}^{l} \qquad (i = 1, \cdots, N; \ l = 1, \cdots, M)$$

$$(f)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} J_{j}^{m} Z_{ij}^{lm} = -V_{i}^{l} \qquad (i = 1, \cdots, N; \ l = 1, \cdots, M) \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{\left[ \frac{Z_{ij}^{lm}}{\vdots} \right]_{i}^{l} \cdots \left[ \frac{Z_{ij}^{lm}}{z_{ij}^{lm}} \right]_{i}^{m} \left[ \frac{I_{j}^{l}}{i} \right]_{i}^{l} \left[ \frac{I_{j}^{l}}{i} \right]_{i}^$$

## 4.3 基底関数の特異点の回避

次章の基底関数を見ると、(1),(2)の基底関数は

$$k_0 h_i = 2\pi \frac{h_i}{\lambda} = n\pi$$

つまり、 $h_i$ が半波長の整数倍となるとき分母が0となり、インピーダンス行列が計算できない。

実際には特異点の分類では「除去可能な特異点」となる。 (3)の基底関数も同様に特異点が存在し、

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{I_{j}^{m}}{D_{j}^{m}} \left( D_{i}^{l} Z_{ij}^{lm} D_{j}^{m} \right) = -D_{i}^{l} V_{i}^{l} \qquad (i = 1, \dots, N; \ l = 1, \dots, M)$$

ここで、新たに
$$I_j^m$$
を $rac{I_j^m}{D_j^m}$ と、 $Z_{ij}^{lm}$ を $D_i^l Z_{ij}^m D_j^m$ と、 $V_i^l$ を $D_i^l V_i^l$ と置き換えて考えると 4.2 の結果

がそのまま使え、数値計算上も問題無い。

$$i_{j}^{m} = \frac{I_{j}^{m}}{D_{j}^{m}}, z_{ij}^{lm} = D_{i}^{l} Z_{ij}^{lm} D_{j}^{m}, v_{i}^{l} = D_{i}^{l} V_{i}^{l}$$
(6)

とおくと、



$$\begin{split} z_{ij}^{lm} &= \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^{\ l}(z_i) \right\} G_{ij}(z_i, z_j) \left\{ D_j^m f_j^m(z_j) \right\} dz_j dz_i \\ v_i^l &= V_i \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^{\ l}(z_i) \right\} u_i(z_i) dz_i^{\delta_i \to 0} \\ V_i \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^{\ l}(z_i) \right\} u_i(z_i) dz_i^{\delta_i \to 0} \\ &= V_i \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^{\ l}(z_i) \right\} \delta(z_i) dz_i = V_i D_i^l \\ & = \nabla_i \int_{-h_i}^{l} |df_i^{\ l}(z_i) \, \mathcal{O} \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{E} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{S}, \quad D_i^l f_i^{\ l}(z_i) |df_i^{\ l}(z_i) \, \mathcal{O} \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{E} \oplus \mathcal{S}. \end{split}$$

#### <u>5. 基底関数</u>

提案されている3つの基底関数を紹介する。ICT のもとの論文[1]では(1)と(2)の2つの基底関数 が用いられている。それを Storer Two-Term ICT と呼ぶ。そして、長いアンテナに対しても適用 できるように(3)の基底関数が導入された[5]。(1)と(3)の基底関数を用いるとき Tai Two-Trem ICT と呼ぶ。また、(1), (2), (3)の全ての基底関数を用いるとき、Three-Term ICT と呼ぶ。

#### (1) Sinusoid

 $f_i^{1}(z_i) = \frac{\sin\{k_0(h_i - |z_i|)\}}{\sin(k_0 h_i)}$ 

伝送線路や半波長ダイポールアンテナの近似解析でよく用いる正弦波である。アンテナの端 $|z_i| = h_i$ で電流が0になるようにしてある。また、分母の $\sin(k_0h_i)$ は $z_i = 0$ の給電点で大きさを1にするための規格化係数である。







## 6. インピーダンス行列要素の計算

## 6.1 インピーダンス行列要素計算の簡単化

## 6.1.1 微分項の簡単化

インピーダンス行列は

$$\begin{split} Z_{ij}^{lm} &= \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} \\ &= -\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k_{0}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z_{i}^{2}} \right) \frac{\exp\left(-jk_{0}\sqrt{(z_{i} - z_{j})^{2} + d^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{(z_{i} - z_{j})^{2} + d^{2}}} f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} \\ &= -\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi} \left[ \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) \frac{\exp\left(-jk_{0}\sqrt{(z_{i} - z_{j})^{2} + d^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{(z_{i} - z_{j})^{2} + d^{2}}} dz_{j} dz_{i} \\ &+ \frac{1}{k_{0}^{2}} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z_{i}^{2}} \frac{\exp\left(-jk_{0}\sqrt{(z_{i} - z_{j})^{2} + d^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{(z_{i} - z_{j})^{2} + d^{2}}} dz_{j} dz_{i} \end{split}$$

で与えられるが、これを直接計算するのは*z<sub>i</sub>*の2階編微分を含み、厄介である。そこで、モーメント法のルーフトップ基底関数でよく用いられる手法であるが、「電流はアンテナ終端で0である」ということを利用してより簡単な計算法に帰着することができる。

[補題]  

$$\phi = \frac{\exp(-jk_0r)}{r} = \frac{\exp(-jk_0\sqrt{(z_i - z_j)^2 + d^2})}{\sqrt{(z_i - z_j)^2 + d^2}}$$
とすると、 $\phi = g(z_i - z_j)$ という関数形をしている。  

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial z_i} = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial z_j}$$

二項目の積分の計算

$$\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z_{i}^{2}} g(z_{i}-z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}$$

$$=-\int_{-h_i}^{h_i}\int_{-h_j}^{h_j}f_i^l(z_i)f_j^m(z_j)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_i\partial z_j}g(z_i-z_j)dz_jdz_i$$

 $z_i$ の積分に関して部分積分をすると

$$= -\int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ \left[ f_i^{\ l}(z_i) f_j^{\ m}(z_j) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} g(z_i - z_j) \right]_{-h_j}^{h_j} - \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} \left[ f_i^{\ l}(z_i) \frac{\partial f_j^{\ m}(z_j)}{\partial z_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} g(z_i - z_j) \right] dz_j \right\} dz_i$$

アンテナの両端で電流の値が0となる基底関数 $f_j^m(h_j) = f_j^m(-h_j) = 0$ を用いているので、

$$= \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} \left[ f_i^{l}(z_i) \frac{\partial f_j^{m}(z_j)}{\partial z_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} g(z_i - z_j) \right] dz_j dz_i$$

 $z_i$ の積分に関して部分積分をすると

$$= \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} \left\{ \left[ f_i^l(z_i) \frac{\partial f_j^m(z_j)}{\partial z_j} g(z_i - z_j) \right]_{-h_i}^{h_i} - \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left[ \frac{\partial f_i^l(z_i)}{\partial z_i} \frac{\partial f_j^m(z_j)}{\partial z_j} g(z_i - z_j) \right] dz_i \right\} dz_j$$

アンテナの両端で電流の値が0となる基底関数 $f_i^l(h_j) = f_i^l(-h_j) = 0$ を用いているので、

$$= -\int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} \left[ \frac{\partial f_i^l(z_i)}{\partial z_i} \frac{\partial f_j^m(z_j)}{\partial z_j} g(z_i - z_j) \right] dz_i dz_j$$

6.1.2 変数変換

$$Z_{ij}^{lm} = -\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi} \left[ \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) g(z_{i} - z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} \right]$$
  
$$-\frac{1}{k_{0}^{2}} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \frac{\partial f_{i}^{l}(z_{i})}{\partial z_{i}} \frac{\partial f_{j}^{m}(z_{j})}{\partial z_{j}} g(z_{i} - z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} \right]$$
  
$$= -\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi k_{0}} \left[ k_{0} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) f_{j}^{m}(z_{j}) g(z_{i} - z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} \right]$$
  
$$-\frac{1}{k_{0}} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \frac{\partial f_{i}^{l}(z_{i})}{\partial z_{i}} \frac{\partial f_{j}^{m}(z_{j})}{\partial z_{j}} g(z_{i} - z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i} \right]$$
  
$$-\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi k_{0}} = -\frac{j\omega\mu}{4\pi\omega\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} = -\frac{j\eta_{0}}{4\pi} = -\frac{j120\pi}{4\pi} = -j30$$

$$\begin{split} &= -j30[k_{0}\int_{-k_{1}}^{k_{1}}\int_{-k_{2}}^{k_{1}}f_{1}^{i}(z_{i})f_{j}^{m}(z_{j})g(z_{i}-z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i} \\ &-\frac{1}{k_{0}}\int_{-k_{1}}^{k_{1}}\int_{-k_{2}}^{k_{1}}\frac{\beta_{j}^{i}(z_{i})}{\partial z_{i}}\frac{\partial f_{j}^{m}(z_{j})}{\partial z_{j}}g(z_{i}-z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}] \\ &= z = \overline{c}, \\ &x_{1} = k_{0}z_{i}, x_{2} = k_{0}z_{j}, D = k_{0}d \quad \succeq \mathfrak{B} \leqslant \mathfrak{E}, L_{1} = k_{0}h_{i}, L_{2} = k_{0}h_{j} \succeq \cup \overline{c} \\ &\boxed{\frac{z_{i}}{x_{1}} - h_{i} \rightarrow h_{i}}{\frac{x_{1}}{x_{1}} - L_{1} \rightarrow L_{1}} \qquad \boxed{\frac{z_{j}}{x_{2}} - h_{j} \rightarrow h_{j}}{\frac{x_{2}}{x_{2}} - L_{2} \rightarrow L_{2}} \\ &J = \begin{vmatrix} \partial z_{i}/\partial x_{1} & \partial z_{i}/\partial x_{2} \\ \partial z_{j}/\partial x_{1} & \partial z_{j}/\partial x_{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} l/k_{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 1/k_{0} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{k_{0}^{2}} \\ &\succeq \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{S}. \end{aligned}$$

$$&= -j30[k_{0}\int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{1}}\int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}}f_{1}^{i}(x_{1})f_{j}^{m}(x_{2})\frac{k_{0}\exp(-j\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}})}{\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}}}\frac{1}{k_{0}^{2}}dx_{1}dx_{2} \\ &-\frac{1}{k_{0}}\int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{2}}\int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}}\left\{k_{0}\frac{\partial f_{1}^{i}(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}}\right\}\left\{k_{0}\frac{\partial f_{j}^{m}(x_{2})}{\partial x_{2}}\right\}\frac{k_{0}\exp(-j\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}})}{\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}}}\frac{1}{k_{0}^{2}}dx_{1}dx_{2} \\ &= -j30[\int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{1}}\int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}}f_{1}^{i}(x_{1})f_{j}^{m}(x_{2})\frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}})}{\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}}}dx_{1}dx_{2} \\ &-\int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{1}}\int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}}\frac{\partial f_{1}^{i}(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}}\frac{\partial f_{j}^{m}(x_{2})}{\partial x_{2}}\frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}})}{\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{2})^{2}+D^{2}}}dx_{1}dx_{2} \\ &-\int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{1}}\int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}}\frac{\partial f_{1}^{i}(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}}\frac{\partial f_{1}^{m}(x_{2})}{\partial x_{2}}\frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{(x_{1}-x_{$$

まとめると、

$$Z_{ij}^{lm} = -j30 \int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}} \left[ f_{i}^{l}(x_{1}) f_{j}^{m}(x_{2}) - \frac{\partial f_{i}^{l}(x_{1})}{\partial x_{1}} \frac{\partial f_{j}^{m}(x_{2})}{\partial x_{2}} \right] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$\Xi \Xi \mathfrak{C},$$

$$\psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) = \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + D^{2}}}$$

$$L_{1} = k_{0}h_{i}, L_{2} = k_{0}h_{j}$$

$$D = k_{0}d$$

6.2 インピーダンス行列要素の計算

これからインピーダンス行列要素を計算する。ICT は一度式を計算すればモーメント法などに 比べて計算が非常に高速で、使用メモリも少なくて済む。しかし、式の導出にものすごい労力を 費やす必要がある。それは避けては通れないことだが、本稿では単純作業となる式の導出には Mathematica を用いる。Mathematica の記号数式処理機能をうまく利用するといかに人間の労 力が軽減できるかを実感して欲しい。

また、インピーダンス行列要素の計算結果を見るとわかるが、非常に式が長く、書き写すだけ でも間違える。よって、論文などに載っている式はそのまま信用しない方が良い(実際に論文に も間違いがある)。本テキストに掲載した式は手で書き写した訳ではないので間違いが無いはずだ が、これだけ式が長いと読者が本テキストを読みながらプログラミングを行う際には読み間違え て入力をミスすることは確実である。そこで、入力した後は参考として掲載した数値積分による 確認用の値と合うかどうか確認した方がよい。

6.2.1  $Z_{ii}^{11}$ 

$$f_i^{1}(z_i) = \frac{\sin\{k_0(h_i - |z_i|)\}}{\sin(k_0 h_i)}$$

リアクションの計算では4.3節、6.1.2節の議論より次の関数の計算に集中する。

 $f^{1}(x) = \sin(L - |x|)$ 

この式は x の符号によって場合分けする必要があるので、積分範囲を図 4 に示すように分割する。



図 4 積分範囲の分割

 $f^{1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \sin(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{1}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} \sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ f^{1}(x_{2}) = \begin{cases} \sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \end{cases}$$

ここで、リアクション計算の準備として微分も計算しておく  $f^{1'}(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$  $\begin{bmatrix} f^{1'}(x_1) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L_1-x_1) & (x_1 \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_1+x_1) & (x_1 \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_1+x_1) & (x_2 \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_2+x_2) & (x_2 \ge 0) & \cdots \end{cases}$ 

リアクションを計算する。

$$Z_{ij}^{11} = -j30 \int_{-L_{1}}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{L_{2}} \left[ f^{1}(x_{1}) f^{1}(x_{2}) - f^{1'}(x_{1}) f^{1'}(x_{2}) \right] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$= -j30 \left[ \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \left\{ - \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$+ \int_{-L_{1}}^{0} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \left\{ - \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$+ \int_{-L_{1}}^{0} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \left\{ - \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \left\{ - \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \left\{ - \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \left\{ - \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$(\mathbf{\hat{\pi}} \mathbf{3} \, \mathbf{\bar{\Pi}}) = \int_{-L_{1}}^{0} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$x_{1} \rightarrow -x_{1}, x_{2} \rightarrow -x_{2}$$

$$= \int_{L_{1}}^{0} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(-x_{1}, -x_{2})(-dx_{1})(-dx_{2})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} = (\mathbf{\hat{\pi}} \mathbf{1} \, \mathbf{\bar{\Pi}})$$

$$(\mathbf{\hat{\pi}} \mathbf{2} \, \mathbf{\bar{\Pi}}) = \int_{-L_{1}}^{0} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$x_{1} \rightarrow -x_{1}, x_{2} \rightarrow -x_{2}$$

$$= \int_{-L_{1}}^{0} \int_{0}^{-L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(-x_{1}, -x_{2})(-dx_{1})(-dx_{2})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} = (\mathbf{\hat{\pi}} 4 \mathbf{I} \mathbf{\hat{\mu}})$$

$$= -j60[\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ (x_{1} - x_{1}) \sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \quad (1st term)$$

$$Q = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ (x_{1} - x_{1}) \sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) + \cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \quad (2nd term)$$

$$\geq \mathbf{\hat{\pi}} \leq \mathbf{\hat{L}},$$

$$= -j60[P + Q]$$

**P**の計算  

$$P = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{\sin(L_{1} - x_{1})\sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\cos(L_{2} - x_{2})\}\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} [-\frac{1}{2} \{\cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2})) - \cos(L_{1} - L_{2} - (x_{1} - x_{2}))\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \{\cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2})) + \cos(L_{1} - L_{2} - (x_{1} - x_{2}))\}]\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \sin(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \sin(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2}))\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \sin(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2})\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \sin(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2})\psi(x_{1}, x_{2})dx_{1}dx_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \sin(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{$$



なぜこのような変換になるかというと、

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi/4) & -\sin(\pi/4) \\ \sin(\pi/4) & \cos(\pi/4) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

となり、 (u,v) 座標は $(x_1,x_2)$  座標を 45 度回転させて $\sqrt{2}$  倍したものだからである。

$$= \left[ \int_{u=-L_2}^{L_1-L_2} \int_{v=-u}^{u+2L_2} du dv + \int_{u=L_1-L_2}^{0} \int_{v=-u}^{-u+2L_1} du dv + \int_{u=0}^{L_1} \int_{v=u}^{-u+2L_1} du dv \right]$$
$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \cos(q-v) \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^2+D^2})}{\sqrt{u^2+D^2}} \right\}$$

ついでに、  $p=L_{\rm l}-L_{\rm 2}, q=L_{\rm l}+L_{\rm 2}$ とおく

vに関しては公式を使って積分できる。 uに関しての積分のときは

$$C_D(x) = 2\int_0^x \cos u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^2 + D^2})}{\sqrt{u^2 + D^2}} du$$
  
=  $E_i \left( -j\left(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} + x\right) - E_i \left( -j\left(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x\right) \right)$ 

$$S_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} \sin u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$
  
=  $jE_{i} \left(-j\left(\sqrt{x^{2} + D^{2}} + x\right)\right) + jE_{i} \left(-j\left(\sqrt{x^{2} + D^{2}} - x\right)\right) - 2jE_{i} \left(-jD\right)$ 

という関数を定義すると、これらの関数で表すことが出来る。 *E<sub>i</sub>* は

$$E_i(z) = -\int_{-z}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt$$

で定義される指数積分関数であり、多くの数値計算用サブルーチンで利用できる。





この計算は単純で面倒なので、Mathematicaを利用して次のように計算する。

## ■ vで積分 $\ln[1] := f[u_, v_] := -\frac{1}{2} * \cos[(L1 + L2) - v] * \psi[u];$ pvint1[1] = Simplify[ Integrate [f[u, v], $\{v, -u, u+2 \star L2\}$ ] ]; pvint1[2] = Simplify[ $Integrate[f[u, v], \{v, -u, -u+2*L1\}]$ ]; pvint1[3] = Simplify[ Integrate [f[u, v], {v, u, -u + 2 \* L1}] ]; ■ uで積分 変換規則の適用 In[5]:= Do[ pvint2[i] = $TrigExpand[pvint1[i]] /. \{Cos[u_] * \psi[u_] \rightarrow Cd[u] / 2, Sin[u_] * \psi[u_] \rightarrow Sd[u] / 2\} //$ Simplify, 定積分だから上端を代入した値から $\{i, 1, 3\}$ 下端を代入した値を引く ] In[6]:= **P** = $((pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2) - (pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow -L2)) +$ $((pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow 0) - (pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2)) +$ $((pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow 0)) /.$ $\{Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u]\} // Simplify$ $Out[6] = \frac{1}{2} (Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1] - Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] +$ Cd[L1 - L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2])In[7]:= Collect[P, {Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Cd[L2], Sd[L2]}] $Out[7] = \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1] - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] +$ $Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L2] - \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Co$ 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2])$

Р

こうせい

$$Q = \int_0^{L_1} \int_{-L_2}^0 \left\{ \sin(L_1 - x_1) \sin(L_2 + x_2) + \cos(L_1 - x_1) \cos(L_2 + x_2) \right\} \psi(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} - x_{2})) - \cos(L_{1} - L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2})) \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos(L_{1} + L_{2} - (x_{1} - x_{2})) + \cos(L_{1} - L_{2} - (x_{1} + x_{2})) \right\} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

 $= \int_0^{L_1} \int_0^{L_2} \cos(L_1 - L_2 - (x_1 + x_2)) \psi(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$ 

Pの場合と同様の置換積分を行う。ただし、積分範囲は異なり、次の図のようになる。



Mathematica で計算すると

#### ■ vで積分

Q

```
In[1]:= g[u_, v_] := 1/2 *Cos[(L1 - L2) - v] * #[u];
qvint1[1] = Simplify[
Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, u}]
];
qvint1[2] = Simplify[
Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*L1}]
];
qvint1[3] = Simplify[
Integrate[g[u, v], {v, u-2*L2, -u+2*L1}]
];
```

## ■ uで積分

```
In[5]:= Do[
                                                                                                                                                                      qvint2[i] =
                                                                                                                                                                                 Simplify,
                                                                                                                                                                      \{i, 1, 3\}
                                                                                                                                                        ]
                                                                                        In[6]:= Q =
                                                                                                                                                                        ((qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow 0)) +
                                                                                                                                                                                                             ((qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L2) - (qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1)) +
                                                                                                                                                                                                                ((qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1 + L2) - (qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L2)) /.
                                                                                                                                                                                                  \{Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], \ Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u] \} \ // \ Simplify
                                                                                    Out[6] = \frac{1}{2} (Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1] + Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L2] -
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - Cd[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cd[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Cos[L2] Cos[L2
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2])
                                                                                        \label{eq:lin_field} \end{tabular} \end{tabular} $$ \en
                                                                                    Out[7] = \frac{1}{2} \cos[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] + \frac{1}{2} \cos[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L2] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sin}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sin}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \cos[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \operatorname{Cos}[L2] \operatorname{Cos}[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \operatorname{Cos}[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[L1] \operatorname{Cos}[L2] \operatorname{Cos}[L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[L2] \operatorname{Cos}[L2]
                                                                                                                                                                            \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + \frac{1}{2} (-Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{2} (-Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] Sd[L2 + L2] Sd[L2 + L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2 + L2] Sd[L2 + L2] Sd[L2 + L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2 + L2] Sd[L2 + L2] Sd[
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Cd[L1+L2]\ Cos[L2]\ Sin[L1]+Cd[L1+L2]\ Cos[L1]\ Sin[L2]+Sd[L1+L2]\ Sin[L1]\ Sin[L2])
まとめると、
```

7 7

## Z11

#### ln[15]:= -I \* 60 \* (P + Q) // Simplify

Out[15]= -30 i (2 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1] - Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] +
2 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L2] - Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 Cd[L1] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] +
Cd[L1-L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + Cd[L1+L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cd[L1-L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] -
2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2])

## ■L1=L2=Lのとき

$ln[16] := -I \star 60 \star (P+Q) /. \{L1 \rightarrow L, L2 \rightarrow L\} /. \{Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, Sd[0] \rightarrow 0\} // Simplify$	
$Out[16] = -30 i (4 \cos[L]^2 Sd[L] - Cos[2L] Sd[2L] + (-2 Cd[L] + Cd[2L]) Sin[2L])$	

## [確認&デバッグのノウハウ]

この式変形は単純だけど式がすごく長いので人間にとっては間違いやすい。そのために Mathematicaを用いて式変形しているのだが、合っているのかどうか不安である。そこで、次の ように *L*<sub>1</sub>, *L*<sub>2</sub>, *D* に適当な値を代入して数値積分で直接計算した値と比較して同じになることを確 認することをお薦めする。

## 今導出した式に適当な値を代入する。

Closed Form	
ln[17]:= LL = 1;	
L2 = 2;	
d=3;	
$\psi[\mathbf{u}] := \frac{\mathbf{Exp}\left[-\mathbf{I} \star \sqrt{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{d}^2}\right]}{\sqrt{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{d}^2}};$	
$Cd[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[Cos[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$Sd[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[Sin[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$\ln[23] := -I + 60 + (P + Q)$	<
	-
<b>Out[23]=</b> 5.83341 + 20.8354 i	1

直接数値積分した値と比較する。

Ş

#### Numerical Integration

```
 \begin{split} &|n[24] := \text{Clear}[L, d]; \\ &L[1] = 1; \\ &L[2] = 2; \\ &d = 3; \\ &\psi[u_{-}] := \frac{\text{Exp}\left[-I * \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}\right]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}}; \\ &f1[i_{-}, x_{-}] = \text{Sin}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]; \\ &df1[i_{-}, x_{-}] = \text{Sign}[-x] * \text{Cos}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]; \\ &-I * 30 * \text{NIntegrate}[(f1[1, x1] * f1[2, x2] - df1[1, x1] * df1[2, x2]) * \psi[x1 - x2], \\ &\quad (x1, -L[1], L[1]), (x2, -L[2], L[2])] \end{split}
```

これらが一致しているのだから導出した式は合っているに違いない。まだ不安なときはいくつか 他の適当な値を $L_1, L_2, D$ に代入してどんな $L_1, L_2, D$ に対しても両方の結果が一致することを確 認する。

6.2.2  $Z_{ij}^{12} (= Z_{ji}^{21})$ 

$$f^{1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \sin(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}, \quad f^{2}(x) = \begin{cases} 1-\cos(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ 1-\cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{1}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} \sin(L_{1}-x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1-\cos(L_{2}-x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ 1-\cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1-\cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}, \quad f^{2'}(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \sin(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{1'}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}, \quad f^{2'}(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \sin(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{1'}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L_{1}-x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

Pの計算

$$P = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \left[ \sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \{ 1 - \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) \} - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) \right] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

## ■積和公式適用関数の定義

$$\begin{split} & \text{In[1]:= TrigTimesToAdd[f_] := Module[{a, b}, \\ & \text{f /. } \left\{ Sin[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b)*u] + Sin[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b)*u] - Sin[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b)*u] + Cos[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Sin[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b)*u] - Cos[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] + 1), \\ & Sin[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] - 1) \}]; \end{split}$$

Ρ

```
■ Vで親分
In[2]:= jacobi = 1/2;
f[u_, v_] :=
jacobi * (Sin[Ll - x1] * (1 - Cos[L2 - x2]) - Cos[Ll - x1] * Sin[L2 - x2]) * #[u] /.
{xL → 1/2 (u + v), x2 → 1/2 (-u + v)};
pvint1[1] = Simplify[
Integrate[f[u, v], {v, -u, u + 2 * L2}]
];
pvint1[2] = Simplify[
Integrate[f[u, v], {v, -u, -u + 2 * L1}]
];
pvint1[3] = Simplify[
Integrate[f[u, v], {v, u, -u + 2 * L1}]
];
```

## ■ uで積分

```
In[7]:= Do[
                                                         pvint2[i] =
                                                                  Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[pvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                                      \{\operatorname{Cos}[u_{-}] * \psi[u_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Cd}[u] / 2, \ \operatorname{Sin}[u_{-}] * \psi[u_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Sd}[u] / 2, \ \psi[u_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Ed}[u] / 2\} \ // \ \operatorname{Simplify},
                                                         \{i, 1, 3\}
                                                1
      In[8]:= P =
                                                           ((pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2) - (pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow -L2)) +
                                                                                      ((pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow 0) - (pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2)) +
                                                                                        ((pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow 0)) /.
                                                                             \{Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Cd[-u_{\_}] \rightarrow -Cd[u], \ Sd[-u_{\_}] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[u], \ Sd[-u_{\_}] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[-u_{\_}] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[-u_{\_}] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[-u_{\_}] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ 
                                                                                     Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
Out[8] = \frac{1}{2} (Cd[L1 - L2] Cos[L1 - L2] + Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + Ed[L1] - Cd[L2] Cos[L2] + Ed[L2] - Cd[L2] Cos[L2] + Ed[L2] - Cd[L2] Cos[L2] + Ed[L2] - Cd[L2] Cos[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[L2] Cos[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[L2] Cos[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[
                                                                             Ed[L1 - L2] - Cos[L1] Ed[L2] - Sd[L1] Sin[L1] + Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1] + Cos[L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L1
                                                                             Cos[L1] Sd[L1] Sin[L2] - Cos[L1] Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L2] +
                                                                              Cos[L1] Sd[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L1] (Cos[L1] + Sin[L1] Sin[L2]))
    In(9):= Collect[P, {Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                                                                 Cd[L2], Sd[L2]
\begin{aligned} \text{Out[9]} = & \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cd}[\text{L2}] \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L1}] \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L2}] + \\ & \frac{\operatorname{Ed}[\text{L1}]}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ed}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L1}] \operatorname{Ed}[\text{L2}] + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L1}] \operatorname{Sd}[\text{L2}] \operatorname{Sin}[\text{L2}] + \end{aligned}
                                                              \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                              \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1] (-Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] (-Cos[L1] - Sin[L1] Sin[L2])
```

ここでは、

$$E_D(x) = 2\int_0^x \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^2 + D^2})}{\sqrt{u^2 + D^2}} du$$
  
=  $2\int_{\log(D)}^{\log(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} + x)} \exp\left(-j\frac{1}{2}\left\{\exp(t) + D^2\exp(-t)\right\}\right) dt$ 

という関数が定義され、使われた。D=1のときの $E_D(x)$ のグラフの例を次に示す。この関数は 偶関数の0からxまでの積分なので奇関数となる。Dが小さいとき、後者の表現を用いた方が数 値計算が速く収束する。



## Q の計算

$$Q = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \left[ \sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \{ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) \} + \cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) \right] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

```
Q
```

```
■ vで積分
ln[10]:= jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
       g[u_, v_] :=
         jacobi * (Sin[L1 - x1] * (1 - Cos[L2 + x2]) + Cos[L1 - x1] * Sin[L2 + x2]) * \psi[u] /.
          \left\{ x \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u+v), x \mathbf{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u+v) \right\};
       qvint1[1] = Simplify[
          Integrate[g[u, v], \{v, -u, u\}]
         1;
       qvint1[2] = Simplify[
          Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*L1}]
         1;
       qvint1[3] = Simplify[
          Integrate[g[u, v], {v, u - 2 * L2, -u + 2 * L1}]
         1;
       General::spell1 : Possible spelling error: new
          symbol name "qvint1" is similar to existing symbol "pvint1".
```

#### ■ uで積分

```
In[15]:= Do[
                                                                                                qvint2[i] =
                                                                                                          Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[qvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                                                                                                     \{\operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{u}_{/}2] \ast \psi[\operatorname{u}_{]} \rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}[-2 \ast \operatorname{I}] \ast \operatorname{Cd}[\operatorname{d}/2, \operatorname{u}/2],
                                                                                                                                                               \label{eq:sin[u_/2] * $\psi[u_] \rightarrow Exp[-2*I] * Sd[d/2, u/2] } /.
                                                                                                                                        \{\operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{u}] * \psi[\operatorname{u}] \to \operatorname{Cd}[\operatorname{u}] / 2, \, \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{u}] * \psi[\operatorname{u}] \to \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{u}] / 2, \, \psi[\operatorname{u}] \to \operatorname{Ed}[\operatorname{u}] / 2\} / /
                                                                                                                         Simplify,
                                                                                                \{i, 1, 3\}
                                                                                 1
                                                                                 General::spell1 : Possible spelling error: new
                                                                                                                         symbol name "qvint2" is similar to existing symbol "pvint2".
       In[16]:= Q =
                                                                                                ((qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow 0)) +
                                                                                                                                        ((qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L2) - (qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1)) +
                                                                                                                                        ((qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1 + L2) - (qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L2)) /.
                                                                                                                            \{Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], \ Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[u], \ Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[u],
                                                                                                                                      Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
Out[16] = \frac{1}{2} (Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - Ed[L1] -
                                                                                                                              \label{eq:ll} Cos[L1] \ Ed[L2] + Ed[L1 + L2] + Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1] - Cos[L2] \ Sd[L1 + L2] \ Sin[L1] + Cos[L2] \ Sd[L1 + L2] \ Sin[L1] + Cos[L2] \ Sd[L1 + L2] \ Sin[L1] + Cos[L2] \ Sd[L1 + L2] \ Sin[L1] \ Sin[L1] \ Sd[L2] \ Sd[L1 + L2] \ Sd[
                                                                                                                              \label{eq:cosl1} Cos[L1] Sd[L1] Sin[L2] + Cos[L1] Sd[L2] Sin[L2] - Cos[L1] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L2] + Cos[L1] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L2] Sin[L2] + Cos[L1] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L2] Sd[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] Sd[L2] 
                                                                                                                            Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1] (Cos[L1] - Sin[L1] Sin[L2]))
       In[17]:= Collect[Q, {Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                                                                                                            Cd[L2], Sd[L2]}]
Out[17] = \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - \frac{Ed[L1]}{2} + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1] Sd[L2] Sin[L2] Sin[L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1] Sd[L2] Sin[L2] Sin
                                                                                                     \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1] (Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] (Cos[L1] - Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1] (Cos[L1] - Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1] (Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1] (Cos[L1] - Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] S
                                                                                                       2
                                                                                                                                      (-Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Ed[L1 + L2] - Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Ed[L1 + L2] - Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Ed[L1 + L2] - Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Cos[L1] Ed[L2] - Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Cos[L1] + Co
                                                                                                                                           Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2])
```

~	4	2
2	1	2

#### ln[18]:= -I \* 60 \* (P + Q) // Simplify

Out[18]= -30 i (Cd[L1 - L2] Cos[L1 - L2] + 2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] -Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Cos[L1] Ed[L2] + Ed[L1 + L2] + Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] + 2 Cos[L1] Sd[L1] Sin[L2] - Cos[L1] Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L2] + 2 Cos[L1] Sd[L2] Sin[L2] -Cos[L1] Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L2] - 2 Cd[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2])

## ■ L1=L2=Lのとき

```
\label{eq:linear} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{ln[19]:=} -\mathbf{I} \star 60 \star (P+Q) \ /. \ \{\mathbf{Ll} \to \mathbf{L}, \ \mathbf{L2} \to \mathbf{L}\} \ /. \ \{\mathbf{Cd}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{Sd}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{Ed}[0] \to 0\} \ // \\ \mbox{Simplify} \end{array}
```

```
Out[19]= -30 i (2 Cd[L] Cos[2 L] - Cd[2 L] Cos[2 L] -
2 Cos[L] Ed[L] + Ed[2 L] + 2 Sd[L] Sin[2 L] - Sd[2 L] Sin[2 L])
```

## <u>[確認]</u>

**Closed Form** 

```
\begin{split} &\ln[20] := \text{II} = 1; \\ &\text{II} = 2; \\ &\text{d} = 3; \\ &\psi[u_{-}] := \frac{\text{Exp}\left[-\text{I} * \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}\right]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}}; \\ &\text{Cd}[x_{-}] := 2 * \text{NIntegrate}[\text{Cos}[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}]; \\ &\text{Sd}[x_{-}] := 2 * \text{NIntegrate}[\text{Sin}[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}]; \\ &\text{Ed}[x_{-}] := 2 * \text{NIntegrate}[\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}]; \end{split}
```

ln[27] := -I \* 60 \* (P + Q)

Out[27]= 4.35738 + 16.9133 i

Ž

## Numerical Integration

```
In[28]:= Clear[L, d];

L[1] = 1;

L[2] = 2;

d = 3;

\psi[u_{-}] := \frac{\exp[-I * \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}};

f1[i_, x_] = Sin[L[i] - Abs[x]];

df1[i_, x_] = Sign[-x] * Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]];

f2[i_, x_] = 1 - Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]];

df2[i_, x_] = Sign[-x] * Sin[L[i] - Abs[x]];

-I* 30 * NIntegrate[(f1[1, x1] * f2[2, x2] - df1[1, x1] * df2[2, x2]) * \psi[x1 - x2],

(x1, -L[1], L[1]), (x2, -L[2], L[2])]

Out[37]= 4.35738 + 16.9133 i
```

6.2.3  $Z_{ij}^{22}$ 

$$f^{2}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos(L - x) & (x \ge 0) \\ 1 - \cos(L + x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{2}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L + x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{2}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} -\sin(L - x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \end{cases}$$

P の計算

$$P = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} [\{1 - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{1 - \cos(L_{2} - x_{2})\} - \sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \sin(L_{2} - x_{2})] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

## ■積和公式適用関数の定義

$$\begin{split} & \text{In[1]:= TrigTimesToAdd[f_] := Module[{a, b}, \\ & \text{f /. } \left\{ Sin[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b)*u] + Sin[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b)*u] - Sin[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b)*u] + Cos[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Sin[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b)*u] - Cos[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] + 1), \\ & Sin[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] - 1) \}]; \end{split}$$

```
Ρ
```

```
■ vで積分
    \ln[2] = jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
                                                                   f[u_, v_] :=
                                                                                              jacobi * ((1 - Cos[L1 - x1]) * (1 - Cos[L2 - x2]) - Sin[L1 - x1] * Sin[L2 - x2]) * \psi[u] /.
                                                                                                        \{x1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u+v), x2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u+v)\};
                                                                   pvint1[1] = Simplify[
                                                                                                        Integrate [f[u, v], {v, -u, u + 2 * L2}]
                                                                                            ];
                                                                   pvint1[2] = Simplify[
                                                                                                        Integrate [f[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*L1}]
                                                                                            1;
                                                                   pvint1[3] = Simplify[
                                                                                                     Integrate [f[u, v], {v, u, -u + 2 * L1}]
                                                                                            ];
  ■uで積分
      In[7]:= Do[
                                                                              pvint2[i] =
                                                                                            Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[pvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                                                                        \{\,(\mathbf{u}_{}) \ast \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow Ud[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}] \ast \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow Cd[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}] \ast \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow Cd[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}] \ast \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow Cd[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}] \ \mathsf{cos}[\mathbf
                                                                                                                                 \label{eq:sin[u_] * $\psi[u_] \to Sd[u] / 2, $\psi[u_] \to Ed[u] / 2} $ // Simplify, $\psi[u_] \to Ed[u] / 2$ }
                                                                                 {i,1,3}
                                                                   ]
      In[8]:= P =
                                                                                   ((pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2) - (pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow -L2)) +
                                                                                                                        ((pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow 0) - (pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2)) +
                                                                                                                        ((pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow 0)) /.
                                                                                                          \{ Ud[0] \rightarrow 0, Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, Ud[-u_] \rightarrow Ud[u], Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], C
                                                                                                                      Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u], Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
  Out[8] = \frac{1}{2} ((-L1 + L2) Ed[L1 - L2] + L2 Ed[L2] + Cos[L1] Sd[L1] - Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] 
                                                                                                          Cos[L2] Sd[L2] - Cd[L1] Sin[L1] + Cd[L1 - L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] +
                                                                                                          Cd[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Ed[L2] Sin[L1] + Ed[L1] (L1 - Sin[L2]) - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] + Ed[L1] (L1 - Sin[L2]) - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] + Ed[L2] Sin[L2] + Ed[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] + Ed[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] + Ed[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[L2] - Cd[L2] Sin[L2] - Cd[L2] 
                                                                                                          Cd[L1]\ Cos[L1]\ Sin[L2]\ -\ Cd[L1\ -\ L2]\ Cos[L1]\ Sin[L2]\ +\ Sd[L1]\ Sin[L1]\ Sin[L2]\ -\ Sin[L2
                                                                                                          Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] + Sd[L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] - Ud[L1] + Ud[L1 - L2] - Ud[L2])
      \label{eq:ling} \ensuremath{\mathsf{ln}[9]\!\!:=\!} \ensuremath{\mathsf{Collect}[P, \{Ud[L1-L2], Cd[L1-L2], Sd[L1-L2], Ed[L1-L2], Ud[L1], Cd[L1], Cd
                                                                                              Sd[L1], Ed[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2] \}
  Ox[9] = \frac{1}{2} (-L1 + L2) Ed[L1 - L2] + \frac{1}{2} Ed[L2] (L2 - Sin[L1]) + \frac{1}{2} Ed[L1] (L1 - Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Ed[L1] (L1 - Sin[L1]) + \frac{1}{2} Ed[L1] (L1 - Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Ed[L1] (L1 
                                                                                          \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] + \frac
                                                                                        \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}
                                                                                                               Cd[L1] (-Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                                                                          - Sd[L1-L2] (-Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                                                        \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1] (Cos[L1] + Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                                                          2
                                                                                        \frac{1}{2} Sd[L2] (Cos[L2] + Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) - \frac{Ud[L1]}{2} + \frac{1}{2} Ud[L1 - L2] - \frac{Ud[L2]}{2}
```

ここでは、

$$U_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$
$$= -2j \left\{ \exp(-jD) - \exp(-j\sqrt{D^{2} + x^{2}}) \right\}$$

という関数が定義され、使われた。幸運にも解析的に積分できる(Mathematica で直接計算可)。 D=1のときの $U_D(x)$ のグラフの例を次に示す。この関数は奇関数の0からxまでの積分なので 偶関数となる。



Q の計算

$$Q = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} [\{1 - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2})\} + \sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \sin(L_{2} + x_{2})] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

```
■ vで積分
```

Q

```
In[10]:= jacobi = 1/2;

g[u_, v_] :=

jacobi * ((1-Cos[L1-x1]) * (1-Cos[L2+x2]) + Sin[L1-x1] * Sin[L2+x2]) * \u03c6[u] /.

{xl \rightarrow 1/2 (u+v), x2 \rightarrow 1/2 (-u+v)};

qvint1[1] = Simplify[

Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, u}]

];

qvint1[2] = Simplify[

Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2 * L1}]

];

qvint1[3] = Simplify[

Integrate[g[u, v], {v, u-2 * L2, -u+2 * L1}]

];

General::spell1 : Possible spelling error: new
```

```
symbol name "qvint1" is similar to existing symbol "pvint1".
```

#### ■uで積分

```
In[15]:= DO[
                                                               qvint2[i] =
                                                                        Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[qvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                                                    \{\operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{u}_{-}/2] \star \psi[\operatorname{u}_{-}] \to \operatorname{Exp}[-2 \star \operatorname{I}] \star \operatorname{Cd}[\operatorname{d}/2, \operatorname{u}/2],
                                                                                                           \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{u}/2] * \psi[\operatorname{u}] \to \operatorname{Exp}[-2*\operatorname{I}] * \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{d}/2, \operatorname{u}/2] \} /.
                                                                                            \{\,(\mathbf{u}_{-}) \star \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \to \mathsf{Ud}[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \star \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \to \mathsf{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \star \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \to \mathsf{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2,
                                                                                                    Sin[u] * \psi[u] \rightarrow Sd[u] / 2, \psi[u_] \rightarrow Ed[u] / 2 // Simplify,
                                                               {i,1,3}
                                                      ]
                                                      General::spell1 : Possible spelling error: new
                                                                                 symbol name "qvint2" is similar to existing symbol "pvint2".
     In[16]:= Q =
                                                                 ((qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow 0)) +
                                                                                            ((qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L2) - (qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1)) +
                                                                                            ((qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1 + L2) - (qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L2)) /.
                                                                                   \{ Ud[0] \rightarrow 0, Cd[0] \rightarrow 0, Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, Ud[-u_] \rightarrow Ud[u], Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], C
                                                                                           Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u], Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
Out[16] = \frac{1}{2} (L1 Ed[L1 + L2] + L2 Ed[L1 + L2] - Cos[L1] Sd[L1] -
                                                                                     \label{eq:cosl2} Cos[L2] ~Sd[L2] + Cos[L1] ~Cos[L2] ~Sd[L1 + L2] + Cd[L1] ~Sin[L1] ~Sin[L1] + Cd[L1] ~Sin[L1] ~Sin[L1] + Cd[L1] ~Sin[L1] ~Sin[L1] ~Sin[L1] + Cd[L1] ~Sin[L1] ~Sin[L1]
                                                                                   Cd[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Ed[L2] (L2 + Sin[L1]) +
                                                                                   Cd[L2] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] - Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] Cos[L1] 
                                                                                   Sd[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] + Sd[L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] - Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] Sin[L1] 
                                                                                   Ed[L1] (L1 + Sin[L2]) + Ud[L1] + Ud[L2] - Ud[L1 + L2])
     \label{eq:linear} $ \ln(17) = \text{Collect}[Q, \{\text{Ud}[\text{L1}-\text{L2}], \text{Cd}[\text{L1}-\text{L2}], \text{Sd}[\text{L1}-\text{L2}], \text{Ed}[\text{L1}-\text{L2}], \text{Ud}[\text{L1}], \text{Cd}[\text{L1}], \\ \end{substant} 
                                                                        sd[L1], Ed[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2] \}
Out[17] = \frac{1}{2} Ed[L2] (-L2 - Sin[L1]) + \frac{1}{2} Ed[L1] (-L1 - Sin[L2]) +
                                                                     \frac{1}{2} Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] (Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L1] (Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L1] (Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] Sin[L1] (Sin[L1] + Co
                                                                        2
                                                                                     Sd[L1] (-Cos[L1] + Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                                        2
                                                                     \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{L2}] (-\operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L2}] + \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{L1}] \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{L2}]) + \frac{\operatorname{Ud}[\operatorname{L1}]}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{Ud}[\operatorname{L2}]}{2} + \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               2
                                                                              (\texttt{L1}\texttt{Ed}[\texttt{L1}+\texttt{L2}]+\texttt{L2}\texttt{Ed}[\texttt{L1}+\texttt{L2}]+\texttt{Cos}[\texttt{L1}]\texttt{Cos}[\texttt{L2}]\texttt{Sd}[\texttt{L1}+\texttt{L2}]-\texttt{Cd}[\texttt{L1}+\texttt{L2}]\texttt{Cos}[\texttt{L2}]\texttt{Sin}[\texttt{L1}]-\texttt{Cos}[\texttt{L2}]\texttt{Sin}[\texttt{L1}]+\texttt{L2}]
                                                                                            Cd[L1 + L2] \ Cos[L1] \ Sin[L2] - Sd[L1 + L2] \ Sin[L1] \ Sin[L2] - Ud[L1 + L2])
```

2 -

In[18]:= -I * 60 * (P + Q) // Simplify	-
<pre>Out[18]= 30 i ((L1 - L2) Ed[L1 - L2] - (L1 + L2) Ed[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 - L2] - Cos[L1] Cos[L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - Cd[L1 - L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - 2 Cd[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + 2 Ed[L2] Sin[L1] - 2 Cd[L1] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1 - L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + 2 Ed[L1] Sin[L2] - 2 Sd[L1] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] + Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] - 2 Sd[L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] + Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1] Sin[L2] - Ud[L1 - L2] + Ud[L1 + L2])</pre>	-
■L1=L2=Lのとき	-
$\label{eq:linear} \begin{split} &\ln[19]:= -I \star 60 \star (P + Q) \ /. \ \{ III \to L, \ I2 \to L \} \ /. \ \{ Ud[0] \to 0, \ Cd[0] \to 0, \ Sd[0] \to 0, \ Ed[0] \to 0 \} \ // \\ & Simplify \end{split}$	

```
4 Sd[L] Sin[L]<sup>2</sup> + 2 Cd[L] Sin[2L] - Cd[2L] Sin[2L] - Ud[2L])
```

 $\label{eq:outside} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Out[19]=} \ -30 \ i \ (2 \ L \ Ed[2 \ L] \ + \ Cos[2 \ L] \ Sd[2 \ L] \ - 4 \ Ed[1] \ Sin[1] \ + \end{array} \end{array}$ 

## <u>[確認]</u>

**Closed Form** 

In[20]:= II = 1; I2 = 2; d = 3;  $\psi[u_{-}] := \frac{Exp[-I * \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}};$   $Ud[x_{-}] := 2 * NIntegrate[u * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$   $Cd[x_{-}] := 2 * NIntegrate[Cos[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$   $Sd[x_{-}] := 2 * NIntegrate[Sin[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$   $Ed[x_{-}] := 2 * NIntegrate[\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$  In[28]:= -I \* 60 \* (P + Q)

Out[28]= 1.49363 + 5.89048 i
ž.

### Numerical Integration

```
In[23]:= Clear[L, d];
L[1] = 1;
L[2] = 2;
d = 3;
\psi[u_{-}] := \frac{Exp[-I * \sqrt{u^{2} + d^{2}}]}{\sqrt{u^{2} + d^{2}}};
f2[i_{-}, x_{-}] = 1 - Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]];
df2[i_{-}, x_{-}] = Sign[-x] * Sin[L[i] - Abs[x]];
-I * 30 * NIntegrate[(f2[1, x1] * f2[2, x2] - df2[1, x1] * df2[2, x2]) * \psi[x1 - x2],
\{x1, -L[1], L[1]\}, \{x2, -L[2], L[2]\}]
Out[36]= 1.49363 + 5.89048 i
```

6.2.4 
$$Z_{ij}^{13}(=Z_{ji}^{31})$$

$$f^{1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \sin(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}, f^{3}(x) = \begin{cases} (L-x)\cos(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ (L+x)\cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{1}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} \sin(L_{1}-x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2}+x_{2})\cos(L_{2}-x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2}+x_{2})\cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2}+x_{2})\cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}, f^{3}(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L-x) + (L-x)\sin(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \cos(L+x) - (L+x)\sin(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{1}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L_{1}-x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) - (L_{2}+x_{2})\sin(L_{2}-x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) - (L_{2}+x_{2})\sin(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

## P の計算

$$P = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
=  $\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} [\sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \{ (L_{2} - x_{2}) \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) \} - \{ -\cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \} \{ -\cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2}) \sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) \} ] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$   
=  $\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} [\sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \{ (L_{2} - x_{2}) \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) \} - \{ -\cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \} \{ -\cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2}) \sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) \} ] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$ 

## ■積和公式適用関数の定義

```
\begin{split} & \text{In[1]:= TrigTimesToAdd[f_] := Module[{a, b}, \\ & \text{f /. } \left\{ Sin[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b)*u] + Sin[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b)*u] - Sin[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b)*u] + Cos[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Sin[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b)*u] - Cos[(a-b)*u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u]+1), \\ & Sin[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] - 1) \}]; \end{split}
```

```
P
  ■ vで積分
  \ln[2]:= jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
             f[u_, v_] :=
                  jacobi * (Sin[L1 - x1] * ((L2 - x2) * Cos[L2 - x2]) -
                          (-\cos[L1 - x1]) * (-\cos[L2 - x2] + (L2 - x2) * \sin[L2 - x2])) * \psi[u] /.
                    \left\{ x 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u + v) , x 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u + v) \right\};
             pvint1[1] = Simplify[
                    Integrate[f[u, v], \{v, -u, u+2*L2\}]
                  1;
             pvint1[2] = Simplify[
                   Integrate[f[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*L1}]
                  ];
             pvint1[3] = Simplify[
                   Integrate[f[u, v], {v, u, -u+2*L1}]
                  1;
 ■uで積分
   In[8]:= Do[
               pvint2[i] =
                  Expand[TrigExpand[pvint1[i]]]] /.
                      (\,(\textbf{u}_{}) \ast \texttt{Cos}[\textbf{u}_{}]) \ast \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \texttt{COld}[\textbf{u}] \: / \: 2, \: (\,(\textbf{u}_{}) \ast \texttt{Sin}[\textbf{u}_{}]) \ast \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \texttt{SOld}[\textbf{u}] \: / \: 2,
                         (\textbf{u}_{}) * \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \textbf{Ud}[\textbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \textbf{Cos}[\textbf{u}_{}] * \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \textbf{Cd}[\textbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \textbf{Cos}[\textbf{u}_{}] * \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \textbf{Cd}[\textbf{u}] \ / \ 2,
                        Sin[u_] * \psi[u_] \rightarrow Sd[u] / 2, \psi[u_] \rightarrow Ed[u] / 2 \} // Simplify,
               \{i, 1, 3\}
             ]
   In[9]:= P =
                ((pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2) - (pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow -L2)) +
                      ((pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow 0) - (pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2)) +
                      ((pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow 0)) /.
                     \{\texttt{CUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{CU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{SUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{SU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{Ud}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{Cd}[0] \rightarrow 0,
                      Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Ud[-u_] \rightarrow Ud[u], \ Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], \ Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u],
                      \texttt{CUld}[-u_] \rightarrow \texttt{CUld}[u] \text{, } \texttt{CU2d}[-u_] \rightarrow -\texttt{CU2d}[u] \text{, } \texttt{SUld}[-u_] \rightarrow -\texttt{SUld}[u] \text{,}
                      SU2d[-u_] \rightarrow SU2d[u], Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
  Out[9]= 1/2 (Cos[L1-L2] CU1d[L1] - L1 Cos[L2] Sd[L1] Sin[L1] + L1 Cos[L1] Sd[L1] Sin[L2] -
                     L2 Cos[L1] Sd[L1] Sin[L2] - Sd[L1 - L2] ((-L1 + L2) Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + L1 Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) -
                     Cd[L1] (L1Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + (L1 - L2) Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                     Cd[L1 - L2] (L1 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + (L1 - L2) Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                     Cos[L2] Sin[L1] SUld[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2] SUld[L1] -
                     \label{eq:linear} Sin[L1] (CU1d[L1-L2] Sin[L2] + Cos[L2] SU1d[L1-L2]) - Cos[L1] (L2Cd[L1-L2] Cos[L2] + Cos[L2]) + Cos[L2] Cos[L2] + Cos[L2] Sund[L1-L2] Cos[L2] + Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] + Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] Cos[L2] + Cos[L2] 
                           Cos[L2] CUld[L1 - L2] - Sin[L2] (L2 Sd[L1 - L2] + SUld[L1 - L2]))
                     \texttt{Cos[L1]} (\texttt{L2Cd[L2]} \texttt{Cos[L2]} - \texttt{Cos[L2]} \texttt{CUld[L2]} + \texttt{Sin[L2]} (\texttt{L2Sd[L2]} - \texttt{SUld[L2]})))
 In(10):= Collect[P, {Ud[L1 - L2], Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], CUld[L1 - L2],
                  CU2d[L1 - L2], SU1d[L1 - L2], SU2d[L1 - L2], Ud[L1], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                  \texttt{CU1d[L1], CU2d[L1], SU1d[L1], SU2d[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2],}
                  Culd[L2], Cu2d[L2], Suld[L2], Su2d[L2] 
Ou[10] = -\frac{1}{2} L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] CUld[L1] +
                  \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1] Cos[L2] CU1d[L2] - \frac{1}{2} L2 Cos[L1] Sd[L2] Sin[L2] +

<u>1</u> Sd[L1] (-L1 Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + L1 Cos[L1] Sin[L2] - L2 Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) +

                   \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1 - L2] (- (-L1 + L2) Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - L1 Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + L2 Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                  1 CUld[L1-L2] (-Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                  \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] (-L1 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - (L1 - L2) Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                  \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (L1 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] - L2 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + (L1 - L2) Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                  \frac{1}{2} (Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) SUld[L1] +
                     (-\cos[L2] Sin[L1] + \cos[L1] Sin[L2]) SUld[L1 - L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1] Sin[L2] SUld[L2]
```

$$\Box \Box \Box du$$

$$CU1_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} u \cos u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$

$$CU2_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} u^{2} \cos u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$

$$SU1_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} u \sin u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$

$$GU2_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} u \sin u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$

$$SU2_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} u^{2} \sin u \frac{\exp(-j\sqrt{u^{2}} + D^{2})}{\sqrt{u^{2} + D^{2}}} du$$

という関数が定義され、使われた。以前に定義した特殊関数 $C_D(x)$ , $S_D(x)$  などを使えば解析的に 積分できる(6.3 節参照)。D = 1のときの $CU1_D(x)$ , $CU2_D(x)$ , $SU1_D(x)$ , $SU2_D(x)$ のグラフの例を 次に示す。





# Q の計算

$$Q = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
=  $\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} [\sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) \{ (L_{2} + x_{2}) \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) \}$   
-  $\{ -\cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) \} \{ \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2}) \sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) \} ] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$ 

```
Q
    ■ vで積分
   ln[16]:= jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
                                          g[u_, v_] :=
                                                           jacobi * (Sin[L1 - x1] * ((L2 + x2) * Cos[L2 + x2]) +
                                                                                   \label{eq:coss} \text{Coss[L1-x1]} * (\text{Coss[L2+x2]} - (\text{L2+x2}) * \text{Sin[L2+x2]})) * \psi[u] \ /.
                                                                 \left\{ x \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u + v), x \mathbf{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u + v) \right\};
                                            qvint1[1] = Simplify[
                                                            Integrate[g[u, v], \{v, -u, u\}]
                                                       1;
                                          qvint1[2] = Simplify[
                                                              Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*L1}]
                                                       1;
                                          qvint1[3] = Simplify[
                                                              Integrate[g[u, v], {v, u - 2 * L2, -u + 2 * L1}]
                                                         1;
    ■ uで積分
    In[22]:= Do[
                                                 qvint2[i] =
                                                         Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[qvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                              \{\operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{u}_{-}/2] \ast \psi[\operatorname{u}_{-}] \to \operatorname{Exp}[-2 \ast \operatorname{I}] \ast \operatorname{Cd}[\operatorname{d}/2, \operatorname{u}/2],
                                                                                     \left\{ \left( \left( \mathbf{u}_{\_} \right)^2 * \mathsf{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{\_}] \right) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_}] \rightarrow \mathsf{CU2d}[\mathbf{u}] \, / \, 2 \, , \, \left( \left( \mathbf{u}_{\_} \right)^2 * \mathsf{Sin}[\mathbf{u}_{\_}] \right) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_}] \rightarrow \mathsf{SU2d}[\mathbf{u}] \, / \, 2 \, , \right. \right.
                                                                                (\,(\textbf{u}_{}) * \texttt{Cos}[\textbf{u}_{}]) * \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \texttt{COld}[\textbf{u}] \, / \, 2\, , \, (\,(\textbf{u}_{}) * \texttt{Sin}[\textbf{u}_{}]\,) * \psi[\textbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \texttt{SOld}[\textbf{u}] \, / \, 2\, ,
                                                                              (\mathbf{u}_{-}) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Ud}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{-}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{-}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, 
                                                                             \texttt{Sin}[\texttt{u}\_] \star \psi[\texttt{u}\_] \to \texttt{Sd}[\texttt{u}] \, / \, 2, \, \psi[\texttt{u}\_] \to \texttt{Ed}[\texttt{u}] \, / \, 2 \big\} \, \, // \, \, \texttt{Simplify},
                                                  {i,1,3}
                                          1
    In[23]:= Q =
                                                    ((qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow 0)) +
                                                                      ((qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L2) - (qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1)) +
                                                                      ((qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1 + L2) - (qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L2)) /.
                                                                 \{\texttt{CUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{CU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{SUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{SU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{Ud}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{Cd}[0] \rightarrow 0, 
                                                                      Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, \ Ud[-u_] \rightarrow Ud[u], \ Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], \ Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd[u], \ Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u], \ Sd
                                                                      \texttt{CUld}[\texttt{-u}] \rightarrow \texttt{CUld}[\texttt{u}] \text{, } \texttt{CU2d}[\texttt{-u}] \rightarrow \texttt{-CU2d}[\texttt{u}] \text{, } \texttt{SUld}[\texttt{-u}] \rightarrow \texttt{-SUld}[\texttt{u}] \text{,}
                                                                      SU2d[-u_] \rightarrow SU2d[u], Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
Out[23] = \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] Cos[L1] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] + \frac{1}{4} (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[
                                                                 2 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + 2 Cos[L1 + L2] CUld[L1] + Cos[L1 - L2] CUld[L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] Culd[
                                                                 Cos[L1+L2] CU1d[L2] - 2Cos[L1+L2] CU1d[L1+L2] + L2Sd[L1] Sin[L1-L2] +
                                                                 \label{eq:l2} L2\,Sd[L2]\,Sin[L1-L2]+Cd[L1]~(-2\,L1\,Cos[L1]\,Cos[L2]+2~(L1+L2)~Sin[L1]\,Sin[L2])-2(L1+L2)~Sin[L1-L2]+Cd[L1]~(-2\,L1\,Cos[L1])~Cos[L2]+2(L1+L2)~Sin[L1-L2]+Cd[L1])
                                                                 2 \text{L1} Sd[\text{L1}] Sin[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] - \text{L2} Sd[\text{L1}] Sin[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] - \text{L2} Sd[\text{L2}] Sin[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 
                                                                 2 \text{L1} \text{Sd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{L2} \text{Sd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1}] - 2 \text{Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Suld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}
                                                                 \label{eq:sincertain} Sin[L1-L2] \ SUld[L2] \ + \ Sin[L1+L2] \ SUld[L2] \ - \ 2 \ Sin[L1+L2] \ SUld[L1+L2] \ )
    In(24):= Collect(Q, {Ud[L1 - L2], Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], CU1d[L1 - L2],
                                                       CU2d[L1 - L2], SU1d[L1 - L2], SU2d[L1 - L2], Ud[L1], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                                                         \texttt{CU1d[L1], CU2d[L1], SU1d[L1], SU2d[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2],}
                                                         Culd[L2], Cu2d[L2], Suld[L2], Su2d[L2] \}
Out[24] = -\frac{1}{2} L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] +
                                                                 -\cos[L1 + L2] CUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} (\cos[L1 - L2] + \cos[L1 + L2]) CUld[L2] +
                                                         \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1] (-2 L1 Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + 2 (L1 + L2) Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                                    Sd[L2] (L2 Sin[L1 - L2] - L2 Sin[L1 + L2]) +
                                                       \frac{1}{\cdot} Sd[L1] (L2 Sin[L1 - L2] - 2 L1 Sin[L1 + L2] - L2 Sin[L1 + L2]) +
                                                                   Sin[L1 + L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} (-Sin[L1 - L2] + Sin[L1 + L2]) SUld[L2] +
                                                           \frac{1}{4} (2 \text{L1} \text{Cd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Cos}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{L2} \text{Cd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Cos}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] - 2 \text{Cos}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{Culd}[\text{L1} + \text{Culd}
                                                                         2 \text{ L1 } \text{Sd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ L2 } \text{Sd}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] - 2 \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] \text{ SUld}[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] )
```

## Z13

#### ln[25]:= -I \* 60 \* (P + Q) // Simplify

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{Out}[25]= 30 \text{ i} \ (-(L1-L2) \ Cd[L1-L2] \ Cos[L1-L2] + 2 \ L2 \ Cd[L2] \ Cos[L1] \ Cos[L2] - \\ & \text{Ll} \ Cd[L1+L2] \ Cos[L1+L2] \ -L2 \ Cd[L1+L2] \ Cos[L1+L2] \ -Cos[L1-L2] \ CU1d[L1] - \\ & \text{Cos}[L1+L2] \ CU1d[L1] + \ Cos[L1-L2] \ CU1d[L1-L2] \ -Cos[L1-L2] \ CU1d[L2] - \\ & \text{Cos}[L1+L2] \ CU1d[L2] + \ Cos[L1+L2] \ CU1d[L1+L2] + \ L1 \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1-L2] - \\ & \text{L2} \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1-L2] \ -L1 \ Sd[L1-L2] \ Sin[L1-L2] \ +L2 \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1-L2] \ -L2 \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1-L2] \ + \\ & \text{L2} \ Sd[L2] \ Sin[L1-L2] \ + \ 2 \ Cd[L1] \ (L1 \ Cos[L1] \ Cos[L2] \ -L2 \ Sin[L1-L2] \ Sin[L1-L2] \ + \\ & \text{L1} \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ + \ 2 \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ + \\ & \text{L2} \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ + \ L2 \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{L1} \ Sd[L1+L2] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ + \ L2 \ Sd[L1] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{L1} \ Sd[L1+L2] \ Sin[L1+L2] \ - \ L2 \ Sd[L1+L2] \ Sun[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1-L2] \ Sund[L1] \ - \ Sin[L1+L2] \ Sund[L1+L2] \ + \\ & \text{Sin}[L1-L2] \ Sund[L1] \ - \ Sun[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1-L2] \ Sund[L1] \ - \ Sun[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1-L2] \ Sund[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1-L2] \ Sund[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1+L2] \ Sund[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1+L2] \ Sund[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1-L2] \ Sund[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin}[L1+L2] \ - \\ & \text{Sin
```

### ■ L1=L2=Lのとき

```
\begin{split} &\ln[26]:= -I \star 60 \star (P + Q) \ /. \ \{Ll \to L, \ L2 \to L\} \ /. \\ &\{ Ud[0] \to 0, \ Cd[0] \to 0, \ Sd[0] \to 0, \ Ed[0] \to 0, \ CUld[0] \to 0, \ CU2d[0] \to 0, \ SUld[0] \to 0, \\ &SU2d[0] \to 0 \} \ // \ Simplify \end{split}
```

```
Out[26]= 30 i (-2LCd[2L] Cos[2L] + LCd[L] (1 + 3 Cos[2L]) -

2 CUld[L] - 2 Cos[2L] CUld[L] + Cos[2L] CUld[2L] + 3 LSd[L] Sin[2L] -

2 LSd[2L] Sin[2L] - 2 Sin[2L] SUld[L] + Sin[2L] SUld[2L])
```

### <u>[確認]</u>

#### **Closed Form**

```
ln[32] := -I * 60 * (P + Q)
```

```
Out[32]= 1.83253 + 4.8028 i
```

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ź
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### Numerical Integration

```
\begin{split} &\ln[33] \coloneqq \text{Clear}[L, d]; \\ &L[1] = 1; \\ &L[2] = 2; \\ &d = 3; \\ &\psi[u_{-}] \coloneqq \frac{\text{Esp}\left[-I * \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}\right]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}}; \\ &f1[i_{-}, x_{-}] = \text{Sin}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]; \\ &df1[i_{-}, x_{-}] = \text{Sign}[-x] * \text{Cos}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]; \\ &df1[i_{-}, x_{-}] = (L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]) * \text{Cos}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]; \\ &df3[i_{-}, x_{-}] = (L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]) * \text{Cos}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]; \\ &df3[i_{-}, x_{-}] = (L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]) * (\text{Cos}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]] : (L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]) * \text{Sin}[L[i] - \text{Abs}[x]]); \\ &-I * 30 * \text{NIntegrate}[(f1[1, x1] * f3[2, x2] - df1[1, x1] * df3[2, x2]) * \psi[x1 - x2], \\ & \quad \{x1, -L[1], L[1]\}, \{x2, -L[2], L[2]\}] \end{split}
```

Out[42]= 1.83253 + 4.8028 i

6.2.5  $Z_{ij}^{33}$ 

$$f^{3}(x) = \begin{cases} (L-x)\cos(L-x) & (x \ge 0) \\ (L+x)\cos(L+x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{3}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} (L_{1}-x_{1})\cos(L_{1}-x_{1}) & (x_{1}\ge 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{1}+x_{1})\cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1}\le 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2}-x_{2})\cos(L_{2}-x_{2}) & (x_{2}\ge 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2}+x_{2})\cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2}\le 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2}+x_{2})\cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2}\le 0) & \cdots \\ f^{3}(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L-x) + (L-x)\sin(L-x) & (x\ge 0) \\ \cos(L+x) - (L+x)\sin(L+x) & (x\le 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{3}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L_{1}-x_{1}) + (L_{1}-x_{1})\sin(L_{1}-x_{1}) & (x_{1}\ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{1}+x_{1}) - (L_{1}+x_{1})\sin(L_{1}+x_{1}) & (x_{1}\le 0) & \cdots \\ f^{3}(x_{2}) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L_{2}-x_{2}) + (L_{2}-x_{2})\sin(L_{2}-x_{2}) & (x_{2}\ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) - (L_{2}+x_{2})\sin(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2}\le 0) & \cdots \\ cos(L_{2}+x_{2}) - (L_{2}+x_{2})\sin(L_{2}+x_{2}) & (x_{2}\le 0) & \cdots \end{cases}$$

P の計算

$$P = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} [\{(L_{1} - x_{1})\cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{(L_{2} - x_{2})\cos(L_{2} - x_{2})\} - \{-\cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) + (L_{1} - x_{1})\sin(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{-\cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2})\sin(L_{2} - x_{2})\}] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

## ■積和公式適用関数の定義

$$\begin{split} & \text{In[1]:= TrigTimesToAdd[f_] := Module[{a, b}, \\ & \text{f /. } \left\{ Sin[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b) *u] + Sin[(a-b) *u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b) *u] - Sin[(a-b) *u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b) *u] + Cos[(a-b) *u]), \\ & Sin[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b) *u] - Cos[(a-b) *u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] + 1), \\ & Sin[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[2*a*u] - 1) \}]; \end{split}$$

```
■∨で精分
          \ln[2] := jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
                                                                    f[u_, v_] :
                                                                                          jacobi * (((L1 - x1) * Cos[L1 - x1]) * ((L2 - x2) * Cos[L2 - x2]) -
                                                                                                                                     (-\cos[L1 - x1] + (L1 - x1) * \sin[L1 - x1]) * (-\cos[L2 - x2] + (L2 - x2) * \sin[L2 - x2])) *
                                                                                                                   \psi[\mathbf{u}] \ /. \ \left\{ \underline{\mathbf{x}} \underline{\mathbf{l}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) \ , \ \underline{\mathbf{x}} \underline{\mathbf{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ (-\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) \right\};
                                                                    pvint1[1] = Simplify[
                                                                                                     Integrate[f[u, v], \{v, -u, u+2*L2\}]
                                                                                          ];
                                                                    pvint1[2] = Simplify[
                                                                                                     Integrate[f[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2* L1}]
                                                                                          ];
                                                                    pvint1[3] = Simplify[
                                                                                                     Integrate[f[u, v], {v, u, -u + 2 * L1}]
                                                                                      1;
       ■uで精分
              In[8]:= Do[
                                                                                   pvint2[i] =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   sToAdd[TrigExpand[pvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                                              Expand[ TrigTim
                                                                                                                \left\{\left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{-}\right)^{2} * \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{-}\right)\right) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{CU2d}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{-}\right)^{2} * \operatorname{Sin}[\mathbf{u}_{-}]\right) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{SU2d}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \right\}
                                                                                                                               \begin{array}{l} ((\mathbf{u}) * \mathrm{Cos}[\mathbf{u}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \mathrm{CUId}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \ ((\mathbf{u}) * \mathrm{Sin}[\mathbf{u}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \mathrm{SUId}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \\ (\mathbf{u}) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Ud}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \ \mathrm{Cos}[\mathbf{u}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \ \mathrm{Cos}[\mathbf{u}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \end{array} 
                                                                                                                              \{i, 1, 3\}
                                                                 1
          In[9]:= P =
                                                                               ((pvint2[1] /. u → L1 - L2) - (pvint2[1] /. u → -L2)) +
((pvint2[2] /. u → 0) - (pvint2[2] /. u → L1 - L2)) +
((pvint2[3] /. u → L1) - (pvint2[3] /. u → 0)) /.
                                                                                                          \{ \texttt{CUld}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{CU2d}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{SU1d}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{SU2d}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{Ud}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{Cd}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{0}, \texttt{Cd}[0] \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{0}, \texttt{0} \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{0} \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{0} \rightarrow \texttt{0} \rightarrow \texttt{0}, \texttt{0} \rightarrow \texttt{0} 
                                                                                                                sd[0] \rightarrow 0, Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, Ud[-u] \rightarrow Ud[u], Cd[-u] \rightarrow -Cd[u], Sd[-u] \rightarrow Sd[u],
                                                                                                                \label{eq:cond_cu_b} \begin{array}{c} -\text{CUA}(u_{1}) + \text{CUA}(u_{1}), \\ \text{CUA}(u_{1}) + \text{CUA}(u_{1}), \\ \text{CUA}(u_{1}) + \text{CUA}(u_{1}), \\ \text{SUA}(u_{1}) + \text{SUA}(u_{1}), \\ \text{SU
          Out[9]= 1/4 (-L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1] - Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1 - L2] +
                                                                                                     Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L2] + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - L1^2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L
                                                                                                  \begin{array}{c} {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{
                                                                                                     {\rm L2}^2\,{\rm Cos\,[L1-L2]}\,\,{\rm Sd\,[L1-L2]}\,+\,\frac{1}{2}\,{\rm Cos\,[L1-L2]}\,\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,+\,{\rm L1\,L2\,Cos\,[L1-L2]}\,\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,+\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2-L2]}\,\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm L2}\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,-\,{\rm Sd\,[L2]}\,
                                                                                                      \begin{array}{c} & \overset{2}{L2^2} \cos \left[ L1 - L2 \right] \, Sd[L2] \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \cos \left[ L1 + L2 \right] \, Sd[L2] \, - \, L1 \, L2 \, \cos \left[ L1 + L2 \right] \, Sd[L2] \, + \\ & 2 \, L1 \, L2 \, Cd[L2] \, \cos \left[ L2 \right] \, Sin[L1] \, - \, L2^2 \, Cd[L2] \, \cos \left[ L2 \right] \, Sin[L1] \, - \, 2 \, L1 \, CUId[L1] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, + \, 2 \, L1 \, CUId[L1] \, - \, L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, CUId[L1] \, - \, L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, + \, 2 \, L1 \, CUId[L1] \, - \, L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, CUId[L1] \, - \, L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, CUId[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, CUId[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, L2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, 2 \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, - \, Sin[L1 - L2] \, Sin[
                                                                                                 \begin{split} & L2 \, Cuid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) + 2Li \, Cuid(Li-L2) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - 2L2 \, Cuid(Li-L2) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - L1 \, Cuid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) + CL2) \, Cuid(Li-L2) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - CUid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - CUid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - CUid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - CUid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) + CUid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - L2 \, [\sin(Li-L2) + CUid(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - L2 \, [\sin(Li-L2) - L2 \, [\sin(Li-L2) - CUid(Li) \, [\sin(L2) - Ci(Li) \, [\sin(Li-L2) - Ci(Li) \, [\sin(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) \, [\sin(L2) - Ci(Li) \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - Ci(Li) \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - L2 \, [\cos(Li) - L2 \, [\sin(Li) - L2 \, [
                                                                                                     he Cos [iii - Li2] solut[iii] + Li2 Cos [iii + Li2] Solut[iii] + Sult[iii] + Sult[iii] - 
2 Li Cos [Li - Li2] Suld[ii - Li2] + 2 Li2 Cos [Li - Li2] Suld[Li2] - 
Sult[Li - Li2] Suld[Li2] - Li1 Cos [Li - Li2] Suld[Li2] + 
2 Li2 Cos [Li - Li2] Suld[Li2] + Li1 Cos [Li + Li2] Suld[Li2] - Sin[Li - Li2] Suld[Li2] -
                                                                                                         \label{eq:coss} \begin{split} & \text{Cos}\left[\text{L1}-\text{L2}\right] \, \text{SU2d}\left[\text{L1}\right] + \text{Cos}\left[\text{L1}-\text{L2}\right] \, \text{SU2d}\left[\text{L1}-\text{L2}\right] - \text{Cos}\left[\text{L1}-\text{L2}\right] \, \text{SU2d}\left[\text{L2}\right] \end{split} \end{split}
       http://discretion.com/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/action/act
                                                                                          CU2d[L1 - L2], SU1d[L1 - L2], SU2d[L1 - L2], Ud[L1], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                                                                                              CUId[L1], CU2d[L1], SUId[L1], SU2d[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2],
                                                                                              CUld[L2], CU2d[L2], SUld[L2], SU2d[L2]}]
Out[10] = \frac{1}{4} CU2d[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] - \frac{1}{4} CU2d[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2]
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{CU2d}[\operatorname{L2}] \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{L1}] \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] - \operatorname{L1}^2 \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Cu2d}[\operatorname{L2}] \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{L1}] \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] - \operatorname{L1}^2 \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{L1}] \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] + \operatorname{L1}^2 \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1}-\operatorname{L2}] \right) \right)
                                                                                                                \texttt{L1 L2 Cos} \texttt{[L1 - L2]} + \frac{1}{2} \texttt{Cos} \texttt{[L1 + L2]} - \texttt{L1 L2 Cos} \texttt{[L1 + L2]} - \texttt{L1 Sin} \texttt{[L1 - L2]} + \texttt{L2 Cos} \texttt{[L1 - L2]} + \texttt{L2 Cos
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} CU1d[L1 - L2] (-Cos[L1 - L2] + 2L1 Sin[L1 - L2] - 2L2 Sin[L1 - L2]) +
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} Sd[L1 - L2] (-Cos[L1 - L2] + L1<sup>2</sup> Cos[L1 - L2] -
                                                                                                                2 \text{ L1 L2 Cos} [\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + \text{L2}^2 \text{ Cos} [\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + \text{L1 Sin} [\text{L1} - \text{L2}] - \text{L2 Sin} [\text{L1} - \text{L2}] ) +
                                                                                   \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Sd}[\operatorname{L2}] \left( \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1} - \operatorname{L2}] + \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1} - \operatorname{L2}] - \operatorname{L2}^2 \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L1} - \operatorname{L2}] + \right)
                                                                                                                       \frac{1}{2} \cos \left[ \text{L1} + \text{L2} \right] - \text{L1} \text{ L2} \cos \left[ \text{L1} + \text{L2} \right] + \text{L2} \sin \left[ \text{L1} - \text{L2} \right] \right) + 
                                                                                   \frac{1}{4} Cd[L1 - L2] ((L1 - L2) Cos[L1 - L2] - (-1 + L1^2 - 2L1L2 + L2^2) Sin[L1 - L2]) +
                                                                                   \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Cd}[\text{L2}] (-\text{L2} \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L1}] \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L2}] + 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L2}] \operatorname{Sin}[\text{L1}] - \operatorname{L2}^2 \operatorname{Cos}[\text{L2}] \operatorname{Sin}[\text{L1}]
                                                                                                                Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + L2^2 Cos[L1] Sin[L2] - L2 Sin[L1] Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{4} Cd[L1]
                                                                                              (-Sin[L1] (Cos[L2] - L1<sup>2</sup>Cos[L2] + L1 Sin[L2]) - L1 Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + (L1 - 2L2) Sin[L2])) +

<u>1</u> CU1d[L2] (Cos[L1 - L2] - L1 Sin[L1 - L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L1 - L2] - L1 Sin[L1 + L2]) +

                                                                                      1 CUld[L1] (Cos[L1 - L2] - 2 L1 Sin[L1 - L2] + L2 Sin[L1 - L2] - L2 Sin[L1 + L2]) +
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} (2L1 Cos[L1 - L2] - L2 Cos[L1 - L2] + L2 Cos[L1 + L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) SUld[L1] +
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} (-2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] + 2 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] - Sin[L1 - L2]) SUId[L1 - L2] +
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} (-L1 \cos[L1 - L2] + 2 L2 \cos[L1 - L2] + L1 \cos[L1 + L2] - Sin[L1 - L2]) SUId[L2] - L2 - Sin[L1 - L2] - Sin[
                                                                                      \frac{1}{4} \cos[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \ \text{SU2d[L1]} + \frac{1}{4} \cos[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \ \text{SU2d[L1} - \text{L2}] - \frac{1}{4} \cos[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \ \text{SU2d[L2]}
```

# Q の計算

$$Q = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} [\{(L_{1} - x_{1})\cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\}\{(L_{2} + x_{2})\cos(L_{2} + x_{2})\} - \{-\cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) + (L_{1} - x_{1})\sin(L_{1} - x_{1})\}\{\cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2})\}]\psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

Q	
vC	9 <del>9</del>
(16):= jao	$xabi = \frac{1}{2};$
a[1	
	<pre>jacobl * (((Ll - XL) *COS[Ll - XL]) * ((L2 + X2) *COS[L2 + X2]) - (-COS[L1 - X1] + (L1 - X1) *Sin[L1 - X1]) * (COS[L2 + X2] - (L2 + X2) *Sin[L2 + X2])) * ψ[u] /.</pre>
	$\{xL \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u+v), x2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u+v)\};$
qv	int1[1] = Simplify[
	Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, u}];
qv	<pre>int1[2] = Simplify[</pre>
	Integrate[g[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*Li}]
qv	int1[3] = Simplify[
	Incegrace[g[u, v], {v, u - 2 * L2, -u + 2 * L1}];
_	
u Ca	( <del>)</del>
[22]≔ DO 97	l rint2[i] =
1	Spand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigEspand[qvint1[i]]]] /.
	$\begin{array}{l} \{\operatorname{Cos}[u_{-}/2] * \psi[u_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}[-2 * I] * \operatorname{Cd}[d/2, u/2], \\ \operatorname{Sin}[u_{-}/2] * \psi[u_{-}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}[-2 * I] * \operatorname{Sd}[d/2, u/2] \} /. \end{array}$
	$\left\{\left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right)^{2} \star Cos[\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right) \star \psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_} \to CD2d[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \ \left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right)^{2} \star Sin[\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right) \star \psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_} \to SD2d[\mathbf{u}] \ / \ 2, \right\}\right\}$
	$((\mathbf{u}) * \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \operatorname{CUId}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, ((\mathbf{u}) * \operatorname{Sin}[\mathbf{u}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \operatorname{SUId}[\mathbf{u}] / 2,$ $(\mathbf{u}) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Ud}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Od}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \rightarrow \operatorname{Od}[\mathbf{u}] / 2,$
	$\begin{aligned} & \text{Sin}[\texttt{u}] \star \psi[\texttt{u}] \to \texttt{Sd}[\texttt{u}] / 2,  \psi[\texttt{u}] \to \texttt{Bd}[\texttt{u}] / 2 \end{aligned} // \texttt{Simplify}, \end{aligned}$
{: ]	i, 1, 3}
23]:= Q=	
(	$(qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow 0)) +$ ((qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L2) - (qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1)) +
	$((qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1 + L2) - (qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L2)) /.$
	$\{\text{CDId}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{CDId}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{SUId}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{SUId}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{Cd}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{Cd}$
	$\begin{aligned} & \text{curd}[-u] \rightarrow \text{curd}[u], \text{curd}[-u] \rightarrow \text{curd}[u], \text{surd}[-u] \rightarrow \text{curd}[u], \text{surd}[-u] \rightarrow \text{surd}[u], \end{aligned}$
	$Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify$
[23]= 1/4	eq:llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll
	Cos[L1+L2] CU1d[L1] + Cos[L1+L2] CU1d[L2] - Cos[L1+L2] CU1d[L1+L2] + 1
	- Cos[L1-L2] Sd[L1] + L1 L2 Cos[L1-L2] Sd[L1] + - Cos[L1+L2] Sd[L1] - 2 2
	$Ll^2 Cos[Ll + L2] Sd[L1] - L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] + \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + \frac{1}{2} C$
	L1 L2 Cos [L1 – L2] Sd[L2] + $\frac{1}{2}$ Cos [L1 + L2] Sd[L2] – L1 L2 Cos [L1 + L2] Sd[L2] –
	L2 <sup>2</sup> Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L2] - Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L1 <sup>2</sup> Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + 21112 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L2 <sup>2</sup> Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L2[Cl1]d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] + 21112 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L2 <sup>2</sup> Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L2[Cl1]d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] Si
	Ll CUld[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + Cd[L1] (Sin[L1] ((-1+L1 <sup>2</sup> ) Cos[L2] + Ll Sin[L2]) +
	Ll Cos[Ll] (-Cos[L2] + (Ll + 2 L2) Sin[L2])) + Cd[L2] (L2 Sin[Ll] ((2 Ll + L2) Cos[L2] + Sin[L2]) + Cos[L1] (-L2 Cos[L2] + (-1 + L2 <sup>2</sup> ) Sin[L2])) +
	$Cd[Ll + L2]  Sin[Ll + L2]  - Ll^2  Cd[Ll + L2]  Sin[Ll + L2]  - 2  Ll  L2  Cd[Ll + L2]  Sin[Ll + L2]  - L2  Sin[Ll + L2]  Sin[Ll + L2]  - L2  Sin[Ll + L2]  - L$
	L2 <sup>2</sup> Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 CUld[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - L2 CUld[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - L1 CUld[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 CUld[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] +
	2  Ll CUld[Ll + L2]  Sin[Ll + L2] + 2  L2 CUld[L1 + L2]  Sin[L1 + L2] +
	CU2d[L1] Sin[L1+L2] + CU2d[L2] Sin[L1+L2] - CU2d[L1+L2] Sin[L1+L2] - L1 Sd[L1] Sin[L1+L2] - L2 Sd[L2] Sin[L1+L2] + L1 Sd[L1+L2] Sin[L1+L2] +
	L2Sd[L1+L2]Sin[L1+L2]-L2Cos[L1-L2]SUld[L1]+2L1Cos[L1+L2]SUld[L1]+2L1Cos[L1+L2]Suld[L1+L2]Suld[
	L2 Cos[L1 + L2] SUld[L1] + Sin[L1 + L2] SUld[L1] - L1 Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L2] + L1 Cos[L1 + L2] SUld[L2] + 2 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] SUld[L2] + Sin[L1 + L2] SUld[L2] -
	2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] SUld[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] SUld[L1 + L2] - Sin[L1 + L2] SUld[L1 + L2] -
	Cos[L1+L2] SU2d[L1] - Cos[L1+L2] SU2d[L2] + Cos[L1+L2] SU2d[L1+L2]
(24):= Co:	llect[Q, {Ud[L1 - L2], Od[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], OUld[L1 - L2],
	Juld[L1], Cu2d[L1], Su1d[L1], Su2d[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Sd[L2],
, J	Uld[L2], CU2d[L2], SUld[L2], SU2d[L2]}]
[24]= -4	
	$\lim_{L \to 1} \lim_{L \to 1} ((-1 + L1) \cos[L2] + L1 \sin[L2]) + L1 \cos[L1] (-\cos[L2] + (L1 + 2L2) \sin[L2])) + \frac{1}{4} Od[$
1	- CU2d[L1] Sin[L1+L2] + - CU2d[L1] Sin[L1+L2] + - CU2d[L2] Sin[L1
4	$\frac{1}{2} = \cos(11 - 12) + 11 + 12 \cos(11 - 12) + 11$
4	$\frac{1}{2} \cos((1+12) - 1)^2 \cos((1+12) - 112) \cos((1+12) - 118) - (1+12) \sin((1+12))$
1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
4	$= \cos(12) \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos(11 + 12) - 11 \cos(11 - 12) - 11 \sin(11 + 12) - 2 12 \sin(11 + 12) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(11 - 12) - 11 \cos(11 - 12)$
4	- sa[Lz] ( cos[Li - L2] + Li L2 Cos[Li - L2] +
1	- Cos[L1+L2] - L1L2Cos[L1+L2] - L2 <sup>4</sup> Cos[L1+L2] - L2Sin[L1+L2]) +
4	CUIC[L1] (Cos[L1 + L2] + L2 Sin[L1 - L2] - 2 L1 Sin[L1 + L2] - L2 Sin[L1 + L2]) +
4	(-L2Cos[L1 - L2] + 2L1Cos[L1 + L2] + L2Cos[L1 + L2] + Sin[L1 + L2] ) SUld[L1] +
4	(-L1 Cos[L1 - L2] + L1 Cos[L1 + L2] + 2 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] + Sin[L1 + L2] ) SUld[L2] -
<u>1</u> 4	$Cos[L1 + L2] SU2d[L1] - \frac{1}{4} Cos[L1 + L2] SU2d[L2] + \frac{1}$
1	(L1Cd[L1+L2]Cos[L1+L2]+L2Cd[L1+L2]Cos[L1+L2]-Cos[L1+L2]Culd[L1+L2]-Culd[L1+L2]+L2Culd[L1+L2]-Culd[L1+L2]+L2Culd[L1+L2]-Culd[L1+Culd[L1+L2]-Culd[L1+L2]-C
	$\cos[L1 + L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1 + L2] + L1^2 \cos[L1 + L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1 + L2] + 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \cos[L1 + L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1 + L2] + L2^2 \cos[L1 + L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1 + L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1$
	Lz cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + Cd[L1 + L2] S1n[L1 + L2] - L1 ^Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - L2 <sup>2</sup> Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] +
	2 L1 CUId[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + 2 L2 CUId[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - CU2d[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + L3 Sin[L1 + L2] + L2 Sin[L1 + L2] + L2 Sin[L1 + L2]
	2 L2 Cos [L1 + L2] SUld [L1 + L2] - Sin [L1 + L2] SUld [L1 + L2] + Cos [L1 + L2] SUld [L1 + L2] )

### *Z*33

#### ln[25]:= -I \* 60 \* (P + Q) // Simplify

Out[25] = -15 i (-2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Cos[L2] + L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 +Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1] + Cos[L1 + L2] CU1d[L1] - Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1] + Cos[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L1] + Cos[L1 - L2] + Cos[L1 - LCos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L2] + Cos[L1 + L2] CU1d[L2] - Cos[L1 + L2] CU1d[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] CU1d[L2] + $\cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - L1^2 \cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] + 2 L1 L2 \cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] + \cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] - \cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - \cos[L1] L1^{2} Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] - 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] - Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + L2 Sd[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + L2 Sd[L1 - L2] Sd[L1$  $L1^{2} \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] - 2 L1 L2 \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] + L2^{2} \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] + L2^{2} \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] + L2^{2} \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] + L2^{2} \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd \left[L1 - L2\right] + L2^{2} \cos \left[L1 - L2\right] Sd [L1 - L2\right] Sd [L1 - L2\right] Sd [L1 - L2] Sd [L1 - L2]$  $Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Cos[L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L2] - 2L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L2] - L2^{2} Cos[L1 + L2] S$  $Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L1^2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] Sd$  $L2^{2} \cos[L1 + L2] \operatorname{Sd}[L1 + L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} L2 \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} L2 \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} L2 \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \sin[L1 - L2] + 4 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{L2} \operatorname{Cd}[L2] \cos[L2] \sin[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{L1} \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2 \operatorname{Cu1d}[L1] - 2$ 2 L2 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] + 2 L1 CU1d[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] - 2 L2 CU1d[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] -2 L1 CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + 2 L2 CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + CU2d[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] -CU2d[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] - CU2d[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] - L1 Sd[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] + L1 Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] - L2 Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + L2 Sd[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + $Cd[L1 - L2] ((L1 - L2) Cos[L1 - L2] - (-1 + L1^{2} - 2L1L2 + L2^{2}) Sin[L1 - L2]) 2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] + 2 L2^2 Cd[L2] Cos[L1] Sin[L2] +$  $2 Cd[L1] ((-1 + L1^2) Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + L1 Cos[L1] (-Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2])) +$  $Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - L1^2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] Sin[$  $L2^2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 CU1d[L1 +$ 2 L1 CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 L2 CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 CU1d[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2]2 L2 CU1d[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + CU2d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] + CU2d[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] -CU2d[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - L1 Sd[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - L2 Sd[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] +L1 Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + L2 Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] SU1d[L1] - L2 SU1d[L2 L2 Cos [L1 - L2] SU1d [L1] + 2 L1 Cos [L1 + L2] SU1d [L1] + 2 L2 Cos [L1 + L2] SU1d [L1] + 2 L2 Cos [L1 - L2] SU1d [L1]Sin[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + Sin[L1 + L2] SUld[L1] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1 - L2] +2L2Cos[L1 - L2]SU1d[L1 - L2] - Sin[L1 - L2]SU1d[L1 - L2] - 2L1Cos[L1 - L2]SU1d[L2] +2 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] SU1d[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] SU1d[L2] + 2 L2 Cos[L1 + L2] SU1d[L2] - 2 L2 Cos[L1 +Sin[L1 - L2] SUld[L2] + Sin[L1 + L2] SUld[L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] SUld[L1 + L2] -2L2Cos[L1 + L2]SU1d[L1 + L2] - Sin[L1 + L2]SU1d[L1 + L2] -Cos[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1] - Cos[L1 + L2] SU2d[L1] + Cos[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] SU2d[L1 - L2] - L2] SU2Cos[L1 - L2] SU2d[L2] - Cos[L1 + L2] SU2d[L2] + Cos[L1 + L2] SU2d[L1 + L2])

## ■ L1=L2=Lのとき

$$\begin{split} &\ln[26]:= -\mathbf{I} * 60 * (\mathbf{P} + \mathbf{Q}) /. \{ \mathbf{L} \mathbf{I} \to \mathbf{L}, \ \mathbf{L} 2 \to \mathbf{L} \} /. \\ &\{ \mathbf{Ud}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{Cd}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{Sd}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{Ed}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{CU1d}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{CU2d}[0] \to 0, \ \mathbf{SU1d}[0] \to 0, \\ &\quad \mathbf{SU2d}[0] \to 0 \} // \ \mathbf{Simplify} \end{split}$$

 $\begin{aligned} \text{Out}[26] = -15 \text{ i } & (2 \text{ CU1d}[L] + 2 \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ CU1d}[L] - \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ CU1d}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[L] + 2 \text{ L}^2 \text{ Sd}[L] + 2 \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[L] - \\ & 6 \text{ L}^2 \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[L] - \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 4 \text{ L}^2 \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] - 8 \text{ L} \text{ CU1d}[L] \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] + \\ & 4 \text{ L} \text{ CU1d}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d}[L] \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] - 2 \text{ L} \text{ Sd}[L] \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] + \\ & 2 \text{ L} \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] + \text{Cd}[\text{ L}] (-4 \text{ L} \text{ Cos}[\text{ L}]^2 - 4 \text{ Cos}[\text{ L}] \text{ Sin}[\text{ L}] + 6 \text{ L}^2 \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}]) + \\ & \text{Cd}[2 \text{ L}] (2 \text{ L} \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] + (1 - 4 \text{ L}^2) \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}]) + 8 \text{ L} \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ SU1d}[\text{ L}] + 2 \text{ Sin}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ SU1d}[\text{ L}] - \\ & 4 \text{ L} \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ SU1d}[2 \text{ L}] - \text{Sin}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ SU1d}[2 \text{ L}] - 2 \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ SU2d}[\text{ L}] + \text{ Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ SU2d}[2 \text{ L}] \end{aligned}$ 

## [確認]

```
Closed Form
In[20]:= L1 = 1;
       L2 = 2;
       d= 3;
       \psi[u_] := \frac{Exp[-I \star \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}};
                       \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}
       Ud[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[u * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       Cd[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[Cos[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       Sd[x_] := 2*NIntegrate[Sin[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       Ed[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       CUld[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[u * Cos[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       CU2d[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[u^2 * Cos[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       SUld[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[u * Sin[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
       SU2d[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[u^2 * Sin[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];
In[32]:= -I * 60 * (P + Q)
Out[32]= 1.52216 + 3.98768 i
  Numerical Integration
In[33]:= Clear[L, d];
       L[1] = 1;
       L[2] = 2;
       d=3;
       \psi[u_] := \frac{Exp[-I * \sqrt{u^2 + d^2}]}{\sqrt{u^2 + d^2}};
       f3[i_, x] = (L[i] - Abs[x]) * Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]];
       df3[i_, x_] = Sign[-x] * (Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]] - (L[i] - Abs[x]) * Sin[L[i] - Abs[x]]);
       -I * 30 * NIntegrate[(f3[1, x1] * f3[2, x2] - df3[1, x1] * df3[2, x2]) * \psi[x1 - x2],
          \{x1, -L[1], L[1]\}, \{x2, -L[2], L[2]\}\}
```

Out[40]= 1.52216 + 3.98768 i

6.2.6 
$$Z_{ij}^{23}(=Z_{ji}^{32})$$

$$f^{2}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos(L - x) & (x \ge 0) \\ 1 - \cos(L + x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}, f^{3}(x) = \begin{cases} (L - x)\cos(L - x) & (x \ge 0) \\ (L + x)\cos(L + x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{2}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2} + x_{2})\cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ (L_{2} + x_{2})\cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L - x) & (x \ge 0) & x \\ \sin(L + x) & (x \le 0) & f^{3}(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos(L - x) + (L - x)\sin(L - x) & (x \ge 0) \\ \cos(L + x) - (L + x)\sin(L + x) & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} f^{2'}(x_{1}) = \begin{cases} -\sin(L_{1} - x_{1}) & (x_{1} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{1} + x_{1}) & (x_{1} \le 0) & \cdots \\ \sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2})\sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \ge 0) & \cdots \\ \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2})\sin(L_{2} - x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2})\sin(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) + \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) & (x_{2} \le 0) & \cdots \\ 1 - \cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) + \cos($$

## P の計算

$$P = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{L_{2}} [\{1 - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{(L_{2} - x_{2})\cos(L_{2} - x_{2})\} - \{-\sin(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{-\cos(L_{2} - x_{2}) + (L_{2} - x_{2})\sin(L_{2} - x_{2})\} ] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

## ■積和公式適用関数の定義

$$\begin{split} & \text{In[1]:= TrigTimesToAdd[f_] := Module[{a, b}, \\ & \text{f /. } \left\{ Sin[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b) * u] + Sin[(a-b) * u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Sin[(a+b) * u] - Sin[(a-b) * u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u] * Cos[b_*u] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b) * u] + Cos[(a-b) * u]), \\ & Sin[a_*u] * Sin[b_*u] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[(a+b) * u] - Cos[(a-b) * u]), \\ & Cos[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (Cos[2 * a * u] + 1), \\ & Sin[a_*u]^2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (Cos[2 * a * u] - 1) \}]; \end{split}$$

```
■ vで積分
        ln[2]:= jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
                                        f[u_, v_] :=
                                                        jacobi * ((1 - Cos[L1 - x1]) * ((L2 - x2) * Cos[L2 - x2]) -
                                                                             (-Sin[L1 - x1]) * (-Cos[L2 - x2] + (L2 - x2) * Sin[L2 - x2])) * \psi[u] /.
                                                             \left\{ x \mathbf{l} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u + v), x \mathbf{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u + v) \right\};
                                          pvint1[1] = Simplify[
                                                             Integrate[f[u, v], \{v, -u, u+2*L2\}]
                                                         ];
                                          pvint1[2] = Simplify[
                                                             Integrate [f[u, v], {v, -u, -u+2*L1}]
                                                      ];
                                          pvint1[3] = Simplify[
                                                             Integrate [f[u, v], {v, u, -u + 2 \times L1}]
                                                      1;
   ■uで積分
        In[8]:= Do[
                                                 pvint2[i] =
                                                         Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[pvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                      \left\{\left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right)^{2} * \operatorname{Cos}\left[\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right]\right) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_}] \rightarrow \operatorname{CU2d}\left[\mathbf{u}\right] / 2, \left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right)^{2} * \operatorname{Sin}\left[\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right]\right) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_}] \rightarrow \operatorname{SU2d}\left[\mathbf{u}\right] / 2, \right\}
                                                                              ((\mathbf{u}) * \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \to \operatorname{COId}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, ((\mathbf{u}) * \operatorname{Sin}[\mathbf{u}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}] \to \operatorname{SOId}[\mathbf{u}] / 2,
                                                                              (\mathbf{u}_{}) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Ud}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}] * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Cd}[\mathbf{u}] / 2, 
                                                                             \label{eq:sin[u_} s \psi[u_] \to Sd[u] \ / \ 2, \ \psi[u_] \to Ed[u] \ / \ 2 \ // \ Simplify,
                                                  \{i, 1, 3\}
                                        ]
        In[9]:= P =
                                                  ((pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2) - (pvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow -L2)) +
                                                                         ((pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow 0) - (pvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1 - L2)) +
                                                                       ((pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (pvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow 0)) /.
                                                                \{\texttt{CUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{CU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{SUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{SU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{Ud}[0] \rightarrow 0, \texttt{Cd}[0] \rightarrow 0,
                                                                    Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, Ud[-u] \rightarrow Ud[u], Cd[-u] \rightarrow -Cd[u], Sd[-u] \rightarrow Sd[u],
                                                                    CUId[-u] \rightarrow CUId[u], CU2d[-u] \rightarrow -CU2d[u], SUId[-u] \rightarrow -SUId[u],
                                                                      SU2d[-u_] \rightarrow SU2d[u], \mbox{Ed}[-u_] \rightarrow - \mbox{Ed}[u] \} // \mbox{Simplify}
   Ou[9] = \frac{1}{4} (2 Cd[L2] Cos[L2] + 2 Cos[L2] Ed[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] - 2 Ed[L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - 2 Ed[L1] - 2 Ed[
                                                                L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] + L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] +
                                                                    2 L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] - L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - 2 L2 Cos[L2] Sd[L2] +
                                                                \label{eq:ll} L2 \mbox{ Cos}[L1+L2] \mbox{ Sd}[L2] \mbox{ - } 2 \mbox{ L2} \mbox{ Cos}[L2] \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ + } 2 \mbox{ CUld}[L1] \mbox{ Sin}[L1-L2] \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ Culd}[L1] \mbox{ Sin}[L1-L2] \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ Sin}[L1] \mbox{ - } L2 \mbox{ - } L
                                                                  2 \text{ CUld}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + \text{CUld}[\text{L2}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] - 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1}] \text{ Sin}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \text{ Sd}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] +
                                                                2\,Sd[L1 - L2]\,Sin[L1 - L2] + 2\,Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2]) + (L1 - L2)\,Sin[L1 - L2] + (
                                                                  2\,\text{L2}\,\text{Cd}[\text{L2}]\,\,\text{Sin}[\text{L2}] - 2\,\text{CU1d}[\text{L2}]\,\,\text{Sin}[\text{L2}] + 2\,\text{L2}\,\text{Ed}[\text{L1}]\,\,\text{Sin}[\text{L2}] + 2\,\text{Sd}[\text{L2}]\,\,\text{Sin}[\text{L2}]
                                                                  2 Cd[L1] (Sin[L1] (L1 Cos[L2] + Sin[L2]) + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + (-L1 + L2) Sin[L2])) + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + (-L1 + L2) Sin[L2])) + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + (-L1 + L2) Sin[L2])) + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos[L1] + Cos
                                                                CUld[L2] Sin[L1+L2] - 2 Cos[L1-L2] SUld[L1] + 2 Cos[L1-L2] SUld[L1-L2] +
                                                                \label{eq:coss} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{CossL1} - \mbox{L2} \end{array} SUld[\mbox{L2}] + 2 \mbox{CossL2} \\ \mbox{SUld[\mbox{L2}]} - \mbox{Coss[\mbox{L1} + \mbox{L2}]} \\ \mbox{SUld[\mbox{L2}]} \end{array}
   \label{eq:linear} $ \mbox{In[10]:= Collect[P, {Ud[L1 - L2], Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], CUld[L1 - L2], } $ \mbox{Culd[L1 - L2], } $ \mbox{
                                                         CU2d[L1 - L2], SU1d[L1 - L2], SU2d[L1 - L2], Ud[L1], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                                                        \texttt{CU1d[L1], CU2d[L1], SU1d[L1], SU2d[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2], }
                                                        CUld[L2], CU2d[L2], SUld[L2], SU2d[L2]]
Out[10] = -\frac{1}{2} Ed[L1 - L2] - \frac{Ed[L2]}{2}
                                                                  Sd[L1] (2L1 Cos[L1 - L2] - L2 Cos[L1 - L2] + L2 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 Sin[L1 - L2]) +
                                                         \frac{1}{2} CUld[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] - \frac{1}{2} CUld[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] +
                                                        \frac{1}{2} Sd[L1 - L2] (-2L1 Cos[L1 - L2] + 2L2 Cos[L1 - L2] + 2Sin[L1 - L2]) +
                                                         \frac{1}{2} Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2) Sin[L1 - L2]) +
                                                             \frac{1}{4} Sd[L2] (-L2 Cos[L1 - L2] - 2 L2 Cos[L2] + L2 Cos[L1 + L2] + 2 Sin[L2]) +
                                                        \frac{1}{1} Ed[L1] (2Cos[L2] + 2L2Sin[L2]) +
                                                                    Cd[L2] (2 Cos[L2] - 2 L2 Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) -
                                                                  Cd[L1] (Sin[L1] (L1 Cos[L2] + Sin[L2]) + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + (-L1 + L2) Sin[L2])) +
                                                        \frac{1}{4} CUld[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 + L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} CUld[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} CUld[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} CUld[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} CUld[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} Culd[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} Culd[L2] (Sin[L1 - L2] - 2Sin[L2] + Sin[L1 - L2]) - \frac{1}{2} Cos[L1 - L2] SUld[L1] + \frac{1}{4} Cos[L1 - L2] SUl
                                                        \frac{1}{2} \cos[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] \text{ SUld}[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + \frac{1}{4} (\cos[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \cos[\text{L2}] - \cos[\text{L1} + \text{L2}]) \text{ SUld}[\text{L2}]
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# Q の計算

$$Q = \int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} \{ - \} \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$
  
= 
$$\int_{0}^{L_{1}} \int_{-L_{2}}^{0} [\{1 - \cos(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{(L_{2} + x_{2}) \cos(L_{2} + x_{2})\} - \{-\sin(L_{1} - x_{1})\} \{\cos(L_{2} + x_{2}) - (L_{2} + x_{2}) \sin(L_{2} + x_{2})\}] \psi(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2}$$

```
Q
     ■vで積分
   ln[16]:= jacobi = \frac{1}{2};
                                           g[u_, v_] :=
                                                              jacobi * ((1 - Cos[L1 - x1]) * ((L2 + x2) * Cos[L2 + x2]) -
                                                                                           (-\sin[L1 - x1]) * (\cos[L2 + x2] - (L2 + x2) * \sin[L2 + x2])) * \psi[u] /.
                                                                     \{x1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u+v), x2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-u+v)\};
                                             qvint1[1] = Simplify[
                                                                   Integrate[g[u, v], \{v, -u, u\}]
                                                              ];
                                             qvint1[2] = Simplify[
                                                                   Integrate[g[u, v], \{v, -u, -u+2*Ll\}]
                                                            1;
                                             qvint1[3] = Simplify[
                                                                 Integrate[g[u, v], {v, u - 2 * L2, -u + 2 * L1}]
                                                              1;
     ■uで積分
     In[22]:= Do[
                                                      qvint2[i] =
                                                              Expand[TrigTimesToAdd[TrigExpand[qvint1[i]]]] /.
                                                                                     \{\cos[u/2] * \psi[u] \rightarrow \exp[-2*I] * Cd[d/2, u/2],
                                                                                         \label{eq:sin[u_/2] * $\psi[u_] \rightarrow Exp[-2*I] * Sd[d/2, u/2] } /.
                                                                              \left\{\left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right)^{2}*\mathrm{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{\_}]\right)*\psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_}]\rightarrow\mathrm{CU2d}[\mathbf{u}]/2,\;\left(\left(\mathbf{u}_{\_}\right)^{2}*\mathrm{Sin}[\mathbf{u}_{\_}]\right)*\psi[\mathbf{u}_{\_}]\rightarrow\mathrm{SU2d}[\mathbf{u}]/2,\;
                                                                                     ((\mathbf{u}_{}) * \texttt{Cos}[\mathbf{u}_{}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \texttt{CUld}[\mathbf{u}] \, / \, 2, \, ((\mathbf{u}_{}) * \texttt{Sin}[\mathbf{u}_{}]) * \psi[\mathbf{u}_{}] \rightarrow \texttt{SUld}[\mathbf{u}] \, / \, 2,
                                                                                     (u_) * \psi[u_] \rightarrow Ud[u] / 2, Cos[u_] * \psi[u_] \rightarrow Cd[u] / 2, Cos[u_] * \psi[u_] \rightarrow Cd[u] / 2,
                                                                                  \label{eq:sin[u_} sin[u_] \star \psi[u_] \to Sd[u] \,/ \, 2, \, \psi[u_] \to Ed[u] \,/ \, 2 \} \,\, // \,\, Simplify,
                                                      \{i, 1, 3\}
                                             1
   In[23]:= Q =
                                                      ((qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow L1) - (qvint2[1] /. u \rightarrow 0)) +
                                                                            ((qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L2) - (qvint2[2] /. u \rightarrow L1)) +
                                                                            ((qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L1+L2) - (qvint2[3] /. u \rightarrow L2)) /.
                                                                     \{\text{CUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{CU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{SUld}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{SU2d}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{Ud}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{CU}[0] \rightarrow 0, \text{CU}
                                                                          Sd[0] \rightarrow 0, Ed[0] \rightarrow 0, Ud[-u_] \rightarrow Ud[u], Cd[-u_] \rightarrow -Cd[u], Sd[-u_] \rightarrow Sd[u],
                                                                          \texttt{CUld}[\texttt{-u}] \rightarrow \texttt{CUld}[u] , \texttt{CU2d}[\texttt{-u}] \rightarrow \texttt{-CU2d}[u] , \texttt{SUld}[\texttt{-u}] \rightarrow \texttt{-SUld}[u] ,
                                                                          SU2d[-u_] \rightarrow SU2d[u], Ed[-u_] \rightarrow -Ed[u] \} // Simplify
 Out[23] = \frac{1}{4} (2 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] + 2 Cos[L2] Ed[L1] +
                                                                     2 Ed[L2] - 2 Ed[L1 + L2] - L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] Sd[
                                                                       L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] - L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] + 2 L2 Cos[L2] Sd[L2] +
                                                                     CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + 2 CU1d[L2] Sin[L2] + 2 L2 Ed[L1] Sin[L2] -
                                                                     2 Sd[L2] Sin[L2] - 2 Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] + L2 Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + L2 Sin[L2]) -
                                                                     2 Cd[L1] (Cos[L1+L2]+L1 Cos[L2] Sin[L1]+(L1+L2) Cos[L1] Sin[L2])+
                                                                     2 L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + 2 L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + 2 CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] +
                                                                     CU1d[L2] Sin[L1+L2] - 2 CU1d[L1+L2] Sin[L1+L2] - 2 Sd[L1] Sin[L1+L2] +
                                                                     2 Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - 2 Cos[L1 + L2] SU1d[L1] + Cos[L1 - L2] SU1d[L2]
                                                                     2 Cos[L2] SU1d[L2] - Cos[L1 + L2] SU1d[L2] + 2 Cos[L1 + L2] SU1d[L1 + L2])
     In[24]:= Collect[Q, {Ud[L1 - L2], Cd[L1 - L2], Sd[L1 - L2], Ed[L1 - L2], CU1d[L1 - L2],
                                                              CU2d[L1 - L2], SU1d[L1 - L2], SU2d[L1 - L2], Ud[L1], Cd[L1], Sd[L1], Ed[L1],
                                                              \texttt{CU1d[L1], CU2d[L1], SU1d[L1], SU2d[L1], Ud[L2], Cd[L2], Sd[L2], Ed[L2], }
                                                              CU1d[L2], CU2d[L2], SU1d[L2], SU2d[L2]]
\label{eq:calibration} \mbox{Cal[24]=} \ \frac{\mbox{Ed}[L2]}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ \mbox{Sd}[L2] \ (-\mbox{L2} \cos[\mbox{L1} - \mbox{L2}] + 2 \ \mbox{L2} \cos[\mbox{L2}] + \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L1} + \mbox{L2}] - 2 \ \mbox{Sin}[\mbox{L2}] \ ) - 2 \ \mbox{Sin}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{L2} + 2 \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] + \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L1} + \mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{L2} - 2 \ \mbox{Sin}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{L2} + 2 \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] + \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L1} + \mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] + \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{L2} + \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{Cos}[\mbox{L2}] \ \mbox{L2} \ \mbox{L
                                                          \frac{1}{2}
                                                                        Cd[L2] (Cos[L2] + L2 Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + L2 Sin[L2]) + \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L1] (2 Cos[L2] + 2 L2 Sin[L2]) - \frac{1}{4} Ed[L2] - \frac{1}{4}
                                                            \frac{1}{2}Cd[L1] (Cos[L1 + L2] + L1 Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + (L1 + L2) Cos[L1] Sin[L2]) +
                                                              \frac{1}{4} Sd[L1] (-L2 Cos[L1 - L2] + 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] + L2 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 Sin[L1 + L2]) +
                                                          \frac{1}{2} \text{CUld[L1]} \sin[\text{L1} + \text{L2}] + \frac{1}{4} \text{CUld[L2]} (\sin[\text{L1} - \text{L2}] + 2 \sin[\text{L2}] + \sin[\text{L1} + \text{L2}]) -
                                                                        (2 Cd[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 Ed[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Cos[L1 + L2] - 2 L1 
                                                                              2 \text{ L2 Cos} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sd} \text{ [L1 + L2] + 2 L1 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] + 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [L1 + L2] - 2 L2 Cd} \text{ [L1 + L2] Sin} \text{ [
                                                                              2\,\text{CU1d}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,\,\text{Sin}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,+2\,\text{Sd}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,\,\text{Sin}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,+2\,\text{Cos}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,\,\text{SU1d}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,\,\text{O}(\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2})\,\,\text{Su1d}[\,\text{L1} + \,\text{L2}]\,\,\text{Su1d}[\,\text{L1} + \,
```

## **Z**23

### In[25]:= -I \* 60 \* (P + Q) // Simplify

Out[25]= 30 i (-Cd[L1+L2] Cos[L1+L2] - 2 Cos[L2] Ed[L1] + Ed[L1 - L2] + Ed[L1+L2] -L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] + L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1] -L2 Cos[L1+L2] Sd[L1] + L1 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1] - L2] - L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L1 - L2] + L2 Cos[L1 - L2] Sd[L2] - L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L2] + L1 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + L2 Cos[L1 + L2] Sd[L1 + L2] + 2 L2 Cd[L2] Cos[L2] Sin[L1] - CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] + CU1d[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] - CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 - L2] + Sd[L1] Sin[L1 - L2] -Sd[L1 - L2] Sin[L1 - L2] - Cd[L1 - L2] (Cos[L1 - L2] + (L1 - L2) Sin[L1 - L2]) -2 L2 Ed[L1] Sin[L2] + 2 Cd[L1] (L1 Cos[L2] Sin[L1] + Cos[L1] (Cos[L2] + L2 Sin[L2])) -L1 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] - L2 Cd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] -CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + Cu1d[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + Sd[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] Su1d[L1 + L2] + Cu1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - CU1d[L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] Su1d[L1 + L2] + Sd[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] -CU1d[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] Su1d[L1 + L2] + Sd[L1] Sin[L1 + L2] - Sd[L1 + L2] Sin[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1 - L2] Su1d[L1 + L2] + Cos[L1 + L2] Su1d[L1] - Cos[L1 - L2] Su1d[L1 - L2] -Cos[L1 + L2] Su1d[L2] + Cos[L1 + L2] Su1d[L1 - L2] -Cos[L1 - L2] Su1d[L2] + Cos[L1 + L2] Su1d[L2] - Cos[L1 + L2] Su1d[L1 + L2]))

## ■L1=L2=Lのとき

$$\begin{split} &\ln[26]:= -I \star 60 \star (P+Q) \ /. \ \{L1 \to L, \ L2 \to L\} \ /. \\ &\{ Ud[0] \to 0, \ Cd[0] \to 0, \ Sd[0] \to 0, \ Ed[0] \to 0, \ CU1d[0] \to 0, \ CU2d[0] \to 0, \ SU1d[0] \to 0, \\ &\quad SU2d[0] \to 0 \} \ // \ Simplify \end{split}$$

Out[26]= 30 i (-2 Cos[L] Ed[L] + Ed[2L] + L Sd[L] - 3 L Cos[2L] Sd[L] + 2 L Cos[2L] Sd[2L] - 2 L Ed[L] Sin[L] + 2 Cd[L] Cos[L] (Cos[L] + 3 L Sin[L]) -2 CUld[L] Sin[2L] + CUld[2L] Sin[2L] + Sd[L] Sin[2L] - Sd[2L] Sin[2L] -Cd[2L] (Cos[2L] + 2 L Sin[2L]) + 2 Cos[2L] SUld[L] - Cos[2L] SUld[2L])

ź

## [確認]

Closed Form	
In[20]:= I.1 = 1;	
L2 = 2;	
d = 3;	
$\psi[\mathbf{u}] := \frac{\mathbf{Exp}\left[-\mathbf{I} \star \sqrt{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{d}^2}\right]}{\sqrt{\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{d}^2}};$	
$Ud[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[u * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$Cd[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[Cos[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$Sd[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[Sin[u] * \psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$Ed[x_] := 2 * NIntegrate[\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$CUld[x_] := 2*NIntegrate[u*Cos[u]*\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$CU2d[x_] := 2*NIntegrate[u^2*Cos[u]*\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$SUld[x_] := 2*NIntegrate[u*Sin[u]*\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
$SU2d[x_] := 2*NIntegrate[u^2*Sin[u]*\psi[u], \{u, 0, x\}];$	
In[32]:= -I * 60 * (P + Q)	-
<b>Out[32]=</b> 0.631584 + 1.65777 i	Ž
	-
Numerical Integration	

```
In[33]:= Clear[L, d];
L[1] = 1;
L[2] = 2;
d = 3;
\psi[u_{-}] := \frac{Exp[-I * \sqrt{u^{2} + d^{2}}]}{\sqrt{u^{2} + d^{2}}};
f2[i_{-}, x_{-}] = 1 - Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]];
df2[i_{-}, x_{-}] = Sign[-x] * Sin[L[i] - Abs[x]];
f3[i_{-}, x_{-}] = (L[i] - Abs[x]) * Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]];
df3[i_{-}, x_{-}] = Sign[-x] * (Cos[L[i] - Abs[x]] - (L[i] - Abs[x]) * Sin[L[i] - Abs[x]]);
-I * 30 * NIntegrate[(f2[1, x1] * f3[2, x2] - df2[1, x1] * df3[2, x2]) * \psi[x1 - x2],
\{x1, -L[1], L[1]\}, \{x2, -L[2], L[2]\}]
```

**Out[42]=** 0.631584 + 1.65777 i

6.3 
$$C_D(x), CU1_D(x), CU2_D(x), S_D(x), SU1_D(x), SU2_D(x)$$
 の計算

$$\begin{split} & C_{D}(x) \, \mathcal{O}^{\ddagger}_{D} \mathring{f} \\ & \int_{0}^{x} \cos u \, \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{u^{2}+D^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{u^{2}+D^{2}}} du \\ & j\sqrt{u^{2}+D^{2}} = v \quad \mathcal{E}\mathfrak{B} \leq \mathcal{E} \\ & -\left(u^{2}+D^{2}\right) = v^{2}, \ u^{2} = -\left(v^{2}+D^{2}\right), \ u = \pm j\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}, \ u = j\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}} \\ & du = j \frac{v}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv = -\frac{v}{u} dv \\ & \boxed{\frac{u}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} \cos\left(j\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}\right) \frac{\exp\left(-v\right)}{v} \left(-\frac{v}{u} dv\right)} \\ & = \int_{jD}^{j\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}} \cosh\left(\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}\right) \frac{\exp\left(-v\right)}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int_{jD}^{j\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}} \left[\exp\left(\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}-v\right)\right] + \exp\left(-\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}+v\right) \\ & \left[\frac{\exp\left(-v\right)}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv\right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int_{jD}^{j\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}} \left[\frac{\exp\left(\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}-v\right)}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} + \frac{\exp\left(-\left(\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}+v\right)\right)}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv \end{split}$$

[1<sup>st</sup> term]

$$\int_{jD}^{j\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}} \frac{\exp\left\{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}-v\right\}}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv$$

$$\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}-v = -t \quad \succeq \mathfrak{B} \leq \succeq$$

$$-dt = \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}}-1\right) dv = -\frac{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}-v}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv = \frac{t}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv$$

$$dv = -\frac{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}}{t} dt$$

$$\begin{split} \hline v & jD \rightarrow j\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} \\ \hline t & jD \rightarrow j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x) \\ \hline t & jD \rightarrow j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x) \\ \hline \end{bmatrix} \\ = \int_{jD}^{j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x)} \frac{\exp(-t)}{\sqrt{v^2 + D^2}} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{v^2 + D^2}}{t} dt \right) \\ = -\int_{jD}^{j} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt - \int_{\infty}^{j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x)} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt \\ = -\int_{jD}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt - \left[ -\int_{j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x)}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt \right] \\ = E_i(-jD) - E_i(-j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x)) \\ \hline = E_i(z) = -\int_{-z}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt \\ E_i(z) = -\int_{-z}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt \\ \hline \end{bmatrix}$$

[2nd term]

$$\begin{split} \int_{jD}^{j\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}} \underbrace{\exp\left\{-\left(\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}+v\right)\right\}}_{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv \\ \sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}} + v = t & \succeq \mathfrak{B} \leqslant \mathfrak{E} \\ dt = \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} + 1\right) dv = \frac{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}+v}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv = \frac{t}{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}} dv \\ dv = \frac{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}}{t} dt \\ \underbrace{\frac{v}{jD} \rightarrow j\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}}_{t} dt \\ = \int_{jD}^{j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}+x\right)} \underbrace{\exp(-t)}_{\sqrt{v^{2}}+D^{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{v^{2}+D^{2}}}{t} dt\right) \end{split}$$

$$= \int_{jD}^{j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}+x\right)} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt$$
  
=  $\int_{jD}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt + \int_{\infty}^{j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}+x\right)} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt$   
=  $-\left[-\int_{jD}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt\right] - \int_{j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}+x\right)}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt$   
=  $-E_{i}(-jD) + E_{i}(-j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}+x\right))$ 

よって、

$$C_D(x) = 2\int_0^x \cos u \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{u^2 + D^2}\right)}{\sqrt{u^2 + D^2}} du = E_i\left(-j\left(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} + x\right)\right) - E_i\left(-j\left(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x\right)\right)$$

 $CU1_D(x)$ の計算

$$\begin{aligned} CU1_{D}(x) &= 2\int_{0}^{x} t\cos t \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}} dt \\ & \exists B \Im \overline{a} \Im \overline{b} \exists \delta \succeq \\ &= \left[tC_{D}(t)\right]_{0}^{x} - \int_{0}^{x} C_{D}(t) dt \\ & \exists \Xi \boxdot n, \\ & \int_{0}^{x} E_{i}(-j\left(\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}+t\right)) dt \\ & -j\left(\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}+t\right) = v \quad \succeq \eth \leqslant \& \\ & -j\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}} = v+jt, \ -\left(t^{2}+D^{2}\right) = v^{2}+2jvt-t^{2} \\ & -D^{2} = v^{2}+2jvt, \ t = -\frac{v^{2}+D^{2}}{2jv} \\ & dv = -j\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}}+1\right) dt = -j\frac{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}} dt = \frac{v}{jv-t} dt \\ & dt = \left(j-\frac{t}{v}\right) dv = \left(j+\frac{v^{2}+D^{2}}{2jv^{2}}\right) dt = \frac{j}{2}\left(1-\frac{D^{2}}{v^{2}}\right) dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{t}{v} \xrightarrow{0} -jD \xrightarrow{-j} -j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} + x)$$

$$\int_0^x E_i(-j(\sqrt{t^2 + D^2} + t))dt = \frac{j}{2} \int_{-jD}^{-j(\sqrt{x^2 + D^2} + x)} \left(1 - \frac{D^2}{v^2}\right) E_i(v)dv$$

右辺の表現は Mathematica を用いて解析的に積分できる(後でまとめて示す)。 次に、

$$\begin{split} \int_{0}^{x} E_{i}(-j(\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}-t))dt \\ &-j(\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}-t)=u \quad \xi \oplus \zeta \not \xi \\ &-j\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}=u-jt, \quad -(t^{2}+D^{2})=u^{2}-2jut-t^{2} \\ &-D^{2}=u^{2}-2jut, \quad t=\frac{u^{2}+D^{2}}{2ju} \\ &du=-j\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}}-1\right)dt=-\left[-j\frac{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}-t}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}}\right]dt=-\frac{u}{ju+t}dt \\ &dt=-\left(j+\frac{t}{u}\right)du=-\left(j+\frac{u^{2}+D^{2}}{2ju^{2}}\right)du=-\frac{j}{2}\left(1-\frac{D^{2}}{u^{2}}\right)du \\ &\boxed{\frac{t}{u}-jD} \xrightarrow{} -j(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}-x)} \\ &\int_{0}^{x} E_{i}(-j(\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}-t))dt=-\frac{j}{2}\int_{-jD}^{-j(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}-x)}\left(1-\frac{D^{2}}{u^{2}}\right)E_{i}(u)du \end{split}$$

右辺の表現は Mathematica を用いて解析的に積分できる(後でまとめて示す)。 また、ここで、

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{x^2 + D^2} - x \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 + D^2} + x \end{cases}$$
  
$$\succeq \mathfrak{S} \leqslant \mathfrak{E}, \quad x = \frac{v - u}{2} \quad \mathfrak{TOC}, \\ xC_D(x) = \frac{v - u}{2} C_D(\frac{v - u}{2}) \end{cases}$$

である。よって、

CU1<sub>D</sub>

$$\begin{split} &|\mathsf{f}(\mathsf{i}) \coloneqq \mathsf{intv} = \mathsf{Integrate}\Big[\frac{\mathsf{I}}{2} \star \Big(\mathsf{l} - \frac{\mathsf{d}^2}{\mathsf{t}^2}\Big) \star \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[\mathsf{t}], \, \{\mathsf{t}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{d}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{v}\}\Big] // \mathsf{Simplify} \\ &\mathsf{Ot}[\mathsf{i}] = -\frac{1}{2\mathsf{v}} \Big(\mathsf{d}^2 e^{-\mathsf{i}\mathsf{v}} - \mathsf{i} e^{-\mathsf{i}\mathsf{d}} \mathsf{v} - \mathsf{d} e^{-\mathsf{i}\mathsf{d}} \mathsf{v} + \mathsf{i} e^{-\mathsf{i}\mathsf{v}} \mathsf{v} - \mathsf{i} \mathsf{d}^2 \mathsf{v} \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[-\mathsf{i} \mathsf{d}] + (\mathsf{d}^2 + \mathsf{i} \mathsf{d}^2 \mathsf{v} - \mathsf{v}^2) \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[-\mathsf{i} \mathsf{v}] \Big) \\ &\mathsf{In}[\mathsf{d}] \coloneqq \mathsf{intu} = \mathsf{Integrate}\Big[-\frac{\mathsf{I}}{2} \star \Big(\mathsf{l} - \frac{\mathsf{d}^2}{\mathsf{t}^2}\Big) \star \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[\mathsf{t}], \, \{\mathsf{t}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{d}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{u}\}\Big] // \mathsf{Simplify} \\ &\mathsf{Ot}[\mathsf{d}] \coloneqq \mathsf{intu} = \mathsf{Integrate}\Big[-\frac{\mathsf{I}}{2} \star \Big(\mathsf{l} - \frac{\mathsf{d}^2}{\mathsf{t}^2}\Big) \star \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[\mathsf{t}], \, \{\mathsf{t}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{d}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{u}\}\Big] // \mathsf{Simplify} \\ &\mathsf{Ot}[\mathsf{d}] \coloneqq \mathsf{intu} = \mathsf{Integrate}\Big[-\frac{\mathsf{I}}{2} \star \Big(\mathsf{l} - \frac{\mathsf{d}^2}{\mathsf{t}^2}\Big) \star \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[\mathsf{t}], \, \{\mathsf{t}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{d}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{u}\}\Big] // \mathsf{Simplify} \\ &\mathsf{Ot}[\mathsf{d}] \coloneqq \mathsf{intu} = \mathsf{Integrate}\Big[-\frac{\mathsf{I}}{2} \star \Big(\mathsf{l} - \frac{\mathsf{d}^2}{\mathsf{t}^2}\Big) \star \mathsf{ExpIntegralEi}[\mathsf{t}], \, \{\mathsf{t}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{d}, -\mathsf{I} \star \mathsf{u}\}\Big] // \mathsf{Simplify} \\ &\mathsf{Ot}[\mathsf{d}] \coloneqq \mathsf{ot}[\mathsf{d}^2 e^{-\mathsf{iu}} - \mathsf{i} e^{-\mathsf{id}} \mathsf{u} - \mathsf{d} e^{-\mathsf{id}} \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{i} e^{-\mathsf{iu}} \mathsf{u} - \mathsf{i} \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{id} \mathsf{v} + \mathsf{id} \mathsf{v} + \mathsf{id} \mathsf{v} + \mathsf{id} \mathsf{v} + \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{id} \mathsf{v} + \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{u} \mathsf{u} + \mathsf{u}$$

より、

$$CU1_{D}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -2(D+j)e^{-jD} + j(e^{-jv} + e^{-ju}) + D^{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{e^{-jv}}{v} + \frac{e^{-ju}}{u} \right) + S_{D}(x) \right\} \right]$$

と解析的に表現できる。

 $CU2_D(x)$ の計算

$$CU2_{D}(x) = 2\int_{0}^{x} t \cos t \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}} dt$$

部分積分すると

$$= [tCU1_{D}(t)]_{0}^{x} - \int_{0}^{x} CU1_{D}(t)dt$$

2項目をさらに部分積分すると

$$= xCU1_{D}(x) - [tC_{D}(t)]_{0}^{x} + \int_{0}^{x} C_{D}(t)dt$$

後は $CU1_D(x)$ の計算と同じなので省略する。結果は次のようになる[5]。

$$CU2_{D}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{v}{2} - \left(\frac{D^{2}}{2v}\right)^{2} + j\frac{D^{4}}{4v} \right\} e^{-jv} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{u}{2} - \left(\frac{D^{2}}{2u}\right)^{2} + j\frac{D^{4}}{4u} \right\} e^{-ju} - D^{2} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^{2} \right\} C_{D}(x) \right]$$

 $S_D(x), SU1_D(x), SU2_D(x)$  $C_D(x), CU1_D(x), CU2_D(x)$ と同様にして解析的に積分できる。定義と結果だけ示す。

$$\begin{split} S_{D}(x) &= 2\int_{0}^{x} \sin u \, \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{u^{2}+D^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{u^{2}+D^{2}}} du \\ &= jE_{i}(-j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}+x\right)) + jE_{i}(-j\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+D^{2}}-x\right)) - 2jE_{i}(-jD) \\ SU1_{D}(x) &= 2\int_{0}^{x} t \sin t \, \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ jD^{2} \left(\frac{e^{-jv}}{v} - \frac{e^{-ju}}{u}\right) - (e^{-jv} - e^{-ju}) - D^{2}C_{D}(x) \right] \\ SU2_{D}(x) &= 2\int_{0}^{x} t^{2} \sin t \, \frac{\exp\left(-j\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{t^{2}+D^{2}}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(D - j + j\frac{D^{2}}{2} + \frac{D^{3}}{2}\right) e^{-jD} \\ &- \left\{ \frac{v}{2} - \frac{j}{2} + j\left(\frac{D^{2}}{2v}\right)^{2} + \frac{D^{4}}{4v} \right\} e^{-jv} - \left\{ \frac{u}{2} - \frac{j}{2} + j\left(\frac{D^{2}}{2u}\right)^{2} + \frac{D^{4}}{4u} \right\} e^{-ju} \\ &- D^{2} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^{2} \right\} S_{D}(x) \right] \end{split}$$

## <u>7. 諸特性の計算</u>

<u>7.1 電流分布</u>

4.1 節と式(3)より、

$$I_i(z_i) = \sum_{l=1}^M I_i^l f_i^l(z_i)$$

数値計算で便利な表現はさらに式(6)より、

$$I_{i}(z_{i}) = \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_{i}^{l} \left\{ D_{i}^{l} f_{i}^{l}(z_{i}) \right\}$$

## <u>7.2 給電点電流</u>

7.1 節で $z_i = 0$ を代入すると、 $f_i^{l}(z_i) = 1$ と定義されているから

$$I_{i}(0) = \sum_{l=1}^{M} I_{i}^{l} = \sum_{l=1}^{M} D_{i}^{l} i_{i}^{l}$$

7.3 入力インピーダンス、入力アドミタンス

 入力インピーダンス:
 
$$Z_{in}^i = \frac{V_i}{I_i(0)}$$

入力アドミタンス: 
$$Y_{in}^{i} = 1/Z_{in}^{i}$$

7.4 自己インピーダンス・アドミタンス、相互インピーダンス・アドミタンス

アンテナ系給電点の電圧、電流だけに着目し、集中定数の回路系と見なしたときのパラメータ である。アンテナの素子同士は空間で電磁的に結合するが、その空間を回路網と見なす。じつは これは単なるアナロジーではなく、集中定数の配線による結合も電磁結合と見なせば全く同じも のである。素子*i*の給電点電圧と電流は*V<sub>i</sub>*,*I<sub>i</sub>*と表される。それらの関係を次のような行列で表す。

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ \vdots \\ V_i \\ \vdots \\ V_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & \cdots & Z_{1i} & \cdots & Z_{1N} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Z_{i1} & \cdots & Z_{ii} & \cdots & Z_{iN} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Z_{N1} & \cdots & Z_{Ni} & \cdots & Z_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ \vdots \\ I_i \\ \vdots \\ I_N \end{bmatrix}$$

 $[Z_{ij}]$ をインピーダンス行列と言い、対角要素の $Z_{ij}(i = j)$ を素子iの自己インピーダンス(self

**impedance)**、それ以外の $Z_{ii}$ ( $i \neq j$ )を素子iと素子jの相互インピーダンス(mutual impedance)

と言う。明らかに Z<sub>ii</sub> は次のように求められる。

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{V_i}{I_j} \Bigg|_{I_m = 0(m = 1, \cdots, j - 1, j + 1, \cdots, N}$$

素子*i*の自己インピーダンスの計算は素子*i*の給電点だけに電流を流し、他の素子の給電点は全 て開放して(給電点電流が0)素子*i*の給電点に発生する電圧を流した電流で割った値である。素 子*i*と素子*j*の相互インピーダンスは素子*j*の給電点だけに電流を流し、他の素子の給電点は全て 開放して素子*i*の給電点に発生する電圧を素子*j*に流した電流で割った値である。しかし、これは 素子*j*を電流源で励振する方法なので ICT の計算には向かない。そこで、次のアドミタンス行列 を考える。

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ \vdots \\ I_i \\ \vdots \\ I_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & \cdots & Y_{1i} & \cdots & Y_{1N} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Y_{i1} & \cdots & Y_{ii} & \cdots & Y_{iN} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Y_{N1} & \cdots & Y_{Ni} & \cdots & Y_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ \vdots \\ V_i \\ \vdots \\ V_N \end{bmatrix}$$

 $[Y_{ij}] = [Z_{ij}]^{-1}$ である。対角要素の $Y_{ij}$ (i = j)を素子iの自己アドミタンス、それ以外の $Y_{ij}$ ( $i \neq j$ )を素子iと素子jの相互アドミタンスと言う。 $Y_{ij}$ は次のように求められる。

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{I_i}{V_j} \bigg|_{V_m = 0(m=1,\cdots,j-1,j+1,\cdots,N)}$$

素子*i*の自己アドミタンスの計算は素子*i*の給電点だけに電圧をかけ、他の素子の給電点は全て 短絡して励振しない状態で素子*i*の給電点に流れる電流をかけた電圧で割った値である。素子*i*と 素子*j*の相互アドミタンスの計算は素子*j*の給電点だけに電圧をかけ、他の素子の給電点は全て 短絡して励振しない状態で素子*i*の給電点に流れる電流を素子*j*にかけた電圧で割った値である。 これだと ICT では素子*j*だけにデルタギャップ給電し、素子*i*の給電点電流を求めて上の計算を すれば求めることができる。

問題とする解析空間内の媒質が全て等方性媒質中にあるならば $[Z_{ij}]$ も $[Y_{ij}]$ も対称行列となって

いる。これは電磁界の可逆定理(reciprocity theorem)[6](pp. 127-132)による。可逆定理はマクス ウェルの方程式から簡単に導出することができる。回路網方程式のインピーダンス行列やアドミ タンス行列も等方性の媒質を使うとき対称行列となるが、集中定数回路の問題も ICT で扱うアン テナ系の低周波の問題だからである。

7.5 遠方界指向性 (Radiation Pattern)

電流を積分してベクトルポテンシャルを計算して求めても、アンテナワイヤーを細かく分割して (そのように仮定して)微小ダイポール近似して求めてもよい。ここでは計算時間が速く、より 厳密な前者の計算法を紹介する。

遠方界は次のように表される[6](p. 125)。

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} &= -j\omega\mathbf{A}_{\perp} \\ \mathbf{H} &= \frac{1}{\eta}\hat{r}\times\mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{C} &= \mathbf{C}\cdot\mathbf{C}\cdot\mathbf{A}_{\perp} \text{ ld電流が作るベクトルポテンシャル} \\ \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \mathbf{J} \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} dV \\ \mathbf{O}\hat{r}\hat{n} \mathcal{G}\hat{r} \hat{k}\hat{k}\hat{k}\hat{k}\hat{k}\hat{k} = \mathbf{A} - \hat{r}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\hat{r}) \end{aligned}$$

である。



図 5 遠方界指向性

ここでは、図5に示すようなモデルを用いているので、

$$\mathbf{J} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \hat{z} I_i(z_i)$$
$$\mathbf{A} = \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} I_i(z_i) \frac{e^{-jkr_i}}{r_i} dz_i$$

次のような遠方界近似を行う。

[遠方界近似]  

$$r_i \approx r_0 - \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \hat{r}_0 = r_0 - \sin\theta(x_i \cos\varphi + y_i \sin\varphi) - z_i \cos\theta$$
指数部  
 $r_i \approx r_0$ 分母  
ここで、  
 $\mathbf{r}_i = \hat{x}x_i + \hat{y}y_i$   
 $\hat{r}_0 = \hat{x}\sin\theta\cos\varphi + \hat{y}\sin\theta\sin\varphi + \hat{z}\cos\theta$   
を用いた(付録 A.6.2 参照)。

 $x_i, y_i$ は素子iの絶対x, y座標である。

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A} &\approx \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} I_i(z_i) e^{jkz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ \vec{x}(3)$$
を代入すると、  

$$&= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} I_i^l \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} f_i^l(z_i) e^{jkz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(z_i) \right\} e^{jkz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(z_i) \right\} e^{jkz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(z_i) \right\} e^{jkz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(\zeta_i) \right\} e^{jz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{l=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(\zeta_i) \right\} e^{jz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-L_i}^{L_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(\zeta_i) \right\} e^{jz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-L_i}^{L_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(\zeta_i) \right\} e^{jz_i\cos\theta} dz_i \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{jk\sin\theta(x_i\cos\varphi + y_i\sin\varphi)} \sum_{l=1}^{M} i_i^l \int_{-L_i}^{L_i} \left\{ D_i^l f_i^l(\zeta_i) \right\} e^{jz_i\cos\theta} dz_i$$

ここで、積分の項は次のように Mathematica で計算する。

# **Radiation Pattern**

Takuichi Hirano

f1
<pre>In[1]:= f1 = Sin[L-ζ]; (* ζ&gt;0 *) f2 = Sin[L+ζ]; (* ζ&lt;0 *) fe[1] = Integrate[ComplexExpand[f2 * Exp[I * ζ * Cos[θ]]], {ζ, -L, 0}] +</pre>
Integrate[ComplexExpand[f1* Exp[I* $\xi$ *Cos[ $\theta$ ]]], { $\xi$ , 0, L}] // FullSimplify Out[3]= 2 (-Cos[L] + Cos[LCos[ $\theta$ ]]) Csc[ $\theta$ ] <sup>2</sup>
<i>f</i> 2
<pre>In(4):= f1 = 1 - Cos[L - ζ]; (* ζ&gt;0 *) f2 = 1 - Cos[L + ζ]; (* ζ&lt;0 *) fe[2] =     Integrate[ComplexExpand[f2 * Exp[I * ζ * Cos[θ]]], {ζ, -L, 0}] +     Integrate[ComplexExpand[f1 * Exp[I * ζ * Cos[θ]]], {ζ, 0, L}] // FullSimplify Out[6]= 2 Csc[θ]<sup>2</sup> Sec[θ] (-Cos[θ] Sin[L] + Sin[LCos[θ]])</pre>
<i>f</i> 3
$\begin{aligned} &\ln[7] = \mathbf{fl} = (\mathbf{L} - \zeta) * (1 - \cos[\mathbf{L} - \zeta]); & (* \ \zeta > 0 \ *) \\ &\mathbf{f2} = (\mathbf{L} + \zeta) * (1 - \cos[\mathbf{L} + \zeta]); & (* \ \zeta < 0 \ *) \\ &\mathbf{fe}[3] = \\ & \mathbf{Integrate}[\mathbf{ComplexExpand}[\mathbf{f2} * \mathbf{Exp}[\mathbf{I} * \zeta * \mathbf{Cos}[\theta]]], \{\zeta, -\mathbf{L}, 0\}] + \\ & \mathbf{Integrate}[\mathbf{ComplexExpand}[\mathbf{f1} * \mathbf{Exp}[\mathbf{I} * \zeta * \mathbf{Cos}[\theta]]], \{\zeta, 0, \mathbf{L}\}] // FullSimplify \\ & \mathbf{Out}[9] = -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Csc}[\theta]^4 \operatorname{Sec}[\theta]^2 (-3 + 7 \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{L}] + 4 \operatorname{Cos}[2\theta] (1 + 2 \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{L}] - 3 \operatorname{Cos}[\mathbf{L} \operatorname{Cos}[\theta]]) - \end{aligned}$
$4 \operatorname{Cos}[\operatorname{L}\operatorname{Cos}[\theta]] + \operatorname{L}\operatorname{Sin}[L] + \operatorname{Cos}[4\theta] (-1 + \operatorname{Cos}[L] - \operatorname{L}\operatorname{Sin}[L]))$

*θ=*0°,90°で0割りの表現になってしまう。 これは除去可能な特異点だが、数値計算ではエラーになってしまうので、あらかじめ場合分けしてお く。

f1

Limit

```
ln[10] := \texttt{Limit}[\texttt{fe}[1], \theta \rightarrow 0]
```

```
Out[10]= L Sin[L]
```

f2

```
In[11]:= Limit[fe[2], \theta \rightarrow 0]
Out[11]= \frac{1}{2} e^{-iL} (i - L - e^{2iL} (i + L))
In[12]:= Limit[fe[2], \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}]
```

Out[12]= 2 (L-Sin[L])

f3

```
θ→0の場合、実は外にあるsinθもかけると0になる。
```

```
ln[13] \coloneqq Limit[fe[3], \theta \rightarrow 0]
Out[13] \equiv \frac{1}{2} (4 - (4 + L^2) Cos[L] - LSin[L])
ln[14] \coloneqq Limit[Sin[\theta] * fe[3], \theta \rightarrow 0]
Out[14] = 0
ln[15] \coloneqq Limit[fe[3], \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}]
Out[15] \equiv 2 + L^2 - 2Cos[L] - 2LSin[L]
```

7.6 利得 (Gain)  

$$W_{rad}(\theta, \varphi) = \operatorname{Re}\left[\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}^*\right]$$
  
 $= \frac{1}{\eta} |\mathbf{E}|^2$ 
放射強度 (W/m<sup>2</sup>)

 $U(\theta, \varphi) = r^2 W_{rad}(\theta, \varphi)$  放射強度 (*W*/unit solid angle)

 $P_{in}$ 

供給電力 (W)

とすると、利得(無指向性のアンテナで送信した場合に比べて電力を何倍にできるかという量) は

 $G = \frac{4\pi U(\theta, \varphi)}{P_{\text{in}}}$ 

で与えられる。 $U(\theta, \varphi)$ は前節の指向性の計算で求められる。

また、*P<sub>in</sub>*は指向性を全立体角にわたって積分してもよいが、この問題の場合、給電点の供給電圧と電流がわかっているので、

$$P_{in} = \operatorname{Re}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} V_{i} I_{i}^{*}(0)\right]$$

で計算できる。



7.7 集中定数回路素子を負荷したアンテナ

図 6 集中定数回路素子負荷モデル

図 6 のようなアンテナの一部に直列に集中定数回路素子を負荷したモデルを考える。これはポ ートという概念を用いて解くことができる[4](p.110, 6.2 Loaded Antennas)。ポートは2つの(半) 無限に長い線路(2次元構造)の境界である。2次元構造を有する線路の例としては導波管や同 軸ケーブルや平行2本線路などがある。また、ポートは2次元構造の線路とアンテナや共振器や マイクロ波回路などの他の構造物の境界面であることもある。他にも集中定数回路との接続境界 を表すこともある。ある(半)無限に長い線路を立体構造のものを繋ぐ問題を考えたとき、その 境界面の電磁界を線路のモード関数の和で表すところが境界面をポートとして扱うときの特徴で ある。線路のモードの和で現しておくと、線路からの入射波と立体回路からの反射波は境界面か ら線路側に遠く離れた所では線路の基本モードだけが伝搬して、他の高次の減衰モードの影響は 考える必要がない。線路側では普通そのような基本モードの特性が知りたいので、線路と立体回 路などの境界をポートとして扱い、ポートの電磁界を線路のモード関数の和で表す。そして、あ るポートを励振したときに他のポートに現れる電圧・電流などの入出力関係をインピーダンス行 列、アドミタンス行列などで記述し、集中定数回路網の問題に直す。ポート間の入出力関係を求 める際、3次元構造を考慮した解析法で計算しておくと3次元構造の影響も厳密に反映される。 インピーダンス行列、アドミタンス行列などでポート間の入出力関係を表現しておくと後で励振 するポートを変えたり、ポートに集中定数回路素子を負荷したときなどの特性を求めるのが簡単 になる。

図 6(a)のように集中定数のアドミタンス Y<sub>L</sub>をアンテナ2 に負荷した問題を考える。アンテナ1 の給電点をポート1、アンテナ2の負荷の両端をポート2とし、アンテナ1のポート1を電圧源 で励振したときの特性を求める。これはエスパアンテナなどの解析に用いることができる。ポー ト1、2の電圧、電流を7.4 節で説明したアドミタンス行列を用いて表現すると、

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 + Y_{12}V_2 & \cdots \\ I_2 = Y_{21}V_1 + Y_{22}V_2 & \cdots \end{cases}$$

ここで、ポート2では電圧と電流は次の条件を満たさなければならない。

 $I_2 = -Y_L V_2$ 

ここで、負号が付いているのは電流を電圧と同じ向きに定義しているからである。上式を に代 入すると、

$-Y_L V_2 = Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2$	
$-(Y_{22}+Y_L)V_2=Y_{21}V_1$	
$V_2 = -\frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + Y_L} V_1$	(7)
上式をに代入すると、	
$I_1 = Y_{11}V_1 - \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + Y_L}V_1$	
$Y_{in} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} = Y_{11} - \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21}}{Y_{22} + Y_L}$	(8)

ここで、Y<sub>ii</sub>の計算は7.4節で説明したように図 6(b), (c)のモデルを用いて計算することができる。



図 6(a)のモデルの放射特性、電流分布を求めるには2つの素子を同時に励振する図 7のモデルを 用い、電圧V<sub>2</sub>として式(7)を用いる。

ところで、 $Y_{ij}$ を計算するときに図 6(b), (c)のモデルの計算を行ったので、再び図 7 のモデルを計

算する必要はない。図 6(b), (c)のモデルの重ね合わせで図 7 のモデルの解を表現する方法を説明 する。4.2 節で求めた行列方程式は次のようであった。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_{ij}^{11} \\ \vdots \\ z_{ij}^{M1} \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\cdots}{\underset{i=1}{\overset$$

基底関数の数 $M(l,m=1,\dots,M)$ と素子数 $N(i, j=1,\dots,N)$ の番号を入れかえて次のように書くこともできる。

$\left\lceil \begin{bmatrix} z_{11}^{lm} \end{bmatrix} \right\rfloor \cdots$	$\begin{bmatrix} z_{1N}^{lm} \end{bmatrix}$	$\left[ i_{1}^{m} \right]$	$\begin{bmatrix} -\begin{bmatrix} v_1^m \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$
	¦ : +	:  =	=
$\begin{bmatrix} z_{N1}^{lm} \end{bmatrix}$ ····	$Z_{NN}^{lm}$	$[i_N^m]$	$\left[-\left[v_{N}^{m}\right]\right]$

電流分布の重み係数を求めるために両辺にインピーダンス行列の逆行列をかけると

$\begin{bmatrix} i_1^m \end{bmatrix}$	$\left[ \begin{bmatrix} z_{11}^{lm} \end{bmatrix} \right]$		$\begin{bmatrix} z_{1N}^{lm} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ - \begin{bmatrix} v_1^m \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$
$\left  \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ m \end{array} \right  =$		·. 	$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ - \end{bmatrix}_{v^m}$


上式の第一項目は素子1だけを励振し、他の素子は給電点を短絡して励振しない場合の電流基底 関数の重みベクトルを表している。最後の項は素子Nだけを励振し、他の素子は給電点を短絡し て励振しない場合の電流基底関数の重みベクトルを表している。よって、図7のモデルは図6(b), (c)のモデルの重ね合わせで表すことができる。上の式のように1素子だけ励振するモデルにして おくと、励振電圧をA倍に変化させるときでも電流分布をA倍に変化させるだけでよいことがわ かる。

# 8. 例題

8.1 1素子ダイポールアンテナの解析

8.1.1 Mathematica プログラムリスト(3項表現バージョン)

# Analysis of a Dipole Three-Term ICT

2002/11/6 Takuichi Hirano



Impedance N	/atrices
-------------	----------

```
\ln[16] = 211[L_] = -30 \pm (4 \cos[L]^2 Sd[L] - \cos[2L] Sd[2L] + (-2Cd[L] + Cd[2L]) Sin[2L]);
                                                                                        z12[L_] :=
                                                                                                                            -30 ± (2Cd[L] Cos[2L] - Cd[2L] Cos[2L] - 2Cos[L] Ed[L] + Ed[2L] + 2Sd[L] Sin[2L] -
                                                                                                                                                                   Sd[2L] Sin[2L]);
                                                                                        z13[L_] :=
                                                                                                                            30 \pm (-2 LCd[2 L] Cos[2 L] + LCd[L] (1 + 3 Cos[2 L]) - 2 CUld[L] - 2 Cos[2 L] CUld[L] + 2 Cos[2 L] + 
                                                                                                                                                                      Cos[2L] CUld[2L] + 3LSd[L] Sin[2L] - 2LSd[2L] Sin[2L] - 2Sin[2L] SUld[L] + 3LSd[L] Suld[L] Suld[L] + 3LSd[L] Suld[L] Suld[
                                                                                                                                                                      Sin[2L] SUld[2L]);
                                                                                           z21[L_] := z12[L];
                                                                                        z22[L_] :=
                                                                                                                            -30 ± (2 L Ed[2 L] + Cos[2 L] Sd[2 L] - 4 Ed[L] Sin[L] + 4 Sd[L] Sin[L]<sup>2</sup>+
                                                                                                                                                                      2Cd[L] Sin[2L] - Cd[2L] Sin[2L] - Ud[2L]);
                                                                                        z23[L_] :=
                                                                                                                        30 \pm (-2 \text{Cos}[L] \text{ Ed}[L] + \text{Ed}[2 \text{ L}] + L \text{ Sd}[L] - 3 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[L] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] - 3 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[L] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] \text{ Sd}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ L} \text{Cos}[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{
                                                                                                                                                                      2 L Ed[L] Sin[L] + 2 Cd[L] Cos[L] (Cos[L] + 3 L Sin[L]) - 2 CUId[L] Sin[2 L] +
                                                                                                                                                                      CUld[2L] Sin[2L] + Sd[L] Sin[2L] - Sd[2L] Sin[2L] - Cd[2L] (Cos[2L] + 2LSin[2L]) + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[2L] + Culd[2L] Sin[
                                                                                                                                                                      2\cos[2L] SULC[L] - \cos[2L] SULC[2L]);
                                                                                        z31[L_] := z13[L];
                                                                                           z32[L_] := z23[L];
                                                                                        z33[L_] :=
                                                                                                                        -15\,\pm\,\left(2\,\text{CUld}[\,L]+2\,\text{Cos}[\,2\,L]\,\,\text{CUld}[\,L]-\text{Cos}[\,2\,L]\,\,\text{CUld}[\,2\,L]+2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{L}^2\,\text{Sd}[\,L]+2\,\text{
                                                                                                                                                                      2\cos[2L] Sd[L] - 6L^{2}\cos[2L] Sd[L] - \cos[2L] Sd[2L] + 4L^{2}\cos[2L] Sd[2L] - \cos[2L] Sd[2L] - 6L^{2}\cos[2L] Sd[2L] - \cos[2L] Sd[2L] - \cos[
                                                                                                                                                                      8 \text{ LCUId[L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 4 \text{ LCUId[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d[L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d[L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d[L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d[L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d[L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] + 2 \text{ CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2d[2 L] } \sin[2 \text{ L}] - \text{CU2
                                                                                                                                                                      2 L Sd[L] Sin[2L] + 2 L Sd[2L] Sin[2L] +
                                                                                                                                                                      Cd[L] (-4 LCos[L]^2 - 4Cos[L] Sin[L] + 6 L^2 Sin[2L]) +
                                                                                                                                                                      Cd[2L] (2LCos[2L] + (1 - 4L^2) Sin[2L]) + 8LCos[2L] SUld[L] + 2Sin[2L] SUld[L] - Cos[2L] SULd[L] - Cos[2L] SULd[L] + 2Sin[2L] SULd[L] - Cos[2L] SU
                                                                                                                                                                         4 L Cos[2 L] SUId[2 L] - Sin[2 L] SUId[2 L] - 2 SU2d[L] - 2 Cos[2 L] SU2d[L] +
                                                                                                                                                                      Cos[2L] SU2d[2L]);
```

#### Calculate

Parameters

 $\ln[29]:= \lambda = 1.;$   $k = \frac{2 * \pi}{\lambda};$   $l = 0.5 * \lambda;$   $\Omega = 10.0;$ 

```
Yin, Zin
ln[33]:= yin := Module[{},
        a = 2 * Exp[-\Omega / 2] * (1 / 2);
        d=k*a;
        L = k * (1 / 2);
        sol = SolveWeights;
        Do[
         cur[i] = sol[[i]];
         ,{i,1,3}
        ];
        i0 = Sum[cur[i] * deno[i], {i, 1, 3}];
        i0/1.0
       ];
  Output Yin
In[34]:= SetDirectory["D:/hira2/講義/mylecture/ict/example/dipole"]
Out[34]= D:\hira2\講義\mylecture\ict\example\dipole
In[35]:= stream = OpenWrite["yin.csv"];
      WriteString[stream,
        "Dipole Length (wavelength), G=Re(Yin) (mS), B=Im(Yin) (mS) \n"];
      Do[
       y=yin*1000.;
        WriteString[stream, ToString[1], ", ", ToString[AccountingForm[Re[y]]],
```

", ", ToString[AccountingForm[Im[y]]], "\n"];

```
, {1, 0.1* \lambda, 4* \lambda+ \lambda/1000., 4* \lambda/100}
```

```
];
Close[stream]; (* yin.csv *)
```

```
Null
```

```
Radiation Pattern
\ln[40]:= fe[1, \Theta_] := If[Abs[Sin[\Theta]] < 10^{-3},
                 LSin[L],
                  2 \left( -\text{Cos}[L] + \text{Cos}[L\text{Cos}[\theta]] \right) \text{Csc}[\theta]^2
               ];
            fe[2, \theta_{-}] := If[Abs[Sin[\theta]] < 10^{-3},
                  \frac{1}{2} e^{-i L} \left( i - L - e^{2i L} \left( i + L \right) \right),
                 If \left[ Abs \left[ Sin \left[ \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right] < 10^{-3},
                    2(L-Sin[L]),
                    2 \operatorname{Csc}[\theta]^2 \operatorname{Sec}[\theta] (-\operatorname{Cos}[\theta] \operatorname{Sin}[L] + \operatorname{Sin}[L \operatorname{Cos}[\theta]])
                  ],
                ];
            fe[3, \theta_{-}] := If[Abs[Sin[\theta]] < 10^{-3},
                  Ο,
                 \texttt{If}[\texttt{Abs}[\texttt{Sin}[\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}]] < 10^{-3},
                   2 + L^2 - 2\cos[L] - 2L\sin[L],
                    -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Csc}[\theta]^4 \operatorname{Sec}[\theta]^2
                       4
                      (-3+7\cos[L]+4\cos[2\theta](1+2\cos[L]-3\cos[L\cos[\theta]])-4\cos[L\cos[\theta]]+
                          LSin[L] + Cos[4\theta] (-1 + Cos[L] - LSin[L]))
                 ],
               ];
            e\theta[\theta_{i}] := -\sin[\theta] * \operatorname{Sum}[\operatorname{cur}[i] * \operatorname{fe}[i, \theta], \{i, 1, 3\}];
ln[44]:= \lambda = 1.;
           k = \frac{2 \star \pi}{2 \star \pi};
                     λ
           Ω = 10.0;
            a = 2 * Exp[-\Omega / 2] * (1 / 2);
           d=k*a;
            \texttt{l}=\texttt{0.5}\star\lambda\texttt{;}
            L = k * (1 / 2);
            sol = SolveWeights;
            Do[
               cur[i] = sol[[i]];
               ,{i,1,3}
             ];
\begin{aligned} & \ln[53] \coloneqq \operatorname{rot}[\varTheta] := \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{Cos}[\varTheta] & -\operatorname{Sin}[\varTheta] \\ \operatorname{Sin}[\varTheta] & \operatorname{Cos}[\varTheta] \end{pmatrix}; \\ & \operatorname{scale}[\operatorname{sx}_{-}, \operatorname{sy}_{-}] := \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{sx}_{-} & 0 \\ 0 & \operatorname{sy} \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}
            \texttt{eelist} = \texttt{Table}[\texttt{Abs}[\texttt{ee}[\theta]] * (\texttt{scale}[-1, 1] \cdot \texttt{rot}[90^\circ]) \cdot \{\texttt{Cos}[\theta], \texttt{Sin}[\theta]\},
                  \{\Theta, -\pi + \pi / 10^6, \pi + \pi / 10^6, 2\pi / 60\}];
            elemmax = Max[Map[\sqrt{\#[[1]]^2 + \#[[2]]^2} &, e0list]];
            e0list = e0list / elemmax;
            eographics = {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Line[eolist]};
            \label{eq:parametricPlot[Abs[Sin[$\theta$]] * (scale[-1, 1].rot[90°]).{Cos[$\theta$], Sin[$\theta$]},
                \{\Theta, -\pi, \pi\},\
                PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{-1, 1\}, \{-1, 1\}\},\
                \label{eq:axesStyle} \texttt{AxesStyle} \rightarrow \{\texttt{RGBColor}[0.01, 0.01, 0.01]\},
                PlotStyle \rightarrow \{ RGBColor[0.01, 0.01, 0.01], Dashing[\{0.02, 0.02\}] \},\
                AspectRatio \rightarrow Automatic,
                Epilog \rightarrow e9graphics];
                                             0.75
                                               0.5
                                              0.85
                     -0.75
                               -0.5
                                        -0.25
                                                            0.25
                                                                        0.5
                                                                                 0.75
                                             -0.25
                             ----
                                              -0.5
                                                                     ~~---
                                            -0.75
                                                  -1
```

#### **Current Distribution**

```
ln[59]:= \lambda = 1.;
      k=\frac{2*\pi}{};
              λ
       Ω = 10.0;
       a = 2 \star Exp[-\Omega / 2] \star (1 / 2);
       d=k*a;
       l=0.5\star\lambda;
       L = k * (1/2);
       sol = SolveWeights;
       Do[
         cur[i] = sol[[i]];
          ,{i,1,3}
        ];
\ln[68]:=h=1/2;
       f[1, z_] := Sin[k * (h - Abs[z])];
       f[2, z_] := 1 - Cos[k * (h - Abs[z])];
       f[3, z_] := k * (h - Abs[z]) * Cos[k * (h - Abs[z])];
       current[z_] := Sum[cur[i] * f[i, z], {i, 1, 3}];
       Plot[Abs[current[z] *1000], {z, -h, h},
         PlotRange \rightarrow {{-h, h}, {0, Automatic}},
         PlotStyle \rightarrow \{AbsoluteThickness[2], RGBColor[1, 0, 0]\},\
          Frame \rightarrow True,
          \label \rightarrow \{ \text{"Position } z \ (\lambda) \text{", "abs}(I(z)) \ (\text{mA}) \text{"} \} ];
       Plot[Arg[current[z] * 1000] * (180. / \pi), \{z, -h, h\},
        PlotRange \rightarrow { {-h, h}, Automatic},
        PlotStyle \rightarrow \{AbsoluteThickness[2], RGBColor[0, 1, 0]\},\
        Frame \rightarrow True,
        FrameLabel \rightarrow {"Position z (\lambda)", "arg(I(z)) (deg)"}]
           10
            8
         (mA)
            б
        abs(I(z))
            4
            2
                          -0.1 0 0.1
Position z (\lambda)
                 -0.2
                                                       0.2
          -26
        (deg)
          -28
       -36
                          -0.1 0 Position z (\lambda)
                 -0.2
                                                        0.2
                                              0.1
```

Out[74]= - Graphics -

8.1.2 入力アドミタンス

hをアンテナ長の 1/2、aをアンテナ半径としたとき、**ハレンのパラメータ(Hallen's parameter)**  $\Omega = 2\ln \frac{2h}{a} = 10$ 

のときの入力アドミタンスのアンテナ長による変化を図 8, 図 9 に示す。論文[5]の結果とは異な るところがあるが、論文に間違いがあるものと思われる。モーメント法(MoM)の結果と比較した。 モーメント法ではデルタギャップ給電を採用し、分割数はセグメントの大きさが 1/20 波長程度に なるように分割した。



図 8 入力コンダクタンス



図 9 入力サセプタンス

8.2 2素子ダイポールアレーの解析



図 10 2素ダイポールアレー

本節では図 10 に示す2素子ダイポールアレーの解析を行う。素子1だけが励振されており、素子2は励振されていない。

8.2.1 Mathematica プログラムリスト (Storer Two-Term ICT)

Analysis of Two Dipoles Array Storer Two-Term ICT

2002/11/6 Takuichi Hirano

U<sub>D</sub>, C<sub>D</sub>, S<sub>D</sub>, E<sub>D</sub> Analytical Definition

$$\begin{split} & \text{In[1]:= Ud[i_, j_, x_] := -2*i \left(e^{-i \sqrt{d[i,j]^2}} - e^{-i \sqrt{d[i,j]^2 + x^2}}\right); \\ & \text{Cd[i_, j_, x_] := ExpIntegralEi[-I* \left(\sqrt{x^2 + d[i, j]^2} + x\right)] - \\ & \text{ExpIntegralEi}[-I* \left(\sqrt{x^2 + d[i, j]^2} - x\right)]; \\ & \text{Sd[i_, j_, x_] := I* ExpIntegralEi[-I* \left(\sqrt{x^2 + d[i, j]^2} + x\right)] + \\ & \text{I* ExpIntegralEi}[-I* \left(\sqrt{x^2 + d[i, j]^2} - x\right)] - 2*I* ExpIntegralEi[-I*d[i, j]]; \\ & \text{Ed[i_, j_, x_] :=} \\ & 2* \text{NIntegrate}[Exp[-I*\frac{1}{2}* (Exp[t] + d[i, j]^2* Exp[-t])], \\ & \quad \left\{t, \log[d[i, j]], \log[\sqrt{x^2 + d[i, j]^2} + x]\right\}]; \end{split}$$

```
Impedance Matrices
```

```
ln[4]:= z11[i_, j_] :=
                                                                         -30 i (2Cos[L[i]] Cos[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i]] - Cos[L[i] - L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] +
                                                                                                          2Cos[L[i]]Cos[L[j]]Sd[i, j, L[j]] - Cos[L[i]]Cos[L[j]]Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] -
                                                                                                          2 \operatorname{Cd}[i, j, L[i]] \operatorname{Cos}[L[j]] \operatorname{Sin}[L[i]] + \operatorname{Cd}[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] \operatorname{Cos}[L[j]] \operatorname{Sin}[L[i]] +
                                                                                                          Cd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Cos[L[j]] Sin[L[i]] - Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] - Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] - Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Si
                                                                                                          2Cd[i, j, L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i]] + Cd[i] + C
                                                                                                        Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]]);
                                                     z12[i_, j_] :=
                                                                           -30 i (Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i] - L[j]] + 2 Cd[i, j, L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Cos[L[j]] -
                                                                                                          Cd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Cos[L[j]] - Ed[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] -
                                                                                                          2\cos[L[i]] Ed[i, j, L[j]] + Ed[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] +
                                                                                                        Cos[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[i]] - Cos[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[i]] + L[j]] Sin[L[i]] + L[j] Sin[L[i]] + L[j]] Sin[L[i]] + L[j] Sin[L[i]] +
                                                                                                          2 \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i]] Sin[L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cos[L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] Sd[j, j, L[
                                                                                                          2 \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[j]] Sin[L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[j, j, L[j] Sd[j, j, L[j]
                                                                                                          2Cd[i, j, L[i]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]]);
                                                     z21[i_, j_] := z12[j, i];
                                                     z22[i_, j_] :=
                                                                         30 \pm (Ed[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] (L[i] - L[j]) - Ed[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] (L[i] + L[j]) +
                                                                                                        \cos[L[i]] \cos[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] \cos[L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] - \cos[L[i]] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sd[i, j, L[i] Sd
                                                                                                        Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[j]] Sin[L[i]] - 2Cd[i, j, L[j]] Cos[L[j]] Sin[L[i]] +
                                                                                                        Cd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Cos[L[j]] Sin[L[i]] + 2 Ed[i, j, L[j]] Sin[L[i]] -
                                                                                                          2 Cd[i, j, L[i]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Sin[L[j]] + Cd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] Sin
                                                                                                          Cd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + 2 Ed[i, j, L[i]] Sin[L[j]] - Cos[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] S
                                                                                                        2Sd[i, j, L[i]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + Sd[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] -
                                                                                                          2Sd[i, j, L[j]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] + Sd[i, j, L[i] + L[j]] Sin[L[i]] Sin[L[j]] -
                                                                                                          Ud[i, j, L[i] - L[j]] + Ud[i, j, L[i] + L[j]]);
```

```
Calculate
```

```
In(8):= deno[1, i_] := Sin[L[i]];
deno[2, i_] := 1-Cos[L[i]];
SolveWeights := Module[{},
{wei[1, 1], wei[1, 2], wei[2, 1], wei[2, 2]}/.
Solve[
\begin{pmatrix} zl1[1, 1] zl1[1, 2] zl2[1, 1] zl2[1, 2] \\ zl1[2, 1] zl1[2, 2] zl2[2, 1] zl2[2, 2] \\ zl2[1, 1] zl2[1, 2] zl2[2, 1] zl2[2, 2] \end{pmatrix}.
{wei[1, 1], wei[1, 2], wei[2, 1], wei[2, 2]} == -{deno[1, 1], 0, deno[2, 1], 0},
{wei[1, 1], wei[1, 2], wei[2, 1], wei[2, 2]}][1]]
};
```

#### Parameters

```
\begin{split} &\ln[11]:= \lambda = 1.; \\ &k = \frac{2 \star \pi}{\lambda}; \\ &diplem[1] = 0.5 \star \lambda; \\ &diplem[2] = 0.3 \star \lambda; \\ &\Omega = 10.0; \\ &x[1] = 0.0 \star \lambda; \ y[1] = 0.0 \star \lambda; \\ &x[2] = 0.1 \star \lambda; \ y[2] = 0.0 \star \lambda; \\ &d[i\_, j\_] := If[i== j, k \star a[i], k \star \sqrt{(x[i] - x[j])^2 + (y[i] - y[j])^2}]; \\ &a[i\_] := 2 \star Exp[-\Omega/2] \star (diplem[i]/2); \quad (\star \text{ Hallen' Parameter } \Omega \text{ inverses } a \star) \\ &L[i\_] := k \star (diplem[i]/2); \end{split}
```

```
Cur0, Yin, Zin
```

```
in[21]:= cur0[elem_] := Module[{}, (* 豪子 elem の給電点電流 *)
        sol = SolveWeights;
        Do[
        cur[i, j] = sol[[j+(i-1)*2]];
        , {i, 1, 2}, {j, 1, 2}
        ];
        Sum[cur[i, elem] * deno[i, elem], {i, 1, 2}]
        ];
        yin[elem_] := Module[{}, (* 素子 elem の入力アドミタンス *)
        cur0[elem] / 1.0
    ];
```

#### Output File

```
In[23]= SetDirectory["D:/hira2/講義/mylecture/ict/example/two_dipoles"]
Ox[23]= D:\hira2\講義\mylecture\ict\example\two_dipoles
In[24]= stream = OpenWrite["cur0.csv"];
WriteString[stream,
    "Dipole(2) Length (wavelength), Abs(I2/I1), Arg(I2/I1) (deg)\n"];
Do[
    current = cur0[2] / cur0[1];
WriteString[stream, ToString[diplen[2]], ", ",
    ToString[AccountingForm[Abs[current]], ", ",
    ToString[AccountingForm[ArcTan[Re[current], Im[current]] * (180./π)]], "\n"];
    , {diplen[2], 0.3 * λ, 0.7 * λ + λ/1000., 0.01 * λ}
];
Close[stream]; (* yin.csv *)
```

```
Radiation Pattern
\ln(28):= fe[1, i_{\theta_{e}}] := If[Abs[Sin[\theta]] < 10^{-3},
            L[i] Sin[L[i]],
            If \left[Abs\left[\sin\left[\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\right] < 10^{-3},
              2-2\cos[L[i]],
              2 (-Cos[L[i]] + Cos[L[i] Cos[\theta]]) Csc[\theta]<sup>2</sup>
            1
           ];
        fe[2, i_{\theta}] := If[Abs[Sin[\theta]] < 10^{-3},
             -\frac{1}{2} e^{-i L[i]} \left( i \left( -1 + e^{2i L[i]} \right) + \left( 1 + e^{2i L[i]} \right) L[i] \right),
            \texttt{If}[\texttt{Abs}[\texttt{Sin}[\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}]] < 10^{-3},
              2(L[i]-Sin[L[i]]),
              2 \operatorname{Csc}[\theta]^2 \operatorname{Sec}[\theta] (-\operatorname{Cos}[\theta] \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{L}[i]] + \operatorname{Sin}[\operatorname{L}[i] \operatorname{Cos}[\theta]])
            ]
           ];
        eθ[θ_, φ_] :=
           -Sin[\theta] * Sum[Exp[I * k * Sin[\theta] * (x[i] * Cos[\varphi] + y[i] * Sin[\varphi])] *
               Sum[cur[1, i] * fe[1, i, \theta], \{1, 1, 2\}], \{i, 1, 2\}];
ln[31]:= \lambda = 1.;
        k=\frac{2*\pi}{2};
               λ
        diplen[1] = 0.5 * \lambda;
        diplen[2] = 0.3 \star \lambda;
        Ω = 10.0;
        x[1] = 0.0 * \lambda; y[1] = 0.0 * \lambda;
        x[2] = 0.1 * \lambda; y[2] = 0.0 * \lambda;
        a[i_] := 2 * Exp[-\Omega / 2] * (diplen[i] / 2); (* Hallen' Parameter \Omega k to 5 a *)
        L[i_] := k * (diplen[i] / 2);
In[41]:= sol = SolveWeights;
        Do[
           cur[i, j] = sol[[j + (i - 1) * 2]];
           , {i, 1, 2}, {j, 1, 2}
         ];
\ln[43]:= \texttt{colist} = \texttt{Table}[\texttt{Abs}\left[\texttt{col}\left[\frac{\pi}{2},\varphi\right]\right] \star \{\texttt{Cos}[\varphi], \texttt{Sin}[\varphi]\}, \left\{\varphi, 0, 2 \star \pi + \pi / 10^6, 2\pi / 60\right\}\right];
        elemmax = Max[Map[\sqrt{\#[1]}^2 + \#[2]^2 &, e0list]];
        eelist = eelist / elemmax;
        eegraphics = {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Line[eelist]};
        ParametricPlot[{Cos[\phi], Sin[\phi]}, {\phi, 0, 2* \pi},
           PlotRange → { { -1, 1 } , { -1, 1 } } ,
           AxesStyle \rightarrow {RGBColor[0.01, 0.01, 0.01]},
           PlotStyle → {RGBColor[0.01, 0.01, 0.01], Dashing[{0.02, 0.02}]},
           AspectRatio -> Automatic,
           Epilog \rightarrow eographics];
                                  0.75
                                   0.5
                                  0.25
                      -0.5
                                             0.25
                                                     0.5 0.75
               -0.75
                             -0.25
                                 -0.25
                                   -0.5
                                 -0.75
```

#### 8.2.2 無給電素子の電流振幅と位相差



図 11 振幅比



図 12 位相差

素子 1 の長さを $l_1 = \lambda/2$ とする。アンテナ半径としてはそれぞれの素子iにおいてハレンパラメ

ータ $\Omega$ が10に対応する半径( $a_i = l_i e^{-\Omega/2}$ )とする。素子iのダイポール中央の電流を $I_i$ としたとき、

素子2の長さを変化させたとき、素子1の中央部の電流に対する比 $I_2/I_1$ を計算し、その振幅比 と位相差をそれぞれ図 11,図 12 に示す。アンテナ間隔を $0.1\lambda \sim 0.5\lambda$ まで変化させている。ア ンテナ間隔によって多少異なるが、素子2の長さを約半波長のあたりで長く、または短く変化さ せると位相を変化させることができる。その長さでは大体振幅も最大になっている。つまり2つ の素子が大体等振幅で位相差がついて励振されているので、アレーアンテナの原理からビームを 制御することができる。テレビ受信用に使われている八木・宇田アンテナ(図 1)はこの現象を利 用している。このように給電されない素子はビーム成形に重要な役割を演ずる。給電されない素 子を無給電素子、または寄生素子(parasitic element)と呼ぶ。

また、アレーアンテナのアレーファクタの計算では素子間相互結合が無いものとして計算する が、図 11 を見てもわかるようにこのように配置されたダイポールアレーでは素子間隔がλ/2 に なっても依然として素子間相互結合が強いことがわかる。ICT のような素子管相互結合を考慮し た特性評価が必要になる。モーメント法でも可能だが、線状ダイポールアレーの解析には ICT の 精度は十分であり、計算時間を考えるとモーメント法よりも有利である。

(9)

# 9. 変分法とガラーキン法の等価性

# 9.1 積分方程式の生成汎関数

積分方程式(1)の生成汎関数はわからないが、論文[1]の式(12)より、次の停留条件の式。

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=1}^{N} I_i^{\ 2}(0) \delta Z_i \\ & \texttt{は積分方程式と等価となる。ここで、} \\ & Z_i = -\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_i}^{h_i} \int_{-h_j}^{h_j} I_i(z_i) G_{ij}(z_i, z_j) I_j(z_j) dz_j dz_i}{I_i^{\ 2}(0)} \end{split}$$

## 9.2 停留条件と積分方程式の等価性

 $Z_i$ の変分 $\delta\!Z_i$ を計算する。

$$\begin{split} Z_{i} + \delta Z_{i} &= -\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \{I_{i}(z_{i}) + \delta I_{i}(z_{i})\} G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \{I_{j}(z_{j}) + \delta I_{j}(z_{j})\} dz_{j} dz_{i}}{\{I_{i}(0) + 2I_{i}(0)\delta I_{i}(0) + \delta I_{i}^{2}(0)\} (Z_{i} + \delta Z_{i})} \\ &= -\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \delta I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \delta I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \delta I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \delta I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &= -\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{I} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{I} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &= -\sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{I} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} I_{i}(z_{i}) G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j}) \delta I_{j}(z_{j}) dz_{j} dz_{i}} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} \int_{$$

下線部は同じだから消える。

$$I_{i}^{2}(0)\delta Z_{i}$$
  
=  $-2I_{i}(0)\delta I_{i}(0)Z_{i}$   
 $-\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}}\delta I_{i}(z_{i})G_{ij}(z_{i},z_{j})I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}$   
 $-\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}}I_{i}(z_{i})G_{ij}(z_{i},z_{j})\delta I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}$ 

ここで、式(9)の変分を線形性から  $\delta Z_i$ の和で計算すると  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} I_i^{2}(0) \delta Z_i$  $=-2I_i(0)\delta I_i(0)Z_i$  $-\sum_{i=1}^{N}\int_{-h_i}^{h_i}\int_{-h_i}^{h_j}\delta I_i(z_i)G_{ij}(z_i,z_j)I_j(z_j)dz_jdz_i$  $-\sum_{i=1}^{N}\int_{-h_i}^{h_i}\int_{-h_i}^{h_j}I_i(z_i)G_{ij}(z_i,z_j)\delta I_j(z_j)dz_jdz_i$  $= -\sum_{i=1}^{N} 2I_i(0)\delta I_i(0)Z_i$  $-\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}}\delta I_{i}(z_{i})G_{ij}(z_{i},z_{j})I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}$  $-\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=h_i}^{N}\int_{-h_i}^{h_i}\int_{-h_i}^{h_j}I_i(z_i)G_{ij}(z_i,z_j)\delta I_j(z_j)dz_jdz_i$ ここで、可逆定理より最終項を変形すると  $= -\sum_{i=1}^{N} 2I_i(0) \delta I_i(0) Z_i$  $-\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_i}^{h_i}\int_{-h_i}^{h_j}\delta I_i(z_i)G_{ij}(z_i,z_j)I_j(z_j)dz_jdz_i$  $-\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_i}^{h_i}\int_{-h_i}^{h_j}\delta I_j(z_j)G_{ij}(z_i,z_j)I_i(z_i)dz_jdz_i$  $=-2\sum_{i=1}^{N}I_{i}(0)\delta I_{i}(0)Z_{i}-2\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}}\delta I_{i}(z_{i})G_{ij}(z_{i},z_{j})I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}$  $=-2\sum_{i=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}I_{i}(z_{i})Z_{i}\delta I_{i}(z_{i})\delta(z_{i})dz_{i}-2\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}}\delta I_{i}(z_{i})G_{ij}(z_{i},z_{j})I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}$  $= -2\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \left| V_{i}(z_{i})\delta(z_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}} \int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}} G_{ij}(z_{i}, z_{j})I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i} \right| \delta I_{i}(z_{i})dz_{i}$  $\delta$  関数の範囲をもうすこし広げて面積1のパルス関数uにしたら

$$=-2\sum_{i=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\left[V_{i}(z_{i})u_{i}(z_{i})+\sum_{j=1}^{N}\int_{-h_{i}}^{h_{i}}\int_{-h_{j}}^{h_{j}}G_{ij}(z_{i},z_{j})I_{j}(z_{j})dz_{j}dz_{i}\right]\delta I_{i}(z_{i})dz_{i}$$

これが、いかなる任意波形の $\mathcal{A}_i(z_i)$ に対しても変化しないという停留条件は  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{z_i}^{h_i} \int_{z_i}^{h_i} \int_{z_i}^{z_i} \int_{z_i}^{z$ 

$$\sum_{i=1}^{j} \int_{-h_i}^{j} \int_{-h_j}^{j} G_{ij}(z_i, z_j) I_j(z_j) dz_j dz_i = -V_i(z_i) u_i(z_i) \qquad (i = 1, \dots, N)$$

となる。これは境界条件を満たすように求めた連立積分方程式そのものであり、式(9)の変分問題 と上の連立積分方程式を解くことは等価であることがわかる。論文[1]ではこの変分原理を用いて 解くべき行列方程式を導出している。

また、方形導波管など内部に障害物がある場合の散乱問題に対しても、反射係数が仮定した未 知電磁流の変分表現になっている[7](p.282)。

<u>9.3 変分原理を適用し、行列方程式を導く</u> 論文[1]の IV 章参照。

## <u>A. 付録</u>

A.1 汎関数、変分、変分原理

## <u>汎関数</u>

**汎関数(functional)**とは関数をパラメータ(変数、引数)とする関数である。関数よりもより上 位のものとして見ているので汎関数と呼ばれる。



図 13 汎関数と変分の説明

例えば、図 13 のような関数 f(x) を考える。それをギターなどの弦を指で引っ張ったときの変位 と考える。その弦の変位によるエネルギーのようなものを考え、次のように F[f]で表す。汎関数 であることを強調するために引数には大括弧[]を使う。

 $F[f] = \int_{x=a}^{b} \{f(x)\}^2 dx$ 

すると、そのエネルギーらしき F はある値となり、関数 f の形によって値が変わる。つまり、関数 f の関数になっており、その意味で F は汎関数であると言う。



図 14 汎関数の写像による説明

また、図 14 に示すように汎関数を写像により説明する。普通の関数はあるスカラー量(図中で は複素数 C の集合を考えている)を別のスカラー量に対応させるものであるが、汎関数はある関 数形をあるスカラー量に対応させるものであると考えることができる。

## <u>変分</u>

図 13 に示すように関数 f(x)の形が  $\delta f(x)$ (一般に微小変化を扱う)だけ変わり、 $f(x) + \delta f(x)$ となったときに汎関数の値はどれだけ( $\delta F$ )変わるか言うのが**変分(variation)**である。汎関数の変分は関数の微分に相当する量である。定義は微分と同じようなものであり、次のように定義してみる。

$$\delta F = \left| \delta f \right|_{\left| \delta f \right| \to 0} \frac{F[f + \delta f] - F[f]}{\left| \delta f \right|}$$
(10)

分子第1項の $f + \delta f$ というのは2つの関数の和 $f(x) + \delta f(x)$ を意味することになる。この定義は 関数の微分と同じ定義になっているので、変分も関数fを文字と見なして関数と同様に微分する

ことができる。 $|\delta|$ は関数のノルムである。

### 変分の意味

より変分の意味が明確になるように次のように定義してみる。

 $\delta F = \varepsilon \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{F[f + \varepsilon g] - F[f]}{\varepsilon}$ (11)

 $\varepsilon$ はスカラーであり、gは任意波形の関数である。よって、gの関数形(微小変化の与え方)に よって変分の値は変わる。もしg(x) = 1ならば式(10)は式(11)の定義と一致する。つまり、式(10) の定義では関数 f を一様に上下に変化させようとしたときの変化量だと言える。関数と同様の微 分公式を使って微分したら全体を上下に一様に変化させたときの変分を求めたことになるから、 なるべく式(11)の定義に従って微分するのが望ましい。また、関数と同様の微分公式を使わなけ れば式(10)の定義に従って変分しても式(11)と同様の操作をしているので式(11)の定義に従って 変分しているのと同じことになる。

より意味がわかりやすいような表現にするにはパラメータの関数  $f \in \delta f$  だけ変化させて  $f + \delta f$  としたときの汎関数の値  $F[f + \delta f]$ から元の値 F[f]を引いて汎関数の  $\delta f$  による微小変化 量  $\delta F$  を調べればよい。  $\delta F = F[f + \delta f] - F[f]$ 

例題 1

汎関数

$$F[f] = \int_{x=0}^{3} \{f(x)\}^2 dx$$

を一様に変化させたときの変分を求めよ。

<u>解答</u>

一様に変化させるのであるから関数のように微分すればよい。

$$\begin{split} \frac{\delta F}{\delta f} &= \int_{x=0}^{3} 2f(x) dx \\ \delta F &= \delta f \int_{x=0}^{3} 2f(x) dx \\ \underline{\delta U} \frac{\delta F}{\delta f} &= 1 \quad \mathcal{O}$$
とき  $F[1] = 3, \quad \delta F = 6 \delta f$   
 $F[1+0.05] = 3.3075$   
 $F[1+0.05] \cong F + \delta F = 3 + 6 \times 0.05 = 3.3$   
 $F(1) \quad b \in \mathfrak{A} \cup \mathfrak{C} \oplus \mathfrak{C}$ 

例題 2

次の汎関数の変分を求めよ

$$F[\phi] = \int_0^3 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d\phi}{dx} \right)^2 + 2\phi \right\} dx$$

<u>解答</u>

一様に変化させるとは言われていないし、微分があるので、定義に従って変分した方が楽である。

$$F[\phi + \delta\phi] = \int_0^3 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d\phi}{dx} + \frac{d\delta\phi}{dx} \right)^2 + 2(\phi + \delta\phi) \right\} dx$$
$$= \int_0^3 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{d\phi}{dx} \right)^2 + 2\frac{d\phi}{dx} \frac{d\delta\phi}{dx} + \left( \frac{d\delta\phi}{dx} \right)^2 \right\} + 2(\phi + \delta\phi) \right] dx$$
$$F[\phi + \delta\phi] - F[\phi] = \int_0^3 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2\frac{d\phi}{dx} \frac{d\delta\phi}{dx} + \left( \frac{d\delta\phi}{dx} \right)^2 \right\} + 2\delta\phi \right] dx$$

ここで、 2 次の微小量は無視する。 $\delta \phi$  が  $\phi$  に比べて微小ならば  $d\delta \phi / dx$  も微小である。なぜならば、図 13 に示すように振幅が小さく、よって微係数も小さくなるからである。

$$F[\phi + \delta\phi] - F[\phi] = \int_0^3 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dx}\frac{d\delta\phi}{dx} + 2\delta\phi\right) dx$$
$$= \int_0^3 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dx}\frac{d\delta\phi}{dx}\right) dx + \int_0^3 (2\delta\phi) dx$$
$$= \left[\frac{d\phi}{dx}\delta\phi\right]_0^3 - \int_0^3 \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}\delta\phi\right) dx + \int_0^3 (2\delta\phi) dx$$
$$= -\int_0^3 \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} - 2\right) \delta\phi dx + \left[\frac{d\phi}{dx}\delta\phi\right]_0^3$$

あえてこの表現で止めておく。

### 変分原理

微分方程式 Df = 0 を解いて未知関数 f を求める問題を考える。ある汎関数 F[f]が極値(変分が 0 になるところ)になるような f 求めるとそれは Df = 0 の解の f と全く同じものになることがあ る。つまり、汎関数 F[f]の極値を求めることは微分方程式 Df = 0 を解くのと全く等価になるこ とがある。

そのようなとき、汎関数を変分して極値を求め、汎関数の極値問題と等価な微分方程式を求める ことを変分原理(variational principle)を適用すると言う。汎関数に変分原理を適用して得られる 微分方程式はオイラーの微分方程式と呼ばれる。ただし、極小値を求めるときには放物曲面のよ うに極小値はただ1つでなければならない( $\delta^2 F > 0$ )。峰や鞍のような停留点があってもいけな い。変分原理を適用して微分方程式を得る過程は電磁気学の分野でポテンシャルを微分してフィ ールドを求めたり、確率・統計の分野で積率母関数(moment generating function)を微分してモ ーメント(積率)を求めたりするのに似ている。

変分原理が使われている問題は数多く存在する。特に物理学の分野の一つである解析力学で汎関 数や変分原理が多用される[8]。ラグランジアン、ハミルトニアンなどがあり、微分方程式を生成 するので生成汎関数と呼ばれる。電磁界理論のモーメント法もガラーキン法を適用したら電流分 布の微小変化に対して入力インピーダンスが変分表現になっており、安定な解を与えることが証 明されている。ICT(Improved Circuit Theory)[1]でも入力インピーダンスは電流分布の変分表現 になっていることを利用して、変分原理を適用してアンテナ上の電流分布を求めている。

変分原理は物理学では「系全体のエネルギー(汎関数)が最小になるように物理量(フィールド や温度)が分布する」というエントロピー増大の原理のような最小エネルギー原理として解釈す ることができる。フェルマー(Fermat)の原理として知られる「屈折率が場所によって異なる媒質 中の2点間を光が通るときの光路は、2点間を光が通るのに要する時間を最小にする路である」 は、変分原理から来ている。屈折角はフレネルの反射・透過係数を求めるときに位相整合条件を 適用して導出されるが、変分原理を用いてフェルマーの原理として解釈することもできる。どち らの解釈も正しいのだが、慣れないうちは誰でも変分原理の考え方は理解しにくいのではないだ ろうか。筆者も変分原理による解釈は天下り的な感じがしてちょっと腑に落ちない。 微分方程式は空間内のある点に着目してそこで成り立つ関係を記述したものである。またその 関係は空間内のどの点でも成り立つことを言っている汎用性のある方程式である。このように微 分方程式は空間内のある点だけを考えて作った方程式なので非常に微視的(ミクロ)な視点で作 った方程式である。一方、変分原理はある空間を考え、その空間内で成り立つ原理を記述したも のである。これも空間の取り方が任意なので汎用性のある方程式である。変分原理はこのように 微分方程式よりも**巨視的(マクロ)**な視点で作った原理だと言える。それゆえ、初学者が物理現 象の巨視的な見方に慣れていないと理解しにくいのは納得できることである。

## 例題 3

次の微分方程式を解け

 $\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 2$ ただし、  $\phi(0) = 3, \phi(3) = 0$  (境界条件)

### <u>解答</u>

 $\frac{d\phi}{dx} = 2x + C_1$   $\phi(x) = x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$ 境界条件を適用して積分定数を求めると  $\phi(0) = C_2 = 3$   $\phi(3) = 9 + 3C_1 + 3 = 0, C_1 = -4$ よって、  $\phi(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ 

# 例題 4

例題 2 の汎関数に変分原理を適用し、オイラーの微分方程式を導け。ただし、例題 3 のときのように $\phi$ の値が x = 0,3 で強制されている (ディリクレ条件)とする。

### <u>解答</u>

例題2の解答より、

$$F\left[\phi + \delta\phi\right] - F\left[\phi\right] = \int_0^3 \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + 2\right) \delta\phi dx + \left[\frac{d\phi}{dx}\delta\phi\right]_0^3$$

ここで、 $\phi$ の値がx = 0,3で強制されているので、微小変化させる関数  $\delta \phi$ もx = 0,3の値を動かす ことはできない。よって  $\delta \phi(0) = \delta \phi(3) = 0$ となるような微小変化関数  $\delta \phi$ を用いるので、

$$F\left[\phi + \delta\phi\right] - F\left[\phi\right] = \int_0^3 \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + 2\right) \delta\phi dx$$

これがいかなる関数 $\delta\phi$ に対しても0となるためには

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + 2 = \mathbf{0}$$

を満たす必要がある。よって、この汎関数の極値問題を解いて *φ* を求めればそれは上のオイラーの微分方程式の解である。

<u>A.2 重み付け、モーメント</u>



図 15 区間[a,b]

f(x) = 0が図 15上のように区間[a,b]で定義されている。f(x) = 0を区間[a,b]全域で満たすようにしたい場合、その条件を書くとすれば例えば図 15下に示されるような離散的な点で f(x) = 0を満足するような条件を書く。

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = 0 \\ f(x_2) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f(x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(12)

 $f(x_i)$  (*i*=1,…,*n*)は正かも知れないし負かもしれないが、 $\{f(x_i)\}^2$ は絶対に正数なので、式(12) の条件式群をまとめて次のように書くことができる。

 $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ f(x_i) \right\}^2 = 0 \tag{13}$ 

しかし、式(13)もまだ離散的な点でしか f(x) = 0の条件を満足しないので、全区間で満たすようにするには、次のように離散点の間隔を無限に小さくする。



図 16 区分求積

(15)

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_i = a + i\Delta x$$
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^n \Delta x \{f(x_i)\}^2 = 0$$
これは区分求積(リーマン積分の定義)であり、次のように表現される。

$$\int_{a}^{b} \{f(x)\}^{2} dx = 0$$
(14)

f(x)が式(14)を満たすとき、f(x)は区間[a,b]内の至る所でf(x) = 0であり、目的の条件と等価になる。ここで、式(14)は次のモーメントの定義

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = 0$$

の特殊な場合である。g(x)を重み関数と言う。



図 17 モーメント

式(15)の表現では図 17 に示されるようにg(x)の形によっては「区間[a,b]内でf(x)=0」が満 たされるとは限らない。しかし、g(x) = f(x)と選び、式(14)の表現にすると式(14)を満たすこ とと「区間[a,b]内でf(x)=0」となることは等価となる。g(x) = f(x)と選ぶ重み付けの方法は **ガラーキン法(Galerkin's method)**と呼ばれ、数値的に安定した解を与える。**モーメント法(MoM,** Method of Moments, Moment Method)や有限要素法(Finite Element Method)でよく使われる手法 である。 A.3 導体棒に流れる線電流と面電流

A.3.1 近傍界の考察



図 18 導体棒に流れる面電流と線電流による磁界

導体棒の半径が波長に対してものすごく小さいとき、導体棒表面に流れる電流による導体棒表面 の電磁界を計算する際には距離がものすごく近いので静電界、静磁界と近似して計算することが できる。また、電流の近傍で観測しているため、観測点近傍の電流だけが大きな寄与となるため に、電流も無限に長く流れていると仮定し、図 18 のようなモデルを考える。(a)のモデルは導体 棒表面に相当する部分に周囲方向に変化が無く、一様な面電流  $I_z(A/m)$ が流れているモデルであ り、(b)のモデルは導体棒の中心に相当する部分に線電流  $I'_z(A)$ が流れているモデルである。

# モデル(a)の面電流が作る磁界

静磁界のアンペアの法則

$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \iiint_S \mathbf{i} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

より、

$$L.H.S. = \int_0^{2\pi} H_{\varphi} ad\varphi = H_{\varphi} a \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi a H_{\varphi}$$
$$R.H.S. = \int_{\rho=0}^a \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \hat{z} I_z \delta(\rho - a) \cdot (\hat{z}\rho d\rho d\varphi) = \int_{\rho=0}^a \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} I_z \delta(\rho - a) \rho d\rho d\varphi$$
$$= I_z \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\rho=0}^a \delta(\rho - a) \rho d\rho d\varphi = I_z \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} a d\varphi = 2\pi a I_z$$

 $H_{\varphi} = I_z$ 

モデル(b)の線電流が作る磁界

静磁界のアンペアの法則

$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \iint_S \mathbf{i} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

より、

$$L.H.S. = \int_0^{2\pi} H_{\varphi} ad\varphi = H_{\varphi} a \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi a H_{\varphi}$$
$$R.H.S. = \iint_S \hat{z} I'_z \delta(x) \delta(y) \cdot (\hat{z} dx dy) = I'_z \iint_S \delta(x) \delta(y) dx dy = I'_z$$
$$H_{\varphi} = \frac{I'_z}{2\pi a} = I_z$$

このように、 $I'_{z} = 2\pi a I_{z}$ とすると図 18 (a), (b)の2つのモデルが半径aの位置に作る磁界は全く同じになる。この場合は**準定常電磁界**( $|\mathbf{J}| >> \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right|$ )と見なせる。電磁界のときに導体表面には $2\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^{inc}$  ( $\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^{total}$ )の表面電流が流れることを考えると、この場合は $\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^{total} = \hat{\rho} \times (\hat{\rho}H_{\varphi}) = \hat{z}H_{\varphi} = I_{z}$ という電流が流れていると計算でき、つじつまが合っている。

さらに電磁界はゆっくりではあるが変化しているので、電界と磁界の比はマクスウェルの方程式 で支配されている。このように静磁界を計算しただけであるが、準定常電磁界の近似になってい ることを考えて電界の計算もできる。結局図 18(a), (b)のモデルで電界を計算した結果は *a* が波長 に比べて十分小さいときは一致すると言える。

A.3.2 遠方界の考察



図 19 導体棒に流れる線電流と面電流

空間内に分布した電流J(体積密度)から放射される電磁界は、

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} &= -j\omega\mathbf{A} + \frac{\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})}{j\omega\mu\varepsilon} \\ \mathbf{H} &= \frac{1}{\mu}\nabla \times \mathbf{A} \\ \hbar \tau \ddot{\tau} \vdots \mathbf{U}, \\ \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \frac{\mathbf{J}e^{-jkr}}{r} dV \qquad ( ? \\ h &= \frac{\nu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \frac{\mathbf{J}e^{-jkr}}{r} dV \end{aligned}$$

で表されるので、ベクトルポテンシャルを調べる。

図 19の問題に特化したベクトルポテンシャルは

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \frac{\mathbf{J}e^{-jkr}}{r} dV'$$
$$= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} \left[ \iint_{S} \frac{J_{z}(z)e^{-jkr}}{r} dS' \right] dz'$$

(i) モデル(a)について

$$\mathbf{A} = \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} [\int_{\rho'} \int_{\varphi'} \{I_z(z')\delta(\rho'-a)\} \frac{\exp\left(-jk\sqrt{(x-\rho'\cos\varphi')^2 + (y-\rho'\sin\varphi')^2 + (z-z')^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(x-\rho'\cos\varphi')^2 + (y-\rho'\sin\varphi')^2 + (z-z')^2}} \rho'd\varphi'd\rho']dz'$$

$$= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} \int_{\varphi'} \{I_z(z')\} \frac{\exp\left(-jk\sqrt{(x-a\cos\varphi')^2 + (y-a\sin\varphi')^2 + (z-z')^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(x-a\cos\varphi')^2 + (y-a\sin\varphi')^2 + (z-z')^2}} ad\varphi' dz'$$

観測座標で  $\rho >> a のとき$ 

$$\cong \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} \int_{\varphi'} \left\{ aI_z(z') \right\} \frac{\exp\left(-jk\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - z')^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - z')^2}} d\varphi' dz'$$

$$= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} \{2\pi a I_{z}(z')\} \frac{\exp\left(-jk\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-z')^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-z')^{2}}} dz'$$

(ii) モデル(b)について

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A} &= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} \left[ \int_{x'} \int_{y'} \left\{ 2\pi a I_z(z') \delta(x') \delta(y') \right\} \frac{\exp\left(-jk\sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}\right)}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}} dx' dy' \right] dz' \\ &= \hat{z} \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{z'} \left\{ 2\pi a I_z(z') \right\} \frac{\exp\left(-jk\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-z')^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-z')^2}} dz' \end{split}$$

図 19のモデル(a)の面電流とモデル(b)の面電流から放射される遠方界は同じである。

<u>A.4 物理定数</u>

[参考] 理科年表, 丸善, 2002

真空の誘電率(permittivity)	$\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \cong 10^{-9} / (36\pi) [F/m]$
真空の透磁率(permeability)	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ [H/m]
真空の波動インピーダンス	$\eta_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0 / \varepsilon_0} = 376.7 \cong 120\pi$ [ $\Omega$ ]
真空中の光速	$c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = 2.998 \times 10^8  [m/s]$
素電荷	$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ [C]
電子の質量	$m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} [kg]$
陽子の質量	$m_p = 1.673 \times 10^{-27} [kg]$
万有引力定数	$G = 6.673 \times 10^{-11}  [N \cdot m^2 \cdot kg^{-2}]$
プランク定数	$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ [J·s]
	$\hbar = h/(2\pi) = 1.0546 \times 10^{-34} [J \cdot s]$
ボルツマン定数	$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \cong 10^{-9} / (36\pi) [J/K]$

<u>A.5 ベクトル公式</u>  $\left\langle \theta \right\rangle$ (*θ*: AとBの間の角)  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = |\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}| \cos \theta$ (1) (2)  $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \hat{u}_{AB} |\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}| \sin \theta$ (*û*<sub>AB</sub>: A から B の方に回転する右ねじの進む方向の 単位ベクトル)  $\mathcal{K}_{\theta}$  $\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})$ (3)  $\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C})\mathbf{B} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})\mathbf{C}$ (4)  $\hat{u}_{A} = \mathbf{A} / |\mathbf{A}|$ (A方向の単位ベクトル) (5)  $\nabla = \hat{x}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ (6) (7)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$  $(8) \qquad \nabla \times (\nabla V) = 0$  $\nabla \cdot (V\mathbf{A}) = V\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla V$ (9) (10)  $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$  $\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}$ (11)  $\Box \Box \overline{C}, \quad (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) = \left( B_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + B_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + B_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{A}$  $\nabla \times (V\mathbf{A}) = \nabla V \times \mathbf{A} + V \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ (12)  $\nabla (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})$ (13) (14)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla V) = \nabla^2 V$ (ラプラシアン)  $abla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) \quad (ベクトル・ラプラシアン)$ (15)  $\nabla V = \hat{x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$  $=\hat{\rho}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} + \hat{\varphi}\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} + \hat{z}\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$ (16)  $=\hat{r}\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}+\hat{\theta}\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}+\hat{\varphi}\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}$ 

A.6 フィールドの座標変換



**a**と**b**の内積は**a**と**b**'の内積に等しい。なぜならば、**b**の終点を面 $S_1$ 内で移動させてもその内積 は定義から変化しないからである。**b**'の終点は面 $S_1$ 内にある。よって**a**と**b**の内積は**a**と**b**'の内 積に等しい。これは A.4.2 の内積の計算で用いる。

A.6.1 直交座標(x, y, z) 円筒座標 $(\rho, \varphi, z)$ 



例えば直角座標で(x, y, z)、円筒座標で $(\rho, \varphi, z)$ の位置に始点があるベクトルAが直角座標表示 A =  $\hat{x}A_x + \hat{y}A_y + \hat{z}A_z$ されているとき、それを円筒座標表示するには

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A} &= \hat{\rho}(\hat{\rho} \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \hat{\varphi}(\hat{\varphi} \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \hat{z}(\hat{z} \cdot \mathbf{A}) \\ &= \hat{\rho}\left\{\hat{\rho} \cdot (\hat{x}A_x + \hat{y}A_y + \hat{z}A_z)\right\} \\ &+ \hat{\varphi}\left\{\hat{\varphi} \cdot (\hat{x}A_x + \hat{y}A_y + \hat{z}A_z)\right\} \\ &+ \hat{z}\left\{\hat{z} \cdot (\hat{x}A_x + \hat{y}A_y + \hat{z}A_z)\right\} \\ &= \hat{\rho}\left\{(\hat{\rho} \cdot \hat{x})A_x + (\hat{\rho} \cdot \hat{y})A_y + (\hat{\rho} \cdot \hat{z})A_z)\right\} \\ &+ \hat{\varphi}\left\{(\hat{\varphi} \cdot \hat{x})A_x + (\hat{\varphi} \cdot \hat{y})A_y + (\hat{\varphi} \cdot \hat{z})A_z)\right\} \\ &+ \hat{z}\left\{(\hat{z} \cdot \hat{x})A_x + (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{y})A_y + (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{z})A_z)\right\} \end{split}$$

ここで、()内の単位ベクトルの内積は上で計算した式を使えばよい。 同様に、円筒座標から直角座標への座標変換もできる。

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A} &= \hat{x}(\hat{x} \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \hat{y}(\hat{y} \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \hat{z}(\hat{z} \cdot \mathbf{A}) \\ &= \hat{x} \Big\{ (\hat{x} \cdot \hat{\rho}) A_{\rho} + (\hat{x} \cdot \hat{\phi}) A_{\varphi} + (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{z}) A_{z}) \Big\} \\ &+ \hat{y} \Big\{ (\hat{y} \cdot \hat{\rho}) A_{\rho} + (\hat{y} \cdot \hat{\phi}) A_{\varphi} + (\hat{y} \cdot \hat{z}) A_{z}) \Big\} \\ &+ \hat{z} \Big\{ (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{\rho}) A_{\rho} + (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{\varphi}) A_{\varphi} + (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{z}) A_{z}) \Big\} \end{split}$$

# A.6.2 直交座標(x, y, z) 極座標 $(r, \theta, \varphi)$



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