

気象学特論 (a b) (2011 年度秋学期) 最終テスト
解答用紙 (1)

学籍番号 : _____ 氏名 : _____

1. (1)

①を x で微分して、

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u' + g \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} h' = 0 \quad \text{①}'$$

②を t で微分して、

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} h' + H \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u' = 0 \quad \text{②}'$$

①' を②' に代入して、

$$\underline{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} h' - gH \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} h' = 0}$$

(10)

(2)

①' で得られた微分方程式に $h' = A \exp[ik(x - ct)]$ を代入して、

$$-k^2 c^2 A \exp[ik(x - ct)] + k^2 gH A \exp[ik(x - ct)] = 0$$

両辺を $A \exp[ik(x - ct)]$ で割って、

$$-k^2 c^2 + k^2 gH = 0$$

$$\underline{c = \sqrt{gH}}$$

(10)

2. (1)

渦度方程式に $\Psi' = \hat{\Psi} \exp[ik(kx + ly - \omega t)]$ を代入して、

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (-i\omega + iUk)(-k^2 - l^2) + i\beta k = 0 \\ (\omega - Uk)(k^2 + l^2) + \beta k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

(10)

(2)

分散関係式に $\omega = 0$ を代入して、

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

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

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

(10)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\pi}{K} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{U}{\beta}} = 2 \times 3.14 \times \sqrt{\frac{6.4 \times 10}{1.6 \times 10^{-11}}} = 2 \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 10^6 \\ = 1.256 \times 10^7 \approx 1.3 \times 10^7 \text{ [m]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1.3 \times 10^7 \text{ m}}{}$$

(10)

(4)

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

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

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

(10)

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解答用紙 (2)

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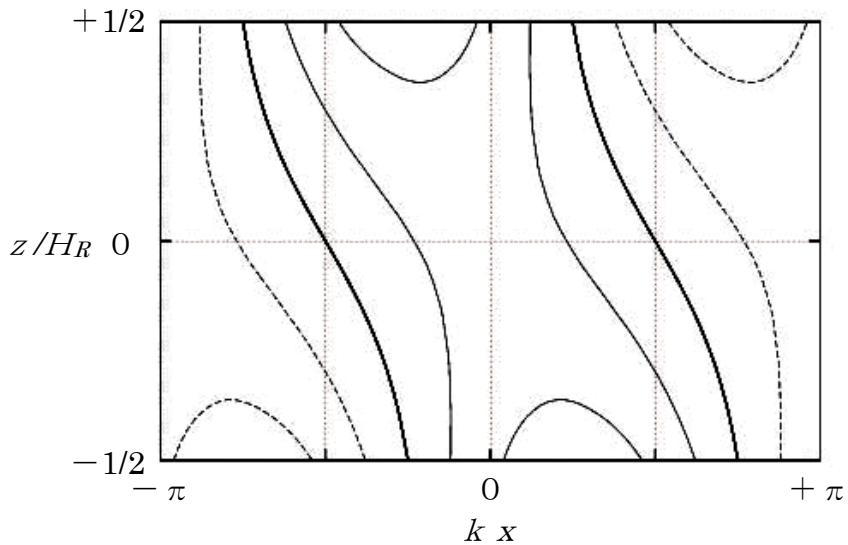
3. (1)

$$v' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi'$$

$$= -Ak \exp(\sigma) \left\{ \cosh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \sin(kx) + 1.50 \sinh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \cos(kx) \right\}$$

(10)

(2)



(10)

(3)

$$T' = T \frac{f}{g} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Psi'$$

$$= \frac{ATf}{gH_R} \exp(\sigma) \left\{ \sinh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \cos(kx) - 1.50 \cosh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \sin(kx) \right\}$$

(10)

(4)

(2)、(3)の結果より、

$$\begin{aligned} v'T' &= \frac{A^2 k T f}{g H_R} \exp(2\sigma) \\ &\times \left\{ -\cosh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \sin(kx) - 1.50 \sinh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \cos(kx) \right\} \\ &\times \left\{ \sinh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \cos(kx) - 1.50 \cosh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \sin(kx) \right\} \\ &= \frac{A^2 k T f}{g H_R} \exp(2\sigma) \\ &\times \left\{ 1.50 \cosh^2\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \sin^2(kx) - 1.50 \sinh^2\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \cos^2(kx) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 1.25 \sinh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \sin(kx) \cos(kx) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

東西方向に平均すると、 $\overline{\sin^2(kx)} = \overline{\cos^2(kx)} = \frac{1}{2}$ 、 $\overline{\sin(kx)\cos(kx)} = 0$ だ

から、

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{v'T'} &= \frac{A^2 k T f}{g H_R} \exp(2\sigma) \times \frac{1.50}{2} \left\{ \cosh^2\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) - \sinh^2\left(\frac{z}{H_R}\right) \right\} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.75 \frac{A^2 k T f}{g H_R} \exp(2\sigma)}} \end{aligned}$$

(10)