

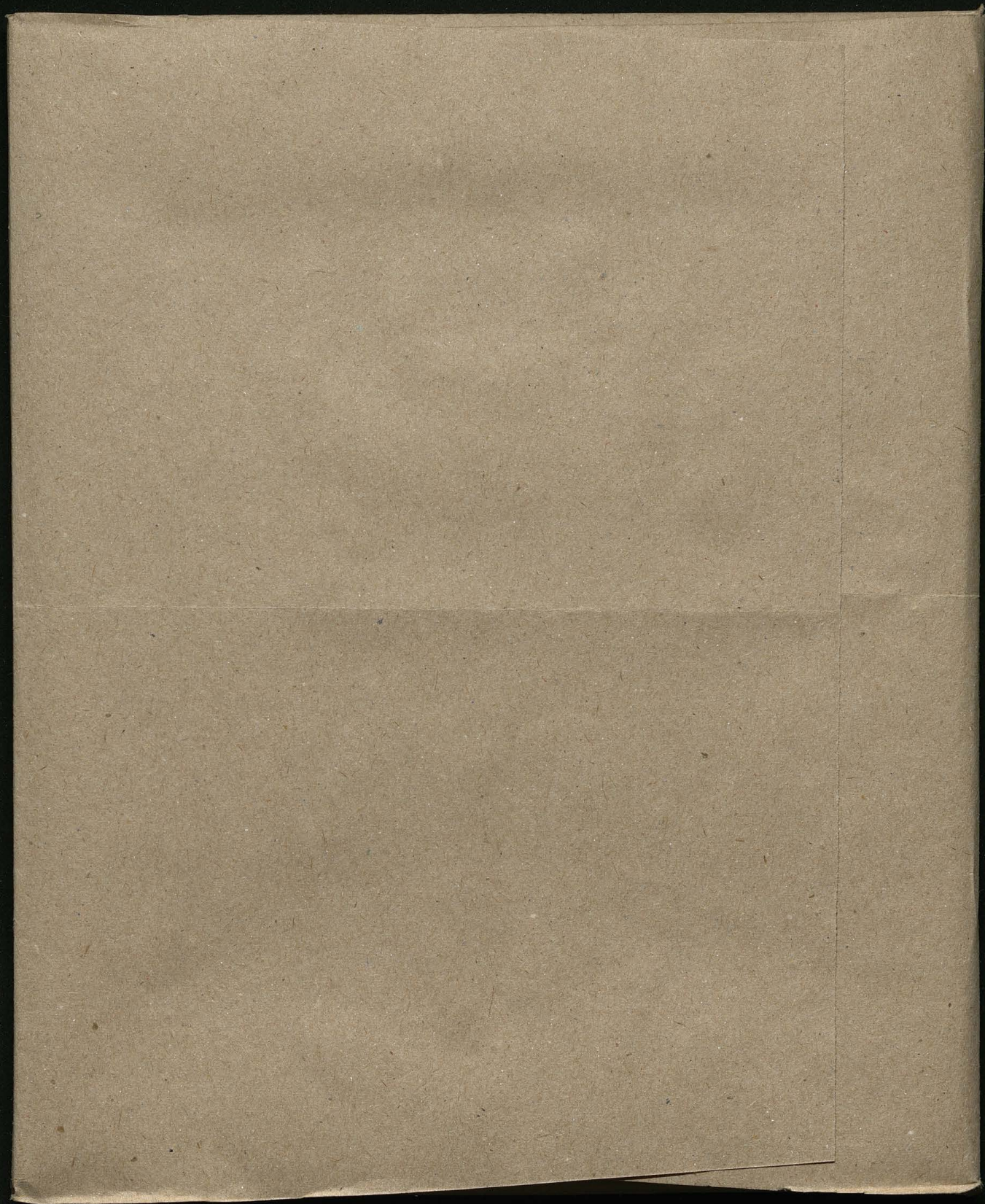
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II







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1

Рекорсы
Рисунки гидродинамики

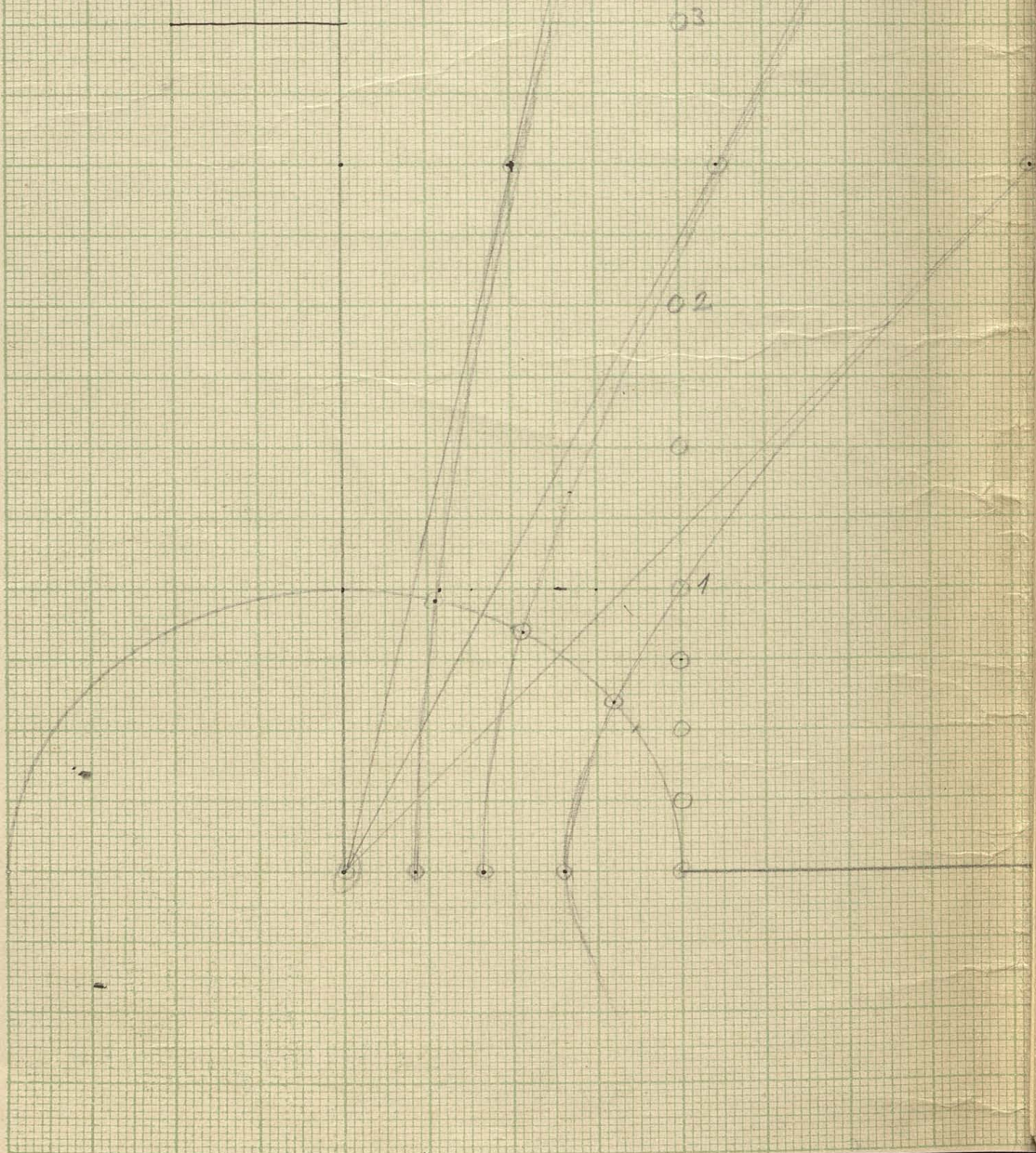
II. Korrektur

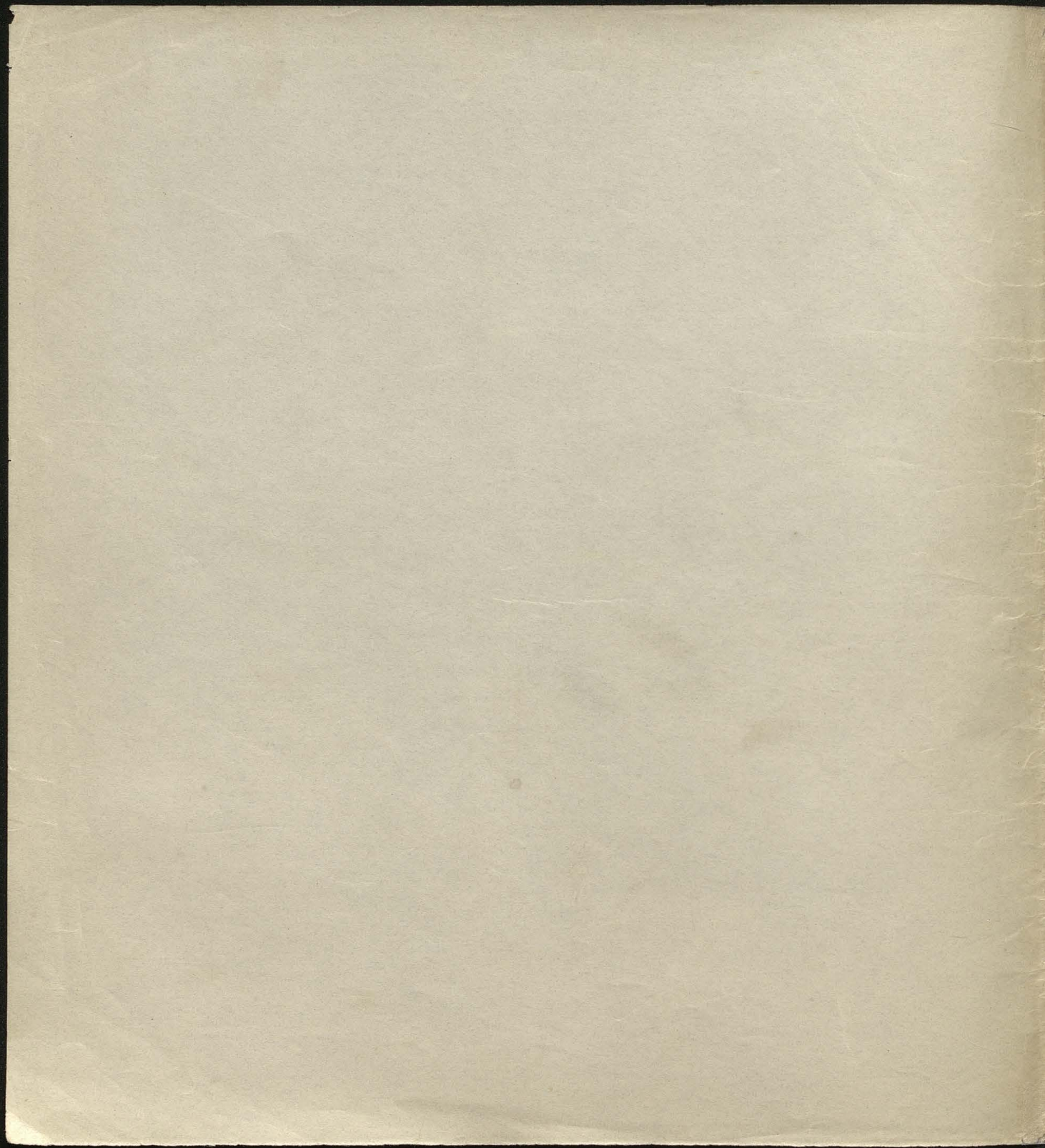
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II

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Maryan Smoluchowski: Przewyższając do teoryi ruchów cieczy lepkiej, a zwłaszcza zagadnień dynamicyzacji.

W pierwszej części (prawy) autor rozpatruje warunki graniczne, składowe w jednoznaczny sposób ^{porówny} ruch statyczny cieczy lepkiej. Wiadomo, że wstęp badań Helmholtza, Kortwega i Rayleigha do określenia zagadnień tego rodzaju stawił by między podaniem ^{wskładów} ~~prędkości~~ na powierzchni sterczącej badaną, niżi prędkości. Autor zauważa jednak, że sposób ten ^{nie} daje się zastosować w razie jeżeli ^{ona} powierzchnia ~~nie~~ ^{nie} obejmuje prędkości niestacjonarnej, a z drugiej strony, że w praktyce doświadczalnej nie prędkości tylko i imienia hydrostatyczne są dane, które ^{deklaracje} ~~na~~ ^(i.e. mianowi dźwięk) ~~na~~ ^{powoduje} ruch określony w przewodzie tężym. Autor wprowadza w ten sposób pojęcie ruchów „skonkretnych”, do których w ogólnie w praktyce możliwe udzielić, i dowodzi że istotnie do określenia ^{tego} ruchów „skonkretnych” wystarczy w ogólnym podaniu ^{jednocześnie} ~~istotnie~~ ^{deklaracje} w odległości niestacjonarnej. które stonkowskie może dotychczas były badane

W drugiej części autor zajmujący się specyficznymi ruchami dynamicyzacji.

Wyprowadza ~~efekt~~ pewną dopódy do wyjątku formę ogólnego rozważania takich zagadnień, i pokazuje zastosowanie jej ~~na~~ ^{niestacjonarnej} ~~na~~ ^{na kilku przykładach} ruchem odrywającym się o bieżni ślady śliskiej.

Sz to mianowicie: przepływ cieczy przez otwór ~~na~~ ^(szparę) w ścianie śliskiej, i ruch wzdłuż takiej ślady rozpatrując otwór, i dobrze przykłady, z tamtych otrzymane przez spekulację, jak ruch cieczy w ^{stwierdzeniu} ~~stwierdzenie~~ ^{kręgi} ~~kręgi~~ ^{matematycznie} ~~matematycznie~~ ^{bliskości} ~~bliskości~~

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[Faint handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including some numbers and words.]

They were a common form and were used in the same manner as
in the present day, to many

~~the same manner as in the present day, to many~~
~~the same manner as in the present day, to many~~
~~the same manner as in the present day, to many~~

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Bez jinde $u_{\infty} = v_{\infty} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ $p_{\infty} = 0$

nie musi samo puz sie byc $\Delta u = \Delta v = 0$ albo $\Delta u = 0$?

Ψ

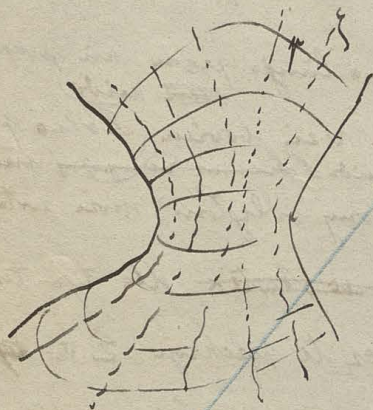
$$\psi = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

Alto az jinde ψ finite, nie wynika samo puz sie ze $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 0$?
dla $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty}$

$$\Delta^2 \psi = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} = 0$$



$$\Delta^2 (\Delta^2 \psi) = 0$$

zatem $\Delta^2 \psi$ albo siega do ∞ , albo $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \Delta^2 \psi = 0$

$$\text{poniewaz } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

zatem $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \Delta^2 \psi = 0$ nie siega do ∞

wiec $\Delta^2 \psi$ porzeka koniec tylny na ∞

ψ = Kraftfluss, Kraftlinien Anzahl (El. N)

In case when $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ we have $\iint \Phi d\omega = \iint (\xi^2 + \eta^2) dx dy dz$!

$$\iiint \Phi d\omega = \iiint (\Delta^2 \psi)^2 dx dy dz$$

Průjmy jsou ze uvu se střední vlnění funkce $\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$, $\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$ a jiné
jiné vlnění je dle $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} uvu = 0$ takže musí být $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (p_x - v_x) = 0$ zatím $p_x = p$
atd.

p musí být konstanta

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

rotacja p. lab. ψ = potencjał w płaszczyźnie $\psi = \int \frac{1}{r} dxdy$ mas. liczących poza obszarem, w którym
 ruch się odbywa, a rotacja w kierunku

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \rho \quad \text{wzic} \quad \psi = \int \frac{dx dy \rho}{r} = \int \frac{dx dy}{r} \int \frac{\rho}{r}$$

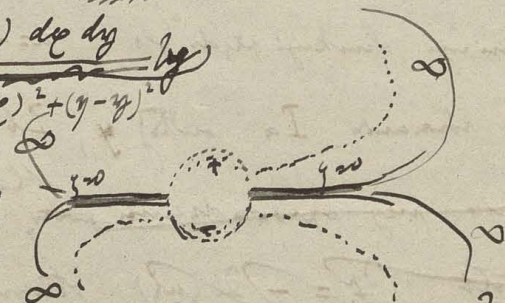
$$\psi = \int \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2 - \xi^2}} \int \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - y^2}}$$



separowane obustronnie wzdłuż!
 rotacja mała całość odwróci do przeciwnych
 stron.

$$\psi = \int_{<S} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} \int_{>S} \frac{f(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{(\xi-\eta)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}}$$

Składowe: \int musi być $= 0$ na
 $i \infty$



$$f(\xi, \eta) = \sum \frac{1}{2} (\rho_0 + \rho_1 + \rho_2 + \dots) \quad \text{wzic} \quad \alpha = r^2$$

$$dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

$$\int r^2 dr \rho$$

$$y \alpha = y x + i y^2$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d\alpha} = \frac{dx + i dy}{2}$$

$$\rho d\alpha + \alpha d\rho = 2r dr$$

$$d\alpha = dr (2r \rho + i 2r^2) - r (2r \rho - i 2r^2) d\rho$$

$$r dr d\theta = \frac{\rho d\alpha + \alpha d\rho}{2i} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{\rho d\alpha + \alpha d\rho}{2i \sqrt{\alpha \rho}} \right) = \frac{\rho d\alpha}{4i \alpha \rho} = \frac{dr}{2} \frac{\alpha}{r} + i \frac{\rho}{2} d\rho \quad \alpha = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\rho = r e^{-i\theta}$$

$$dr d\theta = d\alpha d\rho \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{y \alpha - 2y^2}{2i} = 0$$

$$= d\alpha d\rho \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\rho}} & \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\alpha}} \\ \frac{1}{2i\alpha} & \frac{-1}{2i\rho} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= d\alpha d\rho \left(-\frac{1}{4i\sqrt{\alpha\rho}} - \frac{1}{4i\sqrt{\alpha\rho}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2i\sqrt{\alpha\rho}} d\alpha d\rho$$

$$r dr d\theta = -\frac{d\alpha d\rho}{2i}$$

^{powierzchni} pochodzą od części \mathcal{S} powierzchni wewnętrznej czołowej. Wartości ich jest określone niżej ¹⁶
 iloczyn wielkości \mathcal{G} (określony w) w następującej wartości natężenia ρ_{xx} itd. ^{istniejąca} 13
 na \mathcal{S} , Te jednak dzie do zero przy \mathcal{S} odnoszamy do nieskończoności, wskutek czego
 znika całka powierzchniowa z lewej strony równania, a podobnie ^{z powodu} ~~całki~~ składowości
 znika całka z prawej strony. ^(?) Zatem funkcja dyspersyjna Φ będzie zero,
 z czego ^{z powodu} ~~wynika~~ ^{wynika} ~~wynika~~ $u = v = w = 0$.
^{składowych równań ()}

Dla ruchów powolnych (do których nie są ograniczamy w dalszym ciągu prawo
 superpozycji jest ważnym. Gdyby zatem przy danym rozkładzie natężenia ρ_{xx} ~
 (o skończonej wielkości) dwa różne ruchy ^{składowe} (u, v, w , u', v', w') były możliwe, to wtedy
 różnice $u-u', v-v', w-w'$ musiałby stanowiły ruch wytworzony przez antykoję
 malej amplitudy, a zatem jako \mathcal{S} pokrośdiny, w ogóle znikają.

Zatem twierdzenie o jednoczesności ruchu składowych () przez podanie
 rozkładu natężenia w niektórych przypadkach jest uduchowione. ^(ruchy składowe)

W praktyce określonej tylko mamy do dyspozycji z ruchami składowymi, a nie wolny
^{niekiedy} ~~komunikacja~~ ^{niekiedy} ~~komunikacja~~ reprezentujący owe części przestrzeni w których dany jest rozkład
 natężenia, ztem przykład ponowny w §2 się objasnia.

(w rzeczywistości z praktyce do ustalenia warunków ρ_{xx} przy \mathcal{S} ^{istniejąca} ~~składowych~~ $\rho_{xx} = 0$)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \dots}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

?? Na którym czy warunek musi być $\lim_{\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$ jeżeli istnieją ρ_{xx} dyspersyjna.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

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$$\psi = \int dx dy \log \sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2} \int f(s) \log \sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2} ds$$

$g'(x) = \alpha f(x) - f(x)$, w skutek czego owe równania (15) zamieniamy na

$$u = (\alpha - 1) [f(x) - f'(x)]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i} [2(f(x) - f(x)) + (\alpha - 1)(f'(x) + f(x))] \quad (16)$$

Przebieg n.p. ~~$f = a^x$~~ strągniemy ruchu zgodny z warunkiem rozrywania przy
 jeżeli bade funkcje $f = a^x$ iami $y=0$, ale takie ruchy jako
 „niekwalifikowane” nie wliczamy do interesu.

obierzmy jednak; $f = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{(a+x)(a-x)} = \sqrt{(a+c)(a-c)} =$
 $= \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) e^{i \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$ i $f' = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$ (17)

gdzie $r_1, r_2, \theta_1, \theta_2$ mogą oznaczać promienie wzdłuż ~~oś~~ od punktu α
 do punktów $+c, -c$ wykreślone i kąty między nimi a oś X zwarte.

Uprawnie nie jest to study funkcje ~~jednowartościowe~~ ^{jednowartościowe}, ale obliczamy
 pochodną według (16) ^{*)}:

$$u = - \frac{4}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} r^2 \sin \theta \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{4}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) + \frac{4c}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \quad (18)$$

przekonyjemy się, że one istotnie zerkoją dla ~~$\theta = 0$~~ i są ^{a przyjmują -1/2} ~~parzyste~~ ^{nieparzyste} dla
 sięgającej od $x=c$ do $x=+\infty$; i od $x=-c$ do $x=-\infty$; ~~parzyste~~ ^{nieparzyste} ~~nieparzyste~~ ^{parzyste} dla
~~nieparzyste~~ ^{parzyste} nieprzerwaną przebieg, ~~nieparzyste~~ ^{parzyste} funkcje $\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$
~~nieparzyste~~ ^{parzyste} jednowartościowe $\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = 0$
 jak wskazuje fig. $\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \pi$

*) Przy tym użyciu
 (transformacji: $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{c}{a+x} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a+x}} \sqrt{a+x} + \frac{c}{a+x} = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} =$
 $= (\alpha + 1) \left[\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right] + c \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right]$

8)

$$u = -ky \cdot n r^{n-1} \sin(n-1)\varphi = -nr^n \sin\varphi \sin(n-1)\varphi$$

$$v = -2r^n \sin n\varphi + y n r^{n-1} \cos(n-1)\varphi = r^n \{ n \sin\varphi \cos(n-1)\varphi - 2 \sin n\varphi \}$$

Maksudnya ~~fungsi~~ $+c, -c$ ^{atau} ~~diskusi~~ ^{diskusi} ~~untuk~~ $\theta = \theta_2 = 0, \theta = \pi$ ~~stasiun~~ ^{stasiun}

~~$v = \sqrt{c^2 - x^2}$~~ ~~fungsi~~ $\pm c$ ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~tolak~~ ^{tolak}

i φ określę takie cięby był:

$$\chi = \mu \nabla^2 \varphi$$

stąd $\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho}{\mu} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0$

Funkcja φ stanowi z dwóch części φ_1 i φ_2 zadani uogólnionych warunków (i) i () stanowi

~~Równanie~~ ~~stanowi~~ najogólniejsze wyrażenie warunków zadania.

18
17

96). Podany powyżej przykład tylko w razie ~~prostym~~ ruchu stacjonarnego, dla którego się upraszcza równanie

$$\Delta^2 \varphi = f$$

gdzie f jest podłożony warunkiem $(= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$ ~~zadani uogólnionych~~ ^{zadani uogólnionych} $\nabla^2 f = 0$ ~~o takim też $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$~~ ^{Podaję}

Wynika zatem stąd że linie równych ciśnienia i warianów tworzą system

ortogonalny: $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$ $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

$$\mu + i \nu = f(x + iy)$$

Równanie ~~podstawiamy~~ ^{przyjmujemy} ~~na~~ ~~formę~~ ~~nej~~ ~~z~~ ~~podstawy~~ ~~przy~~ ~~użyciu~~ ~~z~~ ~~uważając~~ ~~na~~ ~~określenie~~ ~~tych~~ ~~symboli~~:
niezależnych $\alpha = x + iy$; $\beta = x - iy$, i w których tych symbolach:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = i \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta} \right); \quad \Delta^2 = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta}$$

Dzięki temu (5) przyjmujemy kształt: $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 0$

i otrzymujemy wyrażenie: $\varphi = \alpha f_1(\beta) + \beta f_2(\alpha) + f_3(\alpha) + f_4(\beta)$

ponieważ zaś $f = 4 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 4(f_1'(\beta) + f_2'(\alpha))$ ~~musi~~ ~~być~~ ~~uogólnione~~

ciężko musimy mieć ~~tych~~ ~~tych~~ ~~tych~~ jedno z dwóch wyrażań typu:

jest jednak ~~z~~ ~~ostateczny~~ ~~wyraz~~ ~~funkcji~~ ~~uogólnionej~~

to double the width of the
of the

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

the width of the paper is
the width of the paper is

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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Lithography

The lithographic process is a method of printing that uses a flat surface, usually a stone or metal plate, to create a relief image. The image is drawn on the surface with a greasy substance, and then ink is applied. The ink is then transferred to a piece of paper or fabric, which is pressed against the surface to create the final print.

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$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 y dy = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\Delta x = 4$$

rozšířením
Dokazuje se, že identity 2. předpokladem otázkou pro Rayleho dle výše u
obvlně kole, jichž nezávislost do ~~prakticky~~ ^{prakticky} ~~nezávislosti~~ ^{nezávislosti} (nikoli ~~nezávislosti~~ ^{nezávislosti})
otázka typ ~~typu~~ (viz 22' Rayleho)

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czy można wyznaczyć wartość $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2}$
 czy można wykazać że nie przegina się?

oficjalnie zainteresowani dla takich pytań?

W Superpozycji - wzdłuż potencjału $\psi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - V^2}}{i}$ można otrzymać prądy wzdłuż
 prądów parabolicznych $y^2 = 4a(a+x)$, mianowicie:

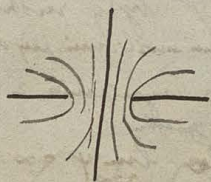
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [z \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - a]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} [z \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + a]$$

Wzrost tych ścieżek oficjalnie powstaje blisko przy stojaniu
 zatem $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$ nie jest zerem

wzrostek: u, v, w i
 podobnie pierwsze z nich
 wzdłuż osi z z wyjątkiem
 na ścianach

Wzrost możliwy jest także wzdłuż osi z wzdłuż $u = v = 0$ przy ścieżkach $z = 0$
 i gdzie tego pierwszego nie ma, np. ścieżka $x = 0$!



Czyby wynikało ze linii p dla innych wartości z i
 lub że nie stacjonary wzmocnienia?

1847

The first volume of the series was published in 1847

and the second volume in 1848

and the third volume in 1849

and the fourth volume in 1850

and the fifth volume in 1851

and the sixth volume in 1852

and the seventh volume in 1853

and the eighth volume in 1854

and the ninth volume in 1855

and the tenth volume in 1856

and the eleventh volume in 1857

and the twelfth volume in 1858

and the thirteenth volume in 1859

and the fourteenth volume in 1860

and the fifteenth volume in 1861

and the sixteenth volume in 1862

and the seventeenth volume in 1863

and the eighteenth volume in 1864

and the nineteenth volume in 1865

and the twentieth volume in 1866

and the twenty-first volume in 1867

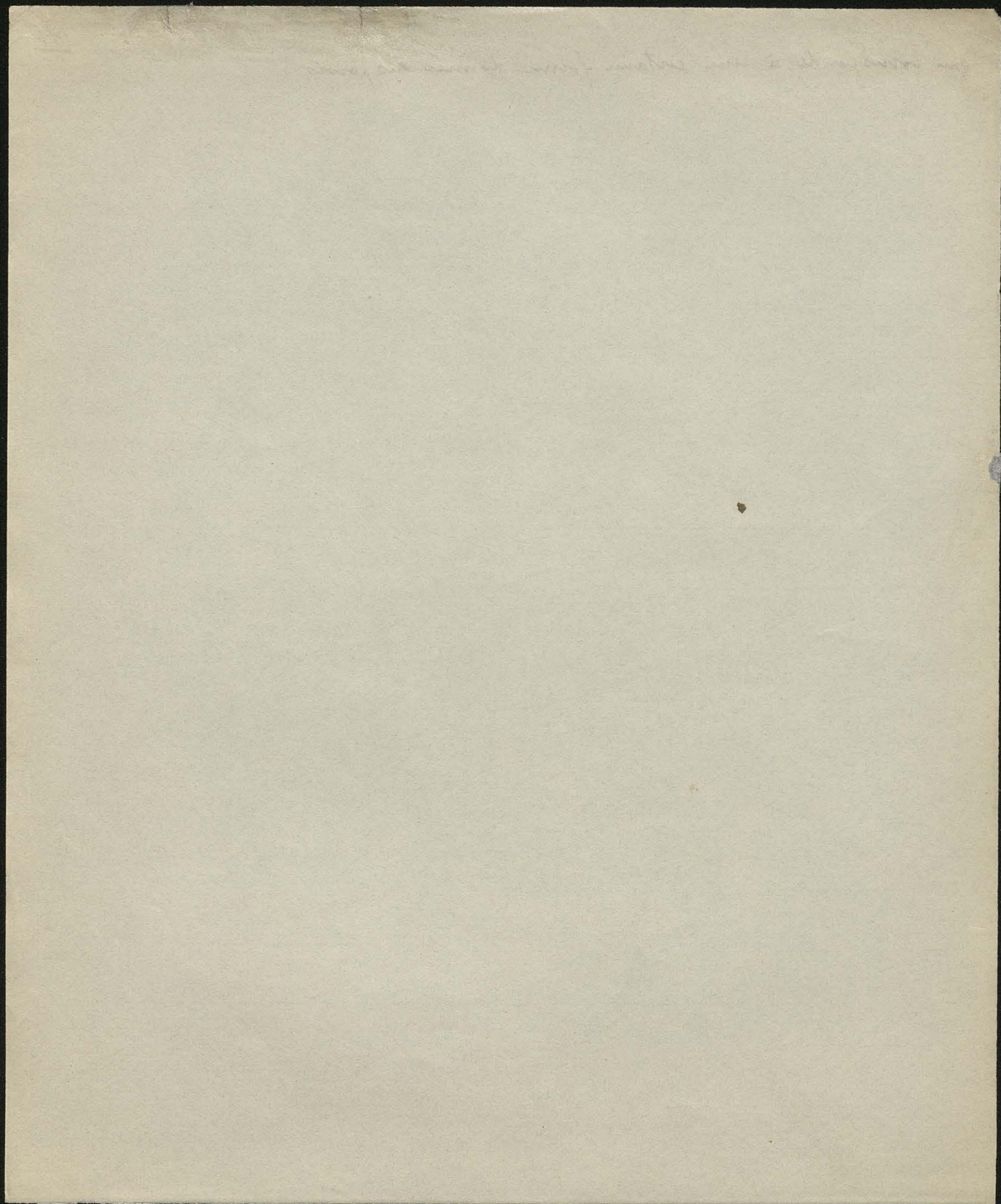
and the twenty-second volume in 1868

and the twenty-third volume in 1869

qui corresponde à une certaine forme donnée des pouvoirs

11

25



Przez superpozycję (31) i (25) otrzymujemy się prostopadłościan
schodzący się pod kątem.

a więc tej pod dowolnym kątem za pomocą superpozycji większej ilości podanych
miejsc.

Podobnie jak (25) tworzą podobną sprężynę rozwiązań (18), tak samo 27
Też nie omawiany ruch (31) można ująć za sprężynę ruchu, który
się stygnie z równan (30) przez podstawienie $f = \frac{MVA^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - c^2}}$, mianowicie:

$$u = -\frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \theta \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) - 4\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

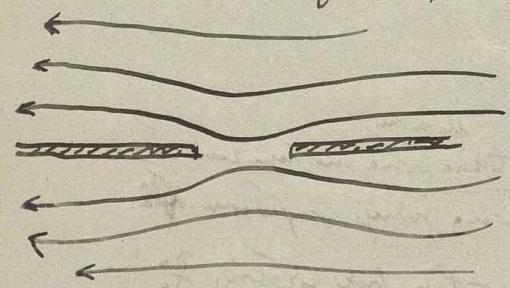
$$v = 4\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \theta \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$\psi = 4\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \theta \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \cdot \frac{f(x) - 143}{i} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - c^2}} \cdot \frac{f}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) \quad (32)$$

$$r = 8\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$\xi = 8\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

Jest to oczywiście taki ruch "niekoni rowny", odpródcyżny ~~prętkowi~~
cisay oz tui sciay ~~z~~, zoprotowij stoworem, z wamblem $\lim_{\infty} p=0$.



Wsz superpozycy ruchów takich rodzój moimy rozwiązać zaden
wzyc skomplikowane k.p. zopomoc superpozycy ruchów (18), przesuniętych
kaidy o stopniowo u blumku, a stygnajemy przepływ przez system reper,
lub przez "krót". Wynika, że ~~ilość~~ ^{prę} przepływu ~~przez~~ danej nianicy
ci'wim ^{o p przez ten długi} ~~przez ten długi~~ $F = \frac{nc^2}{2} \Delta p$ ~~zatem~~ ^{prę} gdzie n oznacza ilość
^{na ten długi} reper c ich ruchów. Zatem nawet jeżeli przepływy będą niekoni rownymi, wprkio,

(58)

do roku
ostatna roba prostera zardala

Widno superponowal, ale nigdy tak arily (sic) ang jidney pnykodu
to v tych miyicach powtalyby loko w gloni 2^{da} ...
lub noty emia xxx
ykonnyu prau

tak że $nc = 1$ to przepłynek skończona ilość:

114
28

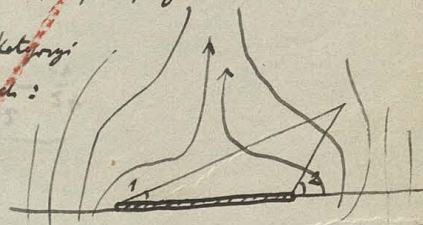
$$F = \frac{c\pi}{2} \Delta p = \frac{\pi}{2n} \Delta p$$

więc krota tego wyrażenia opoz $\frac{\Delta p}{F} = \frac{2n}{\pi}$ proporcjonalny do ilości przepłynek.
(o przek. ciętkich przepłynek)

Podobnie, superpozycja dwa równania rodzaju (25) o precyzyjnym kierunku, przesunięte względem siebie na osi X, otrzymuje się przepłynek na skończonej płaszczyźnie o ciętych nieskończoności, który jednak należy do kategorii ruchów nieskończoności:

$$u = \sqrt{r_1} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \sqrt{r_2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta_2}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{r_1} \sin^3 \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \sqrt{r_2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta_2}{2}$$



(33)

i. t. d. p =

Zajmując się porównaniem ruchów (18) i (25) z odpowiednimi ruchami o symetrii osiowej, zbadanymi przez Lampona *) ~~Liniami~~ w przekroju osiowym. Liniami przed b? hiperbolami współśrodkowymi, jeżeli ścieżka jest ~~stwierdzone~~ 2 stronami (lub hiperbolami obrotową). W bliskości krawędzi otworu ~~(ośrodkowych)~~ funkcja przed (ośrodkowych)

$$\psi = -\frac{V h^2 \varphi^3}{3}$$

gdzie φ oznacza pierwiastek hiperboliczny równania $\frac{w}{\lambda^2 - 1} + \frac{\varphi^2}{\lambda^2} = h^2$ (według d)

staje się identyczną z funkcją przed (27) i hiperbole degenerują w parabole. W bardzo wielkiej odległości od otworu otrzymujemy wzory ~~trigonometryczne~~ ^{identyczne z} formułkami analogicznymi do (22), przedstawiającymi trygonometryczny wpływ z wnętrza w istocie płaskiej:

*) Phil Trans 182, (1892)

$$y_1 y_2 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} = \frac{c^2}{4}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} \left(1 + \frac{2c^2}{2^2} x^2 \right) + \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{2^2} \left(1 + \frac{2c^2}{2^2} x^2 \right)}$$

$$0 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} + \frac{c^2}{2^2} x^2 - \left(\frac{c^2}{2^2} + \frac{c^2}{2^2} x^2 \right) + \frac{c^2}{2^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 y_2 - 2x - 2^2 = c^2 (y_2 + 1)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2^2} = \frac{c^2}{2^2}$$

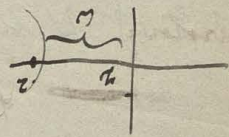
$$x^2 - c^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} T c^2 p^3$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2c^2}{2^2} x^2 \right] \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$p = \frac{2c^2 x^2 + 2c^2 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{2c^2} - \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2c^2}{2^2} x^2 \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$



$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

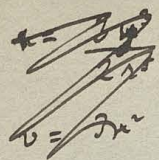
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1 + 2x^2) y = 2x - 2^2 + y_2 x$$

$$(1 - 2x^2) y = 2x - 2^2 + y_2 x$$



$$u = \frac{3xy^2}{2r^5}$$

$$v = \frac{3y^3}{2r^5}$$

$$w = \frac{3xz^2}{2r^5}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}$$

(34)

15
29

Łącząc jeszcze ze wzajemnego 2 źródła w przestrzeni między ścianami prostopadłymi stykającymi się w źródle mamy już przez funkcję

$$\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$u = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{r}$$

$$v = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\rho =$$

(35)

A z tego przez superpozycję nad (22) można otrzymać wzajemne źródła w przestrzeni między ścianami stykającymi się pod dowolnym kątem $\alpha = \arctan \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$:

$$u = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \left[\cos \theta - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \sin \theta \right] = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{r \sin \alpha}$$

$$v = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \left[\cos \theta - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \sin \theta \right] = \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{r \sin \alpha}$$

(36)

Prędkość wypadkowa, skierowana wzdłuż promienia wzdłuż:
$$V = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{r \sin \alpha}$$

Stąd też zachowaniem się punktu O jakim wyżej

$$\Delta^2 u = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{2xy}{2^5} - \frac{5xy^3}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2^5} - \frac{5x^2 y^2}{2^7}$$

$$-\frac{5y^2 x}{2^7} - \frac{10y^2 x}{2^7} + \frac{35x^3 y^2}{2^9}$$

$$+\frac{2x}{2^5} - \frac{10xy^2}{2^7} - \frac{15xy^2}{2^7} + \frac{35xy^4}{2^9}$$

$$+\frac{2x}{2^5} - \dots$$

$$\frac{2x}{2^5} - \frac{65xy^2}{2^7} + \frac{35xy^4}{2^9}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{3y^2}{2^5}$$

$$\frac{3x}{2^5} - \frac{15xy^2}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{4x}{2^5} - \frac{30xy^2}{2^7}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 4x^2 - 1^2 y^2$$

$$\neq \lambda^2 = \frac{4x^2}{1^2 y^2}$$

$$\mu \left(\frac{z}{x}\right)^\nu = r \frac{\lambda^\nu}{1-\lambda^\nu} = \frac{r}{1-\lambda^\nu} = \frac{r}{1-\lambda^\nu}$$

$$q^2 = \frac{r}{1+\lambda^\nu} = \frac{r}{1+\lambda^\nu}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi} \quad \varphi = \arcsin \frac{x}{r} = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{r}$$

$$dq = \frac{1}{r} dx$$

$$-\frac{5xy^3}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{10y^3}{2^7} + \frac{35x^3 y^3}{2^9}$$

$$\frac{3y^2}{2^5} - \frac{5y^4}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{6y^2}{2^5} - \frac{15y^4}{2^7} - \frac{20y^4}{2^7} + \frac{35x^2 y^4}{2^9}$$

$$\frac{6y^2}{2^5} - \frac{10y^4}{2^7}$$

$$-\frac{3y^2}{2^5} + \frac{6y^2}{2^5} - \frac{15y^4}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3}\right) \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{2x^2}{2^5}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left(\frac{x}{r}\right) = + \frac{x^2}{r^3} = \mu_x$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3}$$

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.]

$$g(\alpha) = \alpha f(\alpha) - f(\alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 c}} - \sqrt{\alpha^2 c} = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 c}}$$

$$g = 2\sqrt{\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}}$$

$$\alpha \neq \sqrt{\alpha^2 c} + \beta \sqrt{\alpha^2 c}$$

$$v = \cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)} + \alpha f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \cancel{f(\beta) + f(\alpha)}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} (\cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)} + \alpha f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \cancel{f(\beta) + f(\alpha)})$$

$$f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} +$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} + \frac{1}{c} - 1 = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - 1 =$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} + 1 \right) - 1 =$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - 1 + 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - 1 \right) \right\} \alpha^2 c = \alpha^2 c$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} + \frac{1}{c} - 1 = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - 1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - \frac{1}{c} = \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) = \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha^2 c}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - 1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 c} - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha^2 c}$$

~~the~~

$$u = c \frac{x^2 y^2}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{25} - \frac{5x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy}{25} - \frac{5xy^2}{27}$$

$$v = c \frac{y^3}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{5xy^2}{27} - \frac{10xy^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2$$

$$w = c \frac{x^2 y^2}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{25} - \frac{10xy^2}{27} - \frac{15xy^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{5x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{23} + \frac{3y}{25} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{5xy^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3x}{25} - \frac{15xy^2}{27} \right)$$

$$\frac{2x}{25} - 45 + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{2x}{25} - \frac{10xy^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{5xy^2}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{3y^2}{25} - \frac{5y^4}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{5y^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{6y}{25} - \frac{15y^3}{27} - \frac{20y^3}{27} + \frac{35y^5}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{5y^2}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^2}{29}$$

$$\frac{6y}{25} - 45 + \frac{35y^3}{27}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3y}{25} + \frac{6y}{25} - \frac{15y^3}{27} \right)$$

$$\frac{6y}{25} - 10 \frac{y^3}{27}$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{w y^2}{25}$$

$$V = \frac{y^2}{24} = \frac{1}{22} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\int 25 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} = 4$$

$$v = \frac{y^3}{25}$$

10

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{2x^2}{9} \\ 2 &= \frac{2x^2}{9} \\ 3 &= \frac{2x^2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$4 = \frac{4x^2}{9} + \left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right)$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{4x^2}{9} - \left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x^2}{9} &= \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9} \\ \frac{2x^2}{9} &= \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9} \\ \frac{2x^2}{9} &= \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9} \\ \frac{2x^2}{9} &= \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} - 42 + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} - 42 + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2x^2}{9}}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{4x^2}{9}$$

$$\left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right) = \frac{4x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{4x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{4x^2}{9} = \left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right)$$

11

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} - 42 + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} - \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} - 42 + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{2x^2}{9} + \frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2x^2}{9}}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{4x^2}{9}$$

$$\left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right) = \frac{4x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{9} = \frac{4x^2}{9}$$

$$\frac{4x^2}{9} = \left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{2x^2}{9}\right)$$

établir
 admettons que
 exposé
 considérons
 reposent sur l'hypothèse -- que nous nous proposons d'intégrer
 créer des formules qui régissent
 d'étendre l'analyse au cas général
 les cas -- qui offrent à cette analyse ses plus intéressantes applications
 corps dérivés d'algèbre
 exclure, restreindre, se borner à
 fixer les notations dont nous ferons usage

il faut et il suffit que
 coïncident
 remplir une condition
 cas auquel nous avons affaire
 me dire

être, construire une notation
 établir, démontrer, prouver
 signaler, noter, remarquer

$$\zeta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} =$$

ψ na 62f

$$x\sqrt{1-x^2} = x\sqrt{(1+x)(1-x)}$$

$x=0$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
$\psi=0$	$\begin{array}{r} 1761 \\ 2041 \\ \hline 0.9720 \\ 0.9860 \\ 0.968:4 = \\ \hline 0.242 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.732:4 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \hline 0.433 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{4} \sqrt{\frac{16-9}{46}} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{16} \\ 4225s \\ 4771 \\ 8996s \\ -2041 \\ \hline 6955 \\ \hline 0.496 \end{array}$	0

	$\frac{0.968.4}{3.872}$	$\frac{0.866.2}{1.732}$	$\frac{4225r}{4771}$	$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \frac{1}{5}$
	76.5°	60°	0.882	
	1.374	1.072	41.5°	
	-0.242	0.473	0.724	
1.57	$\frac{1.092}{1.17}$	$\frac{0.614}{1.732}$	$\frac{0.496}{0.228}$	$\frac{1.28}{0.64}$
1.17	48	48	38	23
0.78			0.65^2	$x\sqrt{1-x^2} = 0.4941$
0.39			0.8129	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			8809	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			6938	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			$1.8258-1$	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			0.422	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			10.0680	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			875.0	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			4947	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			7619	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			$8809s$	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
			2092.0	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
				$x=0.65$

97.12 = 2 = $\frac{48.56}{14.04}$
 104.04 $\frac{52.02}{26.57}$
 110.55 $\frac{55.29}{26.87}$
 116.52 $\frac{58.29}{45}$
 135 $\frac{67.5}{63.43}$
 $\frac{4.07}{4.07}$

$\frac{17}{16}$
 $\frac{5}{4}$
 679 ~~179~~ $\frac{25}{16} =$
 2
 5

6021
 $\frac{477}{1250}$
 30103
 $\frac{-9771}{-1761}$

1139
 $\frac{-6011}{5118}$

23045	0969	1038	3010	6990	5118 9.9202 $\frac{9.0932}{9.5242}$ 1761
<u>20412</u>	<u>9.6506</u>	9.7782	9.8495	9.9515	
02633	9.7475	9.4994	<u>9.5733</u>	<u>8.2425</u>	
9.3899	9.6980	9.4714	9.5238	8.8930	
<u>9.75335</u>	<u>9.6141</u>	1250		6096	
9.7646	9.3807			<u>9.5026</u>	
6021	3010	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
<u>9.7667</u>	9.6817	9.5964		20103	$\frac{2}{3}$ 9.3481
				9.2016	

$$2f'(x) - f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \sqrt{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$g(x) = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$$

$$y = \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + f(x) - g(x) \right] = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2-1} \ln\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \int \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$$

α
 $9 = 16 = 5$

~~17~~
~~16~~
~~15~~
 639
 160

552.4
 1.13

$\sqrt{43}$

$0.92 \cdot \frac{3}{4}$

276

0.69 49

1.28 34

1.52 32

1.86 30

2.14 26

2.38 26

$15.2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}$

45

1.12 38

1.5 33

1.83 30

2.13

$16.3 \cdot \frac{3}{4}$

1.2

122.2

0.61

1.83

1.24

142.3

0.71

2.13

159.7

477

238

144. $\frac{3}{2}$

72

276

21

$$\alpha f(\rho) + \rho f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\rho)$$

$$v = f(\alpha) + f(\rho) + \alpha f'(\rho) + \rho f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) + g'(\rho)$$

$$f(\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha) = -g'(\alpha)$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}} = -g'(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha^2-1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}} = 2\sqrt{\alpha^2-1} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}}$$

$$\int d\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} = \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} - \int \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}} d\alpha \quad g(\alpha) = -\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1}$$

$$\psi = \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \rho \sqrt{\rho^2-1} = \alpha \sqrt{\rho^2-1} + \rho \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \rho \sqrt{\rho^2-1}$$

$$= (\alpha + \rho) [\sqrt{\alpha^2-1} + \sqrt{\rho^2-1}] = \frac{r_1 r_2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cdot \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$= -x \sin \theta \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \alpha [f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] + \rho [f(\alpha) - f(\rho)]$$

$$= (\alpha - \rho) [f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-r^2 \sin \theta \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(\rho) - f(\alpha) + \rho f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\rho) + \rho f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\rho) \right\}$$

$$- f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\alpha)$$

$$+ f(\rho) + \rho f(\rho)$$

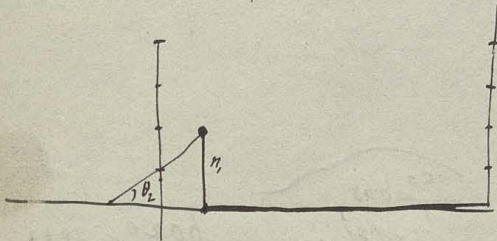
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2[f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] + (\rho - \alpha)[f(\alpha) + f(\rho)] \right\}$$

$$= -\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \pm \frac{r^2 \sin \theta \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$\frac{4x}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{x^2(\delta)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \left(\frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x}{x+2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \psi = -y^2$$

$y = 1$	$\psi_0 = -1$	$\psi_0 = -2$
$y = 2$	-4	-10
$y = 3$	-9	-30

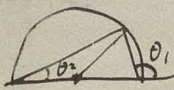


$$\psi = y^{3/2} \sqrt{y^2 + 4} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta_1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta_1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{y^2 + 4} \cdot y \sqrt{y^2 + 4}$$



$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 + \theta_2$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \theta_2 + \theta_2$$

$$\psi = -y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\theta_2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -y \sqrt{\sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2}} \cdot 2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1.58$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ \quad \frac{1\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 1.732 : 4 = 0.433$$

350)	9.7586
	8.8793
17.5	9.9479
6.25	15.05
	9.7363

$$0.545$$

$$33^\circ 05'$$

$$\psi = 0.65$$

$$x=0: \psi = -y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \quad 38$$

$$\psi_0 = -y \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$

$y = \frac{1}{2}$	$\psi_0 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$	$\psi_0 = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$	0.558
$y = 1$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	
$y = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$	$\frac{9}{4} = 2.25$		
$y = 2$	4		4.48

$$y = \frac{3}{4} \quad \psi_0 = \frac{9}{16} = 0.56 \quad \psi_0 = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = \frac{7.5}{4} = 1.875$$

$$y = 1.7 \cdot 1.17$$

$$\frac{389.17}{2923}$$

$$\frac{66}{108.04}$$

$$y = 1.2$$

$$14.14$$

$$\frac{56}{296.14}$$

$$\frac{1184}{414}$$

$$1.16$$

$$\frac{1.08.04}{0.43}$$

$$6.6 \parallel \frac{15}{16} = 0.94$$

$$75 \dots 0.94$$

$$100$$

$$103 \quad 150$$

$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 44.44} = 1563.12$$

$$\frac{313}{187}$$

$$1269 = 164.13$$

$$\frac{49}{21.3}$$

$y = 0.7$	$\psi_0 = \frac{1}{2}$	0.45	33
1	1	0.78	25
1.22	$\frac{3}{2}$	1.03	21
1.42	2	1.25	19
1.73	3	1.44	16
1.87	3.5	1.75	15
2	4	1.88	13
	4.5	2	12

$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 21}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{105}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot 10.247$$

$$\frac{205}{126.142}$$

$$\frac{504}{25}$$

$$\frac{179}{142}$$

$$\sqrt{3 \cdot 25}$$

$$180.15$$

$$\frac{27}{189.16}$$

$$\frac{113}{30}$$

$$c = r \sin \theta \quad \sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} = y \sqrt{r^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta)}$$

~~$$c = r \sin \theta$$~~

$$c = y \sqrt{r(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$= y \sqrt{r - x}$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{y}\right)^2 + x = r$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{y}\right)^4 + \frac{2cx}{y^2} = y^2$$

1761 3979
3522 7958
1074 2653

6990.
13980
4660

292

$$y = 2\sqrt{r^3} \sin^2 \theta \quad \omega \frac{1}{2} = r \sin \theta \quad \sqrt{r} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^3}} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{c}$$

$$r = \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{r^3} \sin^2 \theta}\right)^{2/3}$$

30° 9.69897
9.41300
9.11197

$r = 3.96$
2.346
82

$\frac{2}{3} (+0.888)$
0.296
+ 0.592
0.448

40° 9.80807
9.53405
9.3421
6579
13158 : 3 = 4386

275
165
44

120° 9.93753
9.93753
87506
0.12494
0.24988
0.08329

$r = 1.211$
727
194

150° 9.69897
9.88493
9.68399
0.3161
0.6322
0.2107

$r = 1.63$
98
261

60° 9.69897
9.93753
9.6365
0.3635
0.727
0.2423

$r = 1.747$
170.478
C = 280

20° 9.53405
9.23967
8.77472
1.2253
0.4084
0.8168

056

$$\left(\frac{c}{y} + x\right)^2 = r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{c^2}{y^2} + \frac{2cx}{y} = y^2$$

$$x = \frac{y^2}{2c} \left(y - \frac{c^2}{y}\right)$$

$c = 0.63$
1 - 1.31
2 - 1.59
3 - 1.84
4 - 2.08
2.52

6020 7993
2007
9542
3181
2007
4014

9.84939
0.15051
30102
0.1003
 $r = 1.26$
756
202

110° 9.91336
9.7299
8.8635
11365
2273
0791
 $r = 1.20$

160° 9.99735
9.53405
9.5274
0.4726
0.9452
0.3151

$r = 2.07$
124
341

170° 9.23967
9.99837
9.2380
9.4620
2540
0508
 $r = 3.22$
193
515

30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°
0.259	0.5	0.707	0.866	0.966	1.0
0.0863	0.167	0.236	0.289	0.322	0.333
0.966	0.866	0.707	0.5	0.259	0
1.052	1.033	0.943	0.789	0.581	0.333
0.220	0.141	0.745	0.771	0.642	0.5224
0.8260	0.3979	0.6990	0.750	0.699	
0.8480	0.4120	0.6735	0.7721	0.7341	0.5224

$= \frac{3}{2} \ln 2$

1.1520	0.5880	0.3265	0.2279	0.2659	0.4776	
2.304	1.176	0.653	0.4558	0.5318	0.9552	4=1 0.03
0.7660	0.3920	0.2177	0.1519	0.1773	0.3184	2 1
1.75 7.68)	74 5.21)	49.5 2.15)	43 1.85)	19.5)	2.70)	3 1.31
5.83	2.47	1.65	1.42	1.50	2.08	4 1.59
74.98	148.41	99.95	85.26	99.45	128.24	5 1.84
1.75 7.68)	74 5.21)	49.5 2.15)	43 1.85)	19.5)	2.70)	6 2.08
210	250	270	300	330	260	
105	120	135	150	175		
75						
0.966	0.66	0.707	0.500	0.59		
0.22	0.209	0.236	0.167	0.086.3		
- 2.59	- 5.00	0.707	0.866	0.66		

0.063	- 2.11	- 4.71	- 6.99	- 8.80	4.2 = -3
0.7993-2	0.7243-1	0.730	0.445	0.445	7.050
0.9699	0.8750	0.6990	0.3979	0.260	10.8.50
0.7692	0.1993	0.3720	0.2424	0.7705	$\theta = 21.7^\circ$
1.2308	0.8007	0.6280	0.7576	1.2295	
2.4016	1.6014	1.2560	1.5152	2.4590	
0.8205	0.5338	0.4187	0.5051	0.8197	
6.62 3.9726	3.42 2.0526	2.62 3.41	3.20 4.16	6.60 7.78	
1.83 4.13	1.83 2.15	1.57 2.86	3.20 1.926	1.91 4.16	
0.86	0.75	0.765	2.02	0.58	

230
 115
 65
95728
 0'906
 0'702
 -0'422
~~0'422~~
~~0'6385~~
 0'6385 -1
9'9146
 9'5531
 0'4469
 0'8938
 0'2979

$m = \sqrt{1-a^2}$
 91456 2504
 822 6252
 0'178
 0'724
 8597
9146
 9'7743
 0'2257
 0'4514
 0

-0'120
 0'0792 -1
9'9146
 8'9938
 1'0062
 2'0124
 0'6708
~~107~~ 2
 469.63.47
 $\frac{141}{64}$ $\frac{282}{141}$
 296

3150
 157.5
 22.5

9'58284
 9'1657 9'96562

0'783
 0'1277
 -0'925

~~1'02571~~
 9'1657
~~0'2249~~
 9'9656
~~9'9872~~

9'1876
 0'8124.2
1'6248
 0'5416
~~1'282~~

0'796
 9'009
1657
 9'0666
 0'9734.2
1'8668
 0'62227

4'19.6
 2514
125
 2'639
 4.2.
126
 54.6

1950
 97.50
82.50

0'9914
 0'33047
 -0'43053

99627
 99254

~~0'4640~~ 0'19994
~~9'9925~~ 9'9925
~~20'85225~~ 10'4924

9'9925
2010
 9'2935
0'9065.2
 1'4130
 0'4710

2'96
89
 3'85

6'3.3
1'8'9

$x=1$	θ	θ_2	θ_1	$\frac{\theta_2 - \theta}{2}$	$\leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \theta_2$	$\frac{1}{2} \theta_1 = 40$
$y = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ <small>0.125</small>	14.04°	74.20	90.0	34.52°	9.75335	9.8749
$\frac{1}{2}$	26.57°	14.04°	52.02	25.45	9.6332	9.89665
$\frac{3}{4}$ <small>$\frac{75}{37.5}$</small>	36.87°	20.55° 16.57°	55.25	18.41	9.4994	9.9148
1	45	26.57°	58.29	13.29	9.3733	9.9298
2	63.43°	45	67.5	4.07	$+ \frac{9.24264}{6.096}$	9.9656
$\frac{3}{2}$	56.32°	36.87°	63.44	7.12°	9.09724	9.9516
	9.95	9.3849	9.0			
	9.6506	126.87	9.9576			
	9.7782	63.44°				
	9.8495	$- 56.32$				
	9.9515	7.12				
1	9.9202					

$u = + 0.1461$	0.2403	0.2961	0.3341	0.3345	0.3182
+ 7497	8882	8219	8507	8946	9238
$v = - 0.5844$	4806	3945	3341	2229	1591
+ 0.1653	0.3076	0.4274	0.5166	0.6717	0.7647
2183	4880	6308	7132	8272	8835
1646	3807	4714	5238	5242	5026
0.537	1073	1594	1894	3030	3809
113	128	144	155	201	240

$$\operatorname{Im}(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) = a + ib$$

$$a = \operatorname{Im}\left[r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right]$$

$$b = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{i} \left[\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \beta \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} + \operatorname{Im}(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) - \operatorname{Im}(\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}) \right]$$

$$v = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} \left\{ \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1} - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} \right\}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \right) \quad \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} =$$

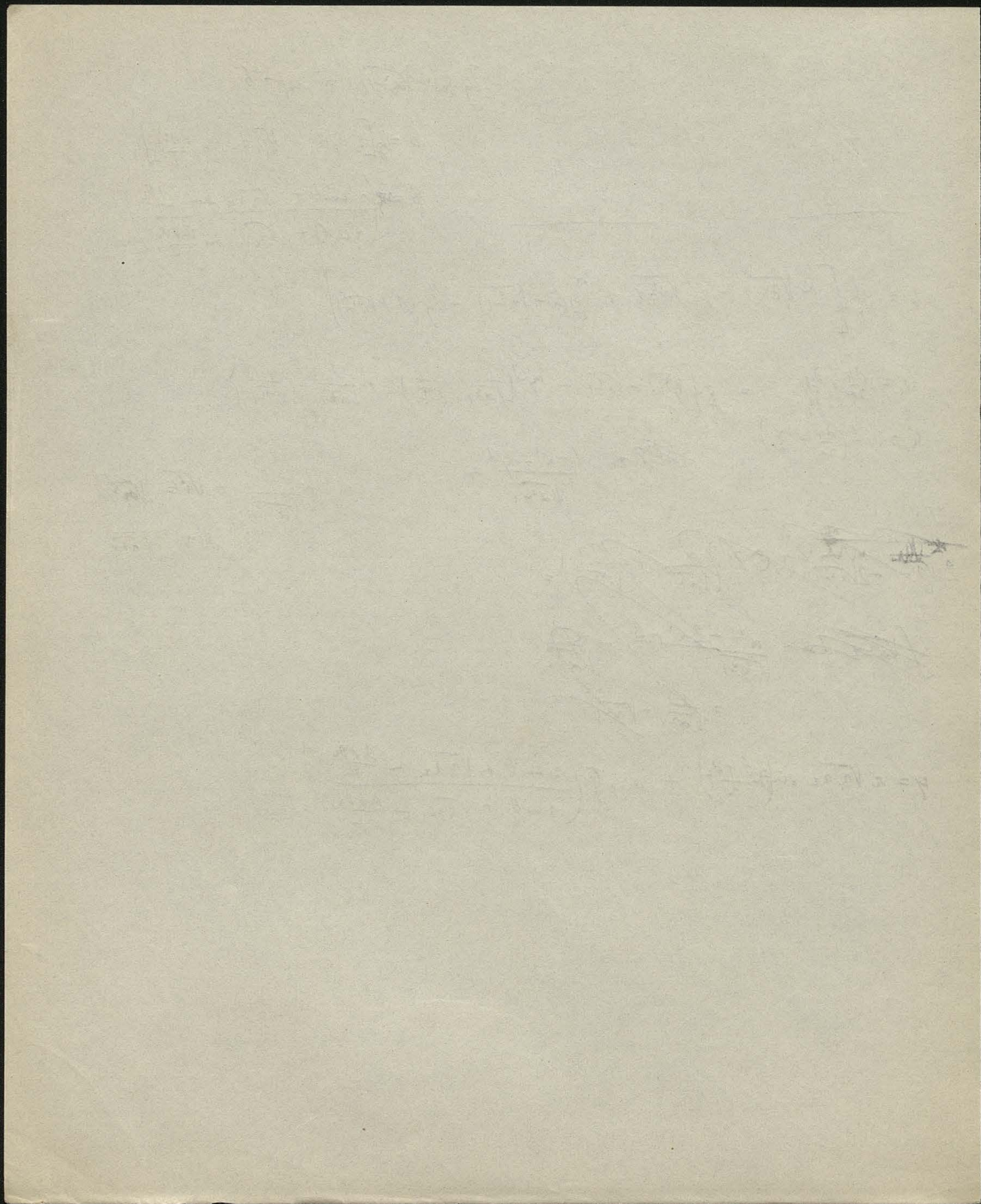
$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}$$

~~$$\frac{2 \frac{\alpha \beta}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - 2 \frac{\alpha \beta}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} + (\alpha - \beta) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} \right) =$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + 2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \frac{\alpha \beta}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - 1}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}$$~~

$$y = r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}\right)$$



$$x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = e^{a+ib}$$

$$x + iy + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2 - 1 + 2ixy} = e^a \cos b + i e^a \sin b$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = X + iY$$

$$x^2 - 1 = X^2 - Y^2 + 2iXY = x^2 - y^2 - 1 + 2ixy$$

$$X^2 - Y^2 = x^2 - y^2 - 1 = X^2 - \left(\frac{xy}{X}\right)^2$$

$$XY = xy$$

$$X^2 + Y^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + 2xy - y^2 + 1}$$

$$X^4 - X^2(x^2 - y^2 - 1) = x^2 y^2$$

$$r_1 \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = e^a \cos b$$

$$r_1 \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = e^a \sin b$$

$$\tan b = \frac{r_1 \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{r_1 \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}} = \frac{r_1 \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} (1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2))}{r_1 \cos \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$$

$$\tan b = \frac{y + \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 - x_1 x_2 + y^2}{2}}}{x + \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 + x_1 x_2 - y^2}{2}}}$$

$$> \dots < \theta_2 = \theta = 0 \quad \theta_1 = \pi$$

$$\tan b = \frac{y + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

alla teorema y=0

$$\tan b = \frac{0 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$\tan b = \frac{0 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

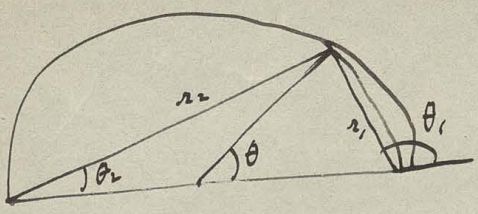
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$



$$\theta_2 = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_2$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$r_1 = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$r_2 = 2r \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad r=1$$

$$r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \approx r \left(\frac{r_1 + r_2}{2} \right) = \cancel{2r \sin \theta} \sqrt{2 \sin \theta} \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\sin \theta + \sqrt{2 \sin \theta} \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\cos \theta + \sqrt{2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}$$

$\theta = 45^\circ$ 75	30	60	15	75
150	30	45	60	75
525	60	67.5	75	82.5
9.89927	9.93753	10.138570 9.96562	9.98494	9.99627
9.70650	9.84948	9.92475	9.96876	9.99247
15051	15051	15051	15051	15051
9.75648	9.93752	10.04088	0.10421	0.13925
0.5709	0.866	1.099	1.271	1.378
2588	500	707	0.866	0.966
0.8297	1.366	1.806	2.137	2.344
9.11570	9.4130	9.5820	9.4130	9.1157
9.7845	9.6990	0.753	1.193	1.430
9.8570	0000			
9.6415	9.6990	9.6581	9.5323	9.2587

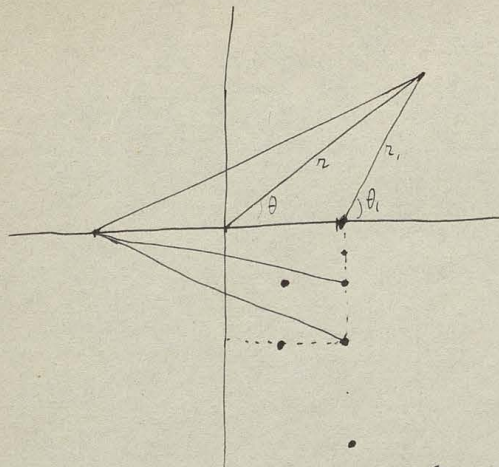


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1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
1900				



$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{25\theta}{25\theta_1}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$6152$$

$$3010$$

$$3142$$

$$0.125$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$6990$$

$$3495$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

	r_1	r	r_2	θ	θ_1	θ_2	$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$		
$x=1$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{5}$	45°	90°	26.6°	13.3°	162	116.6
$y=1$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$					58.3	
$y = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	2.06	26.6°	90°	14°	25.4°	52	1.28
$y=2$	2	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	$2\sqrt{2}$	63.4°	90°	45°	41°	11.3	11.3
$y = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.03	2.01	17°	90°	7.1°	34.5°	1.16	1.16

48
 13.3
 52
 26.6
 25.4
 $135 \cdot 2 = 67.5$
 63.4
 4.1
 97.1
 98.55
 14
 34.5

$$\frac{v}{u} = -\cot\theta - \frac{1}{22} \frac{25\theta_1 + \theta_2}{25\theta - 25\theta_1}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = 1.25$$

$$9.89653$$

$$9.38054$$

$$0.51619$$

$$3282$$

$$-2$$

$$128$$

$$9.92983$$

$$9.51235$$

$$0.4175$$

$$2615$$

$$- \frac{1}{1615}$$

$$9.84949$$

$$9.36182$$

$$0.30103$$

$$9.51234$$

$(\frac{1}{2})$

$$9.65104$$

$$9.63239$$

$$0.09691$$

$$9.38034$$

$$9.96562$$

$$8.8919$$

$$1.0737$$

$$11.85$$

$$-0.5$$

$$11.3$$

$$14824151$$

$$9951411$$

$$6990$$

$$8.8919$$

$$9.87479$$

$$9.1624$$

$$0.7124$$

$$5.16$$

$$-4$$

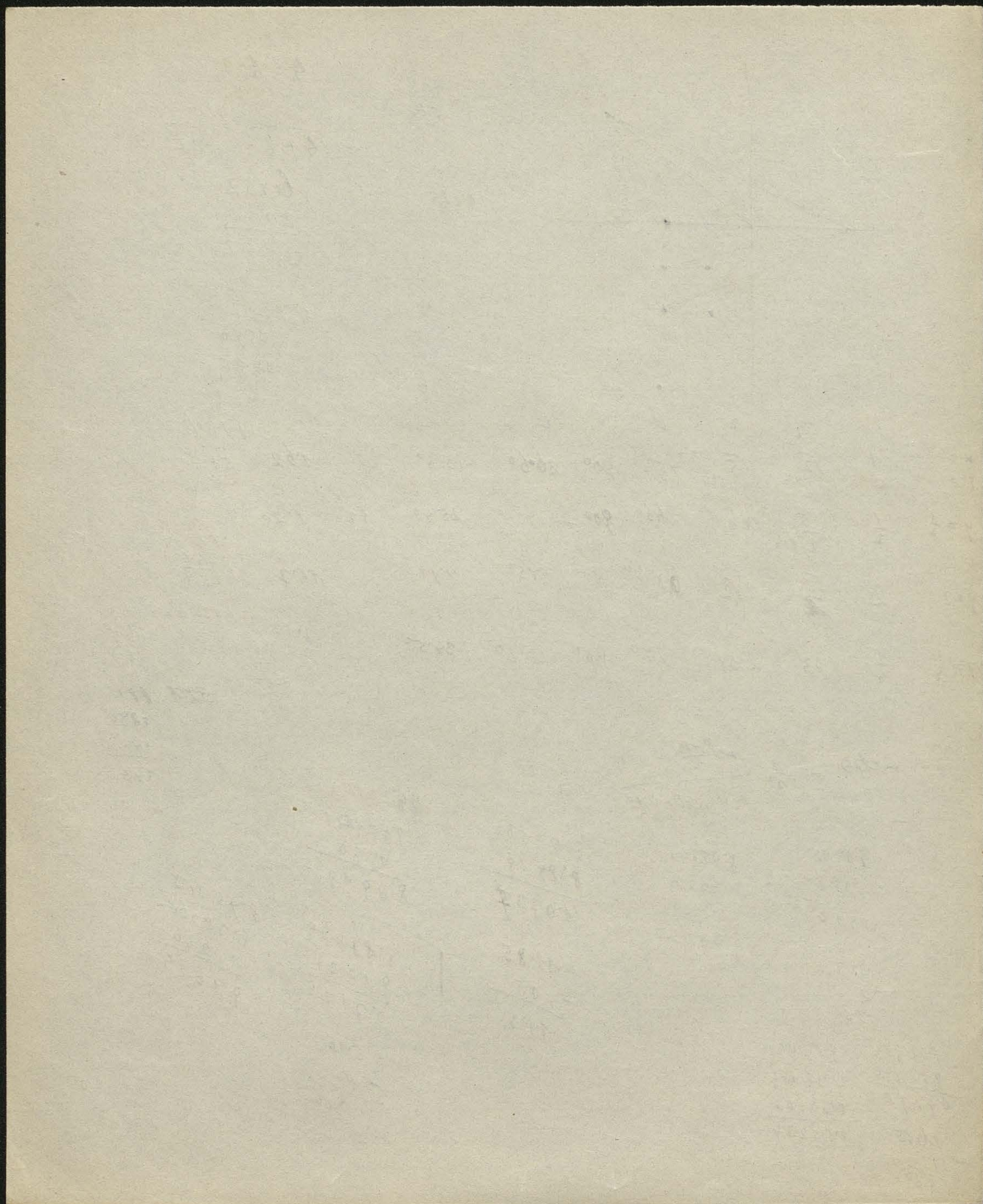
$$1.16$$

$$9.75317$$

$$9.38268$$

$$0.0256$$

$$9.1624$$



0.438 966	0.500 866	0.4551 707	0.3206 5	0.1814 2588
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1.404	1.366	1.162	0.841	0.940
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-9191	4584	0653		
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9191 1472	2584	2567 0653	3298 9248	2699 6435
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9.7718	10.0	10.1914	40.50	7264
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30.60	45.1	57.24	68.52	79.37
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0.523 ^{18.6} ₁₁	0.785	0.995 ₄	1.187 ₉	1.379 ₆
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b= 0.534 438	0.785 500	0.999 455	1.196 3141 (1.17)	1.385 181
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10°	50°	9.8842 9.6198 1505 <hr/> 9.6545	9.8081 9.6198 1505 <hr/> 9.5784	7958 -1348 <hr/> 9.6610	24.600 =	0.419 10 <hr/> 0.429
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0.4513 1736 <hr/> 0.6249	0.3788 9848 <hr/> 1.3636			
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37.50	30°	22.50	15°	7.5°
9.78435 9.8570 <hr/> 9.6415	9.69097 0 <hr/> 9.69097	9.58284 0753 <hr/> 9.6581	9.41300 1193 <hr/> 9.5323	9.11570 1430 <hr/> 9.2587
0.438	0.500	0.455	0.291	0.181

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

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9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

1.57

1.18

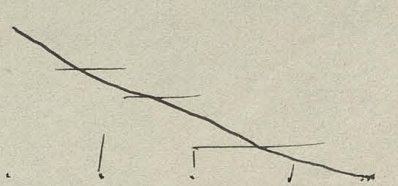
0.785

0.392

$\mu = 0$ $\frac{1.57}{4.8} = 0.0327$ $\frac{1.09}{4.8} = 0.0227$ $\frac{0.785}{4.8} = 0.0164$ $\frac{0.374}{4.8} = 0.0078$
 $\mu = 0.21$ $\mu = 0.25$ $\mu = 0.41$ $\mu = 0.5$ $\mu = 0.65$

157	1.204	0.855	0.544	0.285	0.096
0.366	1.204	1.196	1.0	0.785	0.534
	0.35	0.31	0.26	0.17	0.096
	$\theta = 75^\circ$	$\theta = 60^\circ$	$\theta = 45^\circ$	$\theta = 30^\circ$	$\theta = 15^\circ$
	$\frac{24}{35} = 0.686$	3.3	$\frac{11}{23} = 0.478$		

$\theta = 90^\circ$ $\theta = 70.5^\circ$ 66° 50.5°
 14.5 12.5 15 50
 $\theta = 11.5^\circ = 0.203$ $\theta = 24^\circ = 0.445$ $\theta = 39.5^\circ = 0.824$
 $\theta = 16^\circ$ $\theta = 17^\circ$ 20° 37°
 $\theta = 74.0$ 56.7° 37°
 $\theta = 3.4^\circ$ 1.52 0.754
 $\theta = 14$ 60.8 30
 $\theta = 16^\circ$ 33.3
 0.287 0.657
 11.5 26.7



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$x=1$
 $x_1=0$ 0.25

$\mu = x_2 = 2 \quad \parallel r_1 = \gamma = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad \frac{5}{2} \quad 3$

~~$\mu =$~~ $\mu_2 =$ 2.01 2.06 2.13 2.24 2.5 2.84 3.205

							16.025
1.04	0.5025	1.03	1.56	2.24	3.75	5.68	8.01
	- 0.0625	0.25	0.56	1	2.25	4	6.25
	<u>0.44</u>	0.78	1.04	1.24	1.5	1.68	1.76

$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} = \sqrt{0.22}$ 0.39 0.52 0.62 0.75 0.84 0.88

= 0.47 0.625 0.72 0.79 0.87 0.92 0.94 +1 = +2

	0.565	1.28	2.16	3.24	6.0	9.68	14.26
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$\sqrt{0.28}$ 0.64 1.08 1.62 3.0 4.84 7.13

= 0.53 0.8 1.04 1.27 1.73 2.20 2.67

0.47 0.625 0.72 0.79 0.87 0.92 0.94

$\mu =$ 7.24 9.03 11.7 104 238 342 427

6.72 7.96 8.57 8.98 9.40 9.64 9.73

10.052 10.107 16.0 20.6 29.8 37.8 45.4

48.5 52.0 55.3 58.1 63.3 67.3 70.1

$\theta =$ 0.846411 0.908 0.965 1.01 1.106 1.176 1.224

0.7013 0.8128 1.031 1.502 2.5740 4.543 8.036

0.8506(-) 0.0064 0.0965 0.1751 0.2870 0.4371 0.6118

0.7533 6322 4994 9.7733 0.932

0.0128 0.492 1505 3495

0.61674 0.6888 9.6989 1.6807

0.846 8.08 1.0111 9.5787

- 0.414 0.688 0.500 1.1767

0.432 4.293 0.51 0.379

0.420 0.797

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.7854 \\ - \quad 5 \\ \hline 0.2854 \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0472 \\ - \quad 433 \\ \hline 0.614 \end{array}$$

150

$$\theta = 75^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.309 \\ - \quad 25 \\ \hline 1.059 \end{array}$$

50°

$$0.8727$$

$$51^\circ: 0.890$$

$$- \quad 388$$

$$102 - 78 - 289$$

$$0.4910$$

$$- \quad 2564$$

$$4924$$

$$489$$

$$0.380$$

$$0.401$$

9.6716

B

$$\theta = 65^\circ = 1.134$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.134 \\ - \quad 383 \\ \hline 0.751 \end{array}$$

$$66^\circ = 1.152$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 48 \\ - \quad 372 \\ \hline 0.780 \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 76^\circ \quad 1.326$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ - \quad 235 \\ \hline 28 \quad 1.091 \end{array}$$

4695

$$\theta = 78^\circ :$$

$$1.361$$

$$20 \dots 7$$

156

$$203$$

24

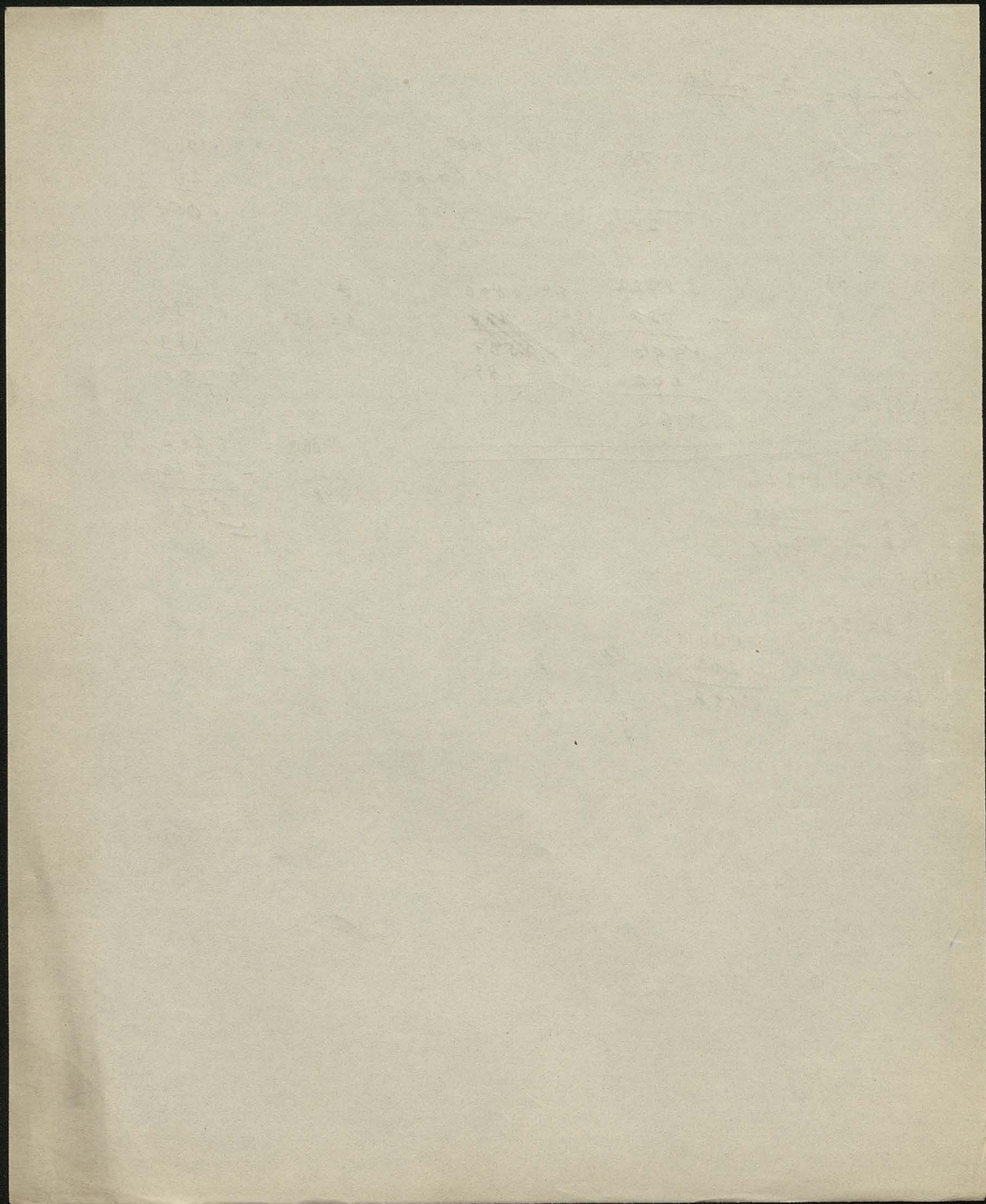
$$1.158$$

6093

$$1 \quad 2$$

4667

$$\frac{2}{7} \cdot 2$$



$$\int \left(\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \dots \right) dx dy dz$$

$$\int (\rho_{xx} \omega_{xx} + \rho_{xy} \omega_{xy} + \rho_{xz} \omega_{xz}) dx dy dz = \dots$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho_{xx} u + \rho_{xy} v + \rho_{xz} w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho_{xy} u + \rho_{yy} v + \rho_{yz} w) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\dots) \right] dx dy dz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho_{xx} u) = \rho_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial \rho_{xx}}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho_{xx} u \, dz \, dy$$

$$\int_V \rho_{xx} u \, dy \, dz = \int_V \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho_{xx} u) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

Voraussetzung: $(\rho_{xx} u)$ stetig überall innerhalb
(nicht notwendig an Oberfläche)

$$= \int_V u \left(\frac{\partial \rho_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho_{xz}}{\partial z} \right) + v (\dots) + w (\dots) + \rho_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots$$

u, v, w ebenfalls stetig
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ etc. in Grenzen

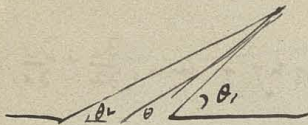
$$= \rho_{ii} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \dots + \Phi$$

$$+ \Phi$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \left(u \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial z} \right) + \dots + \Phi$$

Voraussetzung V^2 überall stetig

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \left(u \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial V^2}{\partial z} \right) + \Phi = u V^2 \, dy \, dz + v V^2 \, dx \, dz + w V^2 \, dx \, dy - \int V^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$



da direkt $r: \frac{r}{r_1 r_2} = 1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}$

$$\theta - \theta_1 = -\frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

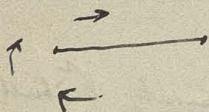
$$u_{\infty} = -4r \left(1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right) \sin \theta \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{2r^2}\right) - \frac{4r}{1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{2\theta \cos \theta}{r^2}\right) \sin \theta \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{2r^2}\right)$$

$$= -4r \left\{ \sin \theta \left[1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2} \right] + \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{2r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2}}{1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}} \right\} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{r^2}$$

$\cos^2 - \sin^2 = \cos 2\theta$
 $\therefore 1 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2r^2} (2 - \sin^2 \theta)$

∂z^2

$$\frac{\left(1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta \cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right)}{1 + \dots}$$



$$\iint (F \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 F) d\omega = \iint \left(F \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial n^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial n^2} \right) dS$$

$$\frac{(\nabla^2 \psi) - \psi \nabla^2 F}{\Phi} = \iint \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial n^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial n^2} \right) dS$$

$$\iint \psi \nabla^2 F d\omega = \iint \psi \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial n^2} dS - \iint \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \tau} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \right)^2 \right] d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \dots$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta}$$

$$v = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$f(\beta) + f(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta) = \cancel{f(\alpha) + f(\beta)} = -[\beta f(\beta) + \alpha f(\alpha)]$$

$$g'(\alpha) = -[f(\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha)]$$

$$g(\alpha) = -\alpha f(\alpha)$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{2\theta}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \sin 2\theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} y_0 &= \sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ v &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ u &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \sqrt{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \theta$$

$$y = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta]$$

$$y = \alpha R f(\alpha) + R g(\alpha)$$

$$y = (\alpha + \beta) [f(\alpha) + f(\beta)] + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + (\alpha + \beta) f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = f(\beta) + f(\alpha) + g'(\beta)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}^3} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 2[f(\alpha) + f(\beta)] + 2(\alpha + \beta)[f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)] + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta) = 2Rf + 4\alpha Rf' + Rg'$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = 2(\alpha + \beta) \left[\frac{f(\alpha) - f(\beta)}{i} \right] + \frac{g'(\alpha) - g'(\beta)}{i} = 4\alpha Rf' + Rg'$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \right)^2 + \left(i \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \right) \right)^2 = \cancel{4\alpha Rf' + Rg'} + \cancel{4\alpha Rf' + Rg'} = 0$$

$$V^2 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

symmetrisch also $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 0$

also $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = 0 \Rightarrow f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \beta f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) = 0$

$f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \alpha f'(\beta) + g'(\beta) = 0$

$$\frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + c\alpha\beta = d$$

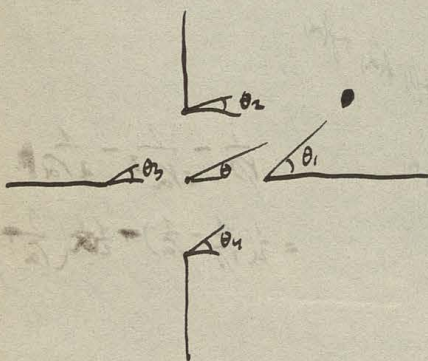
$$\alpha^4 - 1 = (\alpha+1)(\alpha-1)(\alpha+i)(\alpha-i)$$

$$f = \sqrt[4]{\alpha^4 - 1} \quad f' = \frac{\alpha^3}{(\alpha^4 - 1)^{3/4}} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt[4]{\alpha^4 - 1}} \right)^3$$

$$g'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(\alpha^4 - 1)^{3/4}}$$

$$u = \frac{x^3}{(r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4)^{3/4}} \sin \left[3\theta - \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots)}{4} \right]$$

$$v = (r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4)^{1/4} \sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3}{4} \right) + y \frac{x^3}{(r_1 \dots r_n)^{3/4}} \cos \left[3\theta - \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots)}{4} \right]$$



$$\frac{(r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4) - x^4}{\dots}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$g' = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} \parallel \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sim -\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha f(\rho) - \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) - g(\rho)]$$

$$\| \psi = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\rho) \quad 51$$

$$f(\alpha) = a$$

Superposition I+II

$$\psi = ay + \frac{g(\alpha) - g(\rho)}{i}$$

$$\psi = ax + \frac{g(\alpha) + g(\rho)}{2}$$

$$u = -a + g'(\alpha) + g'(\rho)$$

$$u = i[g'(\alpha) - g'(\rho)]$$

$$v = \frac{g(\alpha) - g(\rho)}{i}$$

$$v = a + g'(\alpha) + g'(\rho)$$

$$[-a + g'(\alpha) + g'(\rho) + \frac{g(\rho) - g(\alpha)}{i} C]^2 + \left[\frac{g(\alpha) - g(\rho)}{i} + Ca + [g'(\alpha) + g'(\rho)] C \right]^2 = 0$$

$$g'(\alpha) = a^n$$

$$g'(\rho) = a^m$$

$$[-a + r^n \cos n\theta - C r^m \sin n\theta]^2 + [Ca + r^n \sin n\theta + C r^m \cos n\theta]^2 =$$

$$a^2(C^2+1) + r^{2n} + C^2 r^{2m} \quad \text{for } n=m$$

$$[-a + r^n (\cos n\theta - C \sin n\theta)]^2 + [Ca + r^n (\sin n\theta + C \cos n\theta)]^2 =$$

$$a^2(C^2+1) + 2r^n a (C \sin n\theta - \cos n\theta + C \sin n\theta + C^2 \cos n\theta) + r^{2n} (1+C^2)$$

$$1 + \frac{2r^n}{a} \frac{C^2 \cos n\theta + 2C \sin n\theta - \cos n\theta}{1+C^2} + \frac{r^{2n}}{a^2} = 0$$

for $C=1$:

$$1 + \frac{2r^n}{a} \sin n\theta + \frac{r^{2n}}{a^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{r^n}{a} = R$$

$$1 + 2R \sin n\theta + R^2 = 0$$

$$R = \sin n\theta \pm \sqrt{\sin^2 n\theta - 1} \quad \text{Complex}$$

~~Opinion~~ $1 + 2R \frac{(C^2 - 1) \cos 2\theta + 2C \sin 2\theta}{1 + C^2} + R^2 = 0$

$$(1 + R)^2 + 2R \frac{(C^2 - 1) \cos 2\theta + 2C \sin 2\theta}{1 + C^2} - 1 - C^2$$

Przyjmując: $\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha f(\rho) - \rho f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) - g(\rho)]$

$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha}$

$f'(\alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2}$

$g(\alpha) = -\frac{\alpha^3}{3}$

$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \sqrt{\rho} - \rho \sqrt{\alpha} + \frac{\rho^3 - \alpha^3}{3}] = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \sqrt{\rho} - \rho \sqrt{\alpha} + \frac{\rho^3 - \alpha^3}{3}]$

$= \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^3}{3i} = \sqrt{2}^3 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = r_1 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{1}{i} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^2}{2\sqrt{\rho}}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{(\rho - \alpha)^4}{4\sqrt{\alpha\sqrt{\rho}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2})^4}{2} = 2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}$
stimant

~~$\Phi_1 = -\frac{1}{i} \frac{\rho - \alpha}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$~~

$\Phi_1 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = M + iN$

$\Phi_2 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = M - iN$

$\Phi_1 \Phi_2 = \underbrace{M^2 + N^2}_{\text{równani s'wamy}} = 0$

Przyjmując: $\psi = \alpha^2 + \rho^2 + 2\alpha\rho b$

$f = b\alpha \quad g = \alpha^2$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 2(\alpha + \rho b) = 2[(1+b)x + (1-b)iy]$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = 2(\rho + \alpha b) = 2[(1+b)x + (-1+b)iy]$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} = 4 [(1+b)^2 x^2 + (1-b)^2 y^2] = 0 = \text{równani punktu } \emptyset$

Wszystko zawsze istnieje i równo, choć może degenerować w punkt

Równanie i ciągę pod pierwiastkiem $y = (\alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha))$

$$= \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) \alpha f(\alpha)$$

$$[f(\rho) + \beta f'(\alpha) + g'(\alpha)][f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\rho) + g(\beta)] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\alpha) f(\rho) + \alpha \beta f(\alpha) f(\rho) + g(\alpha) g(\rho) + \alpha f(\rho) f'(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) f'(\alpha) \\ & + f(\alpha) g'(\alpha) + f(\rho) g'(\rho) \\ & + \alpha f(\rho) g'(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) g'(\rho) \end{aligned}$$

pod pierwiastkiem $g' = \alpha f'$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\alpha) f(\rho) + 2\alpha \beta f(\alpha) f(\rho) + \alpha f(\rho) f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) f(\alpha) \\ & + \alpha f(\alpha) f(\alpha) + \beta f(\rho) f(\rho) \\ & + \alpha^2 f(\alpha) f(\rho) + \beta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(\alpha) f(\rho) + (\alpha + \beta)^2 f(\alpha) f(\rho) + (\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) f(\alpha) + f(\rho) f(\rho)]$$

(hypothesis $f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{(1+\alpha^2)}$)

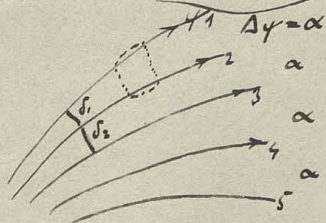
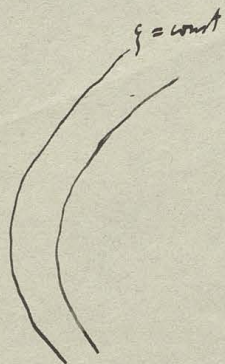
$$\text{imaginary } u, v, w \quad \frac{1}{k}$$

$$f(z) = \log z$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \log \rho - \beta \log \alpha + \rho \cos \theta - \rho^2]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\rho} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \log \rho - \log \alpha + \rho \cos \theta - \rho^2 \right] = \sin 2\theta$$

$$u = \dots = \cos 2\theta - \log \rho + \dots$$



$$\frac{1}{\delta_1} : \frac{1}{\delta_2} = V_1 : V_2$$

$$\xi = \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\delta_1}\right) - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\delta_2}\right)}{\delta}$$

$$\iint (\rho \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \rho) dx dy = \iint \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} \right) dx dy$$

if ψ everywhere finite, $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho = 0$: $\iint \rho \xi dx dy = 0$

$$\iint \rho \nabla^2 \psi dx dy = \iint \rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy$$

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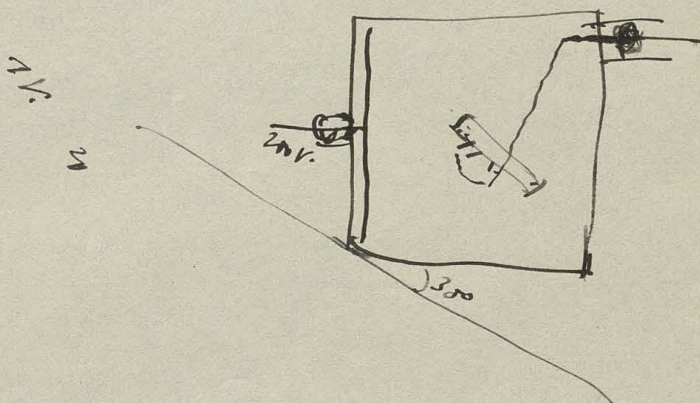
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$$\text{Sup. } f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}$$

$$y = \alpha\beta \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{1+\beta^2} \right) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = \beta \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{\beta}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{2\alpha^2\beta}{(1+\alpha^2)^2} + g'(\alpha) = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{\beta(1+\alpha^2)}{(1+\alpha^2)^2} + g'(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{2\alpha\beta^2}{(1+\beta^2)^2} + g'(\beta)$$





$$n = -1$$

$$R = mk r^m$$

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$$R^2 - 2R[-\cos(m+2)\theta - \cos(m-2)\theta] = -2 - 2\cos 4\theta$$

$$R^2 + 4R \cos m\theta \cos 2\theta = -4 \cos^2 2\theta$$

$$R = -2 \cos m\theta \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{4 \cos^2 2\theta (\cos^2 m\theta - 1)}$$

$$n = -2$$

$$R = mk r^{m+1}$$

Complex.

$$R^2 + 2R[2\cos(m+3)\theta + \cos(m-3)\theta] = -5 - 4\cos 6\theta$$

n=1 R = m k s

$$R = \frac{1}{2} [(v_1 + v_2) + (v_1 - v_2)] = \frac{1}{2} (2v_1) = v_1$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + v_2) = \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + v_2)$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + v_2) + \frac{1}{2} (v_1 - v_2)$$

Result

n=2 R = m k s

$$R = \frac{1}{2} [(v_1 + v_2) + (v_1 - v_2)] = \frac{1}{2} (2v_1) = v_1$$

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czy istnieje taka funkcja (A. i. $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \psi = 0$) z warunkami $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} u = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} v = 0$
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f = 0$
 (ale w skończonych skończonym)

$$\psi = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) + f(\alpha) + f(\rho) = (\alpha + \beta) [f(\alpha) + f(\rho)] + f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\alpha) + f(\rho) - \beta f(\rho)$$

$$\psi = 4 \times R f(\alpha) + R \varphi(\alpha)$$

$$\xi = 4 \frac{\delta \psi}{\delta \alpha \delta \rho} = 4(f'(\alpha) + f'(\rho)) = 8 R f'(\alpha) \quad \text{need } f' < 1$$

$$\rho = 8 \int f'(\alpha) = 4 \frac{f(\alpha) - f(\rho)}{i} = 8 \int f'(\alpha) = a + \frac{a_1}{(z-\alpha_1)} + \frac{a_2}{(z-\alpha_2)} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{(z-\alpha_1)} + \dots$$

$$u = i [2 [f(\alpha_1) - f(\rho)] + (\alpha - \rho) [f'(\alpha) + f'(\rho)]]$$

$$v = (\rho - \alpha) [f(\alpha_1) - f(\rho)] \quad v = \gamma \rho$$

Jużli dla potęg x^2 i potęg (z przegrodą), to ~~to~~ ρ punkty oskier
 tyżko w skończonym
 $\pm 1(\pm)$

$$f'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} \quad f(\alpha) = 2 \log(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) = a + ib$$

$$u = -4 \textcircled{b} - \frac{4y}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \text{ or } \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = -\frac{4y}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \text{ or } \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

czy może być need $f' < -1$
 $0 > f > -1$

Defn $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

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$$y_1 = \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g(x) - g(\beta) \right] \quad \left| \quad y_2 = \frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g(x) + g(\beta) \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + g'(x) + \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + g'(x) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{x}{\beta^2} + g'(\beta) = \frac{1}{i} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{\beta^2} + g'(\beta) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(x) \right] \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{x}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] + \left[\frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(x) \right] \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{x}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] + \\ & + \frac{1}{i} \left\{ \left[\frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(x) \right] \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{x}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] - \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{x}{\beta} + g'(\beta) \right] \left[\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g'(x) \right] \right\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

~~is similar~~

$$\begin{aligned} = & \left(\frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^2 + 2\alpha\beta g'(x)g'(\beta) + \left(\frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left[\alpha g'(x) + \beta g'(\beta) \right] + \\ & - \left(\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \cancel{2\alpha\beta g'(x)g'(\beta)} + \left(\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left[-\alpha g'(x) + \beta g'(\beta) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{i} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{x}{\beta} \right) + \cancel{2\alpha\beta g'(x)g'(\beta)} + \underbrace{g'(x) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{\beta^2} \right) + g'(\beta) \left(\alpha + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} \right)}_{-2g'(x) \frac{x^2}{\beta} + 2g'(\beta) \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 + 2\alpha\beta g'(x)g'(\beta) + g'(x) [2\beta] + g'(\beta) [2\alpha]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{i} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{x^2}{\beta^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} g'(\beta) - 2 \frac{x^2}{\beta} g'(x) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{11}} = -11x^{-12} = -\frac{11}{x^{12}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{12}} = -12x^{-13} = -\frac{12}{x^{13}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{13}} = -13x^{-14} = -\frac{13}{x^{14}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{14}} = -14x^{-15} = -\frac{14}{x^{15}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{15}} = -15x^{-16} = -\frac{15}{x^{16}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{16}} = -16x^{-17} = -\frac{16}{x^{17}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{17}} = -17x^{-18} = -\frac{17}{x^{18}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{18}} = -18x^{-19} = -\frac{18}{x^{19}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{19}} = -19x^{-20} = -\frac{19}{x^{20}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{20}} = -20x^{-21} = -\frac{20}{x^{21}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{21}} = -21x^{-22} = -\frac{21}{x^{22}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{22}} = -22x^{-23} = -\frac{22}{x^{23}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{23}} = -23x^{-24} = -\frac{23}{x^{24}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{24}} = -24x^{-25} = -\frac{24}{x^{25}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{25}} = -25x^{-26} = -\frac{25}{x^{26}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{26}} = -26x^{-27} = -\frac{26}{x^{27}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{27}} = -27x^{-28} = -\frac{27}{x^{28}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{28}} = -28x^{-29} = -\frac{28}{x^{29}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{29}} = -29x^{-30} = -\frac{29}{x^{30}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{30}} = -30x^{-31} = -\frac{30}{x^{31}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}) = \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} i (\quad)$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\beta \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \alpha \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \gamma_y (\alpha + \sqrt{1+\alpha^2})$$

$$\beta \left\| \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}{\alpha} \gamma_z \right\|$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\beta \frac{\gamma_y \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \alpha \frac{\gamma_z \beta}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\beta \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \gamma_y \alpha - \alpha \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \gamma_z \beta \right]$$

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\beta \alpha \gamma_y \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + \dots + \frac{\beta \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \gamma_y \alpha + \dots - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \gamma_z \alpha \right]$$

$$-u = \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \left[\gamma_y \alpha \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \theta \cdot \alpha \frac{\beta \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

$$- \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \left[\gamma_z \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta \frac{\alpha \beta}{2} \right]$$

$$v =$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + (\quad) \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = v$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + (\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \theta) \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = v$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} + \dots$

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$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \sqrt{\rho+1} - \beta \sqrt{\rho-1} + \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\beta \rho}{\sqrt{\rho-1}}] \psi(\rho, \theta) -$$

$\sqrt{\rho+1}(\rho-1)$

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$$-u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\rho+1} + \sqrt{\rho-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} - \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\beta \rho}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \\ - 2 \sin(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) \sin \theta \quad \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} + \frac{\beta^2}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} \\ = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) - \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] + \frac{2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\sqrt{\rho+1} - \sqrt{\rho-1} + \frac{\alpha \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{\beta \rho}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}} \right]$$

$$-\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{-\alpha^2 \rho}{\sqrt{\rho+1}} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[-\sin(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) + \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] - 2 \cos \theta \sin(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})$$

$$\frac{\beta^2}{2\sqrt{\rho-1}} - \frac{\sqrt{\rho-1}}{2} = \frac{\beta^2 - 1 - \rho}{2\sqrt{\rho-1}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho-1}}$$

$$\frac{r^2}{2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \sin$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$= -1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} - 1$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$+ r_1 r_2 + 1 = \frac{r^2 \sin(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})}{\sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}} \quad ?$$

$$= r^2 [\sin 2\theta \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \cos 2\theta]$$

$$r_1 r_2 = 1 = \frac{r^2 \cos(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})}{\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$$

$$= r^2 [\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}]$$

$$\frac{r^2}{\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}} = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$r_1 r_2 = r^2 \cos 2\theta \left[\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}} \right]$$

$$(2) - (1) = \quad \quad \quad v = \pm 2 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{y} \sqrt{y^2-1} \quad \frac{2y}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} \quad -\sqrt{y^2-1} - \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} + \frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$$

$$(6-5) = \quad \quad \quad v = \pm y \sqrt{y^2-1} \quad -u = -2y^2$$

$$(3+4) = \quad \quad \quad v = 2\sqrt{y^2-1} \sqrt{y(y+1)} \quad u = 0$$

$$(4-3) = \quad \quad \quad v = \frac{2y^2}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} \sqrt{y(y-1)} + 2y \quad u = -2 \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} y \dots + y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} y \dots + \frac{y}{2} \quad -\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{y^2-1} \quad -\frac{2^2}{2} \sqrt{y^2-1} \quad + 3y$$

$$\frac{y-3}{2} \quad \quad \quad -\frac{3}{2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{5-6}{2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{2-1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{2}{2} \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} \quad \quad \quad -\frac{2}{2} \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} \quad \quad \quad y^2 \quad \quad \quad 0$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{3}{2} \frac{2y^2-1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} + y^2}$$

Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly including the word "Ans" and some mathematical expressions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iyz} & (-2 \sin \theta + 2 \sin 3\theta - 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta + 4 \sin \theta) \\ & - 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + 2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \\ & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ & - 2 \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iyz} & (2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos 3\theta + 4 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 4 \cos \theta) \\ & \downarrow \\ & 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + 2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - 2 \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta & [-2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin 3\theta - 4 \sin \theta \cos 2\theta - 4 \sin \theta] \\ & \downarrow \\ & -2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - 6 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - 6 \sin \theta \\ & \downarrow \\ & -4 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 12 \sin \theta \cos \theta = -16 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

höflichkeit zu bitten, da er

$$u = \frac{1}{\rho r} \left[\frac{\cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta}{6} - 2 \cos 3\theta \text{lyr} + 2\theta \sin \theta \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\rho r} \left[\frac{-2 \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta}{6} - 2 \sin 3\theta \text{lyr} + 2\theta \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta \right]$$

$\theta = 0$	$u = \frac{1}{3} - 2 \text{lyr}$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = \pi$	$\theta = \pi$	$u = -\frac{1}{3} + 2 \text{lyr}$	1.
$\theta = 0$	$v = 0$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$v =$	$\theta = \pi$	$v = -2\pi$	

$$u = 2r^\theta \dots$$

$$v =$$

$\theta = 0$	$u = 1 + 2 \text{lyr}$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = -\pi + \pi = 0$	$\theta = \pi$	$u = -2 \text{lyr} - 1$	2.
$\theta = 0$	$v = 0$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$v = -2 \text{lyr} - 1$	$\theta = \pi$	$v = 2\pi + 2\pi = 0$	

$$u = -2r \frac{\cos 2\theta \sin \theta}{r} + \frac{2r \sin^2 \theta}{r}$$

$\theta = 0$	$u = 2$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = 0$	$\theta = \pi$	$u = -2$	3.
$\theta = 0$	$v = 0$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$v = -2$	$\theta = \pi$	$v = \textcircled{-2}$	

$$u = -2 \frac{\cos 2\theta \sin \theta}{r}$$

$\theta = 0$	$u = 0$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$u = 0$	$\theta = \pi$	$u = 0$	4.
$\theta = 0$	$v = 0$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$v = 0$	$\theta = \pi$	$v = 0$	

$$u = \frac{\cos \theta}{2} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$v = \frac{\sin \theta}{r} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$\theta = 0$	$u = 1$	$v = 0$
--------------	---------	---------

$\theta = \pi$	$u = -1$	$v = 0$
----------------	----------	---------

(5)

$$n=2$$

$$(m=-1)$$

$$R = -k r^{-4}$$

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$$R^2 - 2R[2\cos 2\theta - 1] = -5 + 4\cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2\cos 2\theta - 1 \pm \sqrt{4\cos^2 2\theta - 4\cos 2\theta + 1 - 5 + 4\cos 2\theta}$$

$$\sqrt{4(\cos^2 2\theta - 1)} \text{ Compl.}$$

$$(m=-2) \quad R = -2k r^{-5}$$

$$R^2 - 2R[2\cos 3\theta - \cos \theta] = -5 + 4\cos 2\theta$$

$$R = 2(\cos 3\theta - \cos \theta) + \cos \theta$$

$$= -4\sin 2\theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$= \cancel{2\cos 3\theta}$$

$$R^2 - 2R[\nu \cos(\nu-m)\theta + 2\sin \nu \theta \sin m\theta] = -\nu^2 - 4\nu \sin^2 \nu \theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \delta$$

$$\sin(\alpha\theta) = \sin\left(\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + \alpha\delta\right) = \sin\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \cos \alpha\delta + \cos\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \sin \alpha\delta$$

$$\cos(\nu-m)\theta = \cos(\nu-m)\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\nu-m)\delta + \sin(\nu-m)\frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\nu-m)\delta = (-1)^{\nu-m+1} \left(1 - \frac{(\nu-m)^2 \delta^2}{2}\right)$$

$$R^2 - 2R\left[\frac{(-1)^{\nu-m+1} \nu}{\left(1 - \frac{(\nu-m)^2 \delta^2}{2}\right)} + 2\nu \mu \delta^2 (-1)^{\nu-m+1}\right] = -\nu^2 - 4\nu \nu^2 \delta^2$$

$$\alpha = 2p \text{ #/la}$$

$$\sin \alpha\theta = \alpha \delta \cdot (-1)^{\nu-m}$$

$$\nu - m = 2k + 2(\nu - p)$$

1000

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$$R^2 - R [2m^2 - 2] = -2 + 2m^2$$

$$R = \frac{-2 + 2m^2}{2m^2 - 2} = \frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 - 1} = 1$$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$$m^2 - 2 = -2k^2$$

$$R^2 - R [2m^2 - m^2] = -2 + 2m^2$$

$$R = \frac{-2 + 2m^2}{2m^2 - m^2} = \frac{2(m^2 - 1)}{m^2} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{m^2}\right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2}{m^2}$$

~~1000~~

$R^2 - R [2m^2 - 2] = -2 + 2m^2$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$R^2 - R [2m^2 - 2] = -2 + 2m^2$

$R = \frac{-2 + 2m^2}{2m^2 - 2} = \frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 - 1} = 1$

$R^2 - R [2m^2 - 2] = -2 + 2m^2$

$$\psi = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\text{Sup. } f(\alpha) = \frac{g(\alpha)}{\alpha}$$

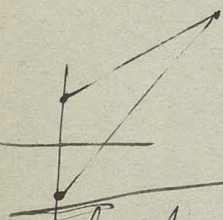
$$\psi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} (1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}) g(\alpha) + (1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}) g(\beta) = \alpha \left[\frac{g(\alpha)}{\alpha} + \frac{g(\beta)}{\beta} \right]$$

$$\psi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2-1} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2-1} + \dots$$

~~$$u = \frac{r}{r_1 r_2} \cos[\theta - \frac{1}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$~~

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1}$$

$$f(\beta) = -\frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha^2-1)^2}$$



totalita

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}}$$

$$f = -\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}^3}$$

$$u = \frac{r}{(r_1 r_2)^2} \cos \left[\theta - \frac{3}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

$$v = +\frac{1}{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \Rightarrow y \frac{r}{(r_1 r_2)^2} \cos \left[\theta - \frac{3}{2}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right]$$

$$u = f(\beta) + f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\beta) + g'(\alpha) + g'(\beta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1} + \frac{1}{\beta^2-1} + \frac{-4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha^2-1)(\beta^2-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - \frac{4r}{(r_1 r_2)^2} \cos 2(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

$$\frac{f(\alpha) - f(\beta)}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} (f(\alpha) - f(\beta))$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right] = \dots$$

Handwritten text, possibly a note or label.

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \dots$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^2} \quad \psi = \alpha\beta \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} \right) + \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta^2} + \beta \frac{(1+\alpha^2)}{(1-\alpha^2)^2} + g'(\alpha) = \frac{k\alpha}{1-\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^2} + \alpha \frac{(1+\beta^2)}{(1-\beta^2)^2} + g'(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(1-\alpha^2)(1-\beta^2)} + \frac{\alpha\beta(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)}{(1-\alpha^2)^2(1-\beta^2)^2} + \frac{k^2 \alpha\beta}{(1-\alpha^2)(1-\beta^2)}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\right.$$

[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

$$y = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha)$$

$$p = \frac{f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)}{2}$$

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$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(\beta) - f(\alpha)}{2} + \beta f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\beta) \right]$$

$$u = Rf \quad Jf$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(\beta) + f(\alpha)}{2} + \beta f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\beta) \right]$$

$$v = -Jf \quad Rf$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}$$

$$u = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

pot. $\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$v = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

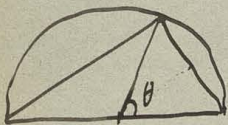
$$u = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \right] = -\frac{2r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos\theta \cos\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

$$v = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \right] = 2 \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\theta \sin\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(\beta) - f(\alpha)}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\alpha \beta}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}^3} \right] \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}^3}$$



$$r_1 = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 2r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2r_1 r_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2r^2 \sin \theta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$



$$\log \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} = a+ib \quad \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} = e^a (\cos b + i \sin b) = \frac{1+x+iy}{1-x-iy} = \frac{(1+x+iy)(1-x+iy)}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

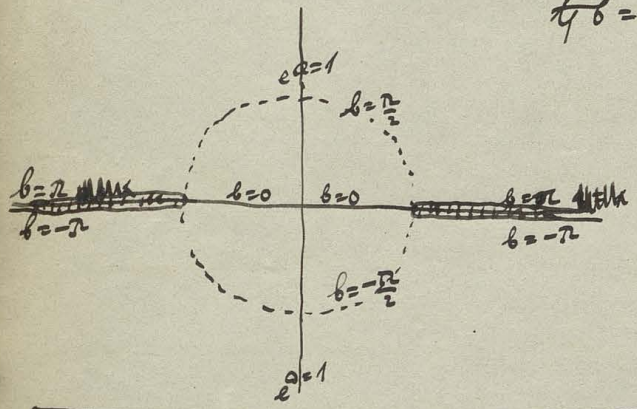
$$= \log \frac{r_2 e^{i\theta_2}}{r_1 e^{i\theta_1}} = \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} + i(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + i \cos t = \frac{1-x^2-y^2 + \cancel{2iy} + 2iy}{1-2x+x^2+y^2}$$

$$e^a \cos b = \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

$$e^a \sin b = \frac{2y}{\dots}$$

$$e^a = \frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2-y^2)^2 + 4y^2}}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

$$\sin b = \frac{2y}{1-x^2-y^2} = \frac{2y}{1-r^2}$$



$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha}} = \frac{r}{r_1} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha}} + \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{1-\alpha}} = \frac{1}{r_1} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} - r \frac{\theta_1}{2} \right) + \frac{r}{2r_1} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{3\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta - \frac{3\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{r_1}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta-\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta-\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)} = \sqrt{r r_1} \left[\cos \frac{\theta+\theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta+\theta_1}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2}\right) \right] - \sqrt{\frac{r}{r_1}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1-\theta}{2}\right) \right] \right\}$$

$$\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha} = r \sqrt{r_1} \left[\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{1-\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{1-\alpha}} = \sqrt{r_1} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} \right] - \frac{r}{2\sqrt{r_1}} \left[\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^3$$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right)$$

$$- 2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) (a - b)$$

$$\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} (a - b) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right)$$

$$- 2 \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$a + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)$$

$$\cos \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\sin = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$a \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right) + \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2} = a \frac{2a^2 + b^2 + b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = 2a$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$a \frac{ab}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{b^3}{a^2 + b^2} = b$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3a - b}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}}{3 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

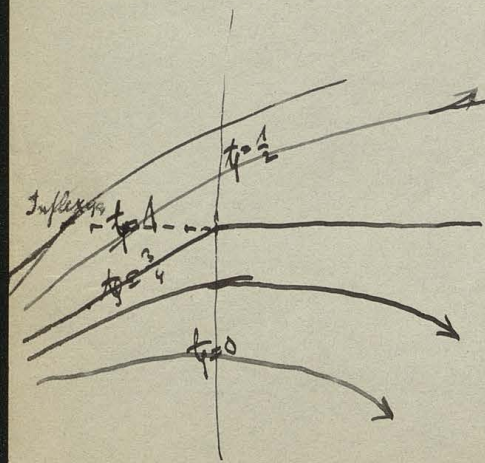
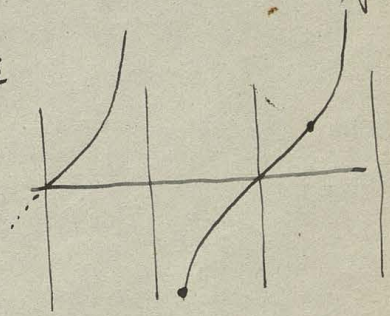
$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -3$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-6}{1 - 9} = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$(a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})}{1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{2}}{1 + \frac{2 \sin \theta}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{3 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{(2 + \sin \theta) - (1 + \cos \theta)}{(2 + \sin \theta) + (1 + \cos \theta)}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left\{ a^2 (1 + 3 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (a^2 + b^2) + b^2 (\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + 2ab (\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) (1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \right\}$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left\{ a^2 (1 + 3 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + 4ab \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + b^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

$$u = -\frac{4r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \sin\theta \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^4} \right) \right] - 4\sqrt{1-r^2} \cos\theta - \frac{\sin^3\theta \cos\theta}{r^2}$$

$$u = -4r \sin\theta \left[2 - \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{2r^4} \right] + 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r}$$

$$v = 4r \sin\theta \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^2} = 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r}$$

$$u = 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{r^4}$$

$$v = 4 \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{r^4}$$

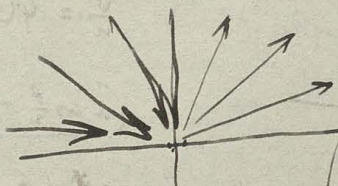
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^2 y^2}{r^4} - \frac{2x^2 y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4x^2 y^2}{r^6} + \frac{4x^2 y^2}{r^6}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4c^2 \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r} r d\theta &= 2c^2 \int_0^{\varphi} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= c^2 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \\ &= c^2 \left[\frac{r}{2} (\pi - 2\varphi) - r^2 (\pi - 2\varphi) \right] \\ &= c^2 (r - 2\varphi - r^2 \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = -4\sqrt{1-r^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 u dx = -4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\varphi d\varphi = -\pi$$



∫ y dx :

$$u = \frac{x^2 y^2}{r^4}$$

$$v = \frac{2x^2 y^2}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{4x^2 y^2}{r^6} + \frac{4x^2 y^2}{r^6} - \frac{2x^2 y^2}{r^4}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$u = \frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4x^2 y^2}{r^6}$$

$$v = -\frac{4x^2 y^2}{r^6}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \left[a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$a (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) + b \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

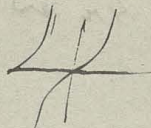
$$v = \sqrt{2} \left[a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2}^3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left[\frac{b}{3} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan(\theta - \alpha) = \tan \theta$$



$$\frac{(a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + (a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\underbrace{[a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}]}_{-1} [\cos \theta - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}] = 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$b \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = -3a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$a \tan \frac{\theta}{2} - b = -\frac{b}{3} - b$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{b}{3a} - \frac{3a}{b}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \frac{y}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)}{2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} (y \sqrt{2-x}) = \frac{y (\cos \theta - 1)}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{-2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2-x} + \frac{y^2}{2 \sqrt{2-x}} = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

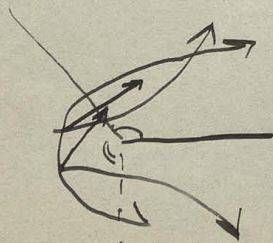
$$(\sqrt{2-x})^3 = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2-x} \cdot \frac{x-1}{\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \theta - 1)}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{a}{b}$$



$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \quad u = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right)$$

$$= f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) \quad \parallel \quad \frac{1}{i} [f(\beta) - f(\alpha) + \beta f(\beta) - \alpha f(\alpha)]$$

$$g(\alpha) + g(\beta) \quad - \quad \frac{1}{i} (g(\alpha) - g(\beta))$$

$$f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\beta) \quad \text{ant.}$$

$$\frac{f(\alpha + iy) + f(\alpha - iy)}{\alpha + iy}$$

$$f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) \quad \text{ant.}$$

$$2 f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) = \alpha M + \beta N = r [M \cos \theta - N \sin \theta]$$

$$f(\alpha) = M + iN$$

$$f(\alpha) = -\frac{f(\beta)}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha f(\alpha) + f(\beta) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\alpha f(\alpha)]$$

$$\alpha f(\alpha) = c$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{c}{\alpha}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{a^2 c^2 - r^2} - \sqrt{r^2 c^2})}{i} \right) - y \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{r^2 c^2}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{i} \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - y \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cdot \frac{c^2 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} = -\frac{c^2 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{r \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\psi = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

u = .

$$= \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot c = \theta r \cos \theta \sin \theta \int_{\frac{r}{2}}^0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2 - 1} + \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2} = h^2$$

$$\frac{x^2 \lambda^2 + 2x^2 - 2^2}{\lambda^2} = \cancel{h^2} (\lambda^2 - \lambda^2)$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2 + 2}{\lambda^2}\right) + \frac{2^2}{\lambda^2} = 0$$

$$p^2 q^2 = \frac{2^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$x = h + g$$

$$p^2 + q^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2 + 2}{\lambda^2} = 1 + \frac{h^2}{\lambda^2} + p^2 q^2$$

$$x = h \sqrt{p^2 + q^2 - 1 - p^2 q^2} = ih \sqrt{(1 - p^2)(1 - q^2)}$$

~~h = h~~

$$h^2 (\lambda^2 - 1) = a^2$$

$$h^2 \lambda^2 = -b^2$$

$$-h^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{b}{c} = g$$

$$x = c + \xi = ih + \xi$$

$$x^2 = -h^2 + 2ih\xi + \xi^2$$

$$x^2 = c^2 + 2c\xi + \xi^2$$

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{c^2 + 2c\xi + \xi^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right] \pm \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{2\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \pm$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{2^2}{2c^2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{2^2}{2c^2} \right)^2 + \frac{2^2}{c^2}} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2^2}{c^2} + \frac{\xi^2}{c^3} + \frac{2^4}{4c^4}}$$

$$p^2 = -\frac{\xi}{c} \pm \frac{2}{c}$$

$$q^2 = 1 - g$$

$$g = 1 \text{ da } h^2 \text{ ist positiv}$$

$$q^2 = \left[1 + \frac{\xi}{2} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{2h^2} \right] \left\{ 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right\}$$

$$\psi = (r - r \cos \theta)^{3/2} = h^2 \tilde{\rho}^3$$

$$\sqrt{r - r \cos \theta} = \rho h^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{z^2}{\lambda^2} = -c^2$$

$$x^2 \lambda^2 + z^2 \lambda^2 - 2c^2 = -c^2 \lambda^2 (\lambda^2 - 1)$$

$$\lambda^4 + \lambda^2 \frac{(x^2 + z^2 - c^2)}{c^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + \frac{x^2 + z^2}{c^2} \right) \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$x = c + \xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + 1 + \frac{2\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{c^2} \right) \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$= h^2 \left[\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{2c^2} \right] \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{2c^2} \right] \frac{z^2}{\xi^2 + \left(\frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{c} \right) \xi + \dots}$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{h^2 + x^2 + z^2}{2h^2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2 - \frac{z^4}{h^4}}$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{2z^2}{3\xi^2}$$

$$x = h \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1} + \xi$$

$$x^2 =$$

$$\omega^2 = -h^2 (1 - q^2) \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{h^2 q^2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(\cos \varphi)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sin \varphi)^2} = 1 = \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 \varphi + 1} + \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 \varphi}$$

~~$$\left[\frac{2x^2 \sin \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi} + \frac{2y^2 \cos \varphi}{\sin^3 \varphi} \right] \frac{d\varphi}{dy} + \frac{2y}{\sin^2 \varphi} = 0$$~~

$x=0$ ~~$\frac{d\varphi}{dy}$~~

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dy} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{y \cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi}$$

$$\frac{2 + 2 + 2}{x^2 - x^2} = \frac{2}{x - x} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{2z + 2}{x} = \frac{2}{x} \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$1 = X^0 \left(\frac{2}{x - x} \right)$$

$$\frac{2z + 2}{x}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{1 + 2z} + \sqrt{1 + 2z} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{2}{x - x} = z$$

~~$$\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} +$$~~

~~$$\left[\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 =$$~~

~~$$\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} +$$~~

~~$$\left(\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right) (h, -x) - \left(\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right) (h, +x) \right)^2$$~~

$$\left[\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 = \sqrt{1, 5 - 11}$$

$$\left[\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 = \sqrt{1, 5 - 11}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - 4} = \sqrt{1, 5 - 11}$$

~~$$\left[\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 - \left[\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 =$$~~

~~$$\left(\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^0}{\sqrt{e}} \right)^2 + \left\{ = \frac{h^0}{n^0 e} - \frac{x^0}{n^0 e} \right\}$$~~

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx = x \arcsin \frac{x}{1} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \arcsin x - \frac{x}{1}$$

$$4(H-G) = \frac{(x+iy)}{z} \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{z} + i \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x+iy}{z}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{z}{z} \arcsin \frac{x}{z} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{z^2}{z^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{z^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{z^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{z^2}{z^2}}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

$$= (x+iy)(\xi+i\eta) + i \sqrt{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}$$

$$= x\xi - y\eta + i(y\xi + x\eta) + \sqrt{R} e^{i\theta} \quad \sqrt{R} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$R \cos \theta = 1+x^2-y^2$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta}$$

$$4R(H-G) = x\xi - y\eta - \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2 - 1 + 2xy}{2}} R \cos \theta = 2xy$$

$$\text{Np. } G = +3H$$

$$y=0 = 0$$

$$y_{y=0} = \frac{x\xi}{z} - \frac{x\eta}{z} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-\dots)} + 4xy - (x^2+y^2) \right]}$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{r} = \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

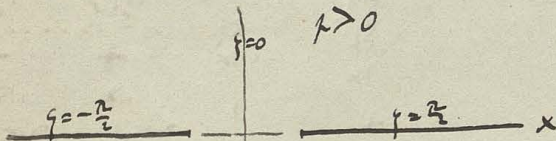
$$y = r \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{r} \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \cos \phi \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\sin^2 \phi} + \frac{y^2}{\cos^2 \phi} = 1$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sin^2 \phi} - \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \phi} = 1$$

y



$\phi < 0$

$$y=0 \quad u=0$$

$$v = x \frac{R(H'-S')}{y=0} + 2RH \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$x+iy = e^{i\phi} (\xi + i\eta)$$

$$= \frac{e^{i\phi} - e^{-i\phi}}{2} + i \frac{e^{i\phi} + e^{-i\phi}}{2}$$

$$= e^{-\phi} (\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)$$

$$= e^{\phi} (\cos \phi - i \sin \phi)$$

$$= i \sin \phi \frac{e^{\phi} - e^{-\phi}}{2} + \cos \phi \frac{e^{\phi} + e^{-\phi}}{2}$$

$$\phi + i\eta = \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{i}$$

$$= 4(H'-S')(x+iy)$$

$$y=0 \quad 4R(H'-S')(x) = \arcsin \frac{x}{i}$$

$$4(H'-S')x = \arcsin \frac{x}{i}$$

$$z = 2e^{i\theta}$$

$$4(H'-S')(x+iy) = \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{i}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{i}$$

$$x = i \sin \frac{R(H'-S')(x)}{i} \cos \frac{R(H'-S')(x)}{i}$$

$$x = i \sin \frac{4R(H'-S')(x)}{i} \cos \frac{4R(H'-S')(x)}{i} = i \sin [4R(H'-S')(x) + i4J(H'-S')(x)]$$

$$= \frac{e^{i[4R(H'-S')(x) + i4J(H'-S')(x)]} - e^{-i[4R(H'-S')(x) + i4J(H'-S')(x)]}}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{e^{4R(H'-S')(x)} e^{-4J(H'-S')(x)} - e^{-4R(H'-S')(x)} e^{4J(H'-S')(x)}}{2i}$$

$$\arcsin \left(\frac{x}{i} \right) = R + iJ$$

$$\frac{x}{i} = \sin(R + iJ)$$

$$x + iy =$$

$$x = -\cos J \sin R$$

$$y = -\sin J \cos R$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sin^2 R} - \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 R} = 1$$

$$R(H'-S') = \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{x}{4} + 2RH \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$(x+iy)(y+i\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2xy^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{xy}{2}$$

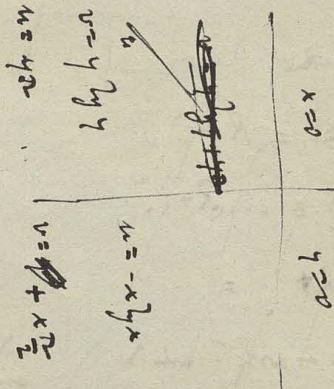
$$+ 2xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{xy}{2} - 2xy^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{xy}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{2} - \frac{xy}{2} = 0$$

$$- \left[-\frac{xy}{2} - \frac{xy}{2} + \frac{xy}{2} + \frac{xy}{2} \right] + \dots = 0$$

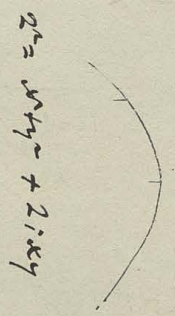
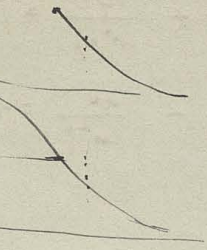
$$2xy^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} +$$

$$-2xy^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + xy \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + xy \right)$$

$$= \frac{2x}{2} + y + \frac{2y}{2} + x = x + y + y + x = 2x + 2y$$



$$u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy) = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2y) = 2xy$$

ask 20 > ask 20 + 20x
 2 ask 20 sin 4A - 2 sin 4A < sin 2A
 ask 20 > ask 20 + 20x
 ask 20 > ask 20 + 20x

$$x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x$$

$$x = \dots$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$- \frac{1}{1+2x} + \frac{x}{1+2x} = \frac{x-1}{1+2x}$$

$$\frac{a e^{-\alpha x}}{r_1} \sin \omega \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{b e^{-\alpha(l-x)}}{r_2} \sin \omega \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right) = \sin \omega \frac{t}{\tau} \left(a \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} + b \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right) - \omega \frac{2at}{\tau} \left(a \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} + b \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$J^2 = \left[\frac{a e^{-\alpha x}}{r_1} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{b e^{-\alpha(l-x)}}{r_2} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right]^2 + \left[a e^{-\alpha x} \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} + b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right]^2 =$$

$$= a^2 e^{-2\alpha x} + b^2 e^{-2\alpha(l-x)} + 2ab e^{-\alpha l} \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{x}{\lambda} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} + \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right)}_{\cos \frac{2x-l}{\lambda}}$$

is punktisch gibt $\cos \frac{2x-l}{\lambda} = \pm 1$

$$J^2 = \left[\frac{a e^{-\alpha x}}{r_1} \pm \frac{b e^{-\alpha(l-x)}}{r_2} \right]^2$$

Zus. da $\frac{a e^{-\alpha r_1}}{r_1} = \frac{b e^{-\alpha r_2}}{r_2}$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{-\alpha(r_2-r_1)}$$

$$\log \frac{a}{b} = \log r_1 - \log r_2 - \alpha \log(r_2-r_1)$$

$$= \log r_3 - \log r_4 - \alpha \log(r_4-r_3)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\log r_1 - \log r_2 - \log r_3 + \log r_4}{\log(r_2-r_1) - \log(r_4-r_3)}$$

$$= \frac{\log \frac{r_1 r_4}{r_2 r_3}}{\log \frac{r_2-r_1}{r_4-r_3}}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -k \rho \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -k \rho_0 \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x} + \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t}$$

$$+\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial t^2} = +k \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \frac{\partial^3 \delta}{\partial x^2 \partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial t^2} = \frac{k\rho_0}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \frac{\partial^3 \delta}{\partial x^2 \partial t}$$

$$\delta = e^{i(\alpha t - \beta x)}$$

$$-\alpha^2 = -\alpha^2 \beta^2 + i \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha \beta^2$$

$$\beta = \nu + ik$$

$$+\alpha^2 = +\alpha^2 [\nu^2 - k^2] + \frac{8\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha \nu k$$

$$0 = -2\alpha^2 \nu k + \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha (\nu^2 - k^2)$$

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 (\nu^2 - k^2) + \frac{8\mu}{3\rho_0} \alpha \frac{4\mu}{3\rho_0} \frac{\alpha (\nu^2 - k^2)}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+i} = \frac{2-i}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{2-i}{2^2 - i^2} = \frac{2-i}{4-(-1)} = \frac{2-i}{5}$$

$$-\ln(2+i) = -\ln \sqrt{5} e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 5 - i\theta$$

$$-\ln(2-i) = -\ln \sqrt{5} e^{-i\theta} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 5 + i\theta$$

$$-\ln(2+i) \ln(2-i) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 5 - i\theta\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 5 + i\theta\right) = \frac{1}{4} (\ln 5)^2 - \theta^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\ln 5)^2 - \theta^2$$

$$\ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} = -\ln \theta \ln \theta = -(\ln \theta)^2$$

$$2 \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - 2 \ln \frac{1}{\theta} = -2(\ln \theta)^2 - 2 \ln \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta - \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \frac{1}{\theta} \ln \frac{1}{\theta} =$$

$$\frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \frac{1}{\theta} \ln \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{2}{\theta} (\ln \theta)^2$$

$$\frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \theta = \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \theta$$

$$\ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln \theta \ln \theta = \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln \theta \ln \theta$$

$$\ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \theta = \ln \theta \ln \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{2}{\theta} \ln \theta \ln \theta$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} r \frac{\sin \theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta)$$

$$v = \sqrt{2} r \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta) - 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right] \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 3 \cos \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cancel{\sin \theta} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta - \cancel{\cos \theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} \right\}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\sin \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta}_{\frac{3}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \theta} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2})}$$

$$\cancel{3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} - 3 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cancel{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{3 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + 5 \cancel{\sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} +$$

$$+ \cancel{6 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} + \cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{\sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} + \sin^5 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= -2 \sin^3 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cancel{\sin \alpha} + \cancel{4 \sin^3 \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= 2 \sin^3 \alpha [1 - 2 \cos \alpha] + \cos \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$= 2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha \left[2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha + 1 - 2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cos 2\alpha \right]$$

$$= \cos 2\alpha \left[2 \sin^3 \alpha (1 - \cos 2\alpha) - \cos 2\alpha - 2(1 + \cos 2\alpha) \right]$$

$$= \cos^2 2\alpha - 2 - 2 \cos 2\alpha$$

$$2 + 2 \cos \beta - \cos^2 \beta = 3 + (1 - \cos \beta)^2$$

$$u = \sqrt{r} \cos \theta [3 + \cos \theta] = \sqrt{r} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{2}} [\dots]$$

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$$u = \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}} \left[3 + \frac{x}{r} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{x}{r} - 1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left(3 + \frac{x}{r} \right) + \sqrt{r-x} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{y}{r}}{\sqrt{r-x}} \frac{y}{r} + \sqrt{r-x} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left[\frac{2x}{r} - 2 + \frac{y^2}{r^2} - \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{2(r-x)}{r} \right]$$

$$\frac{2x-2r}{2} + \frac{2r-2x}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{x}{r} - 1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \frac{y}{r} - \sqrt{r-x} \frac{xy}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{y}{r}}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left(3 + \frac{x}{r} \right) - \sqrt{r-x} \frac{xy}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left[\frac{x}{r} - \frac{y}{r} - \frac{3y}{2} - \frac{xy}{r^2} \right] = -\frac{2y}{2\sqrt{r-x}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2} r \theta}{\sqrt{2} r^2}$$

$$= -2 \sqrt{\frac{r+x}{r}} = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{r^2} dx$$

Integration by parts

Integration by parts

$$\int \frac{2x}{r^2} dx = \frac{2x}{r} - \ln r$$

$$u = -\sqrt{r} \left[\frac{y}{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{r} \left[\frac{x}{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{x}{r} - 1 \right] \sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad = +\cos \theta$$

$$u = -\sqrt{r} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = -\sqrt{r} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = -\sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \right] =$$

~~$$u = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{r}}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\sqrt{r-x} \sqrt{r+x}}{\sqrt{r-x}} = \sqrt{r+x}$$~~

$$u = -\sqrt{r} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}}$$

$$v = -\sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}}$$

~~$$\frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{r} + \frac{y}{r\sqrt{r+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{r+x} + y}{r\sqrt{r+x}}$$~~

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{r-x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{x}{r}-1\right)\sqrt{r+x} + \frac{y}{r}\sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{r-x}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 1}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \right) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{r}} \sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} y \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2r}}$$

$$v = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{x}{2r} \sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2r}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[+\frac{y}{r^2} \sqrt{r+x} - \frac{y}{2r^2} \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{r^2} \left[\frac{x}{r} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

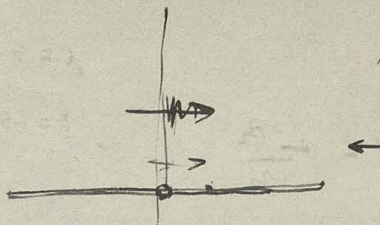
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{x}{r^2} \sqrt{r+x} + \frac{x}{2r^2} \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{r^2} \sqrt{r+x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{-\sqrt{r+x} y}{r^2} + \frac{x y}{r^2 \sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{r^2 \sqrt{r+x}} \left[-y(x+r) + x y \right]$$

$$= \frac{-x y}{4\sqrt{2} r \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$u = \frac{y^2}{2^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{2^6}$$

$$v = \frac{4y^3x}{2^6}$$

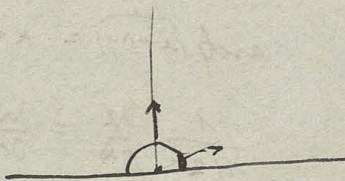


$$u = \frac{y^2(y^2 - 3x^2)}{2^6}$$

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$$u = \frac{2xy}{2^4} - \frac{4x^3y}{2^6}$$

$$v = \frac{4y^2}{2^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{2^6}$$



$$u = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} - \frac{4 r^3 \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$v = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} - \frac{4 r^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{r^4}$$

$$v_r = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}{r^2} - \frac{8 \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1-i}{4} z = 2y z = 2y z + i \theta$$

$$y = -4\theta$$

$x + iy$

$u =$

$$u = +2y \frac{\theta}{r} + \dots + Rf$$

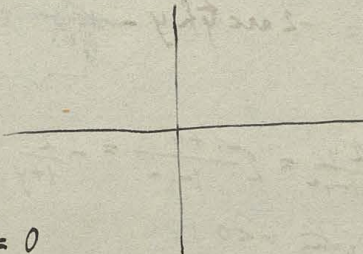
$$v = -2x \frac{\theta}{r} + 2y - Jf$$

$$\theta = 0: \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 0 \\ v = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = 0 \\ v = -4\pi x \end{array}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \pi y \\ v = y \end{array}$$



$$u = 2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} y$$

$$v = -2\phi = 2x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{r_1} - \frac{\sin \theta_2}{r_2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2y}{2x}}{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{2y}{2x} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2y}{2x}}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{2}{(x+iy)}} = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \dots$$

$$\mu = 4 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$

$$\xi = -4 \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x}$$

$$y = \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$= \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\beta} = \frac{-\sin \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} = -\frac{1}{\sin \beta}$$

$$= -1 - dy^2$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{dy} = \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \frac{1+x^2-y^2}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 - 4xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 - 4xy^2}$$



$$x=0: u=0$$

$$v = -2\phi = -\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-2\phi = -\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$y=0$$

$$u=0$$

$$v=1$$

$$y = \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$= \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\beta} = \frac{-\sin \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} = -\frac{1}{\sin \beta}$$

$$= -1 - y^2$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{dy} = -\frac{1}{y^2-1}$$

$$v = -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1-y} - \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{1+y^2} + \frac{2y}{1-y^2} = 2 \frac{-1+y}{1-y^2} = -\frac{2}{1+y}$$

when $v < 0$

$$v = -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{1-y} - \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y^2-1} - \frac{2y}{y^2-1} = 2 \frac{1-y}{y^2-1} = -\frac{2}{1+y}$$

$$u = -\sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}}$$

$$v = +\sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{x}{2}-1}{\sqrt{r-x}} - \frac{\frac{y}{2}}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right]$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\sqrt{r-x} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{y + 2\sqrt{r-x}}{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{r^2} \left(\frac{r-x}{2} \right)^3 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{r^2} \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}} \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r-x} (r-x)}{\sqrt{8} \cdot r^2} \left[-\frac{x}{r} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2^3} \frac{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r\sqrt{8}} \frac{\frac{y}{2} (r-x)^2 + 2(r^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sqrt{8} \cdot 2^3} \frac{(r+x)(r-x) - \frac{1}{2} r \left[\frac{y}{2} (r-x) + 2(r+x) \right]}{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}$$

$$2r^2 - 2x^2 - r(3r+x) = \frac{-r^2 - rx - 2x^2}{2\sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^3 \sqrt{8}} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{r-x} (r-x) \left[x + \frac{3}{2} r \right] 2\sqrt{r+x} + (r^2 + rx + 2x^2) y}{2\sqrt{r+x}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{r(x-1)}{2r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1-2}{1+2} = \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1-2}{1+2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

~~for~~

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \quad \left| \cos \theta = \frac{x}{2} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2^2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$-\sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{2^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2^2}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{y}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sqrt{2} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \right.$$

$$\left. - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] + \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} + \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} + \cancel{2 \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} - \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} + \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} \right.$$

$$\left. - \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$\cos \theta \left\{ 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + 2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right\} + \cos \theta$$

Puzyrnaya

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = -G &= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ z \operatorname{arcsinh} z - \sqrt{1+z^2} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (x+iy)(\xi+i\zeta) - \sqrt{1+(x+iy)^2} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \xi x + \zeta y + i(\xi y - \zeta x) - \underbrace{\sqrt{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}}_{Re^{i\theta}} \right\} \\
 &= \sqrt{R} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{R} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{2}} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leftarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} + 1+x^2-y^2 \right]} + i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]}$$

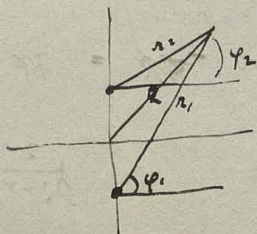
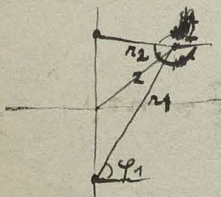
$$u = \underbrace{\frac{x\xi - \zeta y}{4} - \frac{\xi x + \zeta y}{4}}_{-\frac{\zeta y}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} + 1+x^2-y^2 \right]} \quad \sqrt{R} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = \underbrace{\frac{\xi y + \zeta x}{4} - \frac{\xi y - \zeta x}{4}}_{\frac{\zeta x}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]} \quad \sqrt{R} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 x=0 & \text{for } y < 1 \\
 + \sqrt{1-y^2} & \text{for } y > 1 \\
 \text{respect } \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(-\sqrt{1-y^2} + \sqrt{1-y^2})} = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 y < 1 \\
 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(1-y) - (1-y)]} = 0 \\
 v = \sqrt{y^2 - 1} & y > 1
 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{z^2+1} = \sqrt{\frac{z+i}{\sqrt{r_1}}} \sqrt{\frac{z-i}{\sqrt{r_2}}} = \sqrt{r_1} (\cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2}) \sqrt{r_2} (\cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2})$$



$$= \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left\{ \left[\cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \right] + i \left[\sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} + \cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\sqrt{z^2+1}) \Big|_{y < 1}^{x=0} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2}{2}}$$

$$\Big|_{y > 1} = -\sqrt{\dots}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\sqrt{z^2+1}) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\int i \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{x+iy}{2}$$

$$F = \int i \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} dz = \int \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} d\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{2} - \int \frac{z}{2} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{z}{2} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} - \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$R F = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2(\rho - i\xi) - \sqrt{1+z^2} \right\} = x\rho + y\xi - R\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$I = -x\xi + \rho y - I\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$f = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{x\rho}{2} - \frac{1}{2} R\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$v = x\xi - \frac{\rho y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I\sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ =0 \\ -\frac{\rho y}{2} + \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{e^{\rho-i\xi} - e^{-\rho+i\xi}}{2} = \frac{e^{\rho} (e^{-i\xi} - e^{i\xi}) - e^{-\rho} (e^{i\xi} - e^{-i\xi})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{\rho} (-2i \sin \xi) - e^{-\rho} (2i \sin \xi)}{2}$$

$$= i \left\{ \frac{e^{\rho} (-\sin \xi) - e^{-\rho} \sin \xi}{2} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{z}{2}$$

$$f = 0 \quad X$$

$$y = -\frac{z}{2}$$

$$x + iy = \sinh(\rho + i\phi)$$

$$x = \sinh \rho \cos \phi$$

$$y = \sinh \rho \sin \phi$$

$$\rho + i\phi = \operatorname{arcsinh}(x + iy)$$

$$\rho X' = \operatorname{arcsinh} z$$

$$2X' = H - G'$$

$$H - G = \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{arcsinh} z \, dz$$

$$\int \operatorname{arcsinh} z \, dz = F(z)$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} z = F'(z)$$

$$z = \sinh[F'(z)] = \frac{e^{F'(z)} - e^{-F'(z)}}{2}$$

$$z = \Phi[\operatorname{arcsinh} z]$$

$$1 = \operatorname{arcsinh} z \cdot \Phi'[\operatorname{arcsinh} z]$$

$$\frac{d}{dF} [\Phi(F)] = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsinh} z} = \frac{2}{e^z - e^{-z}} = \frac{2}{e^{\frac{z}{2}} - e^{-\frac{z}{2}}}$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{e^{\frac{z}{2}} - e^{-\frac{z}{2}}} \right] dF = 2 dF$$

$$e^{\frac{z}{2}} + e^{-\frac{z}{2}} = 2F + \text{const}$$

$$F(z) = i \int \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i} \, dz = \int \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i} \, dz$$

$$= -\frac{z}{2} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z}{i}\right)^2} = z \operatorname{arcsinh} z - \sqrt{1 + z^2}$$

$$\sinh z = i \sin \frac{z}{i}$$

$$z = i \operatorname{arcsin} \left(\frac{\sinh z}{i} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} z = i \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} z = \frac{dF}{d\Phi} = \frac{dF}{dz}$$

$$z = \sinh \frac{dF}{dz}$$

$$\int \operatorname{arcsin} x = x \operatorname{arcsin} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2r^5} = -\frac{9x^2}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{2r^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{2r^5} = -\frac{3x^2}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^4y^2}{2r^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{2r^5} = -\frac{3x^2}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^4z^2}{2r^7}$$

$$-\frac{3x}{2r^5} - \frac{6x}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^3}{2r^7}$$

$$-\frac{9x}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^3}{2r^7}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^3}{r^5} = \frac{3x^2}{r^5} - \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{5x^3y}{r^7}$$

$$\frac{6x}{r^5} - \frac{15x^3}{r^7} - \frac{20x^3}{r^7} + \frac{35x^5}{r^9}$$

$$-\frac{5x^3}{r^7} + \frac{35x^3y^2}{r^7} = \frac{6x}{r^5} - \frac{10x^3}{r^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^3}{r^7} + \frac{35x^3z^2}{r^7}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^4}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{2xy}{r^5} - \frac{5x^3y}{r^7}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{r^5} - \frac{5x^4y^2}{r^7}$$

$$\frac{2y}{r^5} - \frac{10x^2y}{r^7} - \frac{15x^4y}{r^7} + \frac{35x^6y}{r^9}$$

$$-\frac{5x^2y}{r^7} - \frac{10x^4y}{r^7} + \frac{35x^4y^3}{r^7} = \frac{2y}{r^5} - \frac{10x^2y}{r^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^2y^2}{r^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^2y}{r^7} + \dots$$

$$\frac{3y}{r^5} - \frac{15x^2y}{r^7}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{z^2+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right.$$

$$H^1 - G^1 \cdot z \, dz = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2+1}} \quad \left. \frac{-z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right.$$

$$H^1 - G^1 = \log(z + \sqrt{1+z^2}) \quad \left. \arcsin z \right.$$

$$= \log(z + \sqrt{(z+i)(z-i)})$$

$$= \log\left[2 + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i\frac{(\theta_1+\theta_2)}{2}}\right]$$

$$= \log\left[x + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + i\left\{y + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}\right\}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2 \frac{1+\cos(\theta_1+\theta_2)}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 + x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2}$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+iy+i} + \frac{1}{x+iy-i} = \frac{2z}{z^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{2-i} = \frac{2z}{z^2+1} = \int H^1 - G^1 \cdot z \, dz$$

$$\frac{2}{1+z^2} - \frac{4z^2}{(1+z^2)^2} = \frac{2+2z^2-4z^2}{(1+z^2)^2} = 2 \frac{1-z^2}{(1+z^2)^2}$$

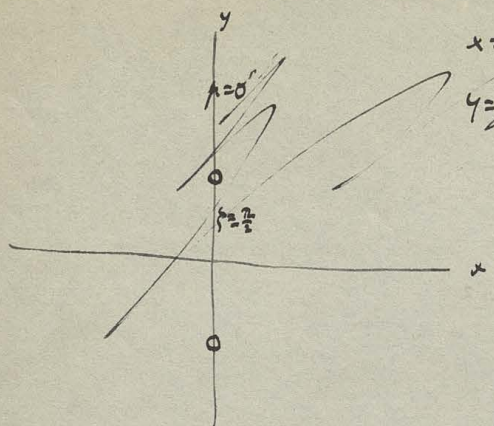
$$\int H^1 - G^1 \cdot z \, dz = \frac{1}{z+i} + \frac{1}{z-i}$$

$$H^1 - G^1 = \frac{2}{z^2+1}$$

$r \cos \theta$

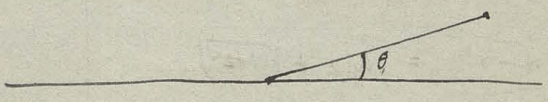
$$\arcsin z = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\sqrt{z+i} \sqrt{z-i} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + i \sin\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right]$$



$$x = \sin(\theta + \pi/4)$$

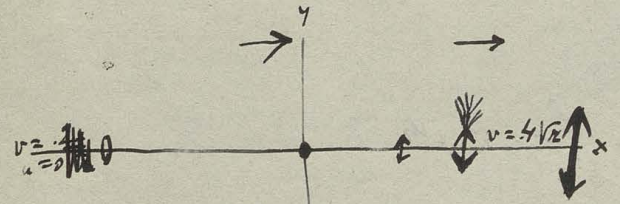
$$y = -\cos(\theta + \pi/4)$$



$$u = -\frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi\right) = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi\right) = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$\theta = \pi$	
$u = -\sqrt{2}$	$u = +\frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$
$v =$	$v = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$

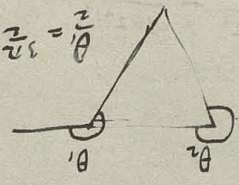


$$\sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = 3\pi - \theta_2$$

$$\theta_1 - \pi + \theta_2 - \pi = 2\pi$$

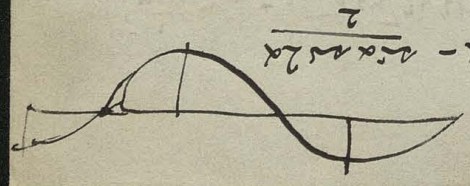


$$= m\alpha [\sin^2\alpha - 2\sin^2\alpha]$$

$$m^3\alpha + m\alpha \cos^2\alpha - 2m\alpha \sin^2\alpha - m^3\alpha$$

$$(m^2\alpha + m\alpha) (\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) - m^3\alpha \cos^2\alpha$$

$$(m^2\alpha + m\alpha)^2 (\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) - m^3\alpha \cos^2\alpha$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2(\cos 2\theta + 1) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{2\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \sin 2\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\Sigma \dots = \frac{1}{2} \left[+4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= +2 \sin 2\theta \frac{\sin \theta}{2} + 2(\cos 2\theta + 1) \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + 4 \cos^3 \theta}{2} = \frac{4 \cos \theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{2\theta}{r^2} - \frac{\cos \theta \cdot x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{r^4}$$

$$- \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{4xy}{r^4} - \frac{4x^3y}{r^6} + \frac{4xy^3}{r^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{r^6} - \frac{x^2}{r^4} + \frac{4x^2y^2}{r^6}$$

$$- \left[2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) - 2 \right] \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{r^6} - \frac{4y^4}{r^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^3} + \frac{5^2}{r^6} -$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^3} - \frac{2^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^3} - \frac{2^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^3}$$

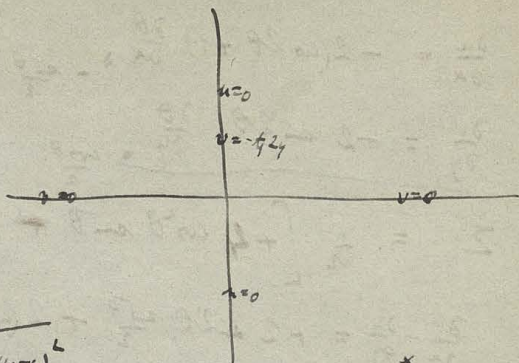
$$\frac{5}{r} \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{r^3} \right) \frac{4y}{r} = \frac{9^2}{r^4} = \frac{2^2}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{r^4} = \frac{2^2}{r^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{2^2}{r^3} \right) \frac{2^2}{r^3} \frac{4y}{r} \frac{2^2}{r^3} \frac{2^2}{r^3} \frac{2^2}{r^3} = \frac{2^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 0$$



$$u + iv = \log \frac{z-1}{z+1} \quad v = \log \frac{u}{u+1}$$

$$x + iy = \log \frac{v + iu - 1}{v + iu + 1}$$

$$x = \log \sqrt{\frac{v^2 + (u-1)^2}{v^2 + (u+1)^2}}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u+1} = e^x$$

$$y = \arctan \frac{u}{u-1} - \arctan \frac{v}{u+1}$$

$$x = u \cosh u \cos v$$

$$y = u \sinh u \sin v$$

$$x=0 \quad v = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad u=0$$

$$y = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}$$

$$y=0 \quad v=0 \quad u = \operatorname{arccosh} x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [-y - ix] + \int_{z=\beta} (H'' - S'') z dz + f(\alpha) = u - iv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x + iy)$$

$$\frac{f(\alpha)}{2} + \int_{z=\beta} (H'' - S'') z dz + f(\alpha) = 0$$

the ~~form~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~
only top f do ~~mean~~!

$$u = \rho X'(\alpha) + \alpha X'(\beta) + \frac{S(\alpha) - S(\beta)}{i}$$

$$v = i[\rho X'(\alpha) - \alpha X'(\beta)] + H(\alpha) + H(\beta)$$

$$f_z = H'(\alpha) + H'(\beta) - S(\alpha) - S(\beta) = 2i[X'(\alpha) - X'(\beta)] = -4JX'$$

$$2[X'(\alpha) + X'(\beta)] = -\left\{\frac{S(\alpha) - S(\beta)}{i} + i[H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta)]\right\}$$

$$i\{H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta) - S(\alpha) + S(\beta)\} = +2R[X'(\alpha) + X'(\beta)] = +4RX'$$

WRW

$$4X'(\alpha) = i\{-2H'(\beta) + 2S(\beta)\}$$

memorize

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + 1 + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right\} + S'(\alpha) + S'(\beta) +$$

$$\underbrace{H'(\alpha) + H'(\beta)}$$

$$2R(S' - H')$$

$$-4RX'$$

$$= -\frac{R}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \{1 + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\} + \{1 + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\}}{4}$$

$$+ 2i[H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta)] - 2i[S'(\alpha) - S'(\beta)]$$

$$2[-JH'(\alpha) + JS'(\alpha)]$$

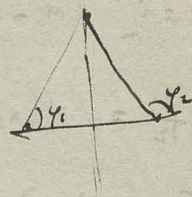
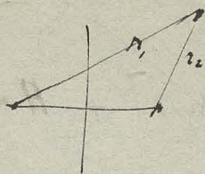
$$= -4J(X')$$

$$= +\frac{R}{2}$$

= 5

Indici funkcije $(x+iy)$ takog orily

$$R \frac{f(x+iy)}{x=0} = \begin{cases} y \frac{\pi}{4} & y > 0 \\ -y \frac{\pi}{4} & y < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\sqrt{z^2 - 1} = \sqrt{(z+1)(z-1)} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2 (\cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2}) (\cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2})}$$

$$R = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} - i \sin \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2} \right]$$

$$R|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)/2} - e^{-i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)/2}$$

$$\arcsin z = u = x + i\beta$$

$$z = \sin u = x + iy = \frac{e^{iu} - e^{-iu}}{2i} = \frac{\cos \beta \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} + i \sin \beta \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}}{2i}$$

$$(x+iy)(\log r + i\theta) = x \log r - y\theta + i[y \log r + x\theta]$$

$$R(2 \log r) = x \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y \theta$$

$$x = r \cos \beta = r \frac{e^{-\beta} + e^{\beta}}{2} = r \cosh \beta$$

$$y = r \sin \beta = r \frac{e^{\beta} - e^{-\beta}}{2} = r \sinh \beta$$

$$\frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{4}$$

$$z^2 = (x+iy) e^{i(\log r + i\theta)}$$

$$= r e^{i \log r} \left[\cos \theta - i \sin \theta \right] + i e^{i \log r} \left[y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta \right]$$

$$= -y \sin \theta$$

$$-\frac{27}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{27}{16} \left[\frac{1}{324} - \frac{2x^2}{2^6} + \frac{x^4}{2^8} \right]$$

$$4(4-2-1) \quad 8(8-10-1) \quad 6(6-6-1)$$

$$-\frac{27}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$F = 2y z^2$$

$$z^2 = e^{\frac{F}{2}}$$

Ans: $z^2 = \frac{e^F - e^{-F}}{2} = \sinh F$

$$= e^{\frac{R+iJ}{2}} + e^{\frac{-R-iJ}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(e^{R+iJ} + e^{-R-iJ}) e^{\frac{R-iJ}{2}} + (e^{R-iJ} + e^{-R+iJ}) e^{\frac{R+iJ}{2}}}{2}$$

$$= \cosh J \frac{e^R + e^{-R}}{2} + i \sinh J \frac{e^R - e^{-R}}{2}$$

$$2z = e^{\frac{2F}{2}} = e^F$$

$$\frac{5}{18} z = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$z = -\frac{18}{12} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

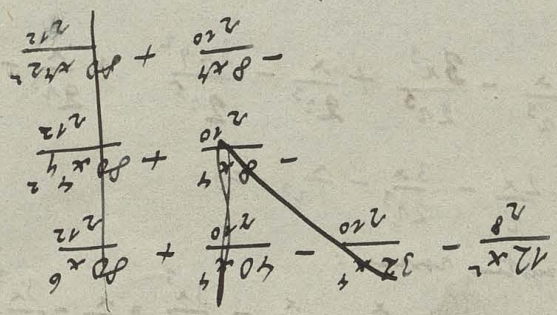
$$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{24}{5}$$

$$-\frac{4}{26} + \frac{24x^2}{28} + \frac{12}{26} + \frac{24}{26} = +\frac{12}{26}$$

$$-\frac{12}{26} + \frac{24}{26} + \frac{24}{26} = +\frac{12}{26}$$

$$-\frac{4}{26} + \frac{24x^2}{28} + \frac{12}{26} + \frac{24}{26} = +\frac{12}{26}$$

$$-\frac{4}{26} + \frac{24x^2}{28} + \frac{12}{26} + \frac{24}{26} = +\frac{12}{26}$$



$$= \left(\frac{12x^2}{28} - \frac{8x^4}{210} \right) \frac{1}{8}$$

$$8(8-8-1)$$

$$6(6-4-1)$$



$$\Delta^2 \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$-8x^4 \frac{1}{210}$$

$$\Delta^2 \left(\frac{9x^4}{28} \right)$$

$$36x^3 \frac{1}{28} - 72x^5 \frac{1}{210}$$

$$108x^2 \frac{1}{28} - 8x^5 \frac{1}{210}$$

$$12x^2 \frac{1}{28} - 32x^4 \frac{1}{210}$$

$$-8x^4 \frac{1}{210} + 80x^6 \frac{1}{212}$$

$$-8x^4 \frac{1}{210} + 80x^6 \frac{1}{212}$$

$$-8x^4 \frac{1}{210} + 80x^6 \frac{1}{212}$$

$$f = \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} = \Delta^2 u$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{x}{r} + \frac{mx}{r^3}$$

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^2}{r^3} =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{r^5} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^2 r^2}{r^5} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{6x^3}{r^5} + \frac{9x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2 r^2}{r^5} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2 r^2}{r^5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{6x^2}{r^5}$$

$$\Delta^2 u = \frac{\delta}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{2r^3}$$

$$w = \frac{x^2}{2r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = \frac{x}{r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} + \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{2r^5} + \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2 r^2}{2r^5} - \frac{x}{2r^3}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{2r^3} - \frac{x}{2r^3} = 0$$

rotor mawlaq system xonavi:

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{2r^3}$$

$$w = \frac{x^2}{2r^3}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{r^3} - \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} = \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5}$$

$$v = \frac{4}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{2r^5}$$

$$w = \frac{2}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2r^5}$$

$$u_i = \frac{4x^2 r^2 dx}{r^4} = 2x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 2x^2 r$$

$$u_i = \frac{4x^2 r^2 dx}{r^4} = 4x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 6x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 6x^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^4}{r^3} \right) = \frac{4x^4}{r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7}$$

$$= -\frac{6x^4}{r^5} \quad 4(4-8) = -4$$

$$H = \frac{x^4}{r^4}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^4}{r^4} = -\frac{4x^4}{r^6}$$

$$f = \frac{x}{r^3} + \frac{3x^3}{r^5}$$

$$u = \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} \quad (\text{stimmt!})$$

$$v = \frac{3x^4}{2r^5} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \} = 0 \text{ da } x=0 \\ \frac{v}{u} = \frac{4}{x} \end{array} \right\}$$

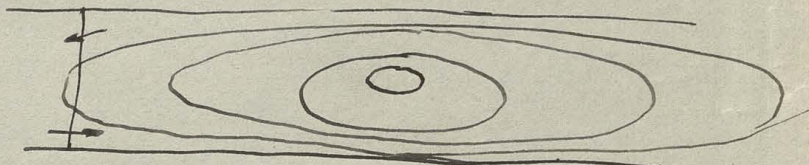
$$w = \frac{3x^2}{2r^5}$$

rotorlinien
wird man
erhalten

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mu \nabla^2 \psi$$

$$0 = \nabla^2 \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$$

$$\nabla^2 \xi = \nabla^2 \eta = \nabla^2 \zeta = 0$$



$q = \text{przekrój kanału} \approx \text{krąg}$

gdzie $\lim_{\infty} q = \text{stała}$

aby ~~uzyskać~~ pole \mathbf{v} w tym stanie musimy wyznaczyć ψ w tym stanie

z $\nabla^2 \psi = 0$ stała.

$$\text{czy} - \int \Phi \, d\omega \text{ stała.}$$

czy $\lim_{\infty} q$ musi być stała?

$$\lim_{\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{y}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

czy możliwe jest ψ stała w ∞ i pewny punkt?



$$\lim \int (v_n) r^2 \, d\omega = \text{stała}$$

$$r^2 \int (v_n) \, d\omega$$

$$u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta \tilde{u}$$

$$u_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta \tilde{v}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$-\Delta \tilde{f} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \dots) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\dots)$$

$$\Delta(\Delta \psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y})$$
$$= (\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \{$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$e^{\frac{x}{c}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} = e^{\frac{x}{c} \cos \theta} [\cos \frac{x}{c} \theta + i \sin \frac{x}{c} \theta]$$

$$u = (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{\beta}{c}})$$

$$= e^{\frac{x}{c}} [\cos \frac{x}{c} + i \sin \frac{x}{c}]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i} [2 (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{\beta}{c}}) + (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{\frac{\beta}{c}})]$$

$$u = -\frac{4}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$$

$$f = \frac{\rho}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$$

$$v = -4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} + \frac{4x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$p = \frac{\rho}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$u = \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}^3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2})$$

$$u = i [2 (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3})] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3})$$

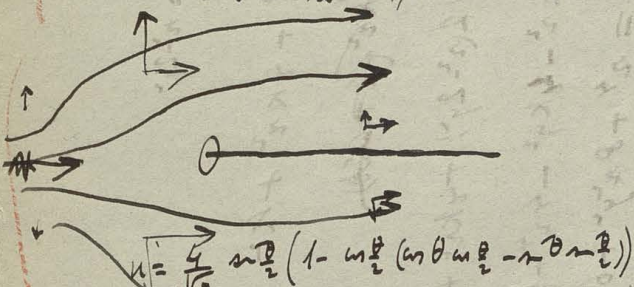
$$= +\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}^3} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$v = +4iy [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3}]$$

$$= \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}^3} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$f = -\frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}^3} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}^3} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$



$$1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{3\theta}{2} - 3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{2\theta}{2})$$

$$1 - \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{3\theta}{2} - 3 + 3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) + 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} [1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (3 - 4 \cos \frac{\theta}{2})]$$

$$v = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [4 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 1]$$

Integriert man
kontinuierlich
taxis u punkte 0
nicht, nichtkommutativ
(Doppelquelle)

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - 2y^2$$

~~(1)~~

$$5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2x^2 \omega 2\theta + 4kx^2 + k^2$$

$$= \cancel{12x^2} - 2x^2 \omega 2\theta + 2kx^2 \omega 2\theta$$

$$4 \quad 5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2(x^2-2y^2) + 4kx^2 + k^2$$

$$= 5x^4 + 6kx^2 - 4ky^2 - 4x^4 + 8xy^2 + \cancel{4kx^2}$$

$$= x^4 + 8xy^2 + 6kx^2 - 4ky^2 + k^2$$

4y

$$2 + \omega 2\theta \pm 2\omega 2\theta$$

$$(a+b-c)(a-b-2)$$

$$4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8y^2x^2 + k^2 - 2kx^2 + x^4 \\ - 4ky^2 + \cancel{4kx^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a^2 \\ \cancel{+} \\ \cancel{-} \\ \cancel{-} \\ \cancel{+} \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2y\alpha}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2y\alpha}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

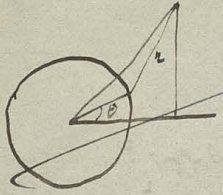
$$u = 2iy \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{\theta \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta}{x^2} \right]$$

v =

$$[5 + 4\omega 2\theta] - k^2 + 2kx^2 [2\omega + \omega 2\theta] = 0$$

$$+ 5x^4 + 4x^2(x^2-2y^2) + k^2 + 4kx^2 + 2k(x^2-2y^2) = 0$$

$$x^4 + 8xy^2 + k^2 - 4ky^2 + 2kx^2 + 4ky^2$$



$$f = \int f(\theta) \frac{1}{r} r d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = f$$

$$\frac{xy}{2\sqrt{xy}} + \text{const} \frac{y}{x} = c$$

$$\left[\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{x^2 y}{2x^3} - \frac{y}{2x} \right] \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{a}{2x} - \frac{xy}{2x^3} = \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \int \log \frac{1}{2} \omega(x) dx + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \log \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{3}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \int \log \frac{1}{2} dx + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \log \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = + \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{x^2} \omega = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{x^2}$$

$$= 4 \frac{xy}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \int \log \frac{1}{2} dy + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \log \frac{1}{2} dy$$

ψ beschreibt aber nicht eindeutig z mit $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

$$\nabla^2 \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$f(x) = \alpha f(x) - f(x)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$g(x) = \log(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1})$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \beta \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \right] + \log(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1})$$

$$r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \arcsin \left\{ \frac{r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}{\sqrt{r^2 + r_1 r_2 + 2r \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})}} \right\}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$- \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = - \frac{\sin \theta}{x} = - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{r - \mu}{r}$$

$$\neq \frac{xy}{r^2}$$

$\theta_1 = \pi, \theta_2 = 0$
 $\psi = r \sqrt{1 - r^2} + \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}{\sqrt{1 + 2r \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cos \theta}} \right)$
 $r = \cos \theta$

$$= \frac{xy}{r^2} + \theta = c = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + \theta$$

$$\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta = 2c$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2c + 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$$

$$y = x \sqrt{1 - r^2} + \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}{\sqrt{1 + 2r \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cos \theta}} \right)$$

$$\frac{2c + 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2c + 2\theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{c + \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

Spredženo valj Lamba = Stokes.

$$\psi = \sin \omega t f(x, y)$$

$$-\gamma^2 f = \nabla^2 f \quad \# \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$$

$$-\gamma^2 f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\gamma^2 f^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\gamma^2 f^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right)^2$$

$$f = \alpha \varphi(x) + \beta \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = [\alpha \varphi''(x) + \beta \varphi''(y)]$$

$$2\alpha \varphi'(x) \varphi''(x) + 2\beta \varphi'(y) \varphi''(y) + 2\alpha \varphi''(x) \varphi'(y) + 2\beta \varphi''(y) \varphi'(x)$$

$$(2\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi = e^{\alpha x + \beta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 \varphi$$

$$\nu \alpha^2 - \beta = 0$$

$$\varphi = e^{\alpha x + \nu \alpha^2 t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \varphi_2$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad \parallel \quad \text{Sup. } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nu \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\varphi = \sum f_n(x) e^{\dots}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) (\nabla^2 \varphi) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \varphi = 0$$

$$\text{or } \nu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = c$$

$$\varphi = a \log x + b = \left[\nu \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] \varphi$$

$$b+c = \frac{y^2+1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} = -\sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$a+b-c=0$$

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} + \sqrt{\rho^2+1})$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} [\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} - \sqrt{\rho^2+1}]$$

$$(A+i0) \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$r_1 r_2 \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) (A+i0)$$

$$b-c = \sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$a+b-c=0$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\int \sqrt{\dots} dz - \int \dots d\rho \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} [\sqrt{\dots} - \sqrt{\rho}]$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}} \right] = \xi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}} \right] = \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$2 \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) \cos \theta$$

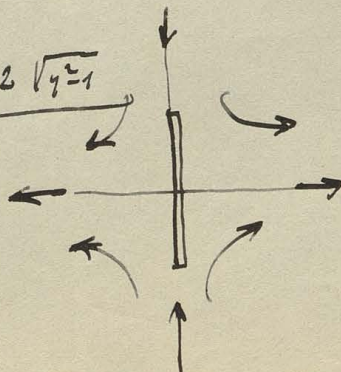
$$-u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} + \sqrt{\rho^2+1} - \frac{\alpha\rho}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} - \frac{\rho\alpha}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} - \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} \right] = -\frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + \cos \left(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} \left[2\sqrt{\rho^2+1} - 2\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} - \frac{\alpha\rho}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} + \frac{\rho\alpha}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} + \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} \right] = -2\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} - \cos \left(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) \right]$$

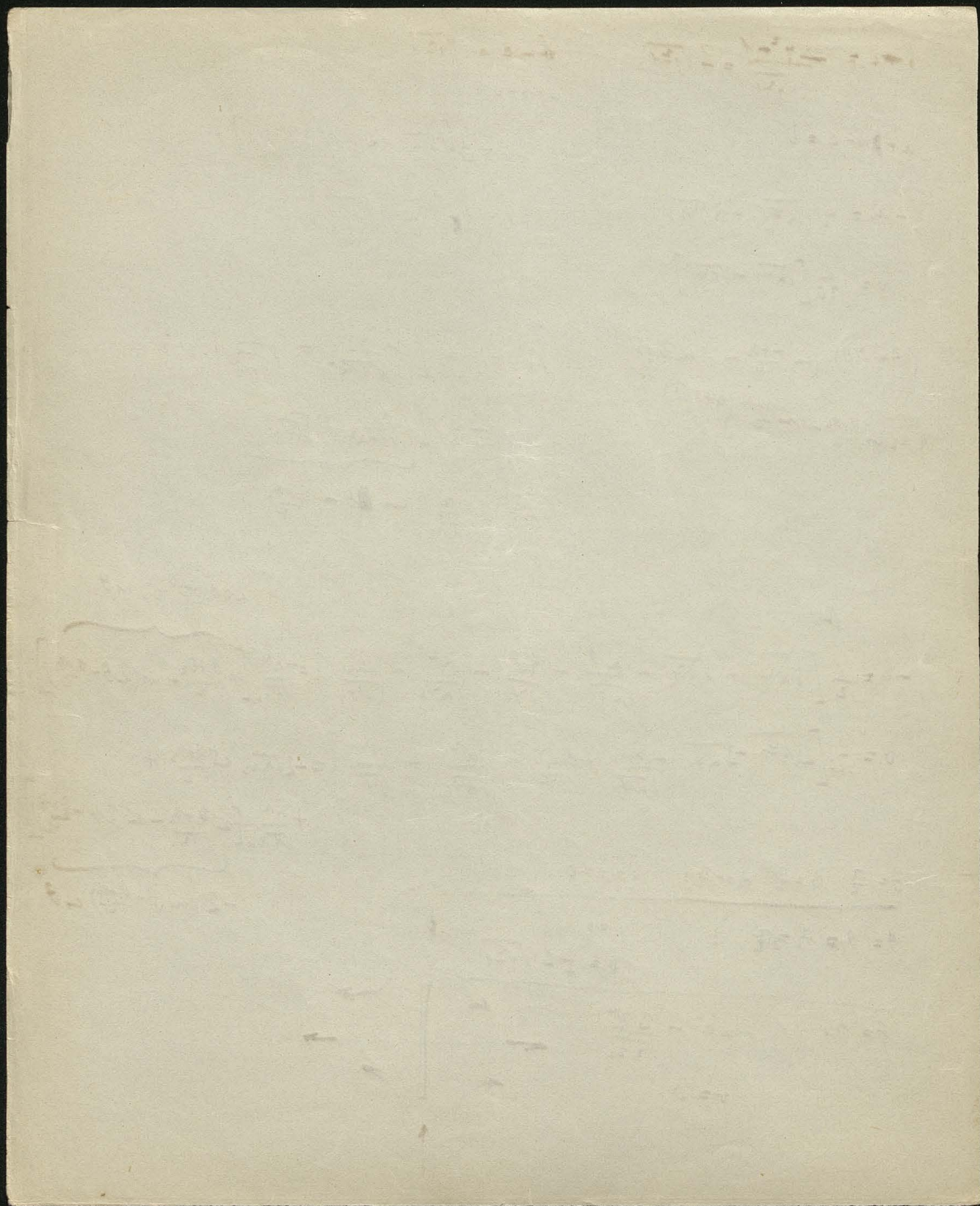
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}: \quad u=v=0$$

$$\theta = \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}: \quad u=0, \quad v = \frac{2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$\theta = 0: \quad -u = -\frac{2r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}, \quad v=0$$



$$-2 \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) \cos \theta$$



~~Na stronie musi być albo $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ albo $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = 0$~~

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~~i musi być też warunki naturalne musi być zero strony~~

~~Przyjmując formę: $\psi = \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\beta)$~~

~~$\Phi_1 = f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g'(\alpha) = 0$ jest równaniem strony~~

~~musi być albo funkcja wypukła, albo wgięta, albo nie ściąg!~~

~~Np. $f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$ $\psi = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta + \beta^2 \alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{6} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^3}{6} = \alpha^3 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$~~

~~$g(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^3}{6}$~~

~~$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = 0$~~

~~$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = 4\alpha^2$~~

~~$\Phi_1 = \beta^2 + \beta \alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{2} = 2\alpha^2$~~

~~Strona $x=0$~~

~~Przyjmując formę: $\psi = (\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) + f(\beta)] + h(\alpha) + h(\beta)$~~

~~$\Phi_1 = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + (\alpha + \beta)f'(\alpha) + h'(\alpha)$~~

~~1) albo potrzeba aby wrogina była: $J[x f(\alpha) + h(\alpha)] = 0$~~

~~to znaczy $x f(\alpha)$ musi być wgięta czyli $f(x+iy)$~~

~~albo musi zadowalać równanie $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = 0$ czyli $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = 0$~~

~~$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} [(\alpha + \beta) f(\alpha)] = f''(\alpha)$~~

~~Orbita: $f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha}$ $g(\alpha) = \alpha$~~

~~$\sqrt{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$~~

The characteristic equation of the system is

$\Delta(s) = s^2 + 2s + 1 = 0$

The roots of the characteristic equation are

$$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j$$

Since the roots are complex conjugates, the system is underdamped.

The natural frequency is

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega_d = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_d = -0.5 \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

The transfer function of the system is

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

The partial fraction expansion of the transfer function is

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1-j)^2} = \frac{A}{s+1-j} + \frac{B}{(s+1-j)^2}$$

$$A = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1+j} (s+1-j)G(s) = 1$$

Therefore, the partial fraction expansion is

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1-j} + \frac{1}{(s+1-j)^2}$$

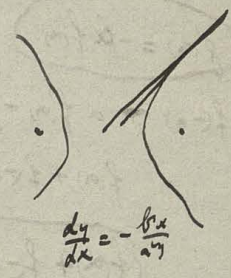
orthogonale Trajektorien des ψ

$$\begin{aligned} u &= - \frac{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}} \\ v &= \frac{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}} \end{aligned} \quad \left\| \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} &= - \frac{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} &= \frac{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$0 = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}} + \frac{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}} = 0$$



$$\frac{da}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha}} = \frac{d\beta}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}}$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 4 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\frac{d\dot{q}}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

$$H = \dot{q} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{q}} + \dots$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = c = 0$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha b$$

$$g(\alpha) = \alpha^2$$

$$\psi = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta b$$

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

$$= x^2(1+2b) + y^2(2b-1) = x^2(1+2b) - y^2(1-2b)$$

$$x = i [2b(2\beta) + (\alpha-\beta)2b] = i(\alpha-\beta)4b = \dots$$

$$v = - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -2x(1+2b)$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 2y(2b-1) = -2y(1-2b)$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \sqrt{4x^2(1+2b)^2 + 4y^2(1-2b)^2}$$



$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ normale Kurve
 $(\alpha^2 + \alpha^2) = a^2$
 $\alpha^2 = a^2$

$g(\alpha) = -\alpha f'(\alpha)$

$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha) + g(\alpha) = 0$
 $f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) + 2g(\alpha) = 0$

$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) = 2\alpha f'(\alpha)$

$\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 = 2\alpha \cdot 2\alpha$

$\alpha - \alpha = 2\alpha \cdot 1$

$(\varphi + i\psi)(x+iy)$ ||
 $Rf + xRf' - yJf' + Rg' = 0$
 $xJf' - yRf' + Jg' = 0$

$f(\alpha) = F(\alpha) + i\Phi(\alpha)$
 $= m(x,y) + i n(x,y) + i\mu(x,y) - \nu(x,y)$

$f(-\alpha) =$

$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha-1}$ | $u = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{x_1}} \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2}$
 $f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}}$ | $v = -\sqrt{x_1} \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x_1}} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2}$

~~$f = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - a} + \alpha$~~
 ~~$2f = 2\alpha \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{\alpha^2 + 1}$~~

~~$\psi = f(\alpha + i\beta)$~~
~~mit $\beta = f(x+iy)$~~
~~a ψ nicht $f(x+iy)$~~

$\zeta = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta}$
 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} = -i \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} \right)$
 $i \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} \right) = -i \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} \right)$

f mi modus ψ ||
 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \alpha} = -i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \alpha}$
 $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} = i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta}$

$f = -i\zeta + f(\beta)$
 $i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} = -i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta} + f(\beta)$
 $f(\beta) = 2i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta}$
 $f = -i\zeta + 2i \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \beta}$

Dla kół c

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 b_0 + \frac{a_1}{c} &= 0 \\
 a_0 + \frac{b_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{c^2} &= 0 \\
 \frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{b_2}{c^2} + \frac{a_2}{c^3} &= 0 \\
 \frac{2a_2}{c^2} + \frac{b_3}{c^3} + \frac{a_3}{c^4} &= 0 \\
 \frac{3a_3}{c^3} + \frac{b_4}{c^4} + \frac{a_4}{c^5} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 + \frac{b_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{c^2} &= 0 \\
 \frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{b_2}{c^2} + \frac{a_2}{c^3} &= 0 \\
 \frac{2a_2}{c^2} + \frac{b_3}{c^3} + \frac{a_3}{c^4} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = \dots &= 0 \\
 b_2 = b_3 = \dots &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 + b_0 c &= 0 \\
 a_0 c + b_1 &= 0 \\
 a_1 c + b_2 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$R = -\frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{2} + \omega \theta \left[a_0 \pm -\frac{a_0 c}{2} \right] + \sin 2\theta \left[\frac{a_1}{2} - \frac{a_1 c}{2^2} \right]$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= V \cos \theta \\
 S &= -V \sin \theta \\
 a_0 &= V \\
 a_1 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$S = -\sin \theta \left[a_0 - \frac{a_0 c}{2} \right] + \sin 2\theta \left[-\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_1 c}{2^2} \right]$$~~

~~$$R = \omega \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] a_0$$~~

~~$$S = -\omega \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] a_0$$~~

~~Rekurrenz: $R = \sum [a_n r^n (n-1) \cos(n-1)\theta - b_n r^n \sin(n-1)\theta]$

$S = \sum [-a_n r^n (n+1) \sin(n-1)\theta + b_n r^n \cos(n-1)\theta]$~~

Rekurrenz: $R = \sum [a_n r^n (n-1) \cos(n-1)\theta - b_n r^n \sin(n-1)\theta]$

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n}{r^n} (n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin(n+1)\theta \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos \theta \left[\frac{b_n}{r^n} - \frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} \right] + b_0 \\
 S &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n}{r^n} (n-1) \sin(n-1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \cos(n-1)\theta \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\sin \theta \left[\frac{b_n}{r^n} + \frac{(n-1)a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$~~

Dla kół r=c:

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 b_0 &= 0 \\
 b_1 &= a_0 c & b_1 &= a_0 c \\
 b_2 &= 2a_1 c & b_2 &= 0 \\
 b_3 &= 3a_2 c & b_3 &= -a_2 c \\
 & & & \vdots
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + \frac{a_0 c}{2} \cos \theta = -a_0 \cos \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right]$$~~

~~$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta - \frac{a_0 c}{2} \sin \theta = a_0 \sin \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right]$$~~

~~$$u = R \cos \theta - S \sin \theta = -a_0 \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right]$$~~

~~$$v = R \sin \theta + S \cos \theta = 0$$~~

~~$$v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right] a_1 + \frac{b_1}{2} (2\gamma\alpha - 2\gamma\beta)$$~~

~~$$u = -\frac{2\gamma}{\beta} = a_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right\} + b_1 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 (\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta) + b_1 \cos \theta \}$$~~

~~$$v = \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha} = \frac{a_1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right\} + \frac{b_1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 (\sin \theta - \sin 3\theta) + b_1 \sin \theta \}$$~~

~~$$R = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 [\frac{\sin \theta - \sin 3\theta}{-\cos 3\theta \cos \theta + \sin 3\theta \sin \theta}] + b_1 (\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 \frac{-\cos 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} + b_1 \cos 2\theta \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} + b_1 \cos 2\theta \}$$~~

~~$$S = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 (\cos 3\theta \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta \cos \theta) - b_1 2\alpha \sin \theta \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 \sin 2\theta - b_1 \sin 2\theta \} = -\frac{b_1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$~~

Pod zębami warkana

~~W~~ wólkach pędziki Np u otworze Krawca

być u nasadziwym od rodoży nku u otlyłoti

Alto pod zębami warkana maia endie dmas datotawani moty kate Krawca

u ~~u~~ min rnk odtywai ni bndni u spob

$$u = \sqrt{x} \dots$$

?

$$v = \sqrt{x} \dots$$

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 [(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi] = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$[(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi] = \varphi(x,y,z,t)$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$$

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_2 = \varphi(x,y,z,t)$$

zrobić się ψ_2 tak ma być: \rightarrow

to ma być: $(\nabla^2) \psi_2 = 0$

czyli funkcje ψ_1 znowu; tak jak funkcje ψ_2 znowu symple warunkowi $\nabla^2 \psi_2 = 0$
 więc dodanie $\psi_1 + \psi_2$ nie ma sensu tylko że tutaj ψ_2 to jest od czasu moim zdaniem!

Co prawda, że każdy ruch stacjonarny $\nabla^2 \psi_2 = 0$ można sobie wyobrazić postać jako
 graniczny przypadek dyfuzji o nieskończonym czasie (z zerową dyfuzją i amplitudą niezerową), więc
 jako limit dyfuzji kłó równowagi, zatem jako limit nieskończonego czasu

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0 \quad \text{[bez } \psi_2$$

zatem można oczekiwać stałości ψ przy asymptocie $(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$ i $\lim \psi_1$

N.p. kula dyfuzja w X i równocześnie postępuje się wzdłuż X

[to może być symulacja kuli dyfuzyjnej podległej ruchowi wzdłuż X z amplitudą a, T_1
 b, T_2]

Czy to nie dziwne że równanie ψ może się sprowadzić na równanie 2-go rzędu?

~~Ruch potencjału zmiennego~~
 ~~$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + v \Delta^2 \psi$~~
 ~~$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\psi$~~

$\Delta^2 \psi = 0$ w granicznym przypadku gdzie $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0$
 mamy ψ potencjał, ale ponieważ przylegamy do
 dwóch punktów $\psi = 0$; z drugiej strony jednak odległość
 amplitudy ∞

$$x + \xi = r \cos \varphi = \frac{y}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$d\xi = \frac{y}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$r = \frac{y}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$V = y^3 \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{y}{\sin \varphi} - x}}{y^4} \frac{y}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi \sin^4 \varphi$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = 1 - \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{u^2}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = u$$

$$-\frac{du}{u^2} = dx$$

$$dx = -\frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{\frac{y}{2} - x} \frac{du}{u^2} \left(\frac{u^2}{1+u^2}\right)^2 = \int \sqrt{y/2 - x} \frac{du}{u^2} \left(\frac{1}{1+u^2}\right)^2 \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \frac{d\theta}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\frac{y}{2}} = \frac{2}{y} = \sin 2\theta - 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 2 \cos 2\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{x} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{x}$$

$$V = \int (\sin 2\theta - 2\theta) \sqrt{\xi} d\xi = 2 \int \frac{1}{x} y - \text{ant}$$

$$R = (n-1) r^n \cos(n-1)\theta$$

$$S = -(n-1) r^n \sin(n-1)\theta$$

$$\frac{dS}{dr} + \frac{S}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (R_r)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^n) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$$\left[-(n+1)^2 \sin(n-1)\theta + (n-1)^2 \sin(n-1)\theta \right] r^{n-1} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\sin(n-1)\theta \cdot r^{n-1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\sin(n-1)\theta \cdot r^{n-1} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{r^n}{n} \right] = \frac{r^{n-1}}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -r^n \cos(n+1)\theta \\ & + r^n \sin(n+1)\theta \\ & (n+1) \sin(n+1)\theta \rightarrow (n+1) r^{n-1} \sin(n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

Dla ujemnych n:

$$R = -\frac{(n+1)}{r^n} \cos(n+1)\theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{r^n} \\ -\frac{\sin(n-1)\theta}{r^n} \end{array} \right.$$

$$S = -\frac{(n-1)}{r^n} \sin(n+1)\theta$$

Dla zerowy X ($\theta=0$):

~~$$\begin{aligned} & a_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -2a_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -3a_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -4a_3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} -a_0 - b_0 &= 0 \\ -2a_1 - b_1 &= 0 \\ -3a_2 - b_2 &= 0 \\ -4a_3 - b_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Dla zerowy V ($\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$):

~~$$\begin{aligned} & a_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -2a_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -3a_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -4a_3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} & -2a_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -3a_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ & -4a_3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - b_3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2a_1 - b_1}{2} - \frac{4a_2 - b_2}{2^2} + \frac{6a_3 - b_3}{2^3} \dots = 0$$

symetria

wyjdzie a dowodem

Dla zerowy -X ($\theta=\pi$):

$$\begin{aligned} -a_0 \cos \pi - b_0 \cos(-\pi) &= a_0 + b_0 = 0 \\ -2a_1 \cos 2\pi - b_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} &= \frac{2a_1 + b_1}{2} = 0 \\ -3a_2 \cos 3\pi - b_2 \cos \pi &= \frac{3a_2 + b_2}{2^2} = 0 \\ -4a_3 \cos 4\pi - b_3 \cos 2\pi &= \frac{4a_3 + b_3}{2^3} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

to samo co powyzej

Wzrosty $b_n = -(n+1)a_n$

$$R = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} \left[-a_n(n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta + a_n(n+1) \cos(n-1)\theta \right] = \sum \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[\cos(n-1)\theta - \cos(n+1)\theta \right] = \sum \frac{a_n(n+1)}{r^n} 2 \sin n\theta \sin \theta$$

$$S = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} \left[-a_n(n-1) \sin(n+1)\theta + a_n(n+1) \sin(n-1)\theta \right] = \sum \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[n \left[\sin(n-1)\theta - \sin(n+1)\theta \right] + \dots \right]$$

$$u = \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left[n \left(\sin n\theta \cos \theta + \cos n\theta \sin \theta \right) \right] = \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left[\sin n\theta \cos \theta - n \cos n\theta \sin \theta \right]$$

$$= \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left[n \sin(n+2)\theta + \sin(n-2)\theta \right] \quad v = \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left[\sin n\theta + \dots \right] ?$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(x) + g(\beta)]$$

podstawiamy do f(x) funkcje dych.

$$f(x) = x^n$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha^n - \beta^n] + \dots = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{2}$$

$$-\frac{u}{r} = + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \alpha^n + \beta^n - n(\alpha \beta^{n-1} + \alpha \beta^{n-1}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + nk(\alpha^{n-1} + \beta^{n-1}) \\ + nk(\alpha^{n-1} - \beta^{n-1}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{v}{r} &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} [\beta^n - \alpha^n + n(\alpha \beta^{n-1} - \alpha \beta^{n-1})] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + n^2 \cos n\theta \\ + n^2 \sin n\theta \end{array} \right. \\ -u &= r^n \cos n\theta - n r^n \cos(n-2)\theta \\ v &= -r^n \sin n\theta + n r^n \sin(n-2)\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta = -r^n (\cos n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta \sin \theta) + n r^n (\cos(n-2)\theta \cos \theta - \sin(n-2)\theta \sin \theta) = r^n [n \cos(n-1)\theta]$$

$$v \cos \theta - u \sin \theta = r^n [\sin(n-2)\theta \cos \theta - \cos(n-2)\theta \sin \theta] + n r^n [\sin(n-1)\theta] = -r^n [n \sin(n-1)\theta]$$

voime dle Karlygo a z vyssiho n=0

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos(n+1)\theta \\ &+ n r^n \cos n\theta \\ &+ n r^n \sin n\theta \\ &= \sin(n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

System:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sum a_n r^n [\cos(n+1)\theta - n \cos(n-1)\theta] + \sum b_n r^n \cos n\theta \\ S &= -\sum a_n r^n [\sin(n+1)\theta + n \sin(n-1)\theta] + \sum b_n r^n \sin n\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ a_0 \cos \theta + b_0 \\ &+ \frac{a_1}{r} + \frac{a_1 \cos 2\theta + b_1 \cos \theta}{r} \\ &+ \frac{a_2}{r^2} \cos \theta + \frac{2a_2 \cos 3\theta + b_2 \cos 2\theta}{r^2} \\ &+ \frac{a_3}{r^3} \cos 2\theta + \frac{3a_3 \cos 4\theta + b_3 \cos 3\theta}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$

Da Lösung Y=0: $\begin{cases} R=0 \\ S=0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{r^n} [\cos(n-1)\theta + n \cos(n+1)\theta] + \frac{b_n}{r^n} \cos n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[\frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n-1}(n-1)}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{b_n}{r^n} \right] \\ S &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{r^n} [\sin(n-1)\theta - n \sin(n+1)\theta] - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[\frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - \frac{(n-1)a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Da Lösung Y=0:

$$\sum \frac{a_n^{(1+n)} + b_n}{r^n} = 0 \quad \text{wenn } a_n = -\frac{b_n}{(1+n)} \quad \text{wenn } a_n \text{ davor, wenn } b_n \text{ daneben}$$

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \cos(n-1)\theta + n \cos(n+1)\theta - \cos n\theta - n \cos n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + n \sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \sin(n-1)\theta - n \sin(n+1)\theta + \sin n\theta + n \sin n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - n \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

Da Lösung X=0: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[\cos(n\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + n \cos(n\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] = \frac{a_n}{r^n} [1-n, 0, -1+n, 0, \dots]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{a_1}{r} (1-1) - \frac{a_3}{r^3} (1-3) + \frac{a_5}{r^5} (1-5) - \frac{a_7}{r^7} (1-7) + \dots \\ &= \frac{2a_3}{r^3} - \frac{4a_5}{r^5} + \frac{6a_7}{r^7} - \frac{8a_9}{r^9} + \frac{6a_{11}}{r^{11}} - \frac{4a_{13}}{r^{13}} + \frac{2a_{15}}{r^{15}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_3 = a_5 = \dots = 0 \quad \text{a, beliebig}$$

$$R = \sum_1^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[-\frac{b_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - n \frac{a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right] = -\frac{b_1}{r} - b_0 \cos \theta$$

$$S = \sum_1^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[-\frac{b_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - (n-2) \frac{a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right] + b_0 \sin \theta$$

$$b_0 = -a_0$$

~~$$b_1 = 0$$~~

~~$$-b_0 - \frac{b_2}{r^2} - a_0 = 0$$~~

~~$$b_0 - \frac{b_2}{r^2} + \frac{a_0}{r} = 0$$~~

~~$$-\frac{b_3}{r^3} - 2 \frac{a_1}{r} = 0$$~~

~~$$-\frac{b_3}{r^3} = 0$$~~

~~$$-\frac{b_4}{r^4} - 3 \frac{a_2}{r^2} = 0$$~~

~~$$-\frac{b_4}{r^4} = \frac{a_2}{r^2} = 0$$~~

~~$$a_0 = \frac{b_0}{r}$$~~

~~$$b_2 = -a_0 r^2$$~~

~~$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \cos \theta$$~~

~~$$= a_0 \cos \theta \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right]$$~~

~~$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta + a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \sin \theta$$~~

~~$$= a_0 \sin \theta \left[1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right]$$~~

~~$$u = R \cos \theta - S \sin \theta = -a_0 + a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \cos^2 \theta$$~~

~~$$u = a_0 \cos 2\theta \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \quad \left| \quad \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} \right) \right.$$~~

~~$$v = R \sin \theta + S \cos \theta = a_0 \frac{c^2}{r^2} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$~~

~~$$v = a_0 \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \sin 2\theta \quad \left| \quad \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{r^2} \right] \left[\frac{\rho}{\rho} - \frac{R}{\alpha} \right] \right.$$~~

~~$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \tan 2\theta$$~~

~~$$u = (x^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{c^2}{2r^2} - \frac{1}{2r^2} \right)$$~~

~~$$u = \left[\frac{\rho}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} \right] + c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$$~~

~~$$v = 2xy \left(\frac{c^2}{2r^2} - \frac{1}{2r^2} \right)$$~~

~~$$v = - \left[\frac{\rho}{\rho} - \frac{R}{\alpha} \right] + c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} - \frac{2c^2}{\alpha^3} \quad \left| \quad i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{R}{\alpha} + \frac{2c^2}{\alpha^3} \right.$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} - \frac{2c^2}{\alpha^3} \quad \left| \quad i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} - \frac{2c^2}{\alpha^3} \right.$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} \right) + \frac{2c^2}{\alpha^3} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{R}{\alpha} \right) - \left(\frac{R}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + \frac{2c^2}{\alpha^3} \right.$$~~

$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + b_1 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta - a_1 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$V = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dz}{[y^2 + (x+z^2)]^2} = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dz}{(y^2 + x^2 + 2xz^2 + z^4)^2}$$

$$\lambda = 4(y+x) - 4x^2 = 4y^2$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 2z^3}{8y^2 u} - \frac{2x}{2y^2} \int \frac{dx}{u} + \frac{1}{4y^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{u}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c(2b+k^2)}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{(y+x)(2x+2\sqrt{y+x})}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^2 dx}{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c(2b+k^2)}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2x+2\sqrt{y+x}}}$$

$$V = \left[-\frac{xy}{2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{y+x}} + \frac{y}{4} \right] \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2(x+\sqrt{y+x})}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi y}{4\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x+x}} \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1+\cos \theta}} [1 - \cos \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$u = 4x^2 + i \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = f''(x) + f'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{i[f''(x) - f'(x)]}{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{f''(x) + f'(x)}{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = i(f''(x) + f'(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = i f'$$

$$V = y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{f(\xi)}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$U = y^2 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{f(\xi)(x+\xi)}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = y^2 \int \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{[\quad]^2} \frac{1 - 4(x+\xi)^2}{[\quad]}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = y^2 \int \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{[\quad]^2} \left[3 \frac{-4y^2}{[\quad]} \right]$$

$$p+i\gamma = f_1(x+iy) \sin \alpha t + f_2(x+iy) \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

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$$f = \varphi_1(x,y) \sin \alpha t + \varphi_2(x,y) \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$\varphi = \chi_1(x,y) \cos \alpha t + \chi_2(x,y) \cos 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$= \nu \cdot \nabla^2 \psi_2$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\psi_2 = \sin \alpha t \cdot \text{pot } \chi_1 + \sin 2\alpha t \cdot \text{pot } \chi_2 + \dots$$

~~$$\psi_1 = \psi_1 \sin \alpha t + \psi_2 \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$\nu \nabla^2 \psi_1 = \psi_1 \quad \nabla^2 \psi_1 \sin \alpha t = \Phi_2$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi_1 = -\Phi_1$$~~

$$\psi_1 = \psi_1 \sin \alpha t + \psi_2 \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$+ \Phi_1 \cos \alpha t + \Phi_2 \cos 2\alpha t + \dots$$

$$\nu \nabla^2 \psi_1 = -\Phi_1 \quad \nabla^2 (\nabla^2 \Phi_1) = -\Phi_1 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\nu \nabla^2 \Phi_1 = \psi_1$$

$$\psi = \sin \alpha t [\text{pot } \chi_1 + \psi_1] + \sin 2\alpha t [\text{pot } \chi_2 + \psi_2] + \dots$$

$$+ \cos \alpha t \Phi_1 \quad + \cos 2\alpha t \Phi_2 \quad \dots$$

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} + \nu \nabla^2 u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} + \nu \nabla^2 v$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y \partial t} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x \partial t} + \nu \nabla^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\mu + i\psi = f(x+iy, t)$$

W rzeczywistym przypadku mamy:

~~W~~

$$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\Delta^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\mu = f(x, y, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nu \Delta^2 \psi)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \quad \Delta^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nu \nabla^2 \psi \right) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y \partial t} - \nu \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nu \nabla^2 \psi \right) = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x \partial t} + \nu \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x \partial t} = 0$$

$$\Phi = f(x) + g(y)$$

$$\Phi = \nu \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = f(x) + g(y)$$

~~Stokes~~: Stokes Lab.

~~W~~
 $\Delta^2 \psi_1 = 0$
 $\nabla^2 \psi_2 + \nu \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = 0$

~~Stokes~~

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$\nabla^2 (\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) (\psi_1 + \psi_2) = 0$$

$$(\nabla^2) \psi_1 = 0$$

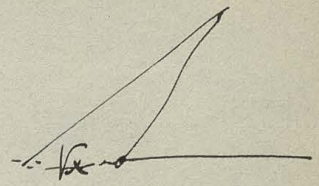
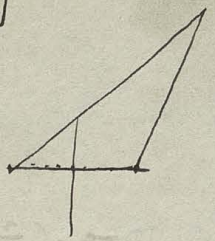
$$(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_2 = 0$$

głównie mi chodzi o to, że nie ma najprostszej metody rozwiązania bo to zależy od $(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \nabla^2 \psi_2 = 0$

$$v = -\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$u = \frac{y^2 x}{2y}$$

$$v = \frac{y^3}{2y}$$



$$V = \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{y^3 \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{[y^2+(x-\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{[y^2+(x-\xi)^2]^2} d\xi = -\frac{1}{2y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{y^2+(x-\xi)^2} d\xi \right]$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2y} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\xi}}{y+i(x-\xi)} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi}}{y-i(x-\xi)} \right)$$~~

$$V = y^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{\xi}} \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{[y^2+(x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2 dz}{[y^2+(x+z^2)^2]^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{z+x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\xi} &= z \\ \xi &= z^2 \\ d\xi &= 2z dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2 dz}{y^2+(x+z^2)^2}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{y^2+x^2+2xz^2+z^4}$$~~

$$\int \frac{-1 \frac{dz}{z^2}}{y+i(x+z^2)} + \frac{1+i\frac{dz}{z^2}}{y-i(x+z^2)}$$

~~$$\frac{1+i\frac{dz}{z^2}}{1-\frac{i\frac{dz}{z^2}}{y}}$$~~

$$\frac{1}{y} \int \frac{iy+ix}{iy+ix+z^2} - \frac{iy+ix}{iy+ix+z^2}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{y} \int \frac{(y+ix)}{\sqrt{y+ix}} \text{ arctg } \frac{z}{\sqrt{y+ix}} = \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{iy-x}{\sqrt{iy+x}} \text{ arctg } \frac{z}{\sqrt{iy+x}} - \frac{iy+x}{\sqrt{iy-x}} \right] y$$~~

$$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)}$$

$$u = -y \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{r_1}} \right]$$

$$v = -\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{r_1}} \right]$$

$$p = \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{r_1}} \right]$$

$$\propto \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} \quad \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} = \frac{2\alpha^2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$2\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(2\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2} \left\{ \cos\left[\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta\right] + i \sin\left[\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta\right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left\{ -\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2^2} \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta\right) \right\}$$

$$u = my \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2^2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta\right) \right\}$$

$$v = -\frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta\right) + y \left\{ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2^2} \cos\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta\right) \right\}$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta = 0$$

$$u = v = 0$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{r_2}{r_2} = \theta$$

$$u = y \left(-\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{r_2}{r_2^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{y^2} \frac{(y^2 - y^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{y \sqrt{y^2 + 1}}$$

$$v = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{r_2 \sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) - 2 \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = 3$$

Puynjunge $f = \alpha^n \quad g(\alpha) = k\alpha^m$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha\beta^n - \beta\alpha^n + k(\alpha^m - \beta^m)]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{i} [\beta^n - n\beta\alpha^{n-1} + m k \alpha^{m-1}]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} [n\alpha\beta^{n-1} - \alpha^n - m k \beta^{m-1}]$$

$$- \alpha^n \beta^n - n^2 \alpha^n \beta^n - m^2 k^2 \alpha^{m-1} \beta^{m-1} + n \alpha \beta^{2n-1} + n m k \alpha^{n-1} \beta^m + \dots - m k \alpha^{m+n-1} \\ + n \alpha^{2n-1} \beta + m n k \alpha^m \beta^{n-1} - m k \beta^{m+n-1} = 0$$

$$-(\alpha\beta)^n (1+n^2) - m^2 k^2 (\alpha\beta)^{m-1} + n \alpha \beta (\alpha^{2n-2} + \beta^{2n-2}) + m n k (\alpha\beta)^m (\alpha^{n-m-1} + \beta^{n-m-1}) \\ - m k (\alpha^{m+n-1} + \beta^{m+n-1}) = 0$$

$$-(1+n^2) r^{2n} - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2} + 2n r^{2n} \cos(2n-2)\theta + 2m n k r^{n+m-1} \cos(n-m-1)\theta \\ - 2m k r^{m+n-1} \cos(m+n-1)\theta = 0$$

$$r^{2n} [(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta] - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2} + 2m k r^{m+n-1} [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta] = 0$$

$n=1 \quad k=\frac{1}{b} \quad m=2$

$$r^2 [2+2] - \frac{4}{b^2} r^2 + \frac{4}{b} r^2 [\cos 2\theta] = 0$$

stirmt

$r=0$

$$\frac{[(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta] - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2n-2} + 2m k r^{m-n-1} [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta]}{m k r^{m-n-1} = R} \Bigg| \frac{R^2 - 2R [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta]}{[1+n^2 + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta]} = 0$$

Equation for x

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

potrzebujemy formę $\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(-)$
 zamknijemy do kółki jeżeli dla wszystkich wartości θ :

$$[n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta]^2 + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta > 1+n^2$$

czyli:

$$[v \cos(v-m)\theta + 2 \sin v \theta \sin m \theta]^2 > v^2 + 4(v+1) \sin^2 v \theta$$

~~$$[v \cos v \theta \cos m \theta + (2+v) \sin v \theta \sin m \theta]^2$$~~

$$-v^2 \sin^2(v-m)\theta + 4 \sin^2 v \theta (\sin^2 m \theta - v-1) + 4v \sin v \theta \sin m \theta \cos(v-m)\theta > 0$$

~~$$4 \sin^2 v \theta$$~~

$$4v \sin v \theta \sin m \theta \cos(v-m)\theta > v^2 \sin^2(v-m)\theta + 4 \sin^2 v \theta (v + \cos^2 m \theta)$$

Np. dla bardzo małych θ :

$$4v^2 m \theta^2 > v^2(v-m)^2 \theta^2 + 4v^2 \theta^2 (v+1)$$

$$4m > (v-m)^2 + 4(v+1)$$

$$4(m-v-1) > (v-m)^2$$

$$0 > (v-m)^2 - 4(v-m) + 4$$

$$0 > [v-m-2]^2$$

niezwłocznie!
 2 wyjątkiem $v = m+2$
 $n = m+3$

$$[n \cos 2\theta - \cos(2n-4)\theta]^2$$

~~$$n \cos 2\theta + \cos 2n$$~~

$$[n \cos \varphi - \cos(n-2)\varphi]^2 + 2n \cos(n-1)\varphi - n^2 - 1 =$$

~~$$n \cos \varphi - \cos(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi + \sin$$~~

$$n^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2(n-2)\varphi - 2n \cos \varphi \cos(n-2)\varphi + 2n \cos(n-1)\varphi - n^2 - 1 =$$

~~$$-2n \cos \varphi \cos(n-1)\varphi + 2n \cos(n-2)\varphi \sin \varphi - 2n \sin(n-2)\varphi \sin \varphi - n^2 \sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2(n-2)\varphi$$~~

$$= -[n \sin \varphi + \sin(n-2)\varphi]^2$$

Ogólnie zamkniję do kole żurki:

~~o ile dla R podstawię wartość dodatnią~~

$$[n \cos(n-m-1)\theta + \cos(m+n-1)\theta]^2 - (n^2 + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta) > 0$$

Np. $n=2$

$$R = m k r^{m-3}$$

$$R^2 - 2R [2 \cos(m-1)\theta + \cos(m+1)\theta] = 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$$

~~$m=2$~~

~~$R^2 - 2R [2 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta]$~~

$m=1$ $R^2 - 2R [2 + \cos 2\theta] = -5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$

$$R = 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{-5 + 4 \cos 2\theta + 4 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta}$$

$$= 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 2\theta}$$

$$R = 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm i \sin 2\theta$$

$$f = \alpha^2$$

$$g = k \alpha$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \beta^2 - \beta \alpha^2 + k(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{i} [k - \alpha \beta]$$

$$= \text{Im} 2y (k - x^2)$$

$$u = -2(k - x^2) + 4y^2$$

$$v = -4yx$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 16y^2 x^2 + 4(k - x^2)^2 - 16(k - x^2)y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{i} [k - \alpha \beta - \beta(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1}{i} [k - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2] \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{i} = \frac{4yx}{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} [-k + \alpha\beta - \alpha(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1}{i} [-k + 2\alpha\beta - \alpha^2] \quad \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right) = -2 \frac{(k - 2\alpha\beta)}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} = -2 \frac{(k - 2x^2)}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = [\alpha \beta^2 + 4\alpha y^2 + k^2 + 2\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta y) + k(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 4k\alpha\beta]$$

$$= 5\alpha^2 \beta^2 + (\alpha + \beta)^2 (k - 2\alpha\beta) + 4k\alpha\beta + k^2$$

$$= 2^4 + 8x^2 y^2 + 2k^2 - 4k y^2 + k^2$$

$$f = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \quad f' = \frac{\alpha}{2} (\alpha^2 - 1)^{-3/2}$$

$$u = -2 \frac{y}{r_1 r_2} \sin[\theta - \frac{1}{4}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$v = -4 (r_1 r_2)^{1/4} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{4} + 2 \frac{y}{r_1 r_2} \cos[\theta - \frac{1}{4}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$f = (\alpha^2 - 1)^m \quad f' = 2m\alpha(\alpha^2 - 1)^{m-1}$$

$$u = -2y r_1^m (r_1 r_2)^{m-1} \sin[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$v = -(r_1 r_2)^m \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^m + 4y m r_1 (r_1 r_2)^{m-1} \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = (r_1 r_2)^{2m} \sin^2(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^m + 4y^2 m^2 r_1^2 (r_1 r_2)^{2m-2} - 4y m r_1 (r_1 r_2)^{2m-1} \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^m \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\sin^2 m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4m^2 y^2 = 4m y$$

$$\sin^2 m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4m \frac{y^2}{r_1 r_2} = 4m y \frac{r_1}{r_1 r_2} \sin m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha f(\beta) - \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) - g(\beta)]$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{i} [f'(\beta) - f'(\alpha)]$$

$$f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = -f'(\alpha) - f'(\beta)$$

$$r = f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)$$

$$\alpha = \varphi(\xi + i\eta)$$

$$\beta = \varphi(\xi - i\eta)$$

$$r = \cancel{f'(\alpha)} + f'(\varphi(\lambda)) + f'(\varphi(\mu))$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\varphi(\lambda) f'(\varphi(\mu)) - \varphi(\mu) f'(\varphi(\lambda)) + g(\varphi(\lambda)) - g(\varphi(\mu))]$$

Naturlich $\xi = \xi_0 : \psi = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

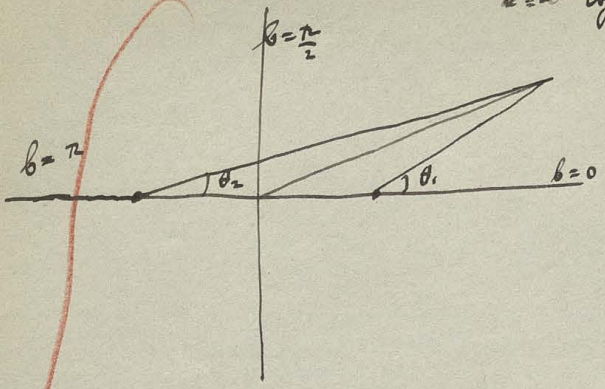
~~$$\varphi(\xi) + \varphi(\eta)$$~~

$$\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta)) + g(\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta)) = \varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta)) + g(\varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta))$$

$$\varphi'$$

$\log(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}) = \alpha + i\beta$

$e^{a \cos \theta} = r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \sin \theta$
 $e^{a \sin \theta} = r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \cos \theta$



$f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{c}} = e^{\frac{x}{c}} \left[\cos \frac{x}{c} + i \sin \frac{x}{c} \right]$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $\psi = \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $\rho = \delta e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$
 $\varphi = \delta e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$u = -4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} - 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$
 ~~$4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$~~
 ~~$4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$~~



$u = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} + 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$
 $v = 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$u = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} (\sin \frac{x}{c} + \frac{x}{c} \cos \frac{x}{c})$
 $v = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \frac{x}{c} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$f(x) + f(x) + g'(x) + g(x) + \alpha f(x) + \beta f(x)$

$g'(x) = -\alpha f(x) - f(x)$
 $= -\left(\frac{\alpha}{c} + 1\right) e^{\frac{x}{c}}$

$g(x) = -(\alpha + c) e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $g(x) = -\int e^{\frac{x}{c}} \left(\frac{x}{c} + 1\right) dx = -e^{\frac{x}{c}} (\alpha + c) + \frac{\int e^{\frac{x}{c}} dx}{c e^{\frac{x}{c}}}$
 $= -e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cdot x$

$\psi = \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}} + \beta e^{\frac{x}{c}} - \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}} - \beta e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $= (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{x}{c}}) = -4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2) = r \dot{r}$
 $r \dot{r} = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2) = r \dot{r}$
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 $r \dot{r} = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2) = r \dot{r}$

n=0 $R = mk r^{m-1}$

$R^2 + 2R \cos(m-1)\theta = -1$

$R = \cos(m-1)\theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2(m-1)\theta - 1}$ *Complex*

n=1 $R = mk r^{m-2}$

$R^2 - 2R [\cos m\theta - \cos m\theta] = -2 + 2 = 0$

$R = 0$

n=2 $R = mk r^{m-3}$

$R^2 - 2R [2 \cos(1-m)\theta - \cos(m+1)\theta] = -5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$

$R = 2 \cos(m-1)\theta - \cos(m+1)\theta \pm \sqrt{[2 \cos(m-1)\theta - \cos(m+1)\theta]^2 - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta}$
 $= 2(\cos m\theta \cos \theta + \sin m\theta \sin \theta) - \cos m\theta \cos \theta + \sin m\theta \sin \theta$

$R = \cos m\theta \cos \theta + 3 \sin m\theta \sin \theta \pm \sqrt{\quad}^2 - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$

$m=0$ $R = \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta} = \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{5 \cos^2 \theta - 5 - 4 \sin^2 \theta - 5 \sin^2 \theta}$ *Complex*

$m=1$ $R = \cos^2 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^4 \theta + 6 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 9 \sin^4 \theta - 5 + 4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta}$
 $= 1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \sin^4 \theta - 5 + 4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta}$
 $\sqrt{4(\sin^4 + \cos^2 - 1)} = 2 \sqrt{\sin^2(\sin^2 - 1)}$ *Complex*

$m=2$ $\%.$

$m=3$ $R^2 - 2R [2 \cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta] = -5 + 4 \cos 2\theta$

$R = 2 \cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta \pm \sqrt{(2 \cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta)^2 - 5 + 4 \cos 2\theta}$
negative up dla $\theta = 0$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + \cos(r-m)\theta - \cos(r+m)\theta \right] = -(1+n^2) + 2n \cos 2r\theta$$

$$= -n^2 - 1 + 2n - 2n(1 - \cos 2r\theta)$$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + 2 \sin r\theta \sin m\theta \right] = \cancel{-1} - 4n \sin^2 r\theta$$

$$= -r^2$$

$$R^2 = 2R \left[1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \right] = -1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt{1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \sin^4 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{4 \sin^4 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta + 1} = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$$

$$R = r \cos(r-m)\theta + 2 \sin r\theta$$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r (\cos r\theta \cos m\theta + \sin r\theta \sin m\theta) + 2 \sin r\theta \sin m\theta \right] = \dots$$

$$(n-1) \cos r\theta \cos m\theta + (n+1) \sin r\theta \sin m\theta$$

$$= n \cos(r-m)\theta - \cos(r+m)\theta$$

Ng. $n=2$
 $m=2$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[\cos \theta + \underbrace{2 \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\theta}_{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} \right] = \cancel{-1} - 1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$R = \cos \theta (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \pm \sqrt{-1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta) + 16 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{2k}{r} = R = \cos \theta (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \pm \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$\pm \sin \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$4k^2 - 4k^2 (\cos \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) + (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta) r^2 = 0$$

$$4k^2(x^2+y^2) - 4k^2(x^2+y^2+4y^2) + (x^2+y^2+8y^2)(x^2+y^2) = 0$$

Kryje 4 stopynia

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 4k^2 - 4k^2 \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + 5r^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 - \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5} k r + \frac{4}{5} k^2 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} k \pm \sqrt{\frac{18}{25} k^2 - \frac{4}{5} k^2}$$

$$\theta = 0: \quad 4k^2 - 4k^2 + r^2 = 0$$

$$(2k-r)^2 = 0$$

$$r = 2k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: \quad 4k^2 - 9r^2 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3}k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad r = \text{complex}$$

$f = \alpha^{2/3}$ $f' = \frac{2}{3} \alpha^{-1/3}$

$u = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) - (\alpha^{2/3} + \beta^{2/3}) = \frac{2}{3} r^{2/3} \cos \frac{4\theta}{3} - r^{2/3} \cos \frac{2\theta}{3} + r^{2/3} \cos \frac{2\theta}{3}$

$v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) - (\alpha^{2/3} - \beta^{2/3}) \right] = \frac{2}{3} r^{2/3} \sin \frac{4\theta}{3} - r^{2/3} \sin \frac{2\theta}{3} + r^{2/3} \sin \frac{2\theta}{3}$

~~$f = \alpha^{2/3}$~~

$\frac{2\theta}{3} = 2\pi$

$\frac{4\theta}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\theta = 3\pi$

$\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$f = \alpha^{3/4}$ $f' = \frac{3}{4} \alpha^{-1/4}$

$u = \frac{3}{4} r^{3/4} \cos \frac{5\theta}{4} - r^{3/4} \cos \frac{3\theta}{4}$

$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$

$v = \frac{3}{4} r^{3/4} \sin \frac{5\theta}{4} - r^{3/4} \sin \frac{3\theta}{4}$

$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

$\int [p_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}] u + [p_{xy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + p_{yy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}] v \, dS$
 $= \int p (lu + mv) + [2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] u + \mu (\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) [u_x + v_y] + 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot v$

$\mu l [2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})]$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \sqrt{\Delta} u$
 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \int \Delta u \, dx$

~~$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sqrt{\Delta} u) = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$~~

~~$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sqrt{\Delta} u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sqrt{\Delta} v) = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$~~

~~$(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sqrt{\Delta} v) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sqrt{\Delta} u) = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} u - \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$~~

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

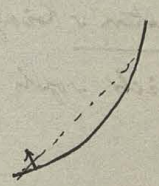
$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

~~$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} u + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$~~

~~$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x} v + \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial y} u - \sqrt{\Delta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$~~



Ma kuli:

$$p_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$p_{yz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$p = +\frac{3}{2} \mu U_0 \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$w = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{U_0}{r^3} x^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$v = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{U_0}{r^3} xy$$

$$\downarrow \frac{3}{2} U_0 \frac{x^2 y}{r^5}$$

Widely mógł istnieć także 2 potęgami $\lim_{\infty} \frac{u}{v} = \text{skokowa}$ } musi być $\lim_{\infty} \frac{p_{xx}}{p_{yy}} \geq \frac{1}{r^2}$

~~to jest~~

$$\lim_{\infty} \frac{v}{u} = 0$$

~~to jest~~

o paradygmatie --

jużi skokowa też:

$$\lim_{\infty} (p = f(\alpha) + f(\beta)) > \frac{1}{r}$$

czyż to nie dla nich stron?

$$\lim_{\infty} (f = f(\alpha) - f(\beta)) = 0$$

$$\iint \Phi dx dy = \iint f dx dy$$

$$\text{zatem w ogólności: } \lim_{\infty} f \approx \frac{1}{r}$$

$f(\alpha)$ nie może mieć punktu (oddzielny) $\rightarrow \infty$, dlatego ponieważ $p+i\delta < \text{wart}$
(zatem $\lim_{\infty} f = 0$)

zatem w każdym razie f istnieje domiar $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gdzie $f(\alpha) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{\alpha} + \frac{a_2}{\alpha^2} + \dots$

Jedną z tych tyłko nie istnieją punkty, które to

$$0 < f'(\alpha) < \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$r_2 < f(\alpha) < \sqrt{r}$$

$$\psi = \sin \theta \cdot f_1(r) + f_2(r) \sin 2\theta + f_3(r) \sin 3\theta + \dots + f_n(r) \sin n\theta + \dots$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\Delta \psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n\theta \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^2 f_n}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} f_n \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right] f_n = 0$$

for $n=1$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{f}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rf)}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} rf = c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} rf = cr$$

$$rf = \frac{cr^2}{2} + a$$

$$f = \frac{cr}{2} + \frac{a}{r} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (rf)}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\frac{cr^2}{2} + \frac{a}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} rf$$

$$\frac{cr^2}{2} + a + b = rf$$

$$\frac{cr^3}{2} + ar + b = rf$$

$$\frac{cr^4}{8} + b + \frac{a}{2} r^2 + dr^2 = rf$$

$$f = cr^3 + \frac{b}{r} + dr + ar^2$$

$$f(r) = \frac{a}{r} + br + cr^2 + dr^3$$

$$\frac{df}{dr} = -\frac{a}{r^2} + b + c + 3dr^2$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dr^2} = \frac{2a}{r^3} + c + 6dr$$

$$\frac{2a}{r^3} + \frac{2b}{r} + \frac{2c}{r} + 2dr$$

$$-\frac{2c}{r^3} + \frac{2d}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{2c}{r^2} + 8d \right) = \frac{4c}{r^3}$$

$$f = e$$

$$f' = xf$$

$$f'' = \left(\frac{dx}{dr} + x^2 \right) f$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} + x^2 + \frac{x}{r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} = 0$$

$$z = \frac{x}{r} \quad \text{particular}$$

$$z = \frac{n}{r} + y \quad \int \left(\frac{n}{r} - \frac{1}{\frac{n}{r} + cr^{2n+1}} \right) dr$$



$$f = e$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right] f = F$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{n^2}{r} \right] f = rF$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + n^2 r f \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} + \frac{2ny}{r} + y^2 + \frac{y}{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} + y^2 + \frac{(2n+1)y}{r} = 0$$

$$y^{-1} = -1 e^{\int \frac{2n+1}{r} dr} \left[C - \int e^{-\int \frac{2n+1}{r} dr} dr \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = -e^{(2n+1) \ln r} \left[\dots \right] = -r^{2n+1} \left[C - \int \frac{dr}{r^{2n+1}} \right]$$

$$= -r^{2n+1} \left[C + \frac{1}{2n r^{2n}} \right] = -r (1 + 2nc r^{2n})$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\frac{r}{2n} + cr^{2n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{r}{2n} + cr^{2n}} = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{2n} + cr^{2n}} = \frac{2n}{r + 2ncr^{2n+1}} = \frac{2n}{r^2 + 2ncr^{2n+2}} = 0$$

$$= \frac{4}{r^2} \frac{1}{(1 + 2ncr^{2n})^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) f = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = ar^n + \frac{b}{r^n}$$

$$n(n-1) + n - n^2 = 0$$

$$n(n+1) - n - n^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\right) \psi = \sum a_n r^n \sin n\theta + \sum b_n \frac{\sin n\theta}{r^n}$$

$$\psi = \sum A_n \sin n\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) A_n = a_n r^n + \frac{b_n}{r^n}$$

$$A_n = r^{n+2} \quad (?)$$

$$(n+2)(n+1) + (n+2) - n^2 = a_n = 4(n+1)$$

$$A_n = \frac{a_n}{4(n+1)}$$

$$(n-2)(n-1) - (n-2) - n^2 = b_n = 4(-n+1)$$

$$A_n = \frac{a_n}{4(n+1)} r^{n+2} + \frac{b_n}{4(1-n)} \frac{1}{r^{n-2}} + C_n r^n + \frac{D_n}{r^n}$$

$$\psi = \sum A_n \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \sum \frac{\partial A_n}{\partial r} \sin n\theta = \sum \left[\frac{n+2}{4(n+1)} a_n r^{n+1} + n C_n r^{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{4(1-n)} b_n \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{n D_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \sum \left[\frac{a_n}{4(n+1)} r^{n+1} + C_n r^{n-1} + \frac{b_n}{4(1-n)} \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{D_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] n \cos n\theta$$

$$n=2: A_2 = \frac{a_2}{4 \cdot 3} r^4 - \frac{b_2}{4} \frac{1}{r^0} + C_2 r^2 + \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$C) A_2 = a_2 r^2 + 2 C_2 + \frac{6 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- \frac{a_2}{3} r^2 - 2 C_2 = \frac{2 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- \frac{a_2}{3} - 4 C_2 = \frac{4 D_2}{r^2} + \frac{b_2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_2 r^2}{3} - 4 C_2 + b_2 + \frac{4 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{2 a_2}{3}$$

$$+ \frac{2 a_2}{3}$$

$$- 4 \frac{a_2}{3} + \dots$$

$$+ 80 \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- 16 \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$\Delta^2 \Delta \psi = 0$$

$$\Delta \psi = f(r \cos \theta) + f(r \sin \theta)$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2} [f(r e^{i\theta}) + f(r e^{-i\theta})]$$

$$= f(r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta)$$

$$+ f(r \cos \theta - i r \sin \theta)$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 r e^{i\theta} + a_2 r^2 e^{2i\theta} + a_3 r^3 e^{3i\theta} + \dots + b_0 + b_1 r e^{-i\theta} + b_2 r^2 e^{-2i\theta} + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 r \cos \theta + a_2 r^2 \cos 2\theta + \dots$$

$$+ b_1 \frac{\sin \theta}{r} + b_2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{r^2} + \dots$$

Stokosa metoda: mi nadomirje 4 jet najpogubnejim metode. Sprejeto tvoj je $\Delta \psi = \xi$ danj rešitev u njej $\psi = \xi$

Jo dobro u resiti kolo rešiti mi da mi najpogubnejim rešitev u njej

Aj teki vodenju obkorni točki punkta jedi $\psi = \dots$

$$2 \text{ vyjatek } A_1 =$$

$$A_2 =$$

Zy!

$n=0: \varphi_0 = a_0 \ln r + b_0 = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \right) A_0 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dA}{dr} \right)$
 $\int [a_0 r \ln r + b_0] dr = r \frac{dA}{dr} = a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} \ln r - a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} + b_0 \frac{r^2}{2}$

$\frac{dA}{dr} = a_0 r \ln r - b_0 r$
 $A = a_0 r^2 \ln r - b_0 r^2$
 $A_0 = a_0 r^2 \ln r + b_0 \ln r + c_0 + d_0 r^2$

$a_0 r + 2a_0 r \ln r - 2b_0 r$
 $a_0 + 2a_0 \ln r + 2a_0 - 2b_0$
 $a_0 + 2a_0 \quad -2b_0$

$n=1: \varphi_1 = a_1 r + \frac{b_1}{r} = \dots$

~~$A_1 = \frac{a_0}{r} + b_0 r + a_1 r \ln r + d_1 r^3$~~
 $A_1 = a_0 r \ln r + b_0 r + \frac{c_0}{r} + d_0 r^3$

$n=2: \varphi_2 = a_2 r^2 + \frac{b_2}{r^2} = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{4}{r^2} \right) A_2$

$A_2 = \frac{b}{4} + \dots + \frac{r^4 a_2}{4 \cdot 3}$

$\frac{d^2 x}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dx}{dr} - \frac{4x}{r^2} - \frac{b}{r^2} = 0$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \frac{(4x+b)}{r^2}$

$\frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \frac{4x}{r}$

~~$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{4x}{r}$~~

$A_2 = -\frac{b}{4} + m r - \frac{n}{r} + a_2 r^2 + \frac{b}{r^2} + \dots$

~~$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{4x}{r}$~~
 $\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{4x}{r}$
 $2 = 2$
 $2 = \frac{1}{r}$

~~$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{4x}{r}$~~
 $-\frac{2n}{r^3} + 2a_2 + \frac{6b}{r^4}$
 $+\frac{m}{r} + \frac{n}{r^3} + 2a_2 - \frac{2b}{r^4}$
 $+ b - \frac{4m}{r} + \frac{4n}{r^3} - 4a_2 - \frac{4b}{r^4}$

$-\frac{6m}{r^3} + \frac{36m}{2r^3}$
 $+ \frac{3m}{r^2} - \frac{9m}{2r^2}$
 $+ 12 - 12$

$b - \frac{3m}{r} + \frac{3n}{r^3}$

~~$\frac{dA}{dr} = \dots$~~

$A_2 = a_0 r^4 + b_0 r^2 + c_0 + \frac{d_0}{r^2}$

$\varphi = (a_0 r^2 \ln r + b_0 \ln r + c_0 + d_0 r^2) + (a_1 r \ln r + b_1 r + \frac{c_1}{r} + d_1 r^3) \sin \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n r^{n+2} + b_n r^n + \frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n}] \sin n \theta$

isofolge propeller
Banknoten drehen?

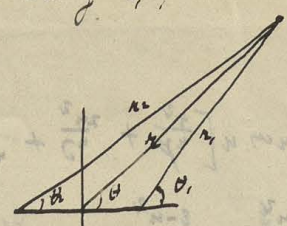
$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = 2a_0 r \ln r + (a_0 + 2d_0) r + \frac{b_0}{r} + (a_1 \ln r + a_1 + b_1 + \frac{c_1}{r^2} + 3d_1 r^2) \sin \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n (n+2) r^{n+1} + b_n n r^{n-1} - \frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-3}} - \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}}] \sin n \theta$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = (a_1 r \ln r + b_1 r + \frac{c_1}{r} + d_1 r^3) \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n r^{n+2} + b_n r^n + \frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n}] n \cos n \theta$

$$u = -\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \theta \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

using identity r, θ

$$v = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \theta \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$



$$r_1^2 = 1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta$$

$$r_2^2 = 1 + r^2 + 2r \cos \theta$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + r \theta_1 r \theta_2}$$

$$r^2 = r_1^2 + 1 + 2r_1 \cos \theta_1 = 2 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta + 2r_1 \cos \theta_1$$

$$r_1 \cos \theta_1 = r \cos \theta - 1$$

$$(r_1 r_2)^2 = (1+r^2)^2 - 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= (1+r^2)^2 - 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 + 2r^2(1 - 2\cos^2 \theta) + r^4$$

$$= 1 + 2r^2 \cos 2\theta + r^4$$

$$u = -\frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}} - \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}} \right]$$

$$R = v_2 = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$S = v_1 = -u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$R = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cdot 2} \sqrt{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1 r_2 \sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - [(x+1)(x-1) - y^2]}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1 r_2 \sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + 1} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 - r^2 + 2r^2 \sin^2 \theta + \sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + 4r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right]^{1/2} \sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\alpha}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 + \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\alpha} \right)^2 \dots \right]$$

$$(1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta) (1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta + r^4)^{-1/2} = (1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta) \sqrt{(1 + r^4) + 2r^2 - 2r^2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\sqrt{(1+r^2)^2 - 2r^2(1+\cos 2\theta)}} = \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{(1+r^2)} \left[1 - \frac{4r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{(1+r^2)^2} \right]^{-1/2}$$

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the top page of the notebook, possibly containing mathematical or scientific notes.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the bottom page of the notebook, continuing the notes from the top page.]

Dla $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$ $\psi = c_0 + b_0 \log r + \frac{c_1 \sin \theta}{r} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n} \right) \sin n\theta$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \frac{b_0}{r} - \frac{c_1 \sin \theta}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] \sin n\theta$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{b_0 \cos \theta}{r} + \frac{c_1 \cos \theta}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] n \cos n\theta$

pod założeniem iż ψ funkcja
 regularna w obszarze
 i wartości jej dąży do 0 w nieskończoności

wraz z założeniem $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$ wymusza jedynie równości na powierzchni kole $r = r_0 = 1$

Jużi $r = r_0 = 1$:

$b_0 = 0$
 $\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] = 0$

$\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \frac{2d_2}{r^3} + 3c_3 + \frac{4c_4}{r} + \frac{5c_5}{r^2} + \frac{6c_6}{r^3} + \dots = 0$
 $+ \frac{2d_2}{r^3} + \frac{3d_3}{r^4} + \frac{4d_4}{r^5} + \dots = 0$

$b_0 = c_3 = 0 = c_4$

$c_5 = -\frac{c_1}{5}$

$c_6 = \frac{2d_2}{5}$

$c_7 = -\frac{3d_3}{7}$

$c_8 = -\frac{4d_4}{8}$

$c_n = -\frac{(n-4)d_{n-4}}{n}$

$\pm X$:

$b_0 = 0$
 $\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] (-1)^n = 0$

$\frac{c_1}{r^2} - 3c_3 + \frac{4c_4}{r} - \frac{5c_5}{r^2} + \frac{6c_6}{r^3} + \dots = 0$

$2\frac{d_2}{r^3} - 3\frac{d_3}{r^4} + \frac{4d_4}{r^5} + \dots = 0$

$c_3 = c_4 = 0$

$c_5 = +\frac{c_1}{5} = 0$

$c_6 = -\frac{2d_2}{6}$

$c_7 = -\frac{3d_3}{7}$

$\psi = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(n-4)}{n r^{n-2}} \sin n\theta + \frac{1}{r^{n-4}} \sin(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{n r^{n-1}} \sin n\theta - \frac{n-4}{r^{n-3}} \sin(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(n-4)}{r^{n-1}} \cos n\theta + \frac{n-4}{r^{n-3}} \cos(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$

$+Y$: $-\frac{c_1}{r^2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] (-1)^n$

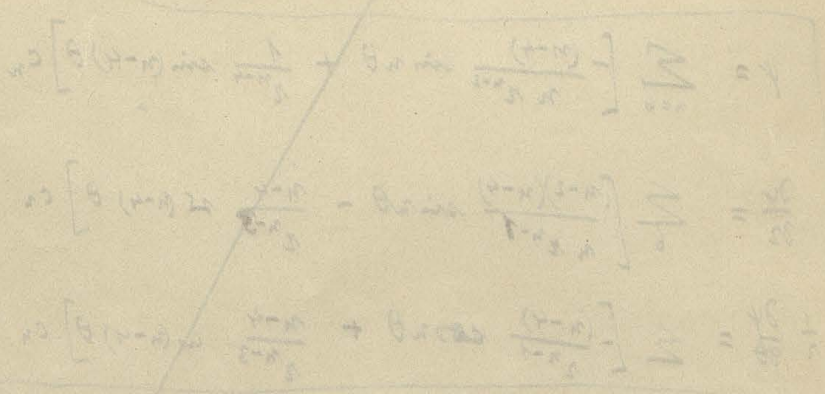
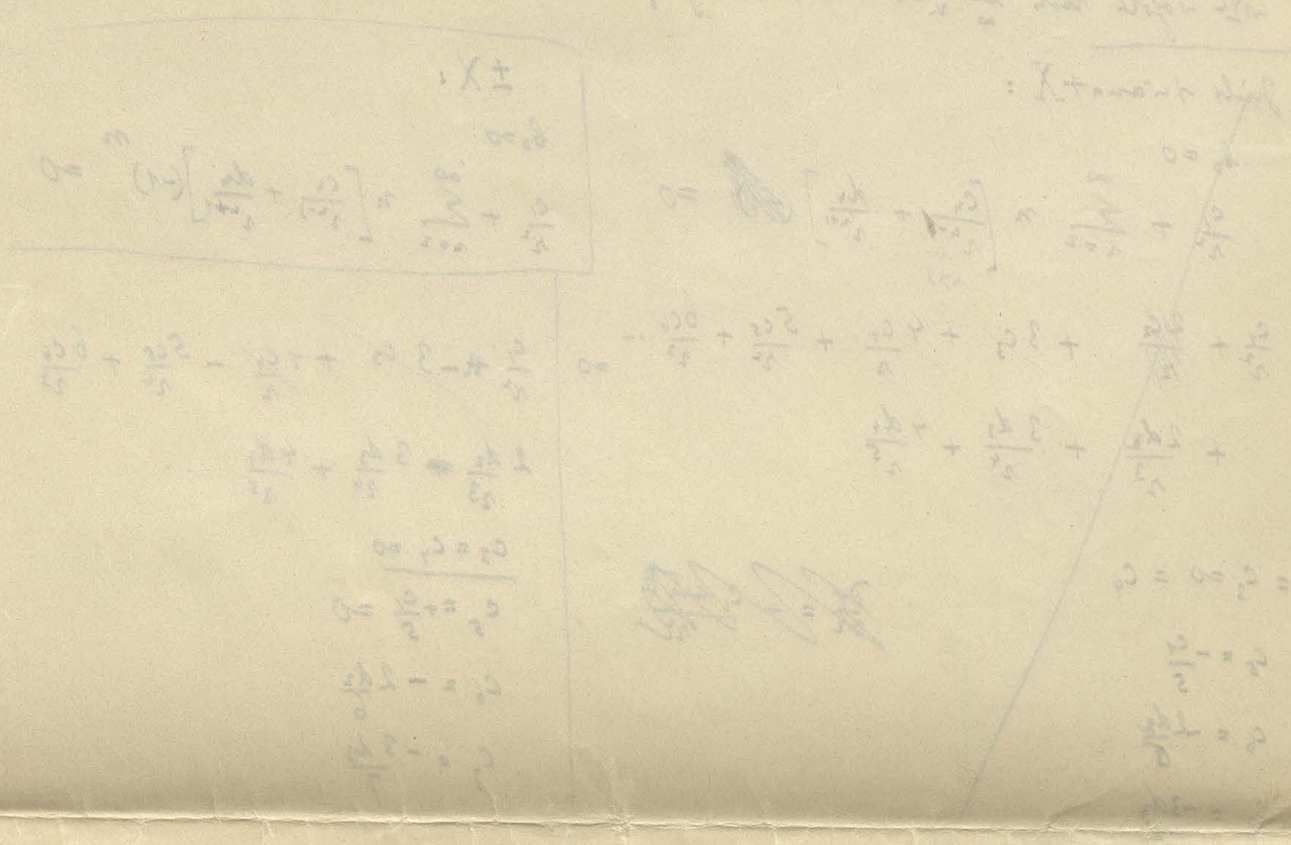
$-\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \frac{c_3}{r^2} + \frac{3d_3}{r^4} - \frac{3c_5}{r^2} - \frac{5d_5}{r^6} + \frac{5c_7}{r^4} + \frac{7d_7}{r^8} + \dots = 0$

$-\frac{2d_2}{r^3} + \left(\frac{c_4}{r} + \frac{d_4}{r^5} \right) 4 - \left(\frac{c_6}{r^3} + \frac{d_6}{r^7} \right) 6 + 8 \left(\frac{c_8}{r^5} + \frac{d_8}{r^9} \right) + \dots = 0$

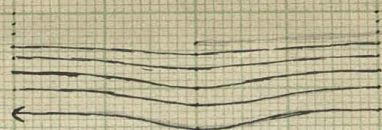
zgodnie z warunkami brzoymi

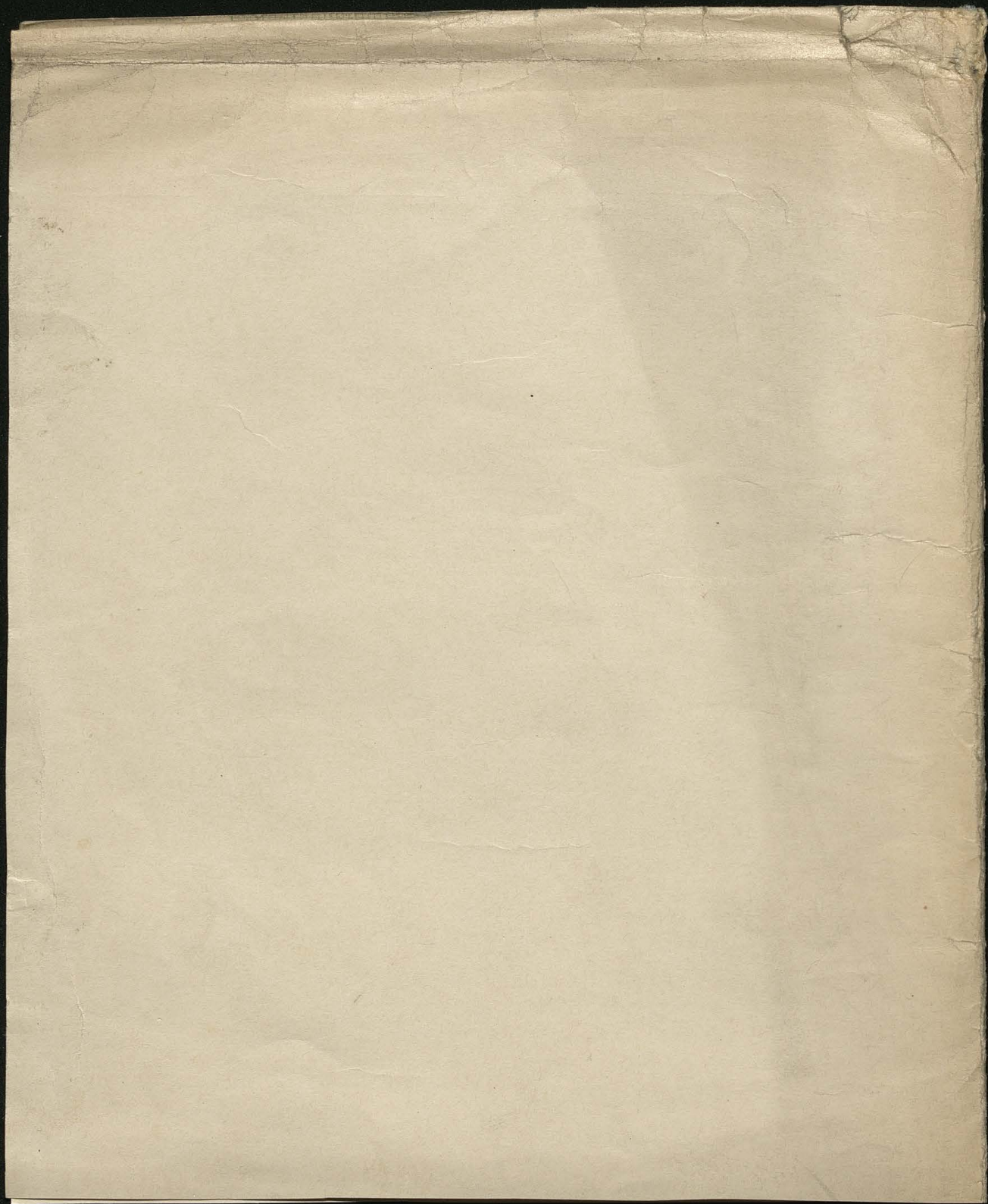
$$R = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{1 - r_1^2 \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{1 + r_1^2 - 2r_1^2 \cos 2\theta}}{1 + r_1^2 - 2r_1^2 \cos 2\theta}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{r_1^2} - \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{\frac{1}{r_1^2} + 1 - \frac{2}{r_1^2} \cos 2\theta}}{(\frac{1}{r_1^2})^2 - \frac{2}{r_1^2} \cos 2\theta + 1}}$$

$$S = \frac{r_1^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{r_2^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$



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3.

